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A. L. MILLER, Editor

TIME FOR THINKING

AS HE GOES about the leisurely task of making the place snug for winter, the man on the farm often finds these days that he has a few free hours. Indian summer weather, with a suggestion of frost in the crisp air morning and night but with mellow sunshine in the afternoon, lends itself to thinking.

With hay and grain in his own barn and the silo filled to overflowing with fodder, it is almost inevitable that the farmer should turn his thoughts to the farmers in Europe who know only winter on their war-devastated farmlands. He resolves to do what he can to help them. Although how to transfer North America's bounty to hungry Europe puzzles even statesmen.

But that is one of the big thoughts that come into the farmer's mind as he scuffles through fallen leaves or tramps the brown stubble of the empty fields. His mind, freed from worry over the cares of crop production, often turns to matters nearer home.

He may think, for instance, of an act of kindness to be done close at hand, of a community problem needing solution or of a local improvement that could be made as sharply as the muses over his ambitions for his acres and compares what he has accomplished with his long-term aims.

The clear air, no longer burdened with the drowsy haze of late summer, makes for clear thinking. Ideas stand out as sharply as the stout trunks and branches of the trees.

This is one of the rare times for relaxation on the farm and sometimes the post-Thanksgiving reverie almost induces laziness. But the sight of wild geese winging southward and of squirrels building their hoard of hazelnuts point to winter ahead and perhaps a chance to make autumn dreams come true.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT has started a new immigration movement for Canada, and within the next five or ten years hundreds of thousands of people may cross the Atlantic from the Old Lands to find homes in various parts of the Dominion.

Up to the time of writing, about 700 migrants from England and Scotland have spanned the ocean by air to settle in Ontario. It is no exaggeration to describe this as an epic undertaking that opens a new era, not only in mass transportation in peacetime, but also perhaps as the forerunner of a world-wide migratory movement, at least within the British Commonwealth.

Notice that some of these new immigrants have been complaining that they had been misinformed about conditions in Canada; that the housing situation and the prospects for good jobs were not what they had been led to believe. I would like to say something about this for as an immigrant from England, before the First Great War, I know from personal experience what it means to break away from one's native land. I know what it means to sell up a cherished home, sever all the dear associations of friends, and launch out upon the homeless sea with a wife and four children for a new and unknown country. It can testify that it is a heart-breaking experience, and I can fully sympathize with these latest new-comers in their fits of homesickness, which prompt them to turn round and go back.

But the quick transition by air should have relieved them of that feeling of being far removed from their old haunts and friends, for they know nothing of the long days and nights on the ocean, in which one has time to reflect and grieve over the fateful separation. They have also been greeted and treated handsomely on their arrival. When I arrived with my family at Quebec there was no one to greet us, and we started immediately on a long and trying journey to Ridgeway in Western Ontario, where a relative from the United States happened to be residing for a short time. After a week's stay, I left my family and came to Toronto alone.

I recall how I stood on the north-east corner of Yonge and Queen streets, watching the throng of people weaving to and fro, and realized that I was an utter stranger in a strange land. As I moved among that throng, I looked into the faces of the passers by, hoping there might be one that I knew. The following lines expressed my emotions:

My heart is stricken with many memories, While listless through these busy streets I tread; Long leagues of land and wide unfriendly seas Sever me from my country and my home. No face, no voice, no hand of all this throng G greets me, full knowing those receding years; My loose lips tremble to an exile's song; And overflow my eyes with childish tears.

Pen, Scissors and Paste-pot

That is how I felt, and it is how many of these new immigrants must feel, in spite of the friendly official welcome accorded to them. But it is a passing phase with those who have the manliness to face the future with a good and courageous heart.

Although I had not one friend in the city, I scouted around and made acquaintances and took the first job that was offered me at ten dollars a week. From this I graduated into a better one and brought my family to the city. We rented a flat over a store and furnished it with three spring mattresses, raised from the floor with bricks at the corners. For a table we had a large packing-case, and smaller ones for chairs. These, with a few pictures and knick-knacks salvaged from our old home, constituted our first home in Canada.

The women, because they are confined to the house, suffer more from homesickness than the men, who mingle with other people and are pre-occupied with adjusting themselves to their new environment. Many a time did I find my wife silently weeping. Yet she never gave way to despair, but brushed away her tears and made the best of things. As for the children, they were happy as the day was long, for they were not burdened with memories of the cares of re-establishment. All children are citizens of the world, and they readily adapt themselves to a new country.

The chief trouble with adult immigrants is this matter of adapting themselves to the conditions, customs and general life of Canada. I do not mean to say that I thought I would never get used to, and was inclined to criticize, as some of these new-comers have done. But, after receiving a few well-deserved rebuffs, I resolved to get the Canadian point of view. I did not forget the things that were behind, but I kept them behind me and pressed towards the mark of becoming a good Canadian. Thus I found a new zest in life and a widening field of opportunity and service.

I have set down these few of my first uncomfortable experiences as an immigrant, and have done so only at the insistent request of a friend, for the encouragement of those who are going through the first phase of settlement. Later we endured much greater hardships for several winters in the northern part of the Province, and we had many ups and downs through the succeeding years. But these experiences were of no greater effort, and we found in Canada a larger, fuller, healthier and happier life than we could ever have known in the Old Country. These new immigrants should not expect to be pampered or provided with comfortable homes and nice jobs. For these things they must work, and work hard. Canada has no place for idlers or malcontents.

Fate is a word that the devil made: Luck is the lie of the man who shirks: Set your hand to your proper trade: All things come to the man who works!

WHY HOUSING COSTS ARE PROHIBITIVE

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG Canadian married couples — like their parents and their grandparents before them — have one urgent ambition: a home of their own and a kitchen of their own in which they can wash their own dishes, after baby is in bed. Yet such couples with salaries or wages of from one to two hundred dollars a month, cannot find these homes with the desired kitchens because — so we are told authoritatively — it costs too much to build them.

Nor is the reason why it costs too much for these people to have homes of their own with kitchens in them, hard to find. An advertisement that appeared recently in Vancouver newspapers, for instance, supplies a clue. This showed a schedule of wages offered to workers in lumber camps of British Columbia, in response to the latest demand for an increase of wages. One line is significant: "Wishwashers May 1946, \$5.41 per day; Now \$6.61; New offer \$7.41."

It is because it costs \$7.41 per day to get dishes washed in lumber camps that the prices of homes are inevitably forced up beyond the reach of any young couple who may be possessed of the dream of a kitchen of their own in which to wash dishes but are without extensive capital reserves to enable them to make it come true. And, by the way, if this is not inflation already present and doing its destructive work in Canada, we would like to know what inflation is?

—Quebec Chronicle—Telegraph

COSTLY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER THE PRESENT setup unemployment insurance costs the federal tax payer \$3.17 millions a year. Of this amount, 19.2 millions is spent on administration. Only 12.9 millions is actually contributed to the fund, which pays benefits to the unemployed. Sixty per cent of the taxpayer's dollar is absorbed by the costly routine of distributing the other 40 cents.

Today there are more than 950 civil servants in the labor department proper, and over 8,000 looking after unemployment insurance across Canada.

If the unemployment insurance force can expand to 8,000 in these days of practically full employment, we shudder to think of the dimensions in the event of a recession. Local political pressure is blamed for this costly civil service expansion. Are the 205 local offices necessary? Is there too much red tape in the administration? Absorption of 60 cents out of every dollar contributed suggests that a new approach to handling unemployment insurance should be found.

—Printer and Publisher

The Time For Decision

By George W. James — The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont. ARTICLE No. 15

Having dealt at some length with the question of British wheat agreements and marketing controls imposed by the government on Canadian farmers it remains to sum up some of the disturbing features of this legislation. It will have been observed that high Liberal sources have been quoted against these measures simply to avoid appearing partisan in presenting the facts in the case.

BRACKEN ENDORSED Liberal Ex-Minister, Laborer Senators have spoken against the Mackenzie King government on these questions. They have been in agreement with Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservatives, on main principles embodied in the legislation. These experienced leaders and legislators have spoken with authoritative force to warn the government and the public of the moral factors back of these arbitrary departures from Liberal doctrine.

MORAL FACTORS What are these moral factors? The Winnipeg Press-top-ranking Liberal newspaper, joins with these leading Liberal statesmen in declaring that the by-lateral wheat deal is an affront to other nations, to world peace and future trade; that the deal seems designed to distract the farmer's mind from the cardinal fact of the world market, and renders him at the same time impotent in his own individual affairs.

STATE SOCIALISM Projecting a "deeper logic" it is shown that the government by embracing state trading under which it can secure the price, control production and delivery, jail or fine farmers for non-compliance with its legislation, in the name of doing has endorsed state socialism. For these are the very elements of socialism as was pointed out particularly by the Liberal Ex-Minister, Senator Crozier.

STEPPING STONES It is all very well to argue, they assert, that these extraordinary powers may not be used by the government but that are there on the statute books as stepping stones that may be used if a more leftist regime assumes power. It is clear, however, that if Bracken forms a government these stepping stones will be used to take the policy or his party in very clear terms which will be set forth later.

PERVERTED PRINCIPLES So the main complaint of leading and responsible Liberals against the government of the day is its trend to socialism. As the Free Press states: "The government professes to denounce C.C.F. socialism and has itself introduced socialist measures which are equal in modern North American history, in the name of doing has endorsed state socialism. For these are the very elements of socialism as was pointed out particularly by the Liberal Ex-Minister, Senator Crozier."

CLEARCUT CONTENT Following articles will go on to discuss other problems. In closing out this phase of the farm question it may be well to reiterate our original premise: that Canadians want a restoration of freedom, that discrimination in favor of one party over another is a test between Liberal regime and the Progressive Conservatives led by Bracken. The time to decide is well before the election is called. Time for Decision is written to this purpose.

D. Broughall, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Niagara, Church of St. Nicholas, Nanticoke, on Sunday at 7:30 P. M. The Church was filled to overflowing. The singing was led by the joint choirs of Nanticoke and Jarvis with Mrs. G. Field at the organ.

The Rev. Fr. J. M. Cameron, presented the candidates, both adults and juniors, sixteen persons. The Rev. R. H. Brett assisted in the service.

His Lordship preached on the text "Show Me Thy Way, O Lord." He reminded us of world conditions and that the prayer of many is show me the way. Using the word "Way" as his theme, he said Christ is the way, the truth and the life. He said that the prayer book is a book of Holy Scripture, saved quarters of it is used, position of portions of the Bible.

Those who were confirmed were met by the Bishop after the service, to have an informal greeting and received their certificates. The following were elected into full membership with the Church: Adults—Robert Arthur Frith, Carl Frank Matheo, Kitty Edith Martin, Annie Leato Fleming, Leone Getty, Mary Bartlett, Mary Louise Basindale, Terrie. It is beginning to look as though the Rev. J. M. Cameron may have to eliminate some candidates with fine personal records to carry the torch for them.

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

HAPPY DAY Wesley Church Anniversary Services were happy in every way. Many people labored to make the church to all such the whole congregation is grateful. If we carry this spirit of enthusiasm and whole-hearted endeavor with us into the year ahead, it will surely be a happy one.

REV. W. B. SMITH Our guest preacher this week is sent to us by the Ontario Temperance Federation in response to whose request our Session set aside the morning service of this Sunday to share in their work and to take our share in his sermon.

A new book, "Alcohol or Christ?" written by Dr. Andrew Thomson of Toronto, will be available at this service.

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY Our W.M.S. whose meeting was postponed from this week will meet on Tuesday, October 28th at 2:30 P. M. in the Sunday School Room, 415 ladies invited.

HALLOWEEN PARTIES Our Young People's Union is celebrating the Union of the Harvest Festival on Tuesday, October 28th at a costume party in the Sunday School room. A thrilling night is planned. The hour is 8:30 P.M. In the same afternoon at 4:15 the O.G.I.T. is entertaining the Mission Band amid grinning pumpkin faces in the Sunday School room.

A Halloween party for the newly-formed Club is announced elsewhere.

KNOX CHURCH NOTES The night service will be with drawn this coming Sunday, in order that we may worship at the Anniversary Service at 7:00 P.M. in Knox

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FOR THE SIGNS IN THE WINDOW AT THE HAGERVILLE ECONOMIC STORE HAGERVILLE, Ontario

E. GORDON JARVIS, ONT. Optometrist and Specialist The E. H. Jackson Simcoe

John Sandfield Macdonald was the first prime minister of the Province of Ontario. He represented Glenora County from 1841 to 1857, time of his death in 1872. He was also a member of the House of Commons in Ottawa, during the time of dual representation.

The Constitutional Act divided the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a legislature. The Act went into force on December 26, 1791. While John Graves Simcoe, the first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, was in office, the capital was moved from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) to York (Toronto). This occurred in 1796.

Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer, spent the winter of 1613-16 with the Huron Indians, in the Georgian Bay area. He had been down the Trent Valley system of lakes and rivers during the summer, with a troupe of Hurons, to attack the Iroquois in the area that today is known as Upper New York State.

After the union of Canada East and Canada West by the Act of Union in 1840, Kingston became the first capital of the Province of Canada in 1841. Montreal was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1841 until the burning of the Parliament Buildings in 1849. Toronto and Quebec were alternately the capital until, at the request of the Province of Canada, Queen Victoria moved Ottawa.

The U.E.L.'s founded settlements in Upper Canada on the St. Lawrence River, along the shore of Lake Ontario, especially at the Bay of Quinte and the Niagara and Detroit Rivers. They were among the first to settle in Canada West and formed a basis of the British settlements which were established with the passing of the years.

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