

## Keeping Canada's War Records

ONE of the busiest offices in London is that of the Canadian War Records, where is being collected, collated, and precised the amazing mass of material from which the Canadian historian will ultimately compile the "Official Canadian History of the War." It will be a wonderful romance, woven from hundreds of thousands of threads of slender but tested information. Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian Eyewitness, has tackled the task of making perfect the Canadian records with characteristic energy and thoroughness. An enormous quantity of official and extra-official information—reports, diaries, photographs, maps, drawings, and so on—has been regularly collected since March, 1915, but, because there was no staff to deal with it, no serious effort had been made to dissect and collate it until Sir Max Aitken received permission to proceed with the work in January last.

To obtain some idea of the labor involved it may be recorded that in January last daily war diaries were being compiled by no fewer than 112 units attached to the Canadian corps. That is to say, that 112 battalions, batteries, and other varied units were all recording their daily history of the war as it affected themselves. To-day the number of units compiling diaries is far larger. Again, the brigades tell their daily tale of battle or rest, and the divisions, in their turn, collecting information from the brigades, deal with the story of the day in a more precise but at the same time more comprehensive manner. It is not only the diaries which have to be considered. To every diary there is an appendix, and more frequently than not the whole value of a unit's diary reposes in the appendix, many of which extend to 25 or 30 foolscap pages, which usually contain more valuable information than is to be found in the diaries themselves.

When the work was begun in January it was found that none of these vital appendices were in the possession of the Canadian authorities, although many of the diaries had been filed with the Canadian Pay and Record Office. The missing diaries and appendices, therefore, had to be recovered, and they were only secured by long and arduous labor. The Historical Section of the Canadian War Records co-operates with the Historical Section of the Imperial Defence Committee, to which is entrusted the work of collecting, arranging and filing the official British records of the war for future historical purposes, and those who might imagine that the work of the Canadian War Records is of minor importance should consider the great and growing thought and care which are given to the compilation of the British War Records. The Historical Section of the British War Records is controlled by men of distinction and authority. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, presides over its deliberations in person. The executive is under the immediate control of Sir Maurice Hankey, who is assisted by Lieut.-Col. E. D. Swinton, formerly British Eyewitness; Major Daniel, Major Storr, Prof. Julian Corbett, the Hon. John Portesque, and Sir Arthur Lee-tham. A large staff of typists and precise writers is in the charge of an officer who is a well-known expert in such work.

The first difficulty the Canadian Historical Section had to overcome was in connection with the formation of a staff. There were plenty of Englishmen with the requisite knowledge and training to be had for the asking, but Sir Max Aitken wanted Canadians. Canadian soldiers who had returned battered, and in many cases badly maimed, from the battlefields of France and Flanders were set to the task of compiling history which they themselves had assisted to make. The staff of the Canadian War Records Office now consists entirely of n.c.o.'s and men who have been evacuated from France suffering from wounds or sickness, the number of them are permanently disabled and without limbs. They are sent to the Canadian War Records Office from the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre after they have passed through a school of stenography, and at the Canadian War Records Office they remain, working the same hours and with the same devotion as men who are thoroughly fit and without physical disability; until they take their discharge, when they have been furnished with artificial limbs, or having been medically boarded, are returned as capable of doing duty with their reserve units.

The British War Office has recently sanctioned an official Canadian photographer, to be attached to the Canadian War Records Office, and soon, it is hoped, the Canadian Official Photographer will be able to keep up a steady supply of photographs of the Canadian troops in the field, which will not only stir the imagination of the Canadian public at the moment but which will serve as a lasting record for the pride and satisfaction of future generations of Canadians. Again, permission has been secured from the British War Office to appoint official Canadian cinematographers, to accompany the Canadian troops in the trenches. And by wise and most expert directed arrangements, these films will be circulated to the renown of Canada throughout the world. The main work of the Canadian War Records, that of compiling and precising the all-important diaries and appendices, is, of course, in arrears. But there should be no cause for complaint in that.

## IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT INDUSTRY



(1) Gaspereaux Valley, King's Co.  
(2) Starr's Point, King's Co., N.S.  
(3) Packing Room at Hillcrest, N.S.

IT is said \$140,000,000 has been invested in Canadian fruit production so that this is one of our great national industries. In a year of average production 15,000,000 bushels of Canadian apples are marketed, of which Ontario alone ships on an average 1,300 car-loads into the prairie provinces.

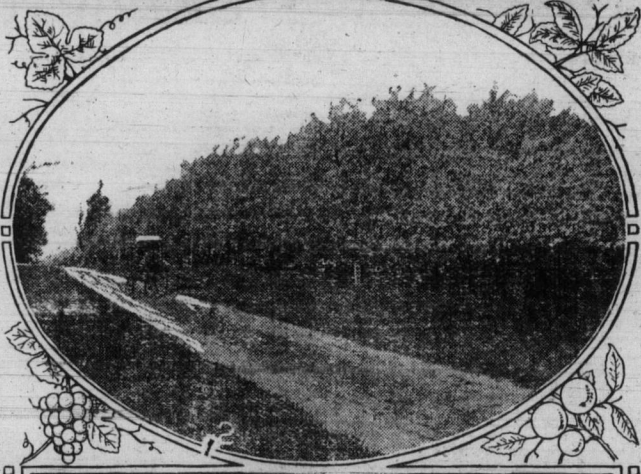
Most famous of all orchard areas is the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia nine miles wide and eighty miles long. With the Dominion Atlantic Railway running through the valley the growers have ideal packing and shipping facilities. 60 p.c. of the crop being handled co-operatively by one central association. Plums and pears are also grown here on a commercial scale.

Ontario is the proud possessor of the original McIntosh Red Tree which still stands at Dundas. Large apple orchard districts are found (1) Along the lake shore line of the C.P.R. (2) West of Toronto bordering on Lake Erie and Lake Huron. (3) In the Georgian Bay District, and (4) in the Niagara Peninsula which also produces 95 p.c. of the grape crop and at least 75 p.c. of the Ontario peach crop. Plums and pears are grown wherever apples are produced in Ontario.

British Columbia has developed its fruit industry during quite recent years, the number of fruit trees increasing from 650,000 in 1901 to approximately 3,000,000 in 1913; and the production of apples from 210,000 bushels in 1910 to 787,750 bushels in 1915. The principal fruit-producing section of the Province is the Okanagan Valley, where fruit is packed and marketed largely in a co-operative way, similar to that in vogue in Nova Scotia. There is also a large apple section in the Kootenay Lake District and on the Lower Mainland. Pears and plums are also grown very successfully in these sections of the province already mentioned, and peaches have been planted quite extensively in the southern part of the Okanagan Valley.

Between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 barrels of Canadian apples are consumed outside of Canada every year, and most of these in Great Britain. The growers of Nova Scotia and Ontario cater especially to the Old Country market, though some British Columbia fruit also reaches it. Nova Scotia has been developing, for some years past, a trade in South America and South Africa, with very satisfactory results. British Columbia exports considerable quantities to Australia and has even experimented with China and Japan.

Should any pressure of circumstances interfere with the export fruit



trade, a very serious situation would present itself, for it would be necessary either to double the consumption of fruit in Canada, or to allow tremendous quantities to waste in the orchards. The severity of the situation would only be lessened by concerted co-operation on the part of the consuming public and those who cater to its demands.

## JELlicoe THE SILENT

The Great Admiral's Mascot is a Black Cat.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe must lead a charmed life. Three times has he narrowly escaped death. The last occasion was in the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, when he got a bullet through the top of one of his lungs. The first escape was in 1880, when, as a lieutenant on the Monarch, he volunteered to rescue the crew of a wrecked steamer off Gibraltar and his boat capsized. The second escape was from the ill-fated Victoria. Commander Jellicoe, as he then was, was in his bunk in a high fever when the ship collided with the Camperdown. He made for his station on the bridge, and when the ship went down was towed to safety by a midshipman.

Admiral Jellicoe was born to the sea. His father was formerly Commander of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Fleet. Sir John was born at Southampton fifty-six years ago. Like Admiral Beatty, he entered the navy at thirteen, and quickly showed his love and aptitude for the service by passing first in all the examinations on the Britannia and winning the special prize of £80 for gunnery at the Royal Naval College.

This branch of the service has always attracted Admiral Jellicoe. The fact is not generally known that it is to him we owe the most up-to-date and efficient gunnights and other apparatus which have contributed largely to the great improvement in our naval gunnery. Some idea of the extent of this improvement may be gathered from the fact that from forty-two hits out of 100 rounds, which was the average when Jellicoe first went into office as Director of Naval Ordnance in 1905, he increased the average percentage to seventy, and that in the space of one year. It was in recognition of this splendid improvement that in 1909 a knighthood was conferred upon the man who to-day is in supreme command of the British Fleet.

A man of very few words, Jellicoe's taciturnity has earned for him the title in the navy of "Silent John." "He don't waste words," was a blue-jacket's criticism of the Admiral, "but when he does speak he hits the mark every time."

Jellicoe's popularity in the navy is due to the fact that he understands men. He takes the keenest interest in the home life of his men, and does not stint his praise when praise is due. "I feel prouder every day," he wrote, a short time ago, in a letter to Lady Jellicoe, "that I command such men." Sir John loves nothing better when at home than to spend his time in the society of his four daughters, whose portraits hang in his private cabin on his flagship, the Iron Duke, while on the mantelpiece can be seen his mascot, a black cat.

## Russia Attracts Capital.

Russia will offer a fine chance for investment after the war. France already knows this field, and has many millions invested there in railways and industries which have paid well. Russia's own savings will give her much of her own money to use after the war, and these savings will be increased by the reform in the consumption of alcohol, but she will still need money from outside.

Her first attention necessarily must be given to the construction of new railways—the cost of new railways already planned in Russia and Siberia will pass \$600,000,000. After that must come subsidiary railways, canals, roads, and the canalization of rivers, agricultural projects, irrigation, the manufacture of chemical fertilizers and agricultural implements, mechanical, electrical, and chemical industries, weaving, paper manufacture, mining, and the building of ports—in fact, all the industries of a great modern civilization. Regions in which particularly good opportunities will be found are Siberia, Turkestan, the regions of the Steppes and Northern Russia and the Caucasus.

The advantage of placing capital in Russia will be increased by a series of legislative reforms dealing with corporations, passports, etc., of which some already have been realized, while others soon will be.

## Would Give Germans an Excuse.

The position of British prisoners in the camp at Ruhleben, Germany, whose rations are said to have been reduced, was raised in the House of Lords the other day by Baron Devonport. Lord Berensford and other members opposed the idea of instituting reprisals on the ground that it would not influence the Germans who, they said, would be glad of any excuse to starve British prisoners.

Baron Newton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Foreign Office had at last received the reply of Germany to the proposals made by the British Government. The reply has not yet been examined, but it is not a categorical refusal. Baron Newton therefore asked that the discussion be adjourned.

## A Royal Marriage?

It has been suggested in some quarters that the recent visit of Prince Christopher of Greece to his aunt, Queen Alexandra, might lead to a royal engagement, the prospective bride being said to be Princess Arthur of Connaught's sister, Princess Maud of Fife. It is declared, however, that the Prince's visit was in no way connected with matrimony, in spite of the arguments of the gossip.

**22,000,000 From Waste.**  
The Standard Oil Company of America make \$2,000,000 a year by the conversion of their refuse into chewing-gum.

**The Day of the Veteran.**  
Of the men employed in the gardens of the Rugby Poor Law Institution, the youngest is aged seventy-four and the eldest eighty-five.

## CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND.

[From "A Chant of Love for England and Other Poems," by Helen Gray Cone.]

A song of hate is a song of Hell;  
Some there be that sing it well.  
Let them sing it loud and long;  
We lift our hearts in a loftier song:  
We lift our hearts to Heaven above,  
Singing the glory of her we love—  
England!

Glory of thought and glory of dead,  
Glory of Hampden and Rannmede;  
Glory of swords and glory of souls;  
Glory of songs mounting as birds,  
Glory immortal of magical words;  
Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson;  
Tragic glory of Gordon and Scott;  
Glory of Shelley, glory of Sidney,  
Glory transcendent that perishes not—  
Here is the story, here be the glory,  
England!

Shatter her beauteous breast we may;  
The Spirit of England none can slay!  
Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's—  
Deem ye the fame of the Admiral falls?  
Pry the stone from the chancel floor—  
Dream ye that Shakespeare shall live  
no more?

Where is the giant shot that kills  
Wordsworth walking the old green  
hills?  
Trample the red rose on the ground—  
Keats is Beauty while earth spins  
round!

Bind her, grind her, burn her with fire,  
Cast her ashes into the sea—  
She shall escape, she shall aspire,  
She shall arise to make men free:  
She shall arise in a sacred song,  
Lighting the lives that are yet unborn;  
Spirit eternal, Splendor eternal,  
England!

## TO BANISH VO'KA.

Russian Duma May Put Out Liquor Forever.

The bill providing for the permanent prohibition of vodka came up in the Russian Duma a few days ago for the first time, and the session was given over to a discussion of the effectiveness of the present regulations forbidding the sale of liquor and the advisability of perpetuating the advantages of the increased prosperity evidenced throughout the country since the Imperial decree at the beginning of the war.

The present prohibition has been prescribed by the Government, and no option given to the people except in the matter of light wines and beer, which has been left in the hands of the municipal Councils in various parts of the Empire. But judging from the preliminary debate the representatives of the people will support the Government, and will signify their approval of prohibition by abolishing forever the sale of vodka.

In fact the general sentiment expressed by the members of the Duma was dissatisfaction with the laxity in the enforcement of the present regulation.

Quoting the figures covering eleven months in 1915, in which, despite the prohibitory regulations, nearly 4,000,000 vedros—a vedro equalling three and one-quarter gallons—of Government liquor had been sold, one speaker asserted that drunkenness was becoming as prevalent as before the war and declared that measures should be taken to strengthen the laws now in operation.

Drunkenness, continued the speaker, also had been increased by the use of considerable quantities of furniture polish, eau-de-cologne, and other substitutes for liquor consumed by the peasant population.

The measure making the prohibition permanent will be put to a vote at an early date, and it is expected will be passed with little opposition.

## Rubber Honeycomb.

Would anyone think that rich, juicy honeycomb, with honey dripping from it, could be anything than—well, just rich, juicy honeycomb? Our naval patrol service can tell you that there is a kind of honey made by bees which do not buzz while they labor, although they try to "improve each shining hour" well enough. Specimens of it are occasionally found in the blockade area around Britain. As usual, it was first unearthed in a ship that was being searched for contraband, and so goes was the imitation that the "honey" had a chance of getting through.

Part of the vessel's cargo consisted of case after case labelled "pure honey." When the cases were opened they were found to be filled with the familiar little square boxes of comb with honey—or what looked like honey—running out of it. One inquisitive sailor tasted this, made a grimace, and tasted again; then he wrenched a comb from its box and dropped it on the deck—and lo! it fumed up and down there right merrily. Closer investigation revealed that the combs were built of rubber and had been filled with some smeary, honey-colored substance to make them resemble the real thing, as they did to the life. A clever idea this for getting rubber into Germany, though it failed.

## Patriotism.

Here is a story told by Sir Thomas Lipton at a banquet:  
"A chap was sanding his sugar the other day with his errand-boy's help. 'The errand-boy, lifting a scoopful of sand, asked:  
'The usual proportion, sir?'  
'No, Joseph, of course not,' the boss replied, sternly. 'The usual proportion in days like these? Joseph, Joseph, where's your patriotism?'  
'Then he sighe' and added:  
'Only half the usual proportion of sand, Joseph—only half the usual proportion as long as our gallant troops at the Front have such need of sand.'"

## Chinese Labor.

The Russian newspapers state that 20,000 Chinese coolies have arrived in Russia to be employed as agricultural laborers in consequence of the shortage caused by the mobilization of all able-bodied Russians.

## London's Trammowmen.

There are now 757 women tram conductors in London. Preference is given to those whose husbands have been killed in the war.

## Wheat is Very Ancient.

The growing of wheat has so long been a principal occupation with man that its geographical origin is unknown. The Egyptians claim it originated with Isis, while the Chinese claim to have received the seed direct as a gift from heaven. The belief that it originated in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris is more generally accepted than any other. The most ancient languages mention wheat, and it has been found by the archaeologists in the kitchens of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Swiss lake region. It is generally agreed that at the lowest estimate wheat has been a faithful servant of mankind for 6,000 years.

## Spades Gets the Bid.

"They had an interesting game of auction at the Jinks home the other evening."  
"How was that?"  
"Why, Cholly Litebrane was calling on Clara Jinks, and he wanted to make it one heart."  
"Yes."  
"But Clara stood out for two diamonds."  
"Of course."  
"And then Jinks got into the game with a handful of clubs."  
"Including all the honors, I suppose."  
"Whereupon Cholly passed through the window—and made such a hole in the terrace they had to call it spades."

## Zutoo

Cures headache in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c per box.

## Liver Sluggish?

You are warned by a sallow skin, dull eyes, biliousness, and that grouchy feeling. Act promptly. Stimulate your liver—remove the clogging wastes—make sure your digestive organs are working right and—when needed—take

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

## A Strict Dramatic Censor.

Vienna once possessed the strictest dramatic censor ever known in the person of Franz Hoegelin, who held that post in the Austrian capital at the beginning of the last century. Hoegelin published a manual for the guidance of censors. "A pair of lovers should never be allowed to appear on the stage alone. They must always be accompanied by a third person of mature years." Marriages out of one's class were also strictly forbidden by Hoegelin on the stage, and he quotes an instance of a play which he refused to pass because the author made the hero, Count Valdemar, marry a gardener's daughter. "Such misalliances have unfortunately been known to occur, in real life, but that is no reason why they should be allowed on the stage," he said.

## Erzerum.

Erzerum means in Arabic "the fortress of Rome," for Rome and Byzantium, capitals of the old and new Roman empires, took turns in keeping it as an outpost against the hordes north of the Caucasus mountains. Then in the thirteenth century Islam conquered the city on its way to Europe.

## The Way to Float.

This is the advice of an old swimmer to those who cannot swim: "Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind his back and turn the face toward the zenith may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water. When you first find yourself in deep water you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher. Let your mouth and nose and not the top of your heavy head be the highest part of you and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the pitcher." There are reason and logic in this.

## Patience.

Her Mother—You must be patient with him. The Bride—Oh, I am. I know it will take time for him to see that he can't have his own way.

Fortune comes to the gate of a merry home.—Japanese Proverb.

**\$1,000.00**

## REWARD.

For information that will lead to the discovery of whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.