

causing intense suffering throughout Belgium—food conditions daily growing worse. Notwithstanding notices to Dutch Press requesting Belgian delegations representing Communes and Provinces they must apply to head of Committee in their provinces or to American Minister, Brussels, they continue coming here with terrible stories of suffering and needs of people. It is impossible to convince these people that now Americans have taken over the feeding of the entire country, food is not forthcoming in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements. Our entire force putting forth every energy and device known to us to distribute supplies already forwarded, but the amount received to date, while seemingly very large, is totally insufficient to even partially supply the necessities of Belgium. Total deliveries to date approximately 20,000 tons; only one week's supply, based on lowest possible allowances on which people can exist. Am making last appeal to you before your departure from London, and would urge and request upon behalf of Belgium civil population, that if the American and other nations are going to even partially relieve suffering and distress of a nation, they must redouble their efforts. We must have a steamship arriving at least every day."

Until November 30th the Distribution Committee had received in Rotterdam 28,052 tons of goods. These include the cargo of the Tremorvah, which sailed from Halifax, and have all been dispatched to Belgium. The cargo for the Tremorvah has been distributed mainly in Brussels and Liege.

The situation in Belgium is extremely serious. The difficulty of the distribution is enormous, since practically all means of transportation are lacking, and all transportation must be done on small lighters. However, the Committee has been able to reach a great number of centres, but it is easy to understand that often the smallest and the most distant places who have suffered most from the German invasion are the most difficult to reach.

An enormous difficulty presently is the question of heating. Although Belgium

possesses numerous and very important coal mines, capable to suffice to all the needs of the population, the disturbance of practically all transportation means, which are used exclusively by the Germans for their troops, has almost stopped the shipping of coal, so that in many towns the provision of coal is absolutely exhausted. The population, therefore, uses kerosene, but the stock will soon be exhausted. There is an agreement between the Allies for the prohibition of the importation of burning oils in Holland.

### BRAVO! NOVA SCOTIA!

Gen. Hughes sends word from Ottawa that 85 per cent. of the Nova Scotia Regiment, the 25th, recruited for the front, were born in the province.



### The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of nine and a half months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.