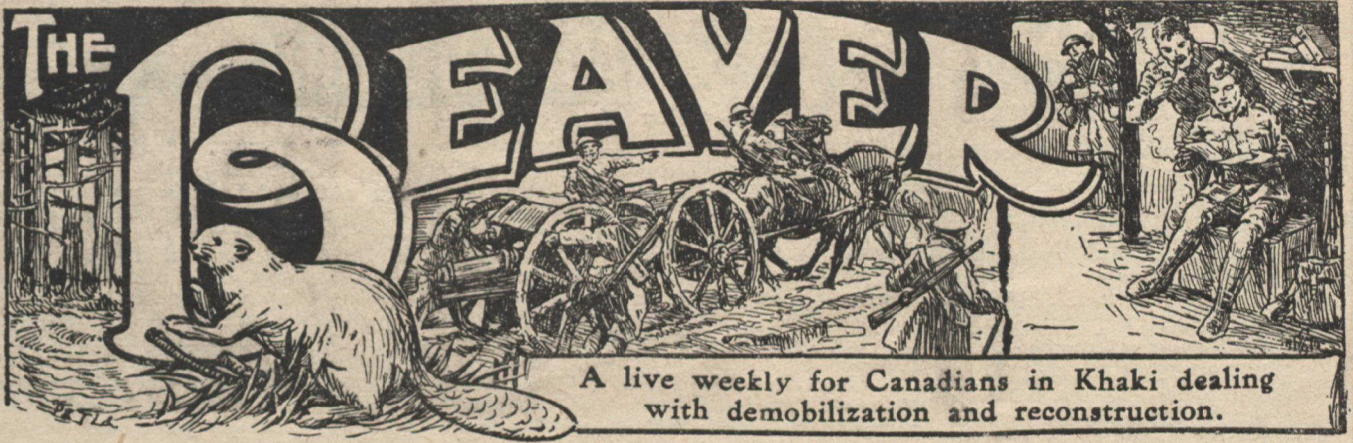


# THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 9.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8TH. 1919

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

## THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.



Charles H. Scott '19

"Say, Mr. Politician, when are you going to introduce me to the lady?"



## PITMAN'S BUSINESS BOOKS.

### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

By J. STEPHENSON, M.A., M.Com. B.Sc.  
The systematic treatment of the subject  
makes this the leading text-book of its kind.  
650 pp., 7/6 net.

### BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED.

By W. O. BUXTON, A.C.A. A guide to  
the Principles and Practice of Double Entry  
Bookkeeping. In Crown 8vo., cloth, 304pp.,  
3/6. Answers, 2/- net.

### ADVANCED ACCOUNTS.

Edited by ROGER N. CARTER, M.Com.  
F.C.A. (Lecturer on Accounting at the  
University of Manchester). 688 pp., 7/6 net.  
A manual of advanced bookkeeping and  
accountancy for accountants, bookkeepers  
and business men.

### FILING SYSTEMS.

Their principles and their application to  
modern office requirements. Illustrated.  
2/6 net.

### ADVERTISING.

By HOWARD BRIDGEWATER, Adver-  
tisement Manager of a well-known daily  
paper, 100 pp., 1/6 net.

### PRACTICAL BANKING.

Including chapters on the Principles of  
Currency and Bank Bookkeeping. Written  
specially for students of banking, 400pp.,  
6/- net.

### ECONOMICS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Describes the theories of the great econo-  
mists compared with modern practice.  
130 pp., 2/- net.

Write for detailed commercial catalogue post  
free from

**SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, Ltd.,**  
1 Amen Corner, London, E.C. 4.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.  
Head Office, WINNIPEG

Paid-up Capital & Reserves, \$8,600,000  
Total Assets exceed - \$143,000,000

The Bank has over 300 Branches in Canada  
from Atlantic to Pacific, and Agents in all  
the principal cities in America.

### General Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

Letters of Credit and Travellers'  
Cheques issued available in all  
parts of the World.

**MONEYS TRANSFERRED** to and from  
Canada and the United States by **CABLE,**  
**LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK**  
**DRAFTS,** etc.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPT.**—Moneys may  
be deposited at Interest. Apply for particu-  
lars **now** to:—

London Offices:

**6 PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.**  
**26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.**

New York Agency - - 49 WALL STREET.



## AGRICULTURE



Why not an Agricultural Column? Yes, why not? So this new Department makes its debut among the pages of the BEAVER to satisfy the need among the Agriculturists of the Khaki University. Will it be worth while? Wait and see. We make no promises, but we suggest that you keep these pages.

You are interested in some branch of Agriculture? You are advised to look over the list of free publications from the Dominion and the Ontario Departments of Agriculture mentioned in the Khaki Kollege Klippings on page 6. There may be there some bulletins you want. The pamphlets from the Prairie Provinces have not arrived as yet.

### The One Course to Pursue.

"Canada's future agricultural salvation is in livestock, not in grain," so says the "Farmer's Advocate." Livestock is the sheet anchor of Canadian agriculture. They are insurance against crop failures, they serve as security for bank loans, and further maintain the fertility of the soil—the value of the manure more than pays for the labour of feeding and caring.

Further, it is more profitable to feed grain than to sell it on the market. A feed Experimental Farm at Brandon interesting results were obtained in feeding experiments in this respect. For the years 1910-11 inclusive, the feeding value of oats 1915 barley was found to be 89½ cents and cents respectively. At the Experiment 63½ Farm, at Lacombe, Alberta, in the year 1910-11, the Superintendent found that whereas the market value of oats was 40 cents per bushel and that of barley 40 as 32 their feeding value to steers was 94 cents and \$1.32 respectively. In 1909-10, this and Superintendent fed frozen wheat to same steers. Reckoning 40 cents per bushel as his market value plus cost of grinding, he reported the feeding value of such grain as \$1.28.

Europe is depleted of live stock, and it will be years before these herds and flocks have been rebuilt. Meanwhile there will be a great demand for breeding stock and all animal products.

There is a great demand for cereal, but the grain shortage will be made up long before the live stock is. Australia has long accumulations of wheat; the Argentine can produce wheat more cheaply than we can, and European farmers will be growing their own grain. This means the price for grain is going to drop long before the live stock population of the world is restored to normal.

If we are to expand and develop the live-stock industry, the scrub sire must go, and all non-producing members of the herd as well. This does not mean pure-bred herds on farms generally, but first-class commercial herds and flocks headed by pure-bred sires with the proper individualities. Replace the non-producers with good breeding females and with the suitable sire, build up the stock to your farm's capacity. As the stock increase, so does the quantity of manure added to the soil, and in turn a greater volume of crops are produced to maintain even larger herds or flocks.

### Co-operative Success in Ontario.

The live Stock Shipping Association, organised at Indian River, Peterborough

Co., on August 19th, 1918, had already by the middle of December conducted the following business: They have shipped 8 carloads of hogs, the total receipts for which were \$18,000; 5 carloads of cattle which brought in a total of \$12,000. Farmers by shipping co-operatively have made for themselves about 4 per cent., and have benefited by this organisation to the extent of \$1,200. Their shrinkage on hogs has been from 4 to 5 per cent. They are all well satisfied, says F. McRae, in "Farm and Dairy," with this method of doing business, and doubtless more will be done by this organisation as time goes on.

### Substantial Progress.

The steady and even progress being made by the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., of Ontario, was revealed in the reports of the shareholders, held in Toronto in December. The meeting was satisfactory, but the chief cause for the satisfaction centred around the financial statement and annual report, covering the year's operations. This showed

Sales 1914 (part year)	3,300
Sales 1915 .....	226,000
Sales 1916 .....	410,385
Sales 1917 (10 months)	918,197
Sales 1918 .....	1,765,378
Total profits for 1918 were	4,102

Of the profits, \$1,500 were paid out as 7 per cent. dividend; \$1,852.63 were written off for furniture, fixtures, equipment, etc.; and the balance of \$750 was transferred to the reserve account.

During the past year \$83,225 of stock were sold, the capital of the company was increased from \$9,725 to \$92,950, of which \$42,931 had been paid in. A profitable retail and wholesale grocery business on King Street, Toronto, was purchased, giving the company a valuable trading connection.

In the future the directors have decided to purchase a seat on the Live Stock Exchange, and commence a vigorous campaign in the selling of young stock for the local clubs as soon as a capable manager can be found. Plans have been laid for the erection of warehouses at local points where the farmers want them, for the handling of supplies, the shipping of eggs and poultry, etc. The money for this is to be provided by the local farmers purchasing enough stock in the central company to make it possible. The establishment of a seed-cleaning plant is also contemplated in order to make possible more extensive operations in the handling of grain and grass seeds.

### THE FLOOD.

A travelling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a wash-out on the railroad, caused by a heavy rain which was still coming down in torrents. Entering the dining room of the little hotel, he said to the waitress;

"This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"

"The flood. You read about the flood and the Ark landing on Mount Ararat surely?"

"Gee, Mister," she returned. "I ain't seen a paper for three days."



## THE HABIT OF INTRO-SPECTION.

By LIEUT. H. E. WALLACE  
(Dept. of Commerce, Khaki University of Canada).

Intro-spection is tersely defined as the act of looking within, or specifically, the act of self-examination.

From the amplifying latter part of the definition it is clear that the physical contortion of turning the eyes backwards in their sockets is not meant, and the first part relieves us of the suspicion that what might be meant is a minute examination of one's person and nether garments in search possibly, of the elusive and persistent *pulex irritans*, or common flea.

Having decided what it is *not*, let us find out what it *is*, and why it is a subject worthy of the attention of His Majesty's O.M.F.C.

Intro-spection is essentially personal; no one can help us in it; it is something psychic, pertaining to the mind or soul; and since the soul is really a production of the mind (it has never been located elsewhere by anatomists, surgical or spiritual, neither has it been touched, weighed or measured), then perforce, intro-spection must be of the mind.

In everyday life, intro-spection is the art of using the odd few moments which even the busiest can spare in the course of a busy day, for the purpose of glancing back over the road we have travelled, ahead over the road yet to be travelled, and around about us at the road we are traversing. If this habit were cultivated so that when the odd few moments of freedom occur, the thoughts would naturally drift backward and forward over the path traversed and to be traversed, there would be fewer failures, fewer repentings, fewer heart-burnings, more poise, clearer vision and greater contentment.

To prove my contention. It is said that success is the getting of the desirable things of life. What, to you, are the desirable things of life, will determine the measure and quality of your success. In your striving for success you continually receive little jostles or set-backs, which, in themselves are trivial, but which in the aggregate affect your progress either by direct check, or by deflecting you from the straight course you have laid out to lead you to success. In your moments of intro-spection you will figure out just why you received those set-backs; if the fault was yours, whether they were errors of judgment, lack of tact, procrastination, or one of the other hundred-odd weaknesses that the flesh is heir to; if the fault was that of another, whether it could have been avoided, and how. The result is that you will be prepared for the future; serene and strong in the knowledge that those particular traps will not catch you again.

The busy man of affairs, who, at the close of the day's work can push back his chair, and with unbiased mind survey the day, yesterday, to-morrow, and his progress generally, is the man who can lock his desk and go home with a clear mind to enjoy the hours of recreation instead of taking his office, in tabloid form, home with him, there to occupy his time and thoughts to the exclusion of his family and his own rest and recuperation.

Intro-spection is more than the mere planning of one's work, which should be a part of the day's routine. It is the broader,

larger review of your progress—your life as a whole—to keep constant to your mind the answers to the oft-recurring questions, What am I? Why am I? Where have I come from? Where am I going? and am I on the right road?

So often one meets the man who is blown hither and thither like chaff at the mercy of the prevailing wind. He does not seem to have any definite anchorage, nor any settled plan of progress. Is it not simply because he accepts the buffeting of the world as Heaven-sent, without inquiring the reason why, and because he drifts from this to that, from better to worse, without "looking within" to see what manner of man he is, and why he is not making progress along the road which leads to the attainment of the desirable things of life?

## THE NOVEL IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

The novel has existed in one shape or another from the earliest period of which history has preserved the record, writes H. H. Boyes. By the novel I mean fictitious narrative in prose or verse; and when the art of writing was still unknown, the spoken took the place of the written. Bards, rhapsodists, scalds, troubadours, ballad singers, improvisatori have at different times ministered, and, in part, do yet minister, to this innate craving for fiction among the classes which are never reached by literature in the strictest sense. Whether there have been found culleiform novels on the sun baked bricks of Babylon and Nineveh I do not know; but the fragments of mythological poems which have been discovered suffice to show that the cuneiform equivalent for a novelist was not wanting. As for the Egyptians, their ingeniously elaborate style of writing must have been a sad restraint upon the hieroglyphic novelist when he was inclined to be prolific; and that may be one of the reasons why no hieroglyphic novels have been unearthed in temples or pyramids. The king had apparently (if we may judge by the extravagant actions concerning himself and his deeds which he inscribed upon the public monuments) a monopoly on novel writing, as on everything else that was pleasant and profitable. The priests worked out his plots in prose and verse, and supplied heroic embellishments ad libitum.

## WANTED HER CHANGED.

The weary and pallid little man entered the drug store.

"Do you keep 'Rixie's Reviver'?" he asked.

"Yes," said the druggist.

"Gimme six bottles for my wife!"

"Tried all other remedies without success, eh?" said the druggist, conversationally.

"No; she ain't ill at all. But I saw in the advertisement where a woman wrote, after taking six bottles, 'I am a different woman'!"

## UNCERTAIN RELATIONSHIP.

As Softhead walked down the street one morning he met an Irish friend who told him that he had just received a letter saying that his sister had been blessed with an addition to the family.

"Boy or girl?" asked Softhead.

"That's just p'what is bothering me," was the reply. "Bedad, they don't say in the letter, and now I don't know whether I'm an uncle or an aunt."

## METHOD OF DEMOBILISATION.

The Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada has authorised the following statement from Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., Commanding the Canadian Corps, as to the demobilisation of the Canadian Troops in France:—

As long as the Corps constitutes part of a larger military organisation, such as an army of occupation, it must remain a fully organised unit from a military point of view.

For that reason it is impossible to demobilise any part of it in a manner which involves men being withdrawn for any other consideration than a military one. If men were withdrawn on account of length of service, occupation, etc., it is conceivable that all administrative services of the Corps would break down, and the Corps become immobile. These Services are made up in many instances of men who have been withdrawn to a particular service after long experience in the firing line.

Therefore it follows that to make ready any part of the Corps for demobilisation you must set aside a complete unit. As the Division is the tactical unit, it has been considered wise to demobilise the Corps by Divisions, and for the purpose of discipline it is essential to retain them intact.

The principle governing the demobilisation of a Division is that the men should be sent home by units, in order that the organisation under which they had been controlled, supplied and fought, should remain in existence as long as possible. It is believed that men will arrive in Canada happier and more contented, and with discipline better maintained if the unit organisation is adhered to until the last possible moment.

When asked to nominate the order of return of units, the Corps Commander recommended that they be demobilised in the order in which they were formed, viz., First, Second, Third and Fourth. For that reason the First and Second Divisions were sent to the Rhine first, because at that time it was the intention that all Canadian Divisions should go to Germany, and if the First and Second went first they could later on be relieved by the Third and Fourth, after which they would be moved to the base and there got ready for demobilisation.

On account of factors governing the military situation it was not found possible to send the Third and Fourth Divisions to Germany, and as it was impossible to relieve either the First or the Second by either the Third or the Fourth, it became necessary to nominate either the Third or the Fourth as the Division to be demobilised first.

For a similar reason to that which governed the first nomination the Corps Commander recommended the Third Division to be demobilised first, to be followed by the First, Second and Fourth in the order named. A certain proportion of Corps Troops and Troops on the Lines of Communication will accompany the Divisional Troops to Canada.

There are so many members of the Canadian Corps who were originally resident in the British Isles, and who wish to see again relatives and parents before they return to Canada, that more applications for leave to England were received than could be granted. Cordially sympathising with this desire on the part of the men, and in order that all might be treated on the same basis, it was found that the only possible way in which to meet the wish of the men was that the Divisions should be returned to Canada via England. This has been arranged.



CANADIANS HAVE LEARNED



TO KNOW THIS TRADE MARK.

IT IS THE "O.K." FOR ALL  
**ATHLETIC GOODS.****A. G. Spalding & Bros.**

LTD.,

317-318 High Holborn,  
LONDON, W.C.Telegrams : "Spaldetic, London."  
Phone : City 230. " 2125.Factories : Leeds and London.  
Also at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool,  
Birmingham and Bristol.**A. G. Spalding & Bros., Ltd.,**  
Supply the Khaki University of Canada.

## The Seas are open

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

## Book at once.

Available ships filling fast. Lowest prevailing rates. Munition workers and others thinking of going abroad can

## Register Now

for future sailings. First come, first served. Expert disinterested advice free. Assisted passages for Women. The Salvation Army world-wide organization. Address, COMMISSIONER LAMB, 122 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.

## The Beaver :

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON : FEBRUARY 8th, 1919.

EDITORIAL OFFICES :  
49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

### THE STERNEST TASK.

In leaving for France to take his place at the Peace Conference, Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister, declared that the statesmen and representatives from all parts of the world who had been summoned to Paris, had to face a task "as tremendous in its magnitude as it was momentous in its consequences." It would be difficult to improve upon that statement. And yet, appalling as is the work of reconstructing a shattered Europe, it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to raise on the ruins a superstructure which will stand firm forever. To commence the task by proposing to exclude the Press from the Conference Chamber, however, and to return to the dark days and tortuous ways of old-fashioned secret diplomacy, was not a very promising beginning and there is no wonder that it raised a storm of protest. Happily this protest has had the desired effect, and wiser counsels have prevailed. The public are to know something of the matters discussed. It would have been a calamity had the decision been otherwise, and while matters of the most extreme delicacy with regard to the delimitation of frontiers and the disposition of states and peoples will be brought under review, it is inconceivable that the good sense of the people, in Entente countries at any rate, will not be equal to dispassionate consideration of the various problems as they arise, and of sober acceptance of conclusions when they are finally formed. If those who are most nearly concerned are to have a voice in their future form of Government and the flag under which they are to be grouped, if self-determination is to be a fact and not merely a theory or pious aspiration, it is essential that they and we should know how and why our statesmen and leaders do thus and thus. Chaos in Germany, anarchy in Russia, and divisions elsewhere, do not make the task any lighter, but add a thousand-fold to the perplexities of the situation; but we are confident that from the present welter of disorderly governments will emerge and in the end contented peoples will settle down to rebuild again the unhappy countries which war has devastated.

### FOR REFLECTION.

Let the bugles sound the truce of God to the whole world forever.—Charles Sumner.

### CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Mass Meeting in the Lyceum Theatre, Strand, on Sunday afternoon next, Feb. 9th, in connection with the Canadian Citizenship Campaign, should attract a very large crowd. The speaker is Viscount Bryce, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. Lord Bryce will be best remembered by Canadians as Great Britain's Ambassador to Washington. During his term of office he visited Canada on more than one occasion.

Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., M.P., who is a Canadian, will be in the chair.

Doors will open at 2.30, and a Canadian Brass Band will be in attendance. Admission is free, and all Canadians are cordially invited.

### THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.

#### "D.E. & L.S."

Canada is almost as Scotch as Glasgow, and Nova Scotia moreso. If it were not for a few other nationalities scattered here and there it would be all Scotch: New Scotland with a vengeance.



The Director of Estates and Legal Services, Lieut.-Col. Struan Gordon Robertson, came originally from Sweethope House, Bothwell. Though by birth a Scotsman he is by education and residence a Canadian, for he graduated at Queen's University, Kingston, as well as at Dalhousie.

A barrister by profession, he practised in Pictou, before he came overseas with the 17th Battalion as early as October, 1914.

Instead of crossing to France with a fighting unit however, he was given the important task of managing the estates of fallen Canadian soldiers.

Col. Robertson has two fascinating hobbies—colour photography and motoring. They fit well together, and the camera and the Colonel are inseparable. As a relaxation Col. Robertson studies Archæology. He was made a C.B.E. last year, and he is a J.P. for the City of London.



Photo by

[F. A. Swaine

#### "C.C.S."

In the Great War "sky pilots" have made a name for themselves second to none. As individuals they have taken all the risks of the fighting man, and they have been wounded and maimed in performing

their sacred duties under shell fire, while not a few of them have made the supreme sacrifice.

They have won their fair share of honors, not excepting the V.C., for devotion to duty and for conspicuous valor in the field.

If this can be said of Chaplain Services generally, it can be said still more emphatically of Canadian Chaplain Services.

Col. John MacPherson Almond, who is Director of Canadian Chaplain Services, came over with the first contingent in 1914, and saw two years' strenuous work in France.

A well-known clergyman of Montreal, he was attached to the Canadian Corps in Flanders, and has seen much actual war.

Educated at Bishops' College, Lennoxville, P.Q., Col. Almond commands the respect of all classes. He was made a C.M.G. last year.



## Canada's Policy for Returning Soldiers. INCREASED OPENINGS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

The people of Canada have strongly sustained the efforts of the Government to obtain the large sums of money necessary to meet the expenditures involved in carrying on the war. They have subscribed to domestic loans as follows:—

1. 1915/1925, 5% ...	\$ 97,000,000	24,862
2. 1916/1931, 5% ...	\$ 97,000,000	34,526
3. 1917/1937, 5% ...	\$ 142,000,000	41,000
4. 1917/1937 (Victory Loan), 5½% .....	\$398,000,000	820,035
5. 1918 (2nd Victory Loan), 5½% .....	\$676,000,000*	—

\* This was the amount subscribed; the other figures represent the amount subscribed and allotted.

The following are the most important undertakings to which the Dominion Government has engaged itself, having in mind the necessity and desirability of doing all that can be done to help to provide increased openings for satisfactory and profitable employment for returned soldiers. These are to be regarded as supplementary to the opportunities of employment which already exist in Canada.

A credit of \$25,000,000 has been voted by the Dominion Government to facilitate, in conjunction with the Provincial Governments, the building of houses for workers in various parts of the Dominion.

Instructions have been given to the Dominion National Railways to bring their roadbeds into excellent condition as far as practicable. It is estimated that that will cause an expenditure of several millions of dollars.

The Government has also issued instructions to the National Government Railways to issue orders for new rolling stock. Very little of such stock has been purchased in Canada during the war period. The Government has further communicated with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway asking them to do all that is practicable in the same direction.

There is a probability that the Welland Canal contract will be carried out. If so, it is expected that this will cause the employment of several thousand men.

Halifax terminals: Work is now being carried on and will be carried on continuously until the completion of these terminals.

Toronto Water Front: It is understood that arrangements have been made for a large expenditure on the Toronto water front.

Public Works: As very little building work has been done during the past four years, considerable expenditures will be necessary in erecting and maintaining public buildings in Canada. There are several large public works in contemplation.

A credit of from forty to fifty millions of dollars has been allocated by the Government to be spent in ship building. This expenditure affects eastern ports, Great Lakes ports and British Columbia.

Highways: It has been suggested to the Provincial Premiers that highway construction might be inaugurated by them, and that if found necessary Dominion Government assistance should be given in this respect.

It is proposed to provide credits to enable governments of allied countries in Europe whose buildings, railways, bridges and land have been destroyed or devastated to purchase reconstruction material in Canada. It is expected that this will lead to a large increase of employment. To assist in procuring as large a share as practicable of this reconstruction and restitution business for Canada, a Canadian Trade Mission has been appointed and has begun its activities in Europe.

Following up the work of the Scientific Industrial Research Council, an Industrial Research Branch has been added to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Much is expected from its work towards discovering new processes and methods, and in improving the organisation of productive business so as to provide more employment and make it more profitable.

Provincial and Municipal Governments have been asked to inaugurate and carry out such expenditures as are desirable and practicable.

### 45,000 A MONTH.

The system of repatriating an army such as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is beset with many difficulties, but 45,000 men have already been embarked for home, and the plans provided for the Imperial Authorities to transport Canadian troops from France to England daily in such numbers that 30,000 men will be re-embarked from England to Canada during each of the months of February, March and April.

Before the end of April the transport from France will be so speeded up that 40,000 men should sail from England to Canada in May, when the St. Lawrence will be open for navigation, while during the Summer months the number will be increased to 45,000 per month.

It should be understood that apart from the fact that a short stay in England will enable returning men of the Canadian Corps to arrange for the repatriation of their families, and men with relatives and friends to visit them, the brief sojourn is necessary to reorganize the units in such a fashion as will enable them to proceed as far as possible intact to their dispersal centres in Canada.

### SPORTING EVENTS.

The best boxers and wrestlers from the 2nd Canadian Division went down to Neunenhar on the Rhine recently to meet selected opponents from the 42nd American Rainbow Division, in the summer theatre there. The Americans were easy winners in all the half dozen wrestling bouts and five out of six boxing contests. Our boys were outclassed in every way, except once.

The feature boxing bout of the evening was between Gunner Horskevitch of the 5th Battery C.F.A., and Gunner McCarthy of the 151st Battalion U.S.F.A., formerly with the "Princess Pats." The American gunner won a close decision on points. Both men have fought several times in the ring in Canada.

Private Swabrock, 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion, won the only bout for the visitors over Private Dowie, of the American Engineers. Dowie is a Mexican Indian, and he made wild rushes at Swabrock, but in the 4th round he was fought to a standstill.

The rear guard of the last Canadian Division on the Rhine will pull out for Belgium in a few days. There are comparatively few Canadians in the occupied territory now.

ON A GOOD THING.



Sold by all High-class Bootmakers.

The KIWI POLISH CO. Pty. Ltd.

"Incorporated in Australia."

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

## Opportunities for Returned Soldiers IN QUEBEC

"The Province of Prosperity."

The Quebec Government has plenty of vacant employment awaiting for ex-soldiers, and also assists such soldiers to find it.

### FREE GRANTS OF LAND

are now made by the Quebec Government to suitable ex-soldiers. Particulars and conditions may be obtained on application.

The Provincial Government of Quebec gives generous financial assistance for the making of roads, the erection of schools and churches, and has secured from the railway companies cheap railway fares for all new settlers.

All ex-soldiers desiring to share in the advantages offered by this fertile and healthy land should write at once for further particulars to

The Agent-General of Quebec,  
36, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.



# KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

The Agricultural Class in the Seaford Area is growing by leaps and bounds, and will soon pass the 500 mark. In camp parlance they are known as the "Empire Builders." Why? Because 80 per cent. of the students intend to avail themselves of the opportunity offered under the Soldiers' Settlement Act of carving out a "Home" of their own. The whole area is waking up to the fact that 320 acres of rich virgin Canadian land with \$2,500 at 5 per cent. interest for 20 years to develop it, is really an opportunity of a lifetime. Or on the other hand \$5,000 with interest at 5 per cent. for 20 years to buy improved land in your home district with an additional \$2,500 to develop it is really too good a proposition to let pass.

Canadians in the London Area interested in Surveying are fortunate in the opportunity afforded them by London College for pursuing their study under Mr. E. H. Sprague, A.M. Inst.C.E., of the Practical Science Staff of University College, University of London. For five years, from 1882 to 1887, Mr. Sprague was employed in Canada on exploratory surveys and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Later his profession took him to China where he spent three years doing construction work on the Imperial Chinese Railways, only leaving on the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. In addition to his work for University College and the Khaki University, Mr. Sprague lectures in the London County Council Classes at Westminster Technical Institute.

Staff Sergt. F. Jarratt, Typewriting Instructor at London College, was for six years speed champion in Canada. In addition he has the distinction of having made in the 1915 World Championship Contest, a record of 114 words per minute for one hour's writing.

### Pitman's Shorthand in 10 or 12 Lessons.

Students should not overlook this unique opportunity of learning stenography quickly and pleasurably. Full details of how this may be done were given in last week's "Beaver." Why not enrol with the Department of Commerce at once?

So many of the officers of the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion have left for Canada or for duty with the Khaki University that it has been necessary to recall to the unit some officers transferred to the Tank Depot. Lieut. W. W. Caren is already back with the First Tankers, and it is understood that others are to follow.

The Artillery Boys at Bordon Camp have packed up bag and baggage for a move to Witley. It is to be hoped that the minimum of time will be lost to the Khaki College students by the move. Witley is well equipped in all courses, and where possible no doubt the classes from Bordon will be merged with those already at Witley.

Some units from Witley have gone to Ripon Camp. The Commercial classes at Witley have been cut in two by the move, but others are keen to fill the gaps and get on with preparation for a peaceful occupation against the day when they once more don "civvies."

There is a rather good system in vogue at Witley whereby new students are enrolled and started in their classes only at the beginning of each month. This ensures an unbroken period of a month for teachers and students—to the satisfaction of both.

Ripon is an unknown quantity as yet to those who haven't been there. With the Bramshott people, some from Witley and the Khaki Concentration Camp all settled, Ripon should be a hive of intellectual activity.

Capt. Matheson of the Tank Battalion, whose five ribbons make his left breast look like a small rainbow, has gone to the Y.M.C.A. at Epsom. Capt. Matheson is an old soldier and should be able to keep the young 'uns on the right road.

There is one element in the demobilisation problem that the boys seem to forget. If all the O.M.F.C. were taken back to Canada immediately there would not be jobs for all. If demobilisation is spread over a longer period there is more chance for assimilation by the labour market, and jobs for all when they do go back. In the meantime get ready to take a better job than you had by enrolling with the Khaki College. It's free, and you get paid just the same.

The Home Economics Classes are growing. Agriculture is a favourite subject—there are already forty-three registered. To meet the added enrolment, the Agricultural Department of the London College commenced a second class last Wednesday. All women interested in Agriculture should make a note of these new classes—Wednesdays from 7.45 to 9.45 p.m., at University College, Gower Street, W.C. 1.

Plans are already made for opening new classes in Cooking and Laundry work, and intending students should enrol at once with the Home Economics Department, 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

The course of instruction in Bookkeeping has now been in operation for several weeks, the classes being held every Friday from 6 to 6.40 p.m., at 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1. It is hoped that any student desirous of becoming thoroughly cognisant with the Canadian business methods will immediately enrol.

The women's work in London has been so successful that already news of it has spread to the outlying Camps, in fact, owing to our receiving a request from the Canadian Military Authorities at Seaford, we are extending the work to the Camps throughout the British Isles, and our opening Courses of Lectures and Demonstrations on Cookery and Laundry Work—as applied to Canadian life—are beginning at the Seaford Camp on Friday next, the 7th inst., at 7 p.m., when it is hoped that the request will fully justify itself, and that we shall find the hall packed to overflowing. For information about this meeting apply Headquarters, Seaford Camp.

We urge all women who live at Seaford, or in its radius, and who ultimately intend settling in Canada, to get into immediate communication with Mrs. Cunningham, Head of the

Department of Home Economics, 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1., who will be pleased to forward a form of registration, and any further information concerning the Courses.

Are you interested in poultry? Then come with the London College to Orpington on February 8th, to see the world-famed farm of W. H. Cook.

Do you want Agricultural information? Why not go direct to the Head of the Department of Agriculture at the Khaki College in your Camp? These men are experts and besides, they have the following bulletins and circulars which they will gladly give you free of charge:—

### Field Husbandry:

- Crop Rotations for Central and Eastern Canada, Circular 9, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Field Beans, Bulletin 232, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Forage Crops and Pasture Grasses, Circular 48, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Lime and its uses in Agriculture, Bulletin 238, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Potatoes, Bulletin 239, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Results of Co-operative Experiments with Farm Crops, sources of seed and production of Food Material, Bulletin 260, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Sugar Beets, Bulletin 262, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops, Bulletin 229, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Wheat and Rye, Bulletin 261, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Weeds of Ontario, Bulletin 188, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Weeds and weed seeds, Bulletin S-8, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Varieties of Grain Recommended, Circular 53, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Varieties of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, Circular 78, Dominion Exper. Farm.

### Animal Husbandry:

- Beef raising in Canada, Bulletin 13, Dominion Dept. Agri.
- Common Diseases of Digestive Organs of Horses and Cattle, Bulletin 264, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Feeding Beef Cattle, Circular 63, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Feeding of Sheep, Circular 61, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Feeding of Live Stock, Circular 33, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Sheep Husbandry in Canada, Bulletin 12, Dominion Dept. Agri.
- Swine Husbandry in Canada, Bulletin 17, Dominion Dept. Agri.
- Swine, Bulletin 225, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Winter Steer Feeding, Circular 59, Dominion Exper. Farm.

### Dairying:

- Dairy Cattle, Bulletin 253, Ontario Dept. Agri.
- Clean Milk, Circular 20, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Cream Cheese, Circular 62, Dominion Exper. Farm.
- Food Value of Milk and its Products, Bulletin 221, Ontario Dept. Agri.

We hope to give further lists of available literature for Agricultural students in future issues.



# WHAT PIONEERING MEANS.

By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

This article, written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. Albright, who, before settling at Beaverlodge, was Editor of that well-known Agricultural Journal, should be of interest to all Canadians Overseas who have their eyes turned to the Peace River Country.—Ed.

"My soul is sick of cities, and the crafty strife;  
And if gold were all and greed were all, I  
have had enough of life.  
But ever in my dreams I hear the moor-  
land music creep  
To the heart that shall be aching till I  
sleep."

Pioneering nearly always spells privation. World over, it is the price exacted by Nature for Virgin Opportunity. Subduing the wilderness is a man's job. Sometimes lightly undertaken, it usually presents trials before which all the most buoyant optimism, firm fixed faith, and grim resolution quail. Not always is the pursuit willingly continued. Thousands of fields in Eastern Canada smile production to-day because the axmen who hewed them from the forest had naught but Hobson's choice. Once staked in the New World they had no means of returning to the Old. It was "root hog, or die."

I have often speculated that one reason the Canadian West settled so slowly during the closing decades of the last century was because railroads made it over-easy for disheartened homesteaders to return east. However, we cannot compel people to pioneer. Nor do we need to do so. Ingrained in the character of the hardy races of the world is an instinct of wanderlust, interknit with land hunger, independence and derring-do, which speeds pathfinders blazing the way from tropic to pole. Some of these have not only the courage to adventure, but fortitude to stick. They are the founders of Empire—the true pioneers.

In these present days of far-flung bands of steel the frontier is more easily accessible than it was when our grandparents huddled for weeks or months in steerage passage on storm-tossed sailing craft to penetrate the forest fastnesses in the centre of a strange continent, to fashion there homes and clothing by their own ingenuity, to clear the land a tree at a time, and to wrest a living from Nature's rugged wild. To-day the homesteaders in New Ontario or the Peace River Valley may step off a Pullman car and travel by fairly good trails five, fifty or a hundred miles to the proximity of his own quarter section. Half a mile from where I write is the pleasant hamlet of Beaverlodge with a well-managed general store, a money-order post office, a telegraph office, a police station, blacksmith shop, hotel, music hall, a school and a church. Automobiles whizz past by the score. Twelve miles east is a chartered bank, and a good doctor in reach by phone and telegraph. Sixteen miles further east is steel head at the busy town of Grande Prairie, where, in addition to many first-class stores, are three elevators, the Dominion Lands Office, a high school, a hospital, a few doctors and several lawyers—sure sign of sophistication—or would you say civilization? Of course, Beaverlodge is no longer a Mecca for landseekers. Its real pioneer days are already a thing of the past, although

stray homesteads are still being culled out of the leavings round us. Bulk of settlement, however, is now some twenty-five to fifty miles beyond. But note this: The first trickle of white settlers reached Beaverlodge valley only ten years ago, trekking five hundred and fifty miles by ox team over crude trails to get here. First come first served is the principle that ever lures settlement beyond the end of steel and renders homesteading a somewhat adventurous quest. Legislative effort has feebly sought to restrict it to more accessible regions, but the pioneer is impatient of restraint, and the politician who essays it is liable to have his attempts turned against him in days to come when the new settlement has become an electoral factor. Nevertheless, we may look for advantageous developments in the wise direction of homesteading.

Even within the touch of the eddies of civilized intercourse, pioneering is not child's play. For a bachelor it is lonesome and crude; for a family man it is responsible and fairly arduous in the early days. One must do so much on a homestead before he is in a position to produce anything worth while. Shack and stables are to be built, probably a well to dig, land cleared, broken and fenced, equipment and supplies regularly obtained. Meanwhile his fund of cash dribbles away for hardware, blacksmith bills, working stock, tools and implements, feed, seed, "grubstake" boots, clothing, and a few wonted comforts or luxuries, and first thing he knows frost or fire or grasshoppers or hail—there is scarcely any hail in the Peace River country, but it has been known to occur—or something else catches his promising crop just when he is depending upon it to lift him off the rocks. Fortunate, then, if he can start all over again in production without having first to drag himself from under the burden of debt. I have yet to see the first settler, however provident, whose stock of ready money did not run low sooner than he expected. Wise the intending homesteader who first of all puts aside half his capital to be left untouched save in case of dire emergency. Let him choose to finance himself with the remainder no matter how inadequate it may appear. Many seeming necessities are not necessities at all save in the imagination. A thousand dollars can be made to go a long way if eked out by working for more forehanded neighbours. There is plenty of chance to do this, and no one will be thought less for doing so. New districts are wholesomely rational and democratic. The small house, the crude stable, the limited stock and working equipment with a reserve of cash to fall back upon in case of sickness or disaster are far more prudent and profitable than the ambitious start. The man who starts by cutting a wide swath very often peters out, while a modest beginning commonly leads to expanding success. Thrift, thrift, and yet more thrift, should be the watchword.

With the thriftiest methods homesteading

furnishes its full quota of disappointments. It is the history of new countries. It is as though Nature were disposed to try out by the chastening rod all who would ravage her pristine beauty. Last July after the unprecedented midsummer frost which spread so widely over Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, a knot of farmers were discussing the situation. "Well, I've sown three crops now and haven't threshed any yet. I'm going to sow another next year," spoke one, an Ontarioan who had found his way to Grande Prairie via the Dakota route. His quarter was in the bush and especially liable to frost. Superb was the temper with which frost devastation was faced. The dauntless spirit of our Canadian soldiers was exemplified on the frontier by our pioneers. The situation at that time looked ominous enough, yet jokes and quips were on everyone's lips, quiet resolution in nearly everyone's eye. The country had been shipped clean of grain, and it looked as though there might be neither bread, seed, nor chicken feed. A Norwegian recalled a folk tale of how, during the closing years of the Napoleonic war frost ravaged his native land and the people went up into the mountains and gathered moss for human food. Some one suggested that we might have to live on willow roots and rabbits without the rabbits. "Oh, we laugh now," remarked a neighbour, "but it may be serious enough by and by." Yet he, too, was prepared to carry on. Such is the mettle of the Peace River pioneers.

In the end, our case did not prove half bad after all. Crops recovered amazingly. The writer has experimental plots of oats which are running nearly a hundred and twenty bushels per acre, spring wheat thirty to forty, and winter rye fifty-seven. A plot of early planted potatoes yielded at the rate of four hundred bushels per acre notwithstanding considerable setback. Some currants and raspberries bore well, the latter fruiting right through September. Saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries and strawberries fruited as usual. Sweet peas, asters, pansies and other flowers ornamented the garden until October. All staple vegetables produced abundantly, even squash and tomatoes being matured in small quantities. There is likely to be plenty of seed on the Prairie, is certainly plenty of feed grain and lashions of rough feed. No one is likely to go hungry or cold. But if we had done so the majority would cheerfully have made the best of it all. That is what successful pioneering calls for.

Allusion has been made to the loneliness of "batching" on a homestead. It is mitigated by visiting and by changing work. Still there are many days when one comes in tired from a solitary job of grubbing and plowing to enter a cold, dreary shack, prepare a plain meal, eat it in silence, and go back to repeat the process at night, and the next day and the next. I fancy many a soldier who endures with supreme heroism the tests of battle and trench life would shrink from the drab tedium of a self-imposed existence on the homestead, with no vow of allegiance to hold his purpose fixed and no camaraderie to buoy up his spirits. Man is a social and a connubial being. In his home life he desires the aesthetic feminine touch. I know bachelors who are excellent housekeepers and first-class cooks, baking bread in place of bannock and pies, as well as potatoes. But their shacks are not homes in the full sense. There is no woman there.

Two years ago in an article in the Christmas "Advocate," I quoted a bit of parody verse composed by my hired man, a cheery

(Continued on page 9.)





Now that the "main troubles on the Continent are over, it should be possible to get all the principal athletes in the Canadian Forces back to England for one grand wind-up championship series whilst the boys are in khaki.

When they resume civilian status many of them being professionals cannot meet the amateurs, and the only chance to settle any differences of opinion as to the better men is before the "demobbing" really gets under weigh.

A boxing show with all the very best would be a great sporting event.

A wrestling show could be run too, and a real assault-at-arms in connection with it. We have bayonet fighters and all the rest of that kind of thing.

Then, as soon as the weather clears up, a really representative field day with the competitors "teamed" up by Provinces, would be very interesting.

A water day with single sculls and teams might show some budding world's champions.

Altogether a series of events which would be something to remember, and enliven the waiting period could be done.

There are lots of highly efficient well-trained minds around who have for the moment ceased to devise schemes for the discomfiture of the Hun, why not try to figure on some strategic manoeuvres to interest the boys, and beguile the weary interim (almost a Hades) waiting for that gratuity.

It would appear that the preferential category in the process of being "demobbed" in the Imperial Army is the boxer. Sergt. Billy Wells, Joe Beckett, Frank Goddard, and Jim Driscoll are all in civilian attire again and Jimmy Wilde is almost through the door of freedom.

Chief Petty Officer Shevlin, of the American Navy, won golden opinions at the National Sporting Club on Monday night by his showing in a fine bout with Johnny Basham, the English champion. From all reports it was one of the best bouts seen in the Club for a long time.

Joe Attwood continues on a winning streak, beating Alf Craig (R.A.F.), at the Ring Matinee on Monday last. Joe is certainly in form these days, and must be doing pretty well financially. Perhaps he may not be so keen to get back to little old Hamilton, Ontario, as some of the other 86th Machine Gun Battalion boys.

Particulars of his latest victory are as follows: Both looked thoroughly fit and well built. They sparred for an opening, and Attwood got in first with the left. The other missed, and Joe came again with the same glove, and then planted both to the body. Before Craig had replied the Canadian put them in again; in fact, Craig did nothing up to the first bell. When they came up again the work was short for a while. Attwood eventually led again, and Craig put a light eft to the face. He was by no means happy.

however, and Attwood put over the right as well as a straight left to the body. He showed a sound defence, and once more the Airman retired without a point. The Canadian got in the left again quickly, while Craig followed suit. Then he planted the same glove to the face. From this time the affair became livelier, though without anything great by either. At the fourth meeting they exchanged lefts to the body, and Craig jabbed nicely to the chin. Attwood drove his man to the ropes and meted out plenty. Craig broke away and put on a fine right to the head—his best so far. Alfred improved at the fifth round, though still had to accept plenty. However, Attwood shook him up with the right, an unexpected one, and then they set to. The Canadian was a trifle the quicker and put on nasty hooks. He was going strong in the seventh bout. When they came up again Joe got in a trio of lefts, first to the face and then two to the body. Still, there was not much sting behind the gloves, though he continued the aggressor. However, Craig fared much better in the eighth round and boxed with some confidence, but Attwood got his own back at the next meeting. The Airman was inclined to hold, but when they stood up Attwood generally had the best of it. The battle became slow in the later stages and practically nothing was done in the twelfth round, but during the next Joe became fairly busy once more. Craig opened out, too, with a few body blows; Attwood mainly put the left across to the head, though he, too, now held to some extent. It was not until the fourteenth round that the spectators became aroused, and then each found a following. Two lefts to the chin by Attwood were not appreciated by Craig, though they certainly woke him up to great activity again. There was never, however, a semblance of a knock-out. Craig was cool in the closing rounds and did some leading, but Attwood was entitled to the verdict which he received.

There is something doing in the Football (Association) World around Witley District, and the Command Depot boys managed to win against the 6th Reserve. Details follow: A fine game was witnessed at the Guildford Sports Ground on Wednesday between the 6th Canadian Reserve Battalion and the 1st Canadian Command Depot from Witley Camp in the semi-final of the Simpson Cup. Eight teams have competed, and the final will be decided at Guildford. The game throughout was very fast, and every minute was hotly contested. The strong following of military was equally divided and excitement ran high, so much so that when Tennent scored the winning goal for the Command Depot, soldiers dashed on the field and shook him frantically by the hand. The result was a victory for the Command by three goals to two. Both sides registered a goal in the first half, and after the change each added another. The Command put on the pressure with a strong determination to break through, and about

ten minutes before the end Tennent found the net with a "winger," just under the bar. The victors' other goals were scored by Sergt. Beavon, who played a great game for the Command, as also did Corpl. Vickers, and the Reserves' goals were scored by Pte. Hall and Sergt. Jones. Referee, Lieut. Neath. Teams:

1st CANADIAN COMMAND DEPOT.—Lieut. Martin; Pte. Zaccarelli and Corpl. Vickers; Pte. Wylie, Pte. Logan, and Sergt. Turnbull; Pte. Tennent, Sergt. Adams, Corpl. Stoppard, Sergt. Beavon, and Pte. Clow.

6th CANADIAN RESERVES: Corpl. Cauty; Pte. Harmon and Pte. Jones; Pte. Taylor, Corpl. Rodger, and Corpl. Campbell; Sergt. Jones, Pte. Hall, Lieut. Spring, Lc.-corpl. Smith, and Corpl. Mullison.

Johnny Kilbane, the feather-weight champion, has agreed to meet K. O. Eggers before the National A.C. of Philadelphia, on February 22nd. This is Johnny's first bout since his defeat at the hands of Benny Leonard in the same city last summer. Kilbane is leaving the army in the finest possible condition, says "Igoe," in "The World," so fit, in fact, that he feels certain that he has more than one good championship fight left in him. Kilbane should have little trouble in beating Eggers. Though the New York boy is a hard plugger, he hardly is in John's class. Rushing, smashing fighters of the Egger's type have always been Kilbane's particular hobby.

The liveliest interest is being shown throughout the English Commands in the details of the Army Championship competitions, open to British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Forces, to take place under the management of the Army Sports' Control Board in England, commencing on April 15th next. Features of the competitions, in connection with which eliminating contests are being inaugurated in some Commands, including Aldershot, in February, are a Five-mile Cross-country race for teams of 15, comprising one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and 12 privates. Rugby and Association tournament (open to all ranks), and a boxing competition under I.S.B.A. rules.

In his notes in the "Yonker's Herald" Jack Skelly writes: "It is very evident that Wilde is the king of all boxers at his low weight, but he's not the boss of all the bantams however. It's quite true also that he's beaten some heavy English opponents, but that does not prove he can take the same risk with our American boys. If Jimmy is wise he'll be more careful and only meet boxers of his own weight, and not take any chance outside his class. If he boxes at 105lb., I don't believe there is a fly-weight on either side of the Atlantic who has a ghost of a show with him. This is only my opinion, and, of course, it's rather difficult and unwise to give an opinion of a boxer whom you've never seen in action."



**WHAT PIONEERING MEANS.***(Continued from page 7.)*

young fellow who would undoubtedly be still on the job of carving a farm out of the wilderness if the war had not upset his plans. Too late for publication in that number, he added a refrain which fits in now. The virile optimism of the stanza is tempered by the plaintive note of gentle irony in the concluding line:—

"Oh, Northern Land, my Northern Land,  
Upon thy highest bluff I stand  
And look away across the slough  
Where ducks do sport in colored blue.  
This is a glorious happy life  
Away up here without a wife!"

I would refrain from touching the personal note in this sketch, but for the fact that from previous experience I suspect the preceding observations may be taken as more largely subjective than they really are. Our own experience in pioneering has not comprehended the whole gamut, even if we did trek two hundred and fifty miles beyond what was at that time the head of steel. We came to a settled district, and thus were spared some of the rigors that others have borne. True, we have at one time or another known what it was to shave with laundry soap and to journey to church behind a team of oxen, but even those things are past. I felt that for us the semi-pioneer stage passed when the last ox went the way of his kind. That is to say, we ate him, and very good eating he made, only that a choking sensation as of cannibalism was experienced whenever we thought of the staunch service he had so companionably rendered in bush, in field, on trail. We had one of the pleasantest teams of cattle that ever walked in chains, and I shall never think of them without a moist-eyed sense of gratitude. And now that they

have "given their bones to the ages," I cannot and would not forget that, as Will H. Ogilvie put it in "Trek Ozen," they gave their hearts to the drawing for the God that bade them draw.

We have a good outfit of horses now, a fair average of comparatively safe land well cleared and broken, good crops in the main and ample, if somewhat crude conveniences. The log buildings remain but they are very serviceable, and a modest prosperity is already experienced with prospects bright for the future.

In the foregoing paragraphs we have dealt prominently with the rugged side, the privations, frugality, hard work and jests of faith. It were a crime to minify these, for they are the cost which should be counted in advance. Those not prepared to pay the price had better look elsewhere.

This fact should be kept in mind in connection with schemes for soldier settlement. While public opinion will sanction all reasonable means of mitigating hardships for veterans who take up land, it will be found impracticable to make farming a bed of roses for them. There will be a proportion at least, whom it would be a crime to settle on the land at all.

There is another side, and to strong natures its appeal is at once a challenge and a lure. Beyond the doorstep of privation is the wide hall of opportunity. Prove up and be started in life—started in a wide, fresh field where success is limited only by capacity and grit.

The cost of discovery, the pride of conquest is the heritage of the agricultural pioneer who tries out these illimitable reaches of the North. As the soldier of the Allies battles with the forces of Prussian tyranny, so the soldier of the soil engages in combat with Nature to compel her to yield up her treasures

of productive fertility for man's use and pleasure. Only ours is a clean, wholesome, friendly, bloodless battle, a good-natured rivalry as of gladiators in sport. Who would not relish such a game?

For we are finding here more than a hundred miles north of the latitude of Edmonton and 2,500 feet above sea level, that we cannot only raise crops and live stock successfully but also small fruits, such as raspberries and strawberries, currants, vegetables in profusion, and ornamental shrubs like lilacs and spiræas. Perhaps even apples will bear. I have fifty young trees still living. Not only farms but attractive farm homes are possible in the North.

Thus point by point we are developing a successful agriculture in a vast new region that was once supposed fit for nothing but a fur-bearing wild. In the age-long bout with Nature we battle and struggle and win. League upon league we are rolling back the wilderness toward the pole, winning for democratic Canadian civilisation a glad good land of plenty. Is that not worth while?

The pure air, bracing climate and sweeping scope of these wide Northern plateaux put iron in the blood of man—not the iron of ferocity but the mettle of courage and nerve which makes of Canadian freemen unconquerable champions of liberty, honoured the world around.

Heroes of Freedom are bred in the North.

**BONEHEAD.**

"Gwan, niggah, you all ain't got no sense no how."

"Ain't got no sense? What's dis here haid for?"

"Dat thing? Dat ain't no haid, niggah; dat's jes er button on top er yo body ter keep yer backbone from unravelin!"



Keyless Lever Watch, fully jewelled, compensation balance, Diamonds set in Platinum, with carved crystal front, mounted on black moire silk strap, £165.



Keyless Lever Watch, fully jewelled, compensation balance, mounted on black moire silk strap, 18-ct. gold, £14 10s.



Diamond Initial, set in Palladium, white enamel border, on black silk band, as bracelet or neckslide, £4 0 0, £4 5 0  
£4 10 0, according to initial.

JEWELLERS



BY APPOINTMENT

TO H.M. THE KING.

# Gifts

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's collection of Personal Jewellery, Gold and Silver, Tortoiseshell, Ivory and Leather Goods offers the best value that can be obtained. Every article is of the highest quality and is moderate in price.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company will be pleased to send selections from their stock on approval, carriage paid, and at the Company's own risk. A catalogue will be sent post free on application.

**WARNING.**

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths have no branch establishments in Regent St., Oxford St., or elsewhere—in London or abroad—only one address, 112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.

MAKERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT MACE.

THE  
**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS**  
COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated  
The Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd. Estd. 1751.

112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.





# THE RED TRIANGLE



## Rushing Up a New Hut.

Construction work is being rushed on a new hut at King's Cross which will be a boon to hundreds of Canadian soldiers on leave. It is being built, in record time, as a co-operative endeavour on the part of the Maple Leaf Club and the Canadian Y.M.C.A., the former to build and equip the hut, and the latter to operate it. The site is kindly loaned by the Great Northern Railway Company.

This hut will have the biggest kit stores in London, with accommodation for 1,100 soldiers' kits, and will provide up-to-date dining and lunching facilities, designed for travelling men with little time to spare. These two are the chief features demanded and planned, though the Hut organization will be similar to other centres of the kind.

A Hut at King's Cross has long been needed for the use of the hundreds of soldiers who go to Northern England and Scotland on leave. Last month, according to the Leave Department of the Beaver Hut, a great many Canadian soldiers travelled this direction. It is possible that the Kit Stores Department of the Hut will be ready for use this week. At a time when demobilisation leave is coming through and many men will be seeing Scotland for the last time, this centre will be of more service than ever.

## Free Tea.

The demobilisation arrangements for the Canadian Forces by which Liverpool (or some other port) is made the jumping-off place for Canada, and Rhyl the place to prepare for jumping-off, bring the junction town of Crewe to the front as the place where travelling soldiers very much need and demand a cup of tea. Discerning the added importance thus given to Crewe, the authorities in a position to act have taken steps to meet the requirements.

In this case, as in many others, co-operation was found to be the most practicable method of performing valuable service. At the request of the Catering Department of the Army, Captain T. H. Miller, of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., visited Crewe to find an efficient and long-established organisation on the spot carrying on. This was a Church of England body of voluntary workers who supplied tea at a penny a cup and buns at a penny apiece to train loads of Imperial and Australian soldiers passing through.

Arrangements for a tea service to the Canadians finally resulted whereby the Canadian Army provides the supplies, the Church of England Society the workers, and some equipment, and the Y.M.C.A. the rest of the equipment, the supervision, and the sergeant in charge who will see that the boys get the service to which they are accustomed.

Now the train loads (about 600 men to a train) of Canadian soldiers who are passing through Crewe daily, find free tea and buns ready for them on the station platform. The hour of the train's arrival having been given in advance, along with the number of men to be supplied, when troop trains roll into Crewe there is very little delay in bringing together the two people who are looking very hard for one another, viz., the Canadian soldier who feels that he is a member of an army which travels a good deal of the time on its stomach, and the Crewe

voluntary worker who has the tea and bun ready to stand and deliver.

It need scarcely be mentioned that the Y.M.C.A. is keeping its service up to date in other ways than those mentioned above. This is no small task at present when demobilisation machinery is in operation and new plans as to camps taken over, etc., a matter of almost daily announcement.

## Letter Writing Not a Lost Art.

Now that the sword has been sheathed, the pen-wielders of the Canadian Forces have the field to themselves. Postage stamps to the value of 24,000 pennies were sold to the boys who, while on leave during the month of December, made the Beaver Hut their home. These would largely be affixed to letters addressed to Canada, but when it is recalled that the great bulk of letters Canada-bound travel with "O.H.M.S." or "O.A.S." in place of a stamp it will be seen that letter writing is by no means a lost art among Canadians overseas.

The busy Social Department finds time to organise several dances and smaller parties each week. Invitations to the socials and afternoon teas, in spite of the fruitful field for puns which these present to Canadian soldiers, find a ready response, partly because Miss Marion Walwyn (of Toronto) who organizes them, has a faculty of bringing along delightful Canadian girls to help entertain the boys. Among these young women so engaged at present are: Mrs. J. Suydan, Miss Eva Mundy, Mrs. Walker, Miss D. A. Corneille, and Mrs. Capt. Phillips, of Toronto; Miss E. M. Southcott and Miss Emily Wood, of Vancouver; Miss B. Pridoux, of Regina; Miss M. C. Barrett, Miss O. Powys, and Miss Tait, of Winnipeg; and Miss de Salaberry, of Ottawa.

## HELLO!

When you meet a man in woe, walk right up and say "Hello!"

Say "Hello!" and "How d'ye do: how's the world a usin' you?"

Slap the feller on the back; bring your hand down with a whack.

Walk right up, and don't go slow. Grin, and shake, and say "Hello!"

Is he clothed in rags? If so, go quick up and say "Hello!"

Rags is only just a roll just for wrapping up a soul;

And a soul is worth a true hale and hearty "How d'ye do!"

Don't wait for the word to go. Get right up and say "Hello!"

When great vessels meet, they say, they salute and sail away.

Just the same with you and me—lonely ships upon the sea;

Each one sailing his own jog to the land beyond the fog.

Let your speaking trumpets blow; lift your horn and shout "Hello!"

Say "Hello!" and How d'ye do?" Other folk are good as you.

When we leave this house of clay, wandering in the far away,

When we travel in the strange country t'other side the range,

Then the folks you've cheered will know who you be and say "Hello!"

## CAN MIRACLES HAPPEN?

In the Old Testament there is the story of a man who borrowed an axe. The head of it flew off into a river. A friendly prophet told the worried borrower to cast a stick into the stream. He did so, the axe-head floated, and the loan was made good.

Scarcely any story in the Bible has had more scorn cast upon it than this one. People cannot see how any amount of faith on the part of the borrower, or how any amount of holiness on the part of the prophet, could have any effect on the inert, unconscious piece of metal. They fail to see the connection. They take their stand on the axiom that iron cannot float and that no praying, no sanctity, no sorrow, can make it float. And yet—men take to-day, not a four-pound axe-head, but some ten thousand tons of iron, and they shove it out on the water, and it does not sink. It floats. Men get into it and it carries them safely the wide world over. Iron will float—if certain unseen forces set to work to make it float. What are the unseen forces that make the ten-thousand ton mass that we call a ship, float, and carry? They are forces that reside in the invisible molecular movements of the grey matter in the scientists' brain. Behind the tons is thought and purpose—elements that are all-powerful, yet are absolutely unseen. You can make anything float if you put enough thought and will into it and behind it. Even the world floats—upon the Divine thought and purpose.

## MRS. 'OBBS AND THE HARMATICE.

And would you believe it, I didn't know nothing about it! I 'eard the maroons agoin' off, and I said, "A hair raid (I says), them devils again!" and still I wasn't sure about it. Well, I went out into the garden and 'oo should I see but Mrs. 'Icks popping 'er 'ead over the wall. "Oh, Mrs. 'Icks (I says) 'taint a hair raid, is it?" (I says).

"A hair raid (she says); d'you mean to say you don't know? Why, it's the HARMATICE!"

"The harmatice (I says), and 'ere's me with me 'eart in me mouth and all for nothing." (I always said this war 'ud be the death o' me).

Well, I popped in again after a while and I 'adn't been in long before there come a knock at the door; so I went, and 'oo should it be but Perce, my second eldest, 'im what 'ad a bad attack of ammonia last month and works at Woolwich Arsenic. They'd all got the afternoon off on account of the harmatice. I tell yer, it was a day. So that evening 'e took me and Sue to the pictures. But fancy me not knowing about the harmatice; but, there, that Mrs. 'Icks knows everything. My Perce says they'll soon start demoralizing the harmy now. 'E says if Lloyd George can't demoralize them quick, then no one can't. An 'e's a great believer in Bottomley, too—you know, John Bull—is my Perce.

A. E. JOHNSON, Sgt.,  
Commercial Dept.

## NINE NOTIONS.

Opportunities, like eggs, come one at a time.

Let anger's fire be slow to burn.  
Make short the miles with tears and smiles.  
Life without laughter is a dreary blank.  
They that drive away time, spur a free horse.

Who never climbs will never fall.  
Two in distress makes sorrow less.  
Swallowing your pride will never give you indigestion.

He who thinks he will fail, has failed.





## WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY.

(Some typical extracts from letters).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get*

# PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza  
Nervous Debility  
Indigestion  
Sleeplessness

Exhaustion  
Neuralgia  
Maternity Weakness  
Premature Decay

Mental Exhaustion  
Loss of Appetite  
Lassitude  
Neuritis

Faintness  
Brain Fog  
Anæmia  
Nervous Dyspepsia

Backache  
Rheumatism  
Headache  
Stomach Disorders

Nerve Shock  
Neurasthenia  
Sciatica  
Palpitation

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

### SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

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

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



**CANADIAN TROOPS.**

**Discharge in Great Britain.**

The following statement will be of interest to many British born members of the O.M.F.C. who have been wondering whether it will be possible for them to get their discharge on this side of the water without forfeiting any of the privileges to which they are entitled.

1. The general policy of the Canadian Government is that members of the Canadian Forces enlisted in Canada may be discharged only in Canada.

2. In view of demobilisation exception to the foregoing policy may be made in the case of a member of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada who desires his retirement or discharge in the British Isles, provided—

- (a) He was born in the British Isles, and
- (b) He has no dependents in Canada, and
- (c) He has dependents or relatives in the British Isles in such circumstances as warrant his retention here, for financial or domestic reasons, and
- (d) He has a bona fide offer of employment, or has independent means of support, irrespective of any pay or gratuity payable to him by the Government.

3. Neither members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada discharged in the British Isles nor their dependents will be subsequently repatriated to Canada at Government charge.

4. Applications for retirement by Officers or discharge by Other Ranks will in every case be made on Form A.G. 10450 by the

individual concerned to his Commanding Officer who will verify, so far as possible, the statements made in the application. Applications of hospital patients boarded into Category "E" or for invaliding to Canada will be made to the Hospital Representative, who will notify the O.C. Hospital, in order that the patient be not returned to Canada pending decision on the application.

**BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.**

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, in an interview with a representative of the "Excelsior," said: "Canada has no territorial claims. Our intervention by the side of Great Britain and France was and is still disinterested. The problems studied by the Peace Conference are of too difficult and delicate a nature for me to indicate the possible or desirable solutions. The proposal of a League of Nations comes before all other considerations. It is so important that no thoughtful man can refuse to give it his support. If the five great nations are not prepared to abstain from certain egotistical considerations in order to unite with the other nations with the resolve to maintain worldwide peace the sacrifices of the last four years will have been in vain. The maintenance of international peace and public right depends on the capability of the peoples to govern themselves. The British Empire, which is an association of free nations, shows a certain analogy with the proposed League of Nations."

**BEAVER COMPETITION RESULTS.**

There were a number of good last lines in Competition No. 10, and in the final event the judges decided to award the first prize of £2 to:—

No. 55137 S/Sergt. Adams, W. A.,  
37a Hutfield Park,  
Muswell Hill,  
London, N. 10.

for his last line as follows:—  
Cupid's been busy with Canucks over here,  
And wedding bells chime day by day so I hear;  
But the forms required  
Make you blinking tired,  
Stupid's the man who lets that interfere.

The second prize of £1 goes to:—  
183433 Pte. W. D. Maxey,  
Khaki University of Canada,  
London,

for last line as follows:—  
The wedding takes place when old age is near.  
The Hospital patients must have been too interested in getting arrangements made for return to Canada as no entries at all were received for Competition No. 11, and £3 went begging.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that Branches of the Bank have been opened in the following towns in Manitoba—Morris, Rosebank, Sanford and Sperling.

**Mick and Mac leave the Rhine and proceed to Scotland.**

