RED HAIRED GIRLS

Spinsters With Auburn Locks Rarely Seen in England

Though red hair of the Titian tint remains at least till middle age, a correspondent of the London Daily Mail points out that until the other day he had never seen or heard of a red haired spinster.

"I know that real red hair in girls and women is rare nowadays, and anthropological experts say that the red haired race is fast disappearing. A friend to whom I mentioned my one and only meeting with a red haired epinster told me that he had always heard that there was not a spinster to be found whose head was orowned with the real red hair." A member of the Royal Anthropological Institute said: al am inclined to think that few if ar girls with the Titian tinted hair vall to get married. Men like them and they are quickly married."

HOW COW TESTING PAYS

The records of two Canadian herds of dairy cows owned by two neighbors a striking example of the utility of dairy records to the man who really wants to build up a good herd. The first man has been cow testing for four years and has selected his cows carefully, studying their various preferences and capacities, each one as an individual. He raises heifers from i his best cows; four two-year-olds gave in the last year an average of 7,144 founds of milk, while his herd of ten gave an average of 8,059 pounds of will and 259 pounds of fat. The heighbor considers it simpler to buy inst what cows he can. He does not mise any calves. In one year his nine lows, all upwards of six years old, Eccept two heifers, gave an average of only 4,240 pounds of milk. This Is only just about one-half as much milk per cow as in the first herd. The best yow gave only 6,355 pounds, less than the average of the four heiters in the first herd. He has nothing or which, to start building up a good dairy herd, unless it be his judgment in "picking a winner," which judg. ment, by the way, does not appear to be of Al quality. The owner of the first herd has the advantage of four years of dairy records, practically indispensable to the real dair a armer, besides matured judgment in handling cows to better advantage. Cow test-

The Hawk and the Grows

Day after day and week after week as I look through the big, open barn door I see a marsh-hawk beating about low over the fields. He, or rather she (for I see by the greater size and browner color that it is the female), moves very slowly and deliberately on level, flexible wing, now over the meadow, now over the oat or millet field, then above the pasture and the swamp, tacking and turning, her eye bent upon the ground, and no doubt sending feat or panic through the heart of many a nibbling mouse or sitting bird. She occasionally hesitates or stops in her flight and drops upon the ground, as if seeking insects or frogs or snakes. I have never yet seen her swoop or strike after the manner of other hawks. It is a pleasure to watch her through the glass and see her make these circuits of the fields on effort less wing, day after day, and strike no bird or other living thing, as if in quest of something she never finds. I never see the male. She has per haps assigned him other territory to bunt over. He is smaller, with more blue in his plumage. One day she had scrap or a game of some kind with bree or four crows on the side of a ocky bill. I think the crows teased and annoyed her. I heard their caw. ng and saw them pursuing the bawk, and then saw her swoop upo' em turn over in the air beneath m, he if to show them what feats she sould do on the wing that were beyoud their powers. The crows often made a peculiar guttural cawing and eaching as if they enjoyed the sport, but they were clumsy and awkward enough on the wing compared to the hawk. Time after time she came down toon them from a point high in the air, like a thunderbolt, but gover seemed to touch them. Twice saw her swoop upon them as they sat upon the ground and the crows called out in half-sportive, halfprotesting tones, as if saying, "That was a little too close; beware, be ware!" It was like a skillful swordsman flourishing his weapon about the lead of a peasant; but not a feather was suched so far as I could see. It he the only time I ever saw this hawk in a sportive or aggressive mood. I have seen jays tease the sharphis ped hawk in this way, and escaso cedar tree. All the crow tribe, I ink, love to badger and mesk some their neighbors.-John Burroughs.

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EDROSE EA "is good tea"

MYSTERIES HELD BY OCEAN'S BED

Giant Squid Weighing When Grown 10,000 Pounds Lives at the Lowest Level /

Where does the ser serpent dwell? s appearances are only semi-occa-Monal. Somewhere it mus ave a home. The question is: What region is its normal habitat? The answer is that its home under the ordinary cirsumstances is in the depths of the sea. One might deem it not unlikely that the special haunts of sea serpents are the great marine abysses in regard to which knowledge has been gained only within the last few years.

Naturalists to-day are obliged to confess that they know almost nothing about the fauna of these dep. s. In truth, it may be said that three fourths of the earth's surface remains as yet unexplored because covered by miles of water. All of this aqueous territory is a region of mystery, inhab-Ited by strange and fantastic creatures. The term fantastic as applied to them is not inappropriate, inasmuch as their forms in many cases are such as might properly present themselves in a nightmare.

Stray to the Surface

Once in a while a deep-sea animal finds its way by accident to the surface and is found dying or dead, and it is from such occasional specimens that science has derived what small knowledge of the fauna of the deep it possesses. Smaller creatures in considerable numbers, including crustaceans and mollusks, have been brought to the surface by the dredges of the exploring vessels. Apparently there are in the depths numbers of cuttlefish-like animals, unlike any that are familiar to us, which furnish food to many of the abysmal fishes. Some of these cephalopods have an apparatus like a ceflecting lantern for throwing light downward to the bottom over which they pass.

On one occasion the ship "Albatross", passed through many miles of water over which cuttlefishes of a deep-sea species about the size of a water pail were scattered by the tens of thousands. All of them, without exception, were more or less mutilated, and it was evident that is the epths below they were being attackod by some enemy and destroyed wholesale. These cuttles are known eight years building arms for other to be the favorite prey of abysmal | people. His orders were few, and he sharks, in whose stomachs have been found reat numbers of their parrot like beaks undigested. Some of the deep-sea sharks come to the surface occasionally to feed, and one of them, of eel-like form, attains a length of 60

Telephone Patent

A patent has been granted the Ohio inventor of a spring clip to hold a desk telephone against a wall when

"Candling" Eggs

association of English poultry. menowho send about 200,000 crgs to london each week are "ca..dling" hem with X-rays.

Cars and Hat Pins

The first sentence of Glasgow's lat est tramway notice begins:- 'Severa nasty accidents have occurred in cars lately with long unprotected hat pins. And "Nemo" wants to know-"Why should cars run around with long un protected hat pins?"

A Poetic Affair

A poetle Hull police officer declared in Court that two women, alleged to have been drunk, were propping each other up "like sheaves of corn in a

Missouri Divorce

A Missouri woman has been granted divorce on the double-barrelled plea that he had failed to support her and that she didn't want his name to ap pear on her tombstone.

Too Cold In Canada

A mother asked the Highgate magis trate for assistance to get her sixteen year-old daughter back from Canada on the ground that it is too cold ou

Why They Were Absent

Excuses were granted at lerkenwell County Court in two instances of non-attending jury-men. One of the absentees was on the high seas and the other in a lunatic serious.

4 A CRIPPLE FACTORY

M the Employes Are Shy a Limb But Earn a Living

fir Kansas City, Mo., there is a three story factory where armless men and women make artific:al arms for other armless people. Wm. T. Carnes, who has only one arm-his left- is manager of the plant. Ten years go Carnes, then a machinist, was working in a shop at Pittsburg. His right arm was caught in a cog wheel and later amputated above the elbow. When he left the hospital he looked in vain for an arm that was serviceable, so he started to make one himself. He studied anatomy of the arm and fingers and combined their natural principles in an arrangement of steel levers, ratchet gearing and crank so that they would readily respond to the muscle force and nerve impulses of



WM. T. CARNES

the stump. He developed an arm that could be flexed or straightened and fingers that could be opened and closed at will.

Carnes made a meagre living for never got enough money to buy the tools he needed. Some years later J. P. Prescott lost an arm and leg in an elevator. He soon found a leg to walk upon, but his physicians told him it was useless to look for an arm. Prescott heard of Carnes and went to see him. Carnes built an arm which Prescott still wears.

Then Prescott, who had plenty of money, suggested a factory. He organized a company and Carnes was placed in charge.

"Our aim eventually," said Prescott, "is to have the entire work here done by cripples. We are using 12 men and a girl now who are 'disabled' like Carnes and me."

Carnes can do anything any man can do-slower, of course, but just as well. The secretary of the company is an expert pool player, but he has only one arm of real flesh and bone. Carnes shaves himself and manicures his can nails.

About the office and factory there is joking and laughing. Everyone teels he is giving service for value received, and incidentally helping someone else along

omna's Wonderful Rivers

The rivers of China are her glory, ud here are few countries in the world so well watered, and non? with such splendid natural transportation scitities. The three great rivers of he empire are the Yang-tse-Kiang ("Child of the Ocean"), the Hoang Ho (Yellow River), and the Chu Kiang (Pearl River or Canton River.) Of these, the Yang-tse-Kiang is the largest, flowing through extensive and fertile plains, and finally emptying Into the Eastern Sea, after travelling a distance of over two thousand miles. Its discharge is estimated at 1,000,000 cubic of the per second. The panks of Yang-use are crowded with two and villages, the most famous of which are Nankin and the new treaty post

Portable Refrigerator

A Michigan inventor has brought out a portable refrigerator, somewhat resembling a suit case, in whic' here Is a chamber for cracked ice above a compartment for holding perishable

Dry Batteries

Dry batteries can bt used in wet places and their lives lengthened by packing them in sawdust in glass jars and pouring melted paraffin over them after waterproof wires have been

Cause of Soft-shelled Eggs Soft-shelled eggs are common in the early spring. The first and usual cause is that the bird is too fat. In this case make the hens take more exercise by scratching in deep litter for their feed, which should be reduced somewhat. Also, feed sprouted oats or beets. Lack of lime will also cause it. This may be supplied by feeding crushed oyster shell or old plaster Forcing the hens for heavy egg pro duction and the excessive feeding of a loosening ration will also bring about this condition.

Don't seed weedy land.

A man without personality does not go very far in the world.

"wing with a strong wind, carrier a cover 1,600 yards a minute oncep as the racing

William Thompson, owner of the SX ranch in the Aspin Grove, Nicola Valley, British Columbia, says that the sheep industry throughout the valley is proving a big success both mancially and numerically. Mr. Thompson is an old sheep owner in Montana and Idaho, and speaking of these states in comparison with British Columbia, says that the latter has many advantages in its favor. "One I might mention is that we are not subject to the equinoxial storms that raise such havoc and cause large losses to Idaho and Montana sheep-

Measuring the Wind

At all British ports are wind measmeing instruments, or anemometres (soemos-wind), the reading of which te of great importance to the sailing ressets. The anemometer measures extend speed; it is like a weather vane, with cups instead of letters at the ends of its arms. The cups, catching the wind, whiz round, and thus turn the central shaft. This passes down into a box in which are several dials. The indicators of those dials are connected with the shaft, and ineve according to its revolutions. Thus the number of revolutions of the cup in a certain time gives the exact speed in miles per hour.

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