

citizens, with a strong desire to make the most of themselves as such, recognizing the years of their young manhood as the psychological years for advancement, and regretting the day when a possible chance for self-improvement slipped by them. Such young men, and there are thousands of them in the Canadian army, expressed keen interest in the scheme in question. Dr. Tory found them in every camp in England, and at all the divisional centres in France, he found them serving the Empire as officers in command, and as privates. And it was after two months spent in investigation that Dr. Tory made his recommendation concerning the character of the work which he thought might be undertaken.

It was on the strength of this recommendation that Canada's Khaki University was organized.

In considering a definite programme, Dr. Tory kept ever in mind the fact that the present needs of the men ought to be met in such a way as to lay the best possible foundation for a more intensive educational scheme to be carried out during the period of demobilization.

The scheme for meeting present needs it was decided could best be met by organizing a course of popular lectures of an educational character, by the promotion of small study groups, the promotion of study groups in billets and tents, and the formation of an adequate library system.

The proposed course for studies covered a wide range of historical and scientific subjects, and problems connected with the British Empire in general, and Canada in particular, were given due attention. A considerable amount of splendid material had already been produced relating to social science, and to the problems which will face Canadian citizens during the period of reconstruction, and this material was incorporated in the reading courses. In this way it was hoped to foster an interest in educational and intellectual efforts, thus laying a broad and stable foundation for the more constructive work in this line to be undertaken during the period of demobilization.

The lecture course suggested by Dr. Tory covered studies in the following subjects:

- (1) Historical sketches of the nations at war.
- (2) The campaigns of the war.
- (3) A Trip around the British Empire.
- (4) Canada, its present-day problems and activities.
- (5) A fairly wide range of scientific subjects.

The aim of these lectures being to combine entertainment with general improvement, the lectures are illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures.

The proposed library scheme has provided for a reading library, covering definite courses, to be kept in the study rooms provided in the huts, each library to comprise the following:

- (1) A set of books covering the topics prescribed for lectures.
- (2) Additional works on current history.
- (3) Books dealing with the political problems which have grown out of the war.
- (4) A good encyclopaedia.
- (5) The Home University Library.
- (6) Such additional books as may be in demand.

It was also proposed to keep on hand in the reading rooms a number of the best magazines, in order that the men might keep in touch with world events.

Officers were appointed to each division in France, and to each army area in England to organize classes, and to secure from the army the chaplain's service and the Y.M.C.A. secretaries the necessary teaching force.

Almost immediately educational work was organized at London, Witley, Shorncliffe, Seaford, Bramshott, Basingstoke and Bexhill. In each of these areas the college has been known by the name of its particular camp. Representatives from each of these colleges, together with officers from the London headquarters of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., Canadian Chaplains' Service, and the Military Force of Canada, constitute the senate of the University and the governing body of all the colleges. The senate plans the

A
Diagram
Picture



Note the
Pointed
Corn

Why Corns Hurt

Note this diagram picture of a corn. Note its conical shape. The cause of the corn is pressure. And pressure makes it hurt. The point of the corn is pushed into the nerves.

Applying a Blue-jay plaster instantly removes the pressure. Note the felt pad (A) in the picture below. We apply no anesthetic. The pad gives bare-foot comfort in the tightest shoe.

But that is temporary. One should not continue a pad. The corn should be quickly ended.

The bit of B&B wax in the center of the pad does that (as noted in illustration below). In two days, usually, the whole corn disappears. Only rare corns need a second application.

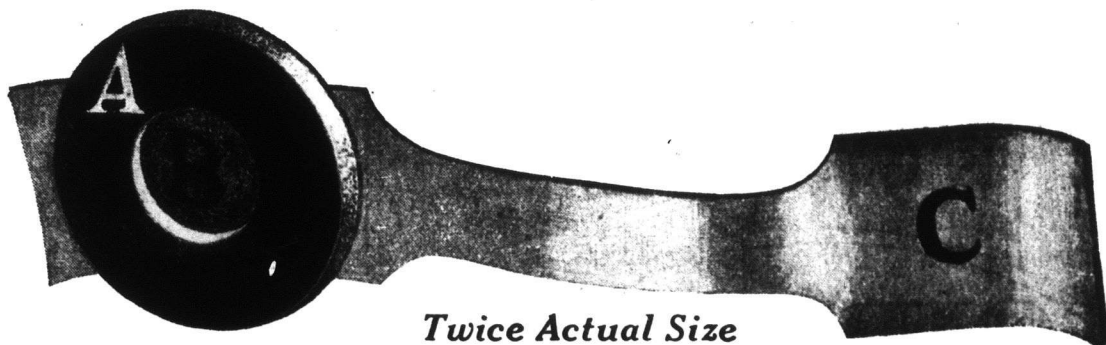
That's the great reason for Blue-jay. It stops the pain, then ends the corn. And it wraps the corn so the action is undisturbed.

Then the action of the B&B wax is centered on the corn. Held there by the rubber coated adhesive tape which wraps comfortably around the toe. Healthy tissue is not affected.

These facts cannot be true of liquid applications.

Those are the reasons why millions of people have adopted the Blue-jay method. It is scientific, quick, comfortable and certain. Keeping corns is folly, when this easy way can end them. Treating them in cruder ways is inexcusable.

For your own sake convince yourself by applying Blue-jay to one corn.



B&B Blue-jay Stops Pain Instantly
Ends Corns Completely
The Scientific Corn Ender. 25c—At Druggists

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Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products