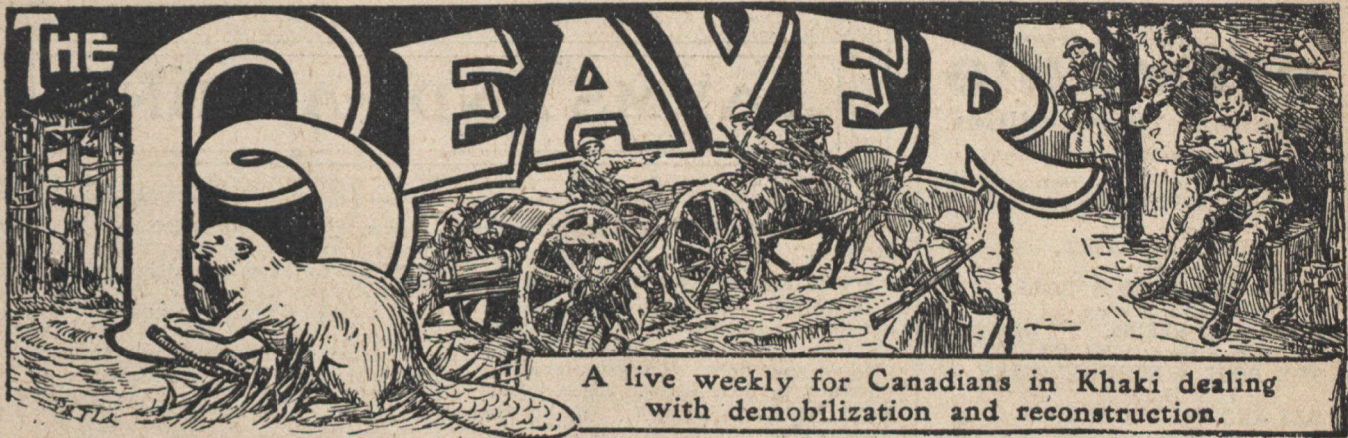


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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THE rise of Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, Quartermaster-General of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, has been phenomenal.

In November, 1914, he was attached to the 27th Battalion Winnipeg as Transport Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant.

In May, 1915, a few hours after leaving the "Peg" to come overseas with his battalion, he received a wire in the train from the A.G., Ottawa, advising his promotion to the rank of Captain and his appointment to the Remount Department.

When the C.A.S.C. took shape he was promoted Major, and in December, 1916, was appointed Director of Supplies and Transport, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The following year, 1917, he was made a full Colonel, and in February, 1918, he succeeded Brig.-General McRae as Q.M.G., and he is one of the youngest Brig.-Generals in the Canadian Forces.

General Hogarth won his cross swords by hard drudgery behind the scenes away from the limelight and excitement and movement connected with service in the field.

"Q" Branch embraces a multitude of services—Army Service Corps, Ordnance, Veterinary, Postal, Ocean and Rail Transport, Printing and Stationery, Barrack Accommodation and quartering for troops. During the war the personnel was about 11,450 officers, other ranks and civilians.

These various services, had each its own director,

THE Q.M.G.



Photo by

[Swaine

Beaver Gallery No. 15: Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O.

operating under the control of the central head, so that the magnitude of Brig.-General Hogarth's task can be seen at a glance.

No better organised "Q" branch supported any of the armies in the field. Without making invidious comparisons the Canadians right up the line were fed like fighting cocks. Dietic experts issued instructions to unit cooks regarding the preparation of meals, the quantities to be issued and all that sort of thing. And in this way the men were better fed and at less cost, for the average cost of feeding each Canadian soldier per day worked out to a fraction over 29 cents.

For those who lived outside barracks, issues or payment were made to dependents of Canadian soldiers in England, the sales averaging \$24,000 monthly, and this big business was conducted without any cost to the Canadian public, operating expenses being covered by sales.

Through "Q" hospitals were supplied with perishable commodities. Transport was provided for everything movable under the sun. Twenty-seven thousand horses were at one time on charge in the various units in France, representing a total value of about \$7,000,000.

"Q" moved troops to and fro, provided arms and equipment, and took a grand motherly and affectionate interest in the internal economy of every man, beast and motor car on the establishment.