

The Jarvis Record

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 JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Jarvis and South Walpole S. S. Association.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Jarvis and South Walpole Sunday School Association will be held in the Methodist Church, Jarvis, on Friday, May 28th. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening. Below is the program, also the list of officers:

- Morning Session**
 10.30-10.45—Devotional Exercises.
 —Rev. H. L. Smith
 10.45-11.00—Secretary's Report.
 11.00-11.15—Reports of Schools.
 11.15-11.30—President's Address.
 —Mr. J. C. Hare
 11.30-12.00—Address: Conversion and Christian Culture of Children.
 —Rev. W. P. Fletcher
 Closing, Offering and Announcements.
- Afternoon Session**
 1.30-2.00—Conference of S. S. Superintendents.
 2.00-2.15—Devotional Exercises.
 —Rev. G. Wretford
 2.15-2.30—Reports of Departmental Superintendents.
 2.30-3.00—Round Table Conference.
 —Rev. W. P. Fletcher
 3.00-3.20—Address: Stewardship.
 —Rev. H. W. A. Brand
 3.20-3.30—Discussion.
 3.30-3.40—Music.
 3.40-3.50—Report of Nominating Committee.
 3.50-4.20—Address: Home Department—What it is, What it Does, How to Work It.
 —Mr. Fletcher
 4.30-4.40—Discussion.
 Offering and Closing.
- Evening Session**
 7.30-7.45—Song Service. United Choirs.
 7.45-8.00—Devotional Period.
 —Rev. A. W. Hare
 8.00-8.10—Music.
 8.10-8.30—Address.
 —Rev. J. N. Wettlanter
 8.30-8.40—Music. Offering.
 8.40-9.10—Address: Our S. S. Ideals and Visions.
 —Rev. W. P. Fletcher
 Closing Exercises.

- OFFICERS**
 PRESIDENT MR. J. C. HARE
 VICE-PRESIDENT MR. LEO POND
 SEC. TREAS. MRS. W. H. EVANS
- Superintendents of Departments**
 Elementary Grades Mrs. A. Lamb
 Home Department Mrs. D. F. Kendry
 A. B. C. Mrs. J. C. Bush
 Temperance Mr. D. W. Hillborn
 Missions Mr. A. C. Awde
 Secondary Dept. (Miss Vera Hillborn
 Mr. Frank Laidlaw
 Teacher Training Mr. J. P. Long

- NOTES**
 1. Let each school send at least three delegates.
 2. Each School is asked to contribute at least five cents per member in aid of Township and County work.
 3. Come prepared to give help and to get help from the Convention.
- EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Plans for Butter Grading

Arrangements for the extensive grading of butter in Ontario are being completed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and an efficient grading staff is being organized.

Nothing definite can be stated as to the number of creameries that will grade and the staff that will handle the work, but an announcement will be made about the middle of next month, by which time the work will be getting well under way.

J. H. Scott, the official grader, states that a large number of creameries have signified their intention of grading their product, and there is no doubt but that great strides will be taken along the line of improving the butter output of this province during the coming year if present plans work out well and the intention of the creameries bears fruit.

BACTERIA IN THE MILK

Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds Greatly Influence Milk.

Most Bacterial Changes Are Harmful—How Bacteria Gets Into Milk—How to Prevent Injury to the Milk.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BACTERIA play a very important role in the milk and dairy industry. Practically all the natural changes either good or bad that take place in milk from the time it is drawn until the time it is consumed, or otherwise used, are due to the action of the various species of bacteria that gets into it, though sometimes yeasts and molds are involved.

If the milk is to be consumed as milk, then most of the changes that take place in it, as a result of bacterial action, are injurious. Exceptions to this are found in the prepared fermented milk, as Kephir, Koumiss and Bulgarian milk; in these, however, the bacterial action is controlled and cultures of certain species of bacteria are added to the milk to bring about the desired changes.

Everybody knows that if a sample of ordinary milk is kept for a few days, particularly if it is not kept cold, it will sour or become gassy or rosy or putrid. This souring, ropiness, gas production and putrefaction, is brought about by different species of bacteria in the milk. As the changes in the milk which these bacteria produce are injurious and undesirable, everybody who has anything to do with the handling of milk should know how to prevent their occurrence.

In the ordinary methods of obtaining and handling milk it is impossible to prevent some bacteria from getting into it. With proper care, however, a large percentage of the bacteria that ordinarily get into milk can be prevented from getting in, and with proper handling of the milk the few that do get in can be prevented from producing any marked changes within a reasonable time. It is desirable, then, that those who have to do with the production and handling of milk should know how to prevent, as far as possible, the bacteria from getting into the milk and also how to prevent those that do get in from bringing about the changes which result in the spoiling of the milk.

How Bacteria Get Into Milk.—Unless the cow's udder is diseased very few bacteria are present in the milk as it is drawn, and those that are present are of very little consequence. Thus the bacteria found in raw milk get into it during the milking operations and during the later handling of the milk.

Bacteria of many kinds are present in large numbers in a dusty atmosphere, on bits of hay, straw, cow hairs, manure, flies, dirty hands, dirty clothes, and in milk pails, cans, bottles, strainers, and other milk utensils that are not thoroughly washed and scalded. Consequently, if we are to keep bacteria out of milk we must prevent the above-named substances from getting into the milk, and we must pay particular attention to the washing and thorough scalding of all milk utensils and in having clean hands and clothes.

It is generally considered that provided the milk is passed through a strainer when being filled into the cans from the milk pail all the objectionable materials are removed from the milk, as dirt, bits of hay, straw, manure, cow hairs, flies, etc. This is a great mistake as the bacteria which were present on these when they dropped into the milk pail are washed off into the milk, and these bacteria pass readily through the finest strainers used. Consequently, steps must be taken to prevent these materials getting into the milk.

1. The atmosphere of the stable must be free as possible from dust during the milking operations. Any feeding, bedding down or cleaning up should be done at least an hour before, or left until after milking.

2. Cover-top or sanitary milk pails should be used instead of the wide open-top pails.

3. Doors and windows should be screened.

4. Cows should be kept clean and groomed so that bits of dirt, manure, hairs, etc., shall not fall from the cows' flanks into the pail during milking.

5. All milk utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded every time before use.

How to Prevent Bacteria From Spoiling the Milk.—Even after all reasonable care has been taken to prevent bacteriological contamination of the milk as outlined above, some contamination will occur, that is, a few bacteria will get into the milk in some way or other. If these are allowed to multiply in the milk they will spoil it.

The best way to prevent their rapid multiplication in the milk is to chill it immediately in the cooling tank or refrigerator and keep it cold until used. A small amount of bacterial multiplication will take place, even at refrigeration temperatures, and this will show itself in the condition of the milk in course of time. But milk that has been obtained under clean conditions and has been kept cold should be in excellent condition even after forty-eight hours.

Summary of Milk Contamination Preventive Measures.—Prevent dust, cow hairs, bits of hay, straw, and manure, flies and drops of dirty water from getting into the milk during milking operations as outlined above. Thoroughly clean and sterilize all pails, cans, bottles and other utensils. Cool the milk at once down to refrigeration temperature and keep it cool and covered until used.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Caustic potash rubbed on the skull when the horns will appear will prevent their growth.

SIGN LANGUAGE

It Has Become the Tongue of Inmates of Prisons.

Prison messages were mentioned in a recent case at the Old Bailey, London.

Talking is not allowed in prisons. There are, however, several ways in which convicts communicate with each other without talking.

Most of these silent conversations take place during exercise, especially on mornings after a session, when news of crimes and sentences is soon all over the yard.

In a short while, relates Tit-Bits, every newcomer, if he has been "in" before, tells all the others of his offence and the length of his sentence. Those who know the Morse code send long messages to each other even when they are in the workshops, where they hammer in such a way as to produce long and short sounds.

Generally, the first signal a man makes tells the other he has been convicted of. He puts his hands to his mouth and brings his jaw together if he has been passing counterfeit money. If he has been picking pockets he crosses his wrists in front of his body; if he is "in" for burglary he turns an imaginary key in a lock. If he has only been committed for trial and is waiting his sentence, he counts off twelve on his fingers, thus meaning "jury."

After a prisoner has told of his crime he signals his sentence. A common slang term for three months' imprisonment is a "carpet bag"; the pantomime of lifting a bag is gone through by the sentenced one. "A moon" signifies a month. The prisoner will look up at the moon and extend as many fingers as months of confinement to be endured.

The signs for any number of years are very simple. The news of one year's imprisonment is communicated by pulling the left ear; two years, pulling the right ear twice; five years, touching either ear with all the fingers, one hand extended; ten years, putting both hands to the sides of the face and drawing them downwards.

"Have you any tobacco?" is asked by popping a finger into the mouth and then touching the side of the nose. One cough means "Listen!" Two coughs means "Look out!"

A Lake of Soda.

There is a lake in British East Africa, Lake Magadi, that is famous for its vast deposits of soda. Until within recent years few people knew of this lake, for it lies in the midst of a barren and waterless waste; but the railway that was started some time ago by an English company to transport the soda to the coast is now finished, thus opening a way to this curious natural phenomenon.

Ordinary lake looks as if it were frozen and covered with a coating of snow partially thawed, the frozen again. The temperature gives the lie to this appearance of roughened ice, for the heat is extreme, and at mid-day almost unbearable. The soda burns one's feet even through his shoes, and the sharp frosty spikes kill pierce any except the thickest sole. After the rains there is a layer of water over the greater part of the lake, which has turned a beautiful shade of pink. By moonlight the scene is weirdly beautiful.

The lake contains millions of tons of soda deposits, and both surface and underground streams of saturated soda liquor continually feed it. The present supply of soda is enormous and as fast as it is removed a new surface, formed from the mother liquid beneath, replaces it. Natives have collected soda from the same spot year after year without making the slightest difference in the abundance of the supply. The company expect to remove at least 100,000 tons a year.

Lord Saye and Sele.

Among curious titles must be reckoned that of Lord Saye and Sele, which sound like a firm determination to stand by what has been said, even to delivering a duly attested and sealed deed—an irrevocable one. But this odd double title has nothing to do with saying and sealing, as an exchange. It was in its origin the Barony by Writ of Saye, created in 1313, and extinct, or abeyance by 1399. It was revived in 1447 in favor of a Flenens of Hurmonesaux, who took the additional title of "Sele," which comes from one of the Seals in Kent—perhaps the village of Seal, near Sevenoaks. The title of "Saye" was assumed by reason of a descent from that family through the new peer's grandmother.

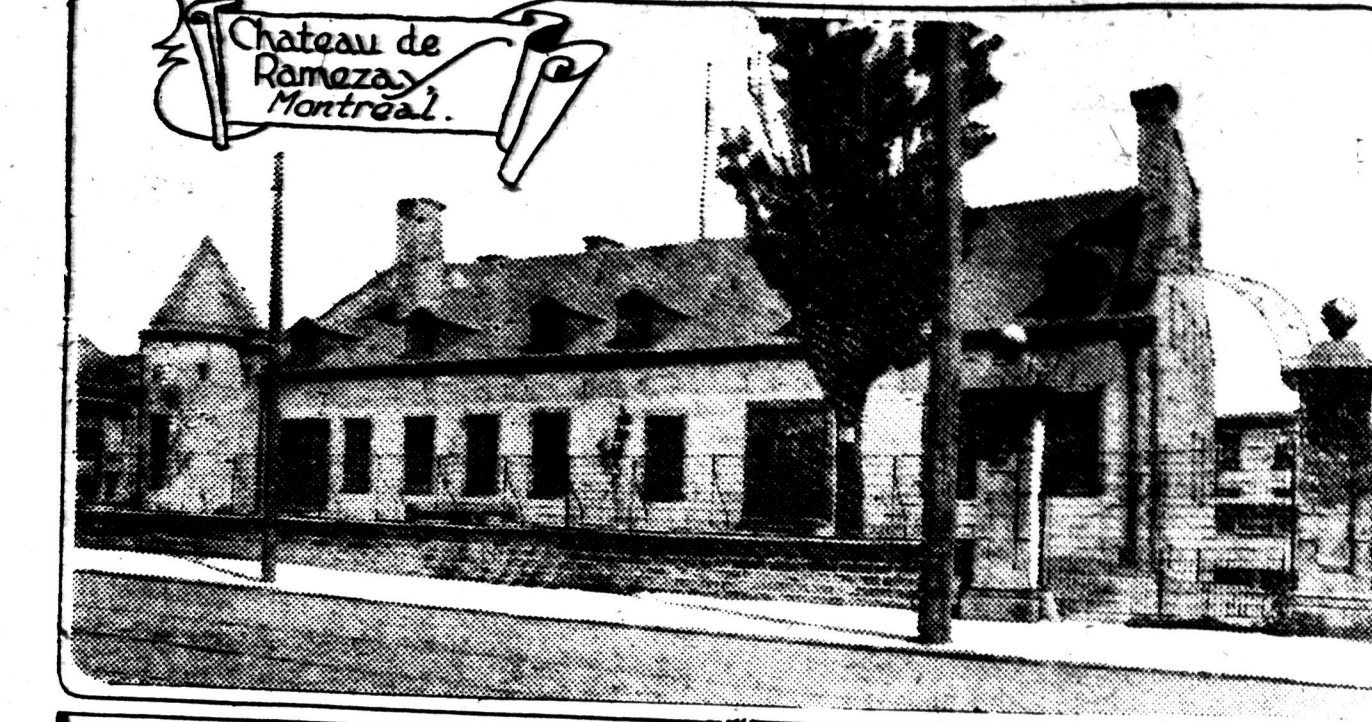
Irish Wit.

At a luncheon a bishop, resident in the west of England, told the following story illustrative of the native wit of the Irishman: Two English tourists, in the hope of "taking a rise" out of Pat, who was leaning over a gate, got into it with their remark, "Have you heard, Pat, that the devil is dead?" This news excited no comment, but the tourists had not proceeded far when they were called back and solemnly presented each with a penny. On inquiring the cause of this unexpected generosity they were met with the answer: "It's the custom of the country. We always help the orphans."

"WAACS" Demobilized.
 "Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, known as the "Waacs," the khaki-clad army of intrepid women who served in various capacities at the front during the war, ceased to exist as a military organization with the ending of the year. The Waacs performed a notable service for their flag and not a few of them were killed or wounded in service.

Busy Queen Mary.
 When King George of England was shooting in Scotland recently Queen Mary led the life of a private individual looking up old friends, paying private calls and making various alterations in and around Buckingham Palace.

Chateau de Ramezay One of Montreal's Historic Relics



The running of the sands of time alone can give the proper perspective and value to historic buildings. Societies spring up to preserve these relics of the past.

Perhaps the most famous of these memorials of the past in Canada is the Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal, which has remained almost untouched since the days of the old French regime. It was built in 1705 by Seigneur Claude de Ramezay, eleventh governor of Montreal. Here he kept open house with his wife, whose hand was the reward of his gallant sortie in 1690, when the Count de Frontenac, governor of Canada, fended off the English fleet of Sir William Phipps.

The Chateau stands in what was once the fashionable part of old Montreal, amid mansions and gardens that merged into the neighboring forests. To-day the homes of Montreal have forsaken the busy waterfront and climb their charming gardens still clinging to them, up the slopes of Mount Royal.

From the days of de Ramezay the Chateau has been the scene of many historic assemblies. Its roof sheltered not only the governor-general, their suites of fair women and brave men and their illustrious guests, but fur traders, scouts, militia leaders, and Indians.

In 1745 it passed into the hands of the Campagnie des Indes and as India House became the centre of a great fur trade, filling this picturesque and important role for nearly twenty years.

In 1763, after the cession of Canada, it was again the residence of the governor, and invitations to receptions held there during the following century are still in existence. The Chateau was headquarters for the army of the Continental Congress in its fruitless effort to hold Canada for the thirteen colonies. After Benedict Arnold failed in his treason he retired to Montreal and stayed there for a time. Benjamin Franklin had in the Chateau when he visited Montreal in 1776 in his effort to persuade the French Canadians to join the new nation to the south, but his was a vain hope. During his stay there he established the Montreal "Gazette," which is still running. Needless to say, he did not find this paper for the purpose of propaganda.

After 1849, the Chateau was for thirty-five years used for government offices. When the government removed to Ottawa, the city presented the Chateau to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for a museum, and as such it is unique. Its collection contains all sorts of things ranging from crude home-made utensils fashioned by the clumsy hands of frontier habitants to portraits done by world-renowned artists. One of the most valuable things among the thousands catalogued is the Louisbourg bell hanging in the church there in 1724.

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Commercial Plants.
 It is stated that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have perfume that is pleasing, and enter largely into the manufacture of soaps, and sachets. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124. Of these 187 have an agreeable scent. Next in order come yellow blossoms with 951, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 823, of which 84 are scented. The blue flowers are of 594 varieties, 34 of which are perfumed, and the violet blossoms number 308, 13 of which are pleasant odoriferous.

Coffee.
 Brazil continues to be the chief source of coffee brought into the United States, the total quantity imported from Brazil in the eight months ending with August, the latest official figures, having been 493,000,000 pounds, out of 883,000,000 pounds imported in that period, the next highest figure being that from central America, 116,000,000 pounds; while Colombia supplied 88,000,000 pounds, Venezuela 33,000,000, and Mexico 26,000,000 pounds.

Discoverer of Oxygen.
 The original home and laboratory of Dr. Joseph Priestly, the chemist who discovered oxygen in 1774, a frame house, located on the banks of the Susquehanna river at Northumberland, has been bought by graduate chemists of the Pennsylvania State College, who plan to remove it to the College campus in Philadelphia and make it a lasting memorial to the great scientist.

A Sheffield, Eng., firm which had been making shells for the army is now making files and springs.

ESTABLISHED 1872

CANADIAN farmers should raise more cattle. Profits are high and the country needs more of them. The Bank of Hamilton is prepared to extend financial support on most favorable terms.

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