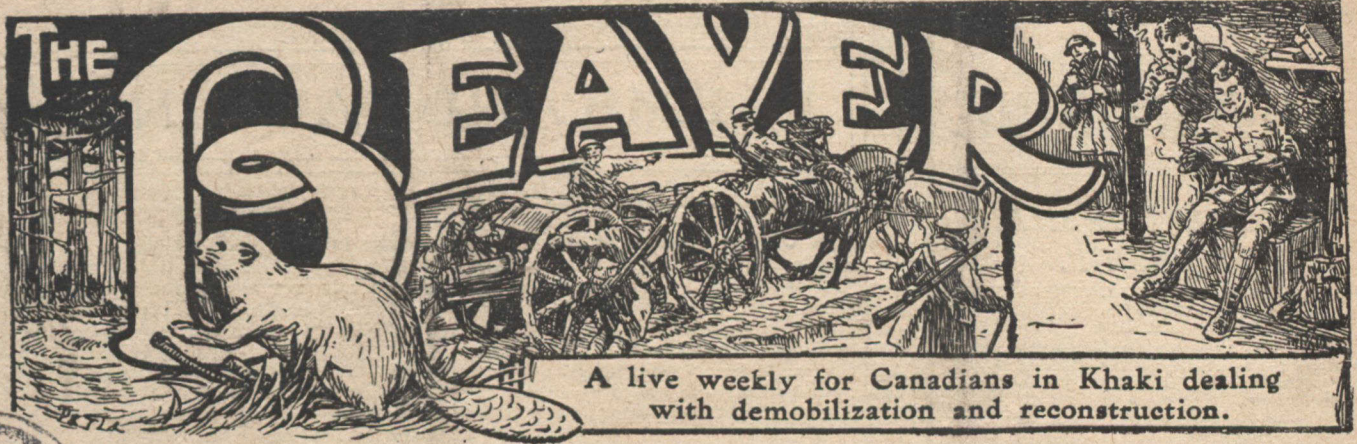


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



A live weekly for Canadians in Khaki dealing with demobilization and reconstruction.

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 24.

LONDON, MAY 24TH, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

A CAPTAIN COURAGEOUS.

CAPT. C. P. J. O'KELLY, of the 52nd Batt., is another conspicuous example of the courageous Canadian. Capt. O'Kelly was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery in an action in which he led his company with extraordinary skill and determination.

After the original attack had failed and two companies of his unit had launched a new attack, Capt. O'Kelly advanced his command over 1,000 yards under heavy fire, without any artillery barrage, took the enemy's positions on the crest of the hill by storm, and then personally organised and led a series of attacks against "pill-boxes," his company alone capturing six of them, with 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

Later on in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter-attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently, during the night, captured a hostile raiding party consisting of one officer, ten men, and a machine gun.

The whole of these achievements were chiefly due to the magnificent courage, daring, and ability of Capt. O'Kelly.

Capt. O'Kelly, who comes from Winnipeg, is naturally attached to a Manitoba Batt., recruited largely at Port Arthur. He is also a holder of the M.C.



Beaver Gallery : No. 20.—Capt. C. P. J. O'KELLY, V.C., M.C.

Canadian Official.

Two Books on ADVERTISING

THE CRAFT OF SILENT SALESMANSHIP.

By C. MAXWELL TREGURTHA
and J. W. FRINGS.

A Guide to Advertisement Construction, which gives the essence of the experience of recognised authorities on the subject in simple form. **3/6** NET

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ADVERTISING.

By W. DILL SCOTT, Ph.D.,
Director of the Psychological Laboratory of North Western University.

A simple exposition of the principles of Psychology in their relation to successful advertising. With 67 illustrations. **6/-** NET

Write for complete list of Business Handbooks.

Pitman's 1 Amen Corner
London, E.C.4.

RECORD MAPLE SUGAR CROP.

Reports from various maple sugar districts in Eastern Canada state that the maple products this year will beat all records for the last ten years.

PEACE RIVER PETROLEUM.

Application has been made to the British Columbia Provincial Government by the D'Arcy Exploration Company for an exclusive right to explore a petroleum area 60 miles square in the Peace River district. The Company offers a royalty of 12½ per cent. on the product of any wells developed, and the Government has taken the proposal under consideration.

THE INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

A land of prairie and forests before the war, she became an industrial country ere it was finished. The transformation not only enabled her to pour munitions into the conflict but it showed her the way by which, when the sword was beaten into the ploughshare, she could turn her war activities into peaceful channels of industry and open up for herself the prospect of becoming a greater force in the world's commerce. Canada is now grasping with both hands the opportunity thus offered. Her soldiers have discarded the rifle and are enlisting in the army of commerce whose advance into the unconquered markets of the world is making ever more rapid progress. The Canadian Government is urging the advance onwards and it is showing the way and the methods. Its Trade Mission in London is its General in Command of its expeditionary force of industrial development. All this progress has been Stimulated by the war effort of the Dominion. some 65,000,000 shells of all sizes were produced in Canada and enormous quantities of explosives were manufactured.

FARMS AND FARMING

The First Ontario Potato Institute.

One more institute to add to the collection, but be it noted that this one is of a specialized form. According to the Farmers' Advocate this birth took place in Carleton County under the guidance of W. D. Jackson, Agricultural Representative for that county. Other potato institutes are to be held in the counties where potato growing is carried on extensively, and it is hoped that in time these individual societies will be linked together to form a provincial potato association. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the medium of the Potato Specialist and Advisory Potato Council, is offering every encouragement and full co-operation for this organization of the potato industry.

The object of the potato institute is three-fold, namely: first, to provide an occasion for the gathering of potato growers and the exchange of ideas; secondly, to afford opportunities for competitions in exhibits; thirdly, the dissemination of the latest information from well-known potato experts.

Here are some of the points brought out in the Carleton County meeting by the various speakers:—

T. G. RAYNOR, Department of Agriculture: There must be a standardization of the Ontario Varieties as the Ontario crop, being variable in size, shape and maturity, and hence will not cook or keep evenly, cannot command the highest market price. Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler are the varieties recommended for Ontario. In selecting varieties consider the three R's—Reproductiveness or yield, Relish or cooking quality and Robustness or resistance to disease. Sandy loam is the best soil. Use only large sized tubers for seed rather than small ones; this applies also to the size of the sets which should weigh from one to 2½ ounces. Incessant scuffling is necessary throughout the summer, becoming shallower as the season advances.

H. G. BELL: The potato roots grow quickly, and in 30 days may cross the space between the rows. Lime is necessary to sweeten the soil; nitrogen produces stalk and leafage; phosphoric acid is essential for seed production, quality and maturity; while potash gives strength to the plant.

A. H. MACLENNAN, Ontario Department of Agriculture: It pays to cut potatoes by hand. Two-horse diggers are recommended, but larger ones are needlessly cumbersome.

JUSTUS MILLER, Ontario Department of Agriculture: The three necessary factors to a progressive potato growing industry are the production of the crop, its preparation for market and its sale. Because Ontario potatoes are not graded, the uniform Brunswick crop sells for over a dollar a bag more than Ontario potatoes. The Maritime potatoes have the preference even on the Ontario market, due to the lack of a proper organization among the Ontario growers. C.A.G.

There is a place on every farm for at least one sow and her pigs because there is waste feed that they will consume. Preventing waste and producing pork is doing double service, and making money two ways at once.—"The Maritime Farmer."

Advance in Live Stock Values.

The following table shows the increase in the average value per head of the various kinds of live stock in the United States on farms as on January 1st, for the years named:—

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1914.
Horses ...	\$98.48	\$104.24	\$102.89	\$109.32
Milch Cows	78.28	70.54	59.63	53.94
Other Cattle	44.16	40.88	35.92	31.13
Sheep	11.61	11.82	7.13	4.02
Swine	22.04	19.54	11.75	10.40

"The Canadian Farm."

Increased Expenditures for Agriculture.

In the estimates brought down in the House of Commons, increased expenditures are announced in several branches of the Department of Agriculture for the coming fiscal year as follows:—

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Central & Branch Farms	1,200,000	1,012,037
Insect Pest Act.....	149,200	134,400
Health of Animals		
Branch	465,000	415,000
Meat and Corned Goods		
Branch	442,000	379,000
Live Stock Branch	800,000	600,000
Seed Control Act	200,000	165,000

The estimates for the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch are \$180.00 or the same as last year.—"Canadian Farm."

Losses of Manure in the Barnyard.

In three months untreated manure exposed in the open farmyard suffered the following losses:—

Total Organic matter	38%
Total Ash	17%
Total Phosphorous	23%
Total Water soluble phosphorous	29%
Total Potassium	57%
Total Water soluble potassium	59%
Total Nitrogen	27%
Total Water soluble nitrogen ...	67%

Field experiments continued for 14 years show that such exposure has caused a loss of at least 30% in the crop-producing value of the manure.—Ohio Experimental Station.

Live Stock Shortage in Europe.

The following table shows decreases in European live stock since the war, not counting Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, as compared with the total live stock in Canada as at the last census.

	Decrease in Live Stock Europe.	in Canada.
Cattle	28,080,000	6,526,113
Sheep	54,500,000	2,174,300
Hogs	32,425,000	3,634,778
Totals	115,005,000	12,335,191

The decrease in live stock in Europe, counting only the leading countries from which figures are available, is nearly ten times the total live stock population of Canada. —"Canadian Farm."

Charcoal should be kept in reach of the hogs at all times. Free use of it is probably one of the best ways to rid hogs of worms, and inasmuch as it has no medicinal properties the effect must be purely mechanical. —"The Maritime Farmer."

Successful Calf Raising.

ALBERT A. COLLEY, in "Hoard's Dairyman."

Believing that the raising of young stock is the fundamental principle of successful dairying, and the only means by which we can ever hope to increase the dairy industry, the writer has devoted a great deal of time to this particular subject with the result that during eight years in the active management of Guernsey and Jersey herds only one calf has been lost, and none during the last five years. I am very free to admit that my efforts in decreasing calf mortality have been most ably assisted by good herdsmen.

From experience I am convinced that the best time to make preparation for the new calf is very soon after the dam is found to be safely in calf. Special attention should be given her care and feed with the idea of keeping her in good physical condition and providing sufficient nourishment to assure a strong, well developed offspring. The idea maintained by some breeders that a cow during the dry or rest period does not require any grain is, I believe, absolutely wrong, and the ultimate result will be a weakened constitution on the part of the dam, or a frail, poorly developed calf. Our best results are obtained by feeding a well balanced grain ration in the proportion of one pound grain to three pounds of milk, until the cow is ready to dry off which is usually about five or six weeks prior to freshening. She is then fed a ration consisting of ground oats, bran, and oil meal, the amount varying according to her state of flesh. The last week of the rest period her grain diet consists entirely of dry bran, usually about six pounds per day, together with one and one-half pints linseed oil and one-half pint lime water, mixed, a day or two before freshening. This is a valuable aid in keeping the bowels in good condition, thus eliminating one possibility of difficult labor. The cow is given the freedom of a box stall or pen for a few days and we never intend to allow her to freshen without some one being in attendance. The calf's birthplace should be clean, dry, and well lighted and ventilated.

The Calf.

As soon as the calf is born, the dam, prompted by that instinct with which nature has endowed her, immediately begins to lick the new member of the herd, not only to show her affection, but to stimulate the circulation of the blood and dry the skin. The careful observer will notice that the dam is particularly careful, so far as her ability will permit, to thoroughly clean the navel and a portion of the umbilical cord which remains attached to the body. This indicates that, for the present at least, this is the weakest part of the calf's anatomy. By tying the umbilical cord close to the body with a piece of silk, and bathing the parts with a bit of absorbent cotton, saturated with a non-irritating antiseptic, such as lugol, B. K., or creolin solution, we eliminate all probable infection from this source.

At birth the bowels of the calf are packed with a heavy, tenacious substance, for the discharge of which nature has produced a laxative in the colostrum, or first milk of the dam. The calf should be allowed to remain with the cow and nurse at will for two or three days, thus allowing the bowels to be thoroughly cleared out, and in condition to

perform their natural functions. If this were not essential, nature would never have provided the dam with colostrum. It is often possible and advisable to assist nature, but when man attempts to improve on her laws he is attempting something which he can never accomplish. By allowing twenty-four hours to elapse after taking the calf from its dam, very little trouble is experienced in teaching it to drink. A small amount of milk given three times a day is preferable to the same amount given at two feedings, until the calf is a month old. Our regular feeding schedule is one and one-half quarts new milk, morning, noon, and night for the first few days, gradually increasing the amount as the calf develops and the bowels indicate that the food is being properly assimilated. When skimmed milk is fed, the amount of new milk is gradually reduced, and a small amount of calf meal added until at the end of three weeks the new milk is entirely dropped.

Two of the most essential things in feeding are regular feeding hours and a uniform temperature of the milk. Neglect of either of these will surely lead to trouble. Very often when milk is taken direct from the separator and fed to a number of calves the first few may receive it at very nearly normal temperature, but a considerable cooling will occur before the last ones are fed, especially if the weather is cold. This trouble can be easily overcome by the addition of a small amount of hot water. It is not necessary to try the milk with a thermometer each time, since a skilful feeder can tell very accurately by inserting his fingers in the milk. It was my pleasure to have a few years ago the management of a well known Jersey herd in the state of Vermont. The owner requested me to pay particular attention to the calf department, stating that he had always lost a great many calves from scours. I immediately had all pens thoroughly cleaned out and disinfected and a small boiler installed to assure an adequate supply of hot water with which to regulate the temperature of the milk. We began feeding at regular hours from clean pails with the result that at the time I left the plant seventy-two calves had been born, and, with the exception of two which were born deformed and intentionally killed at once, every calf was raised without a sign of scours. During the first three months after I severed my connection with the herd, seventeen calves died from scours and, as near as I have been able to learn, the only difference between the system employed by the new management and myself was his neglect of the two points which I am emphasizing.

If possible each calf should be provided with a separate drinking bucket, kept absolutely clean, sterilized, and hung on a rack out of doors when not in use. To facilitate cleanliness, seamless metal buckets are preferable. As soon as the calf finishes drinking, a handful of grain, consisting of bran, ground oats, and oil meal, is put in a small box and placed in the pen. This attracts his attention for a few moments and has a tendency to eliminate the habit of sucking the pen or the ears and rudiments of other calves, when two or more are confined in the same pen. I believe that the sucking habit

is the direct cause of a great many poorly shaped udders when the animals reach maturity. For this reason we never allow two calves in the same pen, if possible to prevent it, until they are past the sucking stage, usually about two months. I recognize the fact that large pens with several calves in each provide greater freedom and more opportunity for exercise, but in consideration of the value of nicely shaped udders and teats at the time of freshening the individual pen is much to be preferred.

Our calves are turned out of doors in pleasant weather for two or three hours, thus acquiring all the exercise necessary. They are encouraged to eat hay as early as possible by keeping a small amount constantly before them. Provision is made for holding the hay to the side of the pen, since it soon becomes unpalatable if kept on the floor. This is not only a preventive of scours, but it is conducive to the development of well rounded barrels and good depth of body so essential to high production in the matured animal. This conformation can be started and developed with very little difficulty before the animal is one year of age, but it is practically impossible to change the animal's shape if she has been neglected before reaching this age.

Calf Scours.

No trouble from calf scours has ever been experienced. This is due, I believe, to regular feeding hours, clean buckets, and uniform temperature of milk, as outlined, and the fact that the droppings from each calf is watched closely from day to day. If a looseness of the bowels appears the calf is given immediately one and one-half ounces of olive oil to remove the disturbing element from the bowels and heal any irritation that may have been caused. The milk is cut to one-half for a day or two. With very few exceptions this has been the only treatment necessary. If the trouble is not eliminated or an improvement noted in twenty-four hours, the calf is given one teaspoonful of blood meal with one pint flour gruel in the milk. The gruel is prepared by scorching a quantity of white flour and adding hot water, allowing the mixture to boil for a moment. This treatment has never failed to give the desired results in twenty-four hours. It is worth more than all the patent concoctions ever formulated. The point in this connection to be specially emphasized is not to administer anything to check looseness until the bowels are in condition to receive it or until they are cleared of any irritating element. Generally speaking, the best and most effective treatment for any animal is preventive treatment. It is quite possible that my success in raising calves is simply due to good luck to a certain extent, but I am very confident that if the method which I have outlined is followed very closely by breeders who may be suffering heavy animal losses of calves, they will find a decided drop in the death rate.

Civilian: "Well, Tommy, you'll soon be back at the old job again."

Soldier: "I don't think. Why, it'll take a deuce of a time to demoralize the army!"

MAJOR W. H. KIPPEN, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his Office, 6 Hanover Square, London, W.1.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS

When you are asked at BUXTON
CANADIAN DISCHARGE DEPOT—

**"BY WHAT RAILWAY DO YOU
WISH TO TRAVEL WITH YOUR
DEPENDENTS FROM ST. JOHN,**

HALIFAX, QUEBEC,

OR MONTREAL," why not say—

— BY —

**Canadian Government,
Grand Trunk, and
Grand Trunk Pacific
COMPANIES.**

Patronise YOUR OWN LINE.

Address Dept. "B"

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

London, S.W. 1 17/19, Cockspur Street
(Trafalgar Square.)
London, E.C. 3 44/46, Leadenhall Street,
Liverpool - 20, Water Street,
Glasgow - 75, Union Street.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Wives and Families of
Canadian Officers and Men
can obtain the latest
information as to the Best
and Quickest Routes to
all parts of Canada from—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1 ; 67-68, King
William Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.

6, Water Street, LIVERPOOL ; 1, Mount Street,
MANCHESTER ; 4, Victoria Square, BIRM-
INGHAM ; 18, St. Augustine's Parade, BRIS-
TOL ; 120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW ;
41, Victoria Street, BELFAST ; or Local Agents
everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
TUNISIAN..... Fri., May 30
MELITA..... Tues., June 3
SCOTIAN..... Fri., June 6
MINNEDOSA..... Wed., June 11

Vancouver to Japan and China.
MONTEAGLE..... Fri., June 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA..... Thu., July 10

All sailings subject to change.

For Freights or Passage apply:

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,

14 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, and 103 Leadenhall
Street, E.C. 3, LONDON; Royal Liver Build-
ing, LIVERPOOL, etc.; or Local Agents,
everywhere.

The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MAY 24th, 1919.

Editorial Offices: 49 Bedford Square, W.C.

PIONEERING!

But for the pioneer there would to-day be no Canada. Had those intrepid voyageurs who explored rivers and lakes, roamed over the virgin plains, and blazed a trail through mighty forests, hesitated in their quest, the great Dominions would still be the home of the redskin and the haunt of the beaver and bear. It is only yesterday—in the life-time of a nation—since the pioneer, armed with axe and saw and gun, tramped into the heart of the bush, felled the magnificent timber which abounded, made his clearing, and built his log house before ploughing between the stumps to raise his first crop. Difficulties are inseparable from Pioneering. Omelettes cannot be made without breaking some eggs. The price of progress is sacrifice and unremitting toil. In his home-spun black-and-white check woollen jeans, the pioneer made history. He built churches, schools and mills, created villages and towns, and conquered the forest to his own enrichment and that of his children and his children's children. The life of the prairie pioneer is often child's play to that of the Eastern "hayseed." He puts in his plough, he scatters his seed, and there you are—wind and weather permitting. That life on the prairie is often a lonely life goes without saying. That it is a hard life in certain respects must also be granted. But it has its compensations. It is healthy, and in the majority of cases it leads to independence. Why whine because it's not all honey, or seek to go a-pioneering packed in cotton-wool? Heroes, even in civil life, are not made by softness. The after boast of the man who gets there is that he made good by his own exertions. Canada's pioneers made themselves because they scorned to be made by or at the expense of others. Sturdy independence, rigid economy, strict honesty, a certain devoutness, and, above all, a courageous optimism sustained them and made life endurable and a fine thing. Canada's eminent sons to-day are proud to trace their ancestry to the big raw backwoodsman who, like Abraham Lincoln, split rails by day and studied law at night. The hazard of adventure and the thrill of successful endeavour would be knocked on the head if Pioneering did not hold some hardships.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Capt. H. C. Lord, M.C. enlisted at Valen-

shaw, and is, or was, a carpenter in private life.

In addition to the M.C., Capt. Lord has the M.M. He was made a Captain in March of this year, and recently returned from Canada where he was recuperating. He was attached to the Central Ontario Regiment, but is now with the 12th Reserve.



Capt. H. C. Lord, M.C.

* * *

Lieut. Robert Shankland, Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions.

Having gained a position he rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy.

He then personally communicated to Battalion Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position.

His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks and coupled with his great gallantry and skill undoubtedly saved a very critical situation.

No. 424252 Sgt. Raphael Louis Zengel, M.M., Saskatchewan R., was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when protecting the battalion right flank. He was leading his platoon gallantly forward to the attack, but had not gone far when he realised that a gap had occurred on his flank, and that an enemy machine gun was firing at close range into the advancing line.

Grasping the situation, he rushed forward some 200 yards ahead of the platoon, tackled the machine-gun emplacement, killed the officer and operator of the gun, and dispersed the crew. By his boldness and prompt action he undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his comrades.

Lieut. J. D.

Cutting, M.C.

joined the

forces in

April, 1915.

He came over

in the ranks,

and was Sgt.

with the 87th.

He was pro-

moted on the

field in Sep-

tember, 1917.

A farmer

by profes-

sion, he en-

listed in

Hamilton,

and was at-

tached to a

Quebec regi-

ment.



Lieut. J. D. Cutting, M.C.

REPATRIATION AT TOP SPEED.

Such remarkable progress has already been made with the repatriation of Canadian troops during May, that the record for sailings to Canada should be easily beaten this month. So far, the greatest number of sailings in any one month was 40,000, in March, but it is confidently believed that this figure will be exceeded in May. Up to and including May 13th, upwards of 26,000 troops had sailed this month, including 988 married men who sailed with their dependents, and 577 invalids who were returned by hospital ships. The figures in detail are as follows:

May 1919. Sailings to Date.

MAY.		
2.	Cassandra—Montreal	1585
3.	Mauretania—Halifax	3808
3.	Royal George—Halifax	1580
3.	Melita (carrying dependents)— Quebec	402
5.	Essequibo (Hospital Ship)— Portland	177
6.	Scotian—Quebec	1744
7.	Celtic—Halifax	2673
7.	Orduna—Halifax	986
10.	Olympic—Halifax	5350
10.	Scandinavian (carrying depen- dents)—Halifax	280
11.	Saturnia—Montreal	1803
12.	Minnedosa (carrying dependents) —Halifax	306
13.	Caronia—Halifax	3867
13.	Northland—Halifax	1248
Total to May 13th		26,439

The following sailings have also been arranged for:

- MAY.
- 14. Cedric to Halifax.
 - 14. Regina to Halifax.
 - 14. Minnehaha to Halifax.
 - 14. Bohemian to Halifax.
 - 14. Grampian (carrying dependents) to Halifax.
 - 15. Megantic (Hospital Ship) to Portland.
 - 17. Aquitania to Halifax.
 - 17. Carmania to Halifax.
 - 24. Lapland to Halifax.
 - 24. Rumouski to Montreal.

California Sunshine Brightens Canadian Wounded.

A warm ray of California sunshine fell on thirty Canadian soldiers the other day at Buxton. They all belong to the Granville Hospital; every one of them had lost an arm or a leg or both, but the sunshine so cheered them that they seemed to forget all about what they had lost and to dwell only on what they were gaining.

It was Nursing-Sister Flora L. Pyke who distributed the sunshine which had been sent on through Mrs. Fred G. Salter, by a number of her California friends, Mrs. Salter having just arrived in England from that sunny climate. Nursing-Sister Pyke is always making the Canadian boys feel the sun, and this time, with the assistance of Nurses Halle and Forgarty, she planned a wonderful trip to Chatsworth, the home of Canada's Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire.

A huge motor charabanc was used for conveying the men. Four of them had lost both legs. One man had lost both legs, one arm and an eye, and his chum was armless, but that California sunshine cheered and warmed everybody in the charabanc, and

- 24. Metagama (carrying dependents) to Halifax.
- 27. Empress of Britain to Quebec.
- 27. Belgic to Halifax.
- 30. Melita (carrying dependents) to Halifax.
- 31. Mauretania to Halifax.

The repatriation of such a large number of troops would have scarcely been possible without the assistance of the Olympic, which sailed with upwards of 5,000 on May 10th, while the Mauretania, which carries close on 4,000 will, it will be seen, make two trips during this month.

The 1st and 3rd Divisions have, of course, already reached home, and the whole of the 2nd Division will have sailed by May 14th, and the repatriation of the 4th Division will be begun immediately. So large indeed is the shipping programme arranged for this month, that it will be necessary to begin shipping reserve units to Canada early in June. It is proposed to ship these units in order of sequence from West to East, the idea being that as it takes a man living in the West longer to reach home than a man in the East, he is entitled to a start which places him on a par with the latter.

All personnel at present in the various areas is to be got under preparation at once; in fact the men will be embarked as fast as they can be got ready.

No long service man under preparation for return to Canada will be despatched to Kimmel Park after the 21st inst., as from that date Witley will be used as a Concentration Camp in place of Kimmel until the close of demobilization. Concurrently too, with the return of Reserve Units, a flow of long-service men who can be spared from Administrative Services for return to Canada will be maintained through Witley.

Altogether, the rate of repatriation has been so accelerated that the main problem of demobilisation has been transferred from England to Canada. It is no longer a question of embarking the men, but of providing for their disembarkation and dispersal on the other side, the rate of repatriation having to some extent to be regulated by the means at the disposal of the authorities in Canada.

made them all sing as the spring birds sing, for very joy of living.

Their visit to the ducal mansion pleased them, but they did not forget their Canadian homes, some of them referring to their "cabins in Ontario" and "little homes in the West" with affection. On the drive back they stopped at the "Bull and Thorn" where mine host had prepared a fine feast of ham and eggs and toast, home-made bread "with real butter and none of your marga," besides treacle tart almost as good as a Canadian molasses pudding!

If the California ladies who made Mrs. Salter the bearer of this ray of Sunshine could have been there to see the joy it brought these heroes of the war—these fellows who must be accounted as among God's greatest men—they would certainly go right on sending rays and rays and interesting their friends to do the same. They could not help laughing with those Canadian boys, armless, legless, and after they had laughed there would be a lump in the throat.



Sold by all High-class Bootmakers.

The KIWI POLISH CO. Pty. Ltd.

"Incorporated in Australia"

711-723 Fulham Rd., London, S.W. 6.

The Government of ONTARIO

has announced that it will spend this year twenty-five millions of dollars in new public works, thus furnishing employment for 40,000 men with a view to assisting materially in the task of the civil re-establishment of our returning soldiers.

This new evidence of generous and appreciative concern for the soldiers is in keeping with the whole record of Sir William Hearst's Government, which established the Ontario Military Hospital of 2,000 beds at Orpington, and equipped and largely maintains the Ontario Maple Leaf Clubs in London.

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

should get in touch with the Soldiers' Aid Commission for Ontario, an organisation maintained by the Ontario Government, which has already obtained satisfactory situations for over 12,000 returned soldiers, and which exists to help the demobilised man in every way possible. The Head Office of the Commission is at 116 College Street, Toronto, and there are 114 local branches in the towns and cities of the Province.

Any information regarding Ontario will be gladly furnished on application to Brig.-General R. Manlay Sims, Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, 163 Strand, London, W.C. 2, where Ontario soldiers visiting London are always welcome.

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

Statistical reports for week ending May 3rd continue to show a satisfactory record of attendance and a large enrolment. There are over 3,000 students taking on an average four classes, not including the Correspondence Department who have a registration of 1,200 and Ripon University with an enrolment of nearly 700. Seaford with over 1,200 students heads the list and has more than double the number at any other college. Ripon University comes next with 682, followed by Ripon College with 567; and London with 528

Epsom leads in the matter of percentage of attendance with 97.5 per cent. All colleges, with the exception of three, show a percentage of attendance of over 50.

1,912 hours of instruction in all classes including the Correspondence Department and Ripon University, with over 35,000 hours of attendance were reported. This figure would be considerably higher were it not for the fact that examinations are now being held in many departments, the time taken for which is not accounted for in the report.

Although there has been some movement of the 2nd Division out from Witley, yet there is still a considerable number attending classes as well as a number of corps troops.

The members of the Gas and Engine Class are getting some practical experience. On the 15th inst. they visited the Dennis Motor Works, Guildford.

The Agricultural Classes, especially the special evening lectures, are greatly inflated by the attendance of interested men from the unit at Witley preparatory to demobilisation. Several very instructive trips are being planned to Agricultural Shows and Agricultural Colleges in order that the men may gain a practical knowledge of British farming interests.

The Witley Information Bureau is still the centre of numerous relevant and occasionally amazing enquiries, e.g., "How can I get a kit bag and pair of boots I left at Camp when I left for France in 1916?"

The Central Bureau of Information has recently received information from Ottawa that members of Indian Reserves in Canada who enlisted for the war are eligible to take advantage of the Soldiers' Settlement Act, i.e., they are eligible to take up the grant of 160 acres of land, and to obtain Government loans. Their cases are dealt with by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Information re an amendment to the Civil Service Regulations has also been received, which will be of interest to all soldiers who propose qualifying for positions in this service:—

"Persons who have been on active overseas service in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, or of any of the Allies, during the great war, who have left such service with an honourable record or who have been more honourably discharged, shall not be required to have had three years' office experience in order to be admitted to the examination,

but marks in the nature of a bonus for their military or naval service shall be given to such candidates who obtain the required percentage in all other subjects."

There has recently been a good deal of misunderstanding over the question of free transportation for a man from his dispersal station to his home town.

The Order reads that a man will be given free transportation from his dispersal station to his home town, but the Central Bureau has recently made enquiries as to whether this would permit a man to be discharged in Vancouver if his home town was in Montreal, and have been informed that this applies only to the case of a man being discharged in the East and wishing to go to the West but that it would not apply in the case of a man being discharged in the West and wishing to return East.

Furthermore, the stop over allowed a man upon his discharge only applies to the time he wishes to spend in the town or district in which he is demobilised, e.g., a man getting his discharge in Montreal and wishing to travel to Winnipeg will be given free transportation to the latter place, and would be allowed a stop over in the town of Montreal, but he could not stop over at any town en route to Winnipeg.

This problem of transportation has been one of considerable difficulty, and we are glad at least to be able to announce the limitations imposed upon those who wish to travel to various parts of Canada.

That the trip to Dodnash Priors near Ipswich, was one of the best the London College has had was the general opinion of those who were present on Saturday, May 10th. Certainly as far as instruction is concerned no one could have improved on the information given to us in such an impartial manner by Mr. Leigh, who is in charge of the egg-laying competition now being held there.

Some 720 birds are entered in the various classes, but by far the greatest interest hinged on the Championship class, in which all of the breeders have either won championships, gold medals or two silver medals in previous egg-laying competitions. Seeing the stock of such breeders as Tom Barron, Miss Bell, Mr. Latham and others, indicates that the best laying stock in England is represented there.

The exposed nature of the farm, the durable light houses, the ordinary care given, pleased the party greatly, because one would perhaps be led to expect ideal conditions in such a test. The birds are under conditions which any ordinary person could and should provide; no fancy houses, elaborate wind-breaks are to be seen, and the stock looked in the pink of condition. Comparatively little disease has been present during the test so far, which speaks well for the management, as the risk of disease is very great where birds come from a large number of yards. Good sanitation, dry houses, and giving the birds plenty of exercise with good food is the bottom of raising healthy poultry, according to Mr. Leigh. The method of breaking broody hens was of great interest, and the results indicate that it is successful as birds are laying as a rule within ten or twelve days from the time they go broody. The essential point is to catch them early to break them quickly.

This year the weight of the eggs is taken into consideration with a marked improvement in the general size of eggs produced. Breeders know how to breed for good-sized eggs and when put to it can produce the required article. Eggs have to weigh 2oz. to score, although a certain number of oversized eggs are allowed each bird. Much valuable information is being obtained by Mr. Leigh, and the benefit to the poultry industry will be considerable.

It is worthy of mention that the Great Eastern Railway is running the test, and is taking a live interest in the farming community which is one of the chief sources of its work and revenue. If some of our Canadian Railways took more interest in the welfare of the farmer there is no doubt that they would have the same experience that this railway has, namely that it pays to return empties promptly, give reasonable rates, and endeavour to serve the communities on which they depend to a great extent on their welfare.

By far the greater number of the birds were either Leghorns or Wyandottes. Great emphasis was laid on the fact that strain is more important than breed. The different pens of the same breed showed marked difference in type although the birds in the individual pens were of the same type. There was a marked difference in the type, for instance, between Miss Bell's Leghorns and Tom Barron's, although the two pens are running very close to each other at the top of the list.

Information Service.

OFFICIAL information on all matters of interest to returning Canadian soldiers and their dependents may be obtained through the Information Bureaux, established at the Khaki College Centres at Buxton, Bramshott, Rhyl, Ripon, Sunningdale, Seaford, Witley, and The Beaver Hut, Strand, London.

Enquiries made by letter or in person to the Central Bureau of Information, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1, will receive prompt attention.

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.

THE CANADIAN REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

A Comprehensive Outline of Its Activities and Composition.

(First Article).

A problem confronting Canada, best described by any one word as "employment" or "readjustment," has led the Dominion Government to create a sub-committee of Cabinet, known as the Repatriation Committee and composed of the ministers of six departments directly concerned in finding and administering the remedies.

The problem was created by three causes:

- (1) The demobilization of the Canadian forces;
- (2) The cessation of war orders, throwing thousands of civilians out of work; and
- (3) Public uncertainty about the future.

The remedy has been described as Reconstruction: that is, the re-absorption of soldiers and civilian war workers into normal civilian occupations under living and working conditions worthy of the great sacrifices that have been made. This entails the creation and provision of opportunities for employment, the proper distribution of employment, and the securing of decent living and working conditions.

Departmental Machinery.

The machinery to do this exists in the organizations of the Dominion and Provincial Government Departments, the social and fraternal societies, the industrial and commercial concerns, the labour unions and returned soldiers' associations.

The Repatriation Committee was created for the purpose of co-ordinating and advising all of these bodies, directing their energies to the one common end, and eliminating duplication of effort.

The functions of the six departments administered by the members of the committee can be summarized briefly as follows:

The Department of Labour will conduct employment offices.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment will, through its own staff and by co-ordinating the activities of the Provincial Returned Soldier Commissions, give special attention to the ex-soldier members of the community in need of re-establishment in successful civil life, either through disability or merely because of demobilization.

The Department of the Interior, through the Soldier Settlement Board, is administering a land and loan scheme for the purpose of assisting soldiers to take up farming.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization is superintending the return to Canada of soldiers' wives and families now resident in the Old Country.

The permanent work of the Department of Agriculture will be adapted at certain points to assist soldier settlers as it now assists farmers generally.

The Department of Public Information is lending part of its staff to do propaganda work for the Repatriation Committee.

The Repatriation Committee launched its own organization by the appointment of a Director, H. J. Daly, a prominent business man of Toronto and Ottawa. Vincent Massey, formerly secretary of the War Committee of Cabinet has been named Assistant Director and Secretary. There is also a small internal organization for purposes of office efficiency.

To carry out the chief function of the Committee the Director holds conferences attended by two or three representatives of each department interested and the Director's staff. These are known as the Co-ordinating Committee. At the meetings the various department representatives announce their activities for the others to hear, administrative policies are discussed between the Director and the departments, and occasionally recommendations to the Cabinet Committee are made. In order that there may be no overlapping, a series of charts has been prepared illustrating in graphic form the functions and organization of each department and each branch thereof. These are constantly before the Co-ordinating Committee.

The centralized staff of the Repatriation Committee includes a secretary of publicity, a secretary for the municipalities, a secretary for voluntary organizations, and four field secretaries.

The secretary of publicity is assisted by the publicity branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which has been temporarily transferred to the Repatriation Committee, and by part of the staff of the Department of Public Information which has been similarly placed at the disposal of the Repatriation Committee.

The Repatriation Committee's co-ordinating functions will be discharged throughout the country by four field secretaries, one of whom will cover the Maritime Provinces, one Quebec, one Ontario and one, with possibly an assistant, the Western Provinces. These secretaries will move from place to place within their territories watching for evidences of failure to co-operate and endeavouring whenever possible to bring the parties together with a view to establishing lines of demarcation between their respective activities. The failure on the part of any organization to do the part of the work which is expected of it will be inquired into and reported upon to Ottawa so that other means of achieving the same purpose may be devised.

The basic reconstruction work is that of the Federal departments and the key position among these is held by the Department of Labour because of its chain of employment offices, where without paying any fee men seeking work can obtain lists of vacant positions and be brought into contact with employers in need of their services.

Labour Offices.

The employment offices are set up by the provinces in accordance with an agreement to which each provincial government and the Federal Department of Labour subscribed under the recent parliamentary enactment. By the agreement, employment offices are to be established in every town of 10,000 population and over, and in smaller places as required, especially in towns where military dispersal stations are established. In the Maritime Provinces no employment offices have been opened by the provincial governments, so the Department of Labour is opening offices of its own in the towns which come within the policy. Where the provinces have established the bureaux the Dominion

Government pays 50 per cent. of the cost and retains the right to standardize. All offices throughout the country will thus use identical forms and will report to headquarters along parallel lines.

In each province the various employment bureaux are linked up by a central provincial clearing house at the capital, to which each office reports daily the number of men placed and the surplus of deficit of labour. The provincial clearing house is thus enabled to make transfers of labour within the province for the purpose of applying the surplus in one locality to the deficit in another.

To deal with interprovincial transfers the Dominion Government is establishing three Federal clearing houses, one at Winnipeg for the West, one at Ottawa for Ontario and Quebec, and one at Halifax for the three Maritime Provinces. There will be no provincial clearing houses reporting to the Halifax office, however, under the circumstances.

To advise the superintendent of each local office there is an advisory council consisting of a representative of the employers of the district, a representative of labour, and a third neutral party. Attached to each office also are two or more canvassers, whose business it will be to "drum up" lists of openings in the local and nearby industries. They are in effect salesmen of the services of the government employment offices and will be given short courses in salesmanship before being put on the road. One such course has already been held for what might be called the pioneer detachment in Ontario.

The Two Curves.

The Dominion Government's interest in the administration of the employment offices is in the hands of the Employment Branch of the Department of Labour. It will discharge three functions:—

1. Supervising the Dominion clearing houses.
2. Standardizing all local offices.
3. Collecting, collating and publishing information, chiefly statistical, regarding employment conditions.

This information will be obtained in four ways as follows:—

1. By reports from the employment offices and clearing houses.
2. Through field agents of the department operating in the leading industries, one for each, such as ship-building, lumbering, mining, etc. Reports upon anticipated requirements over a long period will be prepared by these field agents.
3. By weekly reports from the trade unions on employment conditions in the respective trades.
4. By a weekly questionnaire from employers.

The questionnaire has been studied carefully in preparation and takes the form of a post card returnable weekly by all employers of over twenty-five men. The card shows the pay-roll for the previous week, the separations from the firm analyzed by cause and occupation, and anticipated requirements for the immediate future. The employment office canvassers and the secretary of the Repatriation Committee for business organizations are expected to contribute greatly to promoting the general use of the questionnaire.

The information thus obtained will be published in two curves, one showing the labour available and the other showing the labour employed. The spread between the two curves should be a good barometer of employment. It is anticipated that this spread will grow at first and then, as the Government's reconstruction measures gather momentum, will diminish.

(Continued on page 8.)



BILLIARDS.

Newman showed that his recent victory over Inman was no flash in the pan, by administering a second defeat to the champion in a match of 8,000 up, receiving 1,000 start. He played splendidly throughout and won finally by 2,970, almost three times his start. On this form Newman is certainly in the running for the championship.

SOCCER.

The English Army Team won from the French in the final of the series in the Inter-Theatre Championship. The Belgian Army, however, won the series. The table of results is as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pt.	Goals	
						F.	A.
Belgian Army	2	1	1	0	3	2	0
British Army	2	1	0	1	2	4	4
French Army	2	0	1	1	1	2	3

ROWING.

The Army eights are getting ready for the King's Cup at Henley Royal Regatta this summer. The Canadians have had an eight practising daily for a month or more.

The Mother Country have just entered a crew mostly composed of Leander club men who have served in the war.

Australia have two crews entered, and New Zealand also has a crew.

It is expected that the Royal Air Force will also enter for the event.

BOXING.

McGoorty Wins Again.

The evergreen Eddie McGoorty, the famous American boxer of a decade back, disposed of Harry Reeve the ex-cruiser weight champion of Great Britain at the Sporting Club. This was the second meeting between the pair. The previous encounter took place at Sydney several years ago, when McGoorty won. Since that time Reeve has seen considerable war service, and McGoorty also has been in the places where the fighting is rough and no referee interferes.

When the men stepped into the ring it was obvious that McGoorty was the fitter of the two. He led first, after which they clinched, and the referee interposed with a stern command to break.

In the second round they both fought hard in the first minute at close range. Then there was a sensation. After some scrambling work McGoorty fainted and got his opponent into a neutral corner, and after hooking with his left he felled his man for "eight," and Reeve was evidently in distress soon being on the floor again for a count of nine. The second knock-down blow, however, a left hook, was not fatal, and Reeve made a vigorous effort to come back, but the American slipped to Reeve's right and was smiling and confident when the third round was entered upon. This did not last long for McGoorty sailed in, planted a hard left to the jaw, and Reeve fell, taking the full count.

McGoorty is now out with a challenge to any heavyweight, Joe Beckett preferred, for £1,000 aside.

* * *

Gene Delmont, the Memphis boxer, and the Frenchman, De Ponthieu, fought an exciting ten rounds match in Paris last Friday, with honours even. Delmont carried the fighting to his man throughout the ten rounds, but the Frenchman proved a clever sparrer, well able to take care of himself. The early rounds were all Delmont's, but the Paris boxer came back strong in the sixth and seventh with a volley of jabs, and the ninth and tenth sessions were replete with furious infighting.

* * *

The boxing and wrestling champions of the American Forces, who have been touring occupied Germany since the Army finals last month, have returned to Paris, and will go into training for the inter-Allied games. The American champions were accompanied on the trip by eight French boxers, who took on all-comers at the seven camps where stops were made. The Americans showed only in exhibitions, with the exception of Pete Metropoulos, welter-weight wrestling champion, who won a finish match with Carl (Farmer) Fields at Zinzig on Saturday night. The American boxers who made the trip were Bob Martin, Gene Tunney, Billy Kleck, Leo Patterson, and Johnny Fundy. The Frenchmen contested 40 fights, of which they won 14, drew 9, and lost 17. Lefevre won all four fights he took part in, and Grassi won three and drew one.

* * *

Imperial Services B.A. Championships.

The Championships of the Imperial Services Boxing Association are something like a repetition of the Albert Hall Tournament last December, with the American Army and Navy teams deleted.

Canada's representatives are changed somewhat, and it is a pity that Broadway is not available for the Middles, as he is one of the best men we have.

In the opening bouts Sergt. Rolph (Canada) was opposed to Pte. D. A. Walker (Australia) in the heavy-weight series. Rolph was very spasmodic against an opponent who had him guessing. Walker took things very easy for awhile, and then fought like a whirlwind for a short space. Rolph's lefthand work gave him enough margin to win, however.

In the heavy-weight class Sergt. Clements (Canada) beat Tpr. W. Martin (Army) by sheer strength. Pte. Hardwick (Australia) beat Gunner Copp (Royal Navy) with ease.

In the middle-weight class Spr. Harris (Canada) lost to Corpl. Garrett (R.A.F.).

Seaman Larby (Navy) who had a devastating right hand punch and a grin all the time, beat Pte. Pope, of Australia, who gave up the ghost when Larby was holding back after being well ahead on points.

In the light-weight series Tpr. Watson (Australia) beat Lc.-Corpl. Van Straaten (South Africa). Signalman Smith (Navy) beat Pte. Stokes (Army).

In the feather-weight series Sergt.-Major Evans (Army) beat Sergt. Cole (Canada) on points.

In the bantam-weight series Pte. (Digger) Evans (Australia) beat Pte. Mylne (R.M.L.I.) on points.

In the fly-weight series Pte. Sellers (Australia) beat Sergt. Groves (R.A.F.).

In the Welter weight Pte. Housego (Army) beat Driver Ramsay (A.I.F.).

* * *

The bantam championship of New South Wales was the main attraction at the Sydney Stadium on Saturday, March 8th, when "Jack" Green (8st. 3lb.) won from "Jack" Finney (8st. 5½lb.) after eight rounds, Finney, owing to an injury to his left hand, ordering the towel to be thrown into the ring. The accident occurred in the second round, but in spite of his disability Finney fought on. The contest was brilliant in every sense while it lasted.

REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Of great importance in the solution of the problem facing the Repatriation Committee is the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, under whose co-ordinating guidance the various provincial Returned Soldier Commissions carry on their work.

This department has a number of branches which for the past two or three years have been caring for invalided men with marked success. Just as the army is responsible for all its soldiers up to the day of discharge, so from that day on the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is charged with the public responsibility for their welfare.

In the case of invalids the Army Medical Corps carries medical treatment to the point where either medical science can no further improve their condition, or it is obvious that prolonged or permanent medical care will be necessary. At such point the man is discharged from the army and if he still requires further medical treatment he is taken into a hospital conducted by the Re-establishment Department. Chief among the cases for which this Department cares are tuberculous and mental patients, for the former of which a chain of sanatoria is conducted all across the country. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment also co-operates with the Army Medical Corps in providing for pre-discharged cases by manufacturing and issuing artificial limbs, orthopedic boots and other appliances; also by training and maintaining a staff of aides or instructors who teach light occupations to convalescent patients as a means of speeding their recovery by supplying occupation, and by stimulating their interest in civil life.

PLAYING THE GAME.

By Major G. R. N. COLLINS, 4th Batta. Executive Officer, Khaki College, Seaford.

Four and a half years ago many of us reached a crisis in our lives. Some of us realized this, others did not. But now that the crisis is passed, we can look back and view the situation in a truer perspective.

And looking back through those four long years, there is one feature which demands recognition—a feature which has been more or less accepted as a matter of course but of which the full significance has, perhaps, not been fully realized.

The battalions of the first contingent which placed the hall-mark on Canada's military effort, earned their reputation by simply "playing the game." That was their motto. They lived it on the parade ground, in the barracks, among civilians, with their officers and among themselves. As a consequence their record as soldiers and as men, has never been surpassed.

"Playing the game" is the only sure way to success in any calling in life, just as it was the only way to honour and to success in the army. By "playing the game" you change tedium to pleasure, and work to play. There were many features of army life that appeared uninteresting and monotonous. You made them bright and pleasurable by "playing the game." There may also be certain aspects of civilian life which may appear uninteresting and monotonous. You will see them in a very different light if you but "play the game."

It was to Canadians who "played the game" that Sir Arthur W. Currie, commanding the Canadian Corps in France, issued his special order in March, 1918. Few messages, even in this war, have reached greater heights. In part the order read:—

"Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your achievements, asking you to realize that to-day the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way.

"To those who fall, I say—You will not die but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate, but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered for ever by your grateful country, and God will take you unto Himself.

"Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you and I trust you to fight as you have ever fought, with all your strength and all your determination, with all your tranquil valour. On many a hard fought field of battle you have overcome the enemy, and with God's help, you shall achieve victory once more."

And now we are about to enter another army. The old army sought to destroy. The new army must rebuild and create. And it is absolutely true that the degree of success which we shall achieve will very largely depend on whether we "play the game." We have played the game on the parade ground. Then why not in the factory or the mine or on the farm? We played the game in the barracks. Then why not among our friends and associates? We played the game with our officers and military leaders. Then why not with our industrial officers and leaders, who now, more than ever before, will be required to skilfully direct our industrial army?

For we may as well recognise the fact that industrial officers in times of peace are just as essential as are military officers in time of

war. In Russia the men in the military army decided that saluting was unnecessary—that the authority of officers should be abolished. And Russia is paid for that mistake by the utter demoralisation of her forces and the loss of nearly two millions of lives. The men in the industrial army decided that officers were unnecessary in the factory and in the mine. And in famine, want and misery, Russia stands to-day a ruined country.

To what was due the undying name won by the "Fighting 48th," the "Hell for Leather Fort Garry Horse," the "Princess Pats.," the "Old Hundred" and many many others? Simply that they "played the game." We are now about to enlist in the industrial battalions. Then let us still "play the game" and still be proud of our new unit.

You made your army life what you would. You can make your industrial life what you will—if only you, "play the game."

BOYS FOR CANADIAN FARMS.

Under the auspices of the Canada Food Board 25,000 Canadian boys from 15 to 19 years of age were asked to help this summer on the farms. To date 23,000 have responded from Ontario and the Western Provinces. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces hold their enrolment later.

REDUCED PRICES FOR LIGHT.

While nearly every large organization has been compelled by war conditions to increase its prices to the public, it is interesting to note that the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, which is one of the largest Government-owned public utility concerns in the world, has reduced its charges for electric light and power. The new charges announced by Sir Adam Beck in the last day or two will benefit 51 cities and towns throughout Ontario. The reductions range from 2/- to 30/- per horse power.

UNRAVELLING THE WAR-WEB.

By the Honourable J. A. Calder.

This is the first time in the history of Canada that so large a number of citizens have, because of overwhelming need, been diverted from their ordinary tasks and mode of life. That hopeless and irremediable disruption did not follow during the course of the war is a tribute to the readiness and ability of Canadians to adjust themselves to conditions that a few short years ago would have been inconceivable. To those who went overseas, that adjustment meant a new life of danger and hardship, and the facing of death. To those who were left at home to "carry on" it meant anxiety and a measure of discomfort, and the awkwardness of accustoming ourselves to the new conditions that were forced upon us. But more quickly than we ever imagined possible, we all settled down to the business of being "at war."

The war lasted so long that this new life, these new conditions, became fantastically normal. We were caught in the great web we were weaving, and there we lodged. The tremendous machinery set in motion seemed geared to run on for all time. But the end came very suddenly, and with it the realization that the web must be unravelled, that the machinery must be reversed. This is the problem that now faces the Government and the country at large—getting back as speedily,

as intelligently and as thoroughly as possible to the conditions of peace.

A great deal might be said of the innumerable difficulties in the way of anything like complete restoration. We are learning that the making of soldiers into citizens demands if anything, more care and consideration than the contrary process in which we were for so long engaged. But this much is to be remembered, that while the business of getting recruits and making them into soldiers was more or less specialized and confined to certain fixed channels, the work of aiding soldiers back into civil life demands the most widespread interest and the heartiest and most general co-operation of which the nation is capable. Feelings of pride, of gratitude, of obligation, stirred so often during the past four years, are still alive, and responsive to the thrill of this triumphant march—if only we can visualize it. But even more necessary is it that these very proper emotions should find expression in thorough, practical measures to deal faithfully with the incoming tide of soldier-citizens and their dependents, and with the dependents of those who will not come back. It is no easy task that we have on our hands; and, however efficient the machinery and organisation may be, that task will not be

fully performed unless the people of Canada back up the plans with intelligent sympathy, unbounded patience and complete co-operation.

Assurances have come from all parts of the Dominion of the desire to assist in every possible way. These assurances are very welcome as indicating the attitude of Canadians towards this supremely important issue. There can be no question of our duty. It remains for us to fulfil it with a fitting sense of the high purpose it involves, and with the determination to honour in becoming manner the spirit of service and sacrifice that has animated Canadians everywhere during the war, and that must continue to inspire us in our efforts towards a splendid and worthy citizenship.

MORE LABOUR LEGISLATION.

A noteworthy expansion of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario has just been announced by the Government of that Province. As is the case generally in legislation of this kind throughout the world, persons engaged in clerical work have, in the past, been debarred from sharing the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The new provision, however, admits all such persons to these benefits in Ontario. It is also stipulated that in future all restrictions will be removed on the payment of medical expenses, and from now on the Ontario Government will meet the entire cost of medical attention required by people who have received injury arising from their employment.



THE RED TRIANGLE



THROUGH THE ARMISTICE.

Up around Brussels these have been long days for the Canadians awaiting demobilization. But they have not been empty days. In addition to the regular round of concerts, cinemas, and athletics provided by the Y.M.C.A. there have been great events in Brussels in the way of sport days.

On March 15th was held the 4th Division Boxing Championships. On that day 2,500 members of the Division were conveyed to the city, and with hundreds already there on leave, filled the 4,000 seated Palais d'Ete. The share of the Y was that one of its officers worked all night with the fatigue party that erected the ring and arranged the seating between the regular night performance and 10 the next morning; it arranged the feeding of the 2,500, provided late meals for the fatigue parties, held a banquet for the boxers and trainers, loaned its band for the afternoon affair, and gave the cup for the Middle-weight Championship.

A week later came the great Corps Championships in the same city. For this the Y lent all its facilities. Its headquarters' athletic officer devoted his entire time to the organization for weeks ahead. It held itself responsible for all expenses in connection with hire of buildings, fields, etc., as well as other preliminary outlay. And for the meet the best places in Brussels were obtained: the Racing Club and part of the grounds of the Leopold Club, for the morning events; the Palais des Sports for the afternoon; and the Lains St. Sauveur for the swimming competitions in the evening. In the Racing Club were held football and baseball games, in the Leopold Club these games with field hockey in addition. The Palais des Sports seats 10,000 and was secured with its ushers, police, and all its other services.

One Y officer was responsible for association and Rugby football, another for indoor baseball and swimming, a third for the indoor athletic meet, and a fourth for the preparation of heat, place and prize cards, and distribution of prizes.

For the information of the soldiers the Y issued cards telling, and showing by map, how to reach the different fields and buildings. It advertised its Information Bureau as the place to make enquiries—and was almost swamped as a result. It arranged the tea and canteen service for the thousands who attended, and held its beds on the two previous nights for competitors. The fatigue party of fifty men selected to prepare the grounds had to report to a Y officer. Two Y officers arranged the timing of the various events.

At the sports Y officers were chief scorer, ring manager, in charge of Rugby, soccer, cross-country run, boxing, swimming, and indoor baseball, as well as referees of volley ball and basketball. It gave the sterling silver trophy for the individual championship.

In the evening it had tickets for the grand opera, the roller rink, the swimming tank, vaudeville at Palais d'Ete, and put on a show of its own in Magazin Tietz. Its personnel expenses for the day amounted to more than two thousand dollars, but never was two thousand dollars more widely distributed in its benefits.

Just a week later, on the last Saturday in March, it shared once more in the Fourth Army Boxing Championships. In co-operation with Corps it prepared the printing and made arrangements for the buildings required. A Y officer was set apart to work out details for the competitions, assisted by three other Y officers, one as secretary and another as ring manager. The Y prepared a complimentary dinner for boxers and trainers. The money expended on the event by the Y amounted to something like \$200.

Still another sports day was in plan—a boxing contest between the Canadians and the Australians. The Y building in Brussels was to see the official weigh-in; the soccer and ring manager were Y officers. Another Y official was to have charge of the financial end—indeed the Y handled the finances of all the meets. The Y was to billet all the boxers and to arrange a special dinner for them.

In all the Canadian events the Y provided the entire equipment. When it is remembered that the preliminaries, always largely or entirely under the direction of the Y, include games and meets by the hundreds and thousands, there is no mystery about what the Y officers are doing.

ASKING THE Y WHY.

As a devourer of information the Canadian soldier is in a class by himself. His first concern in a new location is why, and how, and where, and when. He is not content to accept what is offered; he is out to see what there is to be obtained in amusement, entertainment, comforts, luxuries.

And so a prominent feature of every Y centre is its Information Bureau; part of the training of every Y officer is to be prepared for any question within reason. And the Y officer trains his assistants.

Only a few days ago I stood beside the Information Bureau in the Tietz Store, in Brussels, where the Y attends to the wants of the Canadians. Already I had noticed that there was always a queue before it—Canadians, Australians, British, Americans, even Belgians. And here are some of the questions fired across the counter within fifteen minutes to the N.C.O. in charge:

"Tell us where we can get into a hotel."
 "How do we get to Hautmont?"
 "Are there any of those homes open to-night?"
 "Can I book a bed here?"
 "When does that special train go to Namur?"
 "What time is the first train after six?"
 "What is a pound worth in francs?"
 "What's the next train to La Houpe?"
 "Was there a pay book found here?"
 "Where is the Palais d'Ete?"
 "Could you tell me how to get to Albert from here?"
 "What time is the last train to Antwerp?"
 "What about the Ostend trip?"
 "What's the best concert in town?"
 "I want to join this party to Louvain to-morrow?"
 "Is there a bath around here?"
 "Can I get a ticket for the Grand Opera here?"

"What theatre do you recommend?"
 "Can I cash this cheque here?"
 "Are you sure there are beds?"
 "Say, when do I pull out?"
 "If you write a letter here is it necessary to have it censored?"
 "Any chance of getting to Namur to-night?"
 "Any place to eat here?"
 "Can I borrow some money on this watch?"

And then I broke away with such a headache. But the Sergeant behind the wicket smiled on—and looked up timetables and notes, and answered everything without a flicker of an eyelid. My reverence for imperturbability of a Y official answered is only exceeded by my wonder at the hunger of the Canadian mind.

"I'M NO SLEEPIN'."

A minister and Lord Elphinstone were at loggerheads, and the former did not hesitate to try and take his lordship down a peg, even in church. The minister called out to the beadle one Sunday to "wauken Lord Elphinstone." "I'm no sleeping, minister," said the peer. "Indeed you were, my lord." His lordship still denying it, the minister said: "What did I say last then?" "Oh, just wauken Lord Elphinstone." "Aye, but what before that?" "Indeed, I'll gie ye a guinea, minister, if ye'll tell that yersel'." rapped out his lordship, for the minister was notoriously rambling and disjointed.

PERFORATED THE GHOST.

An Irish farmer waking up in the night, saw an apparition at the foot of the bed. He reached out for a gun and perforated the ghost with a bullet. In the morning he discovered that he had made a target of his own shirt. "What did you do then?" inquired the friend to whom he told the story. "I knelt down and thanked God that I hadn't been inside it," said the farmer piously.

THE HEROES' WELCOME HOME.

Back from aggression's benighted domain,
 Back from its cruel and covetous reign,
 Crowned with the laurels of vict'ry, come
 Into the heart of the world and of home.

Back to the land of your freedom and birth,
 Girded with faith in humanity's worth,
 Back with the glory of service well done,
 Back with the memory of brave comrades—gone.

Back with the whole world's confirmed liberty,

Back as right's champion ever to be,
 Back with the prospect of heaven before
 Gained by advancement through peace evermore.

Welcome, whatever your fate or degree,
 Back to the loved ones a-longing for thee,
 Into the joy of a love-light divine,
 Back, welcome back, noble hero of mine.

WHAT THOUGHT DID.

Pat and Mike were working on a new building. Pat was laying bricks, and Mike was carrying the hod. Mike had just come up to the fourth floor when the dinner whistle blew. His lunch was on the ground. "I hate to walk down after it," he said. "Take hold of this rope," said Pat, "and I'll let you down." Pat led him down half-way and then let go of the rope. Mike landed in the mortar bed not much hurt, but terribly angry. "And why did ye let go of the rope?" he demanded. "I thought it was going to break," said Pat, "and I had presence of mind enough to let go."



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

(Actual experiences of Soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.)

- (4) Corpl. J. DYMENT, 18th Batt.
"I am delighted with the way in which Phosferine brought me around to a normal state, and I highly recommend it."
- (13) Staff-Sergt. C. W. BURCHELL, 24th Canadians.
"After returning from the trenches I suffered with nervous depression, headaches and sleeplessness, but with the first bottle of Phosferine my general health at once improved."
- (6) Pte. A. A. CROW, 29th Batt.
"I have taken Phosferine for several months, and find it most beneficial to my nerves, which were much shaken by active service."
- (2) Corpl. GEORGE A. ANDERSON, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
"Nothing gives me more pleasure than to write a few lines on the 'King of Remedies'—Phosferine. During my service in France I suffered greatly from indigestion, but found immeasurable relief was afforded me by using Phosferine."
- (6) Corpl. W. H. BROWNLIE, C.A.P.C.
"I always recommend Phosferine to comrades who have returned home broken down with nervous disability and other ailments, Phosferine restores them to a good strong healthy condition."

PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

In connection with the above, the Chief Editor of *The African World* writes:—
The case of PHOSFERINE which we dispatched to German East Africa during 1916, was opened at Dodoma Hospital, on the Tanganyika Railway, at the very fighting front. A personal letter from one of the Army Medical Service men to us, stated that PHOSFERINE was tremendously appreciated as one of the finest tonics in the numerous heavy malarial fever cases—thus bearing out Sergeant Blaver's testimonial, which we have seen in the papers this week.

THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT THE FRONT IS USING PHOSFERINE—DOCTORS KNOW IT KEEPS FIGHTING MEN FIT.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE. Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The 3/- tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, and contains 90 doses. *Your* sailor or soldier will be better for Phosferine—send him a tube of tablets. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, etc. The 3/- size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

Proprietors—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C. 4.

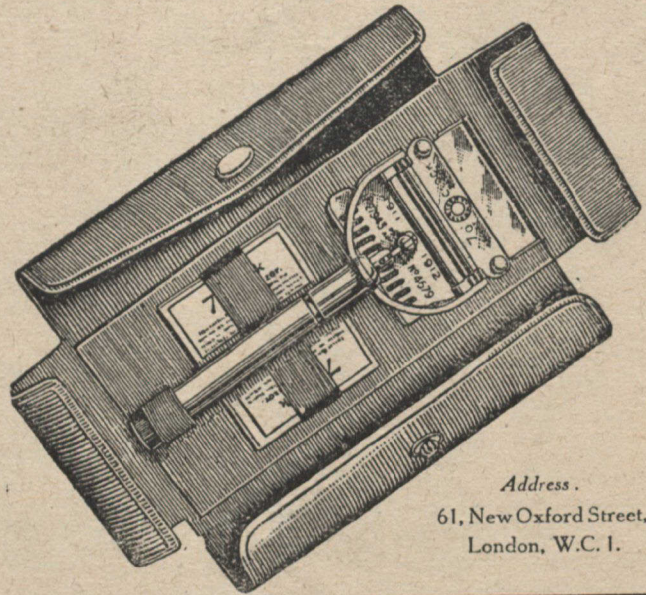
7 o'clock

Safety Razor.

With blade absolutely protected from injury in a brass cradle, in folding wallet case of the most durable material, with 6 finest Sheffield blades and 7-inch strop stitched to flap.

The blade can be stropped and cleaned without removal from the holder.

The "7 o'clock" is a really dependable safety razor at a popular price. Its clean workmanship and simple efficiency, its accurate adjustment, and its excellent blades all appeal to the man who likes value for money. Ask for the new No. 22 Wallet Set, as illustrated. Sold also in the usual box form.



Complete as illustrated.

10/6

Address.
61, New Oxford Street,
London, W.C. 1.

357

Mick and Mac (still in Britain) answer a few questions.

