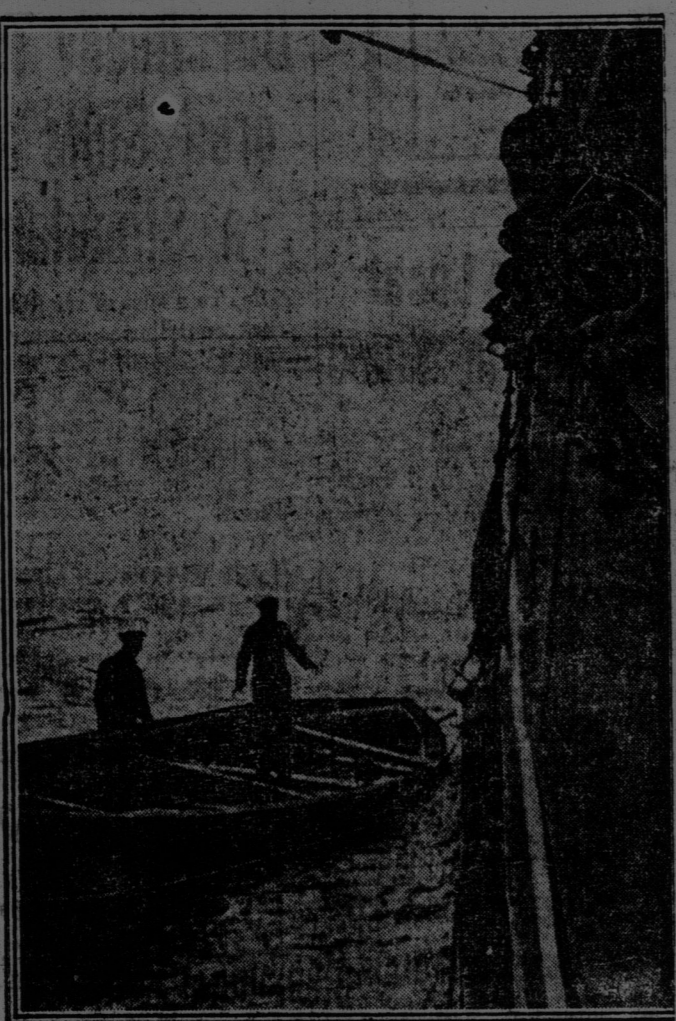


RELICS OF RAIDERS' FIGHT IN NORTH SEA



Picture shows a damaged boat from HMS Alcantara being examined by officers of a British patrol boat. The Alcantara was torpedoed by the German raider Grief, which she later sunk by gunfire.

THE TALE OF CANADA'S MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

(From "Canada's Two Years of War and Their Meaning," by P. T. McLaughlin, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1916)

The tale of Canada's military achievements in two years can best be told by a few illuminating comparisons. Her first contingent of 80,000 men, sent across the Atlantic in October, 1914, in thirty ships, was the largest individual force ever conveyed across a waste of waters in modern times, and its transport was doubly significant in being effected with the second largest navy in the world impotently bottled up in the Kiel Canal, unable to make any effort to prevent it. By the spring of 1915 Canada had increased the force sent across the Atlantic to 60,000, or equal to the British army landed in France in the first month of the war. In slightly over a year it had grown to 90,000, somewhat more than the force (97,114) which England sent to the Crimea during the two years of that historic conflict. By the end of 1915 Canada's total overseas was 120,000, or twice the American force actually engaged in the Spanish war during the four months it lasted. At the end of last April the Canadian enlistment exceeded 310,000—30,000

eliminated by casualties, 65,000 "at the front," 70,000 in England, 185,000 training in Canada (and most of them ready to send across as the Admiralty's dispositions admitted of transport), and 10,000 retained there for garrison and outpost duties; while enlistments continued at the rate of 5,000 a week. This was a larger force than the British had in South Africa during the four years of the Boer war, or than the whole British army when the present struggle began, and to bring it into existence called for the creation of a larger administrative machinery than the entire British "War Office" in time of peace.

Canada's Great Advance
Two years of war have seen Canada effecting achievements on behalf of the British Empire which not even the most farseeing contemplated when the present world struggle began. In August, 1914, she has raised an army now within measurable distance of 300,000 men. She has increased her grain acreage so as to gain the third place among the wheat-producing countries of the

Guard Baby's Health Especially During Summer Months

The health, growth and even the life of the bottle-fed baby depend on his food. If it cannot actually be mother's milk, it should duplicate it in composition and in germ-free purity.

Cow's milk, particularly in hot weather, is seldom free from dirt and harmful germs and so is usually dangerous to baby's delicate constitution.

In happy contrast, the 'Allenburys' Foods provide a progressive dietary that is absolutely safe. The Milk Foods, Nos. 1 and 2, are prepared from clean, fresh cow's milk, modified to the composition of mother's milk, and entirely free from germs. The 'Allenbury's' Malted Food No. 3, is equally pure and safe, and suited to babies from 6 months old upward. With

'Allenburys' Foods

Milk Food No. 1 From birth to three months

Milk Food No. 2 From three to six months

Malted Food No. 3 From six months onward

the juices of oranges and grapes, and fresh meat juice so beneficial to baby, can be given with good results.

"Infant Feeding and Management" is the title of a valuable sixty-page booklet which we will be glad to send you free.

THE ALLEN & HARRIS CO. LIMITED Toronto

History of The Juvenile Court In Ontario

In the year 1888, at the request of a group of Toronto citizens, an "Act for the Protection and Reformation of Children" was passed by the Ontario legislature, and in it was a section as follows:

Sec. 2. "The Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the request of any municipal council, appoint a commissioner or commissioners, each with the powers of a police magistrate, to hear and determine complaints against juvenile offenders, appearing under the age of sixteen years."

This was the first step toward the present world-wide juvenile court movement. The act was drawn up by Devereux Jones on the suggestion of J. J. Kelso, then a member of the "Globe" staff. In the two years following some progress was made toward a separate system of dealing with youthful offenders.

In 1892 when the Children's Protection Act was introduced in the legislature still further provision was made for separate trial and confinement of children:

Sec. 30. (1) "In cities and towns with a population of more than ten thousand, children under the age of 16 years, who are charged with offences against the laws of this province, or who are

brought before a judge for examination under any of the provisions of this act, shall not, before trial or examination, be confined in the lockups or police cells used for ordinary criminals or persons charged with crime, nor, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall such children be tried or have their cases disposed of, in the police court rooms ordinarily used as such. It shall be the duty of such municipalities to make separate provision for the custody and detention of such children prior to their trial or examination, whether by arrangement with some member of the police force or other persons who may be willing to undertake the responsibility of such temporary custody or detention, on such terms as may be agreed upon, or by providing suitable premises entirely distinct and separate from the ordinary lockups or police cells; and it shall be the duty of the judge to try all such children or examine into their cases and dispose thereof, where practicable, in premises other than the ordinary police court premises or, where this is not practicable, in the private office of the judge, if he have one, or in some other room in the municipal buildings; or if this be not practicable, then in the ordinary police court room, but in any such last mentioned case when an interval of two hours shall have elapsed after the other trials or examinations for the day have been disposed of.

(2) "Where any Children's Aid Society possesses facilities affording the necessary facilities and accommodation, children, apparently under the age of twelve years, may, after apprehension under the provisions of this act, be tem-

porarily taken charge of by such society until their cases are disposed of; and the judge may hold the examination into the case of such children in the premises of the said society."

In compliance with this legislation a court for juvenile offenders was opened in Toronto early in 1894, but entirely under police auspices and with the regular police magistrate in charge. Other cities in Ontario followed the principle laid down, and in many cases the agents of the Children's Aid branch did valuable service as probation officers.

The legislation being provincial, and not reaching cases brought under the Dominion Criminal Code, was but partial in its effect and it was necessary to conduct a long agitation for Dominion-wide powers. In 1906, with the valuable assistance of W. L. Scott, who drafted the bill, and Hon. G. W. Allan, who was its sponsor in the senate, a Dominion law was passed recognising and extending the provincial legislation. It then became necessary to have further Ontario legislation, and in 1910 an act was passed by the legislature declaring all police magistrates to be juvenile court judges, all shelters to be detention homes, and all agents of Children's Aid Societies to be probation officers. This was not effective and to overcome various difficulties a further provincial act was introduced in the legislature of 1916 by the attorney-general, Hon. L. B. Lucas, and in April was proclaimed law. This now brings the movement up to the point where both provincial and Dominion legislatures have unanimously endorsed the principle that all youthful offenders against the law and order should be considered as merely delinquencies and should be dealt with through benevolent and educational agencies instead of by those of officials whose duty it is to administer the criminal law as it affects adults.

One day recently traffic officer Edward Barry of Burlington, Vt., saw three automobiles bearing West Virginia license numbers pass his post in succession.

Daylight Saving In Cleveland

That a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, is being exemplified to the residents of Cleveland, Ohio, this summer, as they read in many forms, accounts of the 'effort' being made by the peoples of European countries to utilize an extra hour of daylight on account of the exigencies of the European war.

Cleveland, "no mean city," as the government census records has been rejoicing in the benefits arising from arbitrarily turning the hands of her clocks one hour ahead since the morning of May 1, 1916, and no one of her three-fourths of a million people would think, for a moment, of turning them back again. This simple device, which Charles Flahugh, Talman designates in the June issue of the Review of Reviews as "bristling with difficulties," was made effective at midnight between two days and no one knew the difference. It was a bright

May morning and everything was apparently going on as usual.

Since the adoption of the eastern time two thousand or more Clevelanders have been daily playing baseball in the parks during the summer season, and one thousand others have been playing tennis for that hour of daylight which they have secured by earlier rising.

It may be said that Cleveland, being in the "central zone" of railway time, of course has its railway trains entering and leaving on their own arbitrarily determined time. The traveler may find some annoyance in adjusting his watch to eastern standard time on his arrival in Cleveland. It is easy to remember the difference, however, and Clevelanders impose no greater inconvenience upon their visitors than they impose upon themselves, for they must also bear the change of time in mind when they make their arrangements to travel. But the new scheme is working out splendidly. The workman goes home to his family by daylight and reads his evening paper by the light of the sun. The economist saving in electric light or gas bills is marked. From "Cleveland Under Eastern Time," by W. S. Lloyd in "Daylight Saving in America," in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1916.

world, exceeded only by the United States and Russia. Financially she has transformed her situation entirely, becoming a creditor instead of a debtor nation and raising a domestic loan for the first time in her history, as an earnest of her wholehearted spirit. Industrially, she has expanded enormously and gained a position not easily described in figures, and she has evolved an entirely new pursuit, that of munition-making, which daily grows in magnitude and importance.

Economically all these factors have contributed to create a flood of prosperity similar to that enjoyed by the United States and the effect of which is to stimulate every class and element throughout the Dominion to ever-increasing efforts in behalf of the cause to which she herself, believing, as she does, that not only victory, but safety rests with big battalions and adequate preparedness. All these developments have been of the greatest benefit to the mother country, but surpassing them even has been the moral advantage accruing to Great Britain in the struggle through the wholehearted support which Canada, Australia, and the other self-governing dominions are according her, and which, there is reason to believe, will result in a rearrangement of the relations of the motherland and the overseas possessions of the British empire after the war is over.

Canada's Immense War Business

The war has compelled Canada to make great manufacturing progress. Granted that for the time being war orders represent a large proportion of the manufacturing increase, it is inevitably followed that permanent manufacturing industries will be the outcome, because the factories now devoted to making munitions will at the close of hostilities be converted into works where various forms of requisites for the pursuit of peaceful avocations will be produced in great quantity. It is estimated by competent authorities that some \$800,000,000 worth of, roundly, about half the production of Canadian factories today, is represented by war orders—not alone for shells and similar materials, but also for the host of other things which the effective conduct of a war entails, and this implies, first, that there has been a substantial transfer of manufacturing enterprises from other forms of work to the satisfying of war orders since these began to be placed in Canada; second, that there has been a great increase in the number of Canadians engaged in manufacturing; and third, that there has been an enormous investment of Canadian capital employed for these purposes.

War orders have embraced many industries, such as leatherware, auto-cars, iron and steel products, lumber, milling and canning industries, and the like, and one writer has said that Canada has been making for war purposes everything from buttons to submarines, from boots to aeroplanes. Not alone has Britain been served in these respects, but her Allies as well and Nova Scotia has been producing box cars for the Siberian railways to be shipped via Vladivostok, while from Alberta have come vast supplies of flour and grain and canary products for the use of the French armies. This will continue, of course, until the war ends, and even for some time afterwards there will be demands for such of Canada's products as will meet the needs of peace times.