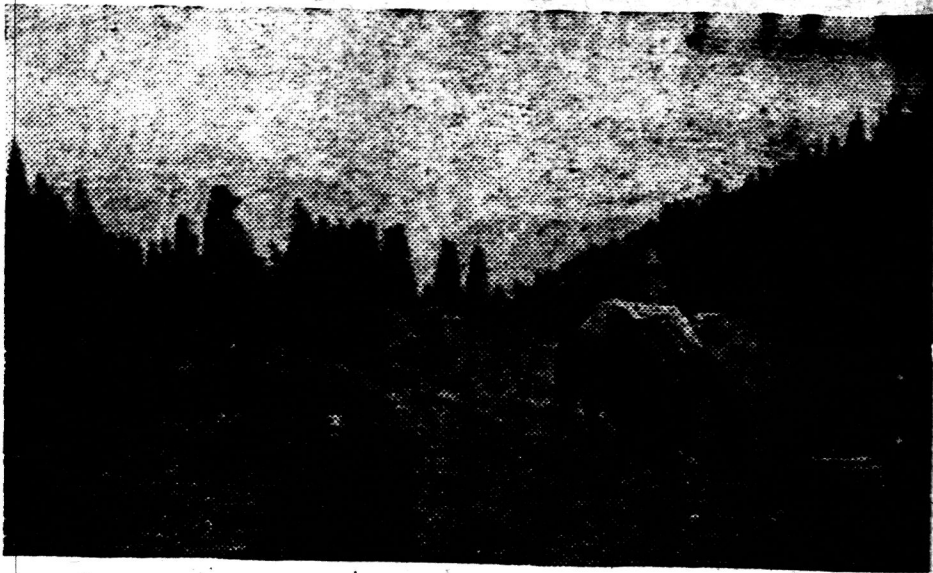


## Famous Pass over the Rockies

When Sir George Simpson, in 1811 made his overland journey round the world, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, no region impressed him with its sublimity and wild grandeur more than the ridge of the Rockies between the prairies and the Upper Columbia Valley. The pass by which he crossed this ridge still bears his name and is used by a few of the more adventurous tourists, but still more by Alpine climbers with ambitions to scale Mount Assiniboine, a pyramidal monarch of nearly 12,000 feet high. The description of this pass across the Great Divide is contained in the journal written by Simpson. After crossing the Bow, following one of its tributaries which is evidently Healy Creek near Banff to the southeast of Mount Brett, he says: "We were surrounded by peaks and crags on whose summits lay perpetual snow; and the only sounds which disturbed the solitude were the crackling of prostrate branches under the tread of our horses, and the roaring of the stream as it leaped down its rocky course."

"About seven hours of hard work brought us to the height of land, the ridge as it were between the eastern and western waters. We breakfasted on the level tundra, which did not exceed fourteen paces in width, filling our kettles for this one lonely meal at once from the crystal sources of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, while these willing feeders of two opposite oceans, murmuring over their beds of mossy stones, as if to bid each other a long farewell, could hardly fail to attract our minds to the sublimity of the scene."

"But between these kindred fountains, the common progeny of the same snow wreaths, there was this remarkable difference of temperature, that the source of the Columbia snowed 40°, while that of the Saskatchewan raised the mercury to 33½°."



Line of the Great Divide Separating Alberta and British Columbia.

the thermometer meanwhile striking as high as 71° in the shade.

"From the vicinity of perpetual snow, we estimated the elevation of the height of land to be seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, while the surrounding peaks appeared to rise nearly half that altitude above our heads."

"In addition to the physical magnificence of the scene I here met an unexpected reminiscence of my own native hills in the slope of a plant, which appeared to me to be the very heather of the Highlands of Scotland. I carried away two specimens which, however, on a minute comparison I found to differ from the genuine staple of the brown heaths of the land of cakes."

"The Simpson Pass is now used chiefly by sportsmen, who find this a convenient way of reaching the wonderful hunting grounds of the Kootenay Valley from Banff, the chief meeting point in the Canadian Pacific

Rockies. The route is also being used by the more adventurous tourists who desire to go camping and fishing on a week or fortnight's trip instead of taking their vacation in a more leisurely way near the big hotels. One such party of tourists made the trip last July, finding the pass very much freer from snow than they had been led to believe from Sir George Simpson's description. Indeed, it was an Alpine meadow, on which the horses found sweet and ample pasture. The panorama of the British Columbia mountains was particularly fine. A stone boundary mark signifies the line of the Great Divide between Alberta and British Columbia.

Jim Brewster, the cowboy king of the Rockies, discovered a few years ago, the trunk of a tree on which Sir George Simpson's guide had left their mark. This section of the tree was cut out so as to preserve it from further decay and is now a treasured relic in the Brewster Museum.

## IS AN ANCIENT CUSTOM

No One Knows Who Originated the "Round Robin."

Long in Use on Shipboard for Determining Each Sailor's Watch—Often Employed in the Form of a Petition.

That watch kept on board ship at night, while lying at anchor, is called the anchor watch. Generally speaking it consists of one officer and one seaman, whose duties are to watch out for the safety of the ship, see that the anchor light is kept burning brightly, and take care that the vessel does not drag her anchor. If there are eight hours of darkness to be covered and eight men constitute the crew, these men are required to watch one hour each. If there be more or less men the question arises who is to go on watch first or last, or perhaps, who is to "lay over" until the next day.

It thus becomes necessary to ascertain who is to go on duty at a certain hour and each man must know when his turn comes. Arrangement for this is made by forming a "round robin," or putting it in another way, by "chalking for watches," which is accomplished in such a way that each sailor has the time for keeping his watch determined by lot, one not being favored more than another. The thing is decided in this way:

One man draws a large circle on the lid of a chest, or, if that is not convenient, the deck. The circle is subdivided into as many divisions as there are men; and each man makes his mark in one of the spaces. This may be a cross, a circle, a triangle, or any other sign that will suffice to identify him.

During the time the sailors are placing their marks within the division of the circle, one of their number is detained outside on deck and kept in ignorance of the identity of any author of any mark. When all have made their marks the round robin is complete. The man who was on deck is now called, someone else having made a mark for him. This man now proceeds to erase the marks, one by one. The owners of the marks are numbered from number one up, in succession, as he erases them, and their numbers are chalked up on the sides of the berths; those above number ten lying over until the next night. As the man who erases the marks does not know who made this or that, he cannot show any partiality.

The round robin is sometimes put to other use when the crew of a vessel at sea wish to present a grievance in the form of a petition to the captain. Their complaint is made out in writing, and the signature put in the form of a round robin, which prevents the writer of the document from being singled out and treated, as a ringleader, with undue severity. A famous case in example of similar use of the round robin in the army within recent times was the "Roosevelt Round Robin" during the Spanish war.

Where the custom originated no one knows.

## FIRE PREVENTION

Extract from PROCLAMATION

Issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

Whereas next to the care of those who are offering their lives on the front line of battle, the conservation of all our energies and substance is our most important problem;

And whereas the saving of human life, thrift, and the prevention of loss of property through destruction by fire, is an aid which everyone should give willingly to the community at large;

And whereas the reckless and impoverishing fire waste that confronts the people of our Province is appalling;

Therefore, believing that the loss can be minimized only by awakening in the public mind a universal watchfulness against carelessness, accumulation of rubbish and unsanitary conditions

and

Because of this great need and in order to arouse a sense of watchfulness, carefulness and cleanliness, and to create a greater personal responsibility in reducing the number of preventable fires;

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for Our Province of Ontario, to name, and do hereby name Wednesday, the

9th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918

AS FIRE PREVENTION DAY

And We do hereby urge that on this day, throughout our Province of Ontario, attention be called in schools and public places to the conditions that exist and to the need of immediate action and co-operation on the part of everyone; and special exercises, addresses and meetings be employed to impress on the public mind lessons of Fire Prevention.

To insure the success of this great Clean up Campaign it will be necessary to have the hearty and harmonious co-operation of all who have for their objects civic, social and industrial betterment.

The Proclamation should be read in all schools and at Public Gatherings.

Office of the Fire Marshall of Ontario, GEORGE F. LEWIS, Deputy Fire Marshall.  
Department of the Attorney General.  
Toronto, Sept. 21st, 1918.

## Keep the Home Fires Burning

Keep the home bright and cheery so it will be ready to welcome the boys when they come back from "over there."

Music is a vital necessity in times like these. No other agency can so effectively "turn the dark clouds aside" as the stirring songs born of the terrible war. You can have these songs played by the greatest military bands, sung by the best singers, and join in the chorus yourself, if you have a

## BRANT-OLA

The Brant-ola plays all records equally well, so all the patriotic songs can be played in your home. And it is built in a variety of styles of cabinets, so the choice of one to suit your home and your purse will be easy.

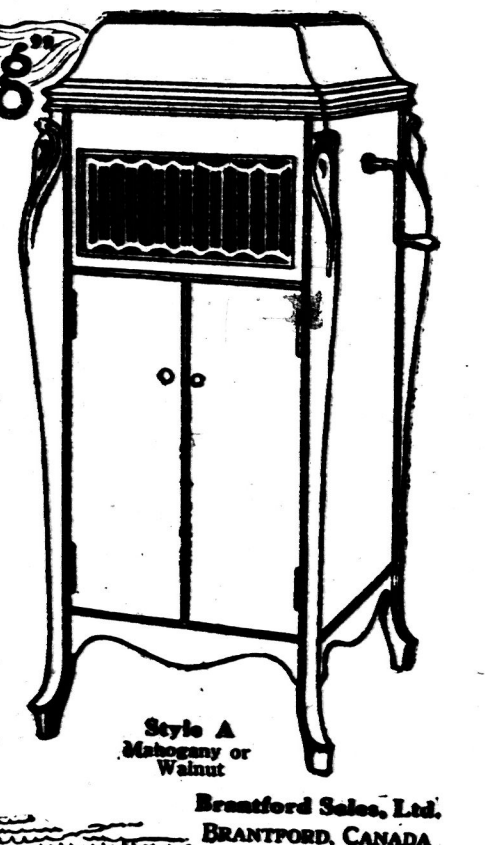
The Brant-ola is made in seven different styles. Finished in Walnut, Fumed Oak or Mahogany. It will play any make of disc record.



Ask your dealer to demonstrate this beautiful instrument to you.

SOLD HERE BY

E. Alway  
Jarvis, Ont.



Brantford Sales, Ltd., BRANTFORD, CANADA, DISTRIBUTORS

## NOW

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

# The Record

## Condensed--Advertising Column

### Gets Results--Try It and See

PHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED

### Beavers Teach Engineers.

A group of Uncle Sam's army engineers received an unexpected lesson in engineering at Bronx park. They learned in the space of one hour how to repair a broken dam and prevent a disastrous flood. Their instructors were nine beavers, who were romping in the water of the pond. Above them was a dam 200 feet long and several feet high. Suddenly came a rush of water. The swollen stream broke into a torrent. Old man Beaver appealed to his offspring and the eight springs after him. They seized pieces of timber, earth, rocks and sod. They worked with feverish haste. Stone by stone and timber by timber the water was slowly held back. One hour after the water broke the dam was repaired. "If we can hold the Huns like those chaps stopped that flood of water the war will be over in six months," commented one of the officers. "I reckon science hasn't taught us so much, after all," said a bystander. "Those beavers know more about their specialty than we do about war or building canals."

### Gas Masks and Whiskers.

To be clean shaven or bearded like the parol is the alternative presented to the German first-line troops. The reason is the gas mask. Some authorities hold that the mask cannot be relied upon to protect any but clean-shaven faces; others again hold that a dense hair growth within the mask acts as an additional air filter. But it must be a real patriarchal beard—no mere 7 or 14 days' bristles, says an article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The writer holds that the full beard is a peculiarly Teutonic attribute and should be cultivated as such. Besides, according to ancient traditions, it adds to "frightful aspect," he naively adds. Gas tests at the front in airtight cubicles are carried out every fortnight, and full-bearded men testify to the additional security afforded by their beards.

### Could Not Save Comrade.

A fruitless but daring attempt to rescue a man under the most unfavorable conditions was recently made by William R. Ransford, a seaman of the national naval volunteers, and Allen J. Jackson, a workroom cook. The man lost was a seaman named W. A. Wells. He slipped and fell overboard from the forward turret of the U. S. S. Iowa. It was cold weather and the water was full of floating ice. Nevertheless Ransford and Jackson went overboard after the man, but were too late to save him from drowning.

### Spain is Buying Pianos.

The American government is buying mules and blankets in Spain and paying for them with pianos made in the United States, according to George W. Pound, manager of the National Piano Manufacturers' association, in calling attention to one of the striking developments at the present time in this country's export trade.

"As is the case with neutrals generally," Mr. Pound said, "much of Spain's population has profited largely by the war, and the demand for pianos has persisted in spite of the fact that the prices of all musical instruments in Spala have doubled and trebled since the war began."

Mr. Pound said that the American manufacturers were thereby offered an unusual opportunity to help the government pay the war bills as well as to meet the foreign demand for our goods. In this connection, Mr. Pound said, piano manufacturers can only export their pianos through government license.

### New Generator Finds Favor.

An acetylene generator supplying fuel for propelling motorboats is the device of a Norwegian captain and is reported to be in great demand, although the average cost is 21 cents per horse power hour. The gas given off as water is dropped upon calcium carbide, is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and fed to the motor. Though this apparatus is adapted only for the ordinary gasoline motor a modification is being worked out that is expected to serve for engines designed to burn kerosene.

### "Tacking Down Edges of Fight."

Things were stirring along the front. Miles away we could hear the battery heavies thundering and drumming and once in a lull we detected the hammering staccato of a machine gun tacking down the loose edges of a fight that will never be recorded in history, with the earnestness and brightness of a man laying a carpet in a hurry.—Irvin S. Cobb in the Saturday Review.

### Much Lumber Wasted.

It is estimated that American lumbermen, accustomed to a wealth of material, waste two-thirds of it; and that by utilizing all parts of the tree the long-leaf pine industry would yield daily 40 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of rosin; 300,000 gallons of turpentine and great quantities of ethyl products.



## The Pandora Brings Relief

You won't know the relief in store for you, and the new pleasure in life too, until you have a Pandora range set up in your kitchen—daylight oven, thermometer on the oven door that banishes the guess from your baking—a hundred conveniences in cooking and kitchen work all combined in one range—the Pandora.

For Sale By E. T. CARTER  
McClary's  
**Pandora Range**  
London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

## 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 comings and goings of Haldimand and Norfolk people are always welcome items of news.

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.

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.

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

MRS. ELVA RODGERS, Publisher.

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**A. RODGERS**  
—FOR—  
Repairing & New Handmade  
**Boots and Shoes.**

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JARVIS, ONT.  
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For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*