

# The Jarvis Record

Is published every Wednesday at its office on MAIN ST., JARVIS, ONT.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
Per Year (in advance) \$1.00  
To the United States, \$1.50.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
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The Record Printing Co., Ltd.  
JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920



## The New Premier

Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., B.A., M.P., was born at Anderson, Perth County, June 16, 1874, son of Joseph Meighen. He was educated at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute and Toronto University. In 1897-98 he taught high school at Caledonia, Ont. In the latter year he removed to Winnipeg, and four years later to Portage La Prairie, where he still makes his home. His wife was Miss Jessie Cox, of Birle, Man.

He was called to the Manitoba bar in 1908, and the following year became partner in the firm of Meighen & McPherson. He was elected to the House of Commons for Portage La Prairie in 1908 and re-elected in 1911 and 1917. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1913. He became secretary of state for Canada and minister of mines on August 28, 1917, and was sworn in as minister of the interior and superintendent general of Indian affairs in October of the same year.

Hon. Arthur Meighen will be the first Western man to take over the chief executive of Canada. While he is a native of Ontario, Mr. Meighen has spent practically his whole life in the west. Mr. Meighen was the man who went with Sir Robert Borden to England in 1917 to attend the imperial conference. He is a barrister by profession, having graduated from Toronto University in 1896.

Hon. Arthur Meighen is the youngest man who has ever been called upon to form a Federal Government in this country. He is 47 years of age, while Sir John Thompson was 48, when he succeeded Sir John Abbott. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was 51 when he became prime minister; Sir John Macdonald 52; Sir Wilfred Laurier, 55; Sir Robert Borden, 57; Sir McKenzie Bowell, 70; Sir John Abbott 71, and Sir Charles Tupper 75.

Hon. Arthur Meighen was sworn in on Saturday.

## Summer

How full of pleasure to abide within the summer eventide—to sizzle with the heat of nights and wrestle with mosquito bites. I hang a hammock on the porch and lay me down awhile to scorch; and hold mosquitoes come space and try to drive me from the place.

They buzz me here and sting me there and make me swat I know not where. The more I kill the more they come to buzz and bite and hiss and hum.

How restless are the heated nights, so sleepless and full of bites! Oh, what a pleasure to be here in this the summer of the year.

N. A. LUFFBURROW  
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## Promotion Reports

**S. S. No. 17, WALPOLE**  
Sr. IV—Lorne Parkinson, Viola Saunders, Fred Taylor, Eva Doughty.  
Sr. III—Ivan McKenzie, Alfred Marr, Nora Saunders, Ross Buck.  
Ja. III—Dorothy Hodges, Gordon Saunders, Edward Parkinson, George Parkinson, Laura Marr (recommended).  
Sr. II—John Banks, Lewis Johnson, Margaret Kendry, Leota Johnson.  
Sr. I—Donald Saunders.  
Sr. I—Ada Johnson, Nellie Saunders, Arlof Buck.

JR. PRIMER—Vincent Columbus, Donald Kendry.

CLARA M. CAMPBELL, Teacher.

**S. S. No. 6, WALPOLE**

Sr. IV—Gertrude Donovan  
Sr. IV—Harry Belbeck.  
Sr. III—Marie McCarthy, Margaret Gelinus, Russell Fleming, Charlotte Irvine, Rhea Swing, Gemina Irvine, Mildred Lonson.

Jr. III—Helen Fallis, Catherine Gelinus, Robert Lonson.

Sr. II—Evelyn Perrett, Laura Fallis, Janet Fleming, Alex. Irvine, Iwila Smuck.

Sr. I—Gwendolyn Hilliard, Teresa Gelinus, Willie Irvine, Lee Person.

Sr. PRIMER—Muriel Bosfield, Ethel Hilliard, Leo McCarthy, Billie Start.

Jr. PRIMER—Bernard Smuck, Pearl Belbeck, Charlie Perrett.

Passed with Honours—Helen Fallis.

F. E. EVANS, Teacher.

## Judging a Camel.

One way to popularity with Arabs, it appears, is the acquisition of expert acquaintance with the camel, its character, habits, personal appearance, and history. Such knowledge, to be sure, is not a complete equipment for winning the confidence of Arabs, but, according to Lowell Thomas, describing in Asia, the ascendancy that an English archaeologist, now known to the world as Col. Lawrence, gained over the desert tribes, it is a great help. Mr. Thomas, incidentally, has learned a good deal about the "ship of the desert" himself, and whoever reads his article in Asia will be that much better prepared to enjoy the menagerie of next summer's traveling circus, even if he never has occasion to "talk camel" with a surprised and delighted Arab.

The finest breeds of camel, one learns, come from central Arabia, where there are six different species, none of which has more than one hump. And another name for this one-humped camel is "dromedary," which comes from the language of the Greeks, and means "a camel that runs." By his hump, moreover, shall we know a camel, and this useful part of him should be of hard, fatless muscle. Nor should your camel be either too fat or too thin. Long legs are desirable and a small waist. Over good ground a first-class Arab dromedary can trot at 22 miles an hour, canter up to 25 miles, and gallop at 32. But for a whole day's journey seven miles an hour is his reasonable gait, and if you are starting on a journey of some hundreds of miles it is best to be patient and keep your camel at a walk. On one occasion, however, when speed was necessary, Col. Lawrence did 300 miles in three days on camel-back.

## Weather Reporting.

Weather reporting is generally regarded as the mildest of occupations, but it will become one of the most adventuresome and romantic if the idea of a weather bureau official is put into effect, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The plan calls for number of swift, staunch vessels to pursue tropical storms through Atlantic and Mexican Gulf waters and report them by wireless for the protection of the coasts. These storms frequently centre far out at sea, without affecting land barometers until it is too late.

## EVIDENCE

**Of Success of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills**

Wm. Fullerton, R. R. 1, Listowel:  
"I doctored for eight years for Stomach Trouble and Pains all through my body, got no relief until I used Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy which fixed me up all right. I used Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills along with the Remedy."

Mrs. M. Minchell, Wingham:  
"I was on the point of a complete Nervous Breakdown, could not sleep or plan my household duties, suffered with my Heart and my Nerves and doctors could do little for me. After taking the first box of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy I improved so much in health that I continued with a 6 box treatment and am able to return to my work with renewed vigor."

Mr. Richard Jones, Deer, Ont.:  
"I have had Pains under my Heart for some time and tried all sorts of remedies and have been to five different doctors and could get no relief. I took one box of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and felt very much better. I took another box and have been able to work again. Before I took your remedy I could not work for weeks at a time, the pain was so great."

These are only a few of the many testimonials that come to us voluntarily and I am sure that you too will get beneficial results if you will but give them a fair trial. Buy them from your dealer. Insist on Hacking's.

## Egg Production

The presence of male birds in the flock during the summer months has a decidedly detrimental effect upon the quality of eggs and poultry producers lose many thousands of dollars annually through the presence of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce they market. Reports are now being received from all parts of the country of the number of partially incubated eggs appearing in current receipts. Producers do not realize that it is unnecessary for a fertile egg to be placed under a broody hen to cause the germ to grow; a temperature of seventy degrees is sufficient to start incubation. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. Such eggs have no place or value in shipments, and should they get to the consumer the consumptive demand immediately falls off.

The male bird is not essential in egg production, his usefulness is over when the supply of fertile eggs for the season has been secured. The hens will lay just as many eggs when the male bird has been removed and the eggs will be more suitable for consumption, packing or storing. Further, there is a distinct financial gain to the producer who markets infertile eggs, because the best trade in many cities offers a premium of from one to five cents a dozen on infertile eggs.

Then there is the question of feed. It costs money to feed poultry, and with feed at its present value, the consumption of feed by males kept for no particular purpose is a serious economic waste. As a result of this, the best prices for live and dressed fowl prevail in the spring and early summer. During the summer the price declines, and by the early fall when many producers decide to market their male birds, a lower price than prevailed in the spring has to be accepted; the producer thus losing the amount per pound the market has declined, plus the value of the feed consumed by the birds during the summer months. This financial loss takes on a more serious aspect when it is coupled with the amount charged back by the wholesaler for the bad and partially incubated eggs that have been marketed.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market should, therefore, need no urging to kill off, dispose of, or at least remove the male birds from the flock after the breeding season.

Thirty-two of the 63 ships for the Canadian Merchantile Marine have been finished.

## Voters' List, 1920

Municipality of Village of Jarvis, County of Haldimand.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of The Ontario Voters' List Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Jarvis on the 2nd day of July, 1920, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1920.

ANDREW RODGERS,  
Clerk of Village of Jarvis.

## LEGAL

ARRELL & ARRELL  
Barristers, Etc.

HAMILTON CALEDONIA  
Sun Life Building. Roper's Block  
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., P. S. Banks; F. S., N. R. Pond; R. S., J. S. Burwash, Treas.; I. W. Holmes.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.

## MISCELLANEOUS

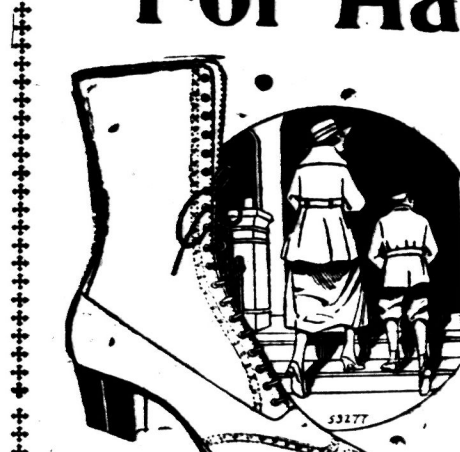
GEORGE L. MILLER

CONVEYANCER AND REAL ESTATE DEALER

AGENT CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

JARVIS, ONTARIO

## For Hard Wear



You find no better place to purchase the kind of shoe you are after than at our

## Shoe Store

We carry a Complete Line of all grades of Shoes.

Pumps at \$4.90, Oxfords \$6, \$6.75 & \$7.00

We have a nice line of Hurlbut Welt Cushion Soles—the ideal shoe for Children at \$4.60. Come and inspect our stock.

A. H. LANGRAF, Harness and Shoe Store

## 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

## OWEN SOUND.

The Baby City Has a Very Long History.

After having been a town for sixty-two years, Owen Sound has at last become a city. The figures of the assessor, just completed, show that the population is 12,218. The bill of incorporation was passed in the Legislature the other day.

The story of this new Ontario city goes back to the time when Samuel de Champlain, the first intrepid white man to pass through this province, paddled into the Georgian Bay, taking possession of this vast body of water in the name of the greatest monarch of Europe, Louis XIV., King of France. Hearing the Indians of his party call this big inland stretch of water "Lake Manitou," which means in their language, "The Lake of the Great Spirit," Champlain adopted that name in French. It was only after Canada was ceded to Britain by France that this was changed to "Georgian Bay" in honor of George III., reigning in England at that time.

The name of the town itself came from Edward W. Campbell Rich Owen, who is supposed to have entered the Sound in May, 1786, and in 1789. He was one of the officers on the "Impregnable," which his grandfather, Sir Thomas Rich, rear admiral in the navy, commanded. The man who really founded Owen Sound, however, had the distinction of coming from Toronto. Fifty-six years ago, a white-winged schooner, called "The Fly," sailed into the bay, and landed Mr. Stephens from Toronto on the shore. And Mr. Stephens had the fixed intention of founding a town. He immediately built a grist mill, a saw mill, to produce lumber for homes, a general store, and a potash mill at Inglis Falls. So successful was he that the steamer that plied between Sarnia and Sturgeon Falls began to touch at Owen Sound just two years after Stephens opened his store.

The first village was called Sydenham in 1841, likely by John Telfer, crown lands agent, in honor of Lord Sydenham, first governor of the United Canada. His was the only log house there when Stephens arrived. It was a most forbidding place then, we are told by Rev. W. W. Smith, an eminent clergyman and historian of Owen Sound. "The flat upon which the town stands was covered with very heavy hemlocks, maple, and elm, with a butternut tree here and there on the banks of the river; and near the water cedars grew or rotted in the stream." Towards the bay, he says, the woods degenerated into a cedar swamp, alive with frogs and mosquitoes. So dismal and trying was the situation in the early days, it is said, that whiskey was considered one of the indispensable necessities of life. So indispensable it was considered by the profiteers that no sooner had a schooner left the shore than the price was boosted to \$1 a gallon, a significant amount in those days.

When the town was incorporated under its present name, however, in 1885, it was a vastly different place than forty-four years before, when what is now the principal street was "washed" and logged up. At the present time it is one of the most thriving and most lavishly gifted by nature of the young cities of the province. It is blessed with one of the finest harbors on Lake Huron. Authorities say that the bay is 578 feet above sea level, and over 800 feet deep at the maximum point. Both Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways pass through the town. Ship-building plants, busy foundries, fruit packing and canning factories, flour and saw mills, every kind of machinery shops from turbine water wheels to bolts and screws, are among its numerous industries. Comparatively few cities in Canada can boast that their water supply is obtained by gravitation, but such is the case by Owen Sound. From the Sydenham river the water runs down through pipes and a slow sand filter into the mains and reservoirs, with a capacity of 600,000 and 5,000,000 gallons, respectively. The assessment has risen to \$7,182,942. This is the proud record of the capital of Grey County, now graduated into a city's rank and responsibilities.

## Preserving Birds.

Preserving birds as game is only one part of the duty of the Government. They are even more valuable as enemies of noxious weeds and insects. They are the farmer's best friends, though he is too often oblivious of the fact. Those who care nothing for their beauty of plumage and song must recognize this circumstance. Yet the birds have been too long the prey of their human hunters. Some species have been well-nigh exterminated in consequence. To protect them in the United States and Canada will accomplish much, though to make the protection of many of the migrants complete Mexico and Central American countries should join in the work.

## Two Women Hanged.

Records show that two women have been hanged in Canada. The first execution took place in Toronto on December 14, 1837, when Julia Murdoch was hanged for poisoning her mistress, Mrs. Henry. The second woman was Hilda Blake, who was hanged in Brandon in the winter of 1899-1900 for the murder of a Mrs. Lane, of Brandon, about July 1, 1899.

## The War's Oldest Soldier.

The oldest soldier who served in the war is said to be William Clarke, who is now living at Shamley Green, near Guildford. When in his 73rd year, 60 years after he enlisted in the Royal Welsh Regiment, he joined the Royal Defence Corps, and served at Felixstowe until invalided. He is in his 76th year.

## Time to Go Home.

"An Englishman's place is by his own fireside," declares a writer in the Sunday press. This is the first intimation we have received that spring cleaning is over.—Punch.

## GOITRE IN LIVE STOCK

All Classes More or Less Liable to This Trouble.

The Cause of Goitre Not Yet Well Understood—Simple Treatment is Suggested—Summer Dairy Hints (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

GOITRE, or Bronchocele, is an enlarged condition of the thyroid gland, which consists of two lobes situated one on each side of the windpipe in the region of the throat, and connected by an isthmus. Animals of the different classes, of all ages, are liable to this condition, but we wish to discuss the trouble when appearing at, or shortly after, birth.

Each of the said lobes is ovoid, and consists of minute vesicles surrounded by a plexus of minute blood vessels. The gland has no duct, but is plentifully supplied with blood vessels, and secretes an albuminous fluid, which becomes absorbed. The function of this gland is not well understood. The lobes can be felt in an animal of any age by careful manipulation, and, as stated, are liable to become enlarged (either one or both lobes) at any age. In some cases, especially in lambs and calves, it is of abnormal size at birth. This is more frequently noticed in lambs than in any other class of stock, and sometimes the enlargement is so great that respiration is interfered with, the young animal is weak and unthrifty and not infrequently dies.

It is worthy of note that in foetal life the gland is quite large, but normally becomes reduced before birth. The cause of enlargement is not well understood. Some claim that the condition in the young animal is the result of insufficient nourishment from the dam during the period of gestation. Others claim that it is caused by the pregnant animal consuming water too highly impregnated with lime.

Symptoms.—The symptoms cannot readily be mistaken. Either or both lobes are enlarged, sometimes at birth and sometimes not until a variable time after birth. If both lobes are enlarged a well-marked, movable lump will be noticed at each side of the throat, there not appearing to be any connection between the two, but appearing, both to sight and manipulation, as two separate lumps. If but one lobe be enlarged, of course one side appears normal. These enlargements are not so large as to interfere in most cases do not apparently interfere with the health of the animal, but in some cases, especially in lambs, they interfere with respiration and strength.

Treatment.—In many cases treatment is not necessary, as the glands gradually become reduced without it, but treatment is wise in other cases, and in all cases hastens reduction. It consists in rubbing well on daily with an ointment made of 2 grains each of iodide of potassium and iodine mixed with 2 oz. vaseline, or other emollient or liquid containing a large percentage of iodine or one of its compounds. Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

## Summer Dairy Notes.

I realize that the majority of dairy farmers do not need reminders as to what they should do in ordinary practice, but mankind tends to forget. Most men need a wife to give occasional prods in order to keep them up to the mark. These notes are given with the same good intention that a wife "just tells her husband"—because she is interested in him.

Falling pastures should be supplemented with grain, meal or green feed in the stable. The hot dry weather of June means short feed for July and August; this means small milk and cream checks, or a small amount of butter to sell. By the size of the milk or cream cheque we may know the value of our herd, but not the value of individual cows, which latter can be known only by testing each cow in the herd, with scales and fat test.

Next to feed in importance, comes salt and water. Without plenty of these, cows cannot milk well. Salt aids digestion and gives tone to a cow's system. An average cow requires about one ounce of salt daily. Water is the great carrier of nature's supplies of plan, and animal feed. A cow in full flow of milk will drink from ten to twenty gallons of water daily. Needless to say the water should be pure.

Cooling milk and cream on the farm is perhaps next in importance. Milk for the condenser, cheese, or for city trade, should be cooled to below 70 degs, as soon as possible after milking—to a lower temperature if at all possible. Some farms will not accept milk at a temperature above 65 degs. F. and prefer it below 60 degs. Plenty of cold water, or preferably ice-water for cooling milk is needed. Where water is scarce it may be used for watering stock after cooling the milk, if the cooling tank be kept clean. A milk cooler is a great convenience where there is a good supply of cold water under pressure.

Cooling cream is much more easily done, because there is only about ten per cent. of the bulk to cool, as compared with milk. Immediately after separating the fresh cream should be placed in cold water and allowed to remain there until the cream pail is needed for the next lot. Empty into the cream can, wash and repeat the operation twice a day. This will insure good, sweet cream for buttermaking or for any other purpose. We need better cream for the making of fine butter in Ontario. Everybody should give Ontario butter a boost upward in quality.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.