

The Gas By-Law.

To the Editor of the Record:  
In Tuesday's copy of last week's Globe appeared this item: "W. A. Crockett, M.P.P., says he has secured a promise from Hon. Harry Mills that no company shall be allowed to cut off the gas supply of municipalities that decline to agree to an increase of rates."

So do not allow yourselves to be frightened by those in the employ of the Gas Company who state that you must pass this by-law or freeze. The Tibury and other cases do not apply to Jarvis, because we have a signed agreement with the Gas company passed two years ago, which still holds good. Those who are pushing this by-law are strangely silent about this by-law. We wonder why? The Gas company are not holding any public meeting this time! Why? Perhaps they do not want to face the charge of broken promises and do not want to have the new by-law explained. It is too manifestly unfair and they know it. They are just going to try and quietly "put one over" on the people.

As has been shown to us, if you pass this by-law, it means that henceforth the Gas Company can charge what they like. Mr. Braden in his letter plainly intimates that the Gas Company should have 55 cents per cubic foot. Let the Gas Company produce their books and show the public the need of this increased price. Will they?

One fails to understand why our council would agree to submit a by-law which they know to be one-sided, especially in view of those who sat in the council in 1918 and made such pledge re the by-law that was passed then. We are told that an official or an employee of the Gas Company in Simcoe, after the passing of the last by-law, made this remark: "They are such 'easy marks' down in Jarvis we might just as well have had 45 cents." If you pass this new by-law you will surely verify that statement.

In Mr. Braden's circular letter he simply promises a vague possibility of new supply of gas. No mention is made as to price. Let our Council prove that they are representing the best interests of the citizens and insist on the Gas Company stating a definite price, that is but right as every fair-minded man will agree. Do not vote in the dark. The old by-law which was drawn up by the Gas Company's own solicitor is good enough until (since we voted away the other) they submit something definite. Do not be fooled by anyone. Insist on your rights and defeat the new by-law.  
CITIZEN.

The Milking of Cows

Shall cows be milked twice or three times a day? To the average reader this may seem of small concern. To the farmer and dairyman it is a question of considerable interest. Tests have recently been made in Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. Professor Barton of Macdonald College says that it has been found from the standpoint of economy and safety that a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk a day should be milked three times. Both Professor Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Professor Barton are agreed, however, that unless the udder is over distended there is little or no advantage to be gained by milking three times a day. These authorities are quoted in the September number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Professor Wade Toole also contributed to a solution of the same problem by giving results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College. The tests are to be continued and Professor Toole hopes to be able to give a more definite opinion another year than he does at present. In the meantime he shows that three high-class purebred cows gave more by three than by twice milking a day. His present conclusions, however, are the same as those of Professors Barton and Trueman.

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Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.  
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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. E. Ford,  
R. S. J. S. Burwash, Treas., J. W. Holmes  
Visiting Brethren Welcome.

A Survey of the Tractor Situation in Ontario.

Many Uses of the Machine on the Farm — Ploughing, Hauling and General Belt Work — Speed a Great Factor in Its Use.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN order to secure as complete authentic information as possible concerning the tractor situation in the Province, Messrs. P. C. Connon and J. A. Steele of the Ontario Agricultural College, under the direction of the Physics Department of the College, prepared a questionnaire which was replied to by over one hundred tractor owners in Ontario. As far as possible, all phases of the tractor situation were covered in this questionnaire in order to determine with the greatest possible accuracy information re the future place of the tractor relative to other means of securing power for the farm. The following information backed by the statements of over one hundred farmers owning and operating tractors will possibly be of interest both to those owners and to others who are contemplating the supplementing (not replacing) of horse power with tractor power. The chief advantages of the tractor as a power machine would appear to be listed in order of importance as follows: Speed, belt work, work done at the proper time (especially ploughing), labor saving, wet weather work, economy, improved work. The quickness with which work can be accomplished with the aid of a tractor has possibly been given the premier place of importance on the above list, due to the necessity of speeding up production during the past five years. This condition is likely to obtain for some years to come until the returning sanity of the nations of the world results in a returning to the principle of seeking happiness from producing and living rather than gaining and existing.

The saving of hauling costs and the "convenience" of the tractor as a source of power for grinding and silo filling seems to have appealed strongly to a large number. Had the significance of the third mentioned item on the list been better understood, especially on farms where the land is heavy and difficult to work, it would no doubt have headed the list. Too much stress cannot be laid on this feature of the usefulness of the tractor. Condition of the soil with respect to tith is the first and foremost problem to be looked after when greater production is the aim and object of the agriculturist.

Had the number of men on the farm been equal to the task, there is little doubt but that the tractor would still be considered mainly as a luxury to be possessed only by those who had made good on the farm, and not by those who are using it as a means of making good. The fact of his always being "behind with the work" has driven many a man to buy a tractor in order to feel for once in the last five years that he has caught up with the work, and can have an hour to discuss with his neighbor the latest information relative to farm or city conditions.

Many men have procured tractors exclusively for the belt work which they are able to do with it. These, combining their own work with some custom work, have used the tractor as a paying proposition. The fact of having work done at the proper time, including early fall ploughing, and getting the crop in during the short available time in the spring is perhaps the most important feature in tractor efficiency. It takes the peak load off the horses and permits the farmer to get rid of the horses which are kept for this purpose.

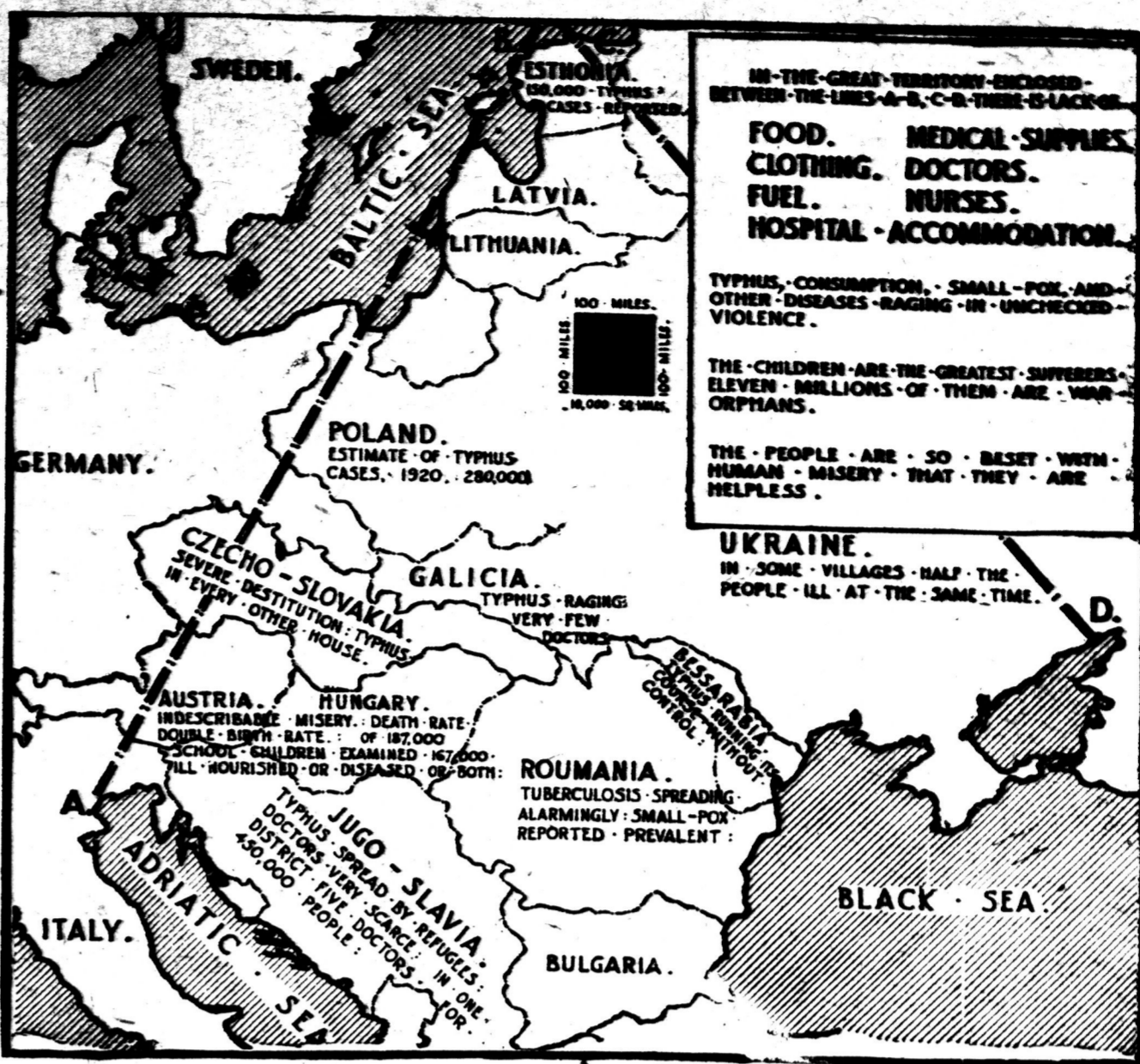
In the majority of cases where tractors are used, it results in a decrease of man labor. There is a wide difference, however, in the estimate made by various individuals as to the saving in man power; and ranges in extent from "making it easier" to "man's yearly wages." As a hot weather worker the tractor has no rival. Thousands of horses were killed last year due to the effect of heat. The tractor works on regardless of the temperature, and it is, on this account, even more in favor during the hot spring and early fall seasons.

As far as economy in tractor operation is concerned, there are few farmers who keep accurate records in connection with operating costs, and it is therefore very difficult to give definite information in this respect. In only six cases out of one hundred is there any definite statement made that the tractor is not a profitable investment. In cases where the tractor is handled by experts it is an accepted fact that the land where the tractor has been used is in a better state of tith than where horse power is used. This is mainly or entirely due to the fact that the ground is covered oftener in tillage operations since the extra speed of the tractor makes this possible.

The next few years may see either a marked increase or decrease in the number of tractors sold in Ontario. There will no doubt be a tendency to standardize the make of machines which are to hold their place on the Ontario farm. Better design of parts to give greater efficiency and greater accessibility will be necessary if the tractor is going to hold its place as an efficient labor-saving device on the farm.—W. C. Blackwood, O. A. College, Guelph.

Live Stock Observations.  
Under certain conditions fall colts are just as satisfactory as those foaled in the spring of the year.

A little care in handling feed and keeping racks repaired will be more than repaid by the higher grading of the wool in the spring.



Study this Map

It tells—but only partly tells—the Story of Misery in Central Europe.

Within the great territory between the black lines millions of destitute children are doomed to grow up weak and deformed through want of fats, milk and sugar, unless immediate help comes from without

HERBERT HOOVER, invited to speak at a Canadian Red Cross meeting, said:

"Our problem over the forthcoming winter appears to be about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 children.

"These children are the obligation of every man, woman and child in the Western Hemisphere, for we have suffered less; but, beyond this, they are a charge on the heart of the whole world."

The Canadian Red Cross

appeals on behalf of

The British Empire War Relief Fund  
(To Combat Distress and Disease in Europe)

\$10.00 will save a child; \$1.00 will give it "saving" food for a month.  
Help in this humane work by sending or bringing your subscription to the nearest local Red Cross Branch or to The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.



Stomach Disorders

There are no remedies or medicines so effective for the treatment of the various Stomach Disorders as Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills. This we know, from the experience we have had from those who have used them, and from the knowledge we have of the action and medicinal effect of the different drugs and herbs that go into the composition of these two wonderful remedies.

The Appetite may be either exaggerated, perverted, diminished or entirely lost, these preparations will restore it. The condition may be either Acute or Chronic or the Nerves supplying the Stomach may be defective or there may be Gas on the Stomach due to Fermentation or Decomposition of Foods; no matter what the trouble may be this treatment will tone up the organs of the entire system and bring back the glorious good health that you so much desire.

Pain after Eating, Vomiting, Gradual Loss of Flesh and Strength, Dyspepsia and Anæmia are some of the Symptoms of Stomach Disorders that quickly disappear when you use Hacking's. In order to effect a cure, however, patience is as essential as the right remedy and anyone who has been ailing for any length of time should not expect to be cured in a few days. Buy 6 boxes of Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy and 3 of Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills and give them a good trial. Be sure to get Hacking's.

HOTELS

AMERICAN HOTEL

R. A. NELLES, Prop.  
Best Accommodation for the Travelling Public.  
Near G. T. R. Station,  
JARVIS, ONTARIO

EXPORTS OF PURE-BRED STOCK



(1) Some fine cattle graze on Albertan Prairies.  
(2) The children help to rear the stock on the Prairies.

The breeding of purebred stock in the West may be considered a comparatively new industry, for it is not long since the days when quantity was the idea uppermost in a rancher's mind, and quality in his animals received very little consideration. This was in the epoch of the huge ranches, but with settlement and the introduction of other and more intensive methods of agricultural stock raising, much attention has been paid to the quality of the animal raised with the result that the stock of the western provinces is becoming known wherever interest is taken in the maintenance of herds of prime quality. In the western provinces breeders have always had the active co-operation of the various governments who by an aggressive campaign of propaganda, the institution and work of experimental farms and intelligent distribution of high-grade animals in the stock raising districts have striven to elevate the quality of the animal bred and eliminate those of low grade.

The results of this intelligent co-operation are becoming more evident every day. Purebred stock farms are now as common throughout the West as were the ranches of the old days, and the demand for their product is increasing and covering a large area. Each year many animals are purchased by American farmers at the annual sales throughout the west and huge prices realized. Amtrallans are enthusiastic over Canadian purebred cattle. Recently a herd of Holsteins were shipped to the Antipodes as an experiment, and no great was the demand that they could have been sold, sev-

eral times over. The outlook for export in this direction is so bright that a further herd of twenty-four head has been shipped from Vancouver, and it is confidently expected a regular export business in Canadian purebred stock will be maintained with Australia. Holstein stock was first introduced into Canada from England, and now it is found necessary to introduce fresh blood for the revival of British stock. Canada, where the breed has arrived at such a high state of perfection, has been chosen for this important co-operation, and a splendid opportunity will be grasped for the introduction of the government does not permit the entry of live cattle into the country. British Columbia has also supplied the Hingham Island with its first purebred stock when, a short while ago, a consignment of Holsteins and Jerseys went to the stockman of Kahlau, Island of Maui. A clear realization of the importance of blood quality, have in fact, with intelligent breeding and the active co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial governments, raised the Canadian purebred standard, until it has through its own excellence created the general demand which exists of process.

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