

# War to Peace

## To Solve Canada's Employment Problem

EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what the Government is doing to solve the unemployment problems that may arise through the demobilization of our fighting forces.

### (1) Employment Offices.

So that everyone—male or female, soldier or civilian—can get quickly such jobs as are available the Government is co-operating with the Provinces in establishing a chain of Public Employment Offices. Employers are being urged to make use of these offices to secure any help they need. Farmers, for example, who need hired men should apply to the nearest office. There will be a Public Employment Office in every town of 10,000 people—and wherever the need for one exists. There will be 60 different offices in all—one-half are already in operation.

### (2) Employment Opportunities.

The war held up much work that will now be carried on at once. Public works, shipbuilding, roadbuilding, railway work—construction of bridges, improvement of road-bed, making of new equipment—these will provide new opportunities for employment. In addition, the Government has sent a Trade Mission overseas to secure for Canada a share in the business of providing materials and products required for reconstruction work in Europe. It has also set aside the large sum of

\$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces to encourage the building of workmen's houses. This will mean much new work in the spring.

### (3) Land and Loans for Soldiers

To help soldiers become farmers the Government has developed a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming. At present, the soldier is granted, free, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, one quarter-section of Dominion lands. He also receives a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

These original plans are now being broadened. Parliament passes the new proposals during this session, the Soldier Settlement Board will be able to buy suitable land and re-sell it to the soldier at cost.

Land up to the value of \$5,000 may be bought by this plan—the money to be repaid in 20 years. The low interest rate of 5 per cent. will be charged. These new proposals will also permit the Soldier Settlement Board to loan the soldier-farmer up to \$2,500 for purchasing equipment, etc., in addition to \$5,000 loan on his farm.



## The Repatriation Committee

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### The Expatriation.

One day some American military auto trucks were disembarked at a certain port in France. As they stood on the quay a group of British Tommies contemplated them, writes E. H. Sothorn, in Scribner's. "A-T-L-A-S" spelled one, regarding the cryptic letters in large capitals on the side of the huge vehicle. "ATLAS. That's its bloomin' name, I suppose," said he. "U. S." said another warrior, fixing his eye on a second inscription. "So they's come!" Then picking up a piece of chalk which lay hard by, he added the letter T to the first legend, and beheld the proclamation read AT LAST!

We who were told the story should have laughed. But we could not. We well knew how, for more than two years of heroic stress, the man who wielded the bit of chalk, with legions of his grim, gay brothers, had watched and waited for the people of our land to wake and rise and stand beside him in the break-up of the world. No doubt there had been good reason for delay. But we felt conscious that these men we had come among had waited long, not quite understanding, but still strong in their faith that in the end we would see clearly and take our place. "At last!" In one stroke of the piece of chalk was written a peace, swift, triumphant—American and British, America and France had clasped hands and sworn to suffer and endure until the end.

Now in this crowded seaport the streets swarmed with thousands of troops marching—marching by day and by night, coming and going, and on the thronged pavements hundreds of American officers hurried in every direction. For a year now their presence has been an old story. They no longer attract attention. America is in the war. The scene is new to us, however, and it is with beating hearts that we look on, and in our throats the words swell up grateful and hopeful. "At last."

**A Reasonable Charge.**  
"Charge for the guns," he said. "For he was in command, His voice was low, but handled so That all could understand."  
"Charge for the guns," he said. "But let me make it clear That a fair price will quite suffice I am no profiteer."

## The Romance of Silver Islet

FIRST heard of Silver Islet when I was a child at school. It was one of the names in the list of "Islands of the Great Lakes" with which our teacher dutifully plied us. Oddly enough that one remained in my memory. I recall wondering why we should have to learn about such a tiny speck on the map and why it was called "Silver Islet."

Some time later I heard its story. Back in the sixties before the Canadian Pacific Railway traversed Canada, Northern Ontario was little more than a name, a synonym for a wooded, rocky wilderness peopled by Indians. Yet even in those early days some of nature's hardest some were doing pioneer work at Prince Arthur's Landing—now Fort Arthur—and at the Hudson Bay trading post, on the banks of the Kamistiquia river, which was the embryo Fort William. But it was reserved for a geologist named MacFarlane to do the work of discovery which made that corner of the world renowned.

Mr. MacFarlane was employed by the Montreal Mining Co. to prospect on that company's locations around Thunder Bay in the summer of 1863. Deciding to make a geological map of the district, he sent his men to explore the coastline. One day in July, while engaged in setting up a rock less than a mile from shore, on which they noticed a vein worthy of reporting. Mr. MacFarlane visited the rock and found a vein in a dike of chlorite diorite which cut through the native gneisses and schists. The situation was interesting geologically, but imagine the prospector's delight when he found the vein rich in silver. Nuggets of pure silver and the rich ore-bearing rock could be seen stretching far out under the water. Crude excavations were quickly made, and in the fall the first shipments of ore were sent to Montreal. The samples were tested and the island became known as "Silver Islet."

Rarely does a mine have such an ideal situation as Silver Islet. A little rocky dot in Superior blue waters, with the possibility of the gold, silver and the Sleeping Giant for a background. Yet that which was charming in landscape proved disadvantageous in industry. The island measures only thirty feet each way and runs a scant eight feet above the lake's surface. Lying outside Thunder Bay as it does, it has little shelter and hence is exposed to the heavy winter storms. These conditions necessitated exceptionally strong backwaters about the island. The Montreal Mining Co. had not sufficient capital in the mine to risk the expenditure of preparing for operation. So in 1870 the whole location was sold to American capitalists, who began at once to work the mine.

Meanwhile on the mainland a busy settlement sprang up. The governor and officials occupied dwellings quite pretentious for the little mining camp. Large stampmills were erected and the addition of two churches and a prison gave a semblance of civilization to the little colony.

For seventeen years the mine was operated with varying success. Yet in spite of all drawbacks, Silver Islet mine produced three million dollars' worth of silver in the first seven years.

The autumn of 1884 saw Lake Superior again swept by violent storms, which caught in their thrall the coal barge supplying the mine. The captain was forced to put into a southern port for shelter. When the storms had passed his crew had deserted and he was unable to obtain another.

At Silver Islet the failure of the coal supply caused the greatest consternation. Frantic efforts were made to keep the pumps working, for the amount of seepage was large, but finally the last embers died out in the shaft, and the machinery stopped. Sadly the workers withdrew to await the return of spring, and in the meantime the water and ice did their work. When summer at last arrived, the mine was completely filled and all its passages and galleries submerged. The location was abandoned and water still renders its wealth inaccessible.

To-day, as the boats pass up and down near Thunder Cape, the attention of travelers is directed to a spot where a cluster of buildings, grey as the rock itself, mark the site of the mine. If one ventures upon the site, desolation and decaying ruins face him. The shaft buildings are falling into ruins, broken planks and loosened rafters make a treacherous footing. The furnaces are rusted heaps, the gigantic pumps are still, the ironbound ore buckets lie rotting on the ground. Water stands high in the shaft; it is dark, silent, covered with algae.

On the mainland summer residents disturb the calm disintegration of the mining camp. The post office is a campers' supply store; the miners' cabins, which yet remain, are summer homes for the holiday idlers. Iron bars yet guard the windows of the prison, but they are rusty and the door has no latch. The stampmill stood, till a few years ago, with caving roof and lichen-covered rafters, but now only the reddened boilers mark its location. The little wooden churches remain and also the cemetery, but the quaint fenced-in graves are overgrown and the inscriptions on the wooden tablets half effaced.—Winifred M. Grindell.

## New Head for C.P.R. Demonstration Farms



G. H. HUTTON, has had considerable experience in Western Canada, and few men are better informed than he on the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, and particularly of Alberta. Since 1906 he has been in charge of the Dominion Government's Experimental Station at Lacombe in Central Alberta, where his work, especially in connection with livestock, has been of the utmost value to farmers throughout the province and elsewhere in the Canadian West.

Mr. Hutton has been connected with farming so long that he does not remember when he first began. He is a thoroughly practical farmer. During his boyhood days he did those tasks which usually fall to the lot of a boy brought up on the farm. Later he went to college where he obtained his B.S.A. degree, in 1900. After operating a farm of his own in Eastern Canada for about six years, he went West to take up his appointment with the Canadian Pacific. He is now known throughout Western Canada as one of the foremost agriculturists in the country, and from the fact that he is president, vice-president or past president of six different breeders' associations, besides holding numerous directorships among the farmers of Central Alberta. This he has done by showing those immense possibilities of the country and by proving in the practical manner how favorable the conditions are for the raising of live stock and dairying. Sent to Lacombe to operate the Government's Experimental Farm, with a view to ascertaining and demonstrating the varieties of grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables most suitable to local conditions, and that if there was a great and useful field in this work, there was also a very valuable one in the live stock industry in all its phases. He accordingly suggested to the Department of Agriculture that the work of the station should include experimentation with livestock in addition to grains and other crops, and succeeded in convincing the head of the department of the merits of this suggestion. From small beginnings, Mr. Hutton and his assistants have built up at Lacombe the largest flock and herd of any experimental station in Canada, with the possible exception of the Central Farm at Ottawa.

The information gained as a result of the experiments conducted at Lacombe have been very valuable to farmers throughout Western Canada. Hog-raising, sheep-feeding, beef and milk production are all subjects that have had most careful attention. During the last three years more than three thousand hogs have been used on the farm in tests of various breeds to ascertain which were the most economical pork producers under local conditions. In a grading-up experiment with sheep now being conducted more than four hundred ewes are included. An excellent herd of Angus cattle has also been established, and the foundations laid for a first class herd of Holsteins. From the sale of live stock, the farm has a revenue running into many thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Hutton's work with the Canadian Pacific will be along lines similar to those along which he has previously been engaged. His new duties will include the supervision of the system of demonstration farms operated by this company, at which settlers in Western Canada may receive advice, based on the experience of many years as to the best farming methods to employ, thus giving the new settler a chance to avoid many of the mistakes likely to be made by farmers coming from a country where different conditions prevail. Probably no other private company land—railway or any other kind—in any country has spent so large a sum of money to great an interest in fitting the farmer started right as has the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the appointment of a man of Mr. Hutton's calibre and experience to be the head of its Agriculture and Animal Industry department is a move that no change in this policy is contemplated.

## 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 earnings 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 notices 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 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.

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