

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Special this week Toilet and Laundry Soap 10c.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes, Sodas and Confectionery always in stock.

Parnell's, London, Bread sold here.

Fresh Eggs, Good Table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.

W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920

HOME TOWN WEEKLY

She was a busy person, and she hailed from the nicest little town in the province of Ontario. So did the newspaper which came to her desk along with three or four up-to-the-minute dailies, and a couple of magazines, fairly overflowing with interesting matter. You know without the telling that the first move was to pick up the home town production. By and by the dailies would get a hasty survey, and sometime soon—perhaps that evening, when she lighted the reading lamp and drew her chair to the grate—the magazines would have their innings, but it was "now" for that weekly paper from up country.

The news in it wasn't so new—the dailies had had quite a bit of it the first of the week—but what of that? It was home news, told in the home paper's own particular way. And it held double the interest of any telegraphic report or startling headline the dailies could boast. Someone was ill, someone had sold a farm (she knew both the woman and the farm), someone had bought a house on Main street, and the someone was a cousin, once or twice removed, while as for thrifty, nifty Main street, had she not gone along it a little pinafored girl carrying school books to feed her mind and a lunch of homemade bread and butter to feed her body?

Later on and still later on she had lived there, the home town where people never seem to grow old or friends to change.

A wedding, the bride's name familiar, but the groom's strange—and surely the bride had been engaged to another man last year! Oh, those scoldie youngsters! There is a list of the presents and the names of the donors: the busy woman didn't miss one of them. A tea, and who gave it, and who assisted, and what the host-

ess wore. There was the school report, an interesting thing when you know the teachers by heart and the pupils by name. Then the political matter. No, she was not fond of politics as a rule; home politics are different.

And now to the personals which she has kept for a real tid-bit. Someone is very ill—here she sighed; someone dead—tears threatened. True, everywhere people were sick and dying—but the old home town inhabitants—ah, that was different. So-and-so was in town on a visit to his parents. Another So-and-so had gone West to try his fortune. One of the merchants had added a new department to his store—no need to go out of town now to procure high-class material and workmanship. There was an ambitious town for you!

What! Another rug stolen from a buggy in the church shed—and four new Ford cars sold this week, etc. A great little town.

And last and best (really, she had no right to spend all the time on any one publication—let alone a weekly one!) she came upon the letter of a man who, if he hadn't been a wonder in his own profession, would surely have been a descriptive writer of note. The letter was from the Sunny South, and breathed of orange groves, roses and gardens rare. And wasn't it fine to read it now with the land snow-wrapped and winter holding high carnival? Then the descriptive bit at the closing of it. She can almost see that meeting, hear that singing.

"When the hymn 'Stand Up For Jesus' was started I think that every voice in that great church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, joined—men with many furrows and evidence of toil and sorrow in their faces, men of affairs, strong men from all over Canada and the United States! The powerful organ pealed forth in unison and a psalm of praise ascended that made the very rafters of that mighty edifice tremble."

"Oh, you blessed old home town weekly!" said the busy person, her eyes shining.

JEAN BLEWETT.

Internally and Externally, it is Good. The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

The town of Essex charges church organizations \$5 for the use of the town hall, and allows political parties to use it free of charge. Everybody in Essex is evidently a politician, but not everyone a church member.

BACTERIA IN THE MILK

Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds Greatly Influence Milk.

Most Bacterial Changes Are Hurtful—How Bacteria Gets Into Milk—How to Prevent Injury to the Milk.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BACTERIA play a very important role in the milk and dairy industry. Practically all the natural changes either good or bad that take place in milk from the time it is drawn until the time it is consumed, or otherwise used, are due to the action of the various species of bacteria that gets into it, though sometimes yeasts and moulds are involved.

If the milk is to be consumed as milk, then most of the changes that take place in it, as a result of bacterial action, are injurious. Exceptions to this are found in the prepared fermented milk, as Kephir, Koumiss and Bulgarian milk; in these, however, the bacterial action is controlled and cultures of certain species of bacteria are added to the milk to bring about the desired changes.

Everybody knows that if a sample of ordinary milk is kept for a few days, particularly if it is not kept cold, it will sour or become gassy orropy or putrid. This souring, ropiness, gas production and putrefaction, is brought about by different species of bacteria in the milk. As the changes in the milk which these bacteria produce are injurious and undesirable, everybody who has anything to do with the handling of milk should know how to prevent their occurrence.

In the ordinary methods of obtaining and handling milk it is impossible to prevent some bacteria from getting into it. With proper care, however, a large percentage of the bacteria that ordinarily get into milk can be prevented from getting in, and with proper handling of the milk the few that do get in can be prevented from producing any marked changes within a reasonable time. It is desirable, then, that those who have to do with the production and handling of milk should know how to prevent, as far as possible, the bacteria from getting into the milk and also how to prevent those that get in from bringing about the changes which result in the spoiling of the milk.

How Bacteria Get Into Milk.—Unless the cow's udder is diseased very few bacteria are present in the milk as it is drawn, and those that are present are of very little consequence. Thus the bacteria found in the milk get into it not during the milking operations and during the later handling of the milk.

Bacteria of many kinds are present in large numbers in a dusty atmosphere, on bits of hay, straw, cow hairs, manure, flies, dirty hands, dirty clothes, and in milk pails, cans, bottles, strainers, and other milk utensils that are not thoroughly washed and scalded. Consequently, if we are to keep bacteria out of milk we must prevent the above-named substances from getting into the milk, and we must pay particular attention to the washing and thorough scalding of all milk utensils and in having clean hands and clothes.

It is generally considered that provided the milk is passed through a strainer when being filled into the cans from the milk pail all the objectionable materials are removed from the milk, as dirt, bits of hay, straw, manure, cow hairs, flies, etc. This is a great mistake as the bacteria which were on these things when they dropped into the milk pail are washed off into the milk, and these bacteria pass readily through the finest strainers used. Consequently, steps must be taken to prevent these materials getting into the milk.

1. The atmosphere of the stable must be free as possible from dust during the milking operations. Any feeding, bedding down or cleaning up should be done at least an hour before, or left until after milking.

2. Cover-top or sanitary milk pails should be used instead of the wide open-top pails.

3. Doors and windows should be screened.

4. Cows should be kept clean and groomed so that bits of dirt, manure, hairs, etc., shall not fall from the cows' flanks into the pail during milking.

5. All milk utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded every time before use.

How to Prevent Bacteria From Spoiling the Milk.—Even after all reasonable care has been taken to prevent bacteriological contamination of the milk as outlined above, some contamination will occur, that is, a few bacteria will get into the milk in some way or other. If these are allowed to multiply in the milk they will spoil it.

The best way to prevent their rapid multiplication in the milk is to chill it immediately in the cooling tank or refrigerator, and keep it cold until used. A small amount of bacterial multiplication will take place, even at refrigeration temperatures, and this will show itself in the condition of the milk in course of time. But milk that has been obtained under clean conditions and has been kept cold should be in excellent condition even after forty-eight hours.

Summary of Milk Contamination Preventive Measures.—Prevent dust, cow hairs, bits of hay, straw, and manure, flies and drops of dirty water from getting into the milk during milking operations as outlined above. Thoroughly clean and sterilize all pails, cans, bottles and other utensils. Cool the milk once down to refrigeration temperature and keep it cool and covered until used.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Caustic potash rubbed on the skull where the horns will appear will prevent their growth.

AEROPLANE WING SHAPES.

One of the Big Problems in Developing Flying Machines.

Wind shields on automobiles arranged to deflect the wind upward so that the driver will not receive the full force of the wind even when his eyes are above the level of the top of the wind shield, are common enough, but this principle of wind deflection has now been applied ingeniously to an aeroplane. The effect sought is to make a reduced air pressure above the aeroplane wings or planes, and consequently to increase their lifting power. The front of the wing is so curved that the wind shoots up above the plane instead of sliding along its top.

It is the idea of one of the great number of foreign scientists who are now studying wing shapes. His laboratory tests and a limited number of practical tests have convinced him that a very considerable increase of lifting power can be gained in this way. So he is now preparing to make complete tests with a practical machine. It is on this question of wing shapes that the future development of aeroplaning largely rests.

Birds have an enormously greater lifting ability in proportion to the power they exert than do aeroplanes, due undoubtedly to the shapes of their bodies and their wing forms.

The efficiency of the gasoline engine has enabled men to overcome the inefficiency of aeroplane shapes and wings, but the prevailing tendency in flying now is to give less attention to increasing the power and more attention to shaping the wings so they will lift as much as they should, and so that they will give better stability when flying through the air.—Saturday Evening Post.

PANAMA'S WATER BRIDGE.

That is What Uncle Sam's Wonderful Canal Really Is.

What the engineers of the United States government are constructing at Panama is not a canal through the isthmus, but a bridge of water across and above it. The so-called canal is a huge water bridge, the first in the world's history. It is about thirty-four miles in length, eighty-seven feet high, with a channel of water through its center varying in depth from forty-five to eighty-seven feet and in width at the bottom from 300 to 1,000 feet.

The bridge is divided into two sections. Gatun lake and Culebra cut, the latter being an arm of the former. Access to the bridge by vessels will be by means of water elevators, six in duplicate at either end, each 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide and with a combined lift of eighty-seven feet. At the Atlantic end the elevators are grouped one above another, like a flight of three steps. At the Pacific end two pairs of elevators are grouped at the bottom and are separated from the third pair above by a platform of water in the form of a lake about a mile and a half long. The elevators or water wheels which hold the bridge in place are the Gatun dam and elevator gates at the Atlantic end and the dam and elevator gates at Pedro Miguel, at the Pacific end.

About nine miles of the canal will be through Culebra cut, and these nine miles constitute all that can properly be called a canal unless the sea approaches at either end be included in that designation.—Joseph Bucklin Bishop in Scribner's.

"He's Got It"

The very newest slang expression among college undergraduates, where slang and picturesque expressions always are up and with often ahead of the times, is "He's got it." If a man has "got it" he is distinctly all right. His fellow students have put on him the seal of their unqualified approval. They have bestowed upon him the highest praise that they can bestow. There is about him an indefinite something, morally and mentally, that makes him all right—a square, clean, capable, likable chap. As is the case with most slang, the genesis of "He's got it" is hard to trace.—New York Letter to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Who Edits the Magazines.

During a recent discussion of the old question, college versus no college, one of the students remarked that the substantial monthly magazines were not edited by college graduates. The man who made the remark was promptly confronted with the following record:

The Century, edited by Robert Sterling Yard, Princeton '83; Scribner's, Edward L. Burlingame, Harvard '89; Harper's, Henry M. Alden, Williams '87; Atlantic Monthly, Ellery Sedgwick, Harvard '04; Review of Reviews, Albert Shaw, Grinnell '79, and World's Work, Arthur W. Page, Harvard '06.

Proved He Wasn't Dead.

M. Augustin Jeannel, who has just received the military medal for gallantry at Gravelotte during the Franco-Prussian war, has been forty-three years in convincing the authorities that he is alive. He was badly wounded in a bayonet charge and was registered as killed on the roll of the regiment. When he regained consciousness he found himself in a German hospital. When he applied to the minister of war for the military medal he was informed that he was dead, killed at Gravelotte by a Prussian bullet.

Boy Miners in England.

More than 10,000 boys under sixteen years of age were injured in mines in Britain last year in such a way as to disable them for more than a week. There are about a million coal mine workers altogether, one worker in every seven being killed or injured last year.

It is Dangerous to Use Counterfeit Parts for the

Ford

BY allowing your garage man to use imitation parts in repairing your car you not only invite repeated repair bills and more serious breakdowns, but you actually endanger your own life and the lives of others. Cheap and inferior parts used in connection with the steering control are liable to cause accidents of a very serious nature.

Genuine Ford Spindle Arms recently tested in the Ford factory were found to be over 100% stronger than the imitation parts.

Imitation springs are a frequent cause of accidents. In ordinary use they soon flatten out.

Although imitation parts may be cheaper in the first place, they are a constant source of expense in the long run. You will lengthen the life of your car and protect your own life by demanding genuine Ford Parts.

Only Genuine Ford Parts Can be Used With Safety

Look for this Sign

Genuine Ford Parts
For Sale Here

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

Dealers, Glencoe

The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements for the Toronto Globe and allows a big discount for cash. Send your advertising through us and save money.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening

and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.



Giving Canada NEW Riding Qualities

If the Overland only gave you the remarkable riding comfort it does, it would still be Canada's greatest light weight car.

But it does more than this—The Overland gives you the economy of 100-inch wheelbase from the moment you buy it.

Its 130-inch Springbase frees you from jolts and jars that annoy you or damage the car.

This means greater riding comfort for passengers and longer life for every mechanical part.

The Overland is finished in bright, weather-resisting enamel and upholstered with extra deep cushion springs. It is electrically started and lighted.

One of Canada's largest manufacturing enterprises builds this car for Canadians.



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