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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1920

When Nanticoke Booms

Ten o'clock p. m. in the village store, And blue is the air with the fumes of the

That rest twixt the lips of the good old

Who are gathered there each good yarn to exceed.

One tells of the Highway that's going to be made.

Another rises and begs to extort That it's already started and rumor doth

It will add to old Nanticoke's summer re-

sort.

And he the big man brings his mighty fist down

With a bang that awakens the dozers, and That the Hydro Electric is coming to town. And then Mr. Slim with a wave of his arm

shade. For he has long known this and something

'That Hickory Park is going to be made.' Into one of Canada's famous resorts, The Hydro will make with its wonderful

A scene, that's enlivened with crowds, beauty and sport,

And Nanticoke booms on the midnight air. And a railway, the L. E. & N. Is building and well under way,

And will run through this brave little town. And aid in its growth so they say.

Oh! Yes! And a large new bank Is to be built on the corner of Main, And there, will the men store their notes And pile up their goodly gain.

And a quarry that's run by the community Is found on an adjoining farm, And a large new garage takes

of the old, (For so runs the wonderful yarns.)

And next a large condensory rises, And thousands of pounds are put through

in a day, And a shoe factory also is found that same night,

To add to old Nanticoke's wonderful sway And so on and on run the wonderful tales; 'Till there's no other town in the whole country side

That's as busy and thriving as our Nanticoke, Or that lifts up its head with more justi-

fied pride. But-as a conclusion, dear friends, I regret

That I'm forced to add just once sentence That these wonderful things are found to

take place

Only Saturday night in the Village Store. Anonymous.

Had A Prosperous Year

The report which the Monarch Knitting Company has just forwarded to its shareholders for the thirteen months ended December 31st, 1919, shows net profits af. resembles the hydrophone. So the deter providing for depreciation and the war taxes, of \$386,686.99, as compared with a of \$351,654,06 in the twelve months ended November 30th, 1918.

The regular dividend of four per cent. on the common stock was paid, which took \$51,000 and a bonus of two percent. which involved an outlay of \$25,500.

The balance carried forward was \$253, 311.99, which, with the balance of \$671, 905.91 carried forward 1918, gave a balance at credit of the profit and loss account of \$925,217.90.

Mr. J. A. Burns, the general manager, says that the directors have, by a conservative policy, gradually built up a substantial reserve, which they consider very as he resents being driven and exnecessary when the present cost of raw material and processing is considered.

The Company is at present building an addition to its hosiery plant at St. Catharines, which will greatly increase its out put of ladies' and men's hosiery.

Nearly 1500 employees are now engaged in turning out the various lines of "Monarch-Knit" products, "The factories are modern, light and sanitary," says Mr. Burns, "and special attention is being paratus were dyed with privt, brackgiven to the welfare of our employees."

The assets of the Company now aggregate \$3,469,405.76. - Dunnville Gazette.

St. Catharines women decided in a meeting of more than two hundred to take action against the high price of po-

The Ontario Government tax on racing has been recuced to \$7,500 a day for onemile courses and \$2,500 a day for halfENGLAND'S FACE CHANGED.

To the question, "Have our faces altered? your reply might be a scornful negative, but you would be wrong. Our faces have altered,

says London Answers. You cannot judge of the change by looking at those with whom you come in daily contact. But if you had known a set of people pretty intimately, had been away for a few months, and then returned, you would, with a hint of what to look for, observe the change at once.

Country folk who for two or three years have not been, say, to London, have noticed that people literally look different," and a medical man, who not only makes his preliminary diagnosis by studying his patients' faces, but also makes a hobby of face study, corroborates the fact of the change.

People—town dwellers more particularly—have developed the "peering look." That came when streets were darkened. Several people out of ten, at least, have "grown" two little vertical lines on their foreheads, as most short-sighted folk generally do.

There is, too, among civilians, a stoop forward of the shoulders. That is the natural position one takes when moving cautiously in darkness. Four years of light restrictions has stereotyped it in thousands. Watch a crowd to-day and prove it! There is, too, what the medical expert calls "anxious - listening - thinking" look. He says that 80 per cent. of the residents in a certain southeast seaside town—a muchly raided place "Summer resort!" why, that's something during the war—have it. Why is only too apparent! When, night after night, anyone sits anxiously listening for sirens, maroons, guns and bomb explosions, inward feelings are bound to leave their outward marks.

The "thinking" look-war and its risks made us think-is that curious expression of the eyes which arises from the mental picturing of possibilities. It was very marked among Quite put the last speaker far into the

fighting men. Faces, too, are longer—not because of depressed spirits, but because rationing and the cutting off of so much that fattened faces - pastry, sweets and the like-thinned faces down. "Refined" might be the better word, possibly.

Mouths are grimmer and straighter. Just as the man or woman who has a hard fight to live gets that grim, straight lipped mouth, so, too, he or she who fights twice daily for a place in bus, tube or tram, gets it! Watch the next pushing crowd and see for yourself. And then look at your own face.

The antidote? The corrective? Smile! Smile at everything you can! Smiling makes lines, but smile lines cross out and cancel the other ones.

Sea Lions Hear Submarines.

In the late months of the war some wild stories were published to the effeet that the British naval authorities strated that a full udder tends to prewere training sea lions to catch Ger- vent the disease. Hence it is good man submarines. Of course, this was ridiculous, but the story was based with the dam for at least three days, upon a fact, and that fact has only as it will nurse frequently and a litjust been revealed.

British Association for the Advance- for any reason this cannot be done, ment of Science, when Sir Charles the milker should simulate nature as Parsons, the president, delivered an near as possible, by milking frequentaddress on Science in War and Peace, ly, but very little at a time for three says the Detroit Free Press. In it he days. It is also good practice to redescribed the development of the bi- duce the animal's milk producing naural hydroplane, with which submarines are located by the sound they make. Early in the game it was discovered that the first forms of these instruments were useless when the vessel bearing them was in motion or when the sea was rough, because the noises made by the vessel's motion and by the waves drowned the noise of the submarines. This is where the sea lions came in.

Sir Richard Paget, the eminent biologist, made experiments to learn how far these interesting animals could hear under water and at what speed their directional hearing ceased. These proved that the directional hearing of the lions was good up to six knots an hour.

Dr. Arthur Keith informed the naval experimenters that whales' ears are too small to receive sound waves sterilized air is easier and less liable in the usual way, but that the animals' heard under water by the transmission of sound waves through the bones of the head.

Now, the whale's organ of hearing sign of this was changed, and those used in the last year of the war were hollow bodies in the form of fish or porpoises, made of celluloid or varnished canvas.

Buffalo Roam In Australia.

When Australians refer to their empty north, they do not always recall the fine herds of buffalo which roam in the northern territory. The buffalo has prospered greatly since the first animals were imported, and his hide and horns offer a fairly easy source of revenue. In the hot, wide territory over which the "mud buffalo" roams, it is not feasible to use him as a new source of food supply, and attempts at yarding have shown that the buffalo is a true Australian, presses this resentment vigorously. It is stated that the mud buffalo has four stomachs and does not chew the

Dyeing In England. A demonstration in London by the Knox Guild of Design and Crafts showed the beautiful results produced by ordinary methods of dyeing. Some woolen stuffs woven by members of the guild with primitive apen, gorse and other well-known plants and even with soot from the chimney, the last producing a beautiful old gold tint.

An Ancient Pall.

Among the treasures in Fishmongers' Hall, London, England, is pall which, it is said, was used at ner.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. H. A. Colthe funeral of Sir William Walworth, the doughty chief magistrate who slew Wat Tyler. It is the work of nuns, and despite its great age is in

PARTURIENT PARESIS

Disease More Commonly Known as Milk Fever.

Symptoms Described and Treatment Suggested — Nothing Should Be Administered by the Mouth-How to Treat the Udder and Teats.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.) ARTURIENT PARESIS, commonly, but improperly, called "milk fever" is a disease peculiar to breeding cows, and, as the name implies, appears at or near the time of parturition. In rare cases the symptoms have Room 51 peen noticed shortly before the appearances of labor pains, in some cases during the act of parturition, but in most cases not for a few hours or days after the young has been born. The exact cause and nature of the trouble, and the manner in which treatment acts, are still in

comparative obscurity. We know that it appears only in milch cows, and at or about the period of parturition, that it has never been noticed at or following the birth of the first calf, and very rarely the second; that cows that are heavy milkers or in gross condition, or both, are particularly susceptible, but it is occasionally met with in a poor milker or an animal in low condtion. Symptoms.—Shortly before, at, or

n a variable time (say a few hours to three days) after parturition, the cows becomes uneasy, neglects her calf, stamps her feet, whisks her tail, and the eyes have a glassy appearance. She sways, has not proper control of her limbs, lies or falls down, may or may not be able to rise, goes down again. This may occur a few times, until she becomes unable to rise. She usually assumes one of two positions: lies either on her side with limbs and head outstretched, or on her sternum, with the head thrown backwards and the muzzle resting on the flank. There are few cases in which either one or the other of these positions are not observed. The temperature is subnormal in all uncomplicated cases, hence the term 'milk fever" is not correct. More or less well marked coma is noted. In many cases she is apparently dead, except that breathing can be noticed, in many cases a sonorous breathing. She is insensible to curroundings and insensitive to pain. In some cases the development of the symptoms is very quick, while in others slow, and in some cases the extreme symptoms are not noticed. She may retain a degree of power of action and sensation.

Treatment.—It has been demonpractice to allow the calf to remain tle at a time, never leaving the udder It was at the recent meeting of the without considerable milk. When, food for a few days before parturi-

tion is expected. Curative Treatment.—We wish to particularly emphasize the fact that on no account, and under no circumstances, should any attempt be made to administer anything whatever by the mouth. Even in the very early stages of the disease, the patient loses the power to swallow; hence, if fluids be introduced into the mouth some of it will almost surely pass down the windpipe and cause death by suffocation in a few minutes, or set up mechanical bronchitis, which will probably cause death in

a few days. We have stated that "a full udder tends to prevent," now we say that 'a distended udder tends to cure." Inflation with oxygen gas or to cause complications than distension with fluids. The use of gas demands the possession of a tank of compressed pure oxygen gas, and special apparatus. Outfits for inflating with sterilized air can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments for from \$2 to \$3, and where neither can be obtained an ordinary bicycle pump with a teat syphon attached may be used, but complications from the introduction of septic material are more liable than when gas or sterilized air is

The udder and teats must be thoroughly washed with an antiseptic such as a 5 per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics, the hands of the operator and the instruments also sterilized. All milk is drawn off, as its presence interferes more or less with inflation. The syphon is introduced into a teat, and all the gas or air that the quarter will hold is forced in, and the teat then tied tightly with tape to prevent escape of it. Each quarter is inflated and the teat tied. The udder is then well massaged every hour until the cow rises to her feet, which is usually in from one half to two hours. The tapes should be removed in at most two hours. If not on her feet in at most six hours the udder should be re-inflated. She should be given some easily digested food, or a reasonable amount of her usual food, and all the water she will take. If the weather be cold, the chill should be removed from the water and the cow kept as comfortable as possible. She should not be milked at all for 24 hours after inflation, and for the second twenty-four hours she should be milked frequently, but very little drawn at a time. Forty-eight hours after inflation she should be milked and attended to in the ordinary manlege, Guelph.

Shade is important for all classes

The death was announced on Sunday at Edmonton, of the Hon. Alex. MacKay minister of municipal affairs in the Alberta government, following an attack of pneumonia. He was former Liberat leader of the Opposition in the Ontario

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HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON

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Don't you want a pair of Dainty Slippers or Pumps to go with your summer evening frock?

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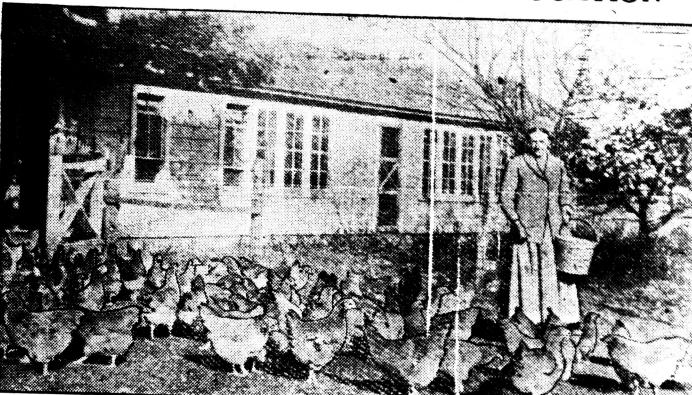
on the table AT COST PRICE.

Few Women's Strap Slippers and Children's Shoes

A. H. LANGRAF,

Harness and Shoe Store

POULTRY RAISING AS A VOCATION



Although the value of poultry and are barred plymouth rocks. In 1918 sunshing days, and the absence of poultry products in the three Mr. C. A. Crossfield, who is in charge rain during the hatching season

dicated the enormous profit pos-jeach. sibilities poultry raising in the The pens for the other birds were prairie provinces offers, if the pro- not ready until the middle of No- inches from the ground. fession is taken seriously. At this vember, and the results in December results could be interesting to see what were not quite so good in these pens

Lethbridge Experimental Farm is is a good deal more than the cost of

prairie provinces of Canada amount- of the poultry section at the experi- contribute greatly to the successful ed to more than twelve and a half mental station at Lethbridge, trap- raising of strong and healthy chicks. million dollars in 1919, it cannot be nested about 150 hens. Of these 94 The housing of the birds is very said that the poultry industry in hens which had laid more than 150 simple and can be duplicated at litthese provinces is anything more eggs during 1918, included 37 which the expense by any farmer, or by than a side line with the majority produced 200 and more, were anyone else as a matter of fact, who of farmers. The high prices paid selected. These were mated with might want to take up chicken raisfor eggs during the last few years, cockerels of a good egg producing ing as a profession. The floor of however, has caused farmers to strain, and out of the hatchings of in the pen is the ground and the roosts turn their attention to the pos- last spring 220 pullets were taken, are about three feet away from the sibilities of poultry raising as a These 220 birds were divided into ground. The roosting space has a means of increasing their income. flocks of fifty-five each and penned covering of canvas which is placed

Dominion and Provincial Govern- rest. These fifty-five hens netted a space and no artificial heat is proment experimental farms through- profit of \$1.12 each during the month vided. Good clean straw covers the out the country. Farmers are look- of December. They laid 1,083 eggs- floor. ing for advice regarding poultry, more than ninety dozen-which were During the cold weather the hens and are endeavoring to put into sold wholesale at 90c a dozen, are given a mixture of two parts of practice the valuable information Every hen laid during the month, corn and six parts wheat in addimade available by the agricultural One pullet laid thirty eggs in the tion to their other feed which concolleges and experimental farms. thirty-one days. Many others laid sists of oats, bran, shorts, and corn-The work that is being done at the twenty-five and twenty-six each in meal in equal parts, as well as Dominion Experimental Farm at the same period. The average num-Lethbridge, Alberta, is characteristic ber of eggs laid by the pullets in shell and charcoal. In warmer of what similar institutions through- this pen during the month was out the country are doing, and in- somewhat less than twenty eggs is reduced. Clean water is always

weekly is being received from a as in the one just mentioned. They flock of 220 hens which require but were, however, very satisfactory. part of the time of one man to look All but seventeen hens laid. One hen laid thirty eggs, yielding a gross The value of the poultry at the return of \$2.20 for the month. This

is being taken in the teachings of One lot was placed in the pen last vent draughts. The heat from the the agricultural colleges and the October, a month earlier than the hens is thus confined to a small

> available. The food is given in hoppers which are arranged a few

Canada from specializing in poultry raising on a farm where the greater part, if not the whole of the crops, would be grown for feeding the poultry. On account of the great Lethbridge Experimental Farm is a good dear more than the court of on an irrigated farm it would seem measured by the number of eggs a its keep, which some farmers are that these farms offer special admeasured by the number of eggs a his keep, which some latinets are that these farms offer special adhen lays. Many of the best birds well satisfied to get from their hens vantages to anyone wanting to lany of the best birds well satisfied to get from their head vantages to anyone wanting to would not stand very during the winter months. These make poultry his profession, but would not stand very during the winter months.

stimation of a judge at pens were doing much better later satisfactory results could undoubted. at a poultry show. But they are and in January fourteen dozen eggs ly be obtained from almost anywhere at a poultry show. But they are and in January louiteen uozen eggs ly be obtained from almost anywhere egg producers, and eggs mean more were being taken from the four in the prairie provinces. The posegg producers, and eggs mean more were peing taken from the four in the prairie provinces. The posrevenue to the farmer; and it is the pens daily. This works out at about sibilities of the industry are being object of the Experimental Farm to one hundred dozen eggs a week, and realized, however, and during the object of the Experimental Farm to one number dozen cass a week, and realized, however, and during the teach the farmer methods that will at present prices means a return of last six months reports have been The flock which produces such Mr. Crossfield claims there is no different people who have started. The flock which produces such catisfactory results has been got togreat secret in getting such results or who have planned to 'egin gether by intelligent selection of as these from poultry in Southern poultry raising on a commercial

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