

The Jarvis Record

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JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1920

County Council

(Continued from page 1.)

Buckley-Smeiser—That the report of the Finance Committee be received and read. Carried.

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen,—We, your Finance Committee, beg to report that we have examined the following accounts and recommended the same for payment:

L. Werner, postage to Aug. 31.....	15 00
House of Refuge, supplies.....	409 11
J. Sovey, repairing bridge.....	10 36
Caledonia Milling Co., lumber for Caledonia Bridge.....	19 60
Joslyn Rodgers, analysis for inquest.....	50 00
Harris Middleton, to Toronto and expenses.....	12 00
Constable Costes, investigating holdup.....	4 00
Victoria Industrial School, E. B. Moore, July 31.....	15 50
Alex Ind. School, G. M. Krick, July 31.....	51 00
S. S. Moote, material for Oswega bridge.....	236 66

County Roads Construction

McRae & Cook, ad. on contract.....	2044 40
D. J. Adams, water service.....	10 00
W. G. Stewart, water service.....	10 00
Sawyer-Massey Co., repairs.....	33 58
Philip H. Knieley, at/dg lights.....	33 20
Alfred Best, stone acct for July.....	75 90
Albert Schurr, do.....	797 45
Whittaker & Swartz, repairs.....	10 00
Kett Bros., hauling stone.....	2549 63
News Pub. Co., order books.....	5 00
Harry Link, 5 cords wood.....	15 00
C. Swan, 20 cords wood.....	140 00
John Sherk, 1 1/2 cords wood.....	5 25
Hagersville Con. Co. stone.....	4527 27
Laidlaw Bros., truck service.....	12 00
Levi Bradt, gravel.....	448 40
Geo. Bowman, hauling coal.....	4 00
Chas. McKean, repairs.....	10 27
Henry Jack, 100 l-in. pipe.....	10 00
J. W. Sheppard, liability as noc.....	243 71
Harvey Young, gravel.....	169 50
Bert Hannah, gravel.....	70 80
Wm. Shipway, gravel.....	28 00
Wm. Edwards, repairs.....	113 45
C. E. Fiebig, steam coal.....	629 80
A. Bailey, lumber.....	101 93
Wm. J. Goodwin, tile.....	19 25
David May, repairs.....	8 95
Can. Ingot Iron Co., iron culvert.....	43 76
Wood, Alexander & James, white waste, etc.....	26 87
J. E. Brooks, hauling screenings and coal.....	936 75
Mich. Central R'y, screenings.....	2224 10
Ontario Lumber Co., cylinder oil.....	58 59
Jas. Sheldrick estate, repairs.....	53 75
Hagersville Con. Co., screenings for July.....	4036 79
C. J. Smeiser, inspecting, etc.....	20 45
Josiah Winger, tile.....	50 00
W. R. Holland, inspecting.....	8 00
W. G. Clark, inspecting.....	12 00
Shirra Milling Co., steam coal and lumber.....	67 50
McConnell & Hicklin, advance on contract.....	9000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed), W. A. Houser, Chairman.

Holland-Doyle—That the report of the Finance Committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Bradford-McCarter—That the report of the Good Roads committee be received and read. Carried.

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen,—Your Good Roads committee beg leave to report as follows:

1. The accounts presented by the Superintendent have been examined carefully and would recommend them for payment.

2. The Superintendent be authorized to gravel a section of road 9, division 21, commencing at the provincial highway, Willow Grove, and going west to Curley Hill, approximately 60 roads.

3. That a by-law be passed at next meeting of this council designating 100 miles more county roads.

4. The superintendent reports all work progressing favorably. There has been a shortage of labor in some localities but we expect conditions to improve as soon as harvesting is completed.

(Signed), W. G. Clark, Chairman

Buckley-Smeiser—That the report of Good Roads committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Buckley-Holland—That the Warden and Treasurer be authorized to take up \$45,000.00 under the Highway Improvement Act, also \$2,000.00 current expenditure from the Bank of Commerce. Carried.

Hudspeth-Berry—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10 a.m. Carried.

Caledonia bowlers won the Dunnville trophy at the Dunnville tournament last week. E. E. French was the skip of the successful rink.

The Value of Advertising Of and For Live Stock

(Experimental Farm Note.)

To the well known, established breeders of live stock any advice on the value of advertising is superfluous for in the large majority of cases it has been proper advertising of high class goods that they have built up their business. The purpose of this article is to call the attention of the smaller breeders, the beginners in the business, to the possibilities in advertising any live stock which they may have for sale. For example every year at the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, there is a deluge of enquiries as to the possibility of purchasing young animals of the various classes of live stock. Needless to say the farmer is unable to fill all wants for obvious reasons such as being sold out of the particular class of stock wanted; not having animals of the age or sex wanted; and not keeping representatives of the breed wanted. In an endeavor to assist our correspondents to locate the animals they wished to purchase it has often been found and sometimes too late that breeders right in their own vicinity had animals of the class of stock wanted for sale, but as they had not been advertised for sale nor had the intending purchaser advertised his wants, both parties missed a chance to do business which would have benefited both.

From the above it would seem that a more extended scheme of advertising on the part of breeders who are either in need of or wish to dispose of stock would be profitable for all parties concerned. This advertising need not be very expensive. A small notice in the proper column of the local paper or in one of the farm papers which is popular in the district would serve the desired purpose quite adequately. If the number and quality of the animals warrant it, a larger advertisement with an illustration would be in order.

Advertising is of course of particular value in disposing of breeding stock or animals not in fit condition for sale on the regular market. The writer has in mind one particular class of stock namely, aged pure bred dairy bulls of good quality and known to be breeding good stock. Many of these find their way to the butchers every year when it would be much to the advantage of the breed as well as to the farmers disposing of them and lucky enough to get them, if they were kept for further years of service. A little timely advertising would in many cases accomplish this end.

Lastly, advertising must be more or less seasonable. The greatest demand for dairy cattle and swine breeding stock is usually in the late winter and early spring, while sheep are more in demand in late summer and fall. Plan the advertising to meet the seasonal requirements and it can then be done most economically.—George W. Muir, Animal Husbandman.

To the Liberal Leader

The following letter that explains itself was read at the Liberal Picnic at New Market.

To the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

Dear Sir:—We the Liberal Association of Haldimand County beg to tender to you upon this occasion our congratulations upon your elevation to leadership of the great Liberal party of this Dominion and hope that you may enjoy many years of successful leadership in the light of the splendid principles of liberalism and responsible government for the people of Canada.

At no time in recent years have the people of this country been so misrepresented and ignored as now by this reactionary, autocratic and desperate government. We have unqualified confidence in you Mr. King as our leader, and look to you as the bright and guiding star who shall redeem our national honor and raise the reputation of this fair Dominion and place it upon the higher plane to which it belongs.

We recognize your ability and integrity as a great Canadian and appreciate your efforts and services in the past knowing the part which you are to play in the future of this country will be in the interests of the whole people of Canada. Assuring you of our best wishes and support in these your labours, we beg sincerely to be,

Yours faithfully,
R. F. Miller, President.
J. A. Toohy, Secretary.

Cayuga, August 5th, 1920.

Advertising is the most important thing about business. It is the vital spark.

Seed

Highest Cash Prices Paid for all kinds of Grass Seeds

PHONE 22, JARVIS

F. W. Reichheld

GROOMING YOUR HORSE

Why and How to Give the Animal a Rub Down.

It Keeps the Skin and Coat Clean and Improves the Appearance.—Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chickens. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

HORSES are groomed for the purpose of keeping the skin and coat clean, and incidentally improving the general appearance. The skin consists of two parts, viz., the dermis or corium which forms the deep layer, which is plentifully supplied with both blood vessels and nerves, and the epidermis or cuticle which is external and has neither blood nor nerve supply; hence is nonvascular and insensitive and serves as a protective covering for the dermis. It consists of a layer of agglutinated cells which are formed on the surface of the dermis.

In the tissue immediately underneath the dermis are large numbers of sudoriferous or sweat glands, each of which is surrounded by a quantity of fat. These glands are round bodies, each of which consists of one or more small tubes coiled into a ball; the free end of the tube opens on the surface by a funnel-shaped orifice.

The skin of the horse is characterized by its great sensitiveness, which is still further promoted by good grooming. Few animals, if any, perspire as freely as the horse. As stated, the cells of the epidermis are formed by the dermis. This formation of cells is continuous, as is also the exfoliation of the cells of the external surface of the epidermis. The hair prevents the free escape of these scales, hence there is a tendency to accumulation; the coat also gathers dust, etc., from the surroundings, and if the animal is not groomed the coat soon becomes filled with the accumulation, which becomes damp when the animal perspires. It is claimed that this has a tendency to occlude the openings of the sweat glands, hence interfere with free perspiration. When this condition, it is an undisputed fact that the horse that is regularly and well groomed looks better, feels better and gives more satisfactory service than his mate under the same conditions less the grooming.

The object of grooming is to remove the scales, dust, dried perspiration and other foreign substances regularly. In order to do this a curry comb of some nature must be used, that when used against the grain of the hair, will agitate the hair to its exit from the skin, thereby loosening all foreign substances. The comb should not have teeth sufficiently sharp to scarify or irritate the skin. Then a stiff brush should be used to remove all foreign matter that has not escaped during the use of the comb. When the comb is not necessary, the stiff brush being sufficient. A finer brush, the bristles should now be used to remove anything that still remains, after which the whole surface of the body should be well rubbed with a clean linen cloth. The tail and mane should be well brushed with the stiff designed for which it is intended, and then combed with combs of the purpose.

It is well, under ordinary conditions, to groom a horse well twice daily. If a horse has perspired freely it is good practice to rub him well with cloths until he becomes dry. If this is neglected he should be groomed to remove the dried perspiration and other accumulations before he is turned out for the night, as under such conditions he is doubtless rests better.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chickens.

This disease is responsible for many deaths among young chickens. Affected birds appear stupid and remain under the hover or hen much of the time. They isolate themselves from the rest of the flock; their feathers become rough and the wings droop. They eat little or nothing although they mechanically peck at things. A thin whitish or creamy sticky discharge comes from the vent and clings to the down, frequently coming short backed or hunched up and mostly die in a few days.—a few, however, survive.

Post mortem examination shows loss of flesh; the alimentary canal is usually empty except for some slimy fluid. The organs are all pale. The liver may have a few dark streaks. The trouble usually starts with chicks hatched from eggs laid by a hen whose ovary is diseased. Other chicks in the hatch soon pick up the bacteria from the droppings of the affected chicks and so the disease spreads. Those chicks that take the disease and apparently recover will usually have diseased ovaries, consequently the eggs which they lay are liable to produce the disease in the chicks hatched from them. In addition to this, however, their egg-laying powers will usually be low, and the laid will be a high percentage. Consequently it is bad policy to use for breeding purposes those birds that have suffered from white diarrhoea when they were young.

Healthy chicks should be removed from contact with affected ones and placed in clean, disinfected surroundings. It is a good policy to kill and burn the affected specimens and then thoroughly disinfect everything with which they have come in contact.—D. E. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

The June sown rape should be ready about now and will make a desirable change for young lambs.

HOW COINS WERE NAMED.

Word "Sterling" Adopted During King John's Reign.

One of the most distinguished elements in the present commercial difficulty is that of money and exchange and it is not surprising when consideration is given to the importance of the medium of exchange and what part it has to play in serving for the transfer of commodities. The word money was derived from money, one of the surnames of Juno, in whose temple the Romans first made coins. The word mint is supposed to be a contraction of the word moneta through the Anglo-Saxon "mynet."

When we read that sterling has fallen in exchange value who knows the origin of the term? Yet it is traced to the inhabitants of the Hampshire town, known as Esterlings, who were invited by King John of England to come to England and reform the currency which had become very corrupt. From that date good English money was known as sterling. The shilling is from the Anglo-Saxon scilling, meaning a twentieth, so it takes twenty shillings to make a pound.

The English farthing meant the fourth of a penny and was actually broken from a penny in olden days when the pennies were indented with a full cross so heavily that they could be snapped into four. This was a solution of making change, as the primitives understood it. The franc is only another way of saying the silver coin of the Franks and has no indication of value. Our own dollar has a German origin, having been the thaler or more fully, Joachim's thaler, the silver coin struck out of the silver found in the thal or valley of St. Joachim, France. This was extremely pure and being coined into ounces gave the real basis of the silver dollar which weighs an ounce.

Few stop to consider what a cent is. It meant a hundredth, the French word for hundred, and is the appropriate name for the coin which is one-hundredth of a dollar. The quarter is easy, for it is one-fourth of the dollar. The nickel is so-called because of the metal from which it is made and the dime is a tenth, from the old French disme, traced to the Latin decem, ten.

When you visit a mint and see the great bars of gold and silver and are told that this is bullion, you may not know that the word is from the Latin, bulla, meaning rounded, and referring to the rounding of these bars by art. The \$10 gold piece of the United States is so-called an eagle because of the print of the eagle on it, just as the English crown received its name from the crown on its reverse side.

In coins the side bearing a head is known as the obverse, that bearing any other device as the reverse. In matching coins, we speak of one side as the head, the other as the tail.

The Romance of Invention.

It is an accepted truth that the man who increases the material wealth of the world by the ordinary processes of trade, manufacture, agriculture or mining does much for us, and not alone in the material sense, for he provides those of us who have ideas with the wherewithal to work, or even in extreme cases with the inspiration with which to work. But we are not to exalt the trader, farmer or miner to the highest pinnacle without inquiring whether there is not some one else to dispute or at least to share it with him. What of the man with the idea? Before ever the miner, to take one instance alone, can extract wealth from the bowels of the earth, the inventor must show him how to proceed. Before any of us can do any of the things that seem materially worth while, indeed, there must be the inventor to precede and blaze the way. It may be assumed that the ability to invent and the ability to make a practical success out of an invention in the vast majority of cases are mutually exclusive.

The whole record of the advance of civilization shows this. The inventor is too wrapped up in his idea to do with it. A doubly unfortunate result follows, unfortunately for the community in the invention is not developed and goes into general use for the common good to the full extent of its capabilities, and unfortunate for the inventor in that he falls by this very circumstance to get his full reward.

Sometimes, however, we meet a man who combines in his one person the qualities which lead him to make a great invention and at the same time make him able to carry it to commercial success. Such a man, says the Scientific American, embodies to the last degree the romance of invention—for romance has a wooden leg when it does not end happily. And of such a man, his struggles to overcome scientific and industrial obstacles, and his final success, we read with never-flagging interest.

Tipping Extraordinary.

The tyranny of the tip was one of the first things that struck George I when he came over to claim his throne. "This is a strange country," Horace Walpole reports him to have said. "The first morning after my arrival at St. James' I looked out of the window and saw a park with walks and a canal, which they told me was mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the Ranger of the Park, sent me a brace of fine carp from my canal, and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servants for bringing me my own fish, out of my own canal, in my own park."

Laying On of Hands.

"Do you believe that anything can be cured by the laying on of hands?" asked the New Thought Woman. "I sure do," replied the old-fashioned woman. "I cured my boys of their bad habits by the spanking method."

If You Have High Blood Pressure You Must Be Careful

When the Blood Pressure is much above normal there is always the danger of rupture of a blood vessel; most frequently in the Brain and producing a stroke, or in the Kidneys, producing Bright's Disease. One should guard against over-exertion or excitement and take

HACKING'S HEART AND NERVE REMEDY

to dissolve the Uric Acid deposits that form in the Veins and Arteries, making them hard and brittle. This remedy is a wonder; it builds up the entire system by Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Heart and by producing a normal and healthy condition of the Nerves. Mrs. Wm. Morley, of Palmerston, used quite a number of boxes of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and they benefited her so much and she was so pleased with them that she recommends them to all her friends who have this trouble or who are all run down and Nervous. She says "you must be sure to get Hacking's."

Constipation is one of the aggravating causes of High Blood Pressure and it is advisable to use Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills to drive out the Poisons that generate in the system. These two preparations go well together and you should buy a few boxes from your dealer to-day. Hacking's Limited, Listowel, Ont.

GO TO J. W. NORMAN The old Veteran Boot and Shoe Repairing Store for Prompt Service. MAIN STREET, JARVIS Opposite the Presbyterian Church

Tractor Plowing By the Acre

Having equipped our tractor with an electric lighting system we are prepared to run day and night. Plowing \$3.00 Double Discing \$1.25 Per Acre. For full particulars apply to GEO. E. BROOK, R. No 5, Simcoe. 2 miles west of Jarvis.

LEGAL

ARRELL & ARRELL Barristers, Etc. HAMILTON Caledonia Sun Life Building. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Harrison Arrell, S. Cameron Arrell County Crown Attorney.

KELLY & PORTER Barristers, Solicitors in the Supreme Court, Notaries, Etc. SIMCOE ONTARIO Money to loan at lowest current rate of interest on real estate. W. E. Kelly, K.C. J. Porter, David E. Kelly.

MEDICAL

I. J. LEATHERDALE, M. D. OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. JARVIS, ONTARIO.

SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F. JARVIS LODGE NO. 191 Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. N. G., J. Dellar; F. S., N. R. Pond. R. S., J. S. Burwash, Treas., I. W. Holmes Visiting Brethren Welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEORGE L. MILLER CONVEYANCER AND REAL ESTATE DEALER AGENT CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS JARVIS, ONTARIO

Lightning Rods

Have your buildings protected from lightning by having them properly rodged. Am agent for the Dominion Lightning Rod Co., and prepared to do all work promptly. All copper rod used. Repairing also done. G. E. HOSKIN Phone 7-15. R. R. No. 3, Jarvis

Style and Quality Go Together In Our Shoes



They must look well and wear well for our customers, and then we make the prices as low as possible.

We have a nice line of Hurlbut Welt Cushion Soles---the ideal Shoe for Children.

A. H. LANGRAF, Harness and Shoe Store

It Pays to Advertise in the Record

Vulcanizing and Retreading

Having recently installed an up-to-date Vulcanizing and Retreading plant, am now ready to do all work in that line. Bring in your tires and have them made like new. Prices reasonable.

Jos. Morrison At the Roller Mills, JARVIS

Shop in AT OUR We Refund Car Purchase of \$6.00 and \$9.00 and over, and \$10.00 and over.

Murphy Simcoe's Favorite For Sale—Also Seed, home grown old heavy coat Nanticoke P.O.

Ice Ban... Tedd... All... THO... JARVIS