

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

By A. R. Doble, President of The Khaki League, Montreal.

The Military Hospitals Commission and many official and private organizations are spending much time and energy in behalf of the returned soldiers, but every Canadian citizen should and can take an interest in the national heroes.

Many have neither time nor opportunity to join an organization for that purpose, but much is to be done by individual and independent effort, intelligently directed. Here are a few suggestions which may help you to do your part:

When you see in the papers that any of the boys are returning to your neighborhood, get together with a few of your neighbors and give them a hearty reception.

Don't treat them to alcoholic refreshments. Many of the men are not in normal state, owing to what they have been through. While, under ordinary circumstances, a drink might do them no harm, under present conditions it might be a very bad thing for them. You will not wish to do an injury to those who have endured so much for you.

Find out what jobs are vacant in your community. Make it a matter of pride for employers to give the first chance to a returned soldier.

Encourage the men to get back to work. Loafing is bad for them, as it is for any of us.

If you are an employer, give the returned soldiers a fair show. It may take a little time for them to get their bearings. Have patience with them, and encourage them,—they have suffered so much for you.

Be in a position to advise the returned soldier where to go in case of need. If you see one in any difficulty, try to help him out, or go with him where he can get proper attention. Help the men who have helped you.

Some of the places where information and assistance can be obtained follow:

The Military Hospitals Commission of the Dominion Government has its chief office at 22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa. Branch Offices,—Room 301 Drummond Building, 511 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Que.; and 1 Queen's Park, College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Here is a list of the Provincial organizations: Nova Scotia — Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee, Metropole Building, Halifax. New Brunswick—Returned Soldiers' Aid Committee, 49 Canterbury Street, St. John. Prince Edward Island—Returned Soldiers' Commission, Box 306, Charlottetown. Ontario—Soldiers' Aid Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Quebec—Soldiers' Employment Bureau, 64-65 Dandurand Building, 294 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal. Manitoba—Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, 185 Lombard Street, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—Saskatchewan Division of the Military Hospitals' Commission, Leader Building Regina. Alberta—Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals' Commission, Government Buildings, Edmonton. British Columbia—Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Some of the Provincial organizations have local committees in many towns, and more of these local committees are being formed.

Then there is the Khaki League, which maintains at its Khaki Club, 660 Dorchester Street West, a Soldiers' Employment and Information Department in charge

of a returned soldier, in addition to which it operates another Club at 184 Peel Street, as well as the Khaki Convalescent Homes at 46 Belmont Park and 128 McTavish Street.

Khaki Clubs are also established in the cities of Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

In conclusion, take a personal interest in the returned soldiers. They don't need treating, nor coddling, nor charity, but they need human sympathy and kindness, as well as justice.

Canada owes her soldiers a debt which money can never pay. Will you do your bit towards paying it as above suggested?

HANDLING ORE AT HOLLINGER MINE.

When Hollinger's central shaft is placed in operation early next March a flow sheet unique in one respect in Porcupine will be introduced. The underground bin idea, something similar to that in use on the Gattineau-Alaska, is the main change.

The ore will be carried in trams run by electric locomotives along the haulage level to the main shaft, and there tipped into 750-ton loading pockets. From there it will be drawn off, the big lumps sledged or crushed, and will be drawn up in five-ton skips. At the shaft top the ore will be tipped into three No. 7 gyratory crushers and pass through trommels. The oversize will be recrushed in four No. 5 gyratory crushers.

When crushed the ore will drop directly into 500-ton storage bins, cut out in the side of the hill adjacent to the central shaft.

The tunnel cuts through the side of the hill to the bottom of the bins and from storage the ore is drawn up an incline plane to the top of the mill, from where it will be distributed to the stamp feeds.

The advantage of this flow system lies in the fact that haulage expense is reduced to the minimum through the employment of gravity to the greatest possible extent, and again in the fact that the building of storage sheds outside and heating of them is obviated.—Cobalt Nugget.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

Boston—The roving eye of the stock market has searched out about every American steel company of merit, but so far little attention has been paid to the Nova Scotia Steel Co., Ltd., listed on the Boston Exchange. Nevertheless, Nova Scotia has assets and current earnings which are matched by few of the domestic companies whose shares have been making new records for altitude.

Nova Scotia Steel owns in fee simple or by crown lease over 80 square miles of land and submarine iron ore areas situated at Wabana, Belle Isle, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, near which are located ore shipping docks with ample storage capacity. This iron area is estimated to contain upwards of 2,000,000 tons of ore, and is recognized as the largest single deposit known. The company also holds leases on over 90 square miles of coal areas, limestone and dolomite properties, located in Cape Breton, N.S., estimated to contain 2,500,000 tons of coal. Furthermore, timber lands owned in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland exceed 65,000 acres, and freehold lands 8,000 acres additional. This takes no account of the coke ovens, blast furnaces, mills, etc., having a capacity of 120,000 tons of finished steel products per annum.