

THE JARVIS RECORD

Published every Thursday morning at its office in the Record Building Main Street, Jarvis, Ontario. THE RECORD PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED

HURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923.

Farmers and Middlemen

Few will deny that prices of agricultural products are too low on the farm and too high when the consumer buys.

The producer gets too little for the fruits of his toil and the consumer pays too much for his food supply.

The indisputable corollary is that somebody between the two is making too great a profit. The producer and consumer are being victimized by the middleman.

It is an old complaint, always well founded, though the remedies for the evil have not always been judicious.

The blame used to be laid upon the railroads, which were said to charge exorbitant freight rates, and there were those who said that the only way out was through Government ownership of the roads.

But that complaint is no longer valid. Rates have been forced down to a point at which they scarcely pay the roads for the running.

It has been abundantly demonstrated that there can be plenary control without actual ownership or operation by the Government and that Government ownership is an expensive experiment so far as Canada is concerned.

Others have clamored for price-fixing by the Government so that it would be unlawful to charge the consumer more than a certain prescribed percentage above the price that was paid the producer.

If it were practicable or possible to administer such a law equitably and effectively it would still be an intolerable piece of paternalism, repugnant to British principles.

Price fixing was bad enough as a temporary expedient in the emergency of war. As a permanent arrangement in the time of peace it is simply unthinkable.

The true and efficient remedy is in the hands of those who are most aggrieved. The farmers should eliminate or at least rigidly regulate the middleman by pursuing a business policy similar to that which prevails in every other important industry.

The manufacturers of iron and steel, boots and shoes or what not, do not permit middlemen to screw them down to too low prices for their products and to export too high prices for the consumer.

They either do the selling themselves to the consumer or at least keep the transactions under their own control. And by the middleman the retailer is not meant.

By the time the goods reach him, after being handled by buyers, and jobbers and wholesalers, he is often forced to sacrifice the goods to find a market at all.

That is what the farmers of the Dominion need to do. Some of them have already done so, with most gratifying results, and what has been done in one line of produce can be done in others.

Nearly every line of business has its trade association and its trade convention—except the farmer. Business conditions are discussed and plans made suggested for betterment of those conditions.

Co-operative buying and selling will not solve the problem. The solution is for every farmer to be a business man asserting his individuality but in touch with other farmers, his business associates.

The U. F. O. that is needed is not a sectional and partisan combination of politicians at Ottawa or Toronto, but a widespread business organization of agricultural interests, for getting rid of unnecessary expenses between the producer and consumer, so that the one will get higher and the other will pay lower prices and for doing this by exercising continuous control over products all the way from the farm to the market.

The doing of this has in late years been greatly facilitated by the development of motor truck services for short hauls, and government prevention of invidious discrimination in rates by common carriers. To say that farmers are incapable of practicing the business methods which other industries employ would be to grossly undeserve a reflection upon a class numerically the largest in the Dominion and in diligence and action second to no other.

Such an undertaking would, of course, be most sympathetically regarded and practically supported by the consumer, who have no less to gain from it than the producers.

Hydro for Jarvis

The dawn of opportunity to remove another handicap under which Jarvis is laboring is at hand.

Other towns in the district have long had that advantage and Jarvis has suffered accordingly. With electricity for light and power in addition to an abundance of natural gas the town should prove attractive to any industry that is seeking a location especially as few of the towns its size has the advantage of the railway facilities it offers.

Now that the opportunity is offered there should be no delay on the part of the town officials. An agreement with the Hydro commission should be closed without delay and the necessary election provided for as soon as the details can be arranged. Delays are always dangerous. Jarvis cannot afford to take the chance of losing its opportunity to get Hydro.

The O. T. A. and Politics

A Conservative Government passed the O. T. A.

The Liberals helped them to do it—some Liberals say the Liberals made them do it.

The U. F. O. doesn't think any other party in power would enforce it.

The O. T. A. can be changed only by the vote of the people. So long as that vote is not taken it will remain on the statute books and so long as it remains on the statute books every government and every government official connected with law enforcement is pledged to enforce it.

The O. T. A. has been blamed for a multitude of sins. It has been blamed for making more dope fiends, for making criminals out of honest men who see big profits in breaking it, for scattering death and blindness by flooding the country with poison liquor, for filling the jails, for the corruption of public officials. It has been given credit for saving homes from being wrecked, for emptying the jails, for bringing much U. S. money into Canada, for cutting off the premium on United States money.

It doesn't seem to matter much what happens—if its good the O. T. A. is given credit, if its bad the O. T. A. is blamed.

And now the much abused law of the Hearst government is being made the goat in a three-corned political frigate. It is about the only thing that is being talked about but how little it seems to matter to the man on the street when he looks at it calmly. It cannot be changed without the people say so by vote. So there is no danger from that source. As long as it is law public opinion is strong enough to compel its enforcement, no matter what the desire of the party in power. It seems difficult to find a cause to worry.

The whole squabble, the abundant use of argument, printed and spoken, would be a joke except for one thing. That is the inference that laws can be passed and not enforced, that the political party in power is greater than the laws that have been approved by the popular voice of the people, that can party holding the confidence of the people to such an extent that it is given the highest place in the gift of office for personal or political gain.

Surely honor in Ontario is valued higher than that. We think that it is. But the only alternative is that the poor old O. T. A. is being made an old time political football, a proverbial red herring, just something to blind the voters of the province to things more real and more important to them.

So far as the enforcement of the act is concerned it has not been a success to boast about. Especially in the border towns its enforcement is considered a joke. But we believe an honest attempt to enforce it has been made. But one of two things has prevented that enforcement—the opinion against the act has been too strong. We believe it is the latter coupled with an indifference of the people not directly interested.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson will attract a big crowd in Dunnville Monday. Many may go to scoff and may not remain to cheer.

Hydro for Jarvis—then all that is needed is sewers and water and the town will be in the regular city class.

The Ontario department of Agriculture is trying to induce the farmer to quit carrying water. If the small boy could vote the government would roll up a majority the like of which has never been seen.

FREE DESTROYED TOWN

Remains of Former Residence Remains in St. Agathe.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Seventy-eight families were driven from their homes, one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed and damage estimated at \$400,000 was caused by fire of undetermined origin that broke out in a shed in the rear of the house of Napoleon Marinier, Main street, St. Agathe, a well-known summer resort in the Laurentians, on Saturday night. Insurance on the amount of \$20,000 is held on some of the property, but this is thought to be all. Only one person was slightly injured by the flames, the progress of which was stopped only by the use of dynamite.

aid from the Fire Department of St. Jerome, a nearby town, was secured, and the parish priest of St. Agathe carried the Sacred Host around the threatened area during the entire afternoon. The flames were finally held up at the convent of the Sisters of La Sagesse, next to the Ste. Agathe Church, and the burning all night Saturday, and the burning was at work all Sunday morning in the smoldering ruins.

The area destroyed by the fire is in the southern portion of the town, and one of the summer residences, boarding houses and hotels around the Lac Aux Saables were even threatened. The flames were driven out by the flames, and the town hall, two pavilions of the tuberculosis sanatorium and the English school were placed at the disposition of those unable to find other quarters.

St. Agathe is about 60 miles from Montreal.

JAMAICA IS AGITATED.

Four Loss of Trade With Canada in Sugar.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 21.—Much agitation has been caused here by the proposal of the Canadian Government to relax the provisions of the pumping clause in the tariff on sugar.

It is asserted the alteration would materially affect the West Indian sugar industry, since the Canadian refiners, now purchasers of the Jamaican raw product, would be able to compete with United States refined sugar entering Canada.

Jamaicans assert that the relaxation of the pumping clause would abrogate the Canadian West Indian trade agreement, and the local Government is in communication with the Canadian Government, protesting against any change as detrimental to the raw sugar of Jamaica.

Simcoe Driving Club Trotting and Pacing RACES June 6th-7th \$5,500.00 IN PURSES

Wednesday, June 6th 2:30 Pace Stake (closed) \$1000.00 2:20 Pace 400.00 2:12 Pace 400.00

Thursday, June 7th 2:17 Merchants Stake closed \$1000.00 2:17 Trot 400.00 2:50 Pace 400.00

ADMISSION 50 CENTS (Amusement Tax Included) W. S. McCALL J. C. KAYSER President Secretary

Ready To do all kinds of repairing. A full line of Parts in stock Anderson's Garage On the Corner, Jarvis

W. A. Owen We are in a position to handle: Plumbing, Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Fittings, Eave Troughing, Gas Fittings, etc.

We Handle: Cistern Pumps, Sinks, Gas Fixtures, etc. Your Repair Needs Will Receive Our Prompt Attention. OUR WORK IS GUARANTEED R. A. McCarter Block, Jarvis, Ont.

WOOL---WOOL---WOOL During this season we are prepared to pay for farmers' well washed wool thirty-three and a third per cent more than the market price for wool unwashed. THE BROCK WOOLEN COMPANY SIMCOE, ONT.

FOR THE BINDER

Attention is Both Necessary and Profitable.

See that the Reel is Properly Adjusted—Study the Length of the Grain—Keep a Watch on the Knives—Don't Forget the Oiling.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

The grain binder or modern harvester is a complicated machine with many moving parts, requiring careful adjustment and constant care if it is to give the best service and last.

Perfect sheaf or bundle making begins with the delivery of the standing grain to the knife and platform. In this the reel plays an important part; if properly adjusted for height and distance forward, the grain will fall evenly and will be carried in like condition to the packers and binding attachment. With the reel improperly adjusted, the grain may fall forward or it may be scattered on the platform. Once scattered, it is impossible for the conveyors or packers to straighten it out, to the degree necessary for perfect sheafing. Careful watch should, therefore, be kept on the reel and adjustment made while conditions are in motion to meet the uniformity in the crop. The grain passing from the conveyors or elevators is next adjusted by the butting attachment and the packers.

Meeting the Needs of Long or Short Grain.

The binder table or the butting attachment can be shifted to meet the needs of long or short grain, and the binder operator must be alive to the needs of the necessary adjustments.

The blades will not be of a desirable shape and the timing of the blades and knotters will give highly efficient service if given reasonable attention by way of oiling and proper adjustment.

Patents rust very easily during periods of idleness, so liberal applications of a heavy mineral oil or grease to all parts not protected by paint will save the machine and save time, labor, and temper. Rust should be removed by sandpaper, but harvesting machines were never intended for such treatment. The wooden slats that form an important part of the frame and rollers not being in proper alignment, adjusting the cross braces of the frame and it is square and the rollers in alignment.

The Transmission of Power.

The power for operating the various parts of the grain binder is transmitted by chain and sprocket, the various units being provided with the tighteners. The various chains are not run at proper tension. The chains will break, or the draft will be heavy, if too tight the machine will be driven with a jerky motion. If the chains are just tight enough so such can not be taken off by hand when the machine is not running, they will usually be satisfactory when in motion.

Chain links and sprockets should be well oiled at all points of contact. Missing sheaves at all points of contact, usually due to the operator's failure to make the adjustments necessary to give full efficiency to the carrying mechanism. If the tension fails to carry the twine far enough over that it may be grasped by the twine one end is held, since both ends are generally knotted in a loop at one end, the other end being free. When the twine is held too tight by the clamp and spring, it will in turn hold the twine so tight as to pinch it off and cause a failure to tie. This condition is generally indicated by one end of the band being frayed. The loosening of the spring that holds the twine disc will remedy this fault. If the twine disc is loosened too much, the knot can not be tied; this condition is generally indicated by both ends of the twine band being frayed.

Keep a Careful Eye on the Knotters.

Another cause of failure to tie is often found in the knotters springs which hold the angle iron upon the knotters hook being so loose as not to hold the ends of the twine while the twine is pulled over the billhook, but no knotters adjustment through shaking loose of the bolt, holding the twine cutting knife, causing the next finger or billhook to close over it.

A bent rusty needle, or a needle, billhook, twine disc, or twine runs will cause no end of trouble unless or missed sheaves.

Pay Attention to Oiling.

Oiling the grain binder takes considerable time with fifty or more oil holes to keep clear and supplied with oil. There are bearing surfaces other than oil holes that must receive attention also, such as the reel sprockets, sliding parts of the binder attachment and the binder carrier. All bearings subject to heavy wear and speed should be oiled every hour if the binder is to last as long as a binder should. Every bearing should receive lubrication at least twice a day no matter how little work the bearing does. The main drive bearings, the pitman, and the sheaf binding attachment require the closest attention.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture.

The fellow who can do the most for you is the fellow you see when you share. Most failures with live stock can be attributed to lack of a definite plan in breeding.

Auto Runs Amok. TORONTO, May 28.—An automobile owned by Louis Rose, 368 Colborne street, which had been left in gear at Colborne street and Yonge streets on Saturday night, started moving, and, taking a slight curve, ran about a block down Yonge street, when it pole vaulted into a bridge standard. The pole was supported in two. Fortunately, no persons were injured. The driver, one Rose, told the police he had gone to purchase gasoline for the car and when he returned found it a block from where it had been left.

PLAY IS SUCCESS

"Chabtree and the Widows Night" a play presented here by the Nanticoke U. F. Y. P. O. Club, was played before a large and appreciative audience on the evening of May 18.

Those present say it was the best play held in Nanticoke for a long time. Entertainment between acts was furnished by the following: a piano duet by Cora Hemming and Mabel Kendry; a song by Gladys Lindsay; Mabel Kendry sang accompanied by Jean Oakes at the piano and Harvey Lindsay with the cello.

The Eye Opener, the Club's paper, was read by Ida Vokes and proved amusing. After the play the young people indulged in a dance.

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Is Your Corn Crop Infested?

The European Corn Borer leaves no question of doubt as to its presence in a field of corn. Guard carefully against the infestation of your crop.

Beware of These Signs

The first easily observed sign of the infestation is the breaking over of the corn tassels.

Later the feeding of the "worms" begins to show on the stalks, which, being greatly weakened, break over.

Finally the cobs and shanks become infested and the entire stalk collapses to the ground.

The borer then seals itself for the winter in corn stubble or corn stalks, which must either be burnt up or ploughed under before June 1st of the year following.

Write for Pamphlet on the control of this insect

Dominion Department of Agriculture Arthur Gibson—Dominion Entomologist

(Note: Address enquiries to the Dominion Entomologist, Entomological Branch, Ottawa, and enquiries for identification to Dominion Entomological Field Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ontario, or Provincial Entomological Laboratory, Port Stanley, Ont.) Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects, Entomological Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

WOMEN FOUGHT DUEL

Jealousy Led to Meeting on "Field of Honor."

ROCHESTER, May 28.—It was learned today that Mrs. Ruth Wheelock, 80, wife of Dr. Wheelock of industry, had returned to the General Hospital in this city for treatment for injuries received when fighting a duel last Wednesday with Miss Mary Grant, 22, of Waverly, N.Y. The women met and fought a duel on their own making, and both were painfully injured. Mrs. Wheelock was wounded the more often, owing to the greater activity of her youthful opponent. One of her wounds became infected, and on Thursday she was brought to the hospital. Her condition is quite serious. It was admitted.

Both women selected their weapons, and fought till they became exhausted, and it is stated that neither could continue to hold her sword. Mrs. Wheelock was badly cut about the hands and chest, it is reported, although no information as to the nature of the injuries could be obtained at the hospital.

Dr. Wheelock is believed to have witnessed the fight, although this has not been verified.

After the battle ended Miss Grant was conveyed in an automobile to the office of Dr. John E. Macnamara of St. Catharines, where her injuries were dressed. Both of her hands and arms were cut and lacerated, and she received a gash in the head, after being attended. Miss Grant returned to the Wheelock residence, and is still there.

The domestic troubles of the Wheelocks have been the subject of whispered talks in industry for several months of late.

Canadians Return Home. KINGSTON, May 28.—Twenty Kingston young men who were expected to go to Moscow, N.Y., to work in the aluminum plant are back again and contract to remain in Canada. They claim they found conditions not as represented.

For fifty cents an hour they worked in a blast furnace in eight-hour shifts, but could not stand the terrific heat. Their money was held back three weeks, and about \$100 was found to be two dollars a week more than advertised.

Forty Canadians in all left the plant and the plant manager endeavored to have them all arrested for not living up to their contracts, as he had paid their head-tax.

Birds Blamed for Fire. OTTAWA, May 28.—Mistakes carried by birds in building their nests into the belfry of St. Bridget's Church are blamed by Deputy Fire Chief Lemieux for a fire which broke out in the belfry that church here Sunday, shortly after the congregation had dispersed.

Heavy smoke issuing from the tower attracted attention, and the firemen were called. They found a heavy beam amoungling.

Chief Lemieux could not account for the fire, as there are no electric lines, there and no one ever goes to the belfry.

World's Largest Submarine. LONDON, England, May 21.—The mysterious British submarine, X-1, nearing completion at Chatham, will be, when finished, the largest, most powerful under-water war craft in the world, it is said here today.

On the surface she will displace 2,780 tons and submerged 3,500. The latter displacement is 1,500 tons greater than the largest German war-time submarine. It will be almost as great as that of the Caroline class of British light cruisers.

The new submarine will probably mount 12-inch guns, which will make her more than a match for many surface war craft. Britain has already commissioned the M class of submarine, which mounts a 12-inch gun. The rest of these was completed shortly before the armistice. The gun has with the muzzle just projecting above the water and is sighted by sighting the submarine itself.

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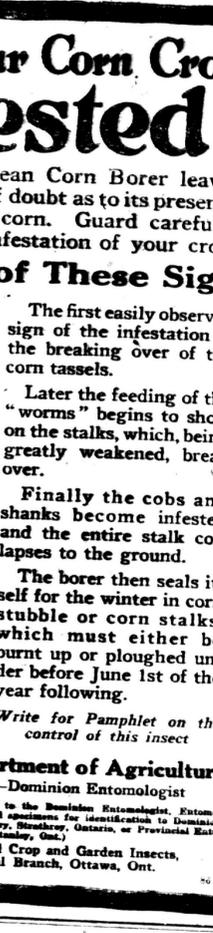
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One of The Big Reasons For Closed Car Popularity

ONE of the biggest reasons for the recent great popularity of the closed automobile among all classes of motorists is this Chevrolet Superior Sedan. Its low price and economy of operation have put it within the reach of all and have made it an ideal second car for the man with a large, high-priced car of expensive upkeep.

The tremendous sale of the New Superior Models has made them the fastest-selling, completely-equipped, quality cars in the world. This has meant that production costs have been lowered to such an extent that they are now the lowest-priced quality car in the world.

When it is also remembered that Chevrolet costs less to operate than any other car in the world, its phenomenal popularity is easily understood.

See Chevrolet first.

Ask About the G. M. A. C. Plan of Deferred Payments

BOOTH and POND

ESTABLISHED 1872

AGRICULTURAL industry is perhaps the field in which the greatest amount of business has been done by the Bank of Hamilton. This experience, coupled with close relations with every other productive and distributing business in the Dominion, has placed us in a unique position to consider intelligently the legitimate requirements of all kinds of Canadian business from the St. Lawrence River to the Pacific Coast.

BANK OF HAMILTON

JARVIS BRANCH—L. E. Brown, Manager Nanticoke—Tuesday and Friday