

The Jarvis Record

Published every Wednesday
at its office on

MAIN ST., JARVIS, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year (in advance).....\$1.50
To the United States, \$2.00.

The Record Printing Co., Ltd.
JARVIS, ONT.

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Ice Cream
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They please the most
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We are in a position to handle.

Tinsmithing, Plumbing, Stair
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We Handle

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Your repair needs will receive
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At OUR Expense

We Refund Car Fare from Jarvis on a
purchase of \$8.00 and over, Hagersville
\$10.00 and over, and from Nelles Corners
on \$12.00 and over.

Murdoch's

Simcoe's Favorite Shopping Place

Fire wiped out the fine big barns of
J. McAuley, Onondaga township, on
Saturday night, consuming 200 tons of
hay, 250 bushels of wheat, also imple-
ments, and causing a very heavy loss.

COST OF LIVING DROPS.

Figures Show Slight Improvement
in Canada.

Statistics recently compiled by
the Department of Labor at Ottawa
showed that at the close of May last
the cost of necessities of life in Can-
ada was considerably less than in the
previous December, but was still 72
per cent. higher than in December,
1913.

Retail prices of food were 65 per
cent. higher than in the last month
of 1913, fuel (coal, wood and coal
oil), 100 per cent. higher; rents, 40
per cent. higher; clothing, 32 per
cent., and certain other items group-
ed under the head of sundries, 87 1/2
per cent.

The statistics showed how prices
which rose first under the impetus
of war conditions continued to rise
until 1920 and then, with the excep-
tion of fuel prices and rents, the
price of shelter began to decline.
Food prices rose steadily until July,
1920, when they had reached a point
130 per cent. higher than the levels
of 1913. Then they began to subside
until at the end of May, 1921, they
were 65 per cent. higher than in
1913 and slightly less than in De-
cember, 1917.

Clothing, too, rose steadily in
price until in July, 1920, it was 160
per cent. higher than in 1913. At
the end of May last clothing prices
were still 92 per cent. higher than
at the close of 1913, although there
had been spectacular drops in the
prices of wool, raw cotton and hides.

Fuel in 1914 and in 1915 was
cheaper than in 1913. After 1915,
however, it rose rapidly. In 1916
fuel prices were 10 per cent. higher
than in 1913; in 1917 they were 34
per cent. higher; in 1919, 66 per
cent. higher; in July, 1920, 118
per cent. higher; in December, 1920, 118
per cent. higher; in May, 1921, they
had declined, but were still double
what they were in 1913.

Rents, too, dropped in 1914 and
again in 1915, when they were 16
per cent. lower than in 1913. They
then began to rise gradually, but
although there has been a good deal
of talk of rent profiteering, they
were in December, 1920, only 39 per
cent. higher than in 1913, and in
May last 40 per cent. higher.

The fluctuation in the cost of liv-
ing as a whole, compared with De-
cember, 1913, was as follows:
December, 1914, 2 per cent.
higher.
December, 1915, 4 per cent.
higher.
December, 1916, 19 per cent.
higher.
December, 1917, 43 per cent.
higher.
December, 1918, 61 per cent.
higher.
December, 1919, 79 per cent.
higher.
July, 1920, 101 per cent. higher.
December, 1920, 92 per cent.
higher.
May, 1921, 72 per cent. higher.

A Man of Few Words.
W. A. Charlton, who was made a
Canadian privy councillor a few
days ago and is therefore entitled to
be called "honorable" for the rest
of his life, is the dean of the House
of Commons. He was given this
honor just after passing his eightieth
birthday. He has been in politics
for thirty-five years and is a real
link with the past, having been a
member of the Ross Cabinet of On-
tario as commissioner of crown
lands. His federal experience is
short compared to that of some of
his colleagues, for he only entered
the Ottawa field in 1911, when he
won the North Norfolk seat on the
reciprocity ticket. It shows the
changes the war made in politics
when ten years later Mr. Charlton
is being honored by a Conservative
Premier. A man of few speeches,
especially since becoming a follower
of Union government, Mr. Charlton
made one notable utterance when he
made the closing speech in the naval
debate of 1913. He attacked the sub-
ject of war and put forward the
subject of peace, from a high
Christian standpoint. As it happened,
he turned out to be the "voice of one
crying in the wilderness," but that
did not detract from the calm, moral
tone of his viewpoint in a debate that
was filled with eagerness and bitter
contention.

Mr. Charlton has succeeded the
late Sir William Gage as head of the
great work of fighting the ravages
of tuberculosis.

Pay Less to League.
Canada's contribution to the bud-
get of the League of Nations, which
has been considered unduly large in
relation to her national revenues,
will be about forty per cent. less this
year than last. According to a state-
ment made by Sir Herbert Ames,
financial director of the League, the
committee which has been consider-
ing the revision of the basis of con-
tributions by members has reached a
conclusion whereby Canada, in-
stead of being considered a first-class
power, as a result of the universal
postal union rating having been ac-
cepted originally by the League as a
basis of contributions, will be rank-
ed as a third-class power, and as
such will pay only sixty per cent. of
her former share. The League bud-
get for 1922, however, totals over
twenty-three million gold francs,
which is ten per cent. more than for
1921.

One Look Enough.
The politician who was running
for re-election called upon a Quaker
family and asked the wife, who came
to the door, to see her husband.
"Have a seat and my husband
will see thee," the Quaker lady re-
sponded.

The politician waited for several
minutes, but the husband did not
show up.

"I thought you said your husband
would see me?" he said.
"He has seen thee," responded the
Quaker lady, "but he did not like
thy looks so he went another way."

THE YPRES SALIENT.

Blood-stained Ground Will Remain
a Consecrated Spot.

The Ypres Salient, the "Bloody
Angle" of the war, where 200,000
brave men fell and lie, will always
be consecrated ground for British
peoples. The Ypres League which
has been founded, with headquarters
in Henrietta street, London, under
the patronage of the King, is desig-
ned to embrace in a brotherhood all
who served in the historic spot. In
the city of Ypres itself will be kept
a register of the dead, and plans
are in progress to mark the sites of
the great battles, to guide pilgrims
to the most memorable fighting
places, and to put up some visible
memorial on behalf of the League.

"There may be a belfry," writes Sir
Philip Gibbs, "whose chiming sound-
ing across the Menin road, below
Passchendaele, beyond Hooge, will
be a spiritual call to the hearts of
those who know what happened
there." The League certificate of
membership will be given to the
families of those who fell in the
salient, and will be a memorial of
honor. Sir Philip Gibbs writes:

"There were other British battle-
fields where the test came. The fields
of the Somme were the fighting
grounds and the graveyards of thou-
sands of gallant men. From St.
Quentin to La Basse, across the
Vimy Ridge, out beyond Arras,
there is not a yard of earth that does
not belong to the history of British
valor, suffering and sacrifice. Each
hummock of ground was a landmark
in this fearful epic of human strife.
But the Ypres Salient is especially
the greatest battleground of the
British race. All our divisions pass-
ed through the furnace there at one
time or other. Not one of them
escaped that ordeal, and, by general
consent, it was the worst place of
all."

The Canadian army had its share
in the "valor, suffering and sacrifice"
almost from the beginning,
when it barred the way to Calais and
withstood the first attack in which
the enemy used the barbarous weapon
of gas. Many gallant Canadians
are buried there, and those who sur-
vive have imperishable memories.

Mixed Marriages.
Who are the parties to mixed mar-
riages? What denominations are
most largely represented?
In the last report of the registrar-
general for Ontario, it is recorded that:

Of 4,626 Roman Catholic men who
contracted marriages in the year,
640 or 13.8 per cent. married out-
side the Roman Catholic faith.

And of 4,587 Roman Catholic wo-
men, 601 or 13.1 per cent., married
outside their faith.

The percentage is strikingly close.
Of the 640 Roman Catholic men—
271 or 42 1/2 per cent. married
Anglican women.

136 or 21 per cent., married
Presbyterian women.
154 or 24 per cent., married
Methodist women.
43 or 6 1/2 per cent., married
Baptist women.

43 or 6 per cent., married other
denominations, including a Jewess.
Of the 601 Roman Catholic women
who contracted mixed marriages—
238 or 39 1/2 per cent., married
Anglican men.

162 or 27 per cent., married Pres-
byterian men.
127 or 21 per cent., married
Methodist men.
22 or 3 1/2 per cent., married
Baptist men.

52 or 9 per cent., married other
denominations, including eight men
of the Hebrew faith.

But 3,986 marriages between Ro-
man Catholics were contracted in the
year.

The total of 13 1/2 per cent. of Ro-
man Catholics married outside their
faith. This is a decrease since 1910,
when 20 1/2 per cent. contracted mixed
marriages.

Measuring Stars.
One of the most remarkable feats
of astronomy has just been accom-
plished by Prof. A. A. Michelson.
By means of an instrument of his
own invention, named the interfero-
meter, he has measured a star.

It is now known for the first time
that Betelgeuse, a star which is vis-
ible to the naked eye throughout
most of the winter, has a diameter
of no less than 260,000,000 miles.
Compared with Betelgeuse, this
earth is a mere billiard ball, for the
former's bulk is many million times
the larger. The sun, if it were a hol-
low sphere, would hold a million
globes as large as the earth, and yet
the volume of the sun is twenty-
seven times less than that of
Betelgeuse.

It is believed by scientists that as
the sun, many millions of years ago,
filled the entire solar system, there
is a possibility that stars even larger
than Betelgeuse may exist. The great
astronomer, Russell, once stated
that in his opinion there were two
great classes of stars—those which
were in an early stage of develop-
ment, and those which have shrunk
to the size represented by the sun.

Prof. Michelson's measurements
were made with the aid of the 100-
inch Hooker telescope, the largest
in the world, at the Mount Wilson
Observatory, California. Without go-
ing into technical details, it may be
stated that the professor's method is
based on the phenomenon known as
the interference of light.

True to Life.
Actor—"I pride myself my acting
is true to life."
Friend—"Then you'll never suc-
ceed. Villains in real life do not go
around hissing and glaring. They
go around purring and smiling."

Changing Costumes.
In filling nightly engagements at
four vaudeville theatres a prominent
English actress has been required to
make thirty-two changes of costume
and four changes of makeup every
night.



Keep Your Home a family Inheritance



YOUR home as it stands to-day, if properly
taken care of, will be the inheritance of a future
generation. It will be a nice thing for your
children's children to enjoy the privilege of living in
the old family homestead—they will be able to if
you profit by the experience of the past. The
greatest preserver and saver of surfaces is paint, and
the paint with the best record for permanence is

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

For sheer covering capacity, brilliancy and dura-
bility, there is no paint we know of that can equal
B-H "English" Paint. Because it covers more—it
is more economical. You cannot afford, therefore, to
buy a paint because it may be a little cheaper at
first cost, for a gallon of B-H "English" Paint goes
much further than a gallon of cheaper paint, and in
addition the B-H formula guarantees a more lasting
paint.

To keep your house a family inheritance—use B-H
"English" Paint, it pays.

FOR SALE BY
W. J. BAILEY
JARVIS, ONTARIO.
BRANDRAM-HENDERSON



Do Not Set Out Fire Without a Permit

THE welfare of new agricultural communities in this Province
requires that land clearing be done with the cheapest
agent at hand—Fire. Therefore, restrictions must hamper
settlers as little as is consistent with safety to lives and property. Dis-
astrous experience proves that in hot, dry weather unregulated use of fire in
thickly wooded Northern Ontario means a menace to the lives and property
of settlers and destruction of the provincial forest resources upon which a
large part of Ontario's revenue and the livelihood of thousands of her citi-
zens depend.

That is why Ontario adopted a "Close Season" and the "Permit System"
for setting out fire. But, remember, whether you have a permit or not, you
are responsible for damages caused by any fire you light. Be careful—

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The "Close Season" for setting
out fire in Northern Ontario is
from April 15th to September 30th.
During that time within the Per-
mit Area no one may set out fire
for clearing land, disposing of de-
bris or other inflammable waste, or
for any industrial purpose, without
first obtaining a written fire permit
from a Fire Ranger. This applies
not only to settlers but to railway
section crews, camp and mill crews,
road builders, including Govern-
ment employees, and all other per-
sons.

When starting fire for cooking
and camping, the law requires that
a place be selected free from in-
flammable material, that every rea-
sonable precaution be taken to pre-
vent such fire spreading and that

it be thoroughly extinguished be-
fore quitting the place.

The "Close Season" applies to all
Ontario north of Bobcaygeon and
Smith's Falls and west of the line
from there to Renfrew.

The Permit Area includes those
parts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Temis-
kaming and Algoma lying north of
the C.P.R. between Mattawa and
North Bay and north of the C. N.
R. westward to a point some 35
miles beyond Hornepayne.

The remainder of the Province
forms the Exempt Area. Within
the sparsely peopled Exempt Area
no permits are generally issued,
but those setting out fires in the
"Close Season" are required to
exercise every reasonable precau-
tion and a Chief Fire Ranger, if
he deems it wise, may serve a Pro-
hibitory Notice and require a per-
son to take out a permit.

The Fire Ranger does his best
to follow the happy medium be-
tween the desire of the settler to
"get a good burn" and the require-
ments of Public Safety. Help him
all you can.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Bldgs.
Toronto, Ontario