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*Bulletin.*



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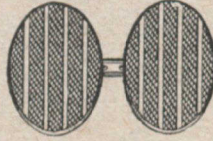
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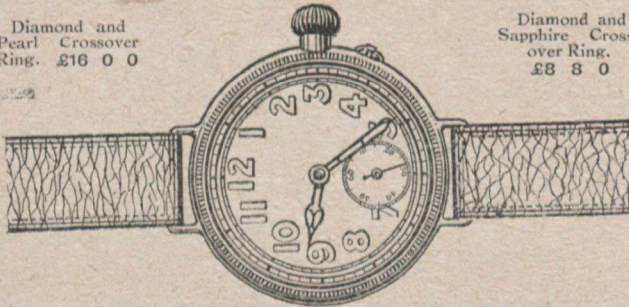
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THE C.R.O.  
• BULLETIN •  
WAR SOUVENIR NUMBER  
XMAS 1918.

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G. F. LOW,

*Treasurer :*

LIEUT. L. E. CANDY



*Secretary :*

PTE. A. MACDONALD.

*The net profits of this publication will  
go to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind  
❖ ❖ Sailors and Soldiers ❖ ❖*

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
FRONTISPIECE. By John Hassall ... ..	17
EDITOR'S NOTE ... ..	17
<i>Messages from:—</i>	
Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE ... ..	18
M. CLEMENCEAU ... ..	18
SIGNOR ORLANDO ... ..	19
Rt. Hon. SIR ROBERT BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G. ... ..	20
Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES ... ..	20
MARSHAL FOCH, O.M. ... ..	20
THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ... ..	21
ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. ... ..	22
FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., G.C.B.O. ... ..	22
Hon. SIR EDWARD KEMP, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P. ... ..	23
Hon. SIR GEORGE PERLEY, K.C.M.G. ... ..	23
LT.-GEN. SIR RICHARD E. W. TURNER, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. ... ..	24
LT.-COL. F. LOGIE ARMSTRONG, O.B.E. ... ..	24
MAJOR M. A. WOLFF ... ..	24
SORROW HATH MADE US KIN. By John Oxenham ... ..	24
SPLENDID CANADA. By Marie Corelli ... ..	25
THANK GOD AND THANK YOU. By Stanley Weyman ... ..	26
TO THE CANADIAN TROOPS. By Hugh Walpole ... ..	26
AU REVOIR. By William Le Quex ... ..	26
HAIG IS MOVING. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle ... ..	27
TO THE CANADIANS. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. ... ..	27
SEPTEMBERLESS. By L. B. Golden ... ..	28
THE CANADIAN GIRLS' PART IN THE WAR. By Anne Merrill ... ..	29
FROM KHAKI TO MUFTI. By Capt. V. A. G. Eliot ... ..	31
REMEMBER THE DEAD. By John Light ... ..	32
AN XMAS MESSAGE. By Bransby Williams ... ..	33
A MESSAGE FROM THE KAISER (Imaginary). By G. F. Low ... ..	33
THE WORK OF ST. DUNSTAN'S. By Sir Arthur Pearson ... ..	34
THE AFTERMATH. By John Light ... ..	35
DOINGS OF THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA. By Col. H. M. Tory ... ..	35
MEN OF THE EMPIRE L.O.L. 880. ... ..	36
THE EVOLUTION OF "PAY" AND "RECORDS." By Oliver A. Minns, F.I.S.A.C. ... ..	38
A HERITAGE AND A CHALLENGE. By Capt. A. G. Sleep ... ..	41
THE RED TRIANGLE IN 1918. By Lacey Amy ... ..	42
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE C.R.O. By Henry T. Hodges ... ..	43
SOME IMPRESSIONS. By The L.S. ... ..	47
A MESSAGE AND A STORY. From Billy Merson ... ..	48
A LITTLE STORY by Little Tich ... ..	48
THE C.R.O. By John Light ... ..	49
GEORGE ROBEY AND HIS MESSAGE. By Himself ... ..	49
REVIEW OF C.R.O. SPORT. By the Editor ... ..	50

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Canada

MASON

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

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ON BEHALF of the Canadian Record Office it is my duty to offer our sincere thanks to the many famous Statesmen, Sailors, Soldiers, Writers and Artists for their kind messages and generous contributions to this publication.

Our especial thanks are due to Messrs. Becker & Co., Ltd., 34, Ludgate Hill, E.C.-4, for their splendid gift of paper for the printing of this publication, also to Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, Ltd., for their gift of Art paper.

We are also greatly indebted to our advertisers for their generous response, to Messrs. Knighton & Cutts, the engravers, for making the blocks for most of the illustrations at far less than cost price; to the Central News Agency, Ministry of Information; Canadian War Records for use of photographs, and to our printers—The Guilbert-Wenham Printing Company of Bishop's Court, E.C., who have shewn us so much courtesy in the past, and have printed this publication at cost price.

We take this opportunity of wishing our many readers and contributors a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

EDITOR.

## TO THE CANADIANS.

---

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER.

THE RT. HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE.

Canada's record in this war has been so remarkable that I am always glad to pay my tribute to it. Before the war Canada was the least military of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples. To-day, its army ranks among the most formidable of the forces fighting for human freedom. The long story from the early days at Valcartier through the terrible trial at Ypres to the dramatic and decisive smashing of the Drocourt-Queant line, is an epic of which neither Canada nor the Empire will ever tire. It is of such acts, performed for an unselfish cause, that the greatness of nations is made.

*5th December, 1918.*

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FROM THE FRENCH PREMIER.

Telegram received from M. CLEMENCEAU.

December 2nd, 1918.

The Editor,

“C.R.O. Bulletin,”

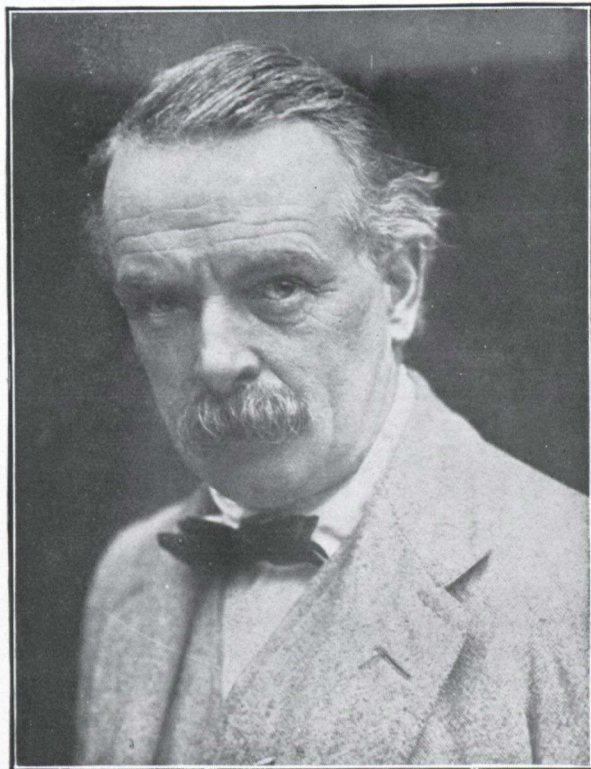
Canadian Record Office,

Green Arbour House,

Old Bailey, E.C.

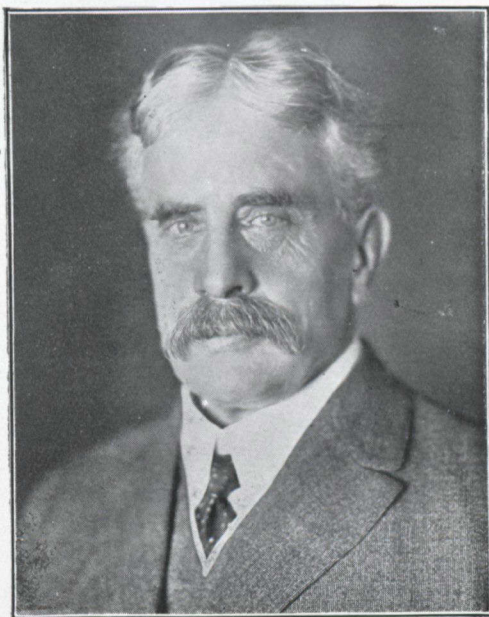
I am glad to take the opportunity of my presence on British soil to testify to the magnificent achievements of the Canadian forces and the very important part they have played in the Victory.

CLEMENCEAU.

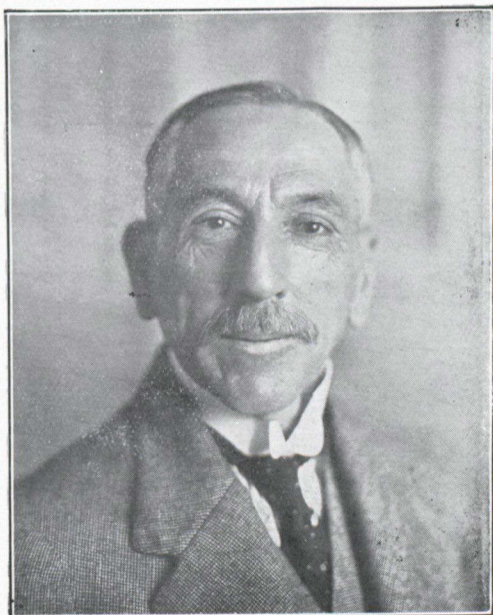


*Central News*

RT. HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE.



RT. HON. SIR ROBERT BORDEN, G.O.M.G.



RT. HON. W. M. HUGHES.

*Photographs by Vandyk, Ltd., 41, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.*

FROM THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

SIGNOR ORLANDO.

*Translation from the Italian.*

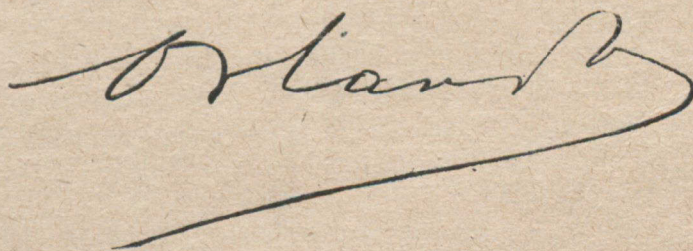
London, 3rd December, 1918.

All the armies of the Entente, united, as it were, in one army, are worthy of our most fervent gratitude and our warmest admiration.

But an even greater gratitude and admiration deserve in our view the young soldiers of those young nations, who, in order to meet the demands of this war of Titans, have had to set out from the beginning to create their army. And these armies, sprung up as by enchantment, at the touch of a magician's wand, have by their military virtues, displayed in a hundred severe trials, proved themselves to be worthy rivals of any veteran army, boasting century-old traditions of military glory and victory.

Among these young and heroic troops the Canadians hold a position of honour. In the most terrible encounters the sons of Canada, the very incarnation of valour and powerful strength, have met the violent onslaughts of the aggressor with indomitable spirit. The whole of Europe owes a debt of gratitude to the Canadian soldiers; they have brought to the common victory the powerful contribution of their valour and faith.

I hail with ardent enthusiasm the young sons of Canada, and may these brief words of mine convey to them the heart-felt greetings and affection of the whole Italian nation. May they, in returning to their homes, carry with them this sentiment of fraternal friendship which Italy offers to them.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be 'Orlando', written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

## FROM THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

MESSAGE FROM SIR ROBERT BORDEN TO STAFF OF  
RECORD OFFICE.

On more than one occasion I had the privilege of examining the work of the Canadian Record Office, and I am glad of the opportunity to give you my appreciation of the fine service which it has rendered to the whole country, and especially to the relatives and friends of those gallant men who have answered their Country's call in this war. The work of the Office has been of a difficult and complex character, involving the necessity of very thorough organization, and of most accurate attention to every possible detail. It was essential to keep and maintain a complete record of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, from the time they offered themselves for service overseas, an equally complete record of all casualties, as well as of the movements of troops in France, in Britain and in Canada. The magnitude of the work is evidenced by the fact that the staff has necessarily increased from two or three officers and four men at the outset, to eight hundred, which it now numbers; and I learn that the average of work performed by each unit of the personnel compares most favourably with that accomplished in similar offices of the United Kingdom of the other Dominions. I have much pleasure in congratulating the entire staff, and especially those who have organized the work, upon the success of their achievement.



## FROM THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

The Editor,  
"C.R.O. Bulletin,"  
Canadian Record Office,  
Old Bailey, E.C.

I desire to express on behalf of the Government and people of the Commonwealth of Australia, their great admiration of the part played by the soldiers of the Dominion of Canada throughout the momentous struggle from which the Allied troops have now emerged victorious.

The people of Australia have watched the deeds of the men of the sister Dominion of Canada with feelings of great pride, and now in the hour of decisive victory, send to them, through you, their heartfelt congratulations and sincere good wishes for many happy years of peace and prosperity.

W. M. HUGHES.

COMMANDEMENT EN CHEF  
DES ARMEES ALLIEES

-----  
Etat-Major Général  
-----

London, le 2 décembre 1918

The Editor

C.R.O. Bulletin

Canadian Record Office

Green Arbour House

Old Bailey. E.C. 4

Monsieur,

Je suis très sensible aux sentiments que vous avez bien voulu m'exprimer, et je vous demande de trouver ici la vive expression de mes sincères remerciements.

Le Corps Canadien s'est couvert de gloire et je suis heureux de pouvoir rendre hommage à la valeur de ses troupes.



---

*Fac-simile of autographed message received from Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies.*





MARSHALL FOCH, O.M.

*Central News*

*Translation of Message on opposite page:—*

Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, General Head Quarters, London.

2nd December 1918.

The Editor, C.R.O. "Bulletin," Canadian Record Office,  
Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

Sir,—

I am deeply moved with the affection which you have expressed and please find herewith the genuine assurance of my sincere thanks.

The Canadian Corps has glorified itself and I am grateful to be able to render homage to the valour of its troops.

(Signed) J. FOCH.



RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. ALDERMAN SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, L.L.D., J.P.



*Photographs by Central News*

AN INTERESTING GROUP, TAKEN DURING A RECENT HISTORIC VISIT TO THE CITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR CONFERENCE.  
(Left to Right.) SIGNOR ORLANDO, MR. BONAR LAW, M. CLEMENCEAU, LORD CURZON,  
MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND BARON SONNINO.

A Message to the Canadian Officers and Men in the Canadian  
Record Office

FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

(ALDERMAN SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D., J.P.).

On the day when the Armistice was signed, from the balcony of the Mansion House I watched the rejoicing crowds. I heard their cheers for the King, for the Navy and Army, and for our gallant Allies. I heard them sing the Doxology, and I saw the cordial greetings they gave to men of the Overseas Forces who came among them.

I was very much impressed, as all must have been who were present on that occasion, but the incident which touched me most was the playing by a Band, not the playing of "Rule Britannia," or of "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," but of "Home, Sweet Home."

I thought of all the boys who have come so many hundreds of miles to fight side by side with our own, and of their long exile in a good cause.

So far as we can see, the time is not far off when you will be returning to your homes again—and I am glad—not because we want to say good-bye to you, but because we understand something of the longing there must be in your hearts to get back.

To many Englishmen Canada used to be merely a place on the map. Henceforth, because of her sons' valour and comradeship, it must hold a place in every Englishman's heart.

Overlooking your offices in the Old Bailey is the figure of Justice, supreme above the Sessions House. You have had a great part in bringing about her triumph in this world-war. You have a right to be proud of your achievements, and we have a duty to be proud of you.

## FROM THE NAVY.

Telegram received from ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY.

20th November, 1918.

Editor,  
 "C.R.O. Bulletin,"  
 Canadian Record Office,  
 Old Bailey,  
 London, E.C. 4.

The Grand Fleet has followed with deep interest the part played by Canada in the Great War. We join the people of the Dominion in rejoicing at the Victory which has been gained in the cause of Freedom and do not yield to them, in admiration for the gallantry and devotion displayed by Canadian Forces.

DAVID BEATTY, Admiral,  
 Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet.



## FROM THE ARMY.

Telegram received from FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

G.H.Q.,

21st November, 1918.

Canadian Record Office,  
 Old Bailey,  
 London, E.C. 4.

Canadians in all parts of the world have good reason to be proud of the achievements of Canadian troops throughout the War. We of the old Country share your pride in them and we do not forget those Canadians whose loyal work behind the fighting line has assisted in their victories and ours.

D. HAIG.



*British Official*

FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG,  
K.T., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., G.C.B.O.



*British Official*

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY,  
G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

## MESSAGE

FROM

HON. SIR EDWARD KEMP, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

This will be the first Christmas in five years that we may sincerely and joyfully wish each other a happy, and even a merry, Christmas. By the grace of God, victory has crowned our efforts, and the blight of war has disappeared from the world, we trust, for ever.

But while we rejoice, our thoughts turn back in sad memory to those friends and comrades of ours whom we shall see no more, who gave their all that peace and goodwill should come to men on earth this Christmas. They have not died in vain. In value far beyond any material advantages that may result from the victorious conclusion of the war is the firm establishment in the world of those high ideals in the spirit of which we have been fighting the last four years—ideals of democracy and brotherhood and friendship, of mutual understanding and co-operation in the lives of man and nations.

In the throes of the conflict factitious differences which have given rise in the past to difficulties and misunderstandings have disappeared. Men and nations have got together during the war to work for common objects on a common ground in a manner and to an extent that years of peace could not have brought about. May this spirit of co-operation and mutual help which is the hope of the new era now dawning be for ever maintained by the memory of the long years of suffering and sacrifice which gave it birth.

To all you Canadian soldiers and workers on this side of the Atlantic I wish a happy and a joyful Christmas. Before the New Year runs its course I hope you all will be safely at home in Canada once again. I can wish you nothing better.

(Signed) A. E. KEMP.

London, Nov. 28th, 1918,

## MESSAGE

FROM

HON. SIR GEORGE PERLEY, K.C.M.G.,  
High Commissioner for Canada.

It was with much pleasure that I learnt of the intention to issue a Canadian Record Office War Souvenir Number at Christmas-time, and those associated with its production are to be congratulated on their enterprise, as well as on their decision to allot such profits as accrue to St. Dunstan's. My best wishes go out to you for the success of the venture, and I heartily trust that the splendid work initiated by my friend Sir Arthur Pearson on behalf of our blinded heroes may receive an encouraging gift as the result.

At this time we are all imbued with a deep spirit of thankfulness for the victory gained, and for what it will ensure as a vindication of the principles of Liberty and Justice for which our great Dominion in common with the rest of the British Empire has sacrificed so much.

It has been demonstrated that by a united effort democracies can successfully defend themselves against those who would impose on us autocratic domination and oppression. We are naturally proud of the glorious efforts of our Citizen Soldiers and of the assistance which Canada has given in bringing about the final result. At the same time we mourn with those who have lost their dear ones, and we must ever remember those who have suffered on our behalf.

Following the Armistice there will, let us hope, come a stable and just Peace, and in the time immediately ahead we can each and everyone consider how it may be possible to assist in the great work of reconstruction—a task affording infinite opportunities for the exercise both of imagination and earnest endeavour. We must all help to prove that our ideals were worth fighting for, and it is by successfully overcoming the enormous difficulties attendant on the demobilisation and resettlement of our armies that we shall be able to deserve and indulge the comforting reflection that the last four and a half years of agony and trial have not altogether been in vain.

(Signed) GEORGE H. PERLEY.

## A MESSAGE

FROM

Lt.-Gen. SIR RICHARD E. W. TURNER, V.C.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

To the "Canadian Record Office Bulletin" I wish the greatest measure of success.

It represents a surplus energy and ability, built up in the efficient branch of Canadian Records.

To the value of this organization, later history will give grateful testimony.

To the Staff comprising so many "Old Comrades" in the field, I wish a Merry Christmas, and success in the future civil life of Canada.

(Signed) R. E. W. TURNER,  
Lieut.-Gen.

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men,  
and to the Civilian Staff of the Canadian Record  
Office, London.

In wishing you one and all a happy Xmas and good luck for the New Year, I want to take the opportunity of thanking you for the loyal assistance you have always given me.

No one realises better than I do the deadly monotony of your jobs, no one sympathises more with the heart-breaking back-breaking tasks which are your frequent lot.

Your part in this great struggle of Right versus Might was not in the limelight and your work has possibly not been appreciated by any except the few who realise the importance of it.

When I look back and see the strides that this Office has made in efficiency and think of the work that has been done here, I realise that you have every right to be proud of what you have accomplished.

I thank you all for the help you have so consistently given me, for your constant loyalty and for the keenness you have ever shewn. I know you will stick to it to the end and complete a good job. Good luck to you all!

(Signed) M. A. WOLFF,  
Major, A. 1.

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men,  
and to the Civilian Staff of the Canadian Record  
Office, London.

In extending to you my heartiest greetings for Christmas and the New Year—a season which this year we may well regard as one of joy and thanksgiving—I desire to convey to you my deep appreciation and gratitude for the unfailing support which you have consistently tendered me. Yours has been a laborious and painstaking task—a task bringing with it small honour and glory—nevertheless a task the importance of which will soon be brought home to the people of Canada and to your comrades of the Canadian Forces. You have borne with patience your arduous duties during this past year. You will continue to do so until such time as you have completed your efforts and are permitted to return to your homes and normal occupations.

Again I thank you all and wish you best of good wishes for this our last Christmas together.

(Signed) F. LOGIE ARMSTRONG,  
Lt.-Colonel i/c Records O.M.F.C.

## "Sorrow hath made us kin."

Contributed by JOHN OXENHAM.

Author of "The Long Road," "Carette of Sark," "Bees in Amber," etc.

Shoulder to shoulder, Life's life to win,  
We have fought the evil powers,  
Now sorrow is yours and sorrow is ours,  
And over us all the black cloud lowers,—  
But—

*Sorrow hath made us kin.*

One died on the Cross to vanquish sin,  
In untold depth of woe,  
By the Nail and the Spear and the Thorn, we  
know  
He is kinsman now as long ago,—  
For—

*Sorrow hath made us kin.*

The whole world groans in its anguish keen,  
And the whole earth suffers dearth,  
But life is coming to nobler birth,  
Since man is discerning his fellows' worth,—  
For—

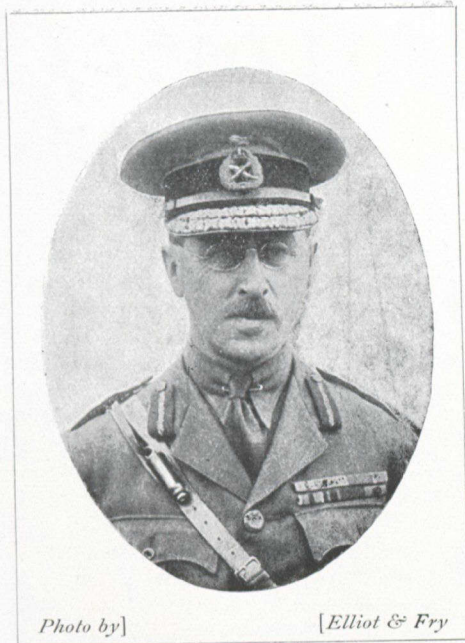
*Sorrow hath made us kin.*

From "Hearts Courageous," a new volume of poems by  
John Oxenham, to be published shortly by Methuen & Co.



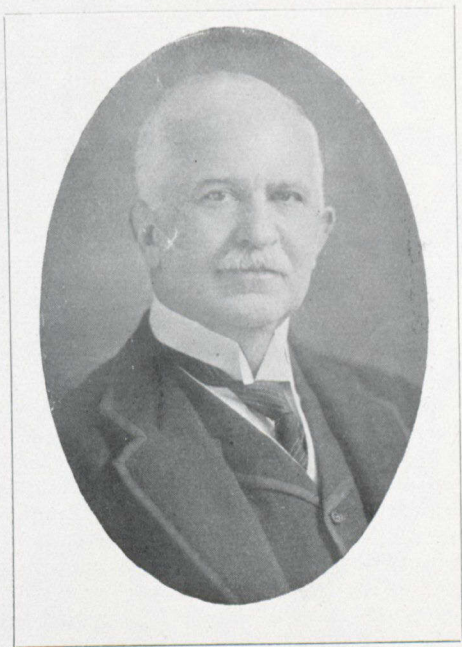
*Photo by* [Canadian Official]

LT.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.



*Photo by* [Elliot & Fry]

LT.-GEN. SIR RICHARD E. W. TURNER,  
V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.



HON. SIR EDWARD KEMP,  
P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P.



*Photo by* [Canadian Official]

HON. SIR GEORGE PERLEY,  
K.C.M.G.



# SPLENDID CANADA;

## A TRIBUTE AND AN APPEAL.

By MARIE CORELLI, Author of "Thelma," "Vendetta," "The Young Diana," etc.

*Specially written for the "Bulletin."*

To you, brave Canadians, to you who have fought so magnificently for the old Mother-Country, and of whose valour and dash and spirit never too much can be said or sung, I would address Tennyson's noble lines:—

"A People's voice we are a people yet  
Though all men else their nobler dreams forget,  
*Confused by brainless mobs and lawless  
powers;*

Thank Him who isled us here and roughly set  
His Briton in blown seas and storming  
showers,

We have a voice with which to pay the debt  
Of boundless love and reverence and regret,  
*To those great men who fought and kept it  
ours*

And keep it ours, O God, from *brute control* :  
O Statesmen guard us, guard the eye, the soul  
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole,  
And save the one true seed of freedom sown  
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne."

The one true seed of Freedom! This is deeply implanted in our Empire, and you Canadian boys are fostering it and helping it to grow. Your help is needed as much in peace as in war; we want your strength, youth and resolution as a firm bulwark against internal discords and mischievous disloyalty. It is as brave a thing to face and overcome the Evil Spirit at home as it is to face him in the field, and showers of fiery shrapnel are less disintegrating than the showers of personal malice and intrigue directed only too often against the very men to whom we owe the amazing and almost miraculously sudden downfall and humiliation of our enemies in the greatest war of history.

You Canadians have strongly helped to bring this downfall and humiliation to pass; like a fine family of stalwart sons, you have formed a guard of honour round your Motherland and defended her from the hands of the spoilers. All honour to you! We want you to know and to believe that we are grateful, and that we shall never forget your dauntless daring and heroism! Ingratitude is the commonest and yet the deadliest of sins—ingratitude to God in the first place, and, in the second, ingratitude to the men whom God has given us to be our saviours. The first part of the

indictment is a matter for each private and individual conscience; it is for every man and woman to try and visualise the devastation and misery which have been mercifully spared to the *uninvaded* British Isles, and to decide whether his or her thanksgiving is real, and deeply felt. The second part concerns the whole people of Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions—whether they, in very truth and earnest, sufficiently realise what they owe to the sorely-trying men upon whose shoulders has fallen the gigantic responsibility of conducting the war to a victorious issue. *Not* to realise it is to be guilty of a mental crime so monstrous as to be almost unimaginable. And yet, the moment political pawns are set on the chess-board, every claim to integrity and patriotism is questioned and argued from the base point of view of "personal interest." Personal interest is a powerful motive force in most men; but I just want to tell you, my Canadian friends, of whom I gratefully count so many thousands, that there is one man I know with whom "personal interest" is nothing, and the welfare of the British Empire everything—and that is David Lloyd George. He has no other aim in life but to leave his country better and happier than he found it. Without his keen brain and quick action we should have lost the war. Are we *all*—every man and woman—grateful? No—hardly; Otherwise it would not have been possible the other day for a low little Birmingham cad to call him "a traitor to his country!" And nobody kicked that cad into the nearest gutter, as I would have done were I a man! "Tom, Dick and Harry" in their special sections of the lower Press are screeching that the "wonderful man of Wales" has burnt his boats, and that he who was once for Free Trade is now for Imperial Preference—in short, has changed his mind. *And that is where you Canadians come in*, for his change of mind is all to your good! Brave and wise is he who *can* change his mind—who *can*, in taking a right course frankly admit that he once took a wrong one! It is only the very great man that will ever admit his own errors of judgment. Lloyd George has been in turn President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister during the greatest war ever known; he may be

trusted to know better than "Tom, Dick or Harry." His stand for "Imperial Preference" means prosperity and protection for Canada. The old fallacy of "Free Trade" means the dumping of German goods again everywhere, and the unrestricted commerce of the Russian Jew, with the loss and under-selling of all British production. You Canadians must see this at a glance. You want no one to tell you how fatally "Free Trade" has hampered every output of British labour, and inflicted injustice on all the Overseas Dominions. It does not need a lot of talk to make clear the plain and insistent policy, "*Britain for the British*," and by Britain, we mean the *Mother and all her Children*.

And this is what Lloyd George is striving for—striving with all his soul and brain, despite the terrific mental strain upon his nerves during the past four years, a strain unimaginable to those who have nothing better to do than to "agitate" in order to get themselves advertised. To add more to that excessive strain and pile on fresh worry on that devoted head is an act of base ingratitude, and shows something of criminal lunacy in those who are attempting it. And this is why, being certain of a hearing among the Canadian heroes of the great war, I want to tell them to trust the man who has won the war! He is working for the welfare of Canada as he is working for the welfare of all, and you splendid men who have been through the fire and fury of battle, must thoroughly take this truth to your hearts before you say good-bye to England and return to your Canadian homes. For if those homes are to be bright with comfort and prosperity, and your country is to become more than ever a teeming storehouse of production and attained good "Imperial Preference" will do all for you in the magnificence of a straight Imperial way!

MARIE CORELLI.

### "Thank God and Thank You."

(A message to the Readers of the "Bulletin" from Stanley Weyman, Author of "Count Hannibal," "The Long Night," etc.)

When we think of the weight of anxiety which is lifted from the minds of wives and mothers and fathers our hearts are too full for words, and the only message to those who have helped us so nobly and generously and have at the same time maintained the cause of their own freedom, is "Thank God and thank you." We have saved liberty. It is for us all now to secure that without which liberty cannot exist—Order.

### "To the Canadian Troops."

Specially written for the "Bulletin" by Hugh Walpole, author of "Fortitude," "The Dark Forest," "The Wooden Horse," etc.

Before you go back to Canada you will have received from every kind of friend every kind of message. I would like to suggest to you that you should not look on these as messages of farewell. It is an easy and commonplace thing to say to any departing friend that farewell is really "Au revoir," but in your case you must not feel that you have left us at all, but rather that you are now bound to us so closely that you can never leave us again. I know that when you first came over to us you found things to criticize, things that seemed strange to you and unnecessary and foolish, that you missed some of your own freedom and indifference to class distinction, and we perhaps on our side thought sometimes that you understood too little the difficulties that we had to face. But now it seems to me that our views of life and yours have grown so close together that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding again. You have taught us by your courage and independence and goodfellowship more than you know; remember about us that we always feel more than we say. If we here and you over there determine that nothing shall ever break the affection that we have now sanctified by our mutual sacrifices, we will have gone a long way towards making the world the place of comradeship and honour that we both intend to make it.

### "Au Revoir."

(A message from William Le Queux, Author of "The Secrets of Potsdam," "The Devil's Carnival," etc.)

To the brave Canadians who are returning after bearing the heat of the battle for us, we Britons give a warm hand-shake and a hearty "Au Revoir" and thanks.

Many brave lads whom I knew at Witley, Bramshott, and other camps have fallen. Those, on the day of the Armistice, we toasted in silence. To every Canadian home who has lost one of its inmates, we Britons send our condolences and thanks for their patriotism.

Those "Boys" who return to Canada may be justly proud of wearing the Maple Leaf, which has been the insignia of bravery and self-sacrifice in the cause of the Mother Country.

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

## HAIG IS MOVING. August 1918.

Haig is moving!  
 Three plain words are all that matter,  
 Mid the gossip and the chatter,  
 Hopes in speeches, fears in papers,  
 Pessimistic froth and vapours—

Haig is moving!

Haig is moving!

We can turn from German scheming,  
 From humanitarian dreaming,  
 From assertions, contradictions,  
 Twisted facts and solemn fictions,  
 Haig is moving!

Haig is moving!  
 All the weary idle phrases,  
 Empty blamings, empty praises,  
 Here's an end to their recital,  
 There is only one thing vital,

Haig is moving!

Haig is moving!

He is moving, he is gaining,  
 And the whole hushed world is straining,  
 Straining, yearning, for the vision  
 Of the doom and the decision,

Haig is moving!

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

## "To the Canadians."

(Specially written for the "Bulletin" by  
 H. DE VERE STACPOOLE,  
 Author of "The Starlit Garden," "The Blue  
 Lagoon," etc.)

You have finished your work, and you are going back. Take with you the living memory of the greatest deed in the world's history, take the knowledge of our love for you, both for yourselves and from the fact that you helped to bring us a new life.

What we will do with that new life depends on how far we can free ourselves from falsity. I expect, often, you have heard in Europe men saying that if there was a God he would not have permitted this war. As though God were sitting apart from man and working him with strings like a puppet, or as though He were so careless of His creatures that He permitted, without object, the bloodshed and suffering of the last four and a half years. Why, if man, up to this, had no knowledge of a God who hates evil and works against it, this war would have made him a believer in something grand working in the spirit of man for a grand object.

I am no preacher, and my friends do not call me a religious man, but I have seen nearly fifty years of Europe, and I have seen the results of men discarding belief in a God of goodness and mercy. This war, was the last result.

God called you to enforce by violence the splendid theories of Christ; you have done so, and you will return to your homes blessed, not because you have helped to destroy a tyrant, but because you have worked for Him to whom tyranny is abhorrent. May He keep you safe always.

H. DE VERE STACPOOLE.

## THE RESULT OF WAR.



'Arry: "If it 'ad'nt bin for the blinkin' War, I shouldnt 'ave 'ad *this* job."

## “SEPTEMBERLESS.”

Specially written for the “Bulletin” by L. B. GOLDEN, late *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd.

It was in the days of the old regime in Russia.

The *Starosta*, or headman of a sub-district, himself a peasant, sat drinking tea with the clerk in the hut which did duty for the communal offices.

Outside it rained. Inside, the boiling samovar gave the bare room a cheery appearance. The two officials talked shop.

Suddenly the door opened. A middle-aged peasant with a weather-beaten face and short beard entered. He removed his cap, closed the door, turned towards the *ikon* in the corner and crossed himself half-a-dozen times.

“Good day, Mr. *Starosta*,” he said, having completed these formalities, “I’ve come to throw myself on your charity. I am in trouble.”

“Good day, Ivan Danilovich,” replied the *Starosta*, “Always at your service. Won’t you have a glass of tea?”

Another glass was obtained in silence. Presently the three men sat round the rough deal table with steaming tea before them.

“Well, Ivan Danilovich, if we can help you we will.” The *Starosta* accompanied this remark with a wink to the clerk.

“It’s like this, you see,” began Ivan Danilovich. “It was in the spring before the feast of the Annunciation I met the bearded Pavel in the town. I had driven in to sell some odds and ends of produce. The bearded Pavel was very hearty. When I had finished selling off my stock he invited me to the inn. We sat down at a table, and he put up a bottle of vodka—we drank it. My caution left me, He drew me on to talk of my savings. Then he began to tell me about the difficulties he had with his family. His eldest girl was going to get married. What with household expenses and the extra bit of land he had rented, he was in a tight corner. In the end, having softened my character with liquor, he borrowed a hundred roubles. The devil take it, but I had a Catherine (100Rs. note) on me, so I gave it him on the understanding he was to return it in September.”

Here Ivan Danilovich paused, fixing his eyes on the glass of tea in front of him. The clerk winked at the *Starosta*, and both smiled.

“A few days ago I met the bearded Pavel,” continued Ivan Danilovich. “I reminded him of the debt. He looked at me as if I had gone out of

my mind. Says he, ‘Of course I promised to pay you in September, but in this year there is no September. Ivan Danilovich, I am sorry, you’ll have to wait until next year, then there will be a September, and you shall have the money as I promised.’ I said to him: ‘Pavel Ilich you don’t come with such tales on me. You’ve got to pay next month.’ ‘Fool,’ says he, ‘don’t you know in some years February has 28 days and in others 29?’ ‘I know that,’ I replied. ‘Well,’ says he, ‘In this year there is no September.’ Why God should have ordained that I don’t know, but it is so.’ I thought like this, and I thought like that, and in the end decided to come and ask your advice.”

“The matter is a difficult one,” said the clerk. “The *Starosta* and I must look up the calendar, but I am afraid the bearded Pavel was right.”

A calendar was produced from a drawer. The clerk licked the tip of his finger and slowly turned the pages over. The *Starosta* looked over his shoulder. For a moment or two they whispered together.

“No. There’s no September this year, Ivan Danilovich,” said the *Starosta*.

“That’s true,” confirmed the clerk, “and we can’t make one.”

Ivan Danilovich tried to keep the disappointment from his face. He looked at one and then the other. “I don’t want to offend, but, but—couldn’t you make a September this year? It might be worth ten bottles of vodka to you both.”

A slow smile broadened over the *Starosta*’s face. Then a long argument ensued. The bargain was struck that for twenty bottles of vodka the *Starosta* should conjure a September into the almanac.

“Give me a piece of paper to say so,” demanded Ivan Danilovich.

On the official paper of the sub-district the following was written: “This is to certify that in this year 1910 there is a September.” The seal was put to the paper and both officials signed.

Ivan Ilich paid the price of twenty bottles of vodka, and with the document on him, left the office.

As the door closed behind him the *Starosta* and the clerk burst into prolonged laughter.

L. B. GOLDEN.

## THE CANADIAN GIRLS' PART IN THE WAR.

By ANNE MERRILL,

London Correspondent to Canadian Papers.

I have been asked for a story, in five hundred words, of the part played in the War by Canadian girls on this side of the Atlantic.

It can't be done—I cry "Kamerade!"

Five thousand, even, would fail to fill the bill. Five thousand words wouldn't allow for a list of surnames of said girls; for, just to mention one branch—the Canadian Nursing Sisters—an official gives their number at over two thousand. Add to these the V.A.D.s, official and unofficial, double that number (probably an under-estimate), and where is your space, if extended to five thousand, to take in all of them? And just while talking about it my five-hundred-word space has shrunk like the "Wild Ass's Skin" of Balzac.

As readers of war literature are continually being served up with unrationed dishes of unappetising statistics, perhaps it would be wise to avoid the unpopular and save my own skin! Instead let me run swiftly through the scale of patriotic Canadian-girl effort: Nurse, V.A.D., hospital visitor, canteener, entertainer, munitioneer, clerk, land girl, chauffeur, welfare worker, and so on, and mention just a few instances of "human interest" that have happened to come under personal view.

No medals adorn their womanly bosoms, but their sacrifices have been great, in some cases extreme, and known only to a few intimate friends by a pardonable process of espionage.

The nurse is queen of them all; and I know of one little Sister from Canada (no doubt there are dozens) who, besides her splendid work of nursing, spends all her pocket-money on wounded soldiers, for cigarettes, candies, cakes and goodies generally, going without the little luxuries herself. When they demur at her extravagance, she tells them (brave lie!) that it is Red Cross money apportioned for that very purpose.

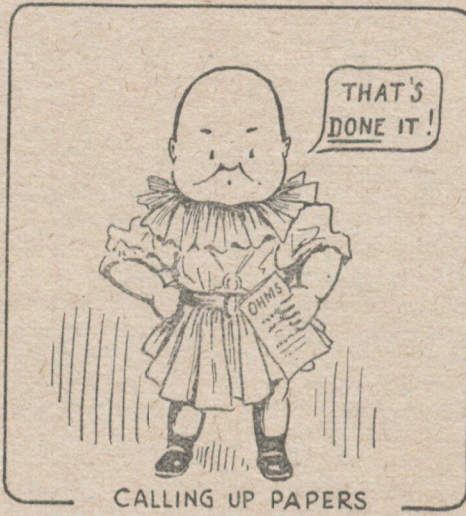
The V.A.D.s.—I have one in mind from Eastern Canada who combines four sub-heads in her work—nurse, entertainer, canteener, and hospital visitor. Every hour is filled with direct work for the soldiers, and in none of these cases does she get a penny. Instead she's out of pocket daily, not only for 'bus and train fares, but she has had to provide two different outfits of uniform for canteen and hospital, not to mention a few pretty clothes for the entertainment part of her

programme. She has to buy new music for her songs, and, as independent hospital visitor, goes armed with fruit worth its weight in eggs, and heaps of flowers, which the flower girls, in spite of their affectionate "Dearie!" do not give for nothing.

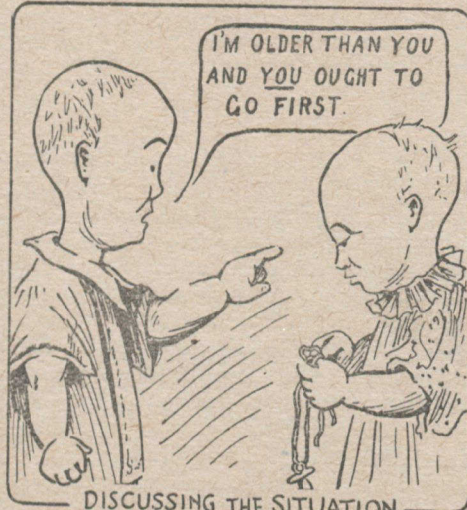
Many of the V.A.D.s who have come over here with official units, in their unlovely grey suits, hail from aristocratic Canadian homes. Lots of them never "lifted a finger" (as the saying is) to do housework of any sort. Here they have turned to washing dishes and scrubbing; and I found one, attached to a London hospital for menial duty, sleeping in a stable and making a joke of it. These things require heroism, or, as James Lane Allen puts it, "The daily performance of a hated task takes noble blood." This girl, with no health to brag about, is now in France, the impelling motive which brought her, being the hope that some day she might find trace of the unknown grave of her only brother killed early in the war.

One beautiful, frail girl I know came five thousand miles, all for love, and for years has been doing clerical work, which, in her case, goes dead against the grain, as she's one of that sort who seem just created to grace a home and a heart. Her fiancé was in France, and eventually he had short leave to be married; they had two days together and he was recalled. Great plans were made for the next leave, when they were to have a real wedding journey. The day he was expected the young wife herself answered the door to greet him. She knew his ring! Alas, it was the unemotional telegraph boy with his cruel message of death. The little lonely creature is back at her "hated task" trying to get a transfer to France, just to be nearer the grave of her soldier husband.

A happier instance is of an Ontario farmer's daughter, who, inspired by that impulse which "makes the world go round," and Canada with it, came over to marry her "boy," as she called him. Leave was "off," and during months of waiting this nice, refined girl went to be a waitress in a girls' club. The marriage came off last week, and now he is in for good, and she tells me it is possible they will both be back in dear old Canada for Christmas.



CALLING UP PAPERS



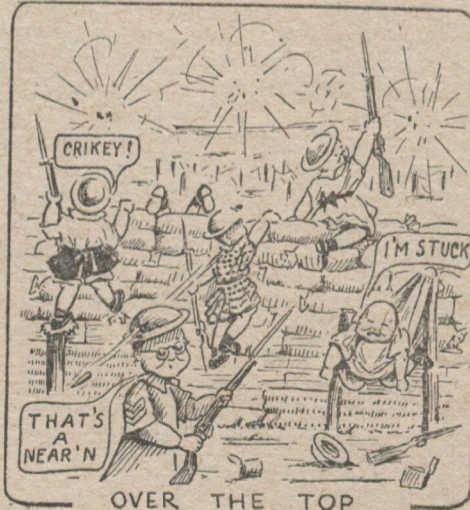
DISCUSSING THE SITUATION



IN TRAINING



OFF TO THE FRONT.



OVER THE TOP



DEADLY COMBAT.

MAC  
18.

## "FROM KHAKI TO MUFTI."

By CAPTAIN V. A. G. ELIOT.

There are some facts which the ordinary mind can hardly grasp, and it was only the super-mind that could grasp the full significance of the glorious news which was flashed to all corners of the earth on the morning of November 11th.

After the first rejoicings and thanksgivings that the world-war was to all intents and purposes a closed book, the introspective thinker applied the results to his own individual case. A great landmark in our lives is at hand, to most of us it is a transition from Khaki to Mufti, a good-bye to our little individual militarism and a return to our occupation of pre-war days. To many of us there is a tinge of sadness that we shall no longer wear the King's uniform, to many of us a volume of joy to get back to wives and families in far-off Canada.

Canada's sons are returning to the land of their birth or their adoption, proud in the knowledge of a duty well performed, and proud that they unhesitatingly answered the call of the Motherland. The transition must be gradual, it will take us a little time to accommodate ourselves to civilian life, but the lessons learnt in the Army are legion and should not be discarded with our khaki. Let us take the sterling qualities of a good soldier and place those qualities in mufti, and strive to make the civilian a very exact counterpart of the perfect soldier.

Unquestionably the Army has taught each one of us many lessons to which we can cling as some of the finest assets of a man, and the best post-war civilian will be the civilian who has picked the plums of these lessons and digested them and intends to adhere to them for all time. Some of us have learned to command, all have learned to obey, and the civilian who can command and obey will be a very valuable unit in the business and community to which he belongs.

Christmas has a strangely retrospective effect on the human mind, and there will be many Christmases in the future when we shall recall the Christmases of the past, but none will live

in our memories like the Christmases of 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. There has been the Christmas in Canada, the Christmas in England, and the Christmas in France, and most Canadian soldiers have had their experience of each.

The next Christmas will see the Canadian soldier as a Canadian citizen, and if he carries a little of the spirit of the Army into the atmosphere of the home it may be a happier home.

The outstanding lessons of the Army which are applicable to every one of us are a supreme devotion to duty whatever the duty may be, a supreme disregard of self where others are concerned, and a supreme willingness to help a friend round a difficult corner in the path of life.

Let those of us who have children train them to carry on the proud traditions of the perfect Canadian soldier, and be emblems of a great people who never flinched for four years in an ardent determination to help the cause of Right.

"Once a soldier always a soldier" may not apply to us all, but the memories of months, perhaps years, in the battlefields of Flanders are memories that can never die, and the thoughts of our fallen brothers-in-arms will be a lasting memory of sadness, although a lasting cause of thankfulness to God for the brave sons of Canada who have died fighting.

Many a yarn of the trenches will be told this Christmas, maybe many a tear shed, but the outstanding feature of our transition from khaki to mufti must and shall be a determination to remain soldiers in spirit though civilians in reality. Good-bye to Khaki, but welcome to the lasting results of our efforts. The fear of death has departed; the fear of life must not take its place.

Canada reflects a wide vista of opportunities, and from personal knowledge of the Canadian soldier I know that he will seize them with wide open arms, hug them to his breast and infuse the vitality of his existence into the expansion of the great Dominion of Canada.

## REMEMBER THE DEAD.

By JOHN LIGHT.

The War is over—at least so the military critics of the daily Press inform us. At any rate as I write these lines, the Canadian Army Corps, after a series of most brilliant victories, are marching towards the Rhine, there to plant the flag of Canada in the territory of the Huns. How long they will remain there we do not know, but the time is not far distant when peace terms will be signed, law and order once more established throughout the world, and our soldiers will be on their way to Canada to “turn their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.” Having brought fame and glory to the name of Canada, by deeds of heroism, feats of endurance, and a spirit of self-sacrifice unsurpassed and unexampled in the history of the Dominion, they have earned for themselves not only the gratitude of the people of Canada, but a future free from the turmoils of industrial strife and petty political intrigues. In other words, it is the duty of every citizen of Canada to see that our soldiers who have borne the heat and the burden of the day receive a recompense and a reward justly due to them for the sacrifices they have borne in the service of their country.

It is not so much of the men who will return that I want to write about just now, but rather of those who have, during the war, laid down their lives on the altar of their country, and thereby won for themselves the everlasting love and gratitude not only of the people of Canada, but of the great Commonwealth of the civilised nations of the world. They have died thousands of miles from their homes, and throughout those blood-bespattered fields of carnage in Northern France and fertile Flanders rows and rows of little wooden crosses mark the last resting place of those heroic men, most of them boys hardly at the zenith of their manhood, who forsook everything when they heard and answered the call of duty.

In previous wars, we have been somewhat careless, perhaps unconsciously, of the memory of those who died on the battlefields of the Empire. We have not kept their memory green as we should have done. We were content to partake in wild orgies of enthusiasm when the day of Peace arrived, marching through the streets in fantastic costumes, waving our national emblem, and shouting ourselves hoarse in sheer madness of delight. Yet under this stream of jubilation there ran the undercurrent of grief for those whom once

we loved, and whom we knew would not be amongst those who would return flushed with the spirit of victory. The years passed on, normal conditions of life gradually returned, bringing with them the old selfish greed for personal gain and ambition, the craving for the pleasures of life, and the law of the “survival of the fittest” once more passed into the records of our statute books.

Through all these years of deadly conflict some of the noblest and bravest sons of Canada have given their lives for the common cause. From every walk in life, from every city, village, and rural township, from the Rockies to the prairies, from the prairies to the vineyards of the South, they offered themselves, their lives, their souls, upon the common altar of their country's liberty. Let us therefore remember the dead.

In the days of rejoicing, when our troops will march down the streets of our cities, to the cheers of a grateful people, when the bells of every church will ring out their pæan of welcome, when the brave mothers, wives and sisters welcome their dear ones to the safety of their homes, let us not forget those who can never return in bodily form, though they will ever be with us in spirit.

No monument, even if built of precious gold and studded with the rarest gems of Arabia, would be a sufficient tribute to the memory of our precious dead. They lie far away from Canada, and many who mourn them will never be able to gaze upon their resting place. Though we shall beautify their graves and erect fitting monuments to their memory, there will ever be that yearning of the human heart for “the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still.” Let us speak and think of them, not as really dead—for there are no dead—but as living, calling upon us to continue the work for which they laid down their lives to make their country and our country better, happier, healthier, nobler, than it ever was before. If we do not do that they will have died in vain. Do not let us think that when the war is over our work is finished. On the other hand, it will be only just beginning. They have sown the seeds—we must reap the harvest, and as the seeds were good, so must the harvest be.

Our first duty will be to see that the dependents of those who died will want for nothing. They gave all they had to give; they must receive in return all that a grateful country has to offer them. We must see that the conditions of their



life are such that every opportunity will be given to their children to grow up useful and healthy citizens to carry on the work of national reconstruction and general welfare of the community at large. Those who died have left their families as a legacy to their country. They will no longer be able to take care of them, to clothe them, feed them, or educate them. That duty will rest with the Government and people of Canada.

The spirit of our gallant dead will ever hover over us. They are doing their work in whatsoever sphere God may have placed them. Let us do our work—and there will be much to do. If we do it right, the sacrifice they made will not have been made in vain, and Canada will be a better country to live in and a better country to work for. Therefore let the living remember the dead.



## A Message from the Kaiser to the Kanadians.

*IMAGINARY.*

Before der Kanadians return to vere dey came from, I, der vonce All Highest, feel id mine bounden duty to honour dem wid mine thoughts.

Ven id came to mine notice, I should hab said, mine Majestic knowledge, dat der Kanadians were to fight for der "Old Country" as dey call id, I vas indeet zurbised. If dey had taken mine advice dey vould nod hab done so. Still, I feared nod, for ad verst dey only came ober id hundreds, and dey came ober in dousands, but lader, Mine Gott! dey came ober in hundreds ob dousands: Gott strafe der Kanadians I said many dimes.

Bud dat is nod all, der impudence ob dem, dey go und hab *Var Loans!* und dey make *munitions!* und oder tings just as ib dey ver a big country like dere Moderland (Ach, Mine Gott! how I hate dat vord)—strafe dem!

Deeb down under mine medals und decorations I veel dat ib id had nod been for der Kanadians, I, der vonce—yah, der vonce!—All Highest vould hab been righd indo Calais, und ad Ypres, yah, dwice ad Ypres, und on der Somme, und ad Cambrai, und Vimy Ridge, und Passchendaele, und in vact ad many blaces, you Kanadians did sboil mine blans. You can fight vell, but you are nod soldiers as mine droops ver, you are do rough. Yah! mine droops did tings according to der blans.

Nein, I shall der Kanadians neber vorget, vor dey hab boked un dere noses vere dey nod vanted, und hab helbed me do lose mine trone, und zekondly, do lose der var, bud somehow as big a scoundrel as I am un der eyes of der vorld, I cannot lose mine respect vor—or forgib—der Kanadians. Ach! strafe dem.

WILHELM,

(Der vonce All Highest.)

G.F.L.

## AN XMAS MESSAGE.

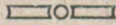
FROM BRANSBY WILLIAMS.

BOYS OF CANADA,—I am anxious to send you just a Xmas message. Christmas—first time for four years it realizes its significance "Peace on Earth." You have been far from your Homes, protecting the Motherland and her children. Many of your comrades have fallen and gone West for Victory. I pray God their great sacrifices have not been in vain, and that their sweet souls in that "Other Land" will know. That bloodshed has ceased must be a relief to you all as it is to the anxious ones across the sea awaiting you—mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and children. That you may be soon restored to their waiting arms and beating hearts must be our daily prayer. I feel drawn to you all. I played in Winnipeg and Toronto, and received such a welcome I shall never forget. There my youngest brother joined up in the "Little Black Devils," from Winnipeg, and has been a prisoner for two years. The Huns will ever remember the brave Canadians as we shall all they did for us. I have lost my dear brave son Capt. W. Bransby Williams, M.C., R.F.C. He was a Captain at eighteen, and did many brave deeds, remembered by all who saw his wonderful flying and fighting. Our hearts bleed for him, and we miss him in the comfort of Peace. As an actor, I have been doing my bit entertaining wounded, and many Canadians will remember me. Also I have been the means of founding a Blind Home in the name of Charles Dickens. I can say no more—other than accept my personal wishes for your speedy return and every blessing on your return to civil life, and may I some day meet you all in Canada. God bless you all.

*Bransby Williams*

## The Work of St. Dunstan's

By SIR ARTHUR PEARSON, BART., G.B.E.



I am asked to say in a few words what the work is that is done at St. Dunstan's.

It is a war against blindness. While they are still in the hospital I visit the blinded men. At the first opportunity I assure them that blindness can be conquered. If it is not defied it will not be defeated. All the possibilities depend upon a courageous outlook.

The men at St. Dunstan's have never lacked courage. They find there good cheer and much entertainment. While a man is developing his other senses to take the place of sight nothing encourages him more than to realise all there is to be gained by getting back into active ways again. He finds himself in touch at once with the things that had seemed put beyond his reach. Meanwhile he is taught a trade or occupation at which he can earn a living. Massage, poultry-farming, boot-repairing, joinery, basket and mat-making—these and telephony and shorthand writing afford the best opportunities. He studies under blind teachers, working short hours—two factors that ensure rapid progress. In addition he learns Braille and typewriting (each man is given his own typewriter).

But I believe also in teaching the blinded soldiers how to play; work alone doesn't make a full life. They take up all sorts of amusements—rowing, swimming, dancing, indoor-games.

They find themselves getting back their powers of enjoyment and usefulness; in many cases doing things they had never done before. The record of the men of St. Dunstan's is astonishing.

In well under a year they learn to be blind. Then we settle them in civil life—see that they are properly equipped to carry on the work they have mastered. We keep always in touch with them, helping in the purchase of raw material, and in establishing a market for the finished goods. Experts visit the men and assist them to maintain the high standard of their handiwork.

More than six hundred men have already been trained and established; seven hundred are still under the immediate care of St. Dunstan's; 200 now at the hospital are still to come. Most of these men are young. Instead of dragging through days of intolerable idleness they will live their lives. They will do things that seem marvellous.



"OUR SILENT CHIEF."

## o      *The Aftermath.*      o

BY JOHN LIGHT.

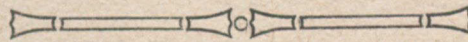
You, who have borne with steadfast heart  
The heat and burden of the day;  
And won the love of all mankind,  
A love that none can take away.

You, who have borne the burden well,  
Through all the dreary years of war;  
And found within the hearts of men  
A place you never held before.

You, who have gained by fire and sword  
That which by peace could not be won;  
Think not though victory crown your arms,  
That all your work in life is done.

The sun may set on silent fields,  
The mighty guns may cease to roar;  
But peace hath also victories  
More rare and beautiful than war.

Do well, whatever may befall,  
And with a humble heart, and true,  
Say, when you reach the journey's end,  
"So little done, so much to do."



A TALK ON THE DOINGS OF THE

## *KHAKI UNIVERSITY of CANADA*

BY COLONEL H. M. TORY.

The Khaki University of Canada is at last a reality. That is, it has finally been given the sanction of the Government and an establishment of its own, and is preparing to do business on a considerable scale for the period of demobilization.

The aims of the Khaki University have already been stated so many times in public that it seems hardly necessary to repeat them. However, even at the risk of repetition they may be stated again.

(1) To give to men of school and college years an opportunity during demobilization to get in touch with the work they left unfinished before entering the war, and if possible, to give them definite preparation for taking up the pursuits from which they would otherwise probably be diverted.

(2) To give practical training by means of lectures and class work to men who already had started upon their life's work in Canada before the war, but who might find themselves handicapped by their years of absence from their old vocations. In

this way the work will be closely associated with schemes for employment and land settlement in Canada. For example, agricultural courses will be planned specifically in relation to the requirements for land settlement purposes.

(3) It is hoped that the facilities for education offered may bring back men who had their careers suddenly terminated by the outbreak of the war, into intellectual pursuits.

All the Universities and Colleges in Canada have suffered as well as all the great professions—law, medicine, teaching, engineering, theology, etc.

Under the establishment the Khaki University has two branches, one in France and one in England, each under the control of an Assistant Director. The general scheme can now be seen exemplified in any one of the larger camps in England, and will be set up doing business on similar lines in France. Under its organization there will be a school in every battalion giving elementary education. By this is meant

that an opportunity will be given to all men whose early education has been neglected to improve themselves and prepare for a more useful life after the war. Here will be given courses in English, History, Literature, Geography, Arithmetic, etc., and the few men whose education has been wholly neglected will be given an opportunity to start at the very beginning of things.

In addition to the battalion schools there will be a central college in each area in England and it is hoped covering corresponding numbers in France where more intensive study will be given to special subjects of a practical character. A little calendar has been published classifying the courses in the following groups :

- (1) Agriculture.
- (2) Commercial Subjects.
- (3) Elementary Practical Science.
- (4) Languages.
- (5) Preparation for entrance into the Canadian Universities.

It is hoped that in the near future men capable of giving full time to their studies selected from these groups will be brought into a still smaller unit, where work of a full University grade will be done.

In addition to the foregoing, under an Extension Department, general lectures of an educational character are provided. These will be developed on a much more intensive scale during demobilization. Subjects of particular interest to Canadians, "Canadian Citizenship," "Canadian Resources," "Co-operation in Relation to Agriculture," "The Social and Political Organization of Canada," etc., will be dealt with.

Then the Correspondence Department, which has been in operation since last March will be continued. Under this department men who are in isolated units and working under conditions unfavourable to attendance at classes are given an opportunity of taking courses in any of the foregoing subjects.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Universities and Agricultural Colleges to accept work done for men who wish to go forward with studies after their return to Canada. It is hoped that for those beginning a full year's work can be done and the equivalent of a year's work toward matriculation and University courses.

In conclusion, the plan can only be carried out if it continues to have the heartiest co-operation and assistance of all the available teaching

power of the Army. Our appeal is to men who have had previous teaching experience to give their help and assistance. In making this appeal it should be clearly understood that neither for the men, nor for those who do the teaching, is there any intention of delaying them for one hour in their laudable desire to get back to their native land.

H. M. TORY, H/Colonel D.E.S.,  
Khaki University of Canada.

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## MEN OF THE EMPIRE, L.O.L. 880. (CANADIAN).

The above Lodge was formed at Bramshott Camp in 1916 and opened officially on the 2nd of February, 1917, by the Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. Louis A. Ewart, Grand Secretary, England. The installation of officers was conducted by Wor. Bro. A. C. Ross, P.D.M., Winnipeg. Bro. John F. Bettens (of Beeches Lodge 2274, Toronto), the founder of this Lodge, being elected Wor. Master.

Owing to the movement of troops the Lodge had to be disbanded, but the Wor. Master, on being transferred to the Canadian Record Office, quickly got to work and reformed the Lodge, consisting of the Brethren of this office and the London area.

On the 11th March, 1918, the first meeting was held in the city. The opening ceremony was conducted by the Rt. Wor. Bro. Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Richardson, Grand Arch Master of England. The Lodge has now 85 members, all serving in H.M. Forces.

Among the hon. members are Bro. Sir Edward A. Kemp, the Rt. Wor. Bro. Colonel Sir James Graig, M.P., Grand Master, England, the Grand Secretary England, and a number of other leading lights in British Orangeism.

At the September meeting the Wor. Master Bro. J. F. Bettens, who has been over two years in the chair, was presented by the members of the Lodge with a Past Master's Jewel as a mark of appreciation for his two years' faithful and devoted service to the cause.

L.O.L. 880 meets in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on the second Thursday in each month at 7 p.m. All Canadian Brethren are cordially invited.

JOHN F. BETTENS, W.M.

F. A. CORRELL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



*First War Worker*; "I say, that's a nice bit o' scent you've got there."  
*Second War Worker*: "Yes, a Canadian Officer gave me this, and some Scented Soap too."  
*First War Worker*: "Reely—I could do with a bit o' that—give me an intro'—will you?"

# THE EVOLUTION OF "PAY" AND "RECORDS."

By OLIVER A. MINNS, F.I.S.A.C.,

In charge C.R. Pay Office, and Hon. Editor *Maple Leaf Magazine*.

Casting one's mind over nearly four years of acquaintance with the two branches of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, with which the soldiers from the Dominion have become most familiar—and particularly as regards "Pay"—one is amazed at the tremendous development of the organization of these two Departments, first combined and latterly as separate units.

With the arrival of the First Contingent in October 1914, Col. W. R. Ward (now Accountant-General), then combining the joint functions of "Chief Paymaster and Officer i/c Records" had to make shift with three or four assistant officers and stenographers in two small rooms. The enormous amount of work that awaited his staff upon arrival in London soon necessitated moving to larger premises in Victoria Street, but it was not until March, 1915, that quarters were taken up at Westminster House, Millbank—the present Headquarters of the C.A.P.C.—through the courtesy of the owners of the building, the British American Tobacco Co.

Here, for two months, the whole of the work of "Pay and Records" managed to carry-on on the fifth floor, but it was soon apparent that with the coming of the Second Division additional staff and accommodation would be required, and accordingly the 6th and 7th floors were appropriated, and even then furnished not over much room, for the rapidly increasing amount of work entailed.

Then with the prospect of the original thirty thousand troops being increased to 500,000, upon the Third Division arriving, Col. H. Kemmis-Betty, D.S.O., was appointed Officer i/c Records, and reported for duty in September, 1915, after going through the first fiery period in France. This effected at one and the same time a clearer definition of the functions, as well as the separation of the respective duties, which until that time had rested in the hands of Col. Ward, assisted by Major (now Lt.-Col.) F. Logie Armstrong, who in December, 1916, after a period of duty in France, succeeded Col. Betty as Officer i/c Records, and now has been appointed Director of Records, C.E.F., at Headquarters, Ottawa.

About that time also Brigadier-General (then Lt.-Col.) James G. Ross, C.M.G., was appointed Chief Paymaster—designated "Paymaster-Gen-

eral"—in May, 1918—and Colonel Ward became Director of Pay and Record Services.

In the fall of 1915 all the "Records" Branches were transferred to the Horseferry Road Schools, and Fegan's Homes adjoining, and carried on there until the summer of 1916, when they were moved to Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, the present home of the department.

Before the move was completed, or even made possible, an entirely new "Records Registry" had to be created—correspondence separated, 34,000 new files opened, and papers transferred, involving the turn-over of 100,000 files—all within six weeks, by the staff of the then joint "Central Registry" numbering 170 military and civilian clerks, under the supervision of the present writer.

By this move a more distinct cleavage was effected, resulting in a clearer demarcation of duties, assisted by the fact that towards the end of 1916 a properly constituted "Headquarters" O.M.F.C. was organised, transferred from Shorncliffe and located at Argyle House, embracing the departments of the General Staff, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, etc., with their respective subsidiary branches.

This left "Pay" in the position of having apparently sufficient accommodation in which to expand, but with the coming of the Fourth Division, and later the organization of a Fifth Division, until the immense total of over 400,000 troops had reached this country, the work grew beyond all possible anticipations.

Thus from the one floor originally occupied in the spring of 1915 for the whole of the work comprised under "Pay" and "Records" including Medical History Sheets, etc., plus the purchase and issue of Office Equipment, Stationery, and other supplies, the care of Estates, Wills, and Surplus Baggage, Audits Branch and Pension Claims, etc., we find at the end of 1918 that three extensive floors in Westminster House are fully occupied by the purely Administrative Staff, Accounting, and Officers' Pay Branches. In addition there are two huge "tin huts" in which the main part of the work of handling the accounts of nearly 300,000 Other Ranks is carried on by 1,200 men; another hut is mainly used for stationery supplies for the

"Pay" Department alone, the school premises previously mentioned, and several floors in the adjoining building (Fegan's Homes), as well as one of the Georgian houses in Smith Square—used as a "Clearing House" for accounts—and two others a few doors off, for the medical and dental clinics, shoemakers, and Quartermaster's Stores.

These figures and references to space—which relate to "Pay" alone—cannot be visualised to give one a really comprehensive idea of the extent of the operations of the department even in London, since in addition there are Command Paymasters with their staffs and associated regimental paymasters at each of the six Divisional Areas and Depot Group Camps in England alone, as well as Paymasters attached to the various Companies of the Forestry Corps throughout the United Kingdom, plus an extensive organization in France under the aegis of the Canadian Section with General Headquarters, 1st Echelon, and several hundred Regimental Paymasters operating through Field Cashiers under the supervision of the Command Paymaster of the Base, in conjunction with the Canadian Section G.H.Q. 3rd Echelon, with which is also associated the A.A.G.'s Branch where complete "Records" are maintained of every soldier in France.

That the devolution of the functions of "Pay" and "Records"—sub-divided again as they have been by the partition of "Audits" (now the Department of the General Auditor, Col. L. A. Dowie), "Pensions" (which was recently transferred to Oxford Street and became the British Branch of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, with Major D. B. Pidgeon as Manager), "Estates" (also removed to Oxford Street, i/c Lt.-Col. Struan G. Robertson, C.B.E.), and "Purchasing" Branch (now under Q.M.G.),—has made for simplification of work and administration goes without saying. On the other hand, the very separation has necessitated a considerable increase of inter-departmental correspondence, duplicating of records, index cards, files, and the like, the amalgamation of which will provide a task not only of great importance but of enormous extent when the time comes for the grand assimilation of all the files relating to individuals, or to subjects, which have come under consideration during the progress of the war. The separating of such files as must be preserved and the destroying of obsolete papers will also constitute work of tremendous magnitude, which hardly more than one or two can visualise.

But with the attention that has lately been given to the elimination of unnecessary move-

ments and correspondence, and the speeding up of the organization at every point, general efficiency has been gained, and though separated as to function, bound by the chain of a common objective—to see the war through with the least waste of effort and of time—the spirit of co-operation has materially helped.

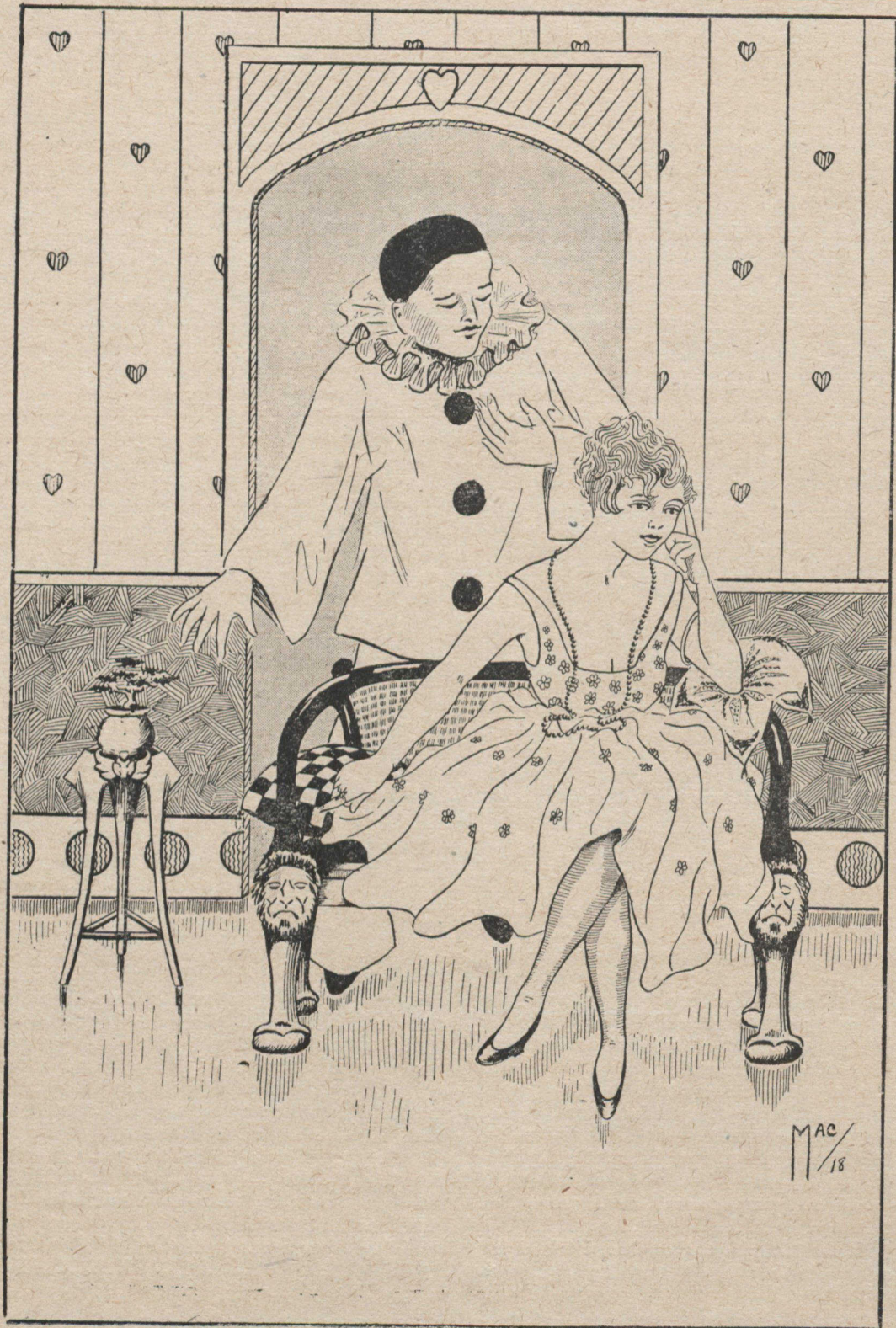
It is a matter of interest to record the changes—and to recall the many threatened changes—which have occurred during the period under review, and to note that probably not more than five or six of those whom we first met are holding the same positions and performing practically the same functions as in 1915, though of course with the general increase of work and evolution of organization their duties have developed in importance and responsibility, and the knowledge they have thus acquired has attained a measure of value to the Service far beyond any computation.

Fortune has smiled on some of these by way of promotion and honours. Some we knew have gone "West," others have returned to civil life, while yet others are carrying on in France or on duty in Canada. Of the rest it may be said that they have found a joy in their work, even without a corresponding recompense, since the war has demanded of each the best that he could give, and thus his "bit" has been accomplished, though often under a strain unknown and undisclosed, which will leave its mark, for after all, as Fra Elbertus rightly says: "God will not look you over for medals and decorations, but for scars!"

And now, having heard the "Cease fire" on the various fronts on which Canadians have been engaged, both "Pay" and "Records" not to speak of other branches, will continue to co-operate to reach at the earliest possible moment the great and grand finale of clearing up and getting the boys back to the Homeland.

Though the duties which have devolved upon the Administrative Heads, the officers and staffs assisting—both military and civilian—have often seemed to be of little value, savouring frequently of drudgery and mechanical routine, who knows but that the part which each has played in carrying on the apparently automatic functions of clerical work will perhaps earn for them an encumbrance of thanks and a meed of reward, first cemented, as it must be in any case, by a sense of mental satisfaction that their "job" has been well done, that the fellows on the fighting fronts have been well served and the confidence of the Dominion Government and public fully justified.

OLIVER A. MINNS.



AN 'OFFAL' TEMPTATION.



## *A Heritage and a Challenge.*

BY CAPT. A. G. SLEEP.

The World has seen many Empires: Egypt, Assyria, Rome, all have had their turn; they have expanded into magnificent Power, and they have vanished away again. But there has been none comparable with the great Empire of Britain. Britain has shown a transcendent genius for colonization, and, mark you, a colonization which means not the bleeding of the colonies, but the pouring into them of the best of the life-blood of the Motherland. To-day the British Empire occupies one quarter of the area of the world, it dominates one quarter of the world's population. It has been won by courage and sacrifice, and it is being maintained, as the undried tears in innumerable homes testify, as it has been won. Never was there so wide-reaching a Commonwealth. It is marvellous that the old Mother Island should have become nourisher of all this vast unity and mistress of the seven seas. Our fathers were wonderful men. We are the heirs of a race of intrepid men; world-defying, ocean-defying, danger-defying, distance-defying men. The events of the past four years have proved that their soul goes marching on. The blood of our brothers has been shed, not simply to save for us our territory, but to save from the spoiler the soul of the world. Across the world has been written in red the great words Honour and Righteousness. Now the conflict is over—now that we have ground the serpent beneath our heel—how shall we hand our Empire down, not only unsoiled but greatedened? How shall we pass it on to our children, not only as an Empire with a single heart, but a heart burning with passion as it realises its tremendous mission to humanity? Only by uplifting in the days of Peace those great ideals for which our

chums and brothers died in the days of the war.

In Canada we have a noble heritage. They were indeed brave men who in the early days traversed a thousand leagues of sea, and penetrated into the heart of the great unknown country. It was for them a great adventure, and they faced fearlessly a country whose winter climate was merciful to those who were prepared, but merciless to those who were unready. Often disappointment chilled their souls, and just as often death decimated their ranks. But they held on, and by their courage won the land we now call home—our fair Dominion—for civilisation. The same spirit which took them there has again sent their sons back across the seas to help win the world for civilisation. It was our father's business to occupy; it is our business to use. The Dominion of Canada—Britain with all its kindred dominions beyond the seas—was there ever such a trust? Let us tremble lest we trifle with the prodigality of our inheritance and the magnitude of our responsibility. No battalion that left Canada during the last four years will ever return again as it left. There will be vacant places, and many of us who go back, will go back lonely men. But let us, when we return, take back with us the same ideals of justice and righteousness which drove us overseas. Let our vision be keen enough, our energy timely enough, our charity burning enough, to so serve our Dominion and our Empire that the nations of the world of tomorrow may look upon them with the eyes, not of envy, but of gladness, as they see us closing for ever the gates of Janus, and building upon the foundation of a noble sacrifice such a temple of Peace as the world has never known.

# THE RED TRIANGLE IN 1918.

By LACEY AMY.

The year just closing has seen the Y.M.C.A. activities in London reach a standard more closely approximating the large plans it has held before itself since the commencement of the war. Like every other organization concerned with the war, it was forced to build up its system from a foundation that never contemplated warfare as a possibility in a Christian age.

Like the British Empire, it was built on peace, existed on a peace footing, and was organized for the handing of peace conditions. Like the British Empire, it has been forced to adapt at shortest notice such a system to the new conditions. If it has even approached to the wonderful efficiency of the Empire it has nothing of which to be ashamed.

Nineteen-eighteen has witnessed the completion of the Allies' war organization; it has also seen the extension of those efforts which were destined to deprive the war of some of its terrors and discomforts for the soldiers of the Allies. In this work the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has undertaken a large share of the care of the Canadian soldier, in England and France.

The biggest event in the London branch of the organization was the opening of the Beaver Hut. Starting from a relatively small centre just off the Strand, it suddenly budded into a great home for Canadians—a day and night home. What was once the Little Theatre became the large Beaver Hut. What was squeezed by circumstances into a side street has pushed its way into the main thoroughfare of the great City of London. Like a letter from home, it can't be ignored. The Canadian soldier who never heard of it—there surely isn't one now!—would come on it in the first day of his visit.

That was the aim of the Y.M.C.A. It is the most conspicuous building in the Strand. It has not the lure of antiquity, but it glows with the welcome of freshness and sightliness. Its large, bright windows; its convenient, open door; its evidence of life and popularity—its very modernity amid surroundings of age extend to the Canadian soldier the hand he feels most need of in a strange city.

And he grips it eagerly. A whole Battalion of him ate three meals a day every day of the month during the third month of the Hut's existence. More than a full Company of him

slept on the premises every night, or was taken by the Hut transport services to other accommodation. Almost a Division of him enjoyed the daily performances in the Hut theatre, and another Battalion was provided for by pre-purchased seats at other theatres. What these figures have grown to by the end of the year can scarcely be estimated, for the figures here dealt with cover a month during which leave from English camps was reduced fifty per cent.

The Tour Agency of the Leave Department was opened during the year. Its nature is obvious. It provides that no soldier need face the worries of planning his leave tour. A Battalion and a half of Canadians had their trips planned for them in one month.

The kit storage devised by the Y.M.C.A. as another relief to the arriving soldier scarcely needs advertisement now.

One of the year's provision for the soldier permanently stationed in London is Millbank Hut, situated near the Pay Corps Offices, where 1,300 Canadians work. Its facilities are also available to the thousands of Canadian soldiers whose business takes them to the district. The 900 meals a day served there form an index to its need.

And so the story of the year goes. Great additions were in plan for the coming months, many of which will be completed in spite of peace; for the work of the Y.M.C.A. will continue as long as there are Canadian soldiers overseas.



THE "BEAVER" HUT, STRAND.



LT.-COL. F. LOGIE ARMSTRONG, O.B.E., OFFICER IN CHARGE OF RECORDS.

*Canadian Official*

# BRIEF HISTORY OF THE C.R.O.

By HENRY T. HODGES.

It has often been suggested that some details of the work of the Canadian Record Office should be published, and perhaps there is no more opportune moment than the present for this purpose.

It is only necessary to refer very briefly to the initial work which was undertaken in the early stages of the war when the Record Office consisted of two officers and three or four clerks. No such department as a Record Office conducted on the lines of to-day had existed in the Dominion prior to the war, but it soon became evident on the mobilization of Canada's Overseas Forces that a central organization in London was essential in order to maintain a complete record of our soldiers, and at the same time ensure close contact with the War Office and other Central Administrative establishments. An office was accordingly established at 36, Victoria Street, where the Pay and Record Services combined were carried on in a small suite of offices, which were also shared by the Assistant Provost Marshal. Soon it became imperative that more suitable accommodation should be found immediately, and the authorities took advantage of an offer made by the British American Tobacco Company, whereby an entire floor of 7, Millbank—later augmented by two more floors—was placed at the disposal of Pay and Record Services, which were still carried on jointly, and these premises were occupied in the month of March, 1915. This arrangement, which necessitated the grouping together of all the different departments of both Pay and Record Services, was, however, not entirely satisfactory from an economical administrative standpoint, although the services rendered both officially and to the general public were most efficient.

Lt.-Col. W. R. Ward was in charge of the two services, assisted by Major F. Logie Armstrong (now Lieut.-Colonel and Officer in charge of Records) who took charge of the Records side, and held the appointment of D.A.A.G.

Again, the question of accommodation presented many difficulties, as there was considerable competition in London to obtain suitable

premises, for different Government offices, and it became apparent that a division should be made at once between the two services, and the Canadian Record Office, as a separate establishment, was initially formed at the Horseferry Road Schools, Westminster, in June 1916, under the control of Lieut.-Col. H. Kemmis Betty, as Officer i/c Records, Major Armstrong, at this period proceeding overseas as Staff Captain.

Considerable difficulties still presented themselves, however, as although this separation had taken place, the whole of the correspondence in connection with both Pay and Record Services was handled at 7, Millbank, and from there distributed to the Horseferry Road Schools. It was then decided that a further division was necessary, and the ever-increasing reinforcements from Canada again rendered extra accommodation necessary. Suitable premises were next taken over in June, 1916, at Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, and the division of the Central Registry of the Pay and Record Services was taken in hand. This necessitated most careful examination of about one hundred thousand files, affecting both Pay and Record Services, so that in order to transfer these matters intact the whole of such correspondence had to be copied where necessary and placed in duplicate files. On completion of this work, Records Registry was also transferred to Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, and the Canadian Record Office was intact as a separate establishment.

Active work was immediately commenced on re-organization, in order to maintain the most efficient service at the least possible public expense, and the results achieved from these efforts have now become evidenced by the fact that the personnel of the Canadian Record Office is at the present date no less than 33½ per cent. lower than the maximum personnel at any time carried, although the individual number of records handled is considerably in excess of any period throughout the history of the Office.

To arrive at this result, many different methods were considered, and it was decided that the whole of the records should be kept

regimentally, and the territorial connection of the soldier concerned always preserved.

The advisability of establishing sub-record offices at the various depots was also seriously considered, but it was finally decided to maintain the whole of the records on a regimental basis at the central establishment.

In order to assist with the various documents of troops arriving from Canada, and proceeding Overseas, Record Transmitting Officers, attached to the Canadian Record Office, were despatched to the various areas. This assisted matters very considerably, as it ensured documents arriving in good shape, and at the same time helped to acquaint officers commanding units with the necessary procedure to be adopted in connection with such matters.

One cannot speak too highly of the immense amount of work which was undertaken by Lieut. Col. H. Kemmis Betty personally, whose organising and administrative abilities did much to assist in the standard of perfection which has now been established. In this work he was most ably seconded by Major Houston, who at a later date returned to Canada, and was subsequently made Director of Record Services at Headquarters, Militia and Defence, Ottawa, in which capacity he acted until the time of his death, to which reference is made in another column.

It was a source of great regret when Lieut.-Col. Kemmis Betty, D.S.O., severed his connection with the office on his appointment to H.Q. O.M.F. of C., but this was offset to some extent by the knowledge that Major F. Logie Armstrong (now Lieut.-Colonel) was again to take office.

It is impossible in this short precis of operations to give any detailed account of the inner working of the office, and as all the readers of the "Bulletin" are not only familiar with the working of their own sections, but with the other sections of the office, it is proposed to deal only in a general outline with the inner working of this establishment.

In the general supervision of the Office, the Officer i/c Records is assisted by Major M. A. Wolff, who is also responsible to the Officer i/c Records for all matters relating to internal organization, the approval of promotion to Warrant rank, award of Long Service medals, creation and maintenance of location lists, and external organization in connection with the various regimental depots.

The maintenance of regimental documents is divided between officers' documents and those of other ranks, the former being placed under a

Branch of the Assistant Military Secretary and the latter handled regimentally by R.11 Branch.

The branch of the Assistant Military Secretary, under Major D. H. Sinclair, quite apart from the maintenance of regimental documents, records all officers' casualties, and deals with enquiries generally regarding officers. Before any promotion takes place, reference is made to this Branch as to whether a vacancy exists within the establishment of the unit of the officer concerned, which involves considerable responsibility, and all matters in dispute in connection therewith are also referred to this branch.

Prompt notification is made to the next-of-kin of officers who become casualties, and progress reports in connection therewith are periodically rendered. Careful investigation is carried out in the case of officers reported as "missing" with a view to finally determining whether they may be reported as prisoners of war, or, after a sufficient interval has elapsed, be presumed to be dead.

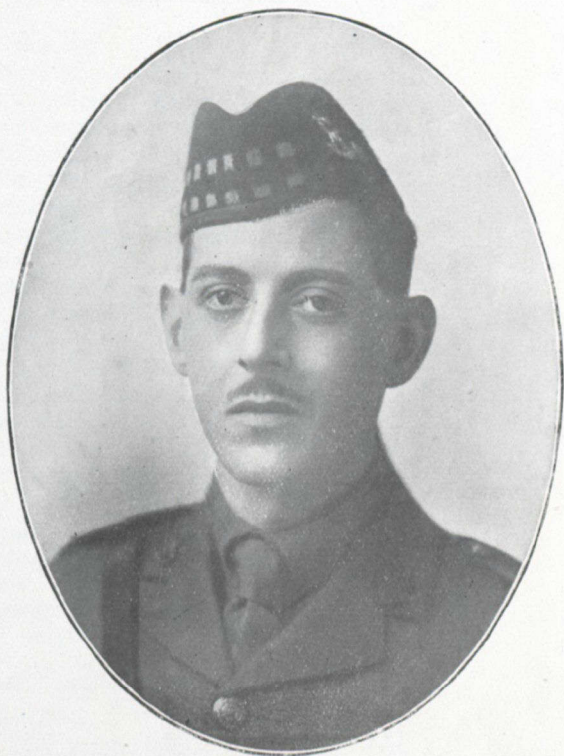
The regimental documents of other ranks are dealt with by two branches known internally as R. 1A and R. 11, the latter being divided into two sections which, individually, control ten subsections, where the documents are maintained. All documents of men arriving from Canada are initially passed to R. 1A, where a thorough check of same is made, and all discrepancies and inaccuracies therein are adjusted before the documents are passed to the various sections of R. 11. Further, the documents covering all drafts proceeding overseas are likewise passed to this branch, where the Casualty Forms are extracted and forwarded to the 3rd Echelon for maintenance and custody. Similarly, as soon as a man becomes a casualty, or is evacuated to England for any other reason, this form, together with the Field Conduct Sheet, is automatically returned by the 3rd Echelon, and, on receipt, passed to this branch. Original Medical History Sheets and Proceedings of Medical Boards are also maintained in this department, which checks details recorded therein, and is responsible for forwarding such documents to hospitals in Great Britain.

Officers of the C.A.M.C. representing the Director-General of Medical Services (A.M.D. 2) carefully check all medical entries on these documents, in addition to all diagnoses reported on Casualty Forms and daily Casualty Lists.

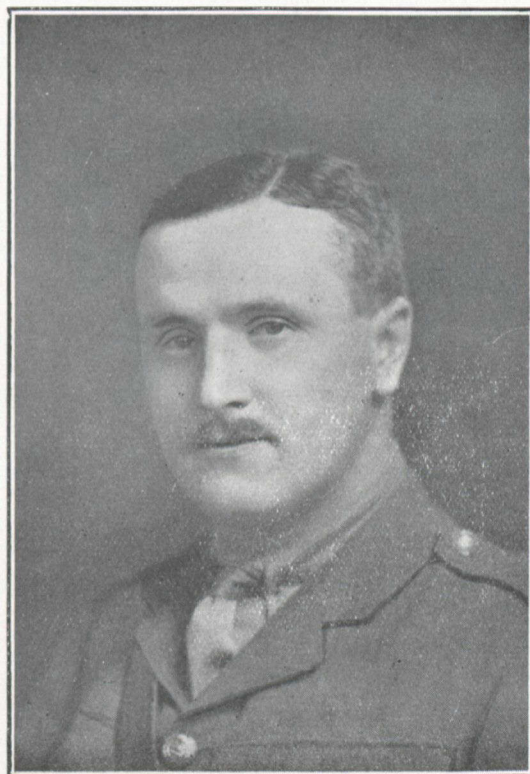
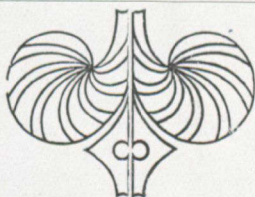
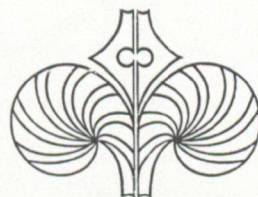
The work of this department, known as A.M.D. 2r, has proved of immense value to the Medical Services, and is under the supervision of Captain C. J. Stewart.

When applications for documents are made for

R.11



*Photo by Swaine,]* [146, New Bond Street  
MAJOR M. A. WOLFF.  
(Assistant Officer in Charge of Records.)



*Lafayette*  
MAJOR D. H. SINCLAIR.  
(Assistant Military Secretary Records.)

a number of men on the strength of different units, this branch is responsible for the collection of same from the various sections of R. 11 Branch and for their despatch intact. The two branches, viz., R. 1A. and R. 11, are necessarily closely allied to one another, although working as two separate departments, the latter being responsible for the maintenance and custody of regimental documents after the preliminary work already outlined has been completed by R. 1A.

The various sections of R. 11, the whole of which is under the control of Major M. A. Wolff, in addition to the above work, check and correct all inaccuracies in Part 11 Orders, and advise the next-of-kin of all casualties to other ranks. The information concerning the latter is received from a separate branch known internally as R. 1B, where all casualties are initially recorded and the details entered on cards. All admittances, discharges and transfers to and from hospital are dealt with by this department, in addition to the movements of prisoners of war, and investigation of men reported to be "missing." This information is immediately passed to R. 11 Branch, where the complete casualty list is compiled regimentally.

The matters thus far dealt with are mainly those of internal Record Office routine, and the limitation of space prevents more detailed description of the thousand and one incidents in connection therewith which are amongst the daily occurrences.

There are other sections of this vast organisation which, however, merit special mention from the standpoint of the general public, to whom the Enquiry Branch under Captain D. J. Bowen is undoubtedly the best known. In this section a complete card index of every man who is on the strength of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada is maintained and available for ready reference to assist in dealing with the tremendous number of enquiries received from members of the general public, to whom it is often a matter of extreme surprise when complete information is furnished, in many cases on the most meagre details, in the shortest possible time. The Enquiry Section has for some considerable time acted practically as a connecting link between the general public and men of the O.M.F. of C.—relatives who have lost trace of one another for a number of years have been happily reunited and a medium for correspondence established, as this department undertakes the forwarding of personal correspondence to men in the field. In addition to this all cases of enlistment of minors are investigated by this department, and in cases where

the age is proved as being under nineteen years arrangements are immediately made for withdrawal from the firing line, retention in England, or return to Canada as the case may be. Leave, discharges, and transfers on compassionate grounds further augment the usefulness of this department, quite apart from the utility served for official purposes in tracing men. This immense amount of work is not confined to this country, but is also extended to Canada by means of cabled War Service Messages, which are daily exchanged between the Canadian Record Office and Headquarters, Militia and Defence, Ottawa, from which centre the information furnished is distributed to all parts of Canada. Some idea of the volume of cable traffic can be gauged by the fact that over 8,000 words of cable matter have been received in one week from Canada, whilst outgoing cable messages from the Canadian Record Office to Headquarters, Ottawa, exceeded in one week 72,200 words of cable matter.

In other directions the Canadian Record Office comes in direct touch with the public, and in this connection the work undertaken by the branch known internally as R. 1F., in charge of Captain C. E. Ambery, is of special interest and importance. In this section the work of recording the location of graves of Canadian soldiers who are buried either abroad or in England is undertaken, and, whenever conditions permit, a photograph of the grave is obtained and forwarded to the next-of-kin. The circumstances surrounding the death of men killed in action and missing are also compiled in this section, and arrangements have been in force for over six months whereby individual reports for all such casualties are automatically forwarded direct from the unit to the Canadian Record Office. The information so obtained is available to the general public on application, and the efforts made to secure full details in this connection, under most difficult circumstances, have been greatly appreciated by the relatives of fallen men. In another direction, R. 1F. Branch is again in direct touch with the public, as all medals are there retained in custody and despatched to their owners or relatives in accordance with instructions received. To date over 16,000 honours and awards have been made to members of the O.M.F. of C. since the beginning of the war, and this figure includes no less than *forty-four V.C.'s*. A careful record of all honours and the authority for same, together with the circumstances governing the award, is also maintained and available for ready reference. The interests of discharged men, as far as the issue of

discharge badges for services both overseas and in Canada and the King's Certificate on discharge is concerned, also forms a part of the work of this department.

Internally, and for official purposes, R. 1F. Branch maintains complete Location tables showing the location and movements of all service units, by means of which it is possible to trace the movements of any unit whilst in the field. These tables are compiled from information obtained from War Diaries, which it is the duty of every unit to maintain and on completion to forward a copy to the Canadian Record Office for custody until the cessation of hostilities. All surplus documents and correspondence not actually required by Officers Commanding units are taken charge of by this branch, being forwarded in parcels to which a complete inventory is attached so that the contents may become readily available on application. A statistical section is also maintained by this branch, from which it is possible to obtain at any moment the number of :

- (1) Troops despatched from Canada to England.
- (2) Troops drafted overseas from England.
- (3) Troops in England.
- (4) Men returned to Canada.
- (5) Numerical details of casualties of every classification.

The other branches constituting the establishment of the Canadian Record Office have also important functions to fulfil, and the Registry, in charge of Lieut. E. W. Johnson, contributes its full share to the successful working of the whole organisation. In this department personal files are maintained for all officers and Nursing Sisters on the strength of the O.M.F. of C., also for other ranks who have been killed in action, or died from wounds or other causes, besides prisoners of war, "missing" men, those discharged to Commissions in the Imperial Service, or otherwise in England, and persons attached to the Canadian Record Office. In addition, the number of files representing general subjects to which constant reference is made would be sufficient to fill a small library. There all mail, despatches, cables and telegrams are dealt with, and some approximate idea of the huge turnover in correspondence may be gathered from the fact that frequently the daily delivery of letters considerably exceeds 4,000, all of which are duly placed on relative files and passed out to the branch concerned for necessary action.

The frequent visits of officers from other administrative officers desirous of organising registries on similar lines to those on which that of the Canadian Record Office is run, is sufficient testimony to the successful working of this department.

The Postal Department, in charge of Lieut. E. A. Hartling, is entrusted with the redirection of all parcels and mail intended for members of the O.M.F. of C. who have become casualties, upwards of 15,000,000 letters having been re-directed since the commencement of the war.

The Orderly Room, in addition to dealing with the whole of the personnel of the Record Office and the routine in connection therewith, takes charge of men admitted to hospital whilst on leave in England. Extensions of leave are also dealt with by this branch, to which all absentees from units in France are also reported, the Officer in charge of Records being the Commanding Officer of all men from abroad on leave in England.

The foregoing gives but a brief resume of the Canadian Record Office, of which much might be written, sufficient in fact to fill an interesting volume.

There are now only a few members left of the staff who were associated with the office in the early days of its formation, and to these the immense progress which has been made must be most apparent. Many changes, both in methods and personnel, have taken place during the four years in which the office has been established, but the hearty desire of all ranks to co-operate in arriving at a maximum state of efficiency has remained unchanged throughout, and has been instrumental in arriving at the present satisfactory result. Much work has been accomplished during this period, and the cessation of hostilities and consequent transportation of troops back to Canada, leaves much to be done before the closing down of the office and final removal to Canada.

A conclusion to these few notes could not appropriately be drawn without special reference to Lieut.-Colonel Logie Armstrong, O.B.E., the Officer in Charge of Records, on whose shoulders fell the pioneer work of establishing the Canadian Record Office in this country at the commencement of the war. His untiring efforts in those days of rapid development and organisation have been well rewarded, and it is a source of pleasure to all to find him still in control at the termination of hostilities.

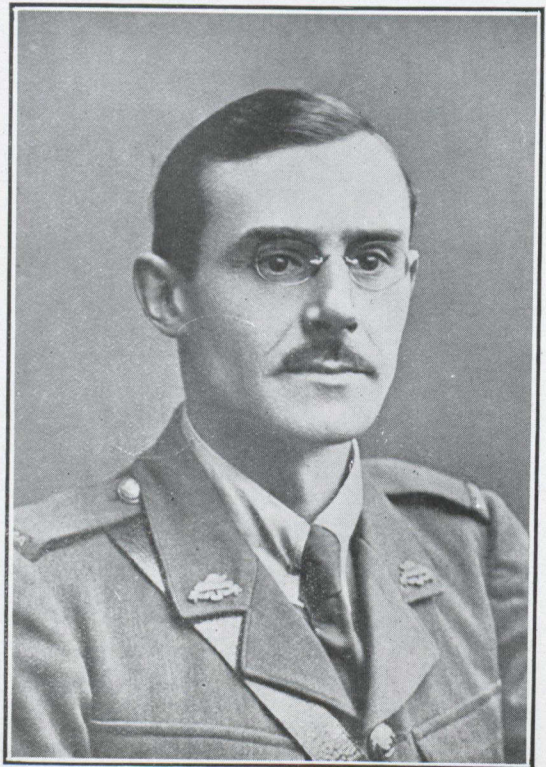
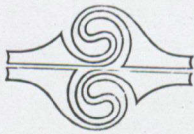
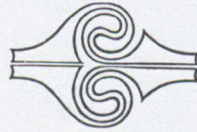
HENRY T. HODGES.

*Passed by Press Bureau.*





CAPT. C. E. AMBERY.  
(R. I. F.)



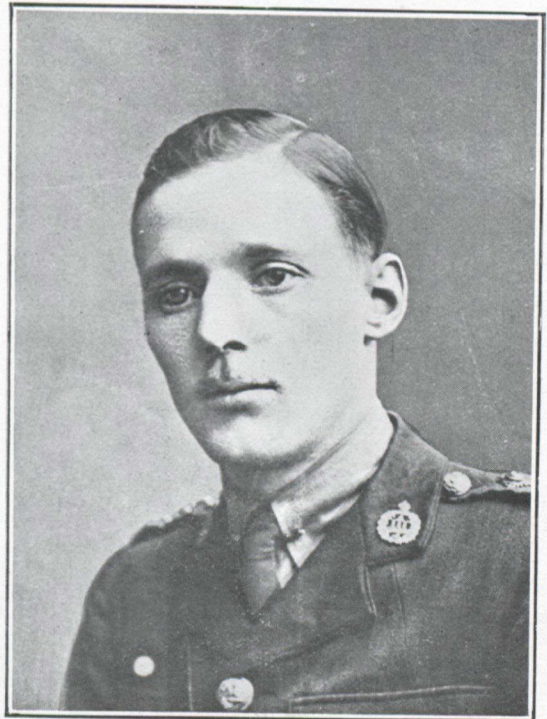
*Canadian Official*  
CAPT. C. R. MYERS.  
(R. I. B.)



*Photo by* CAPT. V A. G. ELIOT. [*Bertram Park*  
(R.2. A)]



CAPT. D. J. BOWEN,  
(R.1. C.)



*Canadian*] CAPT. J. N. KNOWLES. [*Official*  
(R.1., A. and R.1, B.)

# OFFICERS ON THE STAFF OF THE C.R.O.



FRONT ROW.—Capt. D. J. BOWEN, Capt. C. E. AMBERY, Major M. A. WOLFF, Lt.-Col. F. LOGIE ARMSTRONG, O.B.E., Capt. (now Major) D. H. SINCLAIR, Capt. J. MCNAUGHTON, M.C., Capt. T. M. KNOWLES.  
 BACK ROW.—Lt. E. W. JOHNSON, Lt. A. A. ANDREWS, Lt. W. D. TURNER, Lt. F. A. LAW, Lt. L. E. CANDY, Lt. H. P. CHARTUS, Capt. C. R. MYERS, Capt. V. A. G. ELIOT, Capt. C. J. STEWART, Capt. J. H. WHITE, Lt. C. R. GILPIN, M.C., Lt. R. H. W. CLOWES, Lt. E. A. HARTLING, Lt. A. C. DONALDSON.

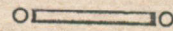
*Canadian Official*

**Some Impressions of well-known C.R.O. people  
as they appear to the L.S.**

1.  
He is second to none—he's supreme,  
But he seldom, if ever, is seen,  
From publicity's eye  
He seems to fight shy.  
Can you guess who it is that I mean?
2.  
He's the longest thing going in Town,  
At the Records he's won some renown.  
Still I think that if in size  
He continued to rise  
'Twould be safer to have him cut down.
3.  
He is square and compact and it's clear  
To the heart of a child he is dear.  
He may always be found  
With his little flock round,  
And a smile full of kindly good cheer.
4.  
Like "Bunny" of cinema fame,  
He's cheery and jolly and game,  
A big bouncing boy,  
A real mother's joy—  
Now say, Can you tell me his name?
5.  
To the Stenos and Typists well known,  
He is found in an orderly home.  
To his victims of fear  
He can turn a deaf ear,  
And a heart that is surely of stone!
6.  
He is fair, and his eyes very blue,  
So expressive of innocence too.  
I wonder what guile  
He is hiding the while—  
I think he's too good to be true!
7.  
He is chubby and round to degree,  
Better nourished he couldn't well be.  
Yet the spirits he craves  
Are just those of the graves.  
What a strange contradiction is he!
8.  
Our boys have been through it again,  
Waging war 'gainst an Armistice pain.  
Some call it gastritis  
And some meningitis,  
The M.O.?—a different name.
9.  
These verses express my own views,  
If displeasure they cause—then abuse;  
The receptacle handy,  
Our friend Mr. Candy,  
Who censored the whole of my Muse.

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**MAPLE LEAF**  
**Magazine**

Keeps you in Touch with Canadians everywhere.



THE

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or Editor, 7, Millbank, S.W.1.

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*Reliability doubts apply Business Manager this Paper.*

## A Message and a Story from Billy Merson.

Interviewed by THE EDITOR.

When I called on the great little comedian, Billy Merson, at the Palladium recently, I found him vigorously engaged in a sparring bout with an officer, who was about twice his size and weight. If Billy had not taken to the comedian business he would have done great things in the ring, judging by his show on this occasion.

To say the least, Mr. Merson is one of the most courteous gentlemen I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. Asked if he had any message for me to give the Canadians through the medium of the "Bulletin," he said: "Yes, you can tell the boys from me that I wish them all the luck in the world—that I have followed their exploits throughout this war with the greatest of interest and admiration; they have been wonderful, and I am delighted to think of the tremendous way in which they answered the call to the Colours. They deserve the best that's coming to them, and when they get back to Canada I hope they will not forget the admiration we have for them."

The real, sincere way in which this message was given to me would surprise those who have seen Mr. Merson on the stage. He went on to relate an experience he had recently, which he said I could tell the boys. I will give it to you in his own words:

"It's rather singular," said Mr. Merson, "but a Canadian—at least he said he was—called at the stage door the other evening, and on being asked his business he informed my dresser that he *must* see Mr. Merson personally. It was important. So I agreed to see him. Expecting to be greeted with at least a "Good evening, Mr. Merson," he came in, and on catching sight of me started off in a most excitable manner, throwing his arms about now and again to emphasise any special points. 'So you are Billy Merson, eh?' he said. 'I am,' I got in quickly. I expected trouble. 'I've been watching your turn, Mr. Merson, and I think it's absolutely rotten! Call yourself a comedian? Ah! ah! why you can't *sing*! You can't *act*! You're not even *funny*! You want *me* to show you how to sing "The good ship Yac-a-nickey-doolah" (my own song). You don't know *how* to sing it. Look here, my lad, I have played before *Generals*! *Generals*, mind you, no end of them. In France I belonged to a Concert Troupe, *eleven* of us, but I'm a bit above the others and don't

## A Little Story

BY

### Little Tich.

One of my hobbies is playing the 'cello. I am very fond of playing the 'cello.

In fact, if my public was as fond of listening to me as I am fond of playing it I should be one of the greatest players in the world. But I admit frankly and with all due modesty that I am *not* one of the greatest players in the world. I suppose really I ought to consider myself one of the smallest players in the world. (Joke.)

Anyhow, once a smoking concert was to be given at a certain Bohemian Club of which I was a member, and it was suggested that as a novelty I should contribute a 'cello solo to the evening's entertainment.

I did so—contributed 3 solos, in fact, and was greatly "bucked" by my success until I happened to stroll up to the bar where two members were having a heated argument about music generally, and a popular violin virtuoso in particular. One said he was a great artiste. The other disagreed. The latter turned to me and said: "Don't you think so, Tich?" I said I had never heard the gentleman play, whereat he remarked: "Play! He can't play the fiddle for nuts. He plays like, like—well, look here—he plays the fiddle like you play the 'cello!"

"LITTLE TICH."

BILLY MERSON—*continued.*

mix with them. I'm Richard Timberley, I am. In Canada I used to command ten pounds a week—ten pounds, mind you.' (I started at this news.) 'And look! you're make-up's all wrong, you don't know *how* to make up. If I were playing your part I would put my eyebrows higher up than yours. No, you ought to have *me* to help *you* out. After I get back to Canada I'm coming over here again, and I'll startle the country.' (I agreed, inwardly.)

"And so he went on for about an hour, and I sat through it all without a murmur. At the end I ventured to explain how sorry I was I had disappointed him. But the funny thing is the man was *Sober*. And this story, mind you, is perfectly true. I subsequently learnt that he was not a Canadian at all. We then proceeded to pull his leg for about an hour, gave him a drink, and bade him good-night, leaving me wondering at the audacity of the man."



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from "Little Rich"

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— WISHES.

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# THE C. R. O.

By JOHN LIGHT.

We've sat in the blasted trenches,  
 Wrapped up in the choicest mud,  
 We've crawled on our blooming bellies  
 To wallow in German blood;  
 We've stood with our bayonets gleaming  
 Awaiting the word to go;  
 Now me and Bill  
 Sit and pound a mill  
 In the fashionable C.R.O.

We've grinned as we spiked a Prussian,  
 Not heeding his dying groan,  
 For men who fight with devils  
 Must give the devil his own;  
 We've lived on beans and bacon,  
 And pre-historic dough;  
 Now we drink our tea  
 In an A.B.C.  
 Not far from the C.R.O.

We've slept in a draughty dugout,  
 Our heads on a biscuit tin,  
 Our hips in an ancient shell hole  
 Midst the "H.E.'s" deafening din;  
 There were various types of vermin,  
 And talk of the rats, What ho!  
 But now we sleep  
 (Where they do not creep)  
 In a flat near the C.R.O.

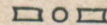
We've seen enough of the trenches,  
 We're rather sick of the war;  
 We'd like to go back to Canada,  
 And live at peace once more.  
 Compared to dear old Toronto,  
 London is devilish slow.  
 So any old day  
 We're ready to say,  
 Good-bye to the C.R.O.



Every good wish for Xmas + 1919  
 Geo. Bobey

GEORGE BOBEY, sketched by Himself.

## THANKS.



I will introduce myself by saying I am the "Poo-Bah" of the *Bulletin*, for I have filled many positions on the staff of that celebrated paper, and for that reason alone I am qualified to write these few lines of appreciation due to those who have worked so hard in the interest of this—the *Bulletin Xmas Number*.

When you have finished reading the messages and articles from the eminent Statesmen, Sailors, Soldiers, and Authors, you will then have some small idea of the amount of work involved in compiling this edition, and I am sure the heartiest thanks of this office will be accorded to Mr. G. F. Low, our popular Editor and Cartoonist, and also to his amiable little wife, who have worked late every evening to make this Souvenir Number a big success.

Our hearty thanks are also due to Cpl. B. M. Baker, of R.2.A.4., who so ably undertook the duties of Advertising Representative.

L. E. CANDY, Lieut.,  
 (Treasurer, C.R.O. Bulletin).



# REVIEW OF C.R.O. SPORT.

By G. F. Low.

In so far as it concerns the C.R.O., sport, during the past year has at least had "a place in the sun." Up to the beginning of 1918 there was very little doing in the way of any organized form of athletic recreation, but it soon became manifest that there was not only a keenness amongst the boys for any kind of sport that was going but also there was a heap of athletic ability lying idle, merely waiting for the opportunity of developing itself to bring it up to first-class form.

Before reviewing what has been done in the way of sport, it is only fair to state that the men in this office have been very severely handicapped by the nature of work on which they are engaged, work which is directly affected by happenings in the field.

Naturally the work they are here to do has had to take first place, with the result that it has been very difficult in some directions to carry out any scheduled plans or organization of sport, or even of training, with results detrimental both to the enthusiasm of would-be athletes, and—in some directions—to the quality of sport turned out. At the same time it is only just to say that—whenever it has been found possible to do so—every facility has been given for the various teams to get away to take part in matches, etc., as is evidenced by the fact that the Cricket, Rowing, and Swimming teams were able to keep all their engagements throughout the season, and in addition got in sufficient training to enable them to make a really excellent show on all occasions.

In spite of the drawbacks various matches were played, regattas held, and representatives from this office took part in most of the Sports' Meetings held under the auspices of the C.M.A.A., thus proving that "the sporting instinct beat beneath their savage breasts."

Apart from the enthusiasm shown by all ranks, if not to take part in, then "to look on," the C.R.O. may easily be proud of their achievements in the field of sport and, taking it on the average, the results obtained. One outstanding feature at the beginning of the year was the creation of an O.C. Sports, in the person of Lieut. C. R. Gilpin, M.C.

Lieut. Gilpin worked hard at the commencement of the season on the formation of a Baseball Team, which, for some reason or other was not supported to the extent it might have been, and baseball, above all other games, requires all the support it can get to help the game along.

Therefore, after a few games in the Anglo-American League, baseball died a natural death.

An attempt was also made to arouse our tennis enthusiasts with only a small amount of success. A handful of players came forward and entered as competitors in the London Area Knock-out Tournament, with a view to choosing competitors for the Overseas Forces of Canada Championship of the British Isles, but our Tennisites dropped out after a few games at the Norbury grounds, and tennis, too, died a natural death.

So far as the Cricket team is concerned a word of praise should be said in favour of Lieut. R. H. W. Clowes, who supported the team right throughout the season and *scored every game*. At the end of the season Lieut. Clowes presented a bat each to the Captain of the team, Pte. H. R. Orr (highest batting average), and to S.Q.M.S. Jamieson (highest bowling average).

Pte. H. R. Orr, who captained the team throughout the season, is well known in this country in cricket circles, having captained Bedfordshire County Team from 1900 to 1912, and has no less than four centuries to his credit. Later he was Captain of the Vancouver Island Team, in Canada. At 53 years of age, he proved a pillar of support to the C.R.O. Cricket XI.

At this stage I cannot do better than give you the following details, for which I am indebted to Lieut. Clowes:—

"Those members of the C.R.O. who took up cricket as their sport during the summer may congratulate themselves on a highly successful season.

For a first season the result, ten wins out of twenty-one matches, for the first eleven, shows that there is no lack of talent. We had the good luck to be well captained and an excellent *esprit de corps*. We were unfortunate in having to start the season with two league matches with no idea of who could play a decent game, but after three reverses got going and always gave our opponents a good game.

Our strength lay in the bowling and fielding. The skipper was undoubtedly our best batsman, his average per match working out at 24.84 runs. Other consistents were Randall (R.1. E.), Stewart (R.2.A.), Parkins (A.M.S.), Charman (late R.2.B.5), and Fowler (R.1.A.). S.Q.M.S. Slade on one or two occasions did some brilliant batting but was unfortunate as a rule.

The bowling generally was shared by Fowler,

## THE C. R. O. CRICKET XI.

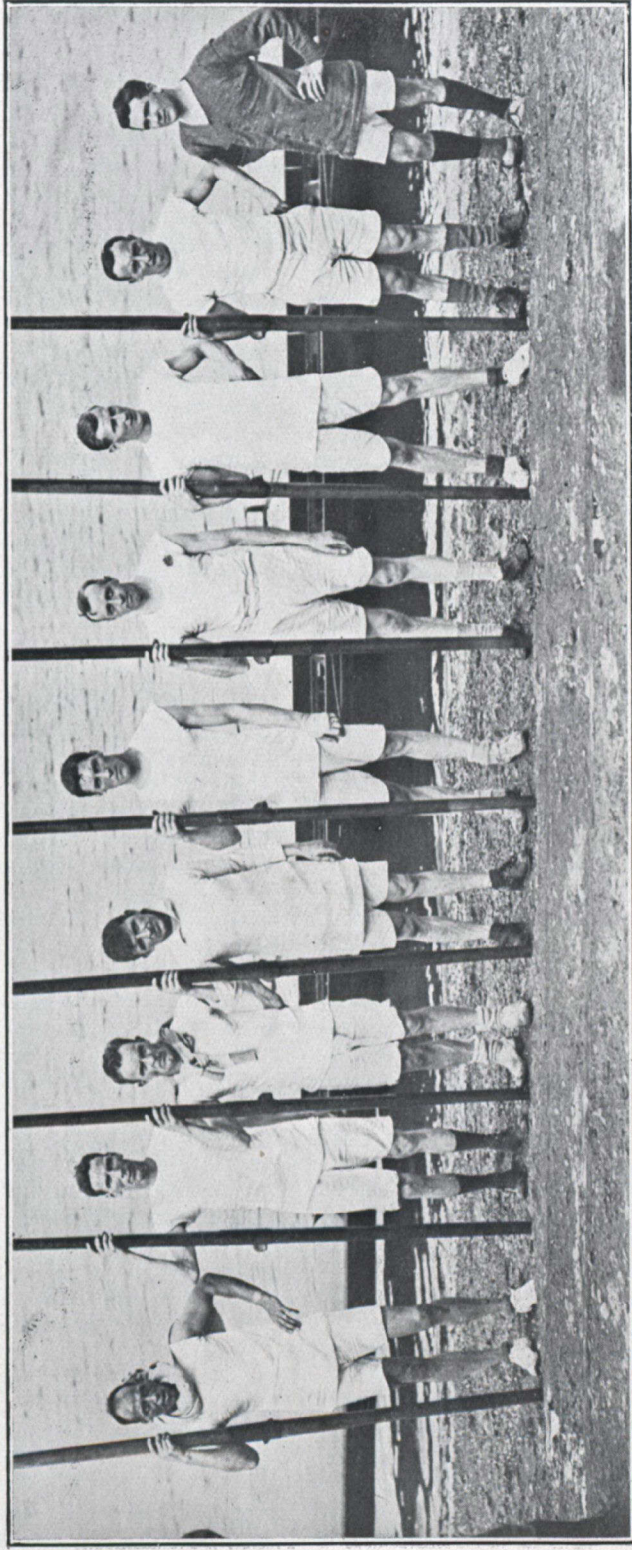


*Canadian Official*

FIRST ROW.—Pte. SAUNDERS, A., S.-M. STEWART, T., Cpl. FOWLER, F. C., Pte. PARKIN, F. E., Gnr. RANDALL, F. M., Cpl. WOOD, E.  
S.Q.M.S. JAMIESON, A. (Bowling Average 9.4), Pte. JONES, G. S.Q.M.S. WILBRAHAM, R.

SECOND ROW.—S.Q.M.S. SLADE, W. M. (Vice-Captain), Lieut. E. W. JOHNSON (President), Pte. ORR, H. R. (Captain) (Batting Average 24.84).  
Lieut. R. H. W. CLOWES (Scorer), Pte. SMITH, J. W.

C. R. O. ROWING CREW.



*Canadian Official*

W. PARKER (cox.), F. MARSHALL (stroke), H. W. SEALY, J. STEVENS, M. M. ANDERSON, H. L. JACKSON, B. C. WOODS, S. O'SULLIVAN, H. WATSON.

Parkins, Jamieson (R.1.B.), Smith (R.2. A. 2), and Orr (R.1.A.). Parkins captured the most wickets, having a total for the season of 44, and ran Jamieson's average of 9.4 runs per wicket very close.

The whole team fielded well, but the particular scorers were Stepart (wicket keeper), Smith, Jones, (R.2.A.5), Slade, Charman, Fowler, Orr (who stops anything within reach), and Wilbraham (late R.2. B. 4).

Our most exciting match was the return game against the Pay Office. Jones' winning hit for six will be remembered by those who were present for many a day.

The second eleven were unlucky in losing all their matches, but they ran up against some hot teams, and on several occasions had to lend good men to the 1st XI. However, they showed plenty of good pluck, and are to be commended for sticking to it as they did, notwithstanding their reverses."

Another sport that aroused considerable interest in the office was Rowing. The Boat Club was run under the auspices of the Khaki University of Canada. The Committee of the London Rowing Club very kindly placed their Club Rooms and boats at the disposal of members of the Boat Club, and several of their members coached our boys, who, it must be confessed, did not give the appearance of very promising oarsmen at the commencement of the season, but by hard training and a spirit of enthusiasm, rowed several very creditable races against crews who had much more time than our boys in which to train.

Perhaps the most exciting race of the season was an eight-oar race between crews chosen from the Record and Pay Offices, in which the Pay Office crew were the victors by barely half a length.

Among those present who witnessed this race were Lord Desborough, Dr. Tory, and many others. Lord Desborough, in a short speech, expressed his admiration of the sportsmanlike way in which not only that one particular race had been rowed, but the manner in which the whole program had been carried out. This, I think, is typical of most of the regattas in which our men took part during the season.

Another Regatta of which our oarsmen are particularly proud was a Service Regatta held on August 14th, at Hammersmith, when our boys beat the R.A.F., Australians, and New Zealanders in a Maiden Eight-Oar Race.

Several of our men turned out to be very good scullers, especially Cpl. B. C. Woods, of R.2., who on July 16th beat all comers easily. Among

the prizes won by Cpl. Woods during the season are a Cup (Single Sculls, Club Championship, at Putney), Medal (Single Sculls Opening Regatta, K.U.B.C., at Putney), Case of Silver (open to all Forces, Royal Air Force Regatta), and a money prize (Handicap at Lea Bridge).

In all other races in which our oarsmen took part they made a very creditable show, and at the end of the season they had a record of which any team might well be proud of. The sociable lines on which the various Regattas were run, and the business-like way in which they were carried out does the organizers great credit.

Our swimmers were another bunch of "water birds" who did very well. The section of the C.R.O. representing "Aquatics," although small in numbers acquitted themselves very satisfactorily.

As members of the Khaki University Swimming Club they attended all the principal galas, including two promoted by the K.U.S.C., at which they were consistently successful, securing several medals and prizes and as a further result the K.U.S.C. were able to hand over to the Maple Leaf Tobacco Fund for Prisoners of War, over £100.

As members of the London Area Swimming Team they journeyed to Bramshott, contesting the Canadian Championships, returning crowded with laurels, having won the highest aggregate number of points against the other Canadian Areas, a highly creditable performance, taking into consideration the limited opportunities for training enjoyed by the London Area.

Altogether a highly successful season was thoroughly enjoyed by all those taking part. The successful competitors were S/Sgt. Anderson, Cpl. E. Wood, Privates Getgood, Nunn, Boshier, and Chrysler, of whom might be said "aquatically" a small but goodly company.

The winter season started with the prospect of football putting all other sports in the shade, but somehow or other—although doing fairly well under the circumstances this has not been the case — at least up to the time of going to Press with this article.

Now there is a real good excuse for our footballers, for as everyone knows who has ever played the game, football is a game that requires a deal of practice, particularly so in cases where the team is continually changed about as ours unavoidably is; then again, if the object is to play league matches—and the team have not had a chance of playing together in practice—where does your combination come in?

There are two teams representing this office,


"A" team and "B" team. "A" team played their first match of the season against the R.A.F. at Richmond, when they were unfortunately beaten by 6 goals to 5. Having witnessed this match I must say that our boys gave their opponents a real good game, taking into consideration the fact that this was the first time the team had played together.

They then entered the C.M.A.A. League, London Area, and have played various games up to date, and, if not meeting with a great deal of success, have the consolation of having obtained lots of good sport and exercise. They are fortunate in having as their Captain, that great sportsman S/Sgt. F. Marshall.

Our second team have met with more success, but space will not allow to go into details. It is sufficient to say that those in the office who have taken up "England's National game" are enjoying it.

The above is only a very brief synopsis of what our sportsmen and athletes have done, for a large number of men from this office took part in the various C.M.A.A. Sports' Meetings, at Norbury, and other places, but it may give a sufficient idea of the "sporting instinct" under difficult circumstances which prevails, and has prevailed in this office.

G.F.L.



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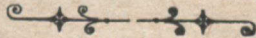
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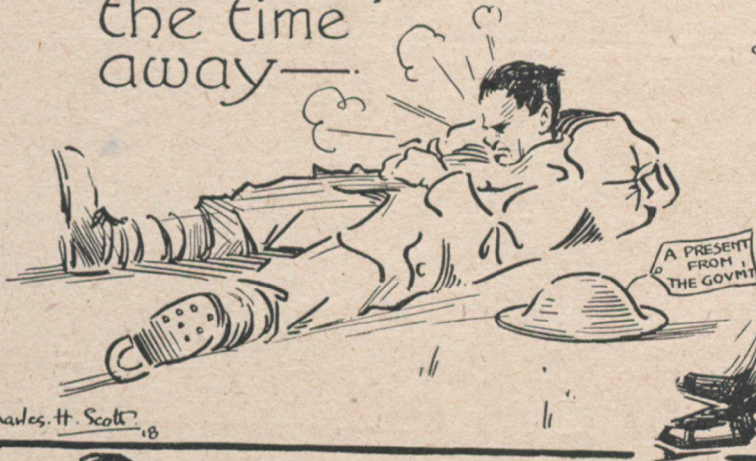
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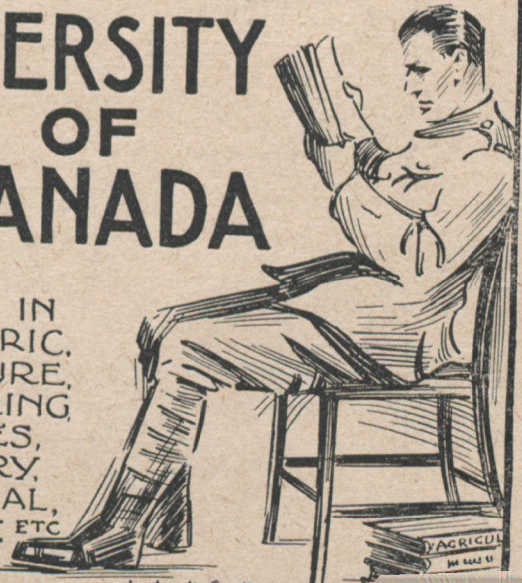


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