

# THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

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PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

**T**HE rise of Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, Quarter-master-General of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, has been phenomenal.

In November, 1914, he was attached to the 27th Battalion Winnipeg as Transport Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant.

In May, 1915, a few hours after leaving the "Peg" to come overseas with his battalion, he received a wire in the train from the A.G., Ottawa, advising his promotion to the rank of Captain and his appointment to the Remount Department.

When the C.A.S.C. took shape he was promoted Major, and in December, 1916, was appointed Director of Supplies and Transport, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The following year, 1917, he was made a full Colonel, and in February, 1918, he succeeded Brig.-General McRae as Q.M.G., and he is one of the youngest Brig.-Generals in the Canadian Forces.

General Hogarth won his cross swords by hard drudgery behind the scenes away from the limelight and excitement and movement connected with service in the field.

"Q" Branch embraces a multitude of services—Army Service Corps, Ordnance, Veterinary, Postal, Ocean and Rail Transport, Printing and Stationery, Barrack Accommodation and quartering for troops. During the war the personnel was about 11,450 officers, other ranks and civilians.

These various services, had each its own director,

## THE Q.M.G.



Photo by

[Swaine

Beaver Gallery No. 15: Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O.

operating under the control of the central head, so that the magnitude of Brig.-General Hogarth's task can be seen at a glance.

No better organised "Q" branch supported any of the armies in the field. Without making invidious comparisons the Canadians right up the line were fed like fighting cocks. Dietic experts issued instructions to unit cooks regarding the preparation of meals, the quantities to be issued and all that sort of thing. And in this way the men were better fed and at less cost, for the average cost of feeding each Canadian soldier per day worked out to a fraction over 29 cents.

For those who lived outside barracks, issues or payment were made to dependents of Canadian soldiers in England, the sales averaging \$24,000 monthly, and this big business was conducted without any cost to the Canadian public, operating expenses being covered by sales.

Through "Q" hospitals were supplied with perishable commodities. Transport was provided for everything movable under the sun. Twenty-seven thousand horses were at one time on charge in the various units in France, representing a total value of about \$7,000,000.

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## FARMS AND FARMING

**Practical Advice on Reconstructing the Dairy Herd (5).**

**Weigh, Test, and Use a Pure-Bred Sire.**

In reply to Oxford County Farmer. These are days of reconstruction on the farm as elsewhere. Our dairymen are finding the need of this work, more particularly with reference to their herds. Herds averaging 4,000 pound milk per cow yearly are unprofitable. The problem is how to make improvement.

The first thing is to find which are the good and which are the poor individuals in the herd. This is best done by adopting a private record system of weighing and testing the milk of each cow. (Blank sheets for weighing milk are furnished free by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto). Or, join a cow-testing association according to rules which will be sent free on making application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. This will furnish a basis for selection of the animals at present in the herd. No cow should be retained which does not produce at least 6,000 pounds milk, or make 250 pounds butter in a year, which is equal to about 200 pounds "butter fat."

The next thing to do is, either to buy, or secure the services of a pure-bred dairy sire, to which the best cows may be bred. If it is felt that the owner cannot afford to buy and keep a male for his herd, then he should join with his neighbours and co-operatively buy the best animal they can get, according to money available. The heifers from this breeding should be carefully reared and be bred to freshen when about two and one-half years old. Their milk should always be weighed and tested, and the best ones selected. The heifers from these should be selected. In every case they should be bred to an animal of the breed which was used at the beginning. Do not mix the breeds.

Since Shorthorn and Holstein blood is found in the herd at present, I would advise the use of a pure-bred Holstein sire, as this will "nick" best with the Holstein blood and mixes well with the blood of grade Shorthorns.

By following this plan, there is no reason why a herd of cows averaging 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk each in a year may not be built up. It will take time, but it is worth the money and is the only way to secure such a herd, except by purchase, which is a quicker but more expensive plan.—**PROFESSOR H. H. DEAN, Guelph, in "Canadian Farm."**

**Screenings for Hogs.**

That screenings are fully equal to barley in finishing pigs, has been demonstrated by the Brandon Experimental Farm, according to "Farm and Dairy." The screenings used are graded as "Standard Stock Feed," formerly known as "Grade A" screenings, and consist chiefly of broken and shrunken wheat and wild buckwheat, with small amounts of wild and tame oats, flax and other edible seeds.

In the test referred to, these screenings were tested against good barley chop. Both these feeds were fed alone and also with shorts and with feed flour. All lots of the

pigs were given a small amount of digestive tankage and a little slack coal. The hogs were fed by hand and were given exactly what they would clean up. Both Yorkshires and Berkshires of a very uniform type were used.

The average results from the six lots for which screenings were the main feed are :—  
Average daily gain per pig, 1.54 lbs.

Lbs. of grain to 100 lbs. gain of pork, 453 lbs.

Costs of 100 lbs. gain, \$10.34.

The average results from the six lots for which barley was the main feed are :—

Average daily gain per pig, 1.5 lbs.

Lbs. of grain to 100 lbs. gain of pork, 446 lbs.

Cost of 100 lbs. gain, \$10.68.

The hogs on screenings ate more than those on barley, indicating that the feed is more palatable than barley. They made slightly larger gains, but used slightly more feed to do it. The cost of gains was practically identical.

"Standard Stock Feed" is for sale through the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, or the Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. The price has just been reduced to \$25 per ton, in car lots unground, f.o.b. Fort William, at which port there are now 4,000 tons on hand. Considering the shortage of grain feeds, this feed is worthy of trial.—C.A.G.

**Why Hatch Early? By H. W. Sanborn.**

It is necessary to hatch early or obtain early hatched chicks in order to receive worth-while profits from poultry keeping.

Early hatching means more vigorous chicks.

Early hatching means more chicks raised.

Early hatching means chicks less troubled by lice and disease.

Early hatching means a longer growing season.

Early hatching means better grown chicks.

Early hatching means higher prices for the surplus and for cockerels marketed as broilers.

Early hatching means well-matured pullets which begin to lay in the fall.

Early hatching means eggs from the pullets while the hens are moulting.

Early hatching means eggs in the fall and winter when prices are highest.

Early hatching means larger profits.

This is everyone's opportunity. Don't miss it this year. Hatch early and provide suitable brooder equipment to keep the little chicks warm. They live and grow much faster. It pays.

NOTE.—It is well to remember that even in early hatching we can get "too much of a good thing." There is a danger in hatching any breed before March 15th. The nearer we can come to the early dates, however, the more satisfactory will be the winter egg yield.—The Editors, "Farm and Dairy."

Seager Wheeler, the noted Saskatchewan wheat grower, has developed a variety of wheat that is claimed to mature ten days earlier than the famous Marquis wheat, and is, therefore, practically immune from rust and early frost in the Prairies.—"CONSERVATION."

# CHOOSING A HOMESTEAD.

By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

Choosing a homestead is an important decision. To all, then, who may be contemplating a move to a new country, these few words of suggestion:

As among provinces and districts we shall not discriminate. The writer lives in the upper region of the Peace River Country and what follows has particular applicability to his own section.

Having selected a general locality in which to prospect, get in touch with Government bureaux from whom literature and official information may be obtained. Ascertain the whereabouts of the Land Office for the district and obtain from it upon arrival plot maps showing quarter sections open to entry. Make quiet inquiries for a competent guide.

Horseback is the landseeker's ideal mode of conveyance in a rough or partly timbered country. Thus mounted, one can penetrate bluffs, cross deep coulees, ford or swim streams and follow survey slash lines through timber. If the rider loses his way, the mount, given his head, may bring him safely out.

Autumn is a good time to inspect a country for one may then see the growth it produces. Also, he can judge by the effect of frost on wild vetch and other plants, the approximate liability of a certain aspect to frost injury—a point of prime importance. He can estimate the dependency of streams and other sources of open-water supply. But any month when the snow is off the ground will do. Selecting a farm under snow is like buying a pig in a poke. Only in rare cases is it warranted.

## Examine the Soil.

Without attempting to rate all factors in their order of importance, let us emphasize the land. It is the foundation upon which success is to be built. There is now and then a genius who will make a good farm out of a piece of poor land, but he is the distinct exception. Usually the prosperity of the homesteader and those who follow him through generations to come will depend rather largely upon his original judgment of soil values. It is easy to be deceived. Tenderfeet, I notice, are likely to be over-impressed by a rank growth of native peavine and vetch. Now, these wild legumes are very desirable plants for hay and pasture but as soil indicators they are not at all dependable. They thrive best in fresh brule, where, in addition to some wind-shelter and supports to climb upon, they are favored by plenty of potassium in the ash left by the fire. Also, just after a burn, they suffer less competition by grass, which as time passes crowds them pretty well out of the open prairie. You may find a veritable jungle of wild vetch and peavine on raw clay from which the humus has been stripped by a hard fire and which would be quite inferior for production of ordinary farm crops. Seek a good depth of black loam, five inches or more if possible, with a good, deep subsoil. Of course, for the sake of getting high land one may have to take soil with only three or four inches of loam, or even less than that, but plow-depth of black soil is very desirable. On old sod-bound prairie, you may find the best of soil clothed with a short, weedy,

shrub-spangled growth of grass. Rely not upon surface indications. Dig down.

Fortunately, few landseekers are so verdant as one I heard of last summer. He was a city man, accompanying a party who were inspecting a tract of ranch land. There was occasional mention of hard-burned soil, and the tenderfoot gathered a wrong impression. Kicking up a place where the loam was deep and dark, he observed sagely, "Pretty black. Must have burned hard here." And his friends had the laugh on him all the way back to Montreal.

## Poplar Marks Good Land.

Poplar is the best general indication I know of first-class agricultural land. The Saskatoon shrub is good too but is in itself objectionable from the standpoint of breaking. Spruce usually favors wet or very light land. Willow predominates in well-saturated "draws" and on raw-clay hillsides. The slope and elevation of these latter areas, however, often render them comparatively safe from frost and may thus compensate for some degree of inferiority in soil-quality. But the man who has to grapple with willow on clay land should be sure of considerable compensation, for the clearing of such land almost always involves labor and expense far in excess of expectation.

In the Peace River country there is a most amazing difference in the liability of different aspects to frost. High land bordering lakes ripens Marquis wheat safely in nearly every year. Low land removed from open water cannot be regularly depended upon to ripen oats. Other things being equal, elevation counts much. The writer lives near the crest of a hundred-foot slope at the foot of which is a slough. Bordering that slough there is a touch of frost about half the nights of each summer. At the head of the slope, tender garden stuff like beans and squash have a fair chance of maturing without artificial protection. From the standpoint of the settler's garden alone this is important. Elevation being equal, a western or south-western aspect is rather preferred to any other, but this rule will not always hold; and, moreover, it must be understood that frost does not always strike hardest in the same spots. Even old-timers are puzzled by its vagaries.

## Importance of Good Water.

The importance of an assured supply of good water can scarcely be over-emphasized. A strong spring may add a thousand dollars to the value of a homestead. Whilst in our neighbourhood water can usually be obtained by digging and always by drilling, yet, the element of uncertainty and the expense, first of getting the well, then of installing and using the pump, not to mention the hauling of water until the well is ready, are factors to be reckoned with. Seldom should one put up any expensive buildings without at least locating water with a test auger. Pioneering loses much of its hardship with a good water supply insured from the start.

The amount and kind of growth to be cleared off the land should be considered with great circumspection. Willow is the worst we have, especially where occurring on clay land. Poplar is serious enough but can be

dealt with economically in time, and if one has thirty acres of fairly open land to "prove up" on, he need not worry so much about some poplar on the rest, especially as the best grazing is usually found in thin scrub and the day is coming when poplar will be worth money for fuel, poles, etc. This subject is too big to treat fully just now, but allow us a parting hint. Much land that seems clear and open has trouble beneath the surface in the form of roots and rocks.

## Look Out for Rocks.

Be on the lookout for rocks. If many show on the surface, there are almost certain to be a far greater proportion at the bottom of the furrow. Easterners accustomed to stony land often under-rate the drawback of a few rocks but when they come to "break" they find that the wide-bottomed breaker lay is jarred much worse than the narrow lays with which they have probably broken "new ground" in the East. Besides, one does not move thousands of miles to root around in such rock heaps as are found in some countries of the Eastern Provinces.

Every practical farmer realises the importance of location as relating to railroads, schools, post office, church, etc. A poor location seriously discounts the best farm, while a good one makes a poor farm tolerable. The homesteader, as a rule, however, must take his chances on these points. Until railroads are built, market centres established, and highways constructed leading thereto, it is all a gamble. Trying to homestead near the route of a projected railroad is a risky business, for railroad companies often switch their projected routes for reasons best known to those on the "inside." The engineers who survey a route do not often know where the road will actually be built. They report; others decide. Besides, one railroad does not always determine the situation of the important towns. So it is seldom wise to sacrifice definite advantages of soil, water and so on for the problematical one of situation. Get a good quarter.

To sum up: select good land, as safe from frost as possible and with at least thirty acres easy to prepare for the plow. If there is not open water on the homestead that may be depended upon for a twelve months' supply, get a well before putting up any but the most temporary buildings. Do not take a poor quarter for the sake of present or prospective location. Until steel is actually laid there is no guarantee of existing facilities remaining as at present placed. Do not throw away substance for shadow.

Of course, those who homestead in a partially settled district can well afford to take land which the first comers, faced with the brunt of pioneering, were wise to shun. Then, too, individual requirements differ. The man going in for stock husbandry is not quite so particular about immunity from summer frost as one who wishes to raise some grain for sale. But even for stockmen, high land is at a premium. The foregoing hints are intended to be suggestive.

## HIS THIRST EXPLAINED.

Uncle Seaman—"When I come to the surgeon he says to me, 'I'm blooming sorry, mate, I don't know what I was thinking about,' he says, 'but there's a sponge mis-sin', and I believe it's inside yer."

"What's the odds?" I says. "Let it be." And there it is to this day. No, I don't feel no particular pain from it, but I do get most uncommonly thirsty."

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## The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: APRIL 19th, 1919.

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

## CRITICISM.

The long distance critic with vivid imagination and loud voice has been swinging the lead in Canada. After facing the terrors of camp life in England, he has, as a "returned empty," reached home again, and is busily engaged enlightening the inhabitants of the great Dominion upon things in general and military matters in particular. He does this by blacking leading Canadians, by railing at the men who made Canada's Army a fighting machine second to none, by suggesting jealousies, intrigues, incompetence, and heaven knows what among the military chiefs. Mud slinging is as easy as it is contemptible. We hold no brief for the Canadian General Staff, and in any case they are well able to take care of themselves. But to state as we see has been stated, that Argyll House is "full of duds" is simply to talk through the hat. It is silly rubbish unworthy of notice. The Canadian General Staff know their business, and have infinitely more military knowledge and experience than their detractors. The prattlers who parade their importance are neither influential nor numerous. Nothing they say can take away the glory of Canada's magnificent achievements. But for the reorganisation of the Ministry, however, and the creation of a properly constituted Headquarters with a trained staff who had first-hand knowledge of present war conditions, Canada's part in the victorious march to the Rhine would have been very much smaller. If the mud slingers had had their way "the crock," "the dug-out," and the "wish we weres" would have made a sorry mess of things.

It is a cause for congratulation that at the critical moment Canada found men with sufficient strength of character to turn down the raw and callow amateur, the greybeard, and the "left behind," who wanted to boss things and in their stead gave willing place to able men with initiative, foresight, and unexampled courage.

## DEEDS OF DARING.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during the Bourlon Wood operations on the 27th September, 1918, when in command of the left support company in attack, the Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut.

(A/Capt.) G. F. Kerr, 3rd Battalion.

He handled his company with great skill, and gave timely support by outflanking a machine gun which was impeding the advance. Later, near the Arras-Cambrai road, the advance was again held up by a strong point.



Lieut. Kerr, far in advance of his company, rushed this point single-handed and captured four machines and thirty-one prisoners. His valour throughout this engagement was an inspiring example to all.

Capt. Kerr is also the holder of the M.C. and the M.M., and is a fine type of the dashing young Canadian officer, so many of whom did brilliant work during the war.

For most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and initiative during the operations east of Arras, from 2nd to 4th September, 1918, the Victoria Cross was awarded to 2204279 Cpl. W. L. Rayfield, 7th Battalion.

Ahead of his company, he rushed a trench occupied by a large party of the enemy, personally bayonetting two and taking ten prisoners. Later, he located and engaged with great skill, under constant rifle fire, an enemy sniper who was causing many casualties.

He then rushed the section of trench from which the sniper had been operating, and so demoralised the enemy by his coolness and daring that thirty others surrendered to him.

Again, regardless of his personal safety, he left cover under heavy machine gun fire and carried in a badly wounded comrade. His indomitable courage, cool foresight and daring reconnaissance were invaluable to his company commander and an inspiration to all ranks.



## STILL COMING ACROSS.

The Canadian Red Cross Society announces that during the month of February 10,160 cases were shipped overseas by the Dominion Superintendent of supplies. Of this number 7,572 cases were apples, the gift of the Ontario Government.

## Ontario Housing Scheme.

Returned Soldiers to be advanced Whole Cost of Houses they build for themselves.

Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, has given an interviewer the following particulars of the Housing Scheme which the Ontario Government intends to enact at the present Session of the Legislature, and which has already passed its third reading.

The Dominion Government having agreed to make a loan to the Ontario Government for the purpose of building working men's houses, the Province will in turn lend to the municipalities upon the following terms:

The type of house to be constructed shall not exceed \$2,500 in cost for the construction of each house. The maximum cost of each house, together with the cost of the land and interest during construction, is not to exceed \$3,000.

The building scheme of each municipality, including the laying out of the land and the plotting of the buildings thereon, the plans of the houses, the form of construction, and the location of the land to be developed, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for Ontario, or such other person or body as may be designated for that purpose.

The loan will be for a period of twenty or thirty years at five per cent.

Municipalities are not to make loans to individuals, firms or companies, except companies incorporated under the Housing Accommodation Act, and to persons who own their own land and desire to erect houses thereon for their own occupation, and to farmers for the erection of houses for their employees.

If a municipality itself acquires land and constructs houses it will be loaned the full amount required therefor.

The loan to be made to a Housing Company shall not exceed 85 per cent. of the value of the land and buildings.

A loan may be made to a farmer, or to a person who owns his own land and wishes to erect a house thereon for his own occupation, to the full value of the building. Also to a person for the erection of a house on land owned by the municipality, provided he contributes in cash the value of the lot or 10 per cent. of the whole cost.

The loan will be made to the municipalities by the Province on progress estimates as required.

It is suggested that all houses be sold on the monthly repayment plan. The period of repayment must not exceed twenty or thirty years, and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

The monthly repayment for twenty years to cover interest and repayment of principal will be about \$20 per month for a \$3,000 house. Interest will be charged on arrears.

The whole or any part of the principal may be repaid at any time during the twenty years. Municipalities and Housing Companies must enter into agreements for sale of such houses, and give deeds for same when the payments are completed.

Such agreements for sale may be cancelled on default for three months, but a person can sell his interest in the property at any time before default.

A person taking a house must covenant to repair, and to pay taxes and insurance.

Municipalities are to repay the Province monthly at the same rate as the above monthly repayments. These repayments to begin one month after the houses are completed.

Housing Companies are to repay a municipality in the same way, and to give the municipality a mortgage upon all the land and houses for which the loan was secured.

Interest to be charged on arrears in both cases.

Sir William Hearst has made special provision for returned soldiers in his scheme.

In the case of soldiers, the municipality is empowered to purchase the necessary land, if such is required, and to allow the soldier to erect his own house, under the supervision of the municipality, and to advance the whole amount necessary for the erection of such house, the amount so advanced to be repaid on the instalment plan, in the same way as if the house had been built direct by the municipality.

The Ontario Scheme, General Sims points out, may, in the course of passing through the Legislature, undergo some amendment in regard to minor details, but the scheme as outlined above will be substantially adhered to.

### STORAGE FOR CANADA'S HARVEST.

A report issued by the Canadian Board of Trade states that Canada has a storage capacity of approximately 180,000,000 bushels. During the past 20 years the storage capacity has increased 1,500 per cent. and in 1918 by 13,000,000 bushels.

### THE 'PHONE ON THE FARM.

Construction of rural telephone lines is expected to be most extensive in Saskatchewan this year. According to estimates prepared there will be at least 8,000 miles of new telephone extension undertaken, exclusive of long distance extensions by the provincial government, at a cost of about \$500,000. Ample funds are available, and with a better supply of labour, the only drawback will be a temporary shortage of poles.

### MANITOBA WINTER FAIR.

Western Canada's big winter event, the Manitoba Winter Fair, was held at Brandon for one week. The entry list exceeded that of any previous year, and included horses, beef cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Every breed of live stock was well represented by the most prominent breeders in Canada. The boys' calf show produced more than 50 competitors.

### RAILWAY BUILDING IN THE WEST.

Assurance has been given to delegates from the interprovincial conference of Mayors of Alberta and Saskatchewan that the Canadian Government propose to pursue a vigorous policy of railway construction in the prairie provinces, with the double object of benefitting sections of the country which lack transportation facilities and giving employment to returned soldiers.

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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. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, 163 Strand, London, W.C. 2, where Ontario soldiers visiting London are always welcome.

# KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

There were 5,406 students registered in classes in England during the week ending March 29th. On an average each man was attending classes in three different subjects. There were 1,847 registered for work of an elementary nature, 1,244 for Commerce, 2,039 for Practical Science, 1,669 for Agriculture, and 1,207 for Matriculation and miscellaneous subjects in the various areas.

At Ripon Concentration Camp 789 men are doing full time work. These are divided as follows: Matriculation 199, Faculty of Arts 127, Applied Science 122, Medicine 27, Law 35, Pharmacy 10, Agriculture 95, Theology 67, Special Courses 107.

In the Correspondence Department 2,896 students were on the registers, 205 new enrolments being recorded during the week and 201 withdrawals. Written papers were sent in in 200 cases, 33 per cent. in Commercial Subjects and about 20 per cent. in Agriculture.

2,129 hours of instruction were reported for the week, with an aggregate attendance of 52,365 hours, the percentage of attendance being 70.8, including Ripon Concentration Camp.

Work at the Canadian Hospital at Orpington has now been organized and a registration of 60 students is reported, with an increase of over 100 per cent. during the week. Twenty-seven hours of instruction were given and the percentage of attendance was above average.

The camps at Bramshott and Witley are, it is understood, being handed over to Imperial troops. The Fourth Division will be sent to Ripon for their stay en route home. This looks like the beginning of the end of the Canadian Army in England. In the meantime Khaki College work is getting more intense as the breaking up time approaches.

It is not too late yet to register and take one of the shorter courses in the Commercial Department. Any time spent in work of this kind is well invested.

At the Teachers' Meeting of the London College last week Colonel Tory estimated that the value to the students of the University courses at Ripon alone, in time and money saved, will be a million dollars. And the cost of the whole work carried on by the Khaki University will be under half that amount. Looks like a good investment.

If you are going home soon and have not time to take a course, write to the Correspondence Department for a set of lessons and text books in any subject you are interested. Study them on the way home and complete your course while you are drawing your gratuity. Then you will be ready to take a job at more money and with better prospects. The educated, trained man will get the preference where there are any jobs open.

If you are going on a farm read the article by Sergt. Grimes on Farm Bookkeeping. Work out an imaginary set of books. If you want any help write to the Correspondence Department, 38 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

London College is holding a Social and Dance on Monday evening, the 28th April, in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Tickets may be procured at the office, 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1., or from the instructors on payment of two shillings and sixpence. The program is to include dancing and games.

Arrangements have been made for two excursions in May for the London area at which both the Agricultural and Home Economics Classes will be enabled to attend. The first is on Saturday, May 3rd, when Buckingham Palace Stables will be visited. The rendezvous will be the Victoria Monument at 2 p.m. The second excursion will be to Dodnash Poultry Farm, May 10th. The train leaves Liverpool Street Station at 12.30.

The Agricultural students in the London College will please note that the examinations in soils and in dairying have been postponed as follows:—

Soils and Fertilizers, May 1st.  
Dairying, May 8th.

Word comes from Seaford that great numbers of men are being sent home and that the students are speeding up their work so that they can complete their courses before going back.

During the winter Seaford Agricultural Class has been allowed to conduct afternoon judging of stock and inspection of greenhouses, gardens and landscape art, by the kind permission of Mr. J. B. Brooks, who is in charge of the 1,000 acre farm, known as "Chyngton Farm," which is owned by Lord Chichester.

The Seaford Agricultural Class has made arrangements to visit the big 500 head Dairy Farm of Robinson Bros., at Lewes, once a week for stock judging. There will be prizes for the finals.

Seaford has acquired the use of valuable equipment from the Marconi Company, and also from the Postmaster-General. The result is that students can now be given a complete training in wireless and telegraphy, covering both theory and practice. A test was given to the advanced classes during the past week, wherein the dissembled parts of several wireless sets of different makes were mixed into one pile, and from these sets the students had to assemble and place into circuit three different sending and receiving sets. This result was actually accomplished in one and one-half hours. A very good result from amateurs.

The Seaford Information Bureau has answered from two to three hundred enquiries daily during the past week. A Commanding Officer remarked to the Officer i/c recently: "I do not know what you tell these fellows, but they seem to be quite happy when they come back." There is a world of

wisdom in the remark, for it illustrates the fact that the Bureau is a great factor in the removal of discontent by the transmission of authoritative information leading to intelligent appreciation of the situation on the part of the soldier.

The commercial classes of the Seaford College are now being housed in new quarters. The medical authorities having evacuated "Framfield," this building has been placed at the disposal of the College, to the satisfaction of all concerned, as the housing of so many men has been one of the great difficulties that confronted the Executive Staff.

## Home Economics Department.

The Saturday afternoon programmes held in connection with the Home Economics Department of the London College, are very popular. On Saturday, April 5th, Miss Lefroy (Hon. Secretary, Imperial Women's Emigration Society), gave an interesting lecture on "Settling in Canada," at 49 Bedford Square. Tea was then prepared and served by the students, who had made all the dainties in class. This was followed by a most instructive illustrated lecture on "Canada of To-morrow," by Capt. A. E. Ottewill. Last Saturday, at Exmouth Street Institute, Miss R. Baker gave her third demonstration of the series on "Bottling and Canning of Fruit and Vegetables," after which Colonel Harrison, President of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, addressed the students. Any prospective Canadian women are heartily welcomed to these gatherings, whether they are enrolled as students or not.

The work in this Department is still progressing, and in London alone 196 have registered. New classes are opening after the Easter Holidays—starting April 29th—in Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping, Gardening, Cooking, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Infant Care, Home Upholstery, Home Organisation, House Practice, etc. All interested should enrol as soon as possible in order to obtain full advantage of these new courses.

Classes are now running at Seaford and Witley, and women in these areas are strongly urged to take up this work. Applications should be made at 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

The following public lectures will be of value to students in the Commercial Department, and others interested in these subjects.

- They will be given at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1. Trade Opportunities in South America, by Mr. Gordon Ross, Monday, April 28th, at 8 p.m.
  2. The Relationship of Costing to Management, by Mr. James R. Massey, Wednesday, April 30th, at 7.30 p.m.
  3. The Reform of Political Representation: Some recent applications of proportional methods, by Mr. John H. Humphreys, Monday, May 5th, at 8 p.m.
- Admission will be by ticket, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Portugal Street Kingsway, W.C. 2.

# KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

Report for March Shows Progress in Every Direction.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In Great Britain work has been carried on at Basingstoke, Bearwood, Bexhill, Bovington, Bramshott, Buxton, Coodon, Eartham, Epsom, Farnham, Kerriemuir, Ripon, Seaford, Shorncliffe, Sunningdale, Witley, Witley "A," London, and through the Correspondence Department, and a perusal of the Monthly Report reveals the fact that in Agriculture there was a registration of 3,913, Commerce 1,818, Engineering and Practical Science 2,686, Elementary Course 2,680, Matriculation and University 886, Miscellaneous 1,338, making a total of 13,321.

The approximate number of class registrations during the month was 20,071, while the total attendance at class lectures amounted to 167,759, which is by far the largest to date, and shows a high percentage of individual attendances.

To handle the great body of students assembled in the various areas where Colleges are in operation during the month has necessitated the service of 356 instructors.

The Extension Department has arranged for 70 lectures dealing with problems connected with the life of Canada, at which there has been a total attendance of 38,872. In addition to this 31 lectures have been given on behalf of the Invalid Soldiers' Commission with a total attendance of 18,320, thus making for the month an aggregate attendance at Extension Lectures of 57,192.

## FRANCE.

From France the details for the month of March are not yet available, but during February work was carried on in the various Divisions and Units indicated below:—

### 1st Division.

The details for this Division are not given, but there is a reported attendance of approximately 4,500 of all ranks.

### 2nd Division.

Agriculture .....	561
Commercial Subjects .....	471
Elem. Prac. Science .....	791
Trades .....	38
Elementary Instruction ...	797

2,658

### 4th Division.

Agriculture .....	1,240
Commercial Subjects .....	862
Elem. Prac. Science .....	30
Elementary Instruction ...	924
Trades .....	1,159

4,215

### Aubin St. Vaast Area.

Agriculture .....	17
Commercial Subjects .....	73
Elem. Prac. Science .....	217
Elementary Instruction ...	104

411

### Canadian Corps Troops.

In the Canadian troops including the 5th Division Artillery, about 1,000 students have been receiving instruction. No return has been made as to the distribution of these with respect to the various subjects.

As it seems of special interest to determine the subjects of study in relation to their attractiveness to the men, the following

figures for the whole work in France, in relation to individual subjects are given. The actual figures for the 1st Division not being available a percentage basis has been used for estimating in that case:—

Agriculture .....	3,214
Commercial Subjects .....	2,506
Elem. Prac. Science .....	1,863
Trades .....	2,022
Elementary Instruction ...	3,200

12,805

### Hospitals.

Work has been carried on also in all the hospitals where it was possible, and instruction was given to 300 men.

### Lectures.

Lectures of a general character were carried on as extensively among the men as circumstances would permit. The number of attendances at lectures was as follows:—

1st Division .....	21,000
2nd Division .....	4,200
4th Division .....	12,000
Aubin St. Vaast .....	825
Hospitals .....	115

38,140

### British Universities and Concentration Camp.

Over one hundred students were given permission to attend British Universities from France during the month and about 450 were sent to the Concentration Camp at Ripon for advanced study.

### Books and Libraries.

During the month books have been distributed as follows:—

Agriculture .....	1,314
Agricultural Pamphlets ...	16,713
Conservation Pamphlets .....	7,736
Business .....	891
History and Geography .....	621
Mechanics .....	763
Literature and Fiction .....	1,789

29,827

In addition to these 11,042 exercise books, 75,000 copies of "Canada and Her Soldiers," and 35,000 copies of Land Settlement Pamphlet No. 2 were distributed. Besides which a large number of Canadian publications were sent to the 2nd British Army at Cologne for distribution among the Imperial Troops. This was greatly appreciated by the men of the 2nd Army, and a letter was received by the G.O.C. Canadian Corps from G.O.C. 2nd Army, expressing his personal appreciation of this effort.

The difficulties associated with the carrying on of the work in France have been very great because of the almost constant movement of troops, the scattering of the men for billeting purposes, and the difficulty of getting suitable buildings in which to give instruction.

### RIPON CONCENTRATION CAMP.

At Ripon the work has grown in importance and significance as well as in intensity during the month. In spite of a desire to refuse further admission to students there has been a steady influx of men. During the month it has been found necessary to return to their units from Ripon a number of men who were not fitted by preparation to take advantage of University work. Most of

these men had been sent from France without knowing exactly the nature of the courses being given at Ripon. After deducting the number of men so sent back the total registration at the Concentration Camp is approximately 800.

It is just possible that there will be a further small diminution in numbers when the Easter examinations will again show the presence of men who are not benefitting by the courses offered.

### BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

All reports received concerning the men taking courses in British Universities indicate that the men are making good progress in their work and are taking full advantage of the opportunities offered.

Over the group at each University outside of London a senior officer has been placed in charge, who has appointed an Adjutant to assist him and an N.C.O. to be in charge of other ranks. In London the men are directly responsible to the Khaki University Headquarters.

### HOME ECONOMICS.

The Department of Home Economics organised in connection with the London College deserves special attention. This work, which was started in the interests of the wives and fiancées of Canadian soldiers living in London, has now passed the experimental stage and has given great satisfaction to those who are associated with it.

At the present moment 181 students have been enrolled. These have taken courses in Agriculture and general domestic subjects, including Cookery, Laundry Work, etc. In addition, lectures on Canada and Canadian life and problems have been given in the evenings as well as at social functions to large audiences. For the success of this work we are indebted to the London County Council and to the Director of Household Economics under their control. They have helped us—

(a) by providing us rooms and equipment free of charge for all our lectures.

(b) by admitting our students to classes already in progress where they could be fitted into the L.C.C.'s work;

(c) by paying for lectures on Home Nursing, etc., to the extent of £30 in cash;

(d) by exempting our students from paying the regular fees required in L.C.C. Schools;

(e) by equipping a centre for instruction at Netley Street in order that we may carry on day classes, at an expense of £40;

(f) by supplying us with special equipment through the Board of Agriculture for those taking Beekeeping, and, in addition, making us a grant that enables us to hire equipment for instruction in Dairying. These two items alone have been at an additional cost of £40;

(g) by allowing us to form special classes in Cookery, Laundry Work, Dairying, Home Nursing, etc., at irregular periods of the term, and paid for the instruction to be given to the extent of £8/12/- per week.

In addition to the work in London, some classes have been also organized in the camps and areas where the wives of soldiers were accessible. This is particularly true of Witley and Seaford, where considerable work has been carried on up to the present moment. The movement, however, from the areas indicates that this part of the work cannot be of any permanent character.

(To be continued in our next issue.)



### World's Heavyweight Championship Match for London.

It may be that the big fight between Dempsey and Willard will be staged in London after all. Great difficulty is being experienced in the States in obtaining a suitable venue for the bout, and a syndicate has been formed in England, and has made a bid for the match. A record offer of £20,000 has been made, the principals to split it up as they like. The match is to take place in London, if it materializes, in an arena capable of accommodating 70,000 people. There are only three such places in the Metropolis, the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, Stamford Bridge, and Crystal Palace. Of these, two are in the hands of the military, but may be released very soon. It would appear most likely that Shepherd's Bush is the place intended, inasmuch as the seating accommodation there is very much greater than at Stamford Bridge grounds. In any event, if the match is eventually decided in London, it is a certainty that the grounds will be filled to capacity.

It is a long, long time since England saw an acknowledged world's championship (heavyweight), and although both contenders in this instance would be American, yet the interest generated would be sufficient to completely fill any arena that can be found. Real money to the extent of £1,000 has been put up as a guarantee of good faith, and it would look more than likely that the bout will be held here. The various States do not take kindly to long distance bouts, and there is much opposition in many of them, and that lends colour to the possibility. Boxing is well in favour in England just now, and likely to continue so. The promoters even offering such a huge stake as £20,000 are not likely to be out of pocket on the deal.

\* \* \*

### English Heavyweight Championship.

There are still rumbles about the muddle this little affair has got into, and it will never be definitely settled until Goddard and Beckett meet. In the meantime Beckett has the title to all intents and purposes, and if Goddard should win, as he most likely will in the forthcoming match, he will not be regarded as champion until he gets a verdict or knocks out Beckett.

\* \* \*

### Attwood Beats Summers.

Joe Attwood, erstwhile Machine Gunner of the Canadian Forces, goes on from victory to victory, but does not gather golden opinions by the way. He consistently gets verdicts, but very little goodwill from the sports writers. However, a winning record is what a boxer requires for his stock in trade to boost, and Joe is winning out every time. In beating Summers he performed well, and had a hard nut to crack in spite of the fact that Johnny has dropped out of the limelight during the war, whilst he has been busy with the "boys" in France. Summers had a fine record, having beaten many of the cracks in

England, America, and Australia, and with very few defeats to mar his record. His three fights with Jimmy Britt were classic affairs, and although Britt won the first by a referee's decision at the old Wonderland House, he lost the rubber unmistakably later. A detailed description of the Attwood-Summers bout follows:—At the start a lot of time was spent in feinting, and twice the men were in holds and told to get away. Up again, Summers rushed and led for the body, and soon after Attwood was told not to hang on, and later cautioned. Both did some hooking, which was immediately followed by a clinch. The referee went to the ring side, and gave a further caution to Attwood. Summers went to his corner bleeding from a cut over the right eye. The third round was fairly even, but again there was a deal of clinching. Summers led off in the fourth round, and after a hold he sent two neat lefts for the nose. Attwood responded with similar blows. In the next session it was Attwood who was setting the pace, and after some sharp jabbing and countering Attwood got a right to the jaw. Summers put in some useful lefts in the sixth stage, but Attwood was never slow, and he was as prompt to lead as his opponent in a bout in which a lead by either was usually followed by a clinch. In the seventh round Summers fought off his rival in a rally, but generally Attwood proved the stronger. The Canadian was fighting close in the eighth stage, when there was little in it, though twice at long range Summers put in keen jabs. The Canadian had more pace in the ninth session, and though Summers made useful responses, his rival was the fresher at this juncture. The tenth round saw the referee again at ring-side, more holding being in evidence. Served by his youth the Canadian proved the quicker, but there were still momentary clinches and the referee still remained by the ropes. At the close of the twelfth round Summers was told not to hold. In the early part of the thirteenth round there was another warning for the ex-soldier. Summers was a game trier, but the Canadian still had the extra quickness in a bout which did not rouse much interest, and finally the verdict went to Attwood.

\* \* \*

### Rolph and McCormick.

Another Canadian who has pushed his nose into the front rank of the fighting fraternity during the war, is Harold Rolph. He is now in line for a real championship, meeting "Boy" McCormick for the pretty title of English light heavyweight champion, on Monday, April 28th. There is also a little matter of a purse of £600 to be considered, which really does count, even to the generously paid Canadian Soldier. McCormick has done very good work in the past, although he recently lost to Angie Ratner the American crack. The latter, however, is such an extremely clever boxer that there is no dishonour in this. Rolph will need all he knows to win in the forthcoming encounter, but we trust he will carry the Maple Leaf to success on this occasion.

### A Challenge to Wilde.

America will not be satisfied until she gets a man at Wilde's weight to lower his colours. As Jimmy hovers somewhere round the 100lb. mark, it is pretty safe to say that they will be a long time accomplishing this. They have, however, produced a new champion at the American fly-weight limit, approximately 112lbs., named Murray, who is touted as the man to give the Tylorstown pride cause for serious thinking. The method of reasoning arises thus: Murray obtained a decided victory over one Battling Leonard, who in turn inflicted a very artistic trimming to Pal Moore. Pal Moore, having obtained the verdict from Jimmy Wilde (in three rounds?) therefore Murray must be the better man. A kind of reasoning which is most often entirely wrong. They credit him with possessing a very wicked knockout punch. So has Jimmy. They also credit him with being very clever. Well, Jimmy isn't only very clever when he's in form, he's positively weird. However, there is no doubt that another international match will meet with approval and he is a few pounds nearer Wilde's weight.

\* \* \*

### Canadian Champions.

It must be fashionable nowadays for a boxer seeking recognition to casually mention the fact that he is a Canadian champion, either appertaining to the whole of the Dominion, or West or Eastern section.

The latest of our brethren modestly admitting this dignity, are Kid Able described as of Manchester, who confesses to having won the bantam-weight championship of Canada, and Kid Marke Taylor, who blushing-ly pleads guilty to being bantam and feather-weight champion of Western Canada. With regard to Able, he was matched with Joe Bainbridge, of Gorton, a little salubrious section of the Manchester district, and not being "Able" was disposed of in the seventh round.

\* \* \*

### American Notes.

A New York telegram states that Johnny Kilbane, feather-weight champion of the world, knocked out Johnny Mealy (Philadelphia) in the second of a scheduled six round contest at Philadelphia.

Harry Gleb, claimant of the light-heavy-weight boxing championship, won from Billy Miske the sensational St. Paul fighter, in a ten rounds contest. This was a pretty good performance, and much better form than Greb showed at the Albert Hall in December last. He went home very disgruntled after that affair, being beaten by a Navy man in the three-rounds scramble. Afterwards he said many unkind things about the management, the treatment, and the rest of it, and told a tale about having been in a taxi-cab accident, which accounted for his poor show. In view of the later performance there is not much doubt about his being off form, from whatever cause, but he's a better boxer than sportsman, probably.

## FARM BOOK-KEEPING.

By Sergt. A. W. GRIMES, Instructor in Book-keeping Commercial Department, and a Practical Farmer.

To get reliable records is only half of the job of farm accounting—and the least important half. To get benefits of farm records we must dig into the figures. As a famous farm management expert says: Dollar figures are least valuable of all.

He referred to cash accounts and the like. It is the figures that deal with bushels, and pounds that count. It is, of course, interesting to figure that a crop has made a profit or disappointing that it has been raised at a loss, but it does not show how the profit could have been made greater, or the loss offset by a gain. Only an analysis of what went into the crop counts in farm management.

The fact that a crop or class of livestock shows a loss is no reason to abandon it. We must know what caused the loss, and if this cause can be removed, then the crop should be continued, but if not the plan should be changed.

The troublesome charges to handle are the charges for shelter, rent of land (by rent of land is meant the amount which the land would rent for to bring in say six per cent. on the value of the land) and improvements, cost of pasture, value of fertilizer produced, and their share in what should be called overhead cost.

Now to proceed with the actual records.

Take a complete inventory of the entire farm and improvements.

Open an account in the ledger for each crop, class of livestock and all other departments, so as to get the cost figures. Open the following general accounts: man labor, horse labor, power labor, farm buildings, farm home, garden, machinery, personal, and loss and gain.

Charge each account with all the items of cost from the daily records: charge the grain crops with the seed, labor, fertilizer, rent of land, etc., that goes to produce the crop. Credit it with the grain and straw or fodder produced, less the cost of marketing same.

To find the cost of man labor by the hour proceed as follows, considering all labor as hired labor:

Add the total hours of labor for the year.

Enter from cash account the actual cost of labor.

Enter a charge for the board of labor.

Divide the total cost by total hours to get hour cost.

Charge each crop with its share of these charges.

To find the cost of horse labor:

Add total hours of horse labor for the year.

Enter first inventory of horses as a charge.

Enter second inventory of horses as a credit.

Charge interest on the average of these at 6 per cent.

Enter cost of horse feed, care, veterinary fee, and its share of building costs, as charges.

Divide the total cost by the number of horse hours to get the hour cost.

Charge each crop its share of these charges.

To find cost of power:

Add number of engine hours for the year.

Enter first inventory of engines as a charge.

Enter second inventory of engines as a credit.

Charge interest on average of 6 per cent.

Enter cost of fuel, oil, repairs, etc., as charges.

Divide the total cost by hours of work to get cost per hour, charge crops with these charges.

To find cost of the use of other machinery and tools proceed in the same way as No. 4, but in no case charge depreciation, as that is already charged in second inventory in all cases.

Charge each crop with the value of the fertilizer applied during the year, and credit it with 50 per cent. of the fertilizer put on it which will be left for the following crop.

Charge each crop with the acre tax, its share of the general expenses from the building account and its share of the cost of other storage.

Charge each livestock department for feed used, from feed record. Men and horse labor from labor record, veterinary bills, insurance, breeding, services, etc., advertising for sales, interest at 6 per cent. on cash investment, and share building charges.

Credit with value of animals and products sold. Value of increase shown by inventory. Value of fertilizer produced, etc.

Charge building account with new buildings and repairs at cost from cash account; labor in repairs by men and teams, taxes, insurance, depreciation at 5 or 6 per cent. estimated on life of building.

Credit building account with use, and divide all the charge items among the accounts using building, i.e., livestock and crops.

Charge home account with all milk, butter, eggs, poultry and other meats, vegetables, etc., used.

Credit home account with board, lodging, etc.

Summarise all loss and gain items from crop and livestock accounts.

Balance all accounts by charging or crediting to loss and gain account.

Close loss and gain account into capital account.

Several other accounts will be necessary from time to time as the business grows, but the above will serve to check any leakages or weak points, as well as those profitable in different branches.

## THE HEART OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

By an eminent Canadian writer.

I have often contended that there is really no labor question. The question is one of humanity. The only real people are the people who work, one way or another. The rest are parasitic insects, and the problem is to keep them from multiplying, sucking our blood, and spreading disease.

And conceived of as a question of humanity there is but one way to settle this question, of course, and that is justice.

There never was any labor trouble caused by any other factor than injustice, sometimes on the part of the employer and sometimes on the part of the employed.

It has been more often the employing class who have wrought tyranny, simply because as a rule they were the more clever and because they had with them the immense momentum of tradition.

The immediate cause of almost every labor trouble seems to be the workmen; but if you go back far enough you will usually find its evil origin on the other side—the side of the employer.

Russia at present is in a hell-stew of violence and destruction. Germany seems to be trembling upon the edge of the same caldron. The immediate agents of this distressing condition are the proletariat—the working men and their leaders.

Our first tendency is to curse them for an ignorant and mischievous lot, actuated by envy, hate, and greed. But when we go back

a little into history and see the conditions that preceded the existing state of things we modify our view.

If there had been no Czardom, no profligate and insolent Bureaucracy for many a long year, there would be no Bolsheviki now. If there had been no Junkers, martinet militarists, and crown princes, and all they stood for, in Germany, there would be now no Liebknechts and Spartacans.

Just as there would have been no bloody revolution in France, no Robespierres, and raging, bloodthirsty mobs, if there had been no rascally, intolerant, and tyrannical Bour-

bons and self-styled aristocrats for a long, long period before.

The only government that is safe against revolution is a government that enacts justice.

Every special privilege that is unearned is a pocket of pus that by and by produces blood poisoning.

Altruism, equity, brotherhood, and such words are not nice, pretty Sunday school quantities. They have teeth and claws and have a manner, if they cannot have their own way, of breaking loose and smashing things.

Qui judicatis terram? Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? asked the prophet. For even God could not govern this universe without righteousness, and without justice the whole celestial concourse would plunge into chaos.

## Information Service.

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

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

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.



# THE RED TRIANGLE



## DEVOTION TO A CAUSE.

By MAPLE LEAF.

Sergt. Blank was too old for the Army. He was not an old man as civilian utility goes—nor was he too old for German shells. He was not even too old to be permitted to join up back in Western Canada when men were too badly wanted to demand birth certificates. And thereby hangs a story of service.

Blank was a Presbyterian missionary out on the Canadian prairies back in the days of peace. He had missionaried for fifteen or twenty years where the work was almost solely one of love—and deprivation. I who write this have seen some of the life, though I never lived it, thanks be! Blank's little pittance furnished no scope for extras, if it did permit bare existence to one whom fortitude and habit had accustomed to straits no man should be asked to endure.

That was why, when his church was meeting down in Toronto, he had to sell his horse to purchase the railway ticket.

It was the same determination to reach the origin of opportunity that induced him to enlist as a private when the war broke out. As I have said, they weren't so squeamish about age in those early days—though he was only in the forties. But after a year or so the handicaps of age were brought home to the Army and Blank got his chance.

It did not look like his chance at the time; rather it might appear to some to be evading his real chance. But Blank was of the timber to whom any service is a real opportunity. On the Lens front he joined the Y.M.C.A. personnel—right up at the front where tramps of ten to fifteen miles a day were part of the routine. That in itself proved that Blank was no weakling, if he was in the forties.

The Canadians moved up to the Ypres front. The heights at Passchendaele had to be taken and none could do it more certainly than the men of the Maple Leaf. And Blank and his Y officer went along, of course. There, too, Blank proved his physical qualifications. For three days and nights he never lay down—never rested from the preparations for the coming battle. You see there were dressing stations to be set up for the attacking troops, and Blank stuck to it until the work was finished.

Then came the great day that will always blaze in Canada's history. During that strenuous day Blank and his officer served no fewer than 180 ten-gallon urns of free tea. Even one who never heard a big gun knows that 1,800 gallons of tea are not handled by two men in one day without something more than ordinary strain. But there was more than the strain of mere tea. German shells were showering about with some preference for the Y centre where the boys congregated. Blank was overclose to a few of them and was buried twice in one night. When better service offered further forward he went over with one of the brigades in attack and served the wounded as they fell.

Blank came out of Passchendaele with a vivid picture of big things to do for the soldiers—and a reputation that will never die. The Y sent him down to Paris. It was

intended for a rest—but men like Blank don't rest. He went on the streets to work among the Canadians on leave. He faced the women of the streets. He rescued soldiers by processes and methods all his own. His success stimulated him—so that he scarcely slept. His heart was too large, too, to enable him to save any of his pay. Paris was to him a sink-hole as well as an opportunity.

And the Y once more took him away to protect him from his sense of duty—and, a bit, to satisfy his ever-present memories of the service in the front lines. They replanted him up forward. But it was not forward enough for Blank. He pleaded to be right up with the boys in the Amiens "show." But that first half-day the Y thought better to keep him back. Another Sergeant took his place—Blank had become a Sergeant—and the Y clung to the very front of battle.

Then Blank could stand it no longer. He pushed to the front. His substitute had played out. Blank arrived at the opportune moment—which was nothing new for him. He swung into the attack with his old Brigade, his eyes flashing the joy and spirit of him. At the elbow of his Y officer he ran about the field among the wounded with his bag of comforts. A German machine gun swept across and Blank was in the way. A bullet caught him in the mouth. For a brief moment he sank beside those he had been tending. Then he was up again about his work, his face spouting blood.

The Y officer found him that way and ordered him back for treatment. Blank pleaded. His officer was inexorable; and Blank passed sadly to the rear.

As the year's fighting progressed Blank lay in hospital trying to smooth out a marked face so that he could once again face the machine guns that meant only service to him. From his bed he wrote to the Y, and every letter told of his longing to be back where the eyes of the wounded were his thanks and the sighs of the suffering his joy. But armistice came before he was free—and Blank will never again, it is hoped, feel the thrill of the man who braves the shrilling shell and singing bullet to put a cup to the lips of those who were paying for their share of victory.

Blank returns to Canada without more than his memories. The Y.M.C.A. knows better than anyone what he did, and how he loved the doing. Hundreds of Canadian soldiers knew him as nothing more than an angel who visited them in their semi-consciousness and eased their pains. Appreciative Commanding Officers recommended him twice for the Military Medal—but there were so many others who were crowded in ahead in the honors. Blank doesn't care. But those who knew him do—and back in Canada some poor missionary field will feel the touch of the hand of one who has passed through every suffering of war and has emerged with but the one memory—the joys of service.

Pat: After all, it's a great pleasure to be missed by someone.

Mike: Shure it is, Pat; if yez can be there t' enjoy it.

## THE PRICE OF DUTY.

In the list of casualties among the Canadian Y.M.C.A. personnel in 1918 appears the name of Corporal Heaslip. If ever death came from devotion to duty Corporal Heaslip paid that price.

It was not in any great battle that Heaslip fell victim to German arms; there was none of the glamor of big things in process, none of the thrill of telling successes. It just happened that the Y.M.C.A. tent where Heaslip was serving was so far within the strafed area that any shelling endangered it. It was partially protected by a railway embankment—at least, from view. As usual the boys gathered about the tent for its comforts and luxuries.

He began to throw over "big stuff." Shrapnel burst time and again somewhere above the tent, and once bullets came through the canvas. The Y officer saw Heaslip drop, but it was only for safety. As he raised himself to his feet he remarked, "They'll get me yet."

Later the shelling became so severe that the Y officer ordered the staff to the shelter of the embankment. As they ran Heaslip turned at the burst of a shell and noticed the tent flap open. Immediately he swung about and started back. The officer called to him to come, but the tent was full of Y supplies and that open flap seemed to speak of no protection.

He had just stooped to loop the rope over the hook when a big shell came over. It burst over his head, and his helmet was no protection. Thus, in the very act of preserving the stock upon which so much of the comfort of the Canadian soldier depended, he died as truly in war service as the soldier in attack.

## 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.

## APRÈS LA GUERRE.

When but a few more weeks are past  
Then surely there's no doubting  
This weary war will be at last  
All over but the shouting.

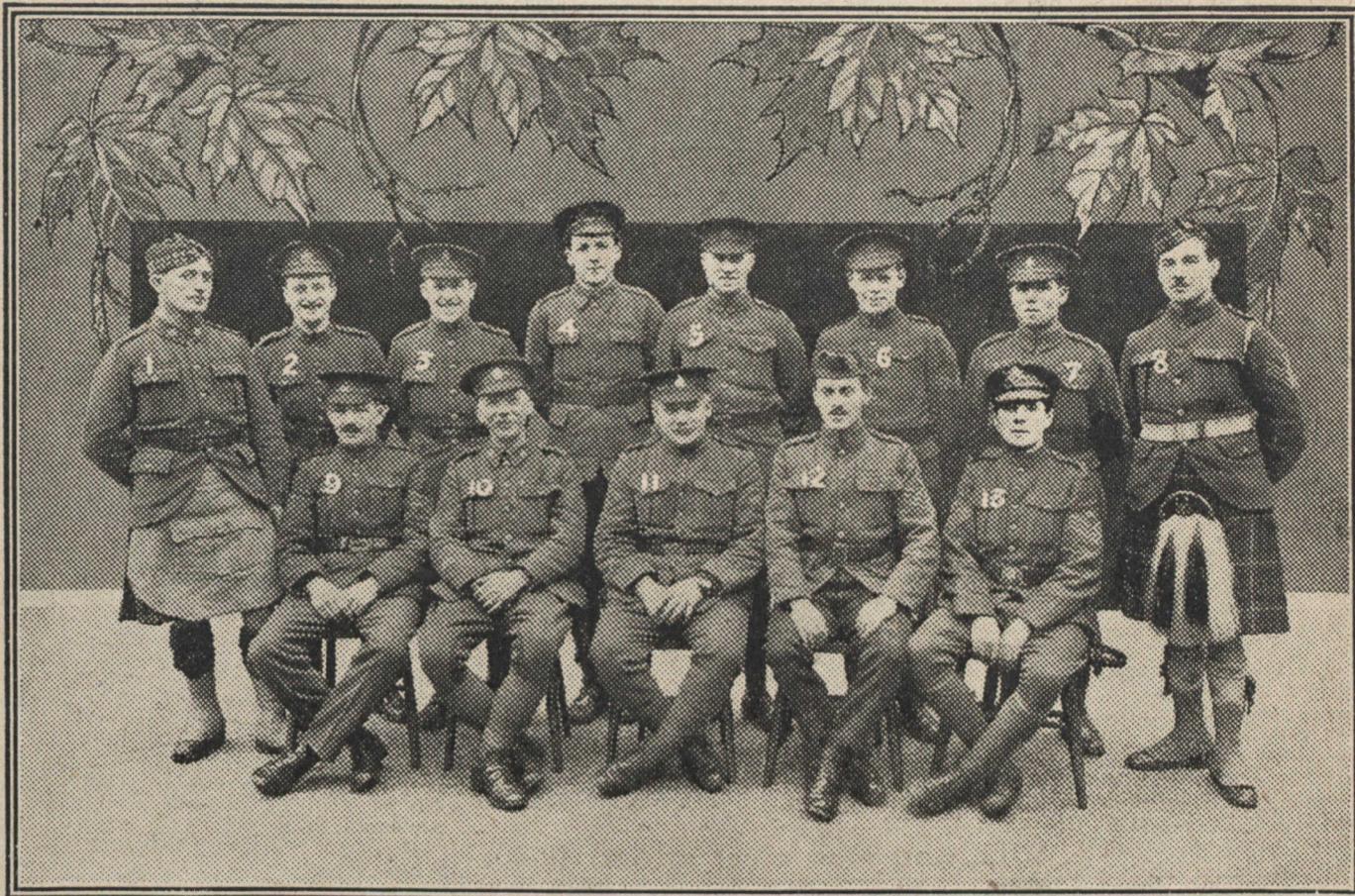
K.R. and O. and A.C.I.'s  
No longer will perplex us.  
The A.P.M. and his allies  
Entirely cease to vex us.

And all our dreams will then come true,  
And if they won't we'll make them;  
And all the things we've got to do  
We'll quickly undertake them.

Old creeds and forms will be forgot,  
And rank look pretty small then;  
Titles and wealth and power will not  
Cut any ice at all then,

But any man who did his bit,  
Whate'er his rank or station,  
Will have a chance to show he's fit  
To build a better nation.

J. G. Stavier



## WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

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

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| <p>(4) Corpl. J. DYMENT, 18th Batt.<br/>"I am delighted with the way in which Phosferine brought me around to a normal state, and I highly recomend it."</p> <p>(13) Staff-Sergt. C. W. BURCHELL, 24th Canadians.<br/>"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) Pte. A. A. CROW, 29th Batt.<br/>"I have taken Phosferine for several months, and find it most beneficial to my nerves, which were much shaken by active service."</p> | <p>(2) Corpl. GEORGE A. ANDERSON, Royal Canadian Dragoons.<br/>"Nothing gives me more pleasure than to write a few lines on the 'King of Remedies'—Phosferine. During my service in France I suffered greatly from indigestion, but found immeasurable relief was afforded me by using Phosferine."</p> <p>(6) Corpl. W. H. BROWNLIE, C.A.P.C.<br/>"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> |
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### PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

In connection with the above, the Chief Editor of *The African World* writes:—

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

# PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

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

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

**TONS OF CANADIAN BOOKS.**

Out of the vast storehouses of literature which were sent from Canada to further the work of the Khaki University among Canadian troops overseas, it was found that a considerable quantity of books could be spared to assist the educational work in progress in the British Army.

Several tons of books, including elementary works on agriculture, the history of Canada, etc., were therefore presented to the Imperial authorities.

The bulk of this literature found its way to the Second Army, and General Sir Herbert Plumer has written to Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, asking him to thank those who made such a valuable gift at a critical time in the educational scheme of the British Army.

General Plumer adds: "In addition to the great instructional value of the books themselves, I am sure that they will go far towards spreading among my troops that knowledge of the great Dominion which you represent and which is so necessary for the maintenance of the Empire."

**THE TITLE OF PREMIER.**

The term "Premier," to denote the chief of the Cabinet, is not very ancient. It is usually said to have been first applied to Sir Robert Walpole, and in a derogatory sense. But, in a book published anonymously in 1711, it is used to designate Roger Mortimer and Robert de Vere, "Prime Ministers" in the reigns of Edward the Second and Richard the Second. There is also a somewhat scarce pamphlet entitled "A Short History of Prime Ministers in Great Britain," dated 1783, in which the name is applied to

other royal favorites, and to them only—from Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, stepbrother of William the First, to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford. The author mentions that ten of his heroes died by the axe and three by the halter. In a speech made by Walpole shortly before his resignation in 1742 he complained of being called "Prime Minister" as an insult.

**ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF B.C.**

The economic resources of British Columbia are shown in an interesting statement just compiled. The value of forest products last year was 49 million dollars, an increase of 38 per cent. on the previous year. Agricultural production in the same period is valued at over 37 million dollars, or 17 per cent. more than in 1916, notwithstanding the large number of agriculturists serving with the army. The fishery production of the province was 40 per cent. of that of the entire Dominion, and its value last year was over 15 million dollars, or \$750,000 more than in 1916. The total pack amounted to 1,557,485 cases.

**FASHIONS IN PALESTINE.**

An officer serving with General Allenby's forces writes: "You will like to have some fashionable intelligence from this sultry spot—the day heat is now very great, and (sun) helmets are issued once more. But the Egyptian camel-men's attire is more interesting. They don't really care much for boots, yet it is a point of honor to possess a pair. An effective costume worn recently by an ebony-black Sudanese was as follows—an army gray-back shirt, a shrapnel helmet, and an enormous flapping pair of boots. Even

more striking in its way was the huge dark-blue overcoat in which I discovered a pale, coffee-colored camel-man muffled. Fascinated, I drew near and examined the buttons, to find that they bore the badge and legend, 'Metropolitan Police.' I tried to get a button as a souvenir, but the man wept profusely at the idea of parting with even one—so there was nothing doing."

**MORE MAPLE SUGAR.**

The Canada Food Board has called into conference leaders in the maple sugar industry to consider means for increasing the production of maple syrup and maple sugar this spring. Last year, as the result of a similar campaign, more producers went to work in the sugar bush than ever before, and the total production was increased by over 20 per cent. The exports of maple sugar increased from 2,800,000 lbs. in 1917 to 3,550,000 lbs. in 1918. Authorities declare that the mild winter will increase the run of sap this season, and it is hoped that the result of the 1919 operations will surpass that of last year.

**DETERMINED ON SOBRIETY.**

The sailor, returning a trifle fuddled from a peace celebration, found his hitherto respected and respectable ship newly camouflaged in the most modern Cubist style.

Running his eye over the whole mess of conflicting squares, triangles, lines, circles and sundry other nameless blobs of paint which graced the sides of his "home," and blinking stupidly at the hideously screaming color scheme, he slowly raised his hand while the tears coursed down his cheeks, and murmured wearily: "Never again!"

**Mick and Mac meet an old Western Friend.**

