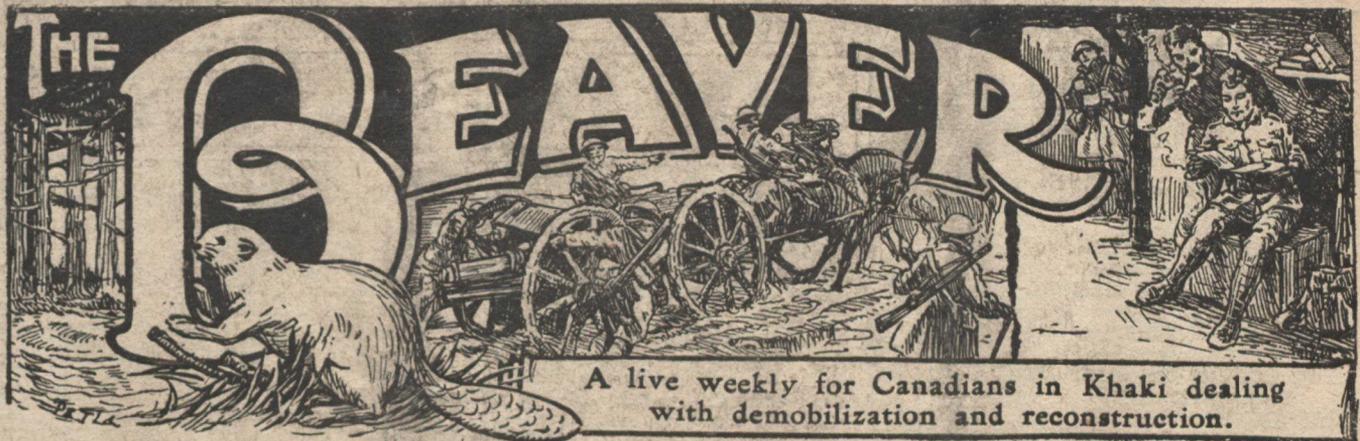


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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LONDON, JUNE 7TH, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

CONTEMPT OF DANGER.

THE Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Pearkes, of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, for most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerably more than the objectives allotted to him, in an attack.

Just prior to the advance, Major Pearkes, as he then was, was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound, he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry, despite many obstacles.

At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left, but which they had not succeeded in capturing. Quickly appreciating the situation, he captured and held this point, thus enabling his further advance to be successfully pushed forward.

It was entirely due to his determination and fearless personality that he was able to maintain his objective with the small number of men at his command against repeated counter attacks, both his flanks being unprotected for a considerable depth meanwhile.

His appreciation of the situation throughout and



the reports rendered by him were invaluable to his Commanding Officer in making dispositions of troops to hold the position captured.

He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leading.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Pearkes is also the holder of the M.C.

"The Gazette," referring to the deed for which he received the Military Cross, says that this officer handled his battalion in a masterly manner, and, with an enveloping movement, completely baffled and overcame the enemy, who were in a very strong position. He then captured a wood, the final objective, which was about 5,000 yards from the start.

Before this, however, the men were becoming exhausted, on observing which he at once went into the attack himself, and, by his splendid and fearless example, put new life into the whole attack, which went forward with a rush and captured 16 enemy guns of all calibres up to 8 inches.

Canadians have shown military qualities of the highest order, and it is one of the glories of Empire that so many men from overseas shone so conspicuously in individual deeds.

Beaver Gallery: No. 22.—Lt.-Col. G. R. PEARKES, V.C., M.C., 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

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RURAL DELIVERY.

In winter, when the tempests rage I sit in my upholstered cage, before a cheery blaze, and think about the postmen bold who, in the blizzard raw and cold, undaunted go their ways. I see them as from town they go, to journey thirty miles or so, o'er beastly country roads, and wish I had J. Milton's lyre that I might sing, with proper fire, some eulogistic odes. When wintry tempest rips and tears, we snuggle down in cosy chairs, and read detective tales; but on his route the postman goes, and faces every wind that blows, and all the tinhorn gales. Through every kind of misfit storm, while others back in houses warm, the postman has to chase; the sleet is made of frozen rain, and where it hits it leaves a pain—all day it swats his face. The snow lands on him by the peck, the rain is running down his neck, Dame Nature's maudlin tears; still, still he drives through mud and sleet; his shoes are full of frozen feet, and slush is in his ears. He earns a hundred bones a day; alas, alas, his meagre pay deserves the country's scorn; his children cry in vain for pie, for he has just enough to buy his pony hay and corn.

TOO MANY SHAVES.

A doctor who had been called in to see a patient strongly impressed upon him the necessity of drinking hot water with his whisky. "Otherwise," he said, "you must not take it at all." "But how shall I get the hot water?" plaintively inquired the patient. "My wife won't let me have it for the whisky." "Well, tell her you want it to shave," answered the doctor as he took his departure. The next day the doctor called again, and when the wife opened the door he asked how his patient was. "I'm awfully worried, doctor," was the reply. "I'm afraid he's gone raving mad. He shaves every ten minutes."

FARMS AND FARMING

Although under this great problem, factors such as the improvement and management of suitable crops, combined with irrigation or drainage, and a suitable crop rotation, according to Bulletin No. 48 of the Government of Saskatchewan (Department of Agriculture) tillage is the greatest means at man's disposal for controlling the conditions that are at the present time causing the low yield on the farms of Western Canada. It is also, by far, the largest single item on the cost side of the crop account.

The following observations have been deduced from a series of experiments which have been conducted by Professor John Bracken:

1. To store moisture in the soil—as by deep plowing, early in the rainy season.
2. To conserve moisture in the soil—as by maintaining a granular mulch on the surface by means of surface cultivation.

3. To facilitate the movement of moisture in the soil, as by firming loose soils and loosening hard ones.

4. To modify soil temperature—as by lessening evaporation and by firming the soil over the seed.

5. To increase the earliness of a crop—as by packing, storing less moisture, and developing less available plant food.

6. To increase or decrease the air content of soils—as by loosening hard soils and firming loose ones.

7. To develop available plant food—as by modifying the heat, moisture and air content of the soil.

8. To kill native grasses and shrubs—as by plowing in a dry time.

9. To control weeds—as by surface cultivation, to expose the roots to the sun and wind.

10. To control soil drifting—as by the practice of shallow ridging and the use of the granular mulch.

11. To dispose of rubbish and cause its decay—as by plowing.

The following tabulated results are also of great interest and deserving of careful thought:

Influence of different methods of tilling the Fallow on the yield of Wheat:

	BLS.	LBS.
Double disced before plowing	38	37
No cultivation before plowing ...	37	23
Plowed July 15th	33	31
Plowed twice	33	19
Pasture crop on fallow	31	3

(When not otherwise stated the land was surface cultivated before plowing.)

The Influence of time of breaking on the yield of Wheat:

DATE.	BLS.	LBS.
June 10th	36	45
July 10th	33	57
August 10th	28	40
September 10th	23	22
April	21	27

The Wheat yield on stubble land (average for 5 years, 1911-16):

	BLS.	LBS.
No cultivation grassy stubble ...	11	36
No cultivation clean stubble.....	17	59.
Surface cultivation	22	25½
Burned and surface cultivated ...	22	49
Deep fall plowing	22	53½
Shallow Spring plowing	23	17½
Deep Spring plowing	23	18
Shallow Fall plowing	23	37

C.A.G.

* * *

Prof. W. H. Day, B.A., head of the Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, is resigning from his post. This was not supposed to take place until March 1st. He will remain in Guelph as secretary and manager of the Shinn Manufacturing Co., of Canada, with offices and factory at Guelph.

* * *

FROM FARM TO MARKET.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, has informed the Agricultural Committee that £10,000 would be placed in the supplementary estimates to establish a system of regular inspection of herds for tuberculosis, and the award of certificates for herds free from the disease. The Minister also stated that it has been arranged to appropriate £200,000 for the erection of an up-to-date cold storage plant on the water front at Montreal. He said there were 140 cold storage plants in the Dominion, but many were not up to date. The system would be completed from the farm to the markets of the world. That means a good refrigerator service from the farm to the harbour front, and good refrigerator space on ocean-going vessels.

* * *

IMPROVING THE WHEAT CROP.

A new wheat named "Ruby" is reported to have been cultivated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is a selection from the result of a cross between Downing Riga and Red Fife. Ruby wheat ripens, as a rule, a week or so earlier than Marquis. The kernels are somewhat similar to those of Red Fife, being hard and of the popular reddish-brown colour. The straw in most localities is shorter than Marquis, and of good strength.

* * *

THE FOREST WEALTH OF CANADA.

At the Conference of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Montreal, it was resolved that permission be obtained to make an accurate survey of all standing timber in Canada, showing the various kinds of lumber and its quality, location and accessibility, together with available means of transport to the nearest market, also a report of all cut-over lands which are suitable only for forest growth, with the extent and situation of same. This information, it is considered, would be of the utmost value, not only to lumber operators but to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, enabling them to develop to the full extent a permanent forest policy which would have the effect of conserving the great natural resources contained in Canada's forests.

ECONOMY IN COWS.

By Cadet F. B. COTSWORTH, Dept. of Agriculture,
London College.

It is a well-known fact where a characteristic has been developed to a higher degree in a breed of animals than existed originally that the acquired characteristic may not be transmitted regularly. This explains the common observation that only a few of the progeny of a cow of unusual dairy qualities are the equal of the dam, and often her offspring may be quite ordinary for the breed. Individual selection therefore must be the basis of any improvement, and this is only possible by the keeping of accurate records of individual production.

The economy of production between different cows of the same breed is very marked indeed. A herd was tested by the Kansas Experiment Station on a farm where no records had been previously kept. There were 15 cows in the herd, and they are grouped as the 5 best, the 5 worst, and the 5 medium cows. A careful examination of the table will reveal many interesting things.

It will be noted that the first lot of five were kept at an excellent profit, the value of fat over cost of feed being on the average \$28.89.

The second lot were kept at an expense of only \$4.09 less per cow than the first lot, but the value of their product was \$22.54 less per cow.

The third group cost to feed only \$5.17 less per cow than did the first group, but they produced such a small amount of fat that its value was \$2.82 less than the cost of feed. It is very evident that a larger net profit would have been made if the third lot had been disposed of in the beginning. In addition to a loss of \$2.82 each on the feed, there is to be considered the labour of caring for this third lot, the interest on the money invested, and the room occupied in the barn.

Further, if this farmer had not had these

records kept for him he would probably have been keeping heifer calves from these unprofitable cows, and the loss therefore would again be increased as they are not likely to produce profitable offspring.

The money invested in these last five cows would be put to much better advantage if a cow of the ability to produce like number one had been bought and the saving in labour would be very considerable.

Cow number one produced more profit than the second group of five cows, and it probably did not take any more time to care for her than for any one of the last ten cows. The facts are there and cannot be disputed.

Many people are of the opinion that it takes longer to milk a high producer than a poorer producer, but, taken the year round, it is doubtful if the actual time for milking is as long. Poor producers are nearly always "strippers," and as such take longer to milk out dry than do cows with a good flow as they let their milk down to a full hand milker.

The last column is very interesting also, in view of the opinion commonly held that by consuming larger amounts of feed the cost of producing 1 lb. of butterfat or 1 gallon of milk is higher in these cows than in lower producers. There is no greater dairy fallacy, as the exact opposite is the case. Even where the cows are being strongly forced they show a handsome profit, except where very expensive labour and barns, which should be charged against the cows in proportion, and unreasoning feeding is found. Fortunately this latter case is decidedly in a very small and negligible minority.

One cow producing 400 lbs. of fat makes vastly more net profit than 2 cows producing 200 lbs. of fat each in a year, because it takes the same amount of feed to maintain a poor cow as a good cow.

In feeding, a cow must have sufficient food first to supply the demand for maintaining the normal functions of the body. After that, whatever food is consumed is available for the production of milk, so that a cow that is a poor feeder can never be a good milker because she does not eat enough to supply the wants of maintenance and then have a residue for milk production.

A careful study of the table shows that the most profitable cows consumed the larger quantities of feed. Further, it shows that of two cows consuming nearly the same amount of feed one was the larger producer and therefore the more economical producer. These are the cows we must find in our herds by keeping records, and breed from them to improve the production year by year. And in our breeding operations let us never forget to keep the bull better than the best cow.

F.B.C.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. As Seen by One of Its Staff.

In the Khaki University
There's nothing like the D. of C.
Other Departments all agree
That it is "princeps facile."
For some are studying eagerly
Commercial Law, Accountancy,
And Auditing, and hope to be
In time quite at the top of the tree,
Our future Captains of Industry.
Others are learning the mystery
Of Bills of Lading and Bottomry,
Of C.I.F. and F.O.B.
Of General Average, Registry,
And Transportation by land and sea.
And many others have learnt with glee
To keep their own books accurately,
To write both quickly and legibly,
Or to talk to "prospects" and make them
see
How a "deal" would help them financially.
There's Typewriting and Stenography,
And Banking in practice and theory,
And Business Methods from A to Zee.
And that's not all their activity,
But it's all the space they will give to me
To describe the work of the D. of C.

J.G.S.

NOTE.—Reserving its outburst for our final number, the Department of Commerce, evidently intended that no other Department should follow its example of speaking up for itself.—Ed.

I AIN'T AFRAID.

I ain't afraid,
Never dun nothin I wuz ashamed of—
Always kept my tugs tight,
Never cussed unless it was nessary,
Never caught er fish biggerin it wuz,
Er lied in a boss trade,
Er wept when I didn't hevter.

Going off somewheres Bill,
Don't know the way nuther,
Don't know whether it's East or West or
North or South,
Er road, er trail,
But I ain't afraid!"

—EBEN HOLDEN.

ONTARIO LUMBER TRADE.

Ontario lumbermen have sent a representative overseas to endeavour to secure some of the large orders of lumber required in reconstruction work in Great Britain, France and Belgium.

YEAR'S RECORD OF A HERD TESTED BY KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cow No.	Lb. Milk.	Per cent. Fat.	Lb. Fat.	Cost of Feed.	Value of Product.	Value of Product over Feed.	Cost of 1 lb. of Fat.
First Lot.							
1 ...	9,116 ...	4.21 ...	383.7 ...	\$32.80 ...	\$73.17 ...	\$40.37 ...	\$0.085
2 ...	7,015 ...	4.43 ...	310.8 ...	30.61 ...	58.72 ...	28.11 ...	0.098
3 ...	8,054 ...	4.13 ...	332.8 ...	35.59 ...	62.77 ...	27.18 ...	0.106
4 ...	6,504 ...	4.59 ...	289.5 ...	29.26 ...	54.57 ...	25.41 ...	0.101
5 ...	6,509 ...	4.27 ...	277.9 ...	29.20 ...	52.59 ...	23.39 ...	0.105
Av.	7,439 ...	4.28 ...	318.9 ...	31.49 ...	60.38 ...	28.89 ...	0.098
Second Lot.							
.6 ...	5,742 ...	3.48 ...	199.8 ...	29.55 ...	38.77 ...	9.22 ...	0.147
7 ...	4,772 ...	3.92 ...	187.0 ...	27.25 ...	35.52 ...	8.27 ...	0.145
8 ...	3,475 ...	5.14 ...	178.6 ...	25.24 ...	32.84 ...	7.60 ...	0.141
9 ...	3,913 ...	4.14 ...	161.9 ...	27.27 ...	30.18 ...	3.41 ...	0.168
10 ...	4,200 ...	3.96 ...	166.3 ...	27.69 ...	30.97 ...	3.28 ...	0.166
Av.	4,420 ...	4.04 ...	178.7 ...	27.40 ...	33.75 ...	6.35 ...	0.153
Third Lot.							
11 ...	3,583 ...	3.79 ...	135.7 ...	26.75 ...	26.22 ...	0.43* ...	0.197
12 ...	2,903 ...	4.13 ...	119.9 ...	22.89 ...	22.02 ...	0.87 ...	0.190
13 ...	3,730 ...	4.23 ...	157.8 ...	31.22 ...	29.36 ...	1.86 ...	0.198
14 ...	2,141 ...	4.74 ...	101.5 ...	24.43 ...	18.18 ...	6.25 ...	0.240
15 ...	3,089 ...	4.06 ...	128.7 ...	26.32 ...	23.94 ...	2.35 ...	0.204
Av.	3,089 ...	4.19 ...	128.7 ...	26.22 ...	23.94 ...	2.82 ...	0.206

* Value of food over butter fat.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: JUNE 7th, 1919.

Editorial Offices: 49 Bedford Square, W.C.

HOME AGAIN!

In a few weeks, at the outside, the remaining Canadian troops in England and France will be on their way home, and Reconstruction will begin in earnest. To build again the waste and broken places, to pick up the tangled threads of civil life, is a task which calls for the best of heart and head which Canadians can give. To exchange the panoply of war for the pursuits of peace will be particularly agreeable to those citizen soldiers who made up the brilliant overseas Military Forces of Canada. The Canadians did not enter the conflict because they delighted to go to war, but because they could not sit still and see injustice done. Having completed the ruddy business, they are as keen to get out of it as they were to come in when the vaunting Giant of Militarism, as Sir Arthur Currie puts it, "Flung his mailed gauntlet in the face of an astonished world." The way to reconstruction, however, is not the Bolshevik way. That way madness lies. Constant and hard training, submission to strict discipline, ready response to orders, continual self-sacrifice—these things made victory possible. The same qualities are now required to conserve the fruits of victory—to make the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world. Canada is a "swell" country, but there is nothing that would take the "swell" out of her so quickly as mob rule, anarchy and disorder. The men who comprised the magnificent forces of the Dominion and who understand the value of well ordered effort are not likely to be led astray by the specious promises or hot-air oratory of alien agitators who have lost—or perhaps it should be written ought to lose—their heads. Canadian soldiers are not irresponsible tourists who have been in Flanders for the good of their health. They fought for an ideal—not a party—and they will not lose sight of that ideal now that the grim business is over. The national spirit of the Dominions has, General Currie thinks, been matured by the war, while the ties that bind the Empire have in no way been weakened. Canada's fair name has been unsullied during the war. Her returned soldiers will see that it is not dishonoured in Peace.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Private John Young, 87th Battalion, Quebec Regiment, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery, when at Dury (Arras sector) on September 2nd, 1918, acting as a stretcher-bearer. Private Young, in spite of complete absence of cover, went out and in the open fire-swept ground dressed the wounded. On more than one occasion he returned under intense fire for a further supply of dressings. His courageous conduct saved the lives of many of his comrades.



Private John Young, V.C.

saved the lives of many of his comrades.

Capt. Thain Wendell MacDowell, D.S.O., Canadian Infantry Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and indomitable resolution in face of heavy machine gun and shell fire. By his initiative and courage this officer, with the assistance of two runners, was enabled, in the face of great difficulties, to capture two machine guns, besides two officers and seventy-five men. Although wounded in the hand, he continued for five days to hold the position gained, in spite of heavy shell fire.

Lieut. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, Canadian Force, was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. During an attack by his regiment on a village a party of the enemy ran forward to a wired trench just in front of the village, and opened rapid rifle and machine gun fire at a very close range, causing heavy casualties in the leading troop. At this critical moment, Lieut. Harvey, who was in command of the leading troop, ran forward well ahead of his men and dashed at the trench, still fully manned, jumped the wire, shot the machine gunner and captured the gun.

Among those who came over from Canada boys and who will go back men—in many instances famous men—is included Lieut. A. H. Finlay, who has the M.C. and Bar. Lieut. Finlay was 18 years of age when he enlisted in Vancouver, B.C., and was a Clerk beginning his career. He has put pretty good top stone on it already. Lieut. Finlay was decorated by the King in September, 1918.



Lieut. A. H. Finlay, M.C.

"The Utmost Good Faith."

By Sergt. BASIL C. WALKER, Instructor in Exporting and Shipping, Khaki University of Canada.

"Jim, I've got a job for you that will just suit your don't-stick-too-close-to-business ideas," began the senior partner of Barry & Lockwell, when Jim Watson, his young export manager responded to an S.O.S. call to his chief's office.

"My wife's kid brother is going into the marine insurance business," continued Barry. "The youngster has a college degree, ten thousand dollars, is twenty-two years of age, has no business experience but a sublime faith in human nature. Nora asked me to help him out and sort of guide his infant steps. Now, within six months somebody will have the boy's ten thousand and the boy will have the experience. I propose that that somebody should be Barry & Lockwell, and then we can set him up again. So, Jim, it's up to you to redeem my promise to my wife, take her brother's roll from him, save his business soul, and at the same time see that we lose nothing. What can you do?"

"We've got a shipment for St. John's, about \$5,000 value. I've got a hunch one of these U-boats might get over to the Banks sometime. For a starter suppose we let your brother-in-law write us a policy, including war-risk, on that shipment?"

"Go ahead, Jim. Do as you please; only remember I want that young whelp's pelt."

So it came to pass that Michael Murphy, Barry's brother-in-law, wrote his first policy under the guidance of Jim Watson and undertook to compensate Barry & Lockwell to the extent of \$5,000 if their shipment on the S/S "Stephano" from New York for St. John's was damaged by "any" peril of the seas, act of God, the King's enemies, and/or sundry other causes, all of which were set out in the policy.

Then he discovered that in the spring of 1916 underwriters were quoting war risk off the New England Coast at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. He drew Watson's attention to this, and in return Jim drew his attention to the fact that it was now too late to raise the premium as the policy was already written.

The following Saturday evening on his return from an afternoon on the water, Murphy met Samuel Harris on the yacht club dock. Harris was so sharp that all his competitors lived in the constant hope (as yet unfulfilled) that some day he would make a slip and cut himself. However, Murphy only knew Harris as a good fellow and the brother of a college chum. On catching sight of Murphy, Harris came over to greet him with a genial smile and outstretched hand.

"I am glad to see you Mr. Murphy—especially now. I have a proposition that

ought to interest you. I want to cover \$9,500 on the 'Stephano.' She sailed this morning and I got a wire from my customers asking me to cover for war risk. Will you underwrite it at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.?"

"Sure, I will," answered Murphy, mentally noting that this was above the market. Harris was a good business man (he admitted it himself), and he had brought a policy form with him, which Mike duly signed in the club writing room and received Harris' cheque for the premium.

The rest of the evening was a sweet dream of wealth to young Murphy. The effect had not worn off next morning when his eye fell on the following headlines in the "New York Times": "U-Boat off Naragansett; Red Cross Liner 'Stephano' Torpedoed and Sunk."

He read through the news as a man would read his death warrant. When his sister and her husband called later in their car, he was too stunned to resent even Barry's humorous remarks.

"Oh! it's not your \$5,000 I'm most upset about," he finally said, "that's bad enough, but last night I wrote another \$9,500 for Sam Harris, and she had already been sunk then."

Barry's humour stopped short. Without more ado he called up Watson at his house and told him the situation.

"You see," he explained. "It's a totally different proposition when that pirate Harris is getting Mike's bank balance. Can't you find a way to beat the scoundrel, Jim?"

"I'll see what I can do, but I think Harris wins."

This was the last heard of Jim until Monday, when he met Barry and Murphy on the train running into the city.

"You tell Harris to go to the devil for his money," he said to Murphy. "I had dinner with him last night, told him we had caught you on the 'Stephano,' and he blurted out how he had tricked you. When he placed the insurance with you he had already heard by wire that the 'Stephano' had gone down. A marine insurance contract is a contract based on the utmost good faith and since Harris acted in bad faith in inducing you to insure goods which he knew were already lost, you can deny liability. That's the law of it, and Jack Stevens was with me when Harris admitted his trick, so that you can easily prove bad faith if he takes it to Court."

Barry turned to his brother-in-law and said: "Mike, my boy, we'll waive our \$5,000 if you'll just act reasonable. Take a job with us and learn a few lessons in business from men who know a thing or two, which evidently you don't."

during the unsettling period of demobilisation, and which is now practically completed. And it has put into the hands of those who were looking for it, official pronouncements on policy which could not be obtained from any other source.

We wish our readers on their return to Canada—the land they love—the best of luck and a long peace. We hope and trust they will always be as busy as THE BEAVER.

A. G. SLEEP,
Capt.,
EDITOR, THE BEAVER.



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The Government of ONTARIO

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

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

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

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

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

THE EDITOR'S THANKS.

In completing our twenty-sixth—and last—number, we express our grateful thanks to all Advertisers, Contributors and Friends who have helped to make it a success.

THE BEAVER has been very warmly welcomed in camps, canteens, clubs and military areas, by officers and men alike, for the useful information which its pages contained week by week.

It has, we venture to think, served a useful purpose, and had a steady effect

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

Statistical reports for week ending May 17th having been compiled, reflect considerable reduction in almost all departments and percentages. Orpington, Basingstoke and Kirkdale, all colleges with small registrations, still show a large percentage of attendance. However, the general tendency owing to demobilisation, is towards reduction. The total registrations in all classes at the date mentioned is considerably over 9,000 representing nearly 3,000 students. These figures do not include the Correspondence Department and Ripon University, which total over 1,300.

The policy to be adopted in Canada has not yet been definitely defined, but the unanimous opinion of the students is that a continuation of studies commenced in this country will be a most popular decision.

Examinations in the University at Ripon will commence during the last week in June, but apart from the University students, it is expected that the Ripon College will be closed in the near future owing to the closing out of that camp for Canadian troops. This will, of course, considerably reduce the personnel under instruction in the Khaki University, as with Ripon and Seaford closing, the number of students will be reduced by over half.

The instructors of the Department of Commerce are looking forward with great and sincere regret to parting from their friends of the London classes, and feel that they have been more than repaid for their efforts on behalf of the students, by the loyal and earnest work of each and every one in attendance during the period of 1918-19.

The regular lecture course in Transportation at London College came to an end on May 26th, but the men taking the course were anxious to keep up the work until the College closes. A further eight sessions were agreed upon. They will be held every Monday and Thursday, except Whit-Monday, up to and including June 26th, at 7.15 p.m., at University College, Gower Street. These eight sessions will have the double object of reviewing some of the work already covered and of giving the students an opportunity to discuss some practical phrases of railroading, shipping and exporting. This evidence of interest on the part of the students is very gratifying to the staff of the College, who feel that such interest is ample reward for their efforts to meet the men's requirements. It is all the more gratifying as this same spirit has throughout animated all the students in the Commercial Courses.

With the last issue of THE BEAVER we see the beginning of the end. As far as London College is concerned it looks like a glorious end; the interest of the students in their work and their keenness to make the fullest possible use of the last few weeks before closing continues unabated and is causing great satisfaction to the instructors. Any falling off in attendance is scarcely noticeable.

In all this there is great hope for the future. As the thirst for knowledge grows and as there is coupled the more with it an earnestness to understand the truths underlying twentieth century civilization, so will the

solution of our after-the-war problems, and those industrial problems that were coming anyway, become the simpler. Successful democracy needs the highest possible standard of education for all. Don't forget to continue the study so well begun here in the established educational institutions in Canada. Always have something on hand. Keep the brain working, not in one channel only, but in several.

May your boat sail soon! A good voyage and *au revoir*.

Cases have recently come to our notice of men who were discharged and then re-enlisted, and wanting to know if upon their second discharge they will be entitled to count both services for determining the amount of gratuity with reference to the length and character of service? The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

The Central Bureau has also been in receipt of several letters recently from the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers asking if any gratuity is payable. Gratuity is not payable to the next-of-kin of a deceased soldier, but if the next-of-kin is a dependent applications should be made to the British Branch of the Board of Pensions, 103 Oxford Street, London, W.

Another point which is causing some concern particularly to married men, is that many men have married without permission of the Commanding Officer and are not in receipt of Separation Allowance. They want to know if upon discharge they will receive that portion of the gratuity equal to the separation allowance issued. The answer to this is in the negative. A man, in order to receive the portion of war service gratuity equal to separation allowance must have been in receipt of separation allowance at the time of discharge.

Those students who are interested in vegetable and fruit growing would do well to visit Messrs. Cragg & Lobjoit, at Heston, Hounslow. It was the fortune of the London Agriculture Class to be shown through the former's nine-acre greenhouse system, and over the latter's 350-acre vegetable and fruit farm.

Visiting Mr. Cragg's first, we were given the opportunity of seeing his methods of rearing his tons of tomatoes. But he doesn't stop at that. Houses there were filled with ferns, cacti, chrysanthemums and peaches. Mr.

Cragg sterilises all his greenhouse soil with steam, and although we didn't see the steriliser at work the foreman carefully explained the method to us. When leaving we were all presented with a fern each.

At Mr. Lobjoit's farm we saw intensive gardening as practised in this country. Acres there are that are triple cropped—apples intercropped with currants, raspberries or gooseberries, with narcissi planted between the latter. The method of producing the sea-kale sprouts was demonstrated in all its stages, and it was interesting to note the steam-pipe hot beds used. The majority of the fields had just been sown with various crops that are always planted in a five-year rotation, whenever possible. Mr. Lobjoit is a believer in machinery. Those heavy fields of his are cultivated by means of tractor power; and three steam engines are likewise used to haul his tons of produce to the various markets at which he sells. At the conclusion of our visit we were most hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Lobjoit.

The work of the Theological Faculty is being carried on with marked success. The whole body of our students, nearly seventy in number, is devoting itself with great energy to the completion of the work of the session. The examination tests already given to the student body prove that they have a firm grip of the work and are making the best use of their opportunities. There is good reason to believe that when the examinations close, the first week in July, a good record will stand to the credit of nearly all members of the College.

In the midst of their hard work connected with the course of study, the students are finding time to take part in the usual games and sports of the season. The field adjoining the College building has been secured for this purpose, where baseball and lawn tennis occupy the intervals between lectures.

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

Information Service.

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

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

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF ONTARIO

By A. C. MANBERT, Timber Commissioner for Ontario.

Only when one attempts an appraisal of the great natural resources of the province does one begin to appreciate the generosity of providence in the bestowal of its vast and varied timber wealth. Great in quantity, varied in kind and superior in quality, these factors, in domestic development, have given origin and impulse to a wide range of industries, and have figured prominently in the initiation and extension of Canada's export trade.

An exact knowledge of the total of standing timber in Ontario does not exist. Estimates have been made, but they are "estimates" by averages and not by actual cruising, so vast is the territory. For instance, the stand of "yellow" or white pine, as it is known in Ontario, is named at about 11 billion standards, but this is "bush" measurement, and it is safe to say will yield of all grades, or qualities, when sawn easily one-half more. No attempt has been made to even estimate its spruce, fir, hemlock and hardwood, its valuable birch, beech, basswood, oak, ash, elm, maple and others. This is perhaps because they came later into consumptive consideration than the stately pine, and were planted less in blocks by nature's lavish hand.

In Ontario we speak of a "pinery," but we have no relative term or application in the other woods. Admittedly, the Pine has been the outstanding figure—the Aristocrat of the Forest. Indeed, it is undoubtedly true that this wonderful tree (*pinus strobus*) has been most prominent in the common conception of Ontario's lumbering activities; for while this wood is not restricted to

Ontario, in Canada it altogether predominates over other areas.

In confirmation, note that in 1917 (the latest year when returns are complete, but a year of reduced output), of a total production of yellow pine in Canada of 396,000 standards, Ontario's contribution towards this was 306,000 standards. It may be remarked in passing that, in the same period, Ontario produced of other woods 250,000 standards—a total of 556,000 standards. As Canada's total product in 1917 was approximately 2,071,000 standards, it will be seen that Ontario manufactured over one fourth of the total—the largest of any province in the Dominion, and of a conceded higher average value per unit of measurement.

Details weary, but Ontario is proud to remember that beyond the employment of many men and much capital in her extensive woods and saw mill operations, she has established a vast array of collateral industries. British economic doctrine, "Free access to raw materials," here finds application, and Ontario seeks not only her own but world trade in planed timber, doors, sash box spokes, tubs, buckets, barrels, casks, furniture, musical instruments, agricultural implements, and multitudes of tools and devices in which timber largely figures.

Not to be ignored are the by-products concurrent in saw mill manufacture: laths, shingles, and curtain rollers. About 45% of the lath product of the Dominion is her share.

Of the railway sleepers used so extensively in the Dominion, she supplies almost, if not quite, one-third.

CANADA'S MAID-OF-ALL-WORK

By JUDGE HENRY NEIL.

If you go to Niagara to see the greatest falls in the world you are struck by an odd thing in the village close by. It is broad daylight, and the sun illumines everything with Canadian warmth; yet in the porch of each house the electric lamp that lights the entrance is full on. Day in, day out, you never see the houses without noticing the little ray of light that twinkles palely over the front door.

"Why don't you turn out your lights in the daytime?" you ask an inhabitant; and you are greeted with a smile of superiority and the offhand reply:

"You see, we've such heaps of electricity here that it isn't worth the trouble."

Electricity so plentiful and so cheap that it doesn't matter if you burn it all day! It sounds incredible, but it's perfectly true. Before you doubt, remember that this Canadian village gets its supply from the greatest waterfall in the world.

For untold years the waters of Niagara thudded over the cliff and took their giant leap of 158ft. into the boiling depths below. People came from the ends of the earth to see the marvel, but no one thought of harnessing the giant to do some of the work of the world.

Nowadays modern science has taken that step, and a very small fraction of that huge volume of water is used for practical purposes. The electricity it generates works many manufacturing plants, and supplies

the whole district with lighting so cheap that switching on and off is sometimes too much trouble, and the lamps burn day and night.

In England we wrestle and despair over the servant problem. But in Canada they have solved it to their increasing satisfaction.

Niagara is Canada's general servant. Niagara is the slave of the Canadian industrial lamp.

In the home electricity has revolutionised domestic drudgery. Electricity washes the clothes and cleans the perpetual stream of dirty dishes. Electricity revolves the sewing machine, and the labour of dressmaking is halved. You make your own breakfast toast in a few seconds on an electric toaster on the table and eat it piping hot.

Almost every type of household labour can be better done by electricity than by human hands, and, thanks to Niagara, this good fairy is cheap enough for all. Just as we do not worry if we waste water, because the supply is unending and costs practically nothing, so in Canada they lavish electric power in all directions. It is their general servant, and the cheapest servant in the world.

It is equally the unpaid slave of the factory and the business house. Take the lift as an example. Over there it is needless to make rules that employees shall only go up by elevator and be condemned to walk down in order to economise power. The force of Niagara is so limitless that it

To carry the news of all this to the world, and for others' use as well, she has established eleven large pulp and paper mills, all taking their supply of pulp wood from within the province. These mills have a daily output ranging from 75 tons to 350 tons.

It is not to exult—agreeable though it be—that these figures are given, but rather to emphasise Ontario's importance in the timber resources of the Empire.

To "use within the Empire the resources of the Empire" is her ideal, and in these days of readjustment, she eagerly proclaims her capacity and facilities.

BUILDING BOOM AT NELSON.

Building is booming at Nelson, British Columbia, and contracts to the extent of \$70,000 are at present being handled. The contracts include additions to the Hudson Bay store at an estimated cost of \$35,000; to the Macdonald jam factory, involving an expenditure of \$20,000; to the public garage, at a cost of \$10,000, and to the Nelson iron-works at a cost of \$5,000. Numerous other firms are also making alterations to their premises, and, generally speaking, there are no evidences of "after-the-war" depression.

PEACE RIVER TRAFFIC.

A marked increase is shown in the passenger and freight traffic in the Peace River district. Large numbers of settlers, with their effects, have travelled on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and a still greater influx is anticipated with the completion of seeding in the East and the United States. The railway company have announced the inauguration of a boat service to Peace River to serve all points in the settlement. Crop and seeding reports show that conditions are extraordinarily good.

does not matter how many hundreds of times a day a lift ascends and descends.

There is no shivering on those between-season days when English business men save money by cutting off the heating. Thanks to Niagara, the Canadian finds it practically as cheap to be warm as cold, and far more comfortable.

I observed that Canada had sent over to London a trade mission, and when I passed the headquarters of the mission at 1 Regent Street, London, I seemed to hear the sound of Niagara's great energies helping Canada to her industrial future.—*Sunday Telegram*.

PRAIRIE BUTTER FOR U.S.A.

Three cars of creamery butter have been sent from Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) to New York as a trial shipment. Saskatchewan and Manitoba butter attracted the attention of New York buyers who were present at the exhibit at St. Paul, and they immediately decided to order a shipment for the Eastern market.

FOR FOG-BOUND MARINERS.

The Canadian Department of Naval Service has established on the east coast of Canada four direction finding stations which will, it is expected, prove to be of great value to vessels lost in the fog and unable to determine their position. These stations are located at Cape Sable, at the mouth of Halifax Harbour, Cape Canso and Cape Race, Newfoundland. From any or all of these stations a vessel equipped with wireless may obtain a bearing while still at a distance of several hundred miles from the coast.



ROWING.

Ernest Barry, the champion sculler of the world, will very soon have an insistent challenger for the honour in one H. D. Felton, who has just been demobilised from the Australian Forces.

Competent judges aver that Felton is a very likely man to wrest the title from Barry, and it appears that a match has been tentatively agreed upon, subject to Felton finding the necessary backing. It looks very likely indeed that the Thames course from Putney to Mortlake will see another championship match decided this year, and it is none too certain that the English champion will retain the honour.

The Colonies have produced some of the finest scullers in past years, Dick Arnst from New Zealand will be well remembered. Then Canada has a string—Hanlan, Durman, and latterly Dibble, all in the front rank. Lou Scholes, too, in the amateurs, holds the distinction of taking the Diamond Sculls trophy back to Canada. With the memory of such class performers to spur them on, the crew of the boat on which the Canadians pin their faith for the King's Trophy this year should be considerably heartened and spurred to great efforts.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

The Army Athletic Championships of the British Army are to be revived this season after a lapse of six years, the last meeting having been in 1913. The venue will be the Queen's Parade Athletic Ground, Aldershot, on Thursday and Friday, August 28th and 29th. The events will be 100yds., 220yds., 440yds., half-mile, mile, and three miles flat, 120 yds. hurdles, high jump, long jump, putting 16lb. weight, and a mile relay race (220, 220, 440 and 880 yds.). Entries are to be made through commands and garrisons, each of which is entitled to enter three in each event and one relay team. An invitation has been extended to India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, to enter representatives on above basis from their forces serving at home, those serving in any home command or theatre of war will enter through the command. Further particulars may be had of the Hon. Secretary, Managing Committee, Army Championships, c/o Headquarters, Aldershot.

The Y.M.C.A. is making an endeavour to organise track athletics and other sports in the London area, and the well known runner, Lieut. H. M. Williams, is looking after the track athletic section. There are a number of very good runners in the forces, although the "drafts" to Canada, are taking away numbers of our best. Sergt. J. Massey, the old reliable, is still in England and will always be pretty much to the fore in any of the championship events. No doubt he will be selected as a representative for the Army Championships, and several of the other boys who are not able to compete in the amateur meets.

BOXING.

Goddard beats Curphey.

As was generally expected, Frank Goddard beat Curphey in the big match at the Sporting Club. Curphey, however, was not easily disposed of, and in the first few rounds was far and away the best man from the scientific point of view. He scored repeatedly on Goddard, notably with rights to the jaw, which tended to show that Goddard has not improved very much in regard to defensive tactics. Curphey tried hard, and punched hard, hard enough to have downed many men, but against Goddard he found it impossible to score a knockout or really damaging blow. It is very manifest that Goddard is among the iron men, those men who can take all and every kind of punishment without apparent hurt, and still remain strong. Curphey was the best boxer by "streets," but he wore himself away against a man who seemed to like hard knocks, and finally the inevitable turn came, when Goddard was able to take a hand in the game and with a few punches finished the fight.

The next test he will be subjected to will be a fight with Joe Beckett, and that promises to be a wonderfully fine fight.

Beckett is a hard puncher and can land against a clever defensive fighter; so he is almost certain to score hard and often against Goddard. He can mix well and is heavy on body punching, so Goddard will need all his powers of endurance to withstand the onslaught he is bound to meet. The result is very doubtful, but certain it is that Goddard will receive heavier punishment from Beckett than from Curphey, or any other heavyweight in England, and if he can stand it and come back he is without doubt a very promising champion.

* * *

Willard and Dempsey.

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey both sent Tex Richard telegrams saying that they were perfectly satisfied with the selection of Bayview Park, on Maumee Bay, Toledo, O., as the site for their championship battle on July 4th. Plans are under way, says "The World," for an immense arena to be built in Bayview Park. The arena will be large enough to seat 50,000 persons. This will be patterned after the one Rickard built in Reno for the Jeffries-Johnson bout. Toledo charities anticipate receiving about 21,000 dollars as a result of the bout, figuring on 7 per cent. of the gate receipts, estimated by Frank Flourney, who is associated with Rickard in the promotion of the bout, to reach about 300,000 dollars. The Toledo Boxing Commission has issued a permit for the contest.

* * *

The Paris Meet.

There is to be a big meet for boxers in Paris shortly, and several Canadians are training at the present time for it.

So far the names of the Canadian representatives have not been published, but it is

likely that they will include Rolph, Clements, Clark, and Cole. The Australians are taking this tourney very seriously, as the following reports indicate:

Australia will be rich in light-weights at Paris. There is Lieut. W. Smith, who has won several fights in America and Australia, and in S. G. Hallam the A.I.F. has a man who won four Army light-weight championships in France in 1917. R. J. Smith will be another Australian to contend with in the same class, for as a light-weight he has been very successful, and has lost but very few bouts since he has been over this side of the world. Capt. Gordon Coghill who is "fathering" the A.I.F. men, considers that this will be the team that will show an enormous improvement on the men that competed in the I.S.B.A. championships recently, and of which three fell to the overseas men.

They are also putting up a light-weight for the Paris tournament who has a very fine record, and whom they believe will take a lot of beating. He is G. Brain, who has fought 30 times in Egypt and has won 28 of the bouts by knock-outs.

* * *

The English Amateur Championships.

There were no Canadian contestants at this championship affair, for some reason or other.

No sensational results occurred, most of the old-time champions securing another pot, and a further period of title holding. W. W. Allen won the bantams, making the fourth time. G. R. Baker succeeded in annexing the feather-weight championship for the fourth consecutive time. F. Grace added the third pot to his collection, the last time being the memorable occasion on which he beat Matt Wells, when the latter was an amateur.

Mallin, the London policeman, won the middle-weights, and H. Brown the heavies. Brown had formerly won a middle-weight championship, so the only newcomer in the championship series was Mallin.

* * *

American exchanges state that although there was no decision given at the Pal Moore—Frankie Mason bout, cries of "Mason," "Mason," at the conclusion of the bout indicate who would have been declared the winner had the referee the authority to render a decision. At any rate the 1,200 people who packed the Oliver Theatre had the pleasure of witnessing ten rounds of the fastest kind of fighting between two masters of the manly art. There was enough action crowded into thirty minutes of fighting to satisfy the demands of the most exacting.

* * *

Vancouver is leading in the International North-Western Circuit with twelve wins and seven losses. Seattle is second with eight victories and five defeats, while Victoria is in the third place with nine and nine. Tacoma is the weak brother, with only three wins in thirteen starts.

Ontario and her Prime Minister.

SIR WILLIAM HEARST.

Sir Willaim Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, was born on February 15th, 1864, in Bruce County, Ontario. Growing up on the farm, the present Prime Minister of Ontario went from the public school to the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, and afterwards to the Law School at Toronto, to qualify for the legal profession as his vocation. He was called to the Bar in 1888, was appointed King's Counsel in 1908, and was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1912. Sir William began the practice of law in Sault Ste. Marie in 1888, when it was a town of less than 2,000 people on the edge of the forest-clad wilderness of Northern Ontario. In a few years he became head of one of the principal law firms of the city, and associated himself closely with all movements connected with its progress and development.

In 1908 he was elected by Sault Ste. Marie to the Provincial Legislature.

Three years later he was invited by Sir James Whitney to enter his Cabinet as Minister for Lands, Forests and Mines. On the death of Sir James he was asked to form a Government, and he became Prime Minister on the 2nd of October, 1914.

From the outset of his administration Sir William Hearst was called upon to meet war conditions. To provide a war fund, out of which over \$8,000,000 has been spent on the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, the Maple Leaf Clubs, and numerous war grants, a tax of a million the dollar on all assessed property was levied. A moratorium law was enacted. Soldiers who had mining claims and were unable to carry on development were relieved from forfeiture. A Department of Public Highways was established. The local control of the liquor traffic was abolished and a Provincial Board substituted. Subsequently provincial prohibition was enacted as a war measure subject to a popular vote after the war. The Workmen's Compensation law was enlarged, and a new branch added whereby medical and surgical attendance is given free to the injured. A Commission to aid soldiers in returning to civil life was created. A Department of Trades and Labour was authorized and put into operation. The public development of water power at Niagara Falls was undertaken, and all water powers in the Province were brought under regulation. Provision was made for the agricultural settlement of soldiers on the land, and territory was set apart for that purpose. The Ontario Power Company's plant at Niagara Falls was purchased and added to the Hydro-Electric Commission's equipment. The Seymour Power Company's plant was purchased to give a supply of power to Eastern Ontario. Women were given the right to vote at Provincial and Municipal elections.

In order to speed up the work of reconstruction and assist materially in the task of the re-establishment of the returned soldiers, Sir William Hearst has just announced that his Government will this year initiate a vigorous housing and new public works programme, which will involve an expenditure of \$25,000,000.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred upon Sir William Hearst in 1917. His two sons are on active service, Lieut. Howard Vernon Hearst, and Lieut. William Irving Hearst.

SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Agent-General for Ontario in London, has received advices that soldiers land settlement in Ontario is being carried out with encouraging success. The operations of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in Ontario was begun only two months ago, and already hundreds of applications by returned soldiers have been dealt with.

In April 462 returned soldiers applied for land, and of these 230 were approved. Eighty-six applicants required further agricultural experience, and were advised how this experience could best be gained. Of the remaining 110 applications most of them were withdrawn, owing to the soldiers concerned finding other opportunities which they preferred.

During April alone the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Ontario approved of eighty purchases of farms to be delivered to returned soldier settlers. The advance of money by the Government to complete these purchases is £52,443. These soldier farmers also made application for advances for stock and equipment. The advances of that kind approved of in April totalled £13,600. The applications for advances to make improvements in buildings were also granted.

Loans are granted in Ontario to returned soldier settlers who are qualified for farming on the following bases: (1) Up to £900 on the purchase of land; (2) up to £400 on the purchase of live stock, implements, and other equipment; (3) up to £200 on the erection of buildings and other permanent improvements. The first and third are repayable in twenty-four equal annual instalments; the second in four equal annual instalments beginning the third year, no interest being charged for the first two years. Only five per cent. interest is charged.

SQUARE DEAL FOR WORKERS.

The Ontario Government has passed legislation for the purpose of increasing the allowances granted under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act to meet the increased cost of living. The new scale will increase the monthly payment to widows from £4 to £6, and the children's allowance from £1 to £1/10. The Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario, which has been in operation four years, has been of great value to working men and their dependents. Last year over £700,000 was paid in compensation to injured workers under the provisions of this Act.

VAST TIMBER RESOURCES.

Of great interest in view of the demand for building timber is the statement by Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Agent-General for Ontario in London, that the forests of Ontario cover 125,000 square miles, and that the harvest of forest products in that Province is over £8,000,000 annually.

There are in Ontario eighty large sawmills sawing into lumber and dimension timber pine and hardwood. In addition Ontario's wood-working industries, which include 600 factories, lead the Dominion of Canada in their production of material for building.

Ontario is prepared to-day to supply ready-cut houses, frames, doors, interior finish, and all other classes of wood products in large quantities for export.

Within the Province also, there are eleven large pulp and paper mills.

MY MATE.

By ROBERT SERVICE.

I've been sittin' starin', starin' at his muddy pair of boots.

And tryin' to convince meself it's 'im.

(Look out there, lad! That sniper,—'e's a dysey when he shoots;

'E'll be layin' of you out the same as Jim.)

Jim as lies there in the dug-out with 'is blanket round 'is 'ead,

To keep 'is brains from mixin' wiv the mud;

And 'is face as white as putty, and 'is overcoat all red,

Like 'e's spilt a bloomin' paint-pot,—but it's blood.

And I'm tryin' to remember of a time we wasn't pals.

'Ow often we've played 'ookey, 'im and me;

And sometimes it was music-'alls, and sometimes it was gals,

And even there we 'ad no disagree.

For when 'e copped Mariar Jones, the one I liked the best,

I shook 'is 'and and loaned 'im 'arf a quid;

I saw 'im through the parson's job, I 'elped him make 'is nest,

I even stood god-father to the kid.

So when the war broke out, sez 'e: "Well, wot abaht it, Joe?"

"Well, wot abaht it lad?" sez I to 'im.

'Is missis made a awful fuss, but 'e was mad to go,

('E always was 'igh-sperrited was Jim.)

Well, none of it's been 'eaven, and the most of it's been 'ell,

But we've shared our baccy, and we've 'alved our bread.

We'd all the luck at Wipers, and we shaved through Noove Chapelle,

And . . . that snipin' barstard gits 'im on the 'ead.

Now wot I wants to know is—why it wasn't me was took?

I've only got meself, 'e stands for three.

I'm plainer than a louse, while 'e was handsome as a dook;

'E always *was* a better man than me.

'E was goin' 'ome next Toosday; he was 'appy as a lark,

And 'e'd just received a letter from his kid;

And 'e struck a match to show me, as we stood there in the dark,

When . . . that bleedin' bullet got 'im on the lid.

There's some as fights for freedom and there's some as fights for fun,

But me, my lad, I fights for bleedin' 'ate.

You can blame the war and blast it, but I 'opes it won't be done

Till I gets the bloomin' blood-price for me mate.

It'll take a bit o' bayonet to level up for Jim;

Then if I'm spared I think I'll 'ave a bid,

Wiv 'er that was Mariar Jones to take the place of 'im,

To sorter be a farther to 'is kid.

—From "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man."

THE SABBATH FORD.

We watch the little cars go by,

Each one replete with family—

Proud chauffeur Pa and anxious Ma

And tonneau filled with progeny.

My husband, who's a dominie,

Recalls the ancient apothegm,

And says, "Yes, happy is the man

Who hath his flivver full of them!"

THE RED TRIANGLE

THE MEN WHO CAME BACK.

It was the quiet hour about the Hut. Outside the tramp of solitary soldiers echoed in the quadrangle of the old French barracks. Inside a group of Canadians sat about the stove in easy chairs, and here and there about the white-clothed tables a soldier was supping coffee. Dimly from beyond the gates came the rumble of Paris traffic. Two hours earlier the Y hut had been crowded with diners, and now the weary staff was resting—always where they could be on hand at demand.

The door opened. A draft of chill night air searched out the loungers about the stove and flickered the steam from the cups of coffee. Few looked up—that is, few save the workers; it probably meant fresh duties for them.

Two strange figures stood in the open door, awkward, embarrassed, a bit over-awed. Something in the seriousness of their eyes, the expressionlessness of their faces, the drawn lines about their mouths told their story—even more quickly and meaningfully than the strange medley of dark blue outfit they wore.

They were returned prisoners—only a pair of the hundreds of British who always came first to the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in Paris. For every returned prisoner from the British Army received his first attention in Paris from the Canadian Y.

One of the women workers hastened to them. She was old enough to be their mother. She had seen such men as these coming in in pairs and groups for months since the armistice; and she knew much of what they felt and what they had suffered. In silence they followed her to a table. In the brighter light their faces were so pale, their eyes so dull; and the flesh had fallen from their cheeks and their clothes hung loose and unshapely on their lean frames.

The woman smiled at them. She tried to make them talk as she enquired after their taste in food. They replied listlessly, uninterested, spiritless. And she hustled away and ordered special fare.

But when she placed it before them they merely glanced at it and turned away. They were not ungrateful—such food they had not seen for years—but their physical and mental depression refused to respond to the tempting supper. So long had they been under the inhuman hand of the Hun that the very cravings of nature seemed to have been silenced for ever.

She sat down with them and tried to take their minds from themselves. But the gloom of their faces clung. The good woman grew desperate. They were like women in a grief so deep that only a flow of tears could ease them, a bursting of the walls of restraint raised by these years of oppression and cruelty. "Imagine I'm your mother, boys," she pleaded. "What would you ask for?" They eyed her dully and made no reply.

She brought them pears she had purchased from a purse none too full. They looked at them—they did not touch them. The very heart of her was weeping. Never before had she been helpless like that; never before had she longed so to help.

A Sergeant, the Hut pianist, stepped quietly to the piano. For a moment his fingers ran lightly along the keys. And then, softly he struck into "God Bring Thee Back Again."

The two men in blue sat up. Their eyes fixed on the pianist, pears and the meal before them forgotten, their friends in the Hut fading into mental pictures none else saw. The woman looked on praying. And as she watched she saw their eyes dim. Tears gathered on the lashes of one and broke down his cheeks. "That was what they sang when we left home," he whispered.

Into a mere breath the music passed and ended. The two prisoners looked at each other and at the woman. And they smiled through their tears. One reached out and seized a pear, and in three mouthfuls it disappeared. The other settled to his eggs without waiting to butter the bread. Peace settled over the Hut—peace and joy. A score of Canadian soldiers—chaps who had roughed the worst of war for a couple of years—smiled happily. The woman's eyes were the dim ones now.

She left and returned with writing paper. "I'll write to them for you," she volunteered. "Your mothers will want to know. I'll tell them you're on your way to England—and then home." And they signed their names, and went out into the streets of Paris with the new interest of men who had wept their sorrows away and saw through the rain-cleared eyes of suffering that was ended.

Y.M.C.A. ATHLETIC PROGRAMME—JUNE.

Tennis.—Every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons at the Polytechnic Recreation Grounds (3 minutes from Chiswick Station, L. & S.W.R. from Waterloo; or 15 minutes south of Chiswick Park on the Underground). An attendant will issue racquets, shoes and balls. Every Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m., mixed doubles tournament and refreshments. 10 courts.

Baseball.—Four Canadian and two American teams from the Anglo-American Baseball League; Capt. Butler, C.A.P.C., Chairman. Practice and games at Stamford Bridge. Two Canadian teams are from the City—C.A.P.C., including Audits and C.A.S.C., and Headquarters (Argyll House, Records, D.G.M.S., Khaki College, Orpington, Catford). Any players interested should phone the Athletic Office and we will put you in touch with the key men. Any units or groups wishing equipment for challenge matches or practice should communicate with our Department.

Cricket.—We arrange ample facilities for practice or matches. Call at the Athletic Office, Beaver Hut. There is equipment at Chiswick grounds, and we can supply it to any Canadian unit for elsewhere.

Other Activities.—At Chiswick there are facilities for Basketball, Rowing, Indoor Baseball and for Track and Field training. Phone the office for arrangements.

Track and Field Meet.—The Sports Day for London Canadians is June 7th. Entry forms and programmes will be distributed later. All the regular events. Open to Canadians on duty in the London Area (athletes of the

"All-Canadian" team will not compete). This is YOUR track and field day. Get in shape—talk it over. There will also be events for the girls in our offices. Chairman of Sports Committee: Lieut. H. M. Williams, Dept. of General Auditor. Hon. Secretary: Sergt. G. E. W. Barnes, Pay 2, L. C.A.P.C., Millbank, S.W. 1.

Information.—The London Area Canadian Y.M.C.A. Athletic Office is in the Beaver Hut. Phone Gerrard 1420. We try to keep informed on all sport of interest to Canadians, are affiliated with the Canadian Military Athletic Association and familiar with the activities of the Army Sports Control Board and the Canadian International Teams in the various sports. Ask for S/Sergt. Ferrier.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg City Council is promoting, in the interests of the country, a housing scheme whereby returned soldiers and others may obtain the benefits of the offer of the Dominion Government by which money will be lent on small houses erected during the year. The City has asked the Manitoba Association of Architects to co-operate with them in this matter in order that these cottages can be built on the most modern lines and improvements, and the architects of the city are at present working out designs for these houses to be submitted to the Housing Committee of the City Council.

BEING AN EDITOR.

Most any man can be an editor. All the editor has to do is to sit at a desk six days a week, four weeks a month, and twelve months in a year and edit such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can-opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry. Joe Doe climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak and fell, landing on his back porch. While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green on the public square. Mr. Frang, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked just south of his corn crib."

WE'VE ALL DONE IT.

Not so very long ago a chauffeur was brought up after havng run down a man.

"You struck this pedestrian, and he was seriously injured?" the judge asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the chauffeur.

"Why didn't you zigzag your car and miss him?"

"He was zigzagging himself," said the chauffeur; "and he happened to zag at the same time as I did."

A NEAT ARRANGEMENT.

"That is Elmer J. Pettifog. He is a member of the famous law firm of Strutt, Lowder, Hooks, Skinner, Bray, Pyffler & Snyder."

"But his name does not appear in the firm title."

"No, but they have a perfectly equitable arrangement; he does the work and the rest of them take the money."

Romantic Young Husband: What can I add to your happiness?

Practical Young Wife: More money!

Hokus: I can read him like a book.
Pokus: But he's such a small type I should think you'd ruin your eyes.



WHAT CANADIANS SAY

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

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| <p>(1) Sergt. W. G. CADBY, C.A.P.C., Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"I have tried many remedies for Indigestion, but the best of all is Phosferine; it has never failed me yet."</p> <p>(2) Pte. A. A. CROW, 29th Batt.
"I have taken Phosferine for several months, and find it most beneficial to my nerves, which were much shaken by active service."</p> <p>(3) Corpl. W. H. BROWNLIE, C.A.P.C., Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"I always recommend Phosferine to comrades who have returned home broken down with nervous disability and other ailments. Phosferine restores them to a good strong healthy condition."</p> <p>(4) Staff-Sergt. C. W. BURCHELL, 24th Canadians.
"After returning from the trenches I suffered with nervous depression, headaches and sleeplessness, but with the first bottle of Phosferine my general health at once improved."</p> | <p>(5) Sergt. W. C. VOLKERT, 14th Batt.
"I have found Phosferine to work very satisfactorily and to give instant relief, and would highly recommend it to all those suffering from Indigestion."</p> <p>(6) Corpl. J. DYMENT, 18th Batt.
"I am delighted with the way in which Phosferine brought me around to a normal state, and I highly recommend it."</p> <p>(7) Sergt. C. N. BYWELL, 16th Batt.
"A comrade having recommended Phosferine to me as a remedy for Indigestion, I took his advice, and after several bottles I find myself greatly improved in health and full of vigour."</p> <p>(8) Staff-Sergt. C. N. BARTLETT, 13th Batt., Royal Highlanders of Canada.
"I have suffered considerably from nerves, causing sleeplessness. I purchased a small bottle of Phosferine and after only taking six doses. I obtained immediate relief, and thanks to Phosferine I am to-day a healthy man."</p> |
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THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT THE FRONT IS USING PHOSFERINE—DOCTORS KNOW IT KEEPS FIGHTING MEN FIT.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

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

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

NEW SLEEPING CARS.

The management of the Canadian National Railways announce that they are placing on service immediately 150 sleeping cars of a new type, specially adapted to the transportation of troops over long distances. The cars are entirely built of steel, and represent the first attempt of the kind made by any railroad to furnish equipment calculated to meet the exacting requirements of military transport. Each car will "sleep" 54 passengrs, and the total car capacity will be 8,000 for each trip of 150 cars. The designing and ordering of these cars of this type is the first official action taken towards the organisation of the Canadian National. The necessities of the case have been emphasised and the loyalty and co-operation of the builders is asked in order that the cars may be put into commission faster than was expected.

AIR SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Temporary headquarters and club rooms of the Air Service Association of British Columbia have been established at 821 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. The association holds a somewhat similar position to the ex-members of the Air Force and other Air Services as the Great War Veterans hold to the returned man. The secretary and members of the association are anxious to render any assistance to overseas members of the Air Services who are returning to B.C. The Air Service Association is exclusively for service men, and R.A.F. men in England and France who are returning home should communicate with the Associator or call at the Club Rooms in Vancouver when they go back to Western Canada.

MAILS BY AEROPLANE.

The "Vancouver World" announces that, in co-operation with the Aerial League of Canada, it is promoting an aerial flight across the Rocky Mountains. The plans include a flight from Vancouver to Calgary by way of Crow's Nest Pass, then to Edmonton and return by way of the Yellowhead Pass and Kamloops, with a preliminary flight to Victoria and return. It is stated that only Canadian and British airmen are eligible to compete, using machines of Canadian or British make. The flight is to be under the control of a Committee of the Aerial League and the "Vancouver World," and trophies and a purse will be awarded. The flight is to demonstrate "the practicability and reliability of an aerial mail service." The flight is to take place as soon as possible.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The recognition of the honour degrees of the Western University of London, Ontario, for specialists' certificates, which has been granted by the Department of Education for Ontario, not only removed a long-existing handicap, but is also the culmination of a considerable series of advance steps taken by this institution during recent years, in spite of the unfavorable conditions created by the war, among these being the acquisition of a 200-acre site about 1/2 mile from the present location for the medical school building, to be erected during the present year; a 40,000-volume library, as well as large additions to the previously existing libraries, the installation of two new science laboratories in addition to those formerly

in existence. It is evident that in view of these notable improvements and the rich and prosperous district in which it is situated, the Western University has every prospect of advancing rapidly to a still higher place among the universities of Canada.

THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

By an agreement reached with a retail lumber concern the Soldier Settlement Board will offer soldiers settling on farms in Saskatchewan, lumber at much reduced prices. An agreement has also been entered into with a number of the large agricultural machinery manufacturing firms to obtain machinery at reduced prices.

HOUSING LOANS FOR SOLDIERS.

Twenty-three municipalities have applied to the Ontario Government for £1,400,000, in loans to build working men's houses. The Ontario Government under their housing scheme is advancing the money at 5 per cent. interest. Returned soldiers can borrow the whole cost of a house up to £600 which they are building for their own occupation.

MISSIONARIES.

Nearly a dozen women will occupy places in the Presbyterian Mission fields in Western Canada this summer. From the Toronto Deaconess Training School two are assigned to Saskatchewan and three to Manitoba. Queen's University will send three to the prairie provinces, and from the Gordon Bible Training School of Boston, one is assigned to Saskatchewan and one to Alberta.

Blighty Bids Goodbye-ee to Mick and Mac.

