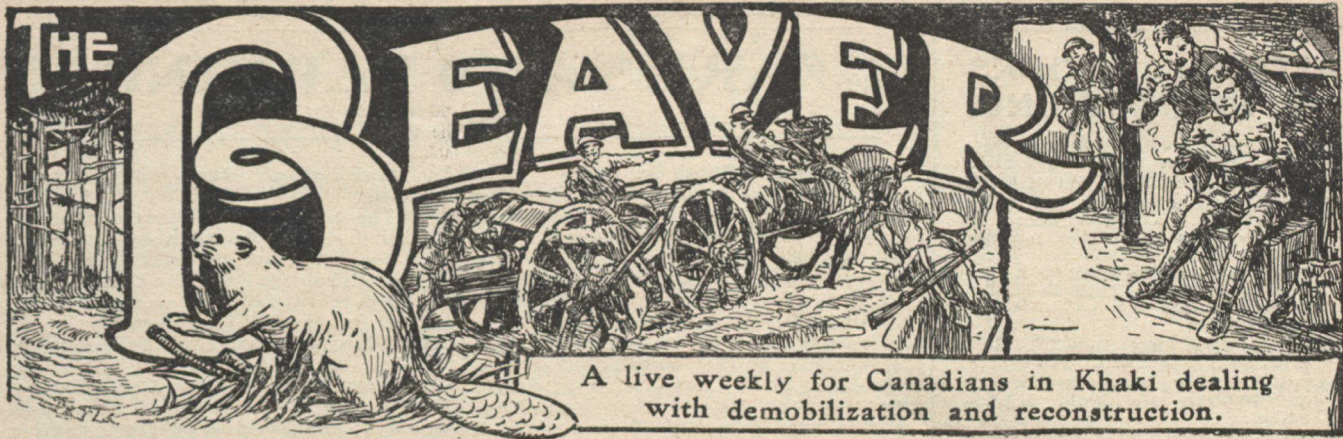


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 12.

LONDON, MARCH 1st, 1919

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

RUDYARD KIPLING called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows." Geo. R. Sims betters the instruction and calls her "Our Lady of Smiles," for to him "a Canadian in khaki and a smile have become synonymous." It is a fact that the born Canadian can smile at most things and at most times. He managed to keep cheerful in all the slime and slush of the Ypres salient—the muddiest and stickiest front in Flanders, and to come up smiling every time. To finish the enemy without turning a hair and to keep cool and even-tempered while doing the ruddy business is surely perfection in the art of fighting. It was with a smile that most Canadians went over the top, and if they fell where they stood they died with a smile for freedom's sake.

Boys
From ranch and orchard
and farm land.

From factory, office and mine,
who had never the slightest idea and intention of being soldiers, left home with a smile, crossed the sea with a smile, and engaged in the world's greatest war with a smile at the strangeness, the incongruity of it all. "The man behind the smile," says Mr. Sims, "has not only interested me but instructed me. Privates, non-coms, and officers, whenever I have had the privilege of being in their company, have always entertained me with their breezy views on whatever subject the conversation has been. Five minutes with a Canadian is a fillip, ten minutes is a tonic, and

THE LAUGHING V.C.



Beaver Gallery: No. 8. PRIVATE T. W. HOLMES, V.C.,

Recently Decorated by His Majesty The King.

an hour is a whole medicine chest filled with cures for all the 'isms.'"

Private T. W. Holmes, the Montreal lad who was recently decorated by the King with the V.C., was just a typical, laughing, common-sense Canadian boy. He was born in Montreal, but joined up at Owen Sound in 1915, when he was only 18 years of age. He won his V.C. for capturing a German pill-box, in which machine guns were holding up the right flank of an attack. He killed or wounded the crews of two of the guns by bombs, secured another missile and threw it into the pill-box itself, causing the 19 occupants to surrender. And he did it smilingly,—as though it were a huge joke. As modest and shy as he is courageous and brave, Private Holmes went down to Sandringham, where the King held a special investiture for his benefit. Here he was introduced to the Duke of Connaught and Sir Dighton Probyn (probably the oldest living V.C.), both of whom congratulated the young hero on his wonderful exploit. Private Holmes could fight Germans but he could not carry on a very animated conversation with such distinguished personages. Still he smiled his Canadian thanks, which to the Duke of Connaught at any rate would be more expressive than words.

Private Holmes has put another laurel wreath on the brow of fair Canada, and his country is justly proud of him. He has returned to Canada—and is still smiling.

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FARMS AND FARMING

Sheep Raising in British Columbia.

"As a result of the new system of handling grazing leases in the province, I look to see a very great increase in the sheep-raising industry here"; so said the Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture in British Columbia, when in Vancouver in December.

"Under the new system, instead of great areas being set apart for individual graziers to administer as they thought best, a commission of grazing experts will administer the lands, charting out areas to which the graziers must take their flocks and herds at certain seasons.

"There are great areas in the interior which have not been used for grazing because the lands have been too high and rocky for cattle to do well. In most of these places, too, the flies have been too bad for the cattle to exist, so that they have had to go to the lower levels. These high rocky lands, however, with large patches of pastures and flowering herbs, make splendid pasturage for sheep, which are protected by their long wool from the attacks of flies."

Self Feeders for Hogs.

Much of the drudgery is taken out of hog-feeding by the use of the self-feeder. According to investigations carried on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, hogs after they have reached a certain age, do better when fed in this way, provided the proper mixtures are used. Strange to say, when properly handled, dangerous and wasteful overfeeding is not so likely to occur with the self-feeder as when meals are given at stated hours. It has been shown that the hogs are the best judges of when they should take food. The feeder is fully described in Special Circular No. 15, obtainable at the office of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This bin-like receptacle is easily made at a cost of about \$10, even when new lumber is used in its construction.

The Live Stock Commission's Report.

A vista of development, vitally affecting the interest of agriculture in this province, is disclosed by the publication of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Commission.

The inquiry conducted by the commission has been careful and prolonged. The recommendations of the commissioners, all of whom were men whose opinions, either as experts in the live stock industry or in economics as applied to marketing, have always been received with respect, have been arrived at unanimously, and for that reason amongst others will carry weight both with the general public and with the government. The summary now published, while giving the recommendations rather fully, does not, of course, give any of the facts and figures on which the opinions and conclusions of the commissioners were based. For these it will be necessary to wait for a short time until the full report is published. The list of recommendations, however, has been so well received on all sides, that the publication of the report itself will merely serve as it were to clench the matter, and to make it more obvious that the best possible method of dealing with a most difficult question has been hit upon.

The commissioners recommend that:—

(1) Co-operative shipping agencies should be vigorously encouraged in order to increase

the marketing of stock through these agencies.

(2) The greater potentialities of the live stock industry in Saskatchewan, together with the long haul to existing markets, make it advisable to establish a public central market in Saskatchewan as soon as financial and marketing conditions warrant.

(3) To complete marketing facilities, packing plants are a prime necessity, first at the central market and later at local points.

(4) A number of cold storage warehouses should be established as rapidly as possible at strategic points throughout the province.

(5) As far as organisation is concerned, the best course would be to take advantage of existing machinery, and by utilising the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, a ready-made nucleus is found for subsequent development.

The last recommendation, on the subject of financing, is quoted in full:—

(6) "In financing this development, your commissioners are of the opinion that the method which has already been tried and proven successful in Saskatchewan, of seeking from the farmers mainly concerned subscriptions to the shares of a co-operative company, together with a loan from the provincial government, to cover a definite proportion of the capital outlay, would be most satisfactory. In view, further, of the concentration of the company's activities, in large measure, at the centre where the stock-yards and packing plant are established, it is recommended that substantial assistance in the form of a stock subscription should be sought from each municipality. Assuming that an arrangement is effected with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, the immediate programme suggested is an extension of the aid given it by the province so as to provide for the opening of cold storage warehouses at the following centres, as rapidly as conditions warrant, in addition to the plants of this company already in operation or under construction at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Vonda: Melfort, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Wadena, Melville, Canora, Lloydminster, Estevan and Carlyle.

As soon as the establishment of the stock yards and packing plant is found feasible, the commission recommends that the provinces should make a loan, at cost, and repayable on an amortisation basis in thirty years, for an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the expenditure so incurred, and conditionally on the subscription of the requisite amount of stock by new and old shareholders in the company.

It will thus be seen that the carrying out of the recommendations of the commission is, after all, only the next logical step in the government's now well-established policy of applying co-operative principles, wherever possible, to the solution of our agricultural and other difficulties. The farmer can already sell co-operatively his grain, dairy products, wool and poultry, while our agricultural credit system is also essentially co-operative, and he transacts his business over a co-operative telephone system. Practically there only remains the live stock to be dealt with, and the report of the commission indicates a line of procedure which should commend itself to all concerned.

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Ontario and her Returned Soldiers.

WHAT THE PROVINCE IS DOING.

Brig. General MANLEY SIMS Specially Interviewed for "The Beaver."

"Over 31,000 soldiers have already returned to Ontario from overseas, and to nearly all of them the Government of Ontario in one way or another extended a helping hand," is the statement to an interviewer by Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles.

General Sims is able to add some interesting and up-to-date information concerning the Ontario Government's organisation for assisting the soldier who returns to that Province, and in considering these measures it should be remembered that Ontario sent overseas a total of over 200,000 soldiers to the War.

"The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, which is maintained by the Ontario Government, is," says the Agent-General, "the principal agency actively at work helping soldiers returning to that Province. Indeed, the Commission's practical interest in the returning soldier actually begins to operate even before he has reached Ontario. As soon as a ship carrying troops arrives in Canada, the officials of the Commission telegraph the names of the men on board to their several military districts. These lists of names (sometimes in the case of Toronto occupying an entire page of the evening papers) are published in the local newspapers two or three days before the men actually reach their destination. These published lists of the Commission are often the first information received by the relatives of soldiers of the impending return of their friends. They make possible the wonderful demonstrations of welcome publicly accorded to returning troops, which are at the present time almost a daily occurrence at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, and other cities in Ontario.

"Immediately on his arrival in Canada each Ontario soldier received the following personal letter of welcome:—

"I am directed by the Soldiers' Aid Commission to express to you their pleasure at your return to Ontario, and likewise to congratulate you on the service you have been able to render to our King and country in the Great War, so vitally affecting the interest of the Empire.

"I can assure you that your services are highly appreciated, and on behalf of the people of the province of Ontario, the members of the Soldiers' Aid Commission will be pleased to be of assistance to you in getting you re-established in the community, and taking up such employment as you may feel yourself capable of.

"In order to assist the Commission in giving you a helping hand, I enclose a form containing certain questions, and would request you to fill in the answers and return to me in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible. I shall acknowledge receipt and take active steps to aid you in any way I can."

"Enclosed in this letter is a card bearing the address of the local Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission in the city or town to which the soldier is going, inviting the soldier to apply to him for any help he requires.

As there are no fewer than 144 branches of the Commission in the various cities and towns of Ontario, it will be seen that the Province is well covered by the Government's organisation. Up to January 15th, 1919, the Commission had been in touch with 31,236 soldiers who had returned to Ontario. Of that number over 12,000 men, who had asked the Commission to help them find employment, had been placed in satisfactory situations. The majority of the soldiers who have returned to the Province up to the present time have found positions with their old employers, all the railways and many of the largest firms in Canada taking a pride in the fact that they will have a job waiting for any man who enlisted while in their service.

"I have already mentioned the fact that there are 144 local branches of the Soldiers' Aid Commission throughout Ontario," said General Sims. "In addition, there are no fewer than fifty-five Ontario Government Employment Bureaux actively at work. It will thus be seen that Ontario is particularly well provided with the necessary machinery for the successful re-establishment of the returned soldier in civil life.

"The Ontario Employment Service is administered by the Trades and Labour Branch of the Provincial Government, and like all other agencies established by the Ontario Government to help the soldiers, owes much to the personal interest taken in its development by Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister. There is a clearing house in the Labour Building, Toronto, and zone bureaux in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Sudbury, Fort William, and Port Arthur; and sub-zone bureaux in Brentford, Sault Ste Marie, Windsor, Peterborough, Kitchener, Walkerville, and St. Thomas. It will thus be seen that there is an employment office in close proximity to every discharge depot in Ontario. There are also farm labour bureaux in connection with the branch offices of the Department of Agriculture, which are situated in practically every county. If by any chance this net work of organisation should leave out any Ontario soldier, arrangements have been made whereby all the local post offices throughout Ontario will act as registration offices for any returned soldier seeking employment either in his own town or at a distance.

"During the past year 27,536 persons were placed in positions throughout Ontario by these offices."

Questioned regarding the prospects of soldiers' land settlement in Ontario, General Sims made the following interesting statement:

"When the war ended," he said, "Ontario was the only Province in Canada which had a Provincial Soldiers' Land Settlement scheme actually in operation. This settlement is situated at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario, and at the present time there are eighty returned soldiers practically all of whom are living in their own houses on their own plot of 100 acres with 10 acres cleared. The whole scheme so far has been financed entirely by the Government of Ontario.

"As is well known, the Dominion Government, through the Soldiers' Settlement Board,

has extended its soldier settlement plans so as to include operations in all the Provinces. This being so, it was felt that there were reasons which made it undesirable to have two competing schemes in Ontario, one under the Federal Government control, and the other administered by the Hearst Government. The Government of Ontario has accordingly agreed to turn over their Kapuskasing scheme to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, who will henceforward deal with all applications from soldiers who desire to acquire farms either in Old Ontario or in New Ontario.

"What is being offered by the Board to returned soldiers who desire to farm in the older and long-settled districts of Ontario?" the Agent-General was asked.

"A soldier applicant is expected to have 10 per cent. of the cost of the farm he desires to acquire," replied General Sims. "The limit of value is placed at \$5,000. Say a man wishes to obtain a farm worth \$3,000. He would be expected to put up \$300, although in rare instances the Board has power to dispense with this requirement. The Soldiers' Settlement Board will advance the other 90 per cent. On top of that the Board will advance up to \$1,500 for the purchase of stock, implements, etc. Later on, if the improved farmer can borrow up to a further \$1,000. The repayments of the loan on the land are spent over twenty years or longer, at five per cent. interest. No interest payment is required on the loan for implements and stock for the first two years; thereafter the interest charged will be five per cent. From this I think it is clear that it is the intention of the Government of Canada to give every facility to the returned soldier who possesses the experience and ability to succeed as a farmer. These plans have not actually been incorporated in legislation, but they will be at the forthcoming Session of the Federal House. If altered at all, there is little doubt they will be amended only to make them even more helpful.

"In anything that will be done to assist soldiers to settle in Ontario the Provincial Government will co-operate to the utmost," said General Sims, in conclusion. The attitude of the Ontario Government towards the returned soldier was well expressed the other day by Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister. Speaking in Toronto Sir William said: "The most important task before the people of Canada to-day is to return the men of the Army to civil life under such conditions as will secure for them a successful future. This is a task to which we all must set ourselves with earnestness and determination. We must not rest until every man who served in the Overseas Forces of Canada occupies as good a position as he did before the war, and, if possible, a better one."

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that Branches of the Bank have been opened in Altamont, Man.; Caledon, Ont.; Carruthers, Sask.; Carsland, Alta.; Charlton, Ont.; Coleville, Sask.; Dewar Lake, Sask.; Lowe Farm, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Lexsmith, Alta.; Stewart, Sask.; and also that the following Branches have been reopened:—Easton's Corners, Ont.; Jansen, Sask.; Toledo, Ont.

CANADA PROUD FOREVER.

The Dominion has made, for the cause of civilisation and its motherland, a great and signal sacrifice. Its record in the war is one of which its people may be proud forever. For the Canadian people it is a heritage of imperishable honor.—Boston Transcript.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MARCH 1st, 1919.

Editorial Offices: 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

SMILE!

A favourite motto over the desk of the business man in Canada is "Smile, condemn you, smile." The oburgation is a little more forceful, a little more expressive and explosive than the version we give, but the intention and purpose are the same. The motto suggests that it is better to whistle than whine, and that laughter is as pleasant and efficacious as sunshine. Canadian business is largely done "on the smile." Canadians believe that one touch of humor may make the whole world grin, to its distinct advantage and that happiness and good business go well in double-harness. Good nature is an open sesame to closed doors and the man with a smile will make good where the curmudgeon, the "grisly bear," will not get a look-in. Whether at work or at play, therefore, Johnny Canuck's smile is the smile that won't come off. Nothing has struck the imagination of the Islanders so much as this uniformly smiling countenance of Canadians in khaki. The broad grin and the broad brim are both trans-Atlantic. This Canadian habit of facing life with a smile may be attributed to the exhilarating climate, or to the unbounded optimism of the native. Whichever it is, it is part of the Canadian, for he carried it into the great fight with him, and accomplished his biggest deeds, and won his V.C.s still smiling. His favourite poet, Robert W. Service, has bidden him

Rise up in the morning with the will that smooth or rough

You'll grin.

Sink to sleep at midnight, and although you're feeling tough,

Yet grin.

And he accepts the command as gospel, and practices it on every occasion. A street car in Toronto or Montreal or Winnipeg will be full of smiling faces; in a tram in London's suburbs, or a provincial town not a smiling face will be in sight. That is the difference. Care-free, a large and liberal bounty, a sunny sky, and a goodly heritage, these are the things which make the Canadian glad to be alive.

PEAT FOR OTTAWA.

It is reported that the Ontario Government has arranged for suitable machinery for the manufacture of peat at Alfred. This means that the capital will be able to secure fuel from a local district at a reasonable price to augment its coal supply.

25 LABOUR BUREAUX IN OPERATION.

Twenty-five of the labour exchanges which the Canadian Government proposes to establish throughout the Dominions to assist in the work of repatriation and reconstruction are now in operation. Altogether there will be 60 bureaux of this character.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLE CROP.

A report issued by the provincial horticulturist estimates that the apple crop of British Columbia for 1918 will be found equal to that of 1917. While the crops from the lower mainland and Okanagan districts were probably lower, the Kootenays more than doubled the previous year's total. On Vancouver Island the yield equalled that of 1917. The quantity it appears was about 15 per cent. up in the coast and island districts, 40 per cent. in the Okanagan, and 50 per cent. in the Kootenays.

The province now supplies 60 per cent. of the fruit consumed in the prairie provinces of Canada, and anticipates supplying it all eventually.

CANADA'S SECURITIES.

A further indication as to how the war has taught Canada to stand on her own feet financially is disclosed by the fact that out of the total sales of Canadian securities issued during 1918, approximating 764 million dollars, the Dominion absorbed no less than 725 million dollars, or nearly 95 per cent. of the total. Less than 40 million dollars, or, in other words, slightly over 5 per cent. were issued in the United States and Great Britain, of which the latter took only a little over three million dollars. Previous to the war, by far the greater part of Canadian Government and municipal securities were sold abroad.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

Contracts for the construction of six steel vessels have been closed by the Canadian Marine Department. Two vessels of 8,109 tons each will be built at Prince Rupert by a construction company which contemplates carrying on extensive work in that port. A Port Arthur (Ontario) company will build two more vessels, each of 4,350 tons, which will be taken through the canals in two sections and assembled at Quebec or Montreal. A Nova Scotia company has been awarded a contract for the construction of two other ships, each of 2,800 tons. These latter vessels are specially designed for trade with the West Indies ports, where larger vessels cannot enter. They will be built at New Glasgow.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN WINTER.

"Never mind that big fur overcoat if you are bound Victoria or Vancouver way for a winter's holiday," says a British Columbia correspondent. "They are picking chrysanthemums and playing golf on grassy lawns out here. The delightful climate is attracting hundreds from the prairies as an ideal spot in which to spend the winter. To those fond of outdoor sports it offers many opportunities—golfing, hunting, mountaineering, boating, etc., are but a few of the popular pastimes. Five hundred miles of grandeur, of majestic mountains, roaring waterfalls, giant cedars and firs are seen along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while two of Canada's largest and finest hotels offer unexcelled accommodation, Hotel Vancouver in that city, and Empress Hotel in Victoria."

The Seas are open

Wives and sweethearts, and other relatives of Overseas service men going to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and U.S.A. should

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Agricultural Instruction in the Khaki University

By Capt. J. A. Clarke, Department of Agriculture, Khaki University.

In reply to many requests the following statement has been prepared describing some of the agricultural instruction given during the last few months to Canadian soldiers overseas. It is quite impossible in the space at our disposal to go into details or describe the general movement which like Topsy, just grew.

The call for books of an educational nature in the camps and hospitals in England, and even from the units on active service in France, led to the realisation of the need for supervision and of organised educational effort to direct the reading along the best channels. As a result, local classes were instituted where possible, and a Correspondence Department formed to supply texts to students unable to attend classes.

Farming as a Vocation.

A survey of the situation indicated the large demand for instruction in agriculture. Information concerning the Land Settlement Scheme and the enforced outdoor life of the soldier no doubt caused many to consider farming as a vocation, and it was decided to give all possible assistance to these men.

During the summer of 1918 the instruction given by the Khaki University of Canada in Agriculture was largely done by the Correspondence Department, the students for the greater part being either with the Canadian Forestry Companies in England or at Convalescent Hospitals. A total of 771 students enrolled, and the work accomplished by them was a surprise to everybody who had an opportunity of looking into it. No one expected such good results could be obtained.

At that time the men in the larger camps were frequently transferred, and it was very difficult to carry on any satisfactory classes. During the summer and autumn Agricultural instruction was given at the following centres: London, Witley, Bramshott, Seaford, Buxton, Shorncliffe, and Epsom, with a total enrolment on October 25th, of 296. Evening classes and afternoon Stock Judging excursions were held in connection with the Canadian Camps, the Military Authorities granting the use of their huts and rooms for the work. While the attendance was relatively small, very good work was done at all of these centres by the instructors, who taught in addition to their regular military duties.

The establishment of the Educational Services as a part of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, and later on the coming of the Armistice, greatly increased the possibilities of the work in all of the Camps. Teachers giving instruction were relieved from regular military duties, and it became possible to have the students in a number of the centres relieved from most of their military duties to attend day-classes. Some difficulty was experienced in getting together the necessary instructional staff, as good men were needed by their units, and it required much time and patience to get them transferred to the Khaki University for Agricultural instruction work. The continual movement of troops from the camps to their reserves, and back to Canada, interfered with the establishment of permanent classes, yet at the beginning of the Christmas holidays 858 men were reported as attending regular Agricultural classes at centres in England,

Owing to a large number of drafts going home from the Forestry camps, the number of correspondence students in Agriculture was temporarily lessened. At the end of January students receiving instruction in England in Agriculture numbered 2,251.

The rapid movement of troops in France has made it practically impossible to secure statistics as to the number of students taking Agricultural instruction there. One report that came through from Corps Headquarters stated that 10,800 had enrolled as wishing to take Agricultural instruction while in France, Belgium, or Germany. The work is being organised as rapidly as men can be secured to teach regular classes.

The present reports sent in from the different Khaki Colleges indicate that the number of students in England will be practically doubled now that Christmas leave is over.

"Multigraphed" copies of lecture, extracts from available bulletins, and such English agricultural text-books as were deemed applicable to Canadian conditions, were supplied. Question-papers and supplementary information accompanied these texts, and the student was requested to prepare a written paper on these for criticism and his answers with corrections and suggestions were returned to him. These constituted preliminary examinations.

Tunic-pocket editions of some of the best Agricultural Reading Courses have been printed in large number by the Khaki University of Canada, to meet the increasing demand. Canadian Bulletins have been secured from all of the Provincial and Dominion Departments by the hundreds of thousands. These Khaki booklets and the bulletins, in addition to the many regular Agricultural reference and text books, which were secured in very large numbers, enabled the Department to outline definite courses of study and to offer certain credits for work covered. When the result of supervised tests indicate that the students have attained the necessary standing, certificates will be granted which are recognised by the Agricultural Colleges in Canada.

Books in Plenty.

The Khaki booklets and Canadian Bulletins have been distributed as quickly as possible to the Forces in England, France, Belgium and Germany. Many calls for books were so urgent that they were immediately mailed by voluntary overtime work.

The Department of Agriculture of the Khaki University of Canada has co-operated with the Soldier Settlement Board and will give them every assistance possible.

The Department is also deeply indebted to Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and to Lieut.-Col. E. C. Harrison, President of Macdonald College, Quebec, for their personal assistance, co-operation and recommendations. Lists of graduates and undergraduates from all the Agricultural Colleges in Canada, totalling over 1,000 enlisted men, were of the greatest assistance.

The Headquarters of the Department is at 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. The work in the various camps and hospitals centres there, and those at Headquarters are responsible for the work of their Divisions in all the

(Continued on page 7).

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KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

The weekly summaries of attendance for February 8th, 1919, show that there were over 10,000 registrations in all classes in the Khaki Colleges in England, representing about 4,000 individual students. The new registrations were exceedingly high, amounting to over 1,000 individuals, the totals in all classes being as follows:—

Elementary	490
Commercial	571
Practical Science	659
Agriculture	1159
Miscellaneous	139
	3018

The majority of these are reported from Witley where new classes were started in all subjects.

Seaford shows an increase of 146 students, and the Correspondence Department 123. In the latter case the greatest number enrolled for Business Courses.

The number of withdrawals also increased during the week, being 329 against 278 for the week ending February 1st.

There was a marked increase in the number of hours instruction given, being 1903 during the week under review. The total hours attendance, however, is slightly decreased, being 26,234, shown as follows:—

Elementary	3,901
Commercial	5,651
Practical Science	9,622
Agriculture	5,319
Miscellaneous	1,741

There are many good reasons why the attendance in some of the Colleges is irregular, but it is hoped that the average percentage of attendance will soon be over 50 per cent. Again this week it was under 45 per cent.

Classes in Agriculture and Practical Science are so popular at Epsom, that the attendance is even greater than the total enrolments.

The London College Lounge Rooms at 49 Bedford Square, with their comfortable chairs, warm fires, and library, are just as free and open to those men from the Camps and from France as to the men of London. Lately they have been used a great deal by these men on their way through London to the British Universities and to the University at Ripon. As all the students of the London College are in one or other of the Administrative Offices during the day, and as all instruction is given during the evenings, these rooms are especially free during office hours, and afford an opportunity for quiet reading and reflection that can be found in few places. It is hoped that all students of the Khaki University anywhere will bear this in mind when next in London.

An enthusiastic Shorthand Class has been started at Epsom under the direction of Sergt. J. S. Clough, from the Headquarters Staff. In view of the fact that the men are more or less "birds of passage" an effort will be made to pilot them through the text-

book as rapidly as possible, consistent with efficiency. Sergt. Clough goes to Epsom twice a week.

The following rapid Shorthand Courses are now available to students of Literature: Wordsworth—12 lessons. Shakespeare's "Henry V."—10 lessons. Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"—8 Lessons. Goethe's "Faust"—9 lessons. R. L. Stevenson—9 lessons. Balzac—10 lessons. Meditations of Marcus Aurelius—8 lessons.

Each course is complete in itself. Others are being prepared. Apply: Department of Commerce, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

There are great possibilities in the Shorncliffe Area comprising Moore Barracks Hospital, Etchinghill Hospital, and Risboro Barracks (C.A.M.C. Depot). The Commercial Department are sending a first-class instructor to Risboro and Moore Barracks, while already classes are carrying on at Etchinghill. The instructors have a motor cycle and side-car to get around this large area.

Ripon Camp Khaki College is settling down to hard work in good quarters. Men are passing through the Headquarters of the University in London every day on their way to the University Classes at Ripon. The unusual sounds of "forming fours—right" in front of No. 31, make one remember that this is an Army University.

A number of students of the Department of Commerce in the London College have been studying with a view to admittance as members of the London Association of Accountants. Fourteen students sat for the examination at the beginning of this month, and the results made known this week show that fourteen passed.

Between sixty and seventy of the Students in the Home Economics Department of the London College attended the first "At Home" given by Mrs. Cunningham at 49 Bedford Square on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. Receiving the guests with Mrs. Cunningham were Col. and Mrs. H. M. Tory, and after a pleasant hour of social intercourse and games, tea was served in real Canadian fashion. The nut bread and other delicacies reminded the Canadians who were present of many a pleasant reception at home, and on enquiry all the good things supplied proved to be the achievement of the members of the Cookery Classes. Altogether the reception was a great success, and it gave the girls just a little glimpse of Canada, even though it was held in the heart of the great Metropolis.

The organisation of the work of the Home Economics Department is proceeding apace in the Areas. At Seaford an enthusiastic start has been made, and arrangements are now completed for the hire of the local Cookery Centre, Council Schools, where classes will be held and demonstrations

given for the wives and fiancées of Canadian soldiers in the Seaford Area. The following courses are already in operation:—

1. Cookery—Monday evenings from 7.30 to 9.
2. Laundry Work—Tuesday evenings from 7.30 to 9.

For those wishing to attend demonstrations in either of these subjects, but unable to come on the above days, other series of demonstrations will be given, provided of course that at least twelve applications are received.

If sufficient applications come through further lectures and demonstrations dealing with:—

Dairying,
Poultry-farming,
Bee-keeping,
Gardening,
First Aid,
Home Nursing,
Infant Care,
Dressmaking

will be given.

The lectures and demonstrations will continue for 12 or 20 consecutive weeks.

The day and time of the lecture will always be fixed to suit the convenience of the applicants.

These lectures and demonstrations are absolutely free, there being no entrance or tuition fee whatsoever, and those women who have married, or are about to marry, soldiers from the Dominion who are planning to go out with them to found new homes, are especially invited to attend.

For further information apply to Home Economics Department, 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

Students interested in Agriculture should note that the following Bulletins are now available:—

Horticulture.

Cultivation of Small Fruits, Circular 84, Dominion Expert Farm.
Hardy Roses, Bulletin 85, Dominion Dept. Agri.
Plum Culture, Bulletin 43, Dominion Dept. Agri.
Plum Culture, Bulletin 226, Ontario Dept. Agri.
Peach Growing, Bulletin 241, Ontario Dept. Agri.
The Pear in Ontario, Bulletin 249, Ontario Dept. Agri.
The Apple Orchard in Ontario, Bulletin 194, Ontario Dept. Agri.
The Apple in Canada, Bulletin 86, Dominion Dept. Agri.
Vegetable Growing, Bulletin 231, Ontario Dept. Agri.

Entomology.

Cut Worms and their Control, Bulletin 10, Dominion Dept. Agri.
White-marked Tussock Moth and its Control, Circular 11, Dominion Exper. Farm.

Drainage.

Farm Underdrainage, Bulletin 174, Ontario Dept. Agri.
Tile Drainage on the Farm, Circular 41, Dominion Exper. Farm.

The Value of ARMY EDUCATION.

By The Right Hon. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.
(British Minister of Education).

Addressing a large meeting of the officers at the School of Education at Trinity College, Oxford, recently organised under the Educational Department of the War Office, Mr. Fisher said that many of them might feel that the work which they were now performing, and which they would be called upon to perform in the immediate future—the work of education—was somewhat humdrum and unimportant compared with the exciting experience of the Great War, and perhaps that was so. He wished, however, to impress on them his own sense of the great importance to the country of the work for which they were preparing themselves. The Army had been in a sense, for at any rate the majority of the rank and file, a blind-alley profession. On the evidence of most employers of labour in this country they would find that the discharged soldier in the past had not been able to take as good a place in the economic system of the country as he probably would have been able to take if he had not gone into the Army at all. That in itself was a very grave fact. They must feel that it was desirable that if they were to have an Army based on the short-service system, entrance into the Army, so far from being a disqualification for civilian life afterwards, should afford an additional qualification for success in civilian life. That object could only be achieved by improving the education which was given to the private soldier while he was with the colours.

The Antidote to Unrest.

But, quite apart from that general consideration, they must all realise that they were now living in very critical times and the war had excited many aspirations, many hopes, which could not be gratified in the nature of things. Again, it was only natural when they got a large body of men like the men of the British Army, who had been subjected to a great period of strain and toil, who had been strung up by the opposition of formidable enemies, that when suddenly the strain of opposition was relaxed there should be a certain feeling of unrest. What was the antidote? The antidote was not a set of doctrines that never did anybody any good. The antidote really was an attitude of mind and an increased capacity for coming to a judicial and judicious decision upon the facts of life, and he thought it was only through education, only by enriching, enlarging, and multiplying the intellectual interests of this vast body of men who were going to be released into civilian life, that they were likely to find an adequate solution for the difficulties that would undoubtedly confront the country.

The Temptation of the Teacher.

If he might speak as an old teacher himself, he thought the probable danger which the teacher had to confront was the temptation of trying to give his class too much at a time. The secret of good teaching was to make oneself absolutely certain that the class—even the stupidest member of the class—should carry away two or three definite ideas as the result of the lecture—not facts, but ideas. They did not want to "cram" the class with facts, but to give them thoughts to enable them to organise facts. If this short course enabled them to do that, then he felt it

would be a very great investment for them individually, and an extremely good investment for the country. They had a very intelligent population now. There was a great deal of education in the country, and there was going to be a good deal more. He felt it was very important, for the sake of social harmony and the happiness and sweetness of life, that the mind of the intelligent working-man should be filled with all kinds of worthy interests and not merely with one interest. It was because this scheme of education in the Army was widely varied, because it catered for all kinds of tastes, and because it appealed to all kinds of interests, that he felt that it would be such a valuable social element in the future. They had it in their power to help the country to an extent which he did not think any of them adequately estimated at the present moment, but he was certain that this movement which had been recently started under his friend Lord Gorell, would prove to be one of the most important safeguards to the country, and one of the best investments that the country had ever made.

The Use of Leisure.

On January 25th, Mr. Fisher also visited the School of Education at Cambridge. Speaking there, he said that nobody who looked out upon the social prospects of the country could fail to be impressed by the fact that in every sphere of industry we were having demands for shorter hours. He thought it was an inevitable consequence of factory conditions and repetition processes. All over the country we found men saying that work was becoming so monotonous that shorter hours were necessary. It was obvious that the welfare of the nation depended upon the way in which that additional leisure was to be utilised. Was it to be utilised well, or was it to be utilised ill? The answer to the question depended upon the standard of national education. He hoped very much that the scheme of education in the army might lead up to a far more complete system of adult education throughout the whole country than we had had hitherto, or than any country in the world now possessed.

A Great Fact.

We had now education going on in the whole Army. Perhaps, when the whole Army was demobilised, a million and a half men would have received some form of general education under the scheme. That was a great fact. There had been nothing in the shape of adult education ever attempted on the same scale in the whole history of the world. Was that to stop when demobilisation took place? He hoped not. He hoped that they and their successors who were going out to teach men in the Army would exercise such great effect on them that they would desire to go on afterwards. He trusted that the resources in the shape of workers' educational classes, night schools, and adult schools, would be sufficient to cope with the demand. If that great project went through, if we were really able to fix a permanent desire for educational improvement in that vast mass of men, then we had, he thought, a prospect of acquiring a far more harmonious, a far more prosperous, and a far more intelligent country.

Overcoming Impoverishing Limitations.

He thought everybody would admit that one of the most salient facts about the mind of the average industrial worker was the fact that it was almost entirely occupied, not unnaturally, perhaps, with the problem of capital and labour and with industrial grievances. Millions of men passed through life with their minds absolutely untouched by all the great interests which occupied the imagination of the cultivated man, untouched by poetry, untouched by art, untouched by the interest of historical and antiquarian learning, and consequently impoverished by these limitations. They had in that Army organisation at present, of course only in its beginnings, an instrument which he believed would be very powerful, if properly and enthusiastically used, to effect a permanent improvement in the intellectual development of the population. So it had given him the very greatest possible pleasure to come among them that day to signify to them the great interest he personally took in the work for which they were training themselves, and his earnest belief that they would succeed in that work and would be able to impress their pupils in the Army with the desire to continue their education during the remainder of their lives.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, states that the Board intends to assist in settling on the land every man who desires to establish a home in the country, and whose best interests will be served in engaging in farming.

Secondly, the policy of the Board will be to see that no settler shall be permitted to take up land, the character of which is unsuitable for a first-class home or where the soil is not sufficiently fertile to enable the men to make money.

It will be the policy of the Board to see that none of the men settle far from existing railways or organised civilisation. It will not be a mere matter of settling the men, but they must be so settled that they can make money and establish good homes.

Another vital feature of the policy is to see that the men have the benefits of a system of collective purchase of equipment as far as possible.

Another point decided upon is that after his settlement the soldier must be guided, assisted and directed so far as guidance and assistance can be a real help to him.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 5.)

different areas. They assist the different Colleges from time to time, staying, if necessary, a month where sufficient instructors could not be secured.

An eight-weeks course was outlined for the Camps and Hospitals commencing in October. This has been very successful and sets of more than 300 lantern slides have been secured to illustrate the course. Agricultural films were shipped early in November from Canada, and will be used. A more extended course has been organised in all the larger Khaki Colleges, and men wishing to take advanced work will have an opportunity of doing so without leaving their unit.

Several groups of men at several centres are planning to settle near one another in Canada, and the need for information and suggestions in connection with rural community life has made it necessary for the Department to prepare material and instruction in this line.



RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Canadians played their first trial game at Richmond Old Deer Park on Saturday against the Public Schools Services XV. The match had originally been arranged by the latter against the London Canadians, but the visitors brought up a side from Seaford in the pink of condition—they had been training for ten days—and a most enjoyable game resulted in the victory of the Canadians by 6 points to 3. They have several good players among them, veterans who had learnt the game before they went overseas, and younger men who have pace and adaptability, but they realise that they cannot hope to come out "ontop," and are quite satisfied if they give their opponents a good game. This is the right spirit.

On Saturday the Public Schools Services had out a quite useful side, but not one of them had played for three weeks, while P. Middlemas, the Cambridge centre and old captain of Christ's Hospital, had not kicked a football for five years! For all that, with the wind behind them, the scratch side gave the visitors a fine game, which was not marred by any scrapping or talking, and it was only in the last 20 minutes that condition told, and the Canadians won by the odd try in three.

The Canadians have weight forward and are very speedy in the three-quarter line. Major H. G. Deedes and S.S.M. H. Yeoman, the old Westoe forward, are looking after "the boys," and may be relied upon to bring them up to the scratch "fit and well" in future games.

SKATING.

In spite of the thaw which set in on Saturday last, the Lincolnshire Skating Association were successful in bring off a mile open professional race on Cowbit Wash near Spalding on Saturday afternoon.

The course across the Wash was a quarter of a mile long, so that there were three turns for the mile. Owing to soft patches in the ice, and the presence of water in some places, some of the competitors had bad falls, but taking it altogether it was an excellent race.

H. Stokes, of Gedney Hill, the holder, retained the title.

BOXING.

Billy Fullerton (Canning Town) beat Nichol Simpson (Canadian Forces).—Middle-weights. Fullerton, who has recently been demobilised, being the fitter. He did nearly all the scoring in the first minute. Once Simpson was hit a trifle low, and Fullerton was cautioned. Simpson was slow, and, though aiming some rights, could do very little. There was a lot of clinching and hanging on in the second round, Simpson being chiefly to blame. The referee was now in the ring to do the parting. In the third round Fullerton rushed in with some clean drives to the face. Simpson countered a few and then clinched, tucking his head under his opponent's neck. When they were at long range Fullerton was easily the better. Once he drove the Canadian into a corner and punched him freely for half a minute.

Simpson chanced a few rights in the next round, but his bad habits resulted in a caution. After the break Fullerton shot a right to the jaw. Up for the fifth stage, Fullerton continued to jab and jolt, while his rival ducked, covered up, or hugged. Nearly all the clean hitting was done by Fullerton, but he was also inclined to hang on. Fighting chiefly on the defensive, Simpson continued to have the worst of the exchanges, and the referee warned him again in the ninth round. The tenth saw a deal of pulling and hauling and rough work, with Simpson frequently at fault. The bout grew worse for holding and lying-on illegalities. The spectators also grew dissatisfied, but it dragged on to the limit, when Fullerton was an easy winner.

Willard v. Dempsey: American Criticism.

Commenting on the acceptance by Willard of Tex Rickard's offer of 100,000 dols. for a contest for the Heavy-weight Championship, George Daley writes in the "New York World" as follows: "It makes one shudder to think that a man like Jess Willard, who was too busy making money to box a few rounds for the United War Work Campaign last fall, or to take a taxi across the bridge from Brooklyn to show his huge bulk for the entertainment of visiting French soldiers, can command 100,000 dols. in good American money for a bout with Jack Dempsey or anybody else. It makes one marvel that this colourless champion, who brazenly admits that his price was the only consideration, should be worth so much. And yet he is worth that and more, if Tex Rickard the bold can find a suitable place within reasonable distance of some centre to conduct the bout. The more he is despised, the more he is hated, the better he will draw. In this funny old world a man must be very, very bad or very, very good, very, very commonplace or very, very gifted, to quicken the spark of public attention. The populace will turn out in vast numbers in the hope of seeing a favoured one win, and it will turn out in equally large numbers in the hope of seeing a despised one beaten. So it will be when Jess Willard meets Jack Dempsey."

Jack Dempsey the Man.

"Jack Dempsey is the one man to meet Jess Willard. Tex Rickard will be well advised if he wastes no time or thought over Georges Carpentier, the heavy-weight champion of Europe, or anybody else. The latest pretender to the bauble, which the present owner holds only as a price-getter, and frankly admits it, is not the equal of Willard in bulk, but he weights 190 pounds or so, and physically is even better balanced. Further than that, he carries the kick of a mule in his right hand. It is too early as yet to make a prediction, but the temptation is strong to declare once and for all that Willard will be able to work off the flesh that the eye can see by hard, strenuous training, but it will not be easy to dispose of the fat which has settled upon his vital organs. He is a marvellous specimen of physical perfection,

and he has acquired remarkable skill at self-defence, but the greater speed, greater activity and greater vitality of Dempsey are sure to be outstanding factors."

Willard intends to start his training at Howard's place in March or April. He will do light gym work, including boxing, for several weeks before going to a training camp.

BASEBALL.

The Toronto Globe Sports Editor waxes enthusiastic and develops literary qualities anent the roseate hue surrounding the Baseball Season of 1919 as follows:—

As the troublous year of 1918 goes tottering down the corridors of Time, baseball greets the new one with keenest optimism. The war-begotten instinct to reconstruct already is actuating many owners to remould their clubs, for all realise that upon the eventuality of competition will depend the success of the forthcoming campaign. By minor leagues, too, is lifted the voice of hope. Beset by war-time handicaps throughout the year, the minors, with few exceptions, crumbled under the resultant depression. Only the New League, supplied liberally with funds, finished the season intact. Co-operation is the keynote now among the lesser leagues. Already many of the minors are deep in preparation for next season, for with the advent of peace is foreshadowed a nation-wide revival of sport from which the smaller leagues hope to recoup in some measure the losses sustained during the nightmare of 1918. To-day finds baseball upon the threshold of a great revival. And it is not confined to this continent. The long arm of the pastime has extended to foreign climes during the last two or three years, and has spread the popularity of baseball thick upon England and France, where next autumn a series may be played between the championship teams of the major leagues.

ITEMS.

The programme decided on by the Conference of Saturday last has not yet been published. It is believed to be an ambitious one, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made to get the best of the athletes from France, to compete. Any series purporting to be Championships for the Army should be open to all athletes in the Army in Europe, and not confined to those in England only.

Full report of the Canadian Army Boxing Championships will be given next week.

Toronto Chess Club won from Hamilton Chess Club, in a tourney held at the Central Y.M.C.A. on New Year's Day, by 6½ to 3½.

The Billiards Champion, Inman, is being put to a severe test in meeting all his principal opponents successively. He is well away in his first match, and it will probably be a case of "one up" and "one down" throughout.

Jack Caffery, an old-time runner, twice victor in the famous Boston Marathon, has died of influenza. One of Hamilton's famous galaxy of athletes, his loss will be sorely regretted throughout the sporting fraternity.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

By CAPTAIN W. GILMOUR
(Khaki University of Canada—France).

I bring to the columns of THE BEAVER a message, and the message I bring is not a catch phrase such as we were wont to fashion in election days. It is just a statement of plain fact—and a plain question. It is this: Canada's sons have been worthy of their home country, have added lustre to the British race, and have struck a mighty blow on the jaw of autocracy in the cause of allied democracy. Will Canada now strike a mighty blow for her sons?

We know what the answer of the home people will be. It will be: "Tell us plainly what our sons want us to do, and we will start it good and hard right now."

The problem for which solution has to be found in the interests of Canada's fighting-men, is the problem of after-war provision for their return into civil life, and the foundation of the solution of that problem must be laid now. But someone may say: "Why peace has not yet been signed and our Canadian Army is still intact." True, but the success and prosperity of our Dominion depend on the absolute completeness of our preparedness when the days of Peace—the allied peace of honour—cast their light on democratic lands—a light that will show the German nation plainly and mercilessly that their tinsel Hohenzollern Empire is but an ashpit of their own making.

The Germans, before the War started, laid concrete bases for their guns in the lands they were plotting to murder. We want to lay concrete bases in our own country to extend the edifice of our national life so that when "our boys come home" they will find the open door of their civil life waiting for them.

Unity is Victory.

The Allies swirled hither and thither in the crucible of war for four years, before they realised in practical form the gospel of unity, and the placing of our armies under the control of one man led to the swift and decisive overthrow of the enemy. This unity then is an accomplished fact, and now we want the same expressions of unity from home—unity in this sense, that every one in the homeland will join together in the task of seeing that the Canadian soldier shall have his chance in Canada, by giving him the opportunity of re-equipping himself in knowledge. Unity of impulse, and unity of support in this great work means a civil victory; it means that Canada will have cause to say that her sons were re-absorbed with the least possible confusion into the life of the nation, equipped with knowledge, and given the opportunity of putting it into practical expression. This will be the secret of the renewed and increased prosperity of our country.

Canada the Pioneer.

Canada leads in the matter of the re-education of the soldier. It was Canada who first thought of utilizing the rest time and the spare time of the soldiers by giving them properly organised opportunities for continuing their studies, or with acquainting themselves with vocations such as they might have done in pre-war days. It is a fact of which the Dominion has the right to be legitimately proud, and that is why we now ask Canada to lend a hand in the great problem which

men of her own land had the insight to envisage.

The pioneer work in this great enterprise is not a question of individuals or of personages, it is a national impulse and a national work, and the men who are already engaged in carrying out this programme are but the missionaries of the Canadian Soldiers' future on behalf of Canada. Is it not an enheartening fact that Canada was quick to foresee the coming needs of her sons; is it not vivid evidence that Canada possesses the capacity for initiative that knows no tradition, and the will for progress that knows no conventional fetters? Is not that a fair promise that Canada will solve the problem of the soldiers re-entry into home life when the time comes?

Youth in the Van.

Knowledge is power, but how much more significant that truism becomes when we think of it in connection with our young men who have grown to the stature of men in the stern test of war. War has so quickened and speeded up life that boys have passed into manhood a decade sooner than they did in pre-war days. It means too that in future, in the public life of our country and in all activities of livelihood, we shall see the young man taking a keener and more intimate interest at an age earlier than before. Therefore, it is a paramount duty that we should see that he is given the knowledge that can alone give him the power of coming to a ripe and wise judgment of matters appertaining to the national welfare, by giving him technical and vocational equipment.

For warfare you must spare nothing in providing the soldier with the equipment to win victory; for after-war days you must spare nothing in providing the ex-soldier with the "munitions" to win his part in communal success.

Re-education is not an experiment: it is the very commonsense of a necessity that is being satisfied in the national interest.

Canada has a great opportunity—first, in the field with the idea of refitting her soldiers for the days of the future, she now but needs to see that the idea is crowned, by expanding it to its fullest extent, for herein lies the solution of a vital problem, and herein too, lies the concrete base of Canada's destiny.

We are proud that into the League of Victory Canada came early: we are proud that our men have done such mighty deeds in humanity's name: they have carved their names on Canadian history, and have left a legacy of priceless character to the world.

Think for a moment of the assaults of a vastly numerical foe our Canadian fathers, brothers, sons and husbands have withstood in these years of war. Poison gas! Liquid flame! Tear shell! That is the measure of the Kaiser's hatred, born of his failure to quench the indomitable spirit of our sturdy race. Canada has every reason to be proud of her sons.

When the history of this mammoth war and its aftermath is written, the part that Canada played in stern dark days for the Empire and the free peoples, will find a very honourable place. But in remembering the glory of Canada's part, we must remember its

poignancy, for there are those sleeping who will never again see God's sunshine light up the broad and sparkling waters of the St. Lawrence, on whose bosom they started on their crusade from Canada to place their bodies in the breached wall of menaced civilisation. The countless little wooden crosses in France and Flanders mark the resting places of those gallant lads who nobly fought and died. They lie there awaiting the final great Reveille.

The sacrifice of the dead, the selflessness of the living who dared again and again the gates of the Kaiser's Hell, are our inspiration and our promise of sure and lasting victory.

Forward to the New Dawn.

If we already see the star of a generous destiny gleaming behind the Rocky Mountains of this War's problems and its hazards, we know there is still a long march ahead of us, but there are no longer mists obscuring the journey's end. And men of a pioneer people who have hewn the homeland from its rough mould to a mighty Dominion know, that resolution for perseverance, rather than infinite capacity for unthinking optimism, is the ardent and enduring spirit that takes them over the mountains into the fertile lands of the final triumph.

We are standing on the threshold of a world renaissance, and in that re-birth, Canada's sons have played, and will play a glowing part. Now that the time has come for them to obey the call "all's clear in the west," and take the homeward trail, it is our duty to see that the homeland for which they have fought, has ready for them a welcome, not of lip, but of real service. It is our duty to those whose souls are shining in eternity, whose fathers and mothers gave them to their country, to see that Canada stands not merely where she did, but that she strides forward to further greatness, along the road that bears the promise of the new dawn, for which they, high on the tide of patriotism, laid down their lives.

Y.M.C.A. AND G.W.V.A.

The following is an extract from a speech made in Sydney, N.S., by Col. Purney, Dominion President of the G.W.V.A.:—"There is no bone of contention between the G.W.V.A. and the Y.M.C.A. The G.W.V.A. hold the highest respect for the Y.M.C.A. Speaking as President of the Dominion Organization and on behalf of our members, I wish to say that we wish the Y.M.C.A. God-speed in their splendid work Overseas and that they are now doing at home. Any soldier who returns from the War and speaks words of censure regarding the Y.M.C.A. is a fool."

FARM FIRE PREVENTION.

The protection from fire of farm properties is a problem which has seldom been attempted in any practical way, aside from the exceptional use of fireproofing materials. In a small town in Ohio, Hollandsbury, the villages and the farmer within a radius of five miles have combined forces. They have purchased a motor truck, equipped with chemical extinguishers, ladders, etc., and arrangements have been made for answering fire calls anywhere in the district. If this experiment proves successful, a wide-spread adoption of the plan should follow.—"Industrial Canada in Conservation."

"The air is tremulous with the soundless feet of the new day."—HELEN KELLER.



THE RED TRIANGLE



MEETING PRISONERS OF WAR.

"After we had given him a bowlful of beef tea he broke down and cried, apologising for so doing by saying that the Huns had never drawn a tear from his eyes during the four years he was their prisoner, but that the kind act and the English voice had been more than he could bear."

This is but one of the hundreds of tragedies that have been enacted in connection with repatriation of British prisoners of war. The incident occurred at Sittard, near Maestricht in Holland, and is recounted by Captain David W. Corbett, of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., to whom was entrusted the task of organising relief and recreational work for repatriated Canadians when they crossed the border into that neutral country. With a representative of the British Y.M.C.A. Captain Corbett had gone out to meet the incoming prisoners who so sorely needed attention. The following are some of his interesting remarks in connection with this enterprise:—

"The experience in Holland has been a very wonderful one in many ways. Of course it has been most strenuous, but well worth while. I have conversed individually with thousands of prisoners who have returned, and seen them in all conditions. The outstanding feature to me is the bitter feeling that our prisoners of war have against the Huns for the treatment received while they were prisoners. When I was at Hull a Tommy expressed that feeling by shouting out in a moment of silence immediately after the greeting from the King: 'Are there any Germans in Hull? If there are we want to get at 'em.'

"In an ordinary fight men usually bury the past, but this cannot be so with the men who have lived for years as prisoners in Germany. Men who have been flogged and seen their mates killed and starved, cannot forget. On our first homecoming we had 600 youngsters, not any more than 21 years of age. They were all that were left out of 4,000 lads who were captured in the March offensive, and had never reached Germany at all, being employed by the Germans behind their front line, digging trenches, and bringing up ammunition. These 600 were in a pitiable condition, and probably I am safe in saying that not one of them would have lived had it not been for the food smuggled to them by Belgian women, as they had never received any Red Cross parcels.

"The men who had been in the salt and coal mines in Germany had had especially bad treatment. In the latter case men told me of being driven in the hot chamber in one of the mines for the least infringement of rules, beaten in with rubber hoses to a room heated to over 100 degrees, stripped of their clothes, and left without food or drink for twenty-four hours. They came out in a state of collapse, put on very scanty attire, and after a ration of soup, again went into the mine to do a twelve hours' shift.

"One man then went on to tell me a guard had hit him in the eye with the ring of his finger, injuring the sight so that he lost it in twenty-four hours, yet it was over three

months before he was allowed to receive medical treatment, every waking hour of which was agony.

"Another man told me of his pal being shot down by his side because he stooped to pick up a piece of bread that had been thrown by one of the guards into their midst, and was killed.

"Many of them have lost their pals, and out of the thousands of prisoners I have talked to in only one instance have I met with a person who had a kindly word to say for their treatment, and that was a young lad of nineteen, who was an apprentice on board a mercantile steamer sunk by the "Moewe," and who was put on a farm where there were no male Germans. This lad was sixteen at the time, and the whole three years he was on the farm he saw no English-speaking person, the result being that he is returning to England speaking English with a German accent.

"These men are in such condition now that they are sure to bring their grievances before the public, and they are unanimous to a man in insisting that justice shall be meted out to the men who have perpetrated such cruelty on them."

HUSTLE AND GRIN.

(Here's apologising to Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Smile, and the world smiles with you;

"Knock" and you go it alone;

For the cheerful grin

Will let you in

Where the kicker is never known.

Growl, and the way looks dreary;

Laugh, and the path is bright;

For a welcome smile

Brings sunshine, while

A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh, and you "rake in" nothing;

Work, and the prize is won;

For the nery man

With backbone can

By nothing be outdone.

Hustle! and fortune awaits you;

Shirk! and defeat is sure;

For there's no chance

Of deliverance

For the chap who can't endure.

Sing, and the world's harmonious;

Grumble, and things go wrong;

And all the time

You are out of rhyme

With the busy, bustling throng.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing;

Whistle, and life is gay;

And the world's in tune

Like a day in June,

And the clouds all melt away.

EVIDENTLY.

The Judge (to jury, who have retired several times without agreeing): I understand that one jurymen prevents your coming to a verdict. In my summing up I have clearly stated the law, and any jurymen who obstinately sets his individual opinion against the remaining eleven is totally unfitted for his duties.

The Solitary Objector: Please, m'lud, I'm the only man who agrees with you!

ORIGIN OF MILITARY TITLES.

The titles of rank and command in most armies and navies, either have been slowly evoked by service usage or else when the rank was created the word sprang full armed from the brow of some monarch or statesman who was better in his own line than in etymology. Not much system runs through these titles. Their designations of grades have small connection with the original meanings or their parent words.

Marshal.—Marechal, which is marshal, is the highest rank in the French army. Field marshal in the English and German armies corresponds, but with regional limitations; there may be more than one at the same time. The Spanish or Portuguese is *maiscal*, the Italian *mariscalco*, though the army of neither country has the rank. All these words are derived from the Anglo-Saxon *marah*, a horse, and *scalh*, a servant, which is Anglo-Saxon or Gothic. That is, a marshal was once a horse boy.

General.—General, the noun, and the adjective general, the antonym of particular, go back to the Latin *generalis*, meaning belonging to a race of kind, and itself tracing to genus genera, from *gignere*, to beget. *Generalis* in Caesar's and Pompey's day had nothing to do with the army; the Roman general was an *imperator*. The title general primarily means an officer holding a general command.

Colonel.—The Spanish for colonel is *coronel*, the Italian *colonello*. The Spaniards originated the word 400 years ago, and seem to have made it by combining the sense of the Latin *columna*, a column, with that of *corona*, a crown. We follow the French spelling, but in pronouncing we retain the Spanish R, hence "kernal," as we say it. Literally it means the leader of a column or of the company at the head of the regiment in column.

Major.—Major, like mayor, is from the Latin word *major*, the greater, the comparative of *magnus*, great. The French for the same adjective is *majeur*, the Italian *maggiore*; mayor, by the way, is the Spanish form. A major is "greater" than a captain, but less than a lieutenant-colonel. He is the lowest field officer.

Captain.—Captain, through the mediæval Latin word *capitanus*, meaning pretty much the same thing, goes back to the Latin *caput*, *capitis*, which means head. In other words, the head man. *Hetman* has a similar derivation. In our army a captain commands a company. A captain in our navy ranks next above a commander.

Lieutenant.—Lieutenant is spelled alike in English and French. The Englishman pronounces it "leftenant." The Italian word is *locotenente*, and there you have a glimpse of the derivation from the Latin *locum tenens*, holding or acting in the place, presumably of some one else. The short of this long is that a lieutenant originally was the deputy or representative of his superior officer.

Sergeant.—Sergeant, the French for which is *sergent*, the Italian *sergente*, comes from the mediæval Latin word *serviens*, meaning a servant, a vassal, or a vassal soldier who seems to have acted as an orderly or striker. Tell this to your sergeant some warm day when he criticizes your appearance on parade in his coarse, unfeeling manner. It will soften him. It may even melt him.

"Remember, my son," said his mother as she bade him goodbye, "when you get to camp try to be punctual in the mornings, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY.

(Some typical extracts from letters).

46) RIFLEMAN L. SERVANTE, K.R.F., B.E.F.

"When I felt at all run down, a dose of Phosferine soon picked us up again. It prevented a slight cold developing into something worse, and cured many a toothache."

(33) PRIVATE L. CARTER (late), R.B.R., B.E.F.

"I suffered from shell-shock, and had five operations, finally having to have the left forearm amputated. I felt very shaky with my nerves in civilian life, but I was better directly I started to take Phosferine, and now I never do without it."

(17) GNR. H. SUMMERS, S.A. HEAVY ARTILLERY, B.E.F.

"Heaps of chaps get knocked out by shell-shock, etc.; I have never felt a bit the worse, thanks to Phosferine; and I never suffer from toothache, colds, indigestion, sciatica, nervous headache, etc."

(51) GUNNER H. O'SULLIVAN, R.F.A., B.E.F.

"When I was on the nerve-racking Somme front I was greatly relieved by Phosferine. After coming out we were rushed to Italy, and I soon got the 'flu,' but quickly got rid of it, because I did not forget Phosferine."

(74) GUNNER J. PHILLIPS, R.F.A., B.E.F.

"I was physically tired out, but Phosferine did me so much good that I wouldn't be without it for worlds now, I have improved so wonderfully in health."

(67) FITTER H. MACDONALD, A.O.C.

"I had bronchitis, and I could receive no benefit from hospital treatment. I therefore tried Phosferine, and such good effect did it have that by the time you get this letter I shall be back to my old form again."

All these dauntless fighters exemplify the great part Phosferine plays in enabling them to overcome suffering and the most extreme exertions. No special effort exhausts the energy of these valiant men, no extra hardships break down their endurance, because Phosferine recharges their systems with the vitality to survive all the rigours daily experienced.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza
Nervous Debility
Indigestion
Sleeplessness

Exhaustion
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay

Mental Exhaustion
Loss of Appetite
Lassitude
Neuritis

Faintness
Brain Fog
Anæmia
Nervous Dyspepsia

Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Stomach Disorders

Nerve Shock
Neurasthenia
Sciatica
Palpitation

Phosferine has a World-wide Repute for Curing Disorders of the Nervous System more completely and speedily, and at less cost than other preparations.

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.

Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A great Canadian statesman has passed away in the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose death was announced last week.

Sir Wilfrid was one of the most striking figures in the Dominion, and his loss will be deplored by all political parties.

Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, describes him as "a man of high intellectual gifts and rare social charm, with a singularly attractive winsomeness of disposition and manner which endeared him to countless admirers and made warm personal friends of strong political opponents."

Sir Wilfrid was born at St. Lin, Quebec, on November 20th, 1841, and was Premier of Canada for fifteen years, being the first French-Canadian to hold that office.

He was educated at L'Assomption College and McGill University, became a barrister in 1864 and Q.C. in 1880.

His political career commenced in 1871, when he was elected to the Quebec Legislature for the Electoral Division of Arthabaska. Three years later, he entered the Federal Parliament, and had continuously been a Member since then.

He became Leader of the Liberal Party in 1891, and on the resignation of Sir C. Tupper in 1896 he succeeded him in the Premiership, remaining at the head of the Government until 1911, when he was defeated over the Naval question and the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

CONCRETE SHIPS A SUCCESS.

Concrete shipbuilding is still beset with unsolved problems; yet it would be difficult

to point to any other industry that has made so promising a beginning. The Faith, whose construction evoked the laughter of the incredulous, has made her way from the Pacific to New York, with many thousands of profitable freight miles behind her. She may be heavy and ungainly, but she has borne the stresses of weather well. We have yet to hear complaints from the men who risked their capital in her. Apparently she pays. And now a second large concrete ship, the Atlantis, has been launched from a Georgia yard. In design and construction the Atlantis represents a great advance over the Faith. The new ship is light, as compared with ships of wood and steel of equal capacity, and she is beautiful, which probably doesn't matter. She was intended to cost less than a wood or steel ship, but the Emergency Fleet Corporation used her to work out all manner of technical problems whose solution is a necessary first step toward a prosperous development of concrete ship-building. It is too early to forecast that development, but no one who has observed recent progress will affirm that the monopoly of the steel ship is secure. We may yet live to see the oceans dotted over with stone tubs.—The New Republic.

AN IMPERIAL FLAG.

A soldier in a contemporary makes the following unique suggestion:

From the very first, when the Empire entered the great war, the Colonies and the Mother Country have been gradually drawn closer together, Britain admiring the wonderful spirit of her Colonies and the Colonies understanding and appreciating the great

effort of Britain. When we look back and remember how the Colonies and India have stood by us and helped us to this victorious end we begin to realise the full glory and the meaning of Empire, but there is this lacking: something is needed to perpetuate the deeds of the Dominions in our memory, and no other time would be more appropriate than now to suggest an Imperial flag. As a suggestion, the Union Jack could be worked the centre of the flag and the emblems of the Colonies arranged around it. The Government would perhaps offer so much for the best design. Such a flag would unite us in spirit and immortalise the memory of those who died in their great conflict for the glory of the Empire.

DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford has been appointed to a seat at the Dominion Railway Commission as the Agricultural representative. Ever since the resignation of Dr. Mills, this seat has been vacant, and it is with much satisfaction that we hear of the appointment.

Dr. Rutherford is a Scotchman by birth. Coming to Canada in 1875, he studied at the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College. He then was a practising veterinarian for several years, until in 1887, he was appointed Veterinary Inspector for Manitoba. He served in both the Manitoba Legislature and the Federal House. In 1902 he was appointed Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion. Four years later he became Live Stock Commissioner as well as Veterinary Director-General, and he held this dual position until he moved to Alberta in 1912.

Mick and Mac get the "Home" papers.

