

## Built To Please YOU

—and does please you because it offers that rare combination of service, satisfaction and economy. Ask our local dealer to show you the "Sunshine," or write for free, illustrated, descriptive booklet.

## McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

FOR SALE BY J. D. WRIGHT

## BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872

Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up, \$3,000,000  
Surplus, \$3,500,000

### The Things Worth While

are usually acquired by the man with a bank account. The good things of life seldom come to those who have nothing.

The Bank of Hamilton affords a convenient and safe method of acquiring capital.

Start a savings account to-day.

JARVIS BRANCH  
R. R. Telford, Manager  
55-Q

## What Shall We Do For Our Crippled Soldiers

By J. E. DENNIS, of the C.P.R.

It is interesting and gratifying to note the application of thought and skill with which Canada is undertaking the great problem of caring for those of our soldiers who have received injuries in the battles against the Hun. Napoleon would change his opinion that "Republics are ungrateful" could the "Little Corporal" learn of the plans now being worked out for the care and training of our boys who are returning crippled and maimed from the trenches of Flanders and Belgium, so that they will be able again to take their places in the ranks of self-supporting soldiers of industry.

We have only to turn back to the history of the civil war to learn the reason for Napoleon's declaration. The maimed veterans of the Union Army were received as heroes, banqueted and feted, provided with artificial limbs, consigned to the class of "disabled," and all too soon permitted to drift into the almost hopeless hunt for a livelihood in a world that promptly forgot their heroic deeds. Little wonder that some of these veterans of the name of soldier were soon found necessary in every section of the country.

Canada is going about this great problem in an entirely different manner. The Military Hospitals Commission has inaugurated the principle that it is as much the duty of the State to prepare the crippled soldier for the battles of civil life as it is to provide him with the proper medical and surgical care for his injuries. Vocational training even during the period of convalescence in the hospital, has already demonstrated the wisdom of this plan. Many men who have suffered such severe losses as that of an arm or a leg, or the sight of an eye, have been enabled through the training provided under the Commission's direction to earn a better living than before they enlisted for overseas.

Not so far Canada has only worked out the test, as efficiency men say. It has been demonstrated that vocational training of our crippled soldiers is an economic saving to the State; that their value to the State is greatly increased and that in place of being public charges they can be made independent and self-supporting. There is an insistent demand for a broadening of operations however. The Military Hospitals Commission and the Provincial Commissions have not as yet been able to handle all cases promptly. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that we will have a much larger number of charges yet to care for. Were the maimed and crippled from the Canadian Army now in the hospitals in France and England to be immediately transported to our shores we would be literally swamped with patients and could care for but a small percentage.

This enlargement of the scope of this work should not be undertaken upon a temporary basis. It will take time to properly train these men. Some will be more adept than others. But the initial investment required to build training schools and homes will bring a big return during the years to come.

At the present time the United States maintains nine National Homes for disabled soldiers, which were erected at a cost of \$6,771,427. The number cared for in these homes is upwards of 25,000 yearly—mostly disabled veterans of the Civil War, which was ended more than 50 years ago. In addition to these national homes, practically each one of the Northern States maintain state

## BURIED IN SECRET.

Two Famous Kings Whose Last Resting Places Are Unknown.

Two ancient kings were buried in secret. Attila, king of the Huns, after his siege of Rome, died in Hungary A. D. 453. His soldiers, desirous of giving their great leader a royal burial, inclosed his body first in a casket of gold, this in one of silver and this in one of lead, and transported it into a desert. There slaves were selected, and under the direction of men who were sworn to secrecy they dug the grave of the dead monarch. When this was accomplished no traces of the spot were left. The slaves were all cruelly slain.

Alaric, king of the Goths, the celebrated conqueror of Rome, died when with his army at Cozenza, south Italy. His men turned the course of a river, interred the body of their sovereign, with much treasure, in its bed and restored the stream to its channel.

No man has ever lighted on the resting place of either of these kings, who in this respect resemble Moses, of whom it is written, "No man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day."—London Standard.

### Poor Thackeray!

Sir William Howard Russell's diary for April, 1852, has this amusing glimpse of Thackeray:

"The sportsmen among whom I had the honor to be numbered were of the Winkle order. Thackeray, Dickens, John Beech, Jerrold, Lemon, Ibbotson, were invited, and carriages were reserved to Watford. As we were starting a written excuse was brought from Dickens to be conveyed to Mrs. X. by Thackeray. The party drove up to the house, and after compliments Thackeray delivered the billet. The effect was unpleasant. Mrs. X. fled along the hall, and the guests heard her calling to the cook: 'Martin, don't roast the ortolans. Mr. Dickens isn't coming.'"

"Thackeray said he never felt so small. 'There's a test of popularity for you! No ortolans for Penderis!'"

### Protection From Lightning.

Sir Oliver Lodge stated that the problem of securing protection from lightning consisted in finding the best method of dissipating the enormous energy of the flash, but that it was not wise to get rid of the energy too quickly. A thin iron wire is considered the best lightning conductor from the electrical point of view, but it is almost impossible to protect a building from lightning unless it is completely enveloped in a metal cage. It is by no means true that a building is safe when provided with a conductor reaching up to the highest part of the building.

### Baby Seals.

When seals are born they are snow white, which makes them invisible on the ice on which they are born. Their eyes and noses are, however, black, and when the little ones are suddenly alarmed they close their eyes, bury their noses and lie quite still. It is only when they grow and begin to seek their own food that they become dark and sleek.

### Painter and Tavern Keeper.

Mariotto Albertinelli, who lived in the fourteenth century, was a painter who spent much time in endeavoring to produce certain mixtures in oil. He was not very successful and objected so much to the criticism he received that he gave up painting and kept a tavern, but his name as a painter still lives, while his tavern keeping record has passed away.

### Some Poets Laureate.

Wordsworth, who succeeded Southey as laureate, held the unique honor of being the only poet to the crown who never wrote an ode in his official capacity. He was also the most elderly poet to receive such an appointment. Eusden was the youngest, having been appointed in his thirtieth year. Tate, a native of Dublin, was the only laureate not born in England.

### Just Like Duty.

"Why does your wife call herself Mrs. Duty Rouser?" asked Mr. Navy. "Where did she get that name Duty?"

"Oh, she adopted it," replied Mr. Rouser. "She claims that every married woman's middle name is Duty because she is either being done or neglected."—Exchange.

### Wall Papers.

Stamped paper for wall decoration was first made in Spain or Holland or simultaneously in both countries, about 1555. For some reason this earliest form of wall paper was succeeded by wall hangings of velvet and floss about 1620. About a century later paper came into vogue again, but it is only for the past fifty years or so that the papering of the walls of houses has been general.

### Puzzling.

Here's another thing we can't understand. They tell us that one can see farther with the telescope than with the naked eye. In the next breath, they remark that the telescope brings everything nearer. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Get His Lesson.

Brown—How is it you let your wife have her own way so entirely? Jones—Because I once tried to stop her.—London Telegraph.

Some of the best and happiest hours possible to a man's life are held in trust for him, so to speak, by his fellow men.

The British Foreign Office has recently issued an account of visits by members of the United States Embassy in Berlin to camps in different parts of Germany where British prisoners are interned.

At Giessen the men said they had no complaint to make of their treatment in the camp itself. Several spoke, however, of unsanitary conditions at different working camps. They said they had been called on to perform work "in connection with the operations of war," but I could only ascertain one instance where the men had actually come in contact with anything (cartridge cases) says the Ambassador. Many of the men spoke of their objection to do any work on the grounds that it was "giving assistance to the enemy," and others said that they did not like to accept any pay for their work, fearing that their pay might be stopped in England in consequence. I explained to them that on principle they could be compelled to work, or must take the punishment for refusal to do so, but that if they objected to any particular kind of work on conscientious grounds they should make their objections known to the German officers.

One Canadian Highlander was in arrest barracks (together with other prisoners) because he had refused to wear the trousers furnished him, the rule being that kilts should not be worn by men at working camps, or when they are sent into Giessen on fatigue parties. One man was in the cells serving a fourteen-day sentence for attempted escape, having been caught after a ten-day absence.

## Go to

A. RODGERS

—FOR—

Repairing & New Handmade

Boots and Shoes.

A. RODGERS,

JARVIS, ONT.

Agent for

Consumers Wallpaper Co

See Our Samples.

## SOME GOOD ADVICE

If you have dandruff, get rid of it by killing the germs.

If your hair is falling out, stop it.

There is one sure cure that will remedy these misfortunes and aid you to remain young.

PARISIAN SAGE, the great hair restorer, is guaranteed to permanently remove dandruff in two weeks, or we will give you your money back.

PARISIAN SAGE stops falling hair—it prevents the hair from falling.

It is the best beautifier for ladies' hair, as it makes harsh, lifeless hair soft, shiny and beautiful.

PARISIAN SAGE is rigidly guaranteed. 50 cents a large bottle.

For Sale By

R. Seater, Jarvis

The Jarvis Record

ISSUED WEDNESDAYS.

We are at all times pleased to receive local news. Send or bring in the facts, we'll do the rest. The comments 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 an 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 advertisements 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.

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.

MRS. ELVA RODGERS,

Publisher.

## House Cleaning Season Is Here

You will be replacing your worn-out Springs and Mattresses with New. Before you do so don't fail to inspect our complete line of Springs and Mattresses.

Dining Room Sets---

---Bedroom Sets

We will be pleased to show you our large assortment of the above.

FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES

Agent for the celebrated

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

--IVAN W. HOLMES--

Furniture and Undertaking

## HAGERSVILLE HARNESS CO.

### Harness! Harness!

Harness Leather has got to be very expensive, but as we purchased our spring stock some time ago, you will find our price much lower than the present price of leather would allow.

Remember our special long Straw Collars, also harness parts, rugs, etc.

New Agent for White and Raymond Sewing Machines.

W. G. STEWART, Proprietor.

Also agents for Massey-Harris Machinery, McLaughlin and Canada Carriage Co., Brockville Buggies, London Hay Tools.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

Every Monday till October 29th.

LOW FARES

FROM

TORONTO

TO

|                  |       |         |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| Albreds          | ..... | \$54.00 |
| Athabasca        | ..... | 48.50   |
| Edmonton         | ..... | 47.00   |
| Stettler         | ..... | 47.00   |
| Canora           | ..... | 39.75   |
| North Battleford | ..... | 43.75   |
| Forward          | ..... | 40.50   |
| Regina           | ..... | 40.25   |
| Saskatoon        | ..... | 42.25   |
| Brandon          | ..... | 53.00   |
| Lucerne          | ..... | 37.75   |
| Calgary          | ..... | 47.00   |
| Hanna            | ..... | 46.75   |
| Rockton          | ..... | 43.50   |
| Yorkton          | ..... | 46.00   |
| Moose Jaw        | ..... | 39.25   |
| Prince Albert    | ..... | 43.50   |
| Brandon          | ..... | 41.00   |
| Winnipeg         | ..... | 37.00   |

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Geo. L. Miller, Insurance, Jarvis, or write R. L. Fairbairn, G.P.A., 68 King Street East, Toronto.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN

C. Rodgers is agent for the Oliver. Ask for information

## -Local Agent Wanted-

For JARVIS and DISTRICT to sell for the "Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries" Splendid list of Stock, For Fall Planting 1917—and—Spring Planting 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control

Send for new illustrated catalogue, also Agent's Proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive Territory. Liberal Commissions.

STONE and WELLINGTON THE FONTHILL NURSERIES (Established 1837) TORONTO ONTARIO

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 284 University St., Montreal.

## THE COAL SHORTAGE

THE anticipated shortage in hard coal affecting thousands of Canadian homes may become a reality next winter if consumers delay their orders to the dealers till fall.

This is the opinion of railway men who say that while they are doing everything possible to assist Mr. C. A. Magrath, Controller of Canadian Fuel Supply, the co-operation of the consumer also is necessary to meet an undoubtedly serious situation.

The hard coal used in the case for the average furnace is imported from the United States, and the problem of supply is largely a problem of transportation. Owing to the shortage of labor and a very hard winter, the Canadian Railways last year faced a severe congestion of traffic, which was accentuated during the winter months by the demand for fresh coal instead of being delayed by loading with return freight, although this move means added expense.

Within a few days the coal merchants will thus have prospect of rapid deliveries, but unless consumers co-operate by giving their orders to the merchants now for their winter supplies, then unloading cars quickly the congestion experienced last winter will be accentuated and prices will rise to unheard of heights. Consumers are also recommended to be exceptionally careful in the use of coal, avoiding waste and burning wood where possible. The merchants themselves are also being asked to co-operate by having cars loaded to the maximum capacity and by promptly unloading the cars as soon as received, thus releasing them for further service.

The situation apparently is more serious in the East than in the West, owing to the accepted use of box cars in the latter territory. The supply of the open cars required in the east is, however, limited, and unless deliveries are spread more than they have been over the summer months by the recommended co-operation of consumers, the approaching winter will come with tragic force upon the Canadians in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The coal, according to Mr. Magrath, is available. The cars, according to the railways, are coming—but will carry the coal only if the owners see reason before giving puts on the tracks.