

# A MONTH'S UNIVERSITY WORK.

Instructive and Striking Report of Progress by the  
Director, COL. H. M. TORY.

The following striking report of the work already accomplished by the Khaki University of Canada, for the month ending January 25th, will be of special interest to readers of the BEAVER:—

It will for instance be news to many who have no idea of the ramifications of the University that work has been carried on at the following places in Great Britain: Basingstoke, Bearwood Park, Bordon, Bramshott, Buxton, Cooden, Epsom, Seaford, Shorncliffe, Witley, London, and also through the Correspondence Department.

The large number of individual students registered in classes and through the Correspondence Department for the month gives food for thought, for the total was no less than 10,176.

The number of students registering is constantly increasing. There were 2,499 new registrations during the month, and 1,766 withdrawals, leaving a class registration at the end of the month of 8,420. This is considerably the largest total yet shown in connection with the work in England.

Some idea of the nature of the studies carried on may be gathered from the fact that the registrations were divided as follows: Agriculture, 2,296; Commerce, 1,820; Engineering and Practical Science, 3,365; Matriculation, 1,239; University Courses, 271; Elementary Courses, 2,566; Miscellaneous, 198. (The difference between this total and the total of individual students registered above indicates the number of students registered in more than one subject).

The following will give our readers some idea of the interest taken in class work. The total attendances at class lectures during the month were, 53,694; the number of teachers giving instruction during the month was 284; the number of civilian employees was 55.

The Extension Department gave lectures as follows: 91 lectures, voluntary audience with a total attendance of 30,375; 26 parade lectures, i.e., lectures given to soldiers paraded for the purpose on Canadian problems, with a total attendance of 18,950; 8 lectures given on behalf of the Invalid Soldiers' Commission with a total attendance of 3,600; making a total of 125 lectures with a total attendance of 52,925.

Nor is it in England alone that the work is being carried on. Col. Tory points out that while the report from France for the month of January has not come to hand, for the month of December, 1918, the following figures are given in addition to the statement made last month—

SECOND DIVISION.—Agriculture, 309; Commercial Subjects, 437; Elementary Practical Science, 571; Trades, 85; Elementary Instruction, 616;

THIRD DIVISION.—Agriculture, 285; Commercial Subjects, 965; Elementary Practical Science, 115; Trades, 124; Elementary Instruction, 708.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Agriculture, 576; Commercial Subjects, 824; Elementary Practical Science, —; Trades, 78; Elementary Instruction, 659.

The work is not confined to camp areas. Effective organisations have been put in in the following hospitals and casualty

Clearing Stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7, Canadian General Hospitals; Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9, Canadian Stationary Hospitals; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Canadian Casualty Clearing Stations.

In the C.C.R.C. and area the work has been going on steadily with a weekly attendance varying from one to three thousand in the early part of the month, but falling away to about four hundred for the last week in December. This work will, without doubt, show a steady development once the men in these areas have settled down to the regular routine associated with demobilisation.

Further, in the Forestry areas it has been difficult to carry on work excepting through correspondence and general lectures, due to the fact that there has been rapid demobilisation going on. Over 800 men have enrolled in the Correspondence Department and almost an equal number registered in regular classes.

Of the distribution, like the making, of books there seems no end. Here for instance is a statement which shows that books have been distributed as follows: Agriculture, 2,487 (and over 500,000 pamphlets); Commercial Subjects, 982; Elementary Practical Science, 1,254; Trades, 400; History and Geography, 2,726; Literature, 6,922; Languages, 2,630; Engineering, 3,673; Miscellaneous, 13,313.

Col. Tory emphasises that the two outstanding features of the month which demand special mention are as follows:—

It is also of interest to know that instructions have been given to establish at the new Concentration Camp at Ripon, to which men are now being brought from all the centres in England and France, those who desire to take Matriculation and 1st and 2nd years' university work.

A feature of special interest is that permission has been given to place 200 men—100 from France and 100 from England—in the British Universities for men who have passed at least two years in a University before enlisting.

As this permission allows the completion of the general plan which was originally laid down for demobilisation, the following outline will explain the whole scheme:—

In each battalion an effort has been made to organise battalion schools for men seeking elementary education. In these schools subjects that would ordinarily be below the High School grade are taught, and also elementary agriculture, commercial arithmetic, etc.

An area college in each area for men who stand a grade higher in education than the men found in the battalion schools of that area, and especially for those who are seeking education in agriculture, commerce, elementary practical science, languages, and, up to the end of this month, University Matriculation and certain university subjects. These area colleges have been worked out in detail in England, but only in certain places in France where men are congregated in numbers. Into them are brought all the men in the area who are capable of work above the grade of battalion schools.

The Concentration Camp to which reference has been made will have brought to it the men from England and France who are one stage farther advanced in education. Here

will be given Matriculation, 1st and 2nd year arts, Applied Science, Agriculture, a year of pre-medical studies, and Law.

Lastly, there are the British Universities to which we are now sending men of the grade above that in the Concentration Camp, namely, men who are capable of 3rd and 4th year work of graduate studies.

Under these four organisations a place is found for every man in the army who is anxious to improve his education.

The report is a most comprehensive one and we hope to be able to make further reference to it in a later issue.

In the meantime we congratulate all concerned upon the magnificent first result of the Khaki University.

## TRANSPORTING THE CANADIANS.

In order to secure the utmost despatch in entraining the troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for their dispersal centres on their arrival in Canada, it has been decided that the "Monster" ships will no longer be used.

This, while it facilitates the handling of troops on their arrival in Canada, and prevents delay and consequent disappointment there, greatly increases the difficulties of finding the necessary transports and the embarkation work in England.

It requires an almost ceaseless vigil to secure vessels, and when they have been secured, the ship owners, having many difficulties of their own at the moment, are frequently unable to despatch the vessels on the date arranged. This, plus labor troubles, results in postponements which mean both delay and disappointment.

The reasons for delays are not always appreciated by the men themselves, who, thanks to the precision of Canadian staff arrangements, are so accustomed to being moved into new billets without any hitch, that they do not quite understand that what is possible on land, even at the front, is often impracticable in the case of ocean traffic, especially in present conditions.

## CONSERVATION.

After coming in from a 20-mile hike, the O.C. of a negro company, before dismissing them, said, "All those men who are too tired to take another short hike this afternoon take two paces forward."

All but one dusky six-footer stepped forward. On noticing him the officer said, "Well, Johnson, ready for twenty miles more?"

"No, sah," replied Johnson. "Ah is too tired to take even dem two li'l steps forward."

## THE COLORED GENTLEMAN.

One of "B" Company's colored gentlemen disguised as a carpenter, was recently working on the roof of a warehouse, sawing off the end of a board which protruded from the roof. He sat on the edge of the board and was working the saw between himself and the roof. One of his comrades on the ground, seeing him at work, asked, "Sam, has you all any insurance?"

"Most suttinly," says Sam, "ten thousand dollahs."

"Well," said the other, "you all's gwine to need ut in just a minute!"

"Our victory does not spell revenge. Our victory and the victory of our Allies means the liberation of civilisation and the liberty of human conscience."—CLEMENCEAU Premier of France.