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.
1 Column...	$100 00	$55 00	$32 00
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 instauctions will appear until written instructions are received for their discontinuance.

The Record Printing Co., Ltd.

JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920

$45,000,000 THEFTS FROM CARS SHOWN.

Booty Double That in Any Pre-War Year.

Wholesale looting of merchandise in transit on the railroads of the United States caused a loss of approximately $45,000,000 in 1919, according to United States Railroad Administration statistics made public recently.

This is estimated to be more than double the losses sustained in any pre-war year, but it is pointed out that the increased cost of the commodities stolen, roughly estimated to average 85 per cent. must be taken into consideration when comparing the losses in the days of low prices with losses now. Nevertheless there has been a steadily increasing number of packages stolen, and the organization combatting the thieves have met an increased ingenuity in diverting goods from their owners.

A technique of robbery has been developed so highly that the methods of "master thieves" are similar in the United States, England, France, Italy and Argentina, according to a recent report of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina. Detectives, however, are inclined to discredit that organization's belief that a "widespread international organization" is at work stealing merchandise.

Substitution is the usual method used by the thieves. Sometimes boxes supposed to contain velvets are found at their destination to be filled with calico or other cheaper grades of cloth, but as a rule, waste paper is found. These are referred to as "concealed losses" by railway men, and are especially difficult to trace, as the shipment leaves and arrives apparently in good condition, and it is almost impossible to discover at what point the theft occurred.

The silk industry has been one of the most severely hit in the last year, and so great has the risk become that the Railroad Administration has been considering excluding raw silks from the privilege of freight transportation by rail. The Merchants' Association of New York, through its traffic bureau, has protested against such an exclusion, advocating some less radical measure to minimize or prevent the theft of silk in transit.

GRANTS ANNUAL PASSES.

C. P. R. Encourages Loyalty in Service.

The C.P.R., to encourage loyalty in service, and recognize the principle of co-operation has, through the president, Mr. E. W. Beatty, announced a new departure which will, doubtless, be much appreciated. This is the granting of annual passes to officers and employees and their wives under the following classifications:

Employee on a general superintendent's district, who has had continuous service for a period of not less than ten years, will be granted an annual pass good over district on which employed.

Such employee, who has had continuous service for twenty years and over, will be allowed annual pass good over eastern or western lines upon whichever employed. Employee of any other department of the service will enjoy the same privilege as above, stating the territory over which pass is desired. Head office employees who have had fifteen years' service will receive annual passes over eastern or western lines where employed. Women employees are to be treated the same as men in this connection. This action expresses the policy of the C. P. R. to aim at the contentment and loyalty of the employees of whom there is an army of 60,000 at present, including all classes.

The Pension Fund, a free gift of the company, was the thought of Lord Shaughnessy. The employees contribute nothing. Already the operation of the fund has wrought great benefit. The effect of it has been to increase the contentment and loyalty of the employees, to give the sense of mutual co-operation, and to stimulate the general purpose and interest of the company. There are many all over the system on the Pension Fund, which offers protection in declining years. Millions of dollars are involved in the operation of the fund since its inauguration.

POINTERS ABOUT MILK

Information Relating to Cheese Factory and Town Supply.

The Percentage Composition of Milk —Handling Milk for the City Trade — Hot Weather Poultry Counsel.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE term percentage means so much in 100—that is, in one hundred pounds, gallons, etc. The composition of milk is usually stated as so much of each part in one hundred parts or pounds. This varies considerably according to breed of cattle; lactation period, or length of time milking; whether first or last of the milking, and upon many other conditions. Usually, however, in Ontario, the milk will have about the following composition:

Water	87.5
Fat	3.5
Casein and albumen	3.2
Sugar	5.0
Ash	0.8
Total	100

The buttermaker takes one part only from the milk, the fat. The cheesemaker takes out chiefly two parts or constituents, casein and fat. The condensery and powder milk manufacturers make use of all the solids in milk for human food, hence are able to pay higher prices for milk than can manufacturers of butter and cheese. Because milk contains on the average only about three-and-one-half pounds of fat, which when made into butter has mixed with it from 16 to 20 per cent. of water and salt, thus making only about four pounds of butter out of 100 pounds of milk, we see why butter must of necessity be a high price per pound. The cheesemaker is able to make 8½ to 10 pounds cheese per 100 pounds milk, consequently is able to sell his product at about one-half the price per pound which butter sells for, and yet pay as high, or higher prices per 100 pounds milk than can the butter manufacturer. The condensed and powder milk manufacturers are able to sell their products at a still lower price per pound, because they are able to recover from twelve to twelve-and-one-half pounds of solid food material from 100 pounds milk.

From the foregoing we see that the commercial value of milk has a very close relation to its composition, and the use that is made of the various parts of the milk solids.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Milk For the City Trade.

"Safety First" is a good slogan in the milk business. To make milk safe it must be drawn from healthy cows —preferably those which have passed the tuberculin test; the stable, pasture and all surroundings must be clean; the utensils which come in contact with the milk must be clean; the persons handling the milk should be a living advertisement of exemplified cleanliness; the delivery wagons, cans, measures, etc., should be clean. In order that assurance of safety may be doubly sure, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk—that is, heat it to 140 degrees to 150 degrees F., hold at this temperature for twenty to thirty minutes, then cool to 50 degrees F. or below and hold at this temperature until delivered to the consumer. Pasteurized milk is the safest kind of milk for humans to drink.

The person buying milk has certain duties in order to ensure a safe product, especially for children. Among these may be mentioned, placing the milk at once on delivery in a refrigerator or cool cellar protected from dust and odors, and by keeping it in a tightly closed vessel—preferably in the milk bottle covered with an inverted glass tumbler, or special cover; the top of the milk-cap should be wiped to remove dust before taking it from the milk bottle; no more milk should be taken from the supply bottle than is required for a meal; any "left-over" milk, should not be put into the supply vessel after the meal, as this will likely spoil the whole of the milk on hand; milk taken to a sick room should not be used for any other purpose, except it be boiled, and then only for cooking; milk bottle should be washed as soon as empty, and be promptly returned to the milkman. In no case should milk bottles be used for any other purpose in the house than for holding milk.

Milk is a perfect food for children, and also for "grown-ups," along with other substantial material. It is cheap food at ten to twelve cents a quart compared with the price of other foods. Insist on good, clean milk and be willing to pay a reasonable price for such milk. Milk producers and milk consumers should co-operate.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hot Weather Poultry Counsel.

The rooster, unless kept for next year's breeding, is too expensive a luxury to keep—and he'll help relieve the meat shortage.

The market for the cull stuff promises to be good this month—and by marketing in June the distribution is more equalized.

By eating the poor layers the farmer gains in two ways—he eliminates the profit-takers from his flock and he lowers the meat bill for his table.

The small farm flock of good layers is always more profitable and satisfactory than the large flock of poor layers.

The good layer of the yellow-legged breeds at this season loses the color from the feet and bill and these latter becoming almost white. The sleek plumaged, fat yellow-legged hens are usually very poor layers. It will pay to cull them out now.

LATE POTATO SPRAYING

Best Fungicides and Insecticides For This Work.

Bordeaux Mixture for Late Blight and Rot — How and When to Spray Effectively — How to Increase Crop Yields.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EARLY spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or arsenate of lead protect potato plants from Early Blight and Potato Beetles. Later sprayings are required as an insurance against Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes, which is the most serious disease of potatoes in Ontario. This disease usually appears about the middle of July if the weather is at all damp. Therefore, it is necessary to begin spraying for it about the 10th of July. Bordeaux mixture is the only satisfactory fungicide for the control of Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes. A poison should be added when necessary for Potato Beetles, arsenate of lead paste, 3½ lbs. to each 40 gallons of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gallons, or a mixture of 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gallons. The number of sprayings required will depend upon the season, the wetter the weather the larger the number. In wet weather spraying should be done at least once every ten days or two weeks. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection which takes place during or soon after rain. Most of the failures to get results from spraying are due to the fact that the spraying is done after rather than before rain.

Thorough spraying only is effective, and this requires sufficient Bordeaux mixture. For the late sprayings from 75 to 100 gallons or even more should be applied per acre at each spraying. Thorough spraying means the covering of every portion of the potato plants with Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can only be done when the solution is applied with a good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results are obtained when a potato sprayer is used fitted with a T-joint attachment so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying. When the plants are large it has been found that it pays to go over each row twice at each spraying. Spraying must be continued throughout August and part of September, even though the plants close in and cover the ground between the rows. Not as much harm as might be expected will be done by the wheels and the increase in yield and soundness of the crop will more than compensate for whatever loss there may be. For convenience in spraying, rows of potatoes should be at least thirty inches apart. Spraying for Late Blight and Rot is an insurance which few can afford to neglect.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Lime to Increase Crop Yields.

The soils in many parts of the province are so depleted of their lime that they are becoming sour or acid. This is an important fact as few, if any, of our farm crops can make their best growth on a soil carrying an insufficient supply of lime. This is especially true of leguminous plants and it is probable that the frequent "killing out" of clover during the first winter is due to lack of sufficient lime.

Lime acts in several ways. It neutralizes the acids formed in the soil through the decay of organic matter; it overcomes the tenacity of clay soils, binds sands together and thus improves the physical condition of both types of soil. Lime is not only an essential constituent of the food of plants, but it also tends to liberate plant food, especially potash, from the insoluble forms in the soil, bringing them into an available state. The micro-organisms that live on the roots of the nitrogen-gathering plants cannot work in an acid soil, nor can some other forms of organisms whose function it is to gather nitrogen. Consequently it is evident that a soil destitute of lime or even very low in lime cannot produce maximum crops. Coupled with these facts, we have the happy condition that lime is one of the cheapest fertilizers, if we may call it such, that can be purchased.

Lime or Quick Lime is made by heating limestone rock or carbonate of lime, to a sufficiently high temperature to break up the compound into the oxide of lime and carbon-dioxide. The former substance is what we know in common terms as "fresh burned lime" or "quick lime." If the limestone rock is ground to a fine powder we have "ground limestone" or "agricultural lime." It requires about two tons of this latter substance to be equal to one ton of quick lime, and the prices charged for them are in about the same proportion. Furthermore two tons of the former to one ton of the latter are about the right quantities to apply.

The ground limestone rock is safe on any land in almost any quantity, and may be applied at any time of the year. On heavy clay soils quick lime, slaked before applying, may give quicker results; but it should not be applied to light sandy soils. Few materials or fertilizers can have so many good things said about them as lime and none of them cost so little money. Try out a little yourself this year.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

As a rule the earlier maturing pullets are the earlier and most profitable layers. By marking these the best breeders may be selected.

PRESIDENT BEATTY ON Y. M. C. A. WORK.

In a foreword to an attractive little pamphlet issued by the Railway Y.M.C.A. of Canada, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., pays a tribute to the work of this association.

"The high value of the work," says Mr. Beatty, "of the Young Men's Christian Association in the interests of men and boys has come to be generally and properly recognized, particularly on account of its efforts and accomplishments on behalf of our soldiers during the recent world war.

"Among the various spheres of the Association's activities not the least valuable is the work of the Railway Branches which minister to the intellectual, the social, the moral and the physical needs of railway men irrespective of race or creed.

"The inception of this work on the Canadian Pacific Railway dates back to 1906 when the building at Revelstoke, B.C., was erected, and so well satisfied were the Company's officers with the experiment tried there that 9 additional branch associations have since been established. These provide home surroundings and comforts for men in train service when away from home and to many employees located at outlying points they afford the only home facilities that are available to them.

"It is not only that good meals and clean beds and baths are provided, but the educational advantages, the recreational facilities and the opportunities for social intercourse amidst wholesome surroundings must necessarily contribute to the well being of the men and benefit the community in which they live, and the Company with which they are employed.

"The eminently satisfactory results of this work on the Canadian Pacific lines in the past for which I desire to express my admiration and appreciation, have without doubt been achieved through the earnest and cordial co-operation of the Company's employees with the Association's officers and staffs, and with the continuance of their united efforts the future success of the work can, I feel sure, be confidently entrusted to them."

The Railway Y. M. C. A. provided 140,000 beds to railway men and served 328,000 meals in 1919. Its buildings are valued at $580,000.

BEST TREATMENT FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

When the Blood does not circulate freely through the Veins you have High Blood Pressure and this is but a Symptom of some other disease or trouble. There is usually Kidney Disease, Heart Disease, Nervous Troubles, Hardening of the Arteries or Brain Trouble.

There is always the danger of a rupture of a Blood Vessel and as the Heart, the Blood Vessels and the Kidneys are all associated with High Blood Pressure the best and most satisfactory treatment is

Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills.

This treatment will reduce the Blood Pressure by removing the cause and driving out the Poisons from the system. We are firmly convinced that this treatment will reduce the blood pressure below the danger mark and thus free your mind from the constant worry of death.

People who have been ailing for years should not expect a complete cure in a few days, one should take at least six boxes of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and three boxes of the Kidney and Liver Pills. Be sure to get Hacking's. If your dealer does not have them, he will be glad to get them for you.

Mrs. Walker, formerly of Port Elgin, now living in Flint, Michigan, says: "The neighbors are perfectly astonished to see me getting along so well. I contribute my good health to the persistent use of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and gladly recommend it to all my friends."

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.

LEGAL

ARRELL & ARRELL
Barristers, Etc.

HAMILTON -:- CALEDONIA
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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.

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

Excise Taxes

Until complete plans are matured covering the Collection and Remittance of Excise Taxes the following instructions are issued for the guidance of those interested:

1. The Taxes are to be classed as follows:—

   LUXURY TAX....as per Section 1 of the Resolutions.
   MANUFACTURER'S TAX " " 3 " "
   SALES TAX ..... " " 7 " "

2. LUXURY TAX is payable on the 1st and 15th of every month.

   MANUFACTURER'S TAX and SALES TAX are payable on the 1st of every month.

3. TAX COLLECTED under each of the classes above mentioned shall be shown on separate entry forms. That is to say, no entry will be accepted to cover more than one class of tax, even though the same person may be paying on two classes at the same time.

4. A TEMPORARY FORM is being prepared forthwith, to be used for the collection of all taxes under the Resolutions, and under the Special War Revenue Tax and Amendments thereto. These forms will be made available for use of the public in this Division, comprising the Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand just as soon as the same can be received from Ottawa, and be distributed.

5. ENTRIES FOR LUXURY TAX must be sworn to, and shall be accompanied by (a) the duplicate sales slip or invoices to which the entry refers, and (b) an accepted cheque or cash for the full amount of the Tax.

6. ENTRIES FOR MANUFACTURER'S TAX AND FOR SALES TAX must be sworn to, and shall be accompanied by (a) a Sworn Statement by the Manufacturer or Wholesaler as to the total amount of tax due on same; or a certified statement of the Chartered Accountant in the employ of the manufacturer or wholesaler as to like effect; and (b) an accepted cheque or cash for the full amount of the Tax. NOTE: Cheques should be drawn to the order of the Imperial Bank of Canada on account of the Receiver-General of Canada.

7. ALL ENTRIES are to filled out in duplicate and by the person paying the Tax.

8. THE SWORN DECLARATIONS called for may be made before any Inland Revenue Officer, Officer of Customs, Commissioner of the High Court of Justice, or Justice of the Peace.

9. THE STATEMENTS for above mentioned Counties, inclusive of the cities therein, are to be forwarded to the Collector of Inland Revenue at St. Catharines. The checking and classifying of sales slips will be done at the Department and any corrections or enquiries necessary will be subject to future correspondence with the Department at Ottawa.

These Taxes are held to be in effect on and after the 19th day of May, 1920.

C. A. HESSON,
C. I. R.

Inland Revenue Office,
St. Catharines, May 31st, 1920.

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

K&S TIRES

The Speedometer tells you that K. & S. Tires "deliver the goods" where others fail.

Ask for them at all good dealers and garages

SOLD BY D. C. ALLEN, JARVIS