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We cannot be responsible for the regular issue or delivery of any publication except our own, but we guarantee to prove payment of all subscriptions entrusted to us for remittance and will endeavor to have all orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to. All orders sent forward on Saturday of each week. Renew early and avoid delays.

Sock Knitting.

The following note on how to finish off the toe of socks being knitted for the soldiers by the ladies of the Haldimand Sock Batt. will be of interest to the workers and satisfaction to the Committee in charge.

- TOE—Divide the 64 stitches between the three needles, 23 on each.
- 1st row—Knit together 1st and 2nd stitches on each needle.
- 2nd row—Knit together 2nd and 3rd stitches on each needle.
- 3rd row—Knit together 3rd and 4th stitches on each needle.
- And so on, beginning again with 1st and 2nd stitches after reaching the last stitches on each needle. Decrease to nine stitches. Draw wool through stitches, and darn in carefully.

Going to Fence?

Try the FROST Wire Fence

We have taken over the Agency of the Frost Wire Fence Co., recently held by John Walker. This is the celebrated Fence with the famous "tight-lock." We handle

- Woven Wire Fence.
- Coil Wire Fence.
- Barbed Wire.
- Lawn Fence, Gates, etc.

We carry a complete line of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Cement, etc. We will cheerfully furnish estimates and the closest prices on all contract work, large or small. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. & W. J. BAILEY,
Lumber Merchants, Jarvis Ontario.

The Jarvis Record

ISSUED WEDNESDAYS.

Subscriptions.—One dollar per year strictly in advance; if not paid in advance a dollar and a half will be charged. United States papers 50c. extra, strictly in advance.

We are at all times pleased to receive local news. Send or bring in the facts, we'll do the rest. The comings and goings of Haldimand and Norfolk people are always welcome items of news.

If you wish your address changed, give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Yearly contract rates on application to publisher.

Reading Notices.—No reading notice, advertising any entertainment or matter by which money is to be made by any person or cause, will be inserted in The Record without charge, except when the job-work for the same is executed at the Record Job Department, when one small reader will be given gratis. The price for the insertion of business announcements is five cents per count line each insertion.

Notice to Advertisers.—Changes of copy for contract advertising must be in the hands of the printers by Monday noon, at the latest, each week. While willing at all times to do what is possible to accommodate patrons, we must, in justice to them and to ourselves, insist on a strict enforcement of this rule.

Judicial, Legal, Official and Government notices.—Eight cents per line (12 lines to inch) for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Small Ads.—Condensed advertisements of such a nature as "Lost," Found, Situation Wanted, To Rent, For Sale, etc., not exceeding six lines 25c per insertion; 5 insertions \$1.00.

Advertisements ordered for insertion without written instructions will appear until written orders are received for their discontinuance.

MRS. ELVA RODGERS,

Publisher

Get your Butter

Wrappers Printed

AT THE

RECORD Office Job Department

JARVIS, ONT.

Alex. G. Glass, EXPERT

Piano and Organ Tuner & Repairer. Residence, 113 Tisdal St., Hamilton, Ontario. Leave all orders at The Record Office, Jarvis St. Phone 37.

Grand Trunk Railway System TIME TABLE

No. 69 to Hamilton	Departs 7:40 a.m.
No. 71 to Hamilton	8:30 a.m.
No. 73 to Hamilton	9:20 a.m.
No. 65 to St. Thomas	10:25 a.m.
No. 67 to St. Thomas	11:15 a.m.
No. 126 to Canfield Junction	12:15 p.m.
No. 128 to Canfield Junction	1:20 p.m.
No. 125 to Port Dover	2:05 a.m.
No. 124 to Port Dover	2:52 a.m.
No. 72 to Port Dover via Pt. Dover and	Departs 7:10 p.m.

SAILORS DREAD JONAH.

They Draw Only One Moral From the Biblical Story.

There is still firm belief in Jonah at sea. Recently a sailor, who was prosecuted for failing to join a British admiralty transport, pleaded in excuse that he was known to seamen generally as Jonah, and that the sailors on the transport had threatened to throw him overboard if he did join.

Certainly if superstition ever could be rational, they had some reason for theirs. This sailor had served on the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, both of which were wrecked, and on the Lusitania and Florizan, both of which were torpedoed.

It seems a pity that sailors should know the story of the prophet Jonah, since they get only one moral from it. The book was certainly not written to instruct seamen how to deal with Jonah.

Yet it is unfortunately the only moral which sailors seem to draw. Jonah is probably the character best known to them in the Old Testament, and what they know about him is that he caused bad weather through his own fault, and was very properly dealt with by his fellow voyagers. They forgot, if they ever knew, that the sailors cast lots to discover who was the cause of the bad weather and that lot fell upon Jonah.

The Jonahs of modern times are not discovered by such means, nor do they ask to be thrown overboard. They are assumed to be Jonahs because they have been uncommonly unfortunate. Perhaps they are pitied as well as shunned for their misfortune, but have done something to deserve them, and then the superstitious fear of their fellows becomes cruel.

The worst of it is that a Jonah may himself share the superstition and be marked out for misfortune. But even landsmen who believe themselves free of superstition are apt to be intimidated by a run of ill luck. It unnerves them, and the wisest of us, if unnerved, are prone to superstition.

If there were no such tale in the Bible, sailors would believe in Jonahs under another name or under no name at all. They would think that there was some reason for a run of ill luck and that it must continue unless by some means the curse, whatever it may be, is removed.

The worst of superstitious tales is that they are often true, that men do have extraordinary runs of ill luck in life as at cards. The superstition lies in the conclusions that are drawn from them. For in life as in cards a run of ill luck is against the average, and sooner or later the average will right itself.

Superstition always suggests that there is something wrong. That is the devilish cunning of our animal fears, and the only way to frustrate it is to be against superstition altogether, in small things as in great—in fact, to cultivate an almost irrational unbelief in all superstitious tales.

We need to be almost superstitious in our fear of superstition, as a reformed drunkard needs to avoid wine.

Romance of Modern Explosives.

To Sir Frederick Abel, then Mr. Abel, was due the solution of the problem which had so persistently baffled the efforts of his predecessors and contemporaries—that is, a process for the purification of gun-cotton. Indeed, its utility as a disruptive agent may be said to date from Sir Frederick's discovery in 1865, of a process by which gun-cotton is thoroughly purified, and the material converted into thoroughly compact homogeneous masses.

Cordite is much more powerful than gun-cotton, and is composed of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and vaseline, which are dissolved by so many parts of acetone. These, says Chambers' Journal, are mixed together until they form a soft, putty-like paste. It is then forced through holes in a metal plate, and emerges in long strings, whence its name "cordite" comes. A smokeless powder cordite is commonly used in firing our big guns.

Lyddite is probably the most powerful explosive known to man. It is largely composed of one of the derivatives of coal-tar, namely, picric acid. To convert and develop the explosive properties of this new discovery to the purposes of war was only a matter of time and experiment for the expert chemists. They did not labor in vain, for they found that by melting the picric acid crystals until they turned into a fluid of the consistency of cream, and then combining this fluid with gun-cotton melted in alcohol, they got an explosive more terrifying and tremendous in its destructive powers than anything else known before or since.

More Boy Babies Born.

The proportion of boy babies born in England and Wales during 1915 was the largest since 1844, apparently confirming a popular belief that more males are born during war time. For the quarter consisting of July, August, and September, 1915, the proportion of male births to female was 1,055 to 1,000 in 1844, the ratio was 1,054 to 1,000.

The ratio of boy babies to girl has been increasing with every quarter. In the first quarter of 1915 the proportion was 1,032 males to 1,000 females, in the second quarter 1,042 to 1,000, and in the third quarter 1,055 to 1,000.

Science can give no explanation of this phenomenon, contenting itself with declaring that there probably is some natural law at present hidden from us which is responsible.

A Royal Pianist.

The best Royal pianist is probably Princess Victoria, who so often plays to her mother, Queen Alexandra. The piano used at Marlborough House by her Royal Highness is a magnificent instrument, bearing the inscription, "Victoria, from Papa and Mamma, 1894."

CANADA'S BACON MARKET.

Hog Raising is Again a Promising Section of Farm Industry.

Probably hog raisers have had more ups and downs during the past fifteen years than any other class of producers. The rapidity with which the production can be increased or reduced makes it difficult to keep the supply uniform. Hence the periods of depression and high prices have followed each other with unflinching regularity. This ebb and flow of production has been a retarding factor of the business in Canada.

At the present time, however, hog raising is on a firmer footing and has a more promising outlook than at any time in the past. The producer has now a market which will ever be his if he will but study its demands and cater to it, and he has the foundation stock to supply that market.

About fifteen years ago Canadian production was in excess of local demand and the producer not being able to compete with the United States hog raiser in the production of fat pork he turned to Great Britain where a special bacon type of hog was in demand. Appreciating the possibilities in this trade he developed a bacon type and was so successful that by 1903 the bacon exported was worth well over \$15,000,000. Following this, however, the rapid increase in population necessitated the keeping of this pork at home, and it was not until several years later that the production again exceeded the demand. Turning again to Great Britain a market was found for the surplus bacon, but by 1913 it amounted to only 6.09 per cent. of Great Britain's total supply of bacon, hams, and pork. In 1915 this had increased to 12.29 per cent., or for the ten months ending October 31 last over \$16,000,000 worth of bacon alone was exported.

Denmark has been Canada's greatest competitor in the British market, but even in times of peace, close as she is to the market, we were able to compete successfully with her. The United States is a great hog producing country and exports considerable bacon, but since it does not command the price of Canadian bacon due to the fact that it will not produce the Wiltshire sides which the British public demands, we need not fear competition from that quarter. An illustration of Canada's position in the price quoted for the different types of bacon on the British market. Danish is bringing 95 to 99 shillings per cwt.; Canadian between 85 and 88; while United States bacon is quoted at only 72 to 76.

At present the supply of Danish bacon on the British market is very limited and will continue so for some time, perhaps for all time if we grasp the golden opportunity. Germany is getting practically all of that quarter. An illustration of Canada's position in the price quoted for the different types of bacon on the British market. Danish is bringing 95 to 99 shillings per cwt.; Canadian between 85 and 88; while United States bacon is quoted at only 72 to 76.

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Our local and home trade demands some fat hogs, but this market is limited and rice so variable that it cannot be depended upon. Most of the hogs for this trade come on the market at one season of the year—late in the fall when the prices are low.

Canada's Meat Export.

Australia and New Zealand are practically the only regular and reliable sources of supply within the Empire, and they together furnished only 284,056 tons of meat in 1915, out of a total of \$64,508 tons imported into the United Kingdom. In addition, there was a small import from South Africa. Although, as yet, the capabilities of these two new sources do not afford any grounds for hoping that they can become important in the immediate future, it should be in the interests of the Empire that everything possible should be done to foster their development.

In the states of the Union of South Africa there are probably 6,000,000 cattle and 36,000,000 sheep, but these are not yet suitable to a large extent for exportation to European markets, and will require to be greatly improved in the mass before that source of supply can become really valuable in any emergency such as this country is now passing through. In Canada, the number of cattle is about 6,000,000, besides 2,000,000 sheep—a total which having regard to the population of the Dominion and the severity of the winter, does not leave a very large margin for export under present conditions of farming.—Trade and Commerce Bulletin.

Year's Work in Northern Ontario.

Commissioner J. G. Whitson in his report on the year's work in Northern Ontario states that 597 miles of new roads have been laid in that country. In addition to this nearly 300 miles of grading and surfacing was done on new and old roads and 113 miles of old roads were partly graded or improved. A dam was also built across the Frederickhouse River, which was 450 feet in length.

An enormous amount of work has been done, but in spite of this the expenditure was only \$689,910 as compared with a total of \$2,676,833 in the two previous years.

The Late Captain the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy



We Grieve for the Hero

(Dedicated to the late Captain Fred Shaughnessy)

The fairest field lily lies withered and dead,
But the hosts of its seed blossom forth in its stead;
And each drop from the heart of this flower
Of our race
Will spring up in a soldier to stand in his place.

—M. A. Hargadon.

Montreal, April 3, 1916.

A severe shock was caused through the Dominion of Canada, especially in military circles, when it became known the other day that Capt. the Hon. A. T. ("Fred") Shaughnessy, of the 60th Battalion, had been killed in action. Capt. Shaughnessy's period of service at the front was very brief, as it is hardly a month since the 60th went to France, and only about ten days since they joined the forces in the trenches. No details have yet been received as to how Capt. Shaughnessy met his death, save that he was slain by shrapnel on Saturday morning, that he passed peacefully away and died like a man. It is not thought that any general action was taking place. A cable was received on Saturday afternoon by Mr. A. D. MacTier, of the C. P. R., from Mr. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the company, stating that he had just received a cable from Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, of the 60th, announcing the death of Capt. Shaughnessy, and asking Mr. MacTier to give the information to his father, Lord Shaughnessy.

A further message was received by Lord Shaughnessy, with the brief statement that Capt. the Hon. Fred Shaughnessy had been instantly killed by shrapnel in action. Captain Shaughnessy was buried immediately, following the custom in war of burying officers and men near the place where they fell. Widespread sympathy is felt for Lord Shaughnessy, and especially for Lady Shaughnessy, in their bereavement, which came with sudden shock, since Capt. Shaughnessy had been so short a time at the front, while their only other son, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, heir to the barony, is also training for active service with the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers.

The death of Capt. the Hon. Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy will cause a pang of grief to many friends, both military and civil, in Montreal. He was a very gallant Canadian gentleman in the truest sense of such a phrase, an honorable citizen, and a brave and capable officer, full of enthusiasm in his work, and full of the spirit that makes officers beloved by their men. This was especially shown during the long weeks of training while the 60th was at Valcartier, where Capt. Shaughnessy was one of the most popular officers in the camp, always of a sunny disposition, always interested in his work and his men, and invariably ready to do whatever he could to advance their interests as well as his own knowledge of work. He had little spare time there, but that little he generally devoted to study and to practicing signalling, so as to increase his efficiency. He was a splendid officer, and his loss will be severely felt by the 60th.

The late Capt. the Hon. Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy was born in Montreal on October 18, 1887, he being the second son of (then) Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy. He was educated at Bishop's College and Abingdon Schools, and McGill University. While at McGill he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

On leaving McGill he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in order to learn business methods. He started at the bottom, first in a subordinate position in the office of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and later in the Steamships Department, under Vice-President G. M. Bosworth, where he made himself liked on all sides, and won promotion on his merits, working through a number of departments. In 1906 he had the unusual experience of travelling around the world, from Montreal to Montreal, on the trains and steamships of the C. P. R. Four years ago he left the service of the C. P. R. and joined the brokerage firm of Charles Meredith & Co., as a member of the firm.

He had been for a number of years an active officer of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, joining that battalion as a subaltern in October of 1910. He was regarded as one of the most promising young officers of that battalion. When Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne undertook the organization of the 60th Battalion for overseas service, Lieut. Shaughnessy joined with rank as captain, for which he, with his brother, the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, qualified at Halifax. He took a keen interest in recruiting and other work for the battalion went to Valcartier with them, thence to England, and finally to France for the service at the front which was to end so speedily for him. His brother-in-law, Capt. Rene Redmond, is second in command of his company—"A" of the 60th Battalion. He was married in April, 1911, to Miss Sarah Polk Bradford, daughter of Judge Bradford, of Nashville, Tenn., and a descendant of President Polk, of the United States, the ceremony taking place at Nashville. Two children were born of the marriage, Elizabeth, three years old, and Thomas Bradford, one and one-half years. Mrs. Shaughnessy is now in London, having accompanied her husband to England when the regiment crossed.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S WORDS.

"To his mother, myself and the family, the sacrifice is indeed cruel and almost overwhelming. But after all, we are only passing through the same experience as thousands of others in every portion of the Empire. He had a sweet wife and two little children, and everything in the world to live for, but he recognized his duty and the attendant risk. If his example arouses a feeling of patriotism and responsiveness in those hundreds amongst us of military age, many of whom are without his family cares, who thus far through indifference or because of bad leadership or petty local issues have failed to assume their responsibilities as citizens and subjects, we shall feel that there is additional compensation for his sacrifice."

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To know that, whatever betide, your savings are safe. Small amounts deposited weekly or monthly in the Bank of Hamilton will provide for your later years.

JARVIS BRANCH
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Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000
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