

CANADA'S WAR BOOK

OFFICIAL VOLUME CONTAINS A MINE OF INFORMATION.

Relation of the Dominion to the Great Conflict and the Duty of Canadians to the Empire Are Treated Under Many Heads—Facts About Canada Are Full of Interest.

It is doubtful if a more intrinsically valuable work has ever been published in Canada than the Agricultural War Book, for which the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, is sponsor.

The early pages are devoted to brief essays principally on agricultural matters, but also on the duty of all Canadians, by the Prime Minister, by the Finance Minister of the country, by the various Ministers and Commissioners of Agriculture of the Dominion and the Provinces, and by the professors of agricultural colleges and directors of experimental farms.

Following are given industrial and agricultural details in brief of each European country engaged in the war or affected by the war, and of the British possessions. From this it is learned that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium was not only the most thickly populated country in the world, but also one of the most industrious. In the first 82 days of the war, which has now lasted upwards of 200 days, damage to the extent of \$1,029,325,000 had been done, of which \$283,614,000 is attributed to agricultural injury.

Canada's interest lies in particular with the export trade of Germany, much of which this country has the right and expectation to secure. In 1913, the War Book says, Germany imported nearly one-eighth of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-ninth of all the world wanted to buy.

It is of special interest that Germany in 1913 produced 2,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, mined 260,000,000 tons of coal and lignite, 29,875,000 tons of iron ore and that while using in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord.

Austria-Hungary exported in bulk as many men and horses as it did of material, from 150,000 to 200,000 emigrants crossing the sea every year. But the dual empire is exceedingly rich in minerals, and Hungary is one of the principal grain-growing regions of Europe, the average produce being 145,000,000 bushels of wheat, 46,500,000 bushels of rye, 53,500,000 bushels of barley, 65,000,000 bushels of oats, and 118,000,000 bushels of corn.

Part IV. consists of articles with exact details of the live stock situation, by H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner at Ottawa; by C. M. MacRae, also of Ottawa, on horses; on the meat supply, by the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa; on the Dairying Industry, by J. A. Ruddock, Dominion dairy commissioner; on seed, by Geo. J. Clark, of the Seed Department, Ottawa; on growing potatoes by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and on the World's Grain Situation, by T. K. Doherty, commissioner, Imperial Agricultural Institute.

Part V. deals with Farm Labor, with Flax Fibre—the Empire's need and our opportunity, by A. L. McCredie; with the Sugar Beet Industry, by C. H. Hanson; "Too Much Wheat" by Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa; "Britain's Bread Problem," by Edward Brown, and a variety of other matter, including in particular an article on fertilizers, Prof. C. A. Zavita contributes a notable article on Canadian Root Seeds.

Part VI. is entitled "Feeding the Fighters," and gives statistics of exports, imports and produce of the most enlightening character, the whole constituting a handbook of invaluable worth.

You never can tell. Many a woman with a muddy complexion has a clear conscience. This may be the land of the free, but don't jump to the conclusion that every wife is a Goddess of Liberty.

OUT OF THE DIM PAST.

Scene of Canadian Camp at Salisbury Looks Big In History. The Canadian force have crossed the channel and are now upon the soil of that land where their forefathers in the days of old fought many a bout and won the famous victories at Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt. Five hundred years have passed since the latter victory was gained, and now the British cross those same dividing waters once again and land their troops upon the coast of France, this time not to fight their ancient foes, but, allied with them, to force back a common enemy.

Though now amid the historic scenes of France the Canadians will not forget the spots in old England which they visited while in Salisbury Plain. There is Old Sarum, which, if it could speak, would tell of Druids, Britons and Normans. They will not forget the old cathedral that looks out across those vast plains where for four long months the Canadians lay encamped. Its grandeur has filled them with awe and they have been strangely impressed by the quaint old places that nestle beneath its lofty spire.

The site of Old Sarum is at present under a thorough excavation, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries. It contained the dwellings of the principal people, of the bishop and clergy, and also contained the cathedral church, which is now in process of excavation.

There are two gates to the outer bailey, one on the east and a smaller one on the west. The former must have had a very imposing appearance, for above it was built the Church of the Holy Cross. The inner bailey constituted the castle and the principal building of this was the Great Tower, or Donjon. It is known from statistics that it contained royal apartments where the Norman Kings and probably the Plantagenets frequently resided. In the base of the Great Tower was a corridor, probably occupied by the priests who attended the Chapel of St. Nicholas, which was situated in the southwest angle of the tower.

The little information that exists concerning the early history of Old Sarum is chiefly derived from pipe rolls and liberate rolls of the times and from a few other documents. Among them occur orders for repairs to certain buildings, which are mentioned by name, also accounts for the supply of various articles.

From appearances noticed during the excavation, constant alterations and rebuildings must have taken place formerly, but when the castle ceased to exist cannot be very clearly shown. As early as 1276 King Edward I. granted permission for the removal of stone for building a certain part of Salisbury Cathedral. Likewise King Edward III. allowed stone to be taken from the old cathedral to repair the new. In 1338 royal permission was again granted for the removal of stone on a very large scale. From this it may be inferred that from the dates Old Sarum became practically a stone quarry to supply the new city.

The excavations have afforded many interesting objects, such as some fine specimens of glazed tiles, a piece of gold lace, dice, draughtsmen, keys, knife blades, tools, and rings. One ring was a fine, nearly pure gold episcopal ring with an emerald setting. As was stated above, material was brought from the cathedral of Old Sarum to aid in the construction and repair of the present Salisbury Cathedral. The foundations of this noble pile were laid in 1220 by Bishop Richard Poore. The style is that of the First Pointed, or Early English, and the ground plan is that of a double cross. The building was not completed till 1258. The tower and spire were not added till the 14th century. The point of the spire is 400 feet above the ground.

New Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Pierre-Evariste LeBlanc, K.C., of Montreal, former leader of the Conservative party in Quebec and an ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in succession to the late Sir Francis Langstaff, is a descendant of an Acadian family that settled at Isle Jesus, Quebec, after the dispersion in 1757. He was born at St. Martin, Que., in 1853 and was educated at Jacques Cartier Normal School and McGill University. He was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1879 and has since practiced law in Montreal, having been created a Q.C. in 1893.

Conservative in politics, he was candidate of that party for the Legislative Assembly in 1888 and sat until 1897. He was elected Speaker in 1892 and held that position for five years. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married in 1886 to Hermine, daughter of the late Theodore Beaudry, of Montreal.

Fifth Generation of Soldiers. Sergt. Hamilton, who was probably the first member of the Canadian contingent wounded in the trenches in France, is twenty-eight years old and unmarried. He is with the Second Battalion of the First Brigade. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and graduated in law in Toronto last April. He had just entered open law practice when the war came. He has been on service practically ever since Aug. 4 last, for on that day, on the declaration of war, he was one of the members of the 51st put on guard duty on the Sault Canal. Sergt. Hamilton is the fifth generation of the Hamilton family to serve the British colors, his great-great-grandfather having fought with the British in the American Revolution.

No man never realizes how insignificant he really is till he attends his own wedding. Many a man brags about a future that is already overshadowed by his past.

INTERNMENT POPULAR.

Alien Enemies Have Lost Their Fear of Being Put in Detention Camps. There are many hungry Germans and Austrians in Canada to-day who are mighty glad that war came. Work is none too plentiful in Canada this winter and what there is is hard work—railway construction, snow shovelling and all that. In the big Canadian cities there are long bread lines, and the charities organizations are overtaxed.

Through all this the alien enemy is getting three square meals a day, warm clothes and living quarters and it doesn't cost him a cent. American Consul Bradley of Montreal, who, as the neutral representative handles the mail from the prisoners at the internment camps, says that he has not only seen no complaints, but that many of the letters are written to friends in Montreal urging them to "enlist in the army of prisoners and join them in one of the several camps."

This applies particularly to Austrians. The comparatively few Germans who are included are inclined to be more sullen of disposition and at times resentful of the confinement, though even from these there has been no word of complaint about the treatment.

The Germans and Austrians, soon after the alien enemies' regulations were put in force, were all kept at Kingston, but after a while trouble developed which culminated in a fight. Then the internment department decided to separate the prisoners, sending the Austrians to Petewawa, where they were engaged in brush cutting and road making until the snow came.

Later the Government established a camp in the Abitibi district known as Spirit Lake camp, exclusively for Austrians, and at the present time there are about 300 Austrians at work there, clearing the ground, erecting huts and stores and laying out what will be a miniature town.

At the outset of hostilities the alien enemies feared that internment meant real imprisonment, and to avoid this they declared to the registrar that they had work and were able to support themselves and their families during the winter, and they were accordingly placed on parole. But after a few weeks their resources came to an end, they lost their work and could not get employment. A petition was drawn up by the leaders among the Austrians in Montreal, in which expression was given to the desire of the Austrians to go to the Spirit Lake internment camp and work under the supervision of the guards. This petition was circulated among the Austrians and within a week, 1,300 Austrian workmen voluntarily signed the petition.

Two petitions have been contributed to this desire among the Austrians to get away—the fact that the Government supplies them with sheepskin coats, thick winter underwear, lumbermen's socks, overshoes and haversacks for their belongings, feeds them regularly and pays them 25 cents a day for their labor in addition to housing them.

The guards have no trouble with them and the registrar of alien enemies for Montreal is receiving requests every day from batches of Austrians to be sent away, and they are being complied with as quickly as possible.

German Spy as Priest. Some interesting and authentic sidelights on the war in France are given in a letter from Mr. Paul Rochat of Toronto, at present in the 11th Regiment of French Infantry. Mr. Rochat writes from a hospital in Dijon, where he has been lying wounded for the last three months. "In a village," he writes, "to which the regiment had retired for a few days' rest, the doctors and several officers, about twenty in number, looking for a house to rest in, met a kindly priest. He said to them: 'I have a fine house for you to rest in. Come with me. I shall give you a good dinner, my children, and to-morrow morning I shall say Mass for you and bless you.'"

"He accepted his invitation with delight, and soon was ready to sit down in front of a good dinner. The priest disappeared, and ten minutes later a shell burst over the house. They hurried out, just in time to escape death, but the house, a second shell destroyed the house. They looked for the priest, but he was not to be found. A few days later they took some prisoners, among whom was an officer who was none other than the 'kindly' priest."

Weeds. During the past five years agricultural investigation work has been conducted along various lines by the Lands Committee of the Commission of Conservation. The weed question has received considerable attention and some facts have been revealed which show the real seriousness of this problem. Many of the worst weeds are getting ahead of the farmers and unless methods of control are put into practice at once, the weeds will gain the upper hand.

In 1910, 100 farmers were visited in each of the Prairie Provinces and on 100 per cent. of the Manitoba farms, wild oats were found. In Saskatchewan, 71 per cent. and in Alberta, 3 per cent. reported wild oats. In 1911 on the same farms in Alberta, 31 per cent. reported wild oats while in 1912, a still larger number reported this weed, showing that it was traveling westward rapidly.

Countess Zeppelin a Canadian. A fact not generally known is that Countess Zeppelin, wife of the inventor of the German aircraft, is a Canadian girl. Countess Zeppelin is the daughter of the late W. H. Messarvey, formerly of Petawawa, who died recently in Austria, where he had become one of the leading oil magnates of the country. She was born in the village of Wyoming, Lambton County, in 1875, going to Europe with her father at an early age.

The only way to get some people to the front is by attacking them in the rear. You never can tell. The wee small hours may develop some pretty big times.

A DINOSAURS HUNT.

Pathologist Brought Home One of the Queerest Bags Yet. A man returned East not long since from a hunting trip in Alberta with a most remarkable bag of game. It weighed many tons.

The man was Barnum Brown, associate curator of fossil reptiles in the American Museum of Natural History. He had been out in Alberta engaged in the greatest of modern sports—hunting dinosaurs. He got five.

How Prof. Brown came to find them is an interesting story. Some years ago a man named Wagner stood in the Hall of Reptiles in the Museum of Natural History examining with great curiosity the skeleton of the Jurassic brontosaurus. Then he went up to the office of Professor Brown. He introduced himself as J. L. Wagner of Alberta, Canada. He remarked on the gigantic size of the brontosaurus, and its peculiar formation. Would Mr. Brown be interested in collecting such bones as these? he inquired. Professor Brown would. Mr. Wagner said that he came from the region of the Red Deer River Canyon, in Alberta. In the vicinity of his ranch he had seen many such bones.

Acting on the directions of Wagner, Prof. Brown made preliminary trip in 1910. He found the Red Deer River region rich in fossil bones. He went again a year later; and in June of 1914 made his most recent and thorough exploration, which lasted all summer and into the fall. The skeletons he brought back were those of the apatosaurus, the ornithomimus, and the tyrannosaurus.

It was in the region of Red Deer River Canyon that Prof. Barnum Brown and his fossil-hunting expedition camped. They requisitioned a large flat-boat on which they floated slowly down the stream between the frowning walls. No artist or scenic voluptuary, drunk with beauty, ever scanned his surroundings with such avid eyes as did these fossil hunters. They searched the region with candles, as the saying is, able to support themselves and their families during the winter, and they were accordingly placed on parole.

On occasions their axes would detect something on a lofty ledge, perhaps a bone weathered out and lying exposed to view. Then the party would leave the boat and climb to examine the "find." One look at a bone tells the scientist what part of the reptile it is.

Now for the quarrying. Having satisfied themselves as to how the bones of a skeleton lie—that is to say, in what direction is the head and what the tail—the fossil collectors set themselves to find out how far in both directions the remains run. This is done by chiselling away the rock, partially exposing the bones, until they terminate.

A trench is dug completely around the rock incasing the skeleton, gradually undermining it. When this is done, a mixture of plaster of paris and water is poured over the stone cracking or breaking with the bones incased within. The detached stone is then rolled over and more plaster of paris and water poured upon it. The whole mass is done up in gunny sacking, hauled down to the boat and brought back to camp to be shipped in that condition to the museum.

In the laboratory of the museum the sacking is stripped off and experienced men set to work with hammer and chisel chipping away the stone incasing the bones. When all the bones are freed they are assembled and made ready for mounting. Bones that have been weathered out are very often cracked and crumbling, and over these is poured white shellac. The shellac seeps into the broken and porous parts of the bones and holds them solidly together.

Without any other treatment, the petrified skeletons are ready for mounting. With the aid of strong chains, chandeliers and steel supports, the huge fossil frames are set up and placed on exhibition.

Still More Service. Capt. J. C. Fletcher, of the Twenty-Sixth Middlesex Regiment, has just received from Ottawa a colonial auxiliary force long service medal.

Capt. Fletcher, whose home is on Madison avenue, London, has completed twenty-four years of service in the army. He entered military life in 1891, enlisting with the Oxford Rifles; but in 1896 he transferred to the Twenty-Sixth Middlesex Regiment with which he has since been connected, steadily rising till he obtained his captaincy. His course of instruction for the various ranks which he has held have been taken at the Royal Military College, from which he has received seven certificates, among them being a military drill instructor's certificate.

In 1912, the year following that in which Capt. Fletcher received his captaincy, he was successful in passing the examinations to qualify for a field officer.

Capt. Fletcher has volunteered for service at the front with the overseas forces.

Badly Frost-Bitten Feet. Private C. H. Craig, of Calgary, to whom belongs the distinction of being the first and only Canadian to be received into the newly-equipped Canadian military hospital at Cliveden, was invalided back in consequence of badly frost-bitten feet.

In common with about half his company, he was occupied in trench work deep in water and slush almost continuously from the first week in January, with the result that when severe frost set in, about the middle of January, more than a dozen of them succumbed to the frost. Craig has since been at the hospital in France, where, he says, several of the Princess Pats are still being treated.

Some of the men are rather seriously wounded, but on the other hand, he has learned that in the majority of cases the Patrias' wounded will soon be able to take their places at the front.

Advertisement for Sunkist Oranges Today. Big, Juicy, Sweet, Firm, Tender-Meated, Seedless Navels are Now on Sale in Abundance at All Good Dealers' Stores in Your Neighborhood. Includes an image of a woman holding a basket of oranges and a knife cutting an orange.

Large advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint and Doublemint Gum. Features a cartoon character holding a sign that says 'BE SURE TO GET WRIGLEYS'. Text includes 'Remember!', 'When your nerves are a-tingle, head fatigued, appetite gone, digestion poor—remember THEN', and 'Sealed air-tight; always fresh, full-flavored, clean. Delicious mint leaf flavor, or the new double strength Peppermint—either will moisten your mouth, sweeten your breath, soothe your throat, quicken appetite, aid digestion. MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Toronto. "after every meal"'. Includes an image of a Wrigley's Doublemint gum pack.

Grand Trunk earnings for the week ending March 7th were \$852,751, compared with \$900,706 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$47,955.

Gen. Villa, in a statement received from Torreon, declared that in the event of intervention of foreign troops to subdue the Carranza forces he and all other Mexicans would unite against the invaders.

Walkerville has decided to contribute \$50,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and of this amount more than one-half has already been raised.