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:

Judicial and Legal advertisements 8c. per line (12 lines to inch) for first insertion and 4c per line for each subsequent insertion.

DISPLAY ADS.

	Per Year.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.
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½ Column...	55 00	30 00	18 00
¼ Column...	32 00	18 00	10 00

Smaller spaces 13c per inch.

All display advertisements on first page contracted for at 15 to 20 cents per inch. Extra rates for short periods.

Reading notices on first page among local news items 10c per line first insertion and 5c per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements ordered for insertion "until forbidden" and those sent without written instructions will appear until written instructions are received for their discontinuance.

The Record Printing Co., Ltd.

JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920

County Council

(Continued from Page 1)

Berry-McCallum—That the by-law to borrow $122,000 from the Bank of Commerce be read a second time. carried.

McCarter-Bradshaw—That the by law authorizing the borrowing of $122,000 from the Canadian Bank of Commerce be read a third time, signed, sealed and entitled a by-law as in the original motion. carried.

Foster-Bird—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 leave to report that we have examined the folldwing accounts and recommend the same for payment:

L. Werner, postage to July 30.....$	15 00
W. G. Clark, expenses to Toronto	5 00
House of Refuge, supplies	378 10
A. J. Grant, coal for court house.	562 88
Office Specialty Co.. fixtures for P. S. L.'s office	55 55
J. C. Eccles, at'g County Court	4 00
Victoria Ind. School, Ed B. Moore	33 67
W. J. Quinsey, med. register	46 96
Children's Aid Society, maintenance of wards	17 00
H. Arrell, expenses to Toronto	5 00
Congdon & Marshall, spikes for bridge, N. Cayuga to pay half	3 10
J. Sovey, Cayuga bridge repairs.	7 00
County Roads Construction	
M. C. R., screenings	1470 85
Imperial Oil Ltd, gasoline	49 10
A. Swent, truck service	12 05
J. E. Booker, hauling stone	1137 40
Alfred Best, stone	65 30
Can. Ingot Iron Co., culvert.	53 33
Municipal World, auto stamp	3 07
S. A. Moote, lumber and plank	129 36
W. H. Lishman, tile	32 50
Whittaker Swartz, 1 front axle	6 50
Wm. Shirton Co., steam coal	184 00
Ontario Gypsum Co., steam coal.	27 42
Sawyer-Massey Co., repairs	225 50
Jas. Sheldrick, repairs	7 15
J. F. Bertram, repairs	21 30
R. Kerr, wood	9 00
M. F. Derby, 4 rake handles	2 60
Napanee Iron Works, 2 drill bits.	10 10
Kett Bros., hauling stone	280 65
Harvey D. Young. metaling	335 00
C. F. Fiebig, steam coal	1894 03
Hagersville Cont'g Co., stone	1300 83
Congdon & Marshall, repairs	218 63
H. Huffman, levelling roads.	7 20
J. J. Dixon, repairs to scraper	18 90
W. D. MacKay, Case crusher	270 83
A. J. Grant, fuel and oil	766 63
Laidlaw Bros., truck service	15 00
Jas. Sheldrick Estate, repairs	43 08
J. E. Booker, metalling	151 25
George Pearson, metalling	151 25
Hagersville Cont'g Co., stone	2833 41
John B. Kindree, new axle	4 00
Albert Schurr, metalling	422 40
R. Swartz, do	6 00
J. Logan, do	40 00
Wm. Rowe, do	5 00
A. Anger, do	6 80
Miles & Co., Case crusher repairs.	63 19
W. J. McCutcheon, fuel and oil	8 40
D. Dashwood, metalling	11 25
Imperial Oil Co., fuel and oil	91 39
J. W. Sheppard, liability assurance	50 00
D. McCallum. metalling	15 00
Wm. Doyle, grading	12 00
W. G. Clark, inspection	8 00
W. S. Hudspeth, auto service and inspection	45 00
C. J. Smelser, auto service and inspection	26 00
Wm. Holland, inspection	8 00
McConnell & Hicklin, balance on contract	11685 03
Provincial County Roads Maintenance.	
Hagersville Contracting Co., resurfacing	246 06
County Roads Maintenance	
Kett Bros., resurfacing	699 00
Michigan Central R'y, resurfacing	420 90
Hagersville Contracting Co., resurfacing	686 10

We recommend that the Union Bank be paid the amount due them by the county, and that tha Clerk issue a voucher and that the Warden sign the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed), W. A. Houser, Chairman.

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

Houser-Buckley—That $2000 be taken up for the current expenses from the general account, and that the Warden and Treasurer sign the note to cover same; also that $122,000 be taken up on the credit arranged under the Highway Improvement Act, and that the Warden and Treasurer sign the necessary documents. 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. We have examined the accounts presented by the Superintendent and recommend them for payment.

2. Since the last meeting of this Council your committee made a careful inspection of all work which the County is doing, both maintenance and construction, and found it satisfactory.

3. Arrangements have been made, with Messrs. McConnell & Hicklin, and Capt. Cummings to repair the damage done to Divisions 2 and 3, Road No. 2, the County furnishing a grader and they furnish the stone and do the hauling, rolling and sprinkling and finish the above satisfactory to the committee.

3. Arrangements have also been made with the above to repair, satisfactory to this Committee, Road No. 1 from Nanticoke sideroad west to the cement in the village of Jarvis. In this arrangement the County agrees to furnish the stone and they to do the balance.

(Signed), W. G. Clark, Chairman.

Buckley-Houser—That the report of the Good Roads Committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Doyle-Holland—That we do now adjourn to meet again on August 12 at 10 a.m. Carried.

Peace Maneuver.

"You always play the phonograph during meals."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel, "'Tain't that we care for the music, but we want to do everything possible to keep the summer boarders from talkin' about the League of Nations."

The Difference.

Henry Watterson is credited with this up-to-date witticism: A Louisville banker remarked to the retired editor, "I understand, sir, that you intend to start a paper of your own—a paper that will strike a new note." "Well," the veteran newspaper man replied, "that would be a welcome change, indeed, for papers nowadays do nothing but note a new strike."

Colloidal Fuel.

"Colloidal fuel" is a mixture of oil, finely powdered coal, and a stabiliser which keeps the coal particles from settling in the oil. It was devised to meet naval demands for fuel, but is expected to make possible great savings of both coal and oil in industrial plants.

Six hundred women were executed for witchcraft in France in 1609.

Tractor Plowing By the Acre

Having equipped our tractor with an elecrric lighring 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. BROCK,
R. No. 5, Simcoe.
2 miles west of Jarvis.

Constipation Generates Poisons

When Constipation comes, what happens? The Colons get clogged with waste material, which is extremely poisonous, the blood circulation comes in sufficiently close contact with the waste to take up these Poisons by absorption and to distribute them throughout the body. The result is—the Liver becomes Sluggish, you become dull and heavy, Biliousness asserts itself, then you have Headache, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Indigestion, Appendicitis, and more evils besides.

Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills are highly recommended for Constipation and its Evil Results

They are purely vegetable, do not Gripe, Purge or Irritate, and bring relief by producing a healthy condition of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

No matter what medicine you are taking for a laxative it might be just as well to change off to Hacking's. The combination of Cascara, Peppermint, Mayapple and the other Vegetable Drugs contained in these pills will produce results to be unequalled by any others. They work beautiful in Digestive Disorders, for Gas on the Stomach, for Spasmodic Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Buy a few boxes from your dealer to-day, but be absolutely sure you get Hacking's.

SILVER FOX RANCHING

OTHER COUNTRIES ARE IMITATING THIS INDUSTRY.

It Has Been Proving Very Profitable Since the Wild-cats Let the Foxes Alone—The War Killed the Stock Market Hold-up End of the Game So That the Real Ranches Are Now Reported to Be Doing Nicely.

CANADIAN silver fox ranching has been investigated and studied by the Japanese and United States Governments and is rapidly gaining a foothold in those countries. This gives a decided impetus to Dominion fox ranching, says the head of one of the largest fox ranches in Canada.

The United States Government report lists the various states where fox raising is practical and ranches have been started in localities as far isolated as Idaho and Illinois. Thirty pairs of foxes were sold a few days ago in the States by one Prince Edward Island fox breeder. All were black foxes worth from $800 to $1,400 a pair. A number of fox raising companies have been formed in Japan and about twenty-five pairs of silver foxes sent there.

Nearly all the silver fox ranches of Canada are in Prince Edward Island. The climate there is ideal for fur producing. The first ranch in Canada was started in 1902, but the industry was undeveloped until 1909, when a well organized ranch was founded.

Silver fox farming as a get rich quick scheme seized the public fancy and in 1912 and 1913 there was a flood of fake companies formed to get the public's sheckels. These companies put the silver fox game into disrepute, but meanwhile the legitimate ranchers were going ahead with their fox breeding. The war killed off the fake companies and the present day fox ranchers are anything but conductors of stock floating enterprises. At the apex of the boom as much as $18,000 was paid for a pair of breeding foxes. now the prices rarely run over $1,500.

At present, however, the foxes are actually being bred instead of appearing largely in prospectuses. On Prince Edward Island there are about 400 ranches and there are a half dozen companies that are incorporated at from a half to a quarter of a million dollars.

Silver foxes start as accidents or casuals in a litter of red foxes, but they breed true to form. For instance, a red fox may have a silver fox among her cubs, but all the cubs of a silver fox will be silvers.

Fox ranchers only kill the poorest foxes for furs. For in spite of the fabulous prices paid for silver fox furs, with the new scope given the fox ranching industry the foxes are worth much more to sell for breeding. Furs are graded according to quality and length of hair and fullness of the brush and are shipped to the St. Louis and London fur markets.

Eggs and milk are the principal articles of diet for the young foxes. The older ones are fed fox biscuits and skimmed milk, apples, rabbits and chickens and inspected horse meat.

One of the big problems of the fox ranchers is to prevent stealing. A few years ago there were organized gangs who ranged over the island and raided the fox ranches. With a fox worth $1,400 as easy to steal as a pullet it was a better business than bank robbing.

Now every ranch has its armed watchmen and a pack of bloodhounds. Some one is on guard day and night. In addition each fox rancher has some system of marking his foxes so that he can positively identify them if they escape or are stolen. These marks are usually branded on the pads of the feet or else the teeth are marked.

An organization of fox ranchers called the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders' Association is keeping the pedigrees of all silver foxes and standardizing the breeding. They also look after legislation that will help the ranchers.

Monument to M. P.

The special committee of Parliament, appointed to consider the form of the memorial to the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P., recommends that a monument in marble, of about six feet six inches in height, and representing Col. Baker in uniform, shall be placed in a niche in the new Parliament Buildings. The figure will be placed on a pedestal four feet in height. The monument will bear the inscription:

"Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker, M.P., 5th Mounted Rifles, Killed in Battle on June 2, 1916, in Sanctuary Wood. Erected by order of the Parliament of Canada."

The cost of the monument will be in the neighborhood of $12,000.

Historic School Closes.

Acadia Villa school, which for the past sixty years has been conducted as a private boys' school in Hortonsville, N.S., and which numbers among its graduates many distinguished Canadians, including Premier Sir Robert Borden, has closed its doors. The principal, A. H. Patterson, announces that other interests preclude him from keeping the school.

Girl Must Have Home.

In some parts of Greece no girl can ever hope to find a husband until she has a home of her own; hence providing his daughters with houses is an onerous duty which falls to the lot of every father.

Live at an Altitude of 16,000 Feet.

The highest spot in the world inhabited by human beings is the Buddhist cloister at Hanie, Tibet, where 21 monks live at an altitude of 16,200 feet.

Flag Signaling at Sea.

"Probably most persons outside those immediately concerned with shipping would plead guilty to the impression that signalling at sea consists in the display of a few flags by day and a few lights by night, with possibly a wireless telegraphy system to fall back upon in case of disaster or other unforeseen occurrence. Sea signaling," writes R .A. Fletcher in the Windsor Magazine, "consists of all this and much more. It is admitted that there is no system which covers all the necessities of signaling at sea, but the statement is accurate that signaling between ships or between ships and shore embraces a large number of systems, every one of which has been designed to meet special circumstances and conditions which could not be met by any one of the other systems, and that safety at sea is inseparable from signaling.

"Unfortunately all these systems are not employed on all big steamers, even passenger vessels lacking some of them, and until their adoption be made compulsory it is to be feared that owners will be found who, for economy's sake, will run their vessels with fewer precautionary measures than they might have, and will cover their possible losses by insurance. It is hoped by many that the day is not far distant when the installation of all means of signalling will be made compulsory, not only on the large passenger steamers, but on their humbler sisters, the cargo liner and the tramp steamer."

Cuttlefish Can Destroy Ships.

Concerning the mysterious disappearance of the American naval ship Cyclops, which vanished a year ago, in the Carribbean Sea, with a complement of 295 men, the suggestion is put forward that it was pulled to the bottom of the sea by giant cuttlefish.

Neither can this be regarded as a wild story. Monster cuttlefish abound in the southern seas. They range from nine to eighteen feet in length, with arms or tentacles twenty to thirty feet long, and one to two feet in circumference. The power of these monsters when aroused—for by nature they are timid and act on the defensive — is extraordinary, and cases have been known of them rising out of the water, winding their tentacles around the hull and rigging of sailing vessels, and crushing them to matchwood.

In the case of the Cyclops, it is possible that she may have been attacked by several of these monsters simultaneously and wrecked or dragged to her doom. Or the disaster may have occurred through the fish, with their powerful tentacles, picking off the men, leaving the vessel to drive on the rocks of disaster.

While not caring to commit himself to any definite statement, a famous scientist, to whom the writer mentioned the suggested cause of the mysterious disappearance, expressed the view that it was quite possible.

Cheerfulness is about the only contageous thing we aren't afraid of.

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

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

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

THE HANDLING OF BEES

Practical Hints About Bees and Honey Making.

Preparations for Wintering Over—Spring Examination Important—June Is Swarming Month — How to Avoid Too Early Extracting.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE beekeeper's year may be said to begin in September at the close of the honey season. Supers are then removed and colonies are examined for queen condition. Queenless colonies should be united with those which have queens, particularly with weak colonies such as light swarms which may have young queens. At present prices of honey and sugar it does not pay to attempt to winter any but the best colonies as swarms of bees can be purchased from the Southern States to arrive in May and give as good a crop of honey as an average colony wintered over.

After supers have been removed in September each colony should be fed a sufficient amount of syrup made of two parts granulated sugar to one of water to bring its supply of feed up to 35 or 40 pounds. This feeding may be done about the first of October.

Hives may be placed in boxes for outdoor wintering before or after feeding at the convenience of the beekeeper, but winter packing should be applied before settled cold weather. For cellar wintering, hives should be placed in the cellar at freezing up time in November, selecting for the operation if possible a cold day immediately following a spell of warm weather. When properly prepared according to some method similar to those described in Bulletin 256 on "The Wintering of Bees in Ontario," outdoor wintered bees require no attention from the time the feeding and packing is completed until the following April. The bee-cellar should be watched for the regulation of temperature and ventilation when changes of weather occur.

The successful wintering of bees depends on having good colonies of young bees, young queens, plenty of good stores, hives warmly packed and ample protection from cold winds.

On the first warm days of April colonies should be removed from cellars and all should be examined to detect queenless ones or those short of stores. The former should be united with those having queens and the latter given extra feed. It would not be wise to make a thorough examination for disease until the weather is warmer than it usually is in April. Early in May when favorable weather arrives queens should be clipped and the matter of stores given attention. At queen-clipping time the brood should be inspected carefully for infectious diseases as described in Bulletin 213, "Bee Diseases in Ontario."

The supering of strong colonies will begin during fruit bloom and outdoor wintered bees may be unpacked soon after. In a backward spring the unpacking may be left until early in June. The beekeeper's main duty in May is to get queens clipped as stated and see that each colony develops properly or is given room to check swarming impulse as the case may be.

June is the swarming month and time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding, which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the colony has been queenless one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed. This one will provide them with a queen and if only one is left they will not swarm again. Where an improvement of stock is desired the new queen may be given instead of leaving one queen cell.

Natural swarms should be hived on the old stand after removing the parent colony to one side. The swarms should be given the supers from the old colony. New swarms work with great vigor because they have no brood to care for during the first week. Colonies held together without swarming gather more honey than those which swarm. They also cause the beekeeper less trouble at unexpected times. It is the beekeepers' patriotic duty to reduce the cost of honey production and thus increase the quantity he is called to produce as greatly as possible. This may be done more by swarm prevention than in any other way. Bulletin 233 takes this matter up thoroughly and should be carefully studied by all beekeepers.

Most of our best honey is gathered during late June and early July. None of this should be extracted until near the end of July when the bees are nearly through gathering light honey. It might be necessary to give each colony from two to four extracting supers to avoid early extracting. By doing this we get a much better ripened honey which commands a better price and maintains much greater public confidence in honey as a staple food.

Colonies which have not been requeened by natural swarming or by swarm control methods in June or July should be attended to in August as best results are usually obtained from queens not more than one year old.—Provincial Apiarist, O. A. College, Guelph.