

Illustration Stations In Canada

The Department of Agriculture of the Dominion Government is carrying on an illustration work in crop production and cultural methods with farmers in the provinces of Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farmers owning or operating land favorably situated for the carrying on of such work co-operate with the Department.

The farmer puts under the direction of an officer of the Dominion Experimental Farm System, a part of his farm having a good wide frontage on a well travelled highway, each field the same frontage along the same highway, so that the crops and cultivation in evidence to the casual traveller and easily inspected by the interested visitors.

The Department, for the first year at least, furnishes the seed necessary to sow such of the fields as is decided to put under crop that year. In subsequent years the farmer saves enough of the crop grown on these fields to do the necessary seeding. This of course, provided the grain produced is satisfactory as to purity and germinative power.

All cultural and harvesting operation in connection with these fields, i.e., the ploughing, harrowing, etc., of the fields and the sowing, harvesting and threshing of the grain therefrom are done by the farmer. All work indicated above is done in exactly such ways as exactly such times as directed by the Illustration Station Division of the Dominion Experimental Farm System. The farmer keeps a record of the amount of time taken to perform the different operations on each field and threshes the grain harvested separately so that it will be known how much is harvested from each field.

The records just mentioned of the work and crops resulting, together with brief notes made each week, are duly entered on blank forms provided for that purpose. The work of making such notes and entering up the work done on each field does not entail more than one hour's work each month. Each week the farmer mails to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a form filled out with full particulars as to work done, general weather conditions and crop progress on the different fields. The farmer permits to be placed in front of each field a sign stating briefly the method of preparing the land for the crop growing thereon, or the treatment given the plot that year.

On all these farms, whether located in the Province of Quebec, or in Saskatchewan or Alberta, systematic rotations of crops suitable to the district served as well as the best cultural methods and most suitable varieties of crops are being demonstrated.

For Sale or To Rent

A nice Brick House and two lots on Church Street, in Jarvis, having seven rooms, closets, 2 pantries, cellar, woodhouse. There is also a small barn, 5 good apple trees, pear trees, and plenty of small fruit. Hard and soft water. Good garden land. Terms easy. Apply to

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SURRENDER TO CANADIANS.

Major Ashplant of London Tells of Work on Somme.

Major W. N. Ashplant, former City Engineer, London, Ont., who was wounded on September 2, and who less than two weeks later reported again for duty, wrote to his brother, Ald. H. B. Ashplant, under date of September 18, the letter having reached London recently. In the meantime Major Ashplant has been reported missing. He was with the First Brigade, and with him were a number of other Londoners, former officers of the 33rd Battalion. His letter gives a vivid picture of the Somme drive. Writing in the fire of the trenches, he says:

"We are holding to the right of the Windmill-Posieres-Somme area, and having a look around at daybreak this a.m. in pouring rain and the shell-racked clay soil area, if I saw one I saw 400 dead bodies. We got a half hour's notice to move up from our camp at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, seven miles back, to continue this pressure. It seems pretty thick for us after fighting with 110 days' incessant bombardment, then sent back twenty miles ostensibly for a rest, and only there forty-eight hours when orders to march back again by two stages in execrable weather, bivouacking en route a night at each stage. Our artillery and infantry of course keep moving forward, and as we keep taking these villages, etc. (each unit putting up a show), it gives ' Fritz' no rest, and we have only tired troops in front of us, as his reserves are 'all in.'"

"We've taken, I fancy, on our front alone around here the last week about 2,000 prisoners, and they put their hands up quickly enough now. Townsend and I had one salmon sandwich apiece and some cold tea since 1 p.m. yesterday. We were up all night to locate this accursed spot, and now at 3 p.m. next day still waiting for our servants to bring up our food from away back."

"Conscience Doth Thus"

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Post who labels himself "An Englishman" tells a story of the hardships heaped upon the "conscientious objectors" to military service in England. He writes with horror of the indignities and cruelties which were inflicted upon some 2,000 or more Englishmen who have refused to do any kind of national service, but whatever effect his article may have upon the American readers of the Post it will have an effect exactly the opposite to what he intended upon any British subjects who chance to come across it. He shows that the tribunals which were set up in England when compulsory military service was adopted have not been as lenient as we had supposed. Indeed, the number of exemptions granted by these tribunals has been the subject of protest in the more patriotic English papers. According to this correspondent they have been extremely severe, which is a satisfactory condition as far as the average British subject is concerned.

These tribunals which were established by the hundred in England and Scotland are composed of local men appointed by the town councils. Frequently the mayor is chairman. It was said that on account of this local character thousands of men of military age were exempted because of the local influence that was brought to bear upon them. The Post correspondent insists that because these boards or courts were composed of local men they are frequently manned by incompetents. According to him, they seemed to think it was their duty to excuse no man if any reason at all could be found for denying his request, a conception of duty that shocks the correspondent, but will be generally approved. One chairman, he says, sat with an open Bible before him, and would thus address conscientious objectors: "Don't you know that Christianity means war?" The other tribunals are full of fighting. "Another would ask objectors if they never heard of the Divine command, 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.' Others quoted Christ's saying, 'I come not to send peace, but a sword.'"

Ultimately a series of questions was adopted by most of the tribunals which consisted of enquiries as to how claimants would act in certain situations. If their answers appeared illogical their claims were disregarded.

The result was, we are told, that the men who were refused exemption or who were placed in the various non-combatant corps declined to accept the judgment of these tribunals. In due course most of them were arrested. Up to the present time there have been about 2,000 arrests, and more are following every day. Taken in hand by the army, these objectors became "passive resisters." The correspondent says that in some cases they are treated with "abominable cruelties," and he gives the example of highly-cultured men being forcibly stripped and scrubbed with hard brushes. In some cases the tribunals which consisted of enquiries as to how claimants would act in certain situations. If their answers appeared illogical their claims were disregarded.

Some of them, however, have been condemned to death, but in all cases the sentence has been commuted to terms of imprisonment, usually of two years. Objectors who have refused to obey orders after being landed in France have been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. One of the most prominent of the objectors is Mr. Scott Duckers, before the war a well known London solicitor. Not content with passively resisting, he has not ceased to protest against the war, with the result that he was arrested and is now serving time. Another is Clifford Allen, chairman of the No Conscription Fellowship. He also continued to preach international peace with the world in flames, and is now working off a hard labor sentence.

The Post's correspondent is particularly indignant with the attitude of the Church of England clergymen since the beginning of the war. The Bishop of London has publicly insulted the conscientious objectors, and has told them that their consciences need to be educated. This, says the writer, is what the Spanish inquisitors used to tell their victims. It is a remarkable thing that any sympathy should be extended to the so-called "conscientious objectors." If a man announced that he had conscientious objections to paying taxes, which many have, he would be laughed at, and if his furniture were distrained, he would receive no sympathy. Anarchists have conscientious objections to any form of government, and they are considered menaces to society. Yet in such a grave situation as a world-war, where every loyal subject is needed, it appears that these extreme pacifists have the power of arousing some sympathy. What the Government ought to do with them is to deport them, and never permit them to set foot on British territory after the war.

Soldier Was Afraid.
A soldier, wounded at the front, with a record for personal bravery in the field, took French leave from his London hospital to go to see a football match, and then was afraid to go back "for fear of the natives." He gave himself up to the police and the magistrate sent him back to hospital to face the drumhead.

Spirit of Napoleon Is A Very Serious Menace When It Is Uncontrolled

LORD CROMER, the famous British statesman and essayist, has the following to say on the subject of Napoleonism, which has been so much discussed since the outbreak of the war. In spite of Milton's qualified condemnation of a desire for that fame which he thought was the "last infirmity of a noble mind," it is certain that personal ambition, if properly directed, far from being an infirmity, is a very meritorious moral attribute. Everything depends on the direction given to the ambitious effort. The most severe moralist would never think of condemning the spur which personal ambition gave to the actions of such men as Wellington, Nelson, or Abraham Lincoln. Even the conduct of Cavour and Bismarck is capable of defence, for though the methods adopted by each of these statesmen were reprehensible, the main objects which they sought to attain were legitimate and patriotic.

The same cannot be said of Napoleon. From his earliest youth his conduct was wholly governed by that pernicious form of ambition which casts to the winds all moral considerations in the pursuit of pure-



LORD CROMER.

ly personal aims. He discarded Cromwell for French patriotism, not because he had any special sympathies for France, for, to the end of his days, he mocked at the inhabitants of his adopted country and regarded them as his dupes, but because his cool and calculating intellect led him to the conclusion that France afforded a more favorable field than Cornwall for the operations of a soldier of fortune. For similar reasons he abandoned the Royalist faction, and he said towards the close of his life, "I had been a general I might have adhered to the king; being a subaltern, I joined the patriots." He felt no shame for the mendacity which had been made him throughout the whole of his career, and of which he was frequently convicted.

In his case, the child was father to the man. He cheated at cards, not because he wanted to win money, for De Bourrienne says he always returned whatever he had won unfaithfully, but because he liked to cheat. When he was First Consul, he prompted his brother Lucien to write a pamphlet urging him to assume the Imperial title, and then proposed that the author should be arrested and punished for having written it. When Lucien complained that "he had been made a puppet and then abandoned," Napoleon was not in the least abashed. "The fault is in your own," he said to his brother. "It was your business not to be detected. He eventually fell, as Prussian abolitionism is destined to fall, because, in spite of his acutely logical intellect and transcendent powers of organization, he altogether failed to recognize the moral and spiritual motives which guide individuals and nations.

Napoleons are, fortunately, scarce. The military successes of Prussia have been due not so much to the genius of any one individual as to the regular and relentless working of a machine-made system. But Napoleonism, in a bad form, survives, and it is all the more pernicious inasmuch as at present it is not guided by statesmen possessing the talents of either a Napoleon or a Bismarck. It has been incorporated into the national mind and life of an entire people. Napoleon crushed the Prussians, but they have become the inheritors both of his principles and his methods. They may be devoid of his talents, but they endeavor to emulate his proceedings. He was, if not the author, at all events one of the foremost apostles, of that "absolute war" which Prussian military and political writers regard as an ideal worthy of attainment. Lockhart records that Napoleon said: "A real Frenchman could not, should not, rest until the seas are free and open to all." Again, he said: "There must be one Code, one Court of Appeal, and one coinage for Europe. The States of Europe must be united into one nation, and Paris be its capital." The words are those of the dead French autocrat, but in reading them we seem to be hearkening to those of the living German Kaiser. Where the former failed, the latter will not succeed; neither is it likely that any German Bismarck will be able to invoke the Muse so successfully as to imbue future generations of Germans with a hardy belief in the magic of the Hohenzollern name.

Spain kill 21,000 persons yearly in India.

HOME PRODUCTION.

British Columbia's Situation Shows an Urgent Need.

Statistics recently published reveal a regrettable situation regarding trade relationship between British Columbia and the United States. During the month of March there was shipped to British Columbia from the United States through the port of Seattle, produce valued at over \$3,000,000, while the American city received only about \$500,000 worth of goods from British Columbia. Of the material exported from Canada a very large part is made up of copper for refining, paper, and coal; while the Canadian province receives heavy shipments of agricultural produce, which it might grow itself with equal facility. Apples, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, grain, fruit, meat, wheat and vegetables are among the articles imported by British Columbia from the States, and they are all articles which that province should be able to export and not have to import.

That something is radically wrong in either the production or the marketing of agricultural produce in the western province is evident, says a writer in The Family Herald. It is with the object of improving these conditions that the Domestic Food Products Committee, inaugurated by the Victoria Board of Trade, is working.

Mr. A. D. Paterson, president of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association, speaking at Victoria, said: "During the war, it is the duty of those who remain at home to do everything in their power to increase the yield of the fields, flocks, and herds. By so doing, those of us who must remain at home can serve our country just as loyally as by serving in the trenches. Even suppose this might entail loss, we should be willing to sacrifice some of our profit when others are going to the front and sacrificing their lives for the Empire."

The last year has been marked by an increasing interest in mixed farming in British Columbia. This is particularly true of some districts that previously had been looked upon as almost exclusive fruit lands. Creameries have been built at Grand Forks, Kelowna, and Salmon Arm, and all are reporting satisfactory results. In the district of Kelowna alone, fourteen silos were built during 1915.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, much live stock is being introduced, and the foundation is being laid for more or less mixed farming communities. In many of the more isolated districts, however, has been taken of the Dominion and Provincial schemes for supplying purchased sires. This stimulates an interest far more, as well as better live stock.

The sheep industry has been particularly favored during the year just passed. Mutton and wool have commanded excellent prices, while the outlook for the immediate future is promising. From all parts of the Province there are inquiries for breeding stock, and it is only the scarcity of such stock that has prevented more rapid development. In many districts owners of sheep have suffered considerable loss from the ravages of panthers, coyotes, and especially dogs, and it might be well for this convention to consider the advisability of asking the Government to pass a law requiring that all dogs be licensed. By this means a great many useless curs would be got rid of.

Owing to the high prices for grain which prevailed a year ago, the hog industry suffered a set-back. It is probable that this situation will last until the war is over, so any immediate removal of the industry can hardly be expected. But even under present conditions the hog can be raised quite profitably by those who can provide suitable pasture to supplement the grain ration.

Securing a Patent in Canada.

Applications for patents in Canada should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Ont. The term for the duration of a patent is limited to eighteen years, but patents are also granted for six to twelve years, subject to extension for another twelve or six years, respectively, when the first term has expired. The fee for a patent for the full term of eighteen years is \$60, for twelve years \$40, for six, \$20. Any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans, when the commissioner, on payment of a fee of \$5, causes the document, which is called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy; but the secrecy of the document ceases when the applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

Scientists Offer Help.

With the object of offering the services of the Royal Society of Canada to the Dominion Government for the purpose of furthering industrial scientific research, a strong deputation of members of that learned body waited upon Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently and laid the proposals before him. The suggestion was made that a central committee or commission be appointed, on which the Fellows of the society could act in an advisory capacity.

Silver.
The price of silver has risen so rapidly during the last few months that it is difficult to keep track of the actual increase in the value of Canadian silver mines which the increased selling prices has made. In 1915 Ontario's output was 23,730,329 ounces. The average selling price was 49.69 cents. Silver is now selling at about 18 cents higher than the average for 1915. The increased profit if the 1915 output had been sold at this price would be over \$4,000,000.

DOLLS and TOYS

Real Christmas buying began last Saturday. The crowds were larger than ever before and they thoroughly tested and proved the readiness of this Big Place to supply everything suitable for the Big and Little's people's presents. Santa Claus and the performing Monkeys pleased the Children immensely.

As is always the case, a few over sentimentalists have appeared, who think it inconsistent to have Christmas while the war lasts. Shall we cross off Christmas for 1916—Never—However much we may do for the Boys in France and England, the Red Cross and for the Homeless and Starving Belgians, we should never forget the needy at our own doors—the old Folks and the Children. Set no man or woman hurt the little people by robbing them of Christmas. Their burdens will come soon enough.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Far more in quantity, assortment and suitability than shown in any other place, outside of the large city Stores. Its a real treat these days to take a trip through this big, wholesome place.

- Ladies Umbrellas
- Evening Scarfs
- Neck Scarfs
- Hand Bags
- Handkerchiefs
- Fancy Neckwear
- Boudoir Caps
- Kid Gloves
- Silk Gloves
- Silver Pin Trays
- Jewel Boxes
- Gifts for the Baby
- Hand Painted Powder Boxes
- Vacuum Soot Boxes
- Carpet Sweepers
- Floor Rugs
- Bath Rugs
- Upholstered Chairs in Leather
- Leatherette and Cretonne
- Dressing Tables in White, Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple
- Beds
- Music Cabinets
- Davenport
- Couches
- Mattresses
- Baby Carriage
- Pictures framed and unframed
- Fancy Art Ticking Pillows
- White and Grey Pure Wool Blankets
- Viyella Flannel Waisting
- Eiderdown for Kimonas
- Giant Towels
- Plain and Fancy Huck Towels
- Knitted Scarfs
- White and Fancy Flannelette Blankets for Cots
- Boys and Girls Sweater Coats
- Toques
- Children's Knitted Suits
- Men's and Ladies Sweater Coats
- Ladies House Jackets
- Dress and Blouse Silks
- Dressing Sacques
- Travelling Cases
- Pin Cushions
- Bed Room Slippers
- Fancy Coal Hangers
- Work Bags
- Hair Receivers
- Hat Pin Holders
- Silk Hosiery
- Beard Necklace
- Men's Shaving Mirrors
- Men's Military Brushes
- Men's Collar Bags
- Manicure Sets
- Nail Files
- Ivory Hat and Clothes Brushes
- Hall Mirrors
- Bed Room Chairs
- Dining Room Chairs
- Parlor Suites
- Jardinier Stands
- Irish Lace and Linen pieces
- in Tray Cloths, Dollies, Tea Cloths and Side Board Drapes
- Battenburg Linen in Tea Cloths and Table Cloths
- Cluny Lace Linens in Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths and Table Cloths
- Hand Embroidered Linens in Pillow Cases, Sheets, Tray Cloths and Towels
- Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match
- Fancy Bath Towels
- Down Comforters
- Flannelette Blankets
- Xmas Underwear for Men and Boys
- Arm Bands
- Hose Supporters
- Night Shirts
- Cuff Links
- Men's Silk Hose
- Silk Handkerchiefs
- Pyjamas
- Men's and Boys' Bath Robes
- Men's House Coats
- Men's Walking Sticks and Umbrellas
- Boys' Gauntlets, Mitts and Gloves
- Brass Jardiniers and Trays
- Candle Sticks
- Brass Smoking Sets
- China Tea and Dinner Sets of great variety

Large Display of Cups and Saucers, Plates and Separate Pieces of China

- Vases
- Sugar and Creams
- Water Glasses
- Toilet Sets
- Japanese Baskets
- Children's China Tea Sets
- Toys—Toys—Toys
- Satin Underskirts
- Silk Blouses
- Ladies Bath Robes
- Fur Sets
- Fur Coats
- Separate Fur Muffs and Fur Collars
- Feather Bos

On Display in Toyland

A Wonderful Collection of fine and very durable Toys Every one True to Nature, the Assortment Includes

Teddy Bears—Monkeys—Lamb—Squirrels—Donkeys—Dolls, Forts—Canons—Machine Guns—Soldiers—Performing Circus, Drednoughts, Folo Sets, Marble Games, Construction Sets, Automobiles, Waggon, Street Cars, Kiddie Kar, Fire Wagon, Dolls Furniture, Dolls House, Wash Sets, Sets of Tools, Swords, Butchers Stors, Writing Desks, Doll Beds, Kiddies Chairs, Small Waggon, Push Carts, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, etc., etc.

Sharp at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Santa Claus with his Pack of Toys, Dolls and other Gift Things will appear "for a little while" on the roof of the Building. Last appearance of the Performing Monkeys Saturday morning 10 to 11 o'clock and in the afternoon 3 to 4 o'clock in the North Show Window

H. S. FALLS OF SIMCOE, Ltd.