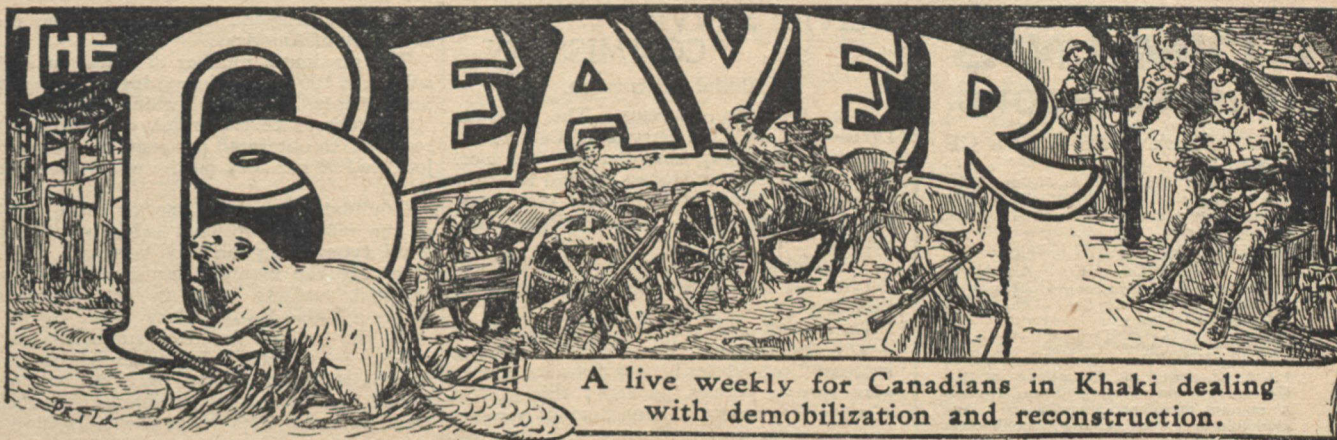


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 7.

LONDON, JANUARY 25TH, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

YOUNG Canada has won glory and renown on land, on sea, and in the air. The fame of the Dominion has been lifted by the magnificent achievements of her magnificent sons.

The latest conspicuous example of courage and fertility of resource is furnished by the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon Major William George Barker for a series of miraculous exploits in the air which beggar description and read like a wonder tale.

To attempt literary embellishment of the plain official announcement would be to paint the lily. The facts in the *Gazette* speak for themselves, and here they are:

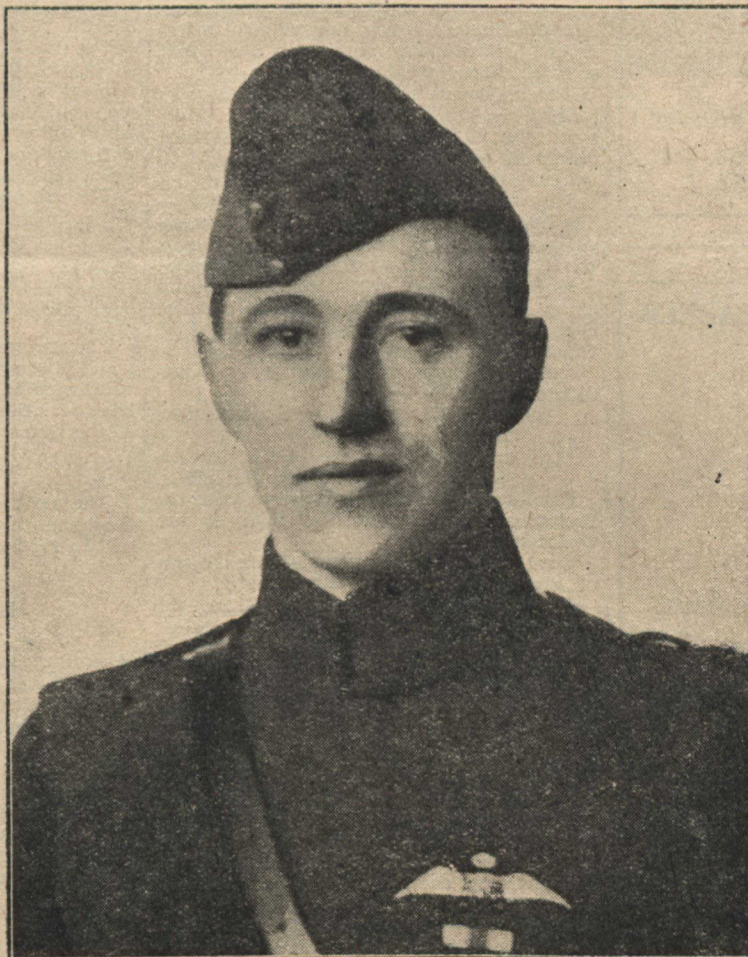
“His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officer of the Royal Air Force, in recognition of bravery of the highest possible order:

“CAPT. (A/MAJOR) WM. GEORGE BARKER, D.S.O., M.C., No. 201 Squadron, Royal Air Force.

“On the morning of the 27th October, 1918, this officer observed an enemy two-seater over the Foret de Mormal. He attacked this machine, and after a short burst it broke up in the air. At the same time a Fokker biplane attacked him, and he was wounded in the right thigh, but managed despite this to shoot down the enemy aeroplane in flames.

“He then found himself in the middle of a large formation of Fokkers, who attacked him from all directions, and was again severely wounded in the left thigh, but succeeded in driving down two of the enemy in a spin. He lost consciousness after this, and his machine fell out of control. On recovery he found

ANOTHER AIR V.C.



Beaver Gallery: No. 5.

Major William George Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.

Service Order on 2nd November, 1918.”

Major Barker comes from Dauphin, Manitoba, and holds the record among Canadians for fighting decorations won during the war.

himself being again attacked heavily by a large formation, and singling out one machine, he deliberately charged and drove it down in flames.

“During this fight his left elbow was shattered and he again fainted, and on regaining consciousness he found himself still being attacked, but notwithstanding that he was now severely wounded in both legs and his left arm shattered he dived on the nearest machine and shot it down in flames.

“Being greatly exhausted, he dived out of the fight to regain our lines, but was met by another formation, which attacked and endeavoured to cut him off, but after a hard fight he succeeded in breaking up this formation and reached our lines, where he crashed on landing.

“This combat, in which Major Barker destroyed four enemy machines (three of them in flames) brought his total successes up to fifty enemy machines destroyed, and is a notable example of the exceptional bravery and disregard of danger which this very gallant officer has always displayed throughout his distinguished career.

“Major Barker was awarded the Military Cross on 10th January, 1917, first Bar on 8th July, 1917, the Distinguished Service Order on 18th February, second Bar to Military Cross on 16th September, 1918, and Bar to Distinguished

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). 988 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.

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 : 'Phone : City 230.
"Spaldetic, London." " " 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.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Useful Information.

THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.—The Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada includes the Railway Mail Service, the local Post Offices, Custom Houses, Inland Revenue Offices and Offices of Post Office Inspectors, and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.

The following examinations for the Outside Service are held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

LOWER OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.—The Preliminary Examination qualifies successful candidates for positions as messengers, sorters, porters, packers; tide waiters (Customs); assistant inspectors of weights and measures (Inland Revenue); third class clerks, railway mail clerks, letter carriers (Post Office), and to all other lower grade positions in the Outside Service.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.—Candidates must—

- Be of the full age of 15 years at the time of examination;
- supply the required certificates respecting health, character and habits.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of examination are writing, spelling (including dictation), and the first four rules of arithmetic. The standard required is about that of Public School work.

The maximum number of marks in each subject is 100.

In order to be successful, candidates must obtain 40 per cent. in each subject, and 50 per cent. on the whole examination.

HIGHER OR QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.—The qualifying examination qualifies successful candidates for positions as third class clerks, landing waiters and lockers (Customs); stenographers and typewriters, and third class excisemen (Inland Revenue); third class clerks and railway mail clerks (Post Office).

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.—Candidates must be—

- of the full age of 18 years at the time of examination;
- supply the required certificates respecting health, character and habits.

Candidates are not required to take the Preliminary Examinations before trying the Qualifying.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of examination are as follows:—

Writing.—To be determined from the paper on Copying Manuscript.

Copying Manuscripts.—To make a neat and accurate copy of a manuscript which has been altered and amended in various particulars. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Composition (including Grammar).—A test of ability (a) to write letters on given subjects, or to embody in letters certain given information in a grammatical and intelligent form; (b) to give the essential features of letters, reports or other documents, of a non-technical character, in a clear, concise and grammatical form.

Spelling.—Writing from dictation, and the correcting of misspelled words from a printed paper.

Geography.—With special reference to Canada, and general reference to North America, Western Europe, and the British Empire.

Arithmetic.—The elementary rules, fractions (vulgar and decimal), interest and discount, and simple problems involving these.

History.—A general outline of the history

of Canada, England and France, from the discovery of America.

The maximum number of marks in each subject is 100, except in writing and copying manuscripts, in each of which it is 50.

In order to be successful, candidates are required to obtain 40 per cent. in each subject, and 50 per cent. on the whole examination.

Candidates may take one, or more, or all of the following optional subjects: Short-hand, typewriting and book-keeping. Those obtaining the required minimum on these optional subjects may, in certain cases, secure a higher initial salary.

As the Outside Service examinations are now on a competitive basis, candidates who have failed in one subject only, but who obtained the necessary minimum on their total, have not the privilege of writing on that subject at a subsequent examination.

FEE.—No fee is charged for either examination to a soldier honourably discharged.

TO THE EDITOR.

15th January, 1919.

Men who are feeling any trepidation about the treatment they will receive when they arrive at Buxton, need not worry another minute. The C.O., Colonel Paul Hanson, is one of the best, and anything he can do to make their stay pleasant and their departure without irritation, he will do. And if they are married they will find that they and their wives will receive the greatest consideration and attention. Colonel Hanson has been to France and knows the game.

The writer speaks from personal experience of the Colonel's unfailing courtesy and kindness of heart, and also that of Sgt.-Major Rayfield, who was wounded twice. Having risen from the ranks he knows what the men have gone through before they reach the Depot.

The arrangements for the comfort of the men are complete. Buxton is delightful and will linger in the memory of the men who have been there long after they have returned to the Dominion.

KENNETH KAPADIA,
S.Q.M.S.

[On another page will be found a copy of the "standing orders" of the Depot, which will be read with interest by all.—Ed.]

HULLO AMERICA!

A young American soldier was speedily returning according to plan—his own plan—when he was met by his officer.

"Say, where are you off at that speed?"

"Sir," replied the private, "the whole of the Germans' guns are firing at me. One shell was a yard long."

"Nonsense," returned the officer, "How did you know the shell was a yard long?"

"Sure, I couldn't make a mistake," came the retort, "because I saw it twice, once when it passed me, and once when I passed it!"

SMART!

The following letter to a Paymaster is too good to hide away in the files:

Dear Sir: "I am enclosing the German bill for 50 marks as you advised me to do in your letter, in which you stated you would place the sterling equivalent to my credit.

"It would suit me much better if you would place it in an envelope and send it on to me." Pointed and practical!

"V" IS FOR VISITOR!

The Countess La Guerre Napoo at the Hospital.

It was visitors' day at the hospital, but owing to the fact that I was a new arrival and several thousand miles from home, I did not think it necessary to swathe myself in the extra bandages that are so essential to the success of visiting day. Imagine my surprise then when I observed the Captainess guiding an attractive lady of twenty-five or fifty to my dug-out. At first glance I thought the rum ration had arrived, but closer examination revealed the thing under her arm to be the ugliest bulldog it had ever been my misfortune to see, even with the assistance of vin rouge.

"Linesman Chalmers," whispered the Controller of good order and military discipline, "the Countess La Guerre Napoo has come to visit you. Tell her about your four years of undetected crime in the Army, but do not criticise Unpaid Lance Jack Sam Ross, for anything you say will be taken down, distorted, and used against you."

"Bon swear, mamselle," I frenchied. "May I offer you my pillow?"

"I spend a lot of my time cheering up our poor dear wounded boys," said my visitor. "My visits do them a lot of good. They all say that they will try to be as patriotic and unselfish as I am, and they are so anxious that I should lose no time in going to cheer up their friend. Our soldiers like dogs, so I always bring Cuthbert. He is a dinkum little pet. Shake hands with Mr. Chalmers, Cuthbert."

With my nerves at zero hour tension, I gingerly touched the ugly little beast's paw, but being a mere undistinguished private of the line, with no knowledge of instantaneous fuses, I took no liberties with this form of high explosive.

"What a dear little mongrel," I gurgled, "does he like sweets?" (reaching for a number nine, which had been given me free gratis and for nothing, earlier in the year). "Good dog, Cuthbert," I chuckled, as I presented him with the toothsome morsel, which he received in his formidable looking phiz with a grunt of satisfaction.

"Oh! How good of you, my dear boy—he simply loves sweets."

"Very sorry that my stock is so limited," I observed quite truthfully, "just an odd one I had."

"I suppose you have been wounded?"

Thinking of a large piece of shrapnel which had been recently extracted from my leg under an anæsthetic, I replied, "A mere scratch—a lovely Blighty."

"Oh! I am glad it is not serious. I suppose you are anxious to get out again?"

"Rather. I am dying to get out again. Je ne pense pas!"

"Beg pardon?"

"Oh! The name of the place I was at, you know. Jenepensepas. A little place on the Somme."

"How were you wounded?"

"By the bursting of a dixie lid."

"A what?"

"Oh, a 15 inch, you know."

"A 15 inch?"

"Yes, a German shell."

"I see. Is that a large one?"

"Oh! no. A medium one."

"Really! I suppose their large shells must be very big?"

"They certainly are a fair size."

"Now, how big are they really, Mr. Chalmers?"

"Well, a few of them are a little larger than a locomotive boiler."

"Really! That is perhaps what they call a Jack Johnson?"

"Oh! no, a Jack Johnson is about the size of a gasometer."

"And these horrible shells burst?"

"Well, now and again they do, unfortunately."

"It must be horrible to get struck with one of these. Is it not?"

"Just a bit. You know one does not get struck very often with them."

"Oh! I am glad of that. You know I have three sons in the army. I feel quite proud of them."

"Naturally. What branch of the service are they in?"

"Well, Rene is in the A.S.C., Alex in the R.A.M.C., and George is on the staff."

"You must indeed be proud of them."

"They have been awfully lucky. They have been out for nearly a year now and have never been wounded, though they have had several very narrow escapes. Rene especially has a very dangerous job. He has to carry food up to the troops under heavy shell fire. Every day he has to drive his car from the Base to the Corps dump, while shells are bursting all around."

"Poor fellow. You must feel very anxious about him. Once I volunteered for a similar job."

"What a coincidence! Did you get it?"

"No. They said it was far too cushie for me."

"Indeed. Cushie?"

"Yes. Dangerous."

"Ah! You have, of course, the satisfaction of knowing that you volunteered for a hazardous enterprise. Perhaps it is just as well that you did not get it. You might have been killed."

"Yes, madam, I *might* have been, but I was, of course, prepared to take the risk."

"Alex also has a very trying time of it. He is in a Field Hospital, and is often as near as five miles to the front line. The Germans often fire rifle grenades at him, and he is continually under fire. George, I think however, has the most dangerous job of all. He has to spend most of his time in a nasty cellar at Corps Headquarters, advising the General, and planning attacks. It must be awful to live always in a cellar like that. His cellar is five hundred feet underground, and it took six months to build. Even there he is not at all safe, however, because only the week before George went out the Germans shelled the village and hit the Chateau which is only five minutes' walk from Corps Headquarters. He is very brave, however, and after the last attack he was awarded the D.S.O. for remaining at his post. But perhaps you have met my sons? They are in Flanders, you know."

"I am afraid I have never had the pleasure of meeting them, madam."

"No? George, I am sure, would be delighted to see you. I must get him to ask you to dinner with the General."

(Here I pictured myself offering woodbines to the General and discussing strategy with George.)

"Perhaps some day, Countess, I may come across your sons, but you know I have never been nearer the front than the firing line!"

"Really! But, as you say, some day, perhaps. Well, I must not excite you or you will not get better quickly, and you must get well soon, for I wish you to meet my husband, who is very busy on Government work of the utmost importance."

"How interesting."

"Yes, the Count makes keys for bully beef tins for the poor dear boys at the front. He is awfully keen about it and works very hard. Well, I must go now. Here is a book I have brought you to read. It is quite exciting—full of fighting and adventure. I am sure you will enjoy it. I hope you will be much better when I come next time."

"Thank you, so do I. Good-bye."

"Well, she is certainly doing her bit," I murmured as I turned over the leaves of—"The Pilgrim's Progress."

BACK TO "CIVVIES."

I could have wagged my wooden leg in a transport of gratitude. But four years of clicking, "sir-ring," saluting, and "having the honor to be" had driven naturalness and simplicity out of my system.

Four hundred a year! It was unbelievable, impossible! In a vision I saw my wife's elated expression and the look of tender thankfulness on her face; and I made a mental list of the things—the necessary things, including a baby-chair—that I would buy for our little Nigel when all this money came rolling in.

The merchant who was interviewing me must have divined the effort I was making to avoid becoming hysterical, for he endeavoured to reassure me.

"That's all right," he said breezily. "We know what we're about. We're giving you £400 a year because we consider you're worth it. You'll be worth still more to us in a year's time. It doesn't matter to us what you earned before the war. You've been soldiering hard for nearly four years and there's not likely to be much lacking in you now."

"I believe in soldiers. I'm honoured when they come to me. And I know that, as an officer, you'll be loyal to your principals as you'll be just and capable in handling your subordinates. What all business men want, if they only knew it, is soldiers, soldiers, soldiers all the time. Punctuality, sir. Conscientiousness. Quickness of decision. Initiative. Capacity for control. Smartness. Plenty of work and the minimum of talk. I'm glad to have you, sir."

Falteringly I thanked him. "You see, sir," I said, "I've no fear of not earning the money, really. I know I'll earn it. But, to tell you the truth, I didn't expect to get so much. I had an idea that on coming back to civilian life people would take into account the small pension I got—for this. . . ." I indicated my artificial leg.

"Pension!" snorted my employer. "I hope if ever I stoop to question a man about his pension with a view to reducing his salary I would otherwise pay him—I hope, sir, if that ever happens, that these walls"—he waved his arms to embrace the whole building—"and this business may crash and crumble about my ears."

I thanked him again, monosyllabically. "I'm glad to have you," he reiterated. "Your salary starts from to-day. But there's no need to begin till—let me see—a fortnight from now."

The merchant shook my hand and saw me to the lift. And I, thinking how war had refined and purified every branch of our national life, and how it had ennobled our people, hurried home with the glad tidings to an anxious wife and mother.

And then, writes Uni-Ped—I am not trying to be funny; it breaks my heart to say it—I woke up.

This is the dream. But if Canadian employers carry out their part of the contract it will come nearly if not quite true.

WHAT KIND OF LANGUAGE DO YOU USE ?

Is it polished, forceful, and does it exactly express your meaning—does it stamp you as a person of refinement and standing in the world? Or is it slipshod, ungrammatical, and ineffective? "Good English is good business." Professor Grenville Kleiser, whose Public Speaking Course has been so immensely successful, has perfected an original, practical Postal Course in Good English for busy people who are willing to devote at least 15 minutes spare-time to it daily—at home.

You Can Be a Master of Forceful, Convincing English,

Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Stories, Sermons, Treatises, Advertisements, etc. Enlarge Your Stock of Words—Use the Right Word in the Right Place—Become an Engaging Conversationalist—Enter Refined Society—Be a Man of Culture, Power, and Influence in Your Community.

The Kleiser original and practical system is altogether different from the old-time method of teaching grammar. It is for busy people who demand immediate, practical results at the smallest outlay of time and money.

No Wearisome, Old-Time Rules to Study—A New, Direct, Easy System.

IT COSTS NOTHING to sign and post this Form **NOW** for full particulars by post. By all means do so.

To Funk & Wagnalls Company,
134 Salisbury Square, E. C. 4.

Without cost on my part, please to give me the detail of Professor Kleiser's (the Canadian Author) Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

NAME

ADDRESS

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 : JANUARY 25th, 1919.

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

DEMobilIZATION.

The announcement by the Government in our last issue of their latest demobilization plans and the speeding up of this important matter will have been read with much satisfaction by Canadian soldiers. Demobilization is a matter which it is difficult to hurry. Hustle is all very well in its way, but it is sometimes wise to make haste slowly. Eager as the boys are to return, to take up again the story of their civil occupations and to explore what the future may hold for them, it is essential that an orderly return should be arranged by the military and civil authorities, and that all should exercise patience during the final phases of the great conflict. The game of patience is always tiresome and is sometimes troublesome as well. The war is not yet over, even though fighting has ceased. A subtle enemy is sullenly watching for any sign of tiredness and relaxation on the part of the forces which have so successfully overcome his military resistance. The most difficult thing to do is to wait on events which will not be rushed. More schemes have perished from lack of patience on the part of the promoters than from any other single cause. Moral force is shewn in an ability to hold on. It was so in the dark days of March last when to many it appeared that all was lost. Nerve and staying power won the day, as they will win in the end. To spoil all in the final lap by discontent and impatience would be to play into the hands of Bolsheviks and Pacificists—to give to the enemy that which he could not secure by the might of his arms. That there will now be no unavoidable delay in releasing troops which can be spared is taken for granted, and it is of good augury that the arrangements for demobilization of Canadians at present in France has been placed in the hands of so competent a soldier as General Sir Arthur Currie. Already a big movement westward is being made. Those auxiliary services which have been so helpful—the Railway and Forestry Corps—are clearing up and departing, and when movement fairly sets in it will gather momentum until the last man is safely landed once more on Canadian soil. To philosophically accept the situation as one of the necessary evils of the war is to help it to rapidly disappear and to reduce irritation to a minimum. In the meantime there are Khaki College centres where time can be utilised to the full in study and practical preparation for the return to normal conditions and to civil pursuits.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Next Sunday afternoon the Mass Meeting at the Lyceum in connection with the Canadian Citizenship Campaign will be of a very special and interesting nature. The address will be given by the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P., and Lt.-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C., will occupy the chair.

All Canadians are welcome at these meetings, and are recommended to take their seats early. Doors are open at 2.30, and the proceedings commence at 3.

CHECK ON BOLSHEVISM.

Rhineland Grateful for Presence of Allied Troops.

From FRED JAMES, Official Correspondent, Canadian Overseas Ministry.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES,
BONN, GERMANY,
JAN. 11th.

With the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II. from the throne of Germany and the subsequent outbreaks of violence in Berlin and other parts of the Fatherland, followed by the hitherto strong machinery of government falling into a rickety condition, it can be understood that the majority of the people of Rhineland were quietly pleased with the arrival of the Allied Forces of occupation.

They knew our presence meant security for their persons and their property, and Bolshevism in its violent form could not get beyond our outpost line east of the Rhine.

Three days ago the Bolsheviks, who are known in Germany as the Spartacus element or party, started trouble in Dusseldorf, a city on the Rhine about 35 miles from Bonn, but were careful to launch it just outside the Allied zone occupied by Belgian troops. Banks, railways, etc., were seized, and the now recognised Jesse James or Nick Carter tactics of the factious Bolsheviks were employed. The police of the city and district stood to their oath until forcibly coerced to yield, and up to the present the situation still is serious.

Now the inhabitants of Bonn, Cologne, and the centres in the Allies' area are more than ever thankful for our occupation. As I have stated before, the disciplined German fears Bolshevism as he would a visit of the Seven Plagues of Egypt.

Along the left bank of the Rhine, particularly in Bonn, most of the people are of the "Junker" class, as they are known here, which takes in the ultra conservative and the property owners; and they look on the batteries of heavy and light guns—each gun with a few dozen shells beside it—that stand ready for action in the park of Bonn University, along the river bank and elsewhere, also our Allied Forces, with a feeling of gratitude.

Prince of Wales with Canadians.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES,
BONN, GERMANY.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came to Germany yesterday for the first time since the British troops have been on the Rhine, and is spending a few days at Canadian Corps Headquarters.

The Prince left Charleroi, Belgium, in the morning in his motor-car, and when he got as far as Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and rather prosaic medium of his motor-car, so he got aboard an aeroplane and flew to Cologne. When the machine was over the Rhine the Prince persuaded the pilot to do a few stunts, which he enjoyed. From Cologne the royal flyer came to Bonn, and in the evening went to a dance at a Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters at Volberg, where he dined with Canadian nursing sisters till after midnight. This evening he attended the show at the Stadt Theatre given by the "See Toos," the 2nd Division Concert Party.

After a few days with the Canadians he is going to Coblenz to spend a day with the American troops there, and on January 14th he will present the colors to the British Guards' Regiment in Cologne.

THE USE OF MONEY.

An interesting scheme which makes it work.

By Lt. C. R. LENNAN, D.C.M.

(Dept. of Commerce, Khaki University of Canada).

Every member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, when he receives the much-coveted certificate, which admits him to membership in the ex-soldiers' club, will have in his possession a few shekels which a grateful country hands out promiscuously as a reward for his prowess in the art of killing either Huns or time, and already the philanthropic get-rich-quick Johnnies have put down a barrage of picturesque literature, depicting a life of ease in the new Utopia, in a headquarters dug-out with a sergeant-major as mess orderly, which may be obtained in exchange for a few tinkling pieces of silver. Our former comrades have fallen victims to these unscrupulous harpies of the financial world in greater number than we care to think.

The cause of the heavy casualty list is twofold. First, the Brotherhood of Arms has developed a blind faith in our fellow men. In the second place, during our army career, old Mr. "Fifteen Francs" has seen to it that the necessity of giving serious thought to the question of investing our money has been maintained at the irreducible minimum.

Now that we are soon to be left to work out our own commercial salvation, it behoves us to carefully consider the best means of employing not only our talents, but also our surplus cash.

"The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money." So wrote Benjamin Franklin 183 years ago, and it is just as true to-day as it was then. The mere possession of a ten dollar bill is of no value to the owner while safely tucked away in his jeans. He must use it before any possible benefit accrues to him. How can it be used to the best advantage by a man embarking on a commercial career, either as a beginner or as an old-timer starting fresh?

For every ten dollar bill he can have the use of a hundred dollars for about eighteen months.

This is not a mythical or mystical theory. It is a positive, honest-to-goodness, acknowledged fact. It is within the means of every honest, industrious, clear-thinking man, possessing business capacity, to prove the correctness of this statement. How? **By building up his bank credit.**

In order to explain my meaning as clearly and concisely as possible, I will deal with a concrete case. On January 14th, 1918, Lt.-Corpl. Douglas Hayward reverted to the rank of civilian, for the purpose (among other things) of obtaining freedom to say "Gott strafe Sweden" whenever he thought of the tortures of acrobatic contortions that had been perpetrated on him under the name of "Swedish Drill." On February 4th he had \$115.00 in cash, a job in Toronto, and a desire in his heart. He wanted to be an influential, prosperous business man, and he realised that he must outline and carefully consider his plan of action. In other words, he must "Make haste slowly."

As the length of this period of introspection and preparation was somewhat vague, he decided that so far as his money was concerned he would adopt the Army method of transferring responsibility to some one else's shoulders. Accordingly, he hied him forth to a bank and deposited his kale. Like the

true Scotchman he was, he immediately afterwards calculated, correct to 12 decimal places, how much the bank would pay him for the privilege of using his money. The amount was not large, but the underlying principle of the transaction provided food for thought.

Why should a bank, which apparently had millions at its command, be willing to pay for the use of his paltry savings? Evidently, because it was profitable to do so.

The ex-lance-jack knew, of course, that the bank loaned his money to another of their customers, and then the idea was born. Why not be a borrower when that day came which he had decided was the psychological moment to put his plans into action? For a solution of this problem, he consulted the manager of the bank that kept his account.

As a result of this interview, our former brother-in-arms might have been seen one October morning stepping briskly into the same office. Within the space of twenty minutes he comes out, and it does not require an expert student of human nature to see that his mission has been successful. He has obtained the use of sufficient capital to carry out his plans. The reason for his success lies in the fact that he had built up his bank credit. A brief outline of the methods employed will be given in a later issue of THE BEAVER.

CANADIAN HOLSTEINS.

Canada is rapidly becoming famous for her Holstein dairy cattle, and to-day has several world record animals scattered over the various provinces. One of the best herds in Canada, namely that at the Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., has just produced the world's record junior two-year old heifer. This wonderful animal gave 21,161.8 lbs. of milk containing 704.652 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 881.84 lbs. of butter, average test being practically 3.420 lbs. of fat and daily milk production of 60 lbs. for 365 days.

She freshened in October, 1917, at 2 years 1 month, and her best month was January. Owing to grain shortage her feed consisted of roots, silage and clover hay for roughage, and 20 lbs. of grain mixture consisting of bran, ground oats, oil meal and corn meal in equal parts. Canada also is proud of May Echo Sylvia, the champion aged milk producer of the world, who gave 41 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 323 lbs. of butter in 60 days, 152 lbs. of milk in 1 day, 1,005 lbs. of milk in 7 days, and 12,898 lbs. of milk in 100 days.

Death of Prince John.

Canadians everywhere will deeply sympathise with their Majesties the King and Queen in the loss of their youngest son Prince John, who passed away in his sleep at Sandringham on Saturday last.

The Prince, who was a bright promising boy in his fourteenth year, suffered from a malady the nature of which has now been made known for the first time. It prevented him appearing in public as frequently as his brothers, but he was a prime favourite with those who knew him; his loss will be very keenly felt by his Royal Parents and their Family.

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

In connection with the training of overseas students preparing for the Christian Ministry in Canada and for other forms of Christian leadership and service, it is intended to meet the needs first of those who have already entered upon the course of study in Theology, and secondly, of those whose minds are now turning towards the Christian Ministry as a life-service.

Military Headquarters has authorised the concentration at Bramshott of members of the Canadian Forces who desire to continue their studies in the Khaki University classes, including the Theological College, during the period of demobilisation and before their return to Canada.

A curriculum has been prepared—see the course of study outlined below—to meet the needs of different groups of men according to their attainments and to the length of time at their disposal for study. It is considered sufficient to satisfy the general requirements for diplomas or testamurs in Canadian Theological Colleges. These Colleges have been asked to accept *pro tanto* the work done in the Khaki College; the great majority of them have already agreed to do so, and favourable replies are expected from the others. Certificates will be issued for the amount of work covered and the standing gained in each subject.

By taking these courses during the next few months, the men will save a year in their curriculum, and be ready to enter upon regular work in their own Theological institutions next October. Students who register are expected to complete each unit of work undertaken, and to take the examinations thereon. The methods of instruction will include both lectures in class and textbook studies under tutorial guidance.

The Colleges in Canada are prepared to make it financially practicable for students who are unable themselves to meet the whole cost of their training to continue their course in Canada.

A staff of selected Professors, including four men specially brought overseas as the nucleus of the Faculty and representing different Colleges and Christian Communions, will be strengthened as the work develops by the addition of both Canadian and British lecturers of recognised standing.

It is part of the scheme to invite representative scholars and religious leaders connected with British institutions to address the Theological classes, and so give the Canadian overseas students opportunities and privileges which otherwise would never come within their reach.

Staff.—Provisional.

Rev. E. I. Rexford, D.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty.
Rev. Professor R. E. Welsh, M.A., D.D.
Rev. Professor W. H. Gifford, B.D., D.Th.
Rev. Professor Greaves,

This staff will be completed by the addition of other professors whose services are available.

Cards to be filled up with information concerning candidates may be obtained from the Chaplains, Y.M.C.A. Officers, and the Khaki University—applications should be forwarded to—

Rev. Elson I. Rexford, D.D., LL.D.,
Dean of the Theological Faculty,
Khaki University,
49 Bedford Square,
London, W.C. 1.

Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has arrived in England to act in an advisory capacity to the Directors of the Khaki University.

It is with great pleasure that we see that the London Subsistence Allowance for other ranks has been increased to six shillings. It was high time conditions were improved for these boys.

What about the Parcels Branch of the Canadian Section, G.P.O.? Last week, ten enrolled for petrol engines, six for agriculture, and three for commercial work in the London College.

A short course of eight lectures on Petrol Engines is now started at the London College. The object is to give concise and practical information on the common types of petrol engines, automobiles, tracks, and tractors. That it may be available to all, each lecture is complete in itself, so that students may commence any time, and by attending eight consecutive classes they will receive the whole course.

In one of the Khaki Colleges, a student with a theological turn of mind was laboring under the heavy strain of cube root in Algebra. He was heard to soliloquise while busy on the black board, "What must I do? I shall have to baptise it; yes, that's what I shall do—I shall baptise it."

It is gratifying to note that there is a better understanding of the importance of the college work by the Commanding Officers of Units in the various Camps. The Colleges are seeing that military discipline is maintained by a system of nominal rolls and reports on attendance, so that the Orderly Rooms know where their men are.

The Commercial Department at Seaford is doing good work, under an enthusiastic staff of instructors. Lieut. J. F. Cameron, who has recently joined the staff, is teaching the advertisers and salesmen-to-be.

If you are interested in the world language, Esperanto, communicate with the Commercial Department, at 31 Bedford Square. We have a qualified instructor, and if enough are interested, could form a Correspondence Class.

Sergt. Eckhart has taken charge of the Commercial Classes at Bramshott, and as he has had a great deal of experience, with a well-known firm of chartered accountants in Canada, is well qualified for the work. The class at Bramshott are very keen, and are sure to be a credit to the Khaki College. Sergt. Grimes, from Headquarters, is still keeping a fatherly eye on the classes.

NEW SHORTHAND COURSES.

These courses have been designed for those who wish to combine a study of literature with that of shorthand.

The examples and exercises not only illustrate the shorthand rules, but are in themselves gems of thought and wisdom.

The courses aim:

- (1) To provide a quick method of learning shorthand;
- (2) To familiarise the student with some of the world's best literature.

Students who wish to learn shorthand for commercial purposes lose no time by studying from this method, and on completion of the ten or twelve lessons comprised in the course, will be given commercial exercises to work instead of literary ones.

The following courses are available, and the one selected should be specified on enrolment:—

Wordsworth.

Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Goethe's "Faust."

R. L. Stevenson.

In preparation:—

Balzac.

Bacon's Essays.

Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

The following Scripture Courses for theological students are being rapidly prepared to enable them to study shorthand and the Bible simultaneously. The increased facility of taking notes thus acquired will be of great assistance in the preparation of addresses and sermons:—

Isaiah.

Psalms.

St. Matthew.

1st Corinthians.

Epistle of St. James.

The Commercial work at Bovington Camp is struggling along on a three-morning-a-week schedule. The Canadian Tanks are the only Canadian Unit here, and they must do their share of camp work; consequently, no more time can be allowed for College work. It is to be hoped that this will soon be remedied by the Canadians being released by the Imperials, enabling them to go to a Canadian Camp. The "Cantanks" have been held by the Imperials because they were the only trained Tank Unit in England.

Land Settlement for Soldiers.

SOME SOUND ADVICE TO WOMEN WHO HAVE MARRIED CANADIANS.

By Lt.-Col. J. OBED SMITH, Commissioner for Emigration.

(Fourth Article.)

It is not my intention in this article to offer advice to women farmers who can run and own their own farms, as they, by experience and ability which is already theirs, become very nearly, if not quite, able to decide these matters themselves.

Something over 23,000 Canadians on military service have married over here since the war started, and it is advisable to make any suggestion that will help wives (and other women) who have never been in Canada, to make their settlement therein, particularly on the land, more agreeable to themselves and acceptable to their husbands. The Women's Land Army has proved itself beyond peradventure to be an institution of national importance, and one that has, by virtue of daily outdoor life, materially improved the physique and capability of thousands of young women. Already a large number are asking to be sent to Canada, determined to adopt farming as their life work, and it is hoped that they also will find something helpful and of interest in this article.

It is thirty-seven years since I first saw the prairies of Western Canada. There were plenty of buffalo but no railway trains, and I have had so much to do with the settlement of men and women since then that one feels justified in asking a few plain questions that will at least by inference point a moral and teach a lesson. It is not natural and economically more correct to have a true help-mate on a farm than two farms without a wife, and is it not better for a farmer to have a contented and happy family about him than unlimited broad acres that he can only plough by operating his own tractor? Surely everyone has a right to live and be happy, and, after all, a petrol engine has no soul to save!

What always amazes me is the calm—if not indifferent—way in which public men relegate to a second or third-rate position the altogether important question of the emigration and settlement of their fellow human beings. Surely in every land, young or old, men, women and children are of first importance, and the question of their settlement must be placed first in the category of events. Did not our King say, "The strength of the Empire is in the homes of the people"? Canada is trying to live up to that royal opinion.

What can be said of the man who tries to make a home and farm successfully without the fitting help of one who has the temperament, natural or acquired, to be content with the things of Nature as she finds them under the blue skies of Canada? He is on the wrong track; as a Canadian would say, his trolley is on the wrong wire, and a Government which does not realise that a permanent, progressive and contented community can never be secured without a proper proportion of experienced and educated women, receiving and deserving their fair share of the good things and bounteous profits that Dame Nature bestows on a diligent husbandman, is altogether missing its common duty to a new and rapidly developing country.

The general duties of women on the land, whether they be helpmates of farmers, or working for a wage, embrace a good many

duties that a woman can obviously do better than any man. Not only are there household duties so essential to the good health of a family, but one sees such splendid results from the magnificent care that women take of live stock, particularly the young stock on a farm, and I know they will succeed in that branch in Canada as well as they have done in the Old Land. There is no reason why to these general duties should not be added hay-making and even sheep-shearing as reasonable tasks for women on farms in Canada and elsewhere. They, too, can help to produce butter and cheese for the friends they left behind in the Old Land, who will always have to look to Canada for these and other necessities, and for the woman farmer in Canada there is money in it.

In many cases it has not been possible to give fair play to women on the farms, sometimes from lack of means, sometimes from lack of help, and sometimes from lack of thought, but it is not too late to realise the investment in political economy, physical development, moral uplift and general welfare, which will return a hundredfold and properly mate the broad fields of Canada with the smiles of real homes, in which a future and permanent population may even call the great war a blessing in disguise, because it will have produced, not a miracle of development, but the certain evolution of ordinary success.

I recall driving over almost uninhabited plains and asking a bright young wife on a farm far removed from other women and from stores, how she reconciled her apparent loneliness, and she replied, with the air of a woman that any man would be proud of: "Well, the first thing I do is to come out in the morning for a breath of fresh air, and I find my arms involuntarily going upward in thankfulness as I realise that all these acres, which we could obtain nowhere else, belong to us."

Surely the wife and mother should feel she is in a partnership on the farm and not merely a servant for all in the household, and a cook for a threshing gang of from seventeen to twenty men during the broiling days of the harvest time. Then she ought to be near where social intercourse with other women and other decent human beings is possible and not be placed so that her children seeing only strangers once a month, shrink even from them. Children ought to be able to go to school without the risk of being lost in a snowstorm, as without the privilege of education the children are not likely to stay on the farm when they grow up. Healthy mothers produce moral and physically healthy children, steadfastness of character is developed, and why should the mother be content with a cotton dress when wheat is selling from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a bushel? If a farm is attractive to her and her family, they will stay and be happy, and no other means can be devised to secure that permanency of occupation which is so desirable. Have a small flower and vegetable garden near the house, and a little plot for each of the kiddies when they are old enough.

Much depends on the man who is—or is to become—a farmer. He must select what will be fitting for a home for a good decent

woman of sufficient education, so easily obtained these days, in order to make her a capable partner and a real "pal" on a farm. Thus he starts right, but there are some things a good many Canadian women, apt as the world knows them to be, do not know, because they have never learned the necessities of their share of work on a farm, and therefore have not gained half the incentive to live a life of health and comfort with other surroundings than streets and street cars. Canadian wives should learn (as their husbands must learn their business), and for such women there are eight hundred Women's Institutes in Ontario alone in which women meet to discuss household affairs, exchange recipes, form a community of interest, and help one another; for technical training Agricultural Colleges and kindred institutions are available.

For the woman from overseas who wants to be a real partner in her husband's agricultural enterprises, the Khaki University of Canada, with Canadian professors and teachers, opens its doors and offers advantages already in the area of greater London, with its four hundred square miles of homes and streets. Under the Department of Home Economics, cookery classes and laundry classes are already in operation at Stanhope Street School Cooking Centre. Under the Department of Agriculture, lectures in dairying, poultry, gardening and bee-keeping are being given at the Khaki University Headquarters, 49 Bedford Square, W.C., as well as at various Canadian military camps, where already it is such a pleasure to see a husband and wife start arm-in-arm to spend their evenings in one class of education or another.

From the London area trips will be made for practical purposes and demonstrations to various farms near at hand.

Evening classes are held at Exmouth Street Women's Evening Institute, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1, on dress-making, needlework, embroidery, home upholstery, tailoring, first aid, home nursing, health lectures, citizenship, home planning, home furnishing, textiles, millinery, physiology, boot repairing and infant care. Day classes are now being arranged at Netley Street School. No registration fee, entrance fee or tuition fee is payable by or required from any woman intending to go to Canada. These classes are open to those women who purpose marrying Canadians as well as the wife of any Canadian soldier married here or in Canada.

This is a good start. Just how much the movement can be developed will depend entirely upon how much this excellent opportunity is appreciated. There are labour-saving devices in plenty in Canada that take a lot of drudgery off the housekeeper, and of these much can be learned from the teachers.

Farming is not—and never was—an easy life, but it is a healthy one. It is better to live 70 years than 50. Make friends with other Canadian women, they will respond with generous impulse to the honest good woman. The way Canadian women do things in and about their household has been proved the best for Canada, and one cannot succeed against established facts and proved results, so please don't tell anyone in Canada that you did thus and so in this and that way in England. Canadian people know that without your telling them, and you waste your time mentioning it. Learn to make a pie—a Canadian pie. The Canadian way is best in Canada, so learn it where and how you can.

"English girls are so used to having all household work done for them by servants or older women, or else done out of the house

(Continued on page 10.)



For the good of the American reputation for true "sportsmanship" let it be known that Eddie McGoorty, who was in charge of the American team at the Albert Hall, comes along with an indignant denial of Harry Grebb's statement as to the decisions being unfair. On the contrary he states that the team has nothing but praise for the promoters and all concerned. This is more like true "sports" talk.

Canadian boxers were to the forefront this week past at the Ring and Hoxton Baths, scoring victories in each case. Detailed accounts of the contests are as follows:—

Kid Harris (Canada) beat Driver H. Bennett (R.F.A.).—Rather of the rough and wild order with little science, nothing of moment occurring in the opening bout. Harris tried a leading left but often fell short, though at times jabbing in tantalising fashion. At the bell to end the second round Bennett was faring better. Following another jab or two by Harris at the third meeting, Bennett set about him and scored freely; in fact the end looked certain, though the bell came to the Canadian's rescue. Fast work was seen throughout the fifth bout with fortune varying, yet they were a long way off being tip-toppers. Harris showed to distinct advantage during the seventh bout, though sting was lacking, or the Artillery man would have been outed more than once. He was glad to reach the corner. Harris received the verdict.

Sergt.-Instructor J. Attwood (Canadian Forces) beat Frank Moody (Pontypridd).—They sparred cautiously for an opening, and Moody was first to stab a light left to the face. Trying again he napped the right to the ribs. The exchanges were fast, but not particularly heavy. In the second the work was of a heavier nature. Moody left himself open, but Attwood failed to take advantage, and "Frank" drove a hard right to the mark. Then Moody looped the left to the forehead and the right to the ribs. In the fourth Attwood drove Moody to the ropes and visited the ribs, but received on the head. For a time the exchanges were of an even nature, and then each tried to bring off the right, but this failed to materialise. A good bout of infighting in the seventh greatly pleased the spectators. A warm right over the heart from Attwood shook Moody, but the latter came again, and a hot rally was cut short by the gong. At the end of the tenth round Moody held a slight lead on points. The Canadian carried the fight to his opponent in the 11th, but the exchanges were not heavy enough to please the on-lookers, and ironical cheers greeted the combatants. In the thirteenth the referee cautioned the men, and the business improved somewhat. Still there was not enough vim in the affair to satisfy the spectators. Moody was the cleverer, but he lacked punishing powers, whilst the rugged Canadian could take all that was dealt out to him and still continue to plod on. Towards the finish Moody appeared to weaken, and the referee's verdict in favour of Attwood was well received.

One result of the smallness of big Jess Willard's attitude toward the United War Work Campaign may be the hastening of a national body to control boxing, says the "Brooklyn Times." Not only the boxing world, but the sporting field in general has come to loathe the heavy-weight champion. He is no longer regarded as a fit man to be at the head of his profession, and since he refuses to defend his title there is only one thing to do—strip him of it. This cannot be done under present conditions, but if there were a national governing body he would be compelled to fight or relinquish the crown. Such advocates of it as Matt Hinkel, Tom Andrews, and Jack Skelly may accept this as a first class opportunity to urge the issue. This paper has favoured a nation controlling boxing body for years. The Turf is organised, baseball has a commission, there is an organisation to run automobile racing, athletics has its local and national bodies, and even bicycle racing is regulated. It is a reflection on a great sport that boxing is not directed by a representative body.

London Canadians v. 1st Canadian Tank Corps.

This game on the Old Deer Park on Saturday, which the London Canadians won by two tries (6 points) to a try (3 points), produced plenty of genuinely hard football, if the play was not very skilful. Seeing that the game is quite new to most of the men who represented the Tank Corps, and to some on the "other side," this is not surprising, but they were all very keen on the game, and got plenty of enjoyment out of it. Both sides had a great deal of weight in the scrum, and they made their weight felt, but outside the pack there was not much scoring power, though Major Mavor did good work at half for the Tank men, and Thomas, the Bart's three-quarter, and Capt. Beckett, the Public School Services player, were generally very much in evidence. The tackling was not a weak point in the game at any time, and in addition Thomas was so well marked that he had few chances of being able to do very much. The London Canadians were slightly the better side as the game went, but their opponents kept them going top tilt all the way.

In the early stages of the game the Tanks, relying mainly on their footwork in the loose, did most of the pressing, and Mavor on one occasion after running round the scrum, got to within a yard of the goal line before he was tackled. Then the London forwards broke away, and Beckett picking up in the loose covered a lot of ground before he cross-kicked, and Johnson dashing up scored the first try, but it was not improved. They were several times hard pressed afterwards, but they hung on to their lead. After changing ends the Tank men by a series of resolute rushes several times looked dangerous, but they could not finish off their attacks. That was largely due to their own mistakes, but their opponents' defence stood the test very well. On one occasion when the London Canadians were being pressed Thomas got into his full stride at last. Running three-fourth the length of the field, he dodged

through all the opposition in great style and grounded the ball behind the posts. Nothing so fine as Thomas's effort was seen in the game, but it was not improved. The London men had the best of a scrambling struggle for a while afterwards, but just before the end the Tank representatives came again, and finished with a great burst. Fraser went right away on one occasion, but had not the pace to reach the line, and then a very creditable round of passing, in which practically all the backs had a hand, sent MacKeller over with a really well-earned try, but it was not converted. During the second half the Tank side lost Edwards, who was hurt. Teams:

1ST CANADIAN TANK CORPS (BOVINGTON): Sergt. Hewitt; Lc.-Corpl. Fraser, Pte. Edwards, Pte. MacKellar, and Pte. Martin; Pte. Kilgour and Maj. Mavor; Sergt. Good, Sergt. Howson, Pte. Brennan, Pte. MacQuarrie, Sergt. Nesbitt, Pte. McGarvah, Sergt.-Maj. Bain, and Pte. Hogg.

LONDON CANADIANS: Lt. Humphreys; Lt. Johnson, Comdr. Whitcombe, M. Thomas and Lt. Beckett; S.-Sergt. Lloyd Williams and Sergt. Lloyd Williams; Lt. Swenson, Lt. Carter, Lt. McLean, Lt. Jones, Cadet Munro, B.S.M. Darcy Smith, S.Q.M.S. Yeomans, and S.Q.M.S. Shine.

R.E. (Monmouth) v. Canadians (Bramshott).

At Monmouth on Monday the Canadians gained the victory by a place kick. They had the assistance of Hall, the Gloucester outside half, and he played a brilliant game. The first half was pointless. In the second portion the Canadians opened the score after fine passing, in which Hellings, Hall, Richardson, and Perry handled before Youden received to score behind the posts. Richardson converted the try. The R.E.'s afterwards more than held their own, and Corpl. Glover crossed with a try after a fine individual effort by Sergt. Bradbury. The kick failed, and the Canadians thus won a capital game by 5 points to 3.

An innovation has been made in the Rugby game. The Services are now graciously permitted to include "other ranks" in the Army teams. Previously it appears officers only were permitted to represent the Service, but it having been discovered that other ranks can play, the teams will be completed from all ranks in future. This done they now have in contemplation a series of matches between the Army of the Mother Country and teams representing New Zealand, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The games will be played on the League system.

If there are still a few of the old "Tigers" and "Argonauts" stalwarts around England, Canada should be in the picture, although the "maneating" tactics and general "mayhem license" permitted, even approved, in the rules "back home" are barred in the game here. Yet "the tackle's the thing," and "scrums" are not gentle affairs in the English game.

FOR AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

TORONTO MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

LIVE STOCK.

		Last Year.
Heavy Steers, choice	14 50—15 00	11 50—12 00
" " good	13 50—14 00	10 75—11 25
Butchers' Steers & Heifers, choice	11 50—12 50	10 50—11 00
" " good	10 00—10 75	9 75—10 25
" " medium	9 00—9 50	9 25—9 50
" " common	8 25—8 50	8 00—8 75
Butchers' Cows, choice	10 00—10 50	8 75—9 00
" " good	9 25—9 75	8 25—8 50
" " medium	8 50—9 50	7 00—7 50
" " common	7 00—8 00	6 00—6 75
Canner Cows	5 00—5 25	5 00—5 40
Bulls, choice	10 50—11 00	8 50—9 25
" good	9 00—9 75	7 25—8 00
" medium	7 50—8 50	6 50—7 00
" common	6 50—7 25	6 00—6 25
Feeders, good	10 75—11 25	9 50—10 00
Stockers, good	9 25—10 00	8 00—9 00
" common	7 50—8 50	6 75—7 50
Calves, choice	17 00—17 75	15 00—15 50
" medium	13 50—14 00	12 50—14 00
" common	6 00—9 00	6 50—9 00
Sheep, choice	10 50—11 25	12 50—13 50
" heavy, fat	9 00—10 00	9 00—11 00
" common	5 00—8 00	5 00—7 00
Lambs, choice	14 75—15 50	16 50—17 00
" common	11 00—12 00	13 00—14 00
Hogs, fed and watered	18 50—18 75	18 00—18 25
" weighed off cars	18 75—19 00	18 50—

DRESSED MEATS.

		Last Year
Beef, hindquarters	cwt. 23 00—25 00	17 00—18 00
" forequarters	cwt. 15 00—17 00	13 00—15 00
" carcasses, choice	cwt. 22 00—23 00	14 00—16 00
" common	cwt. 16 00—18 00	10 00—12 00
Lamb, Spring	lb. 23 — 24	24 — 26

Lamb, Yearling	lb.	—	23 — 24
Mutton	cwt.	20 00—24 00	13 00—18 00
Veal, No. 1	cwt.	23 00—24 00	18 00—21 00
" common	cwt.	20 00—21 00	11 00—14 00
Hogs, 120 to 150lbs.	cwt.	25 00—26 00	22 00—23 50
" heavy	cwt.	21 00—23 00	19 00—21 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

		Last Year.
Creamery, fresh made	52 — 53	46 — 48
" solids	51 — 52	44 — 45
Dairy Butter, best	46 — 47	37 — 38
" ordinary	45 — 46	31 — 33
Bakers' Butter	36 — 38	28 — 30
Oleomargarine, best	34 — 35	.. — ..
Cheese, new large	27 —	23 — 23½
" twins	27½ —	23½ — 24
" old	—	—

EGGS AND POULTRY.

		Last Year.
Eggs, new laid in cartons	70 — 75	65 —
" selects	54 — 55	48 —
" No. 1 stock	51 — 52	44 —
Poultry	Dressed.	Dressed.
Springs	30 — 32	23 — 25
Fowl	25 — 30	17 — 20
Ducklings	26 — 29	20 — 23
Geese	25 —	20 —
Turkeys	— 35	28 —
Live Poultry Buying Prices, Delivered Toronto		Live
Springs	26 — 28	17 — 18
Roosters	16 — 18	13 — 16
Fowl 3½ lbs. and under	20 —	13 — 14
" 3½ lbs. to 5 lbs.	24 —	15 — 16
" 5 lbs. and over	26 — 30	12 — 17
Ducklings	23 — 28	16 —
Turkeys	25 — 36	25 —

(Continued Next Week.)



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. Est. 1751.

112 Regent Street, London, W. 1.



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.



THE RED TRIANGLE



BY PONY AND SLEIGH IN BOLSHEVIK-LAND.

A voluntary Church Parade is a new thing under the sun. They have it in Russia—not among the Bolsheviks, as this seems to imply, but in the Allied Expeditionary Force.

"I had a well-attended Church Parade this morning," writes the Canadian Y.M.C.A. officer with the Allied Murman Coast Expedition. "Forty per cent. of our Forces, including Imperials, were present. The parade is voluntary, at my request."

"I have just returned from a most exciting game of baseball," he says in another place. "Rather unusual to have a baseball game in this part of Russia at this late date."

This officer, Capt. W. J. Holliday, in cooperation with the British and American Y.M.C.A., is directing the usual recreational and canteen work among the Canadians of the Murman Force, from time to time carrying this service up to the front line.

"He told me," says Capt. Holliday of a discussion with the Colonel, "that he intended to take me with him on his visits to the various fronts during the winter, and that if our Canadian boys did not see their own 'Y' officer they would be greatly surprised and disappointed."

Not having had the slightest idea that the O.C. contemplated recognising his work in this way, Capt. Holliday was agreeably surprised himself, for he would now have an opportunity of keeping in touch with and valuably serving the men on the Canadian front.

In a later report he says:—"One of the difficulties we meet here is the question of transport. It is all done by the little Russian pony and small sleighs, and is very inadequate." In spite of this, however, he speaks in the same letter of leaving that week, at the Colonel's request, for one of the Canadian front line positions, to remain there for several weeks or months.

During a trip up and down the river this officer rendered a valuable canteen service, which prepared the way for a more comprehensive work. Later an election—they are very democratic up there—was held, and a Red Triangle Committee thus appointed to supervise and promote the "Y" programme. Five men from the Canadian units were elected, to hold office for one month. These were placed in charge of the various phases of work carried on—religious, social, physical, educational, literary, and canteen. The committee immediately met, and drew up a week's schedule of events, which was carried out with great success. Monday had its checker tournament, with prizes; Tuesday and Friday their Russian class (18 present); Wednesday its baseball match and library (175 books) facilities; Thursday its debate (the old but reliable subject of university education); Saturday its open library; and Sunday its devotional service. The canteen was open Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

Another week brought a whist drive with prizes, a gramophone concert, and an excellent lecture on "Russia and our part in it," by Lt.-Col. Sharman, also four baseball and football games, in which officers, n.c.o.'s and

men took part. The athletic equipment, canteen supplies, and other facilities offered were supplied by Capt. Holliday for the Canadian Military Y.M.C.A. and its backers, the people of Canada.

When the captain cannot in person visit the various artillery units at the front, he makes other arrangements for their service. So that there by the White Sea, on the Arctic side of torn and bleeding Russia, the Canadian boys who are helping to transform chaos into order, anarchy into peace, and to render a mighty empire safe for mankind and for democracy, are attended by their own ubiquitous Y.M.C.A., and are the better for the attention which it brings to them on behalf of the "folks at home."

It is interesting to note that Capt. Norman Rawson is similarly representing the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in part of Northern Russia; while Capt. Joseph Graves and Edie Smith are by this time in or near Vladivostok as Canadian Y.M.C.A. representatives with the larger Canadian force despatched to Eastern Siberia. In all cases the plan, equipment, and service resemble that carried on by the Red Triangle everywhere.

No part of the world seems to be too remote for the Y.M.C.A. to enter with its service, and, although the Canadian "Y" has its distinctive features, this pioneering, exploring characteristic is common to all. For instance, Red Triangle Centres have been formed, in association with the American Y.M.C.A., at Archangel, Bakritza, Berezuiko, Kandalaksha, Kem, Kola, Kurgomen, Murmask, Obosekara, Onega, Pachenga, Pianda, Pinega, Pless, Skenkursk, Siletzsoe, Siroki, Smolny, Solombola, Tonlgas, Vemetzko, and on the railway lines in two travelling cars.

The unpronounceable names are not given for their geographic interest only, for they do not present more difficulties for the speech than are encountered by the men who have to organize the supply, transport, personnel, equipment, and "drive" necessary for such far-flung Y.M.C.A. crusading.

In a like manner work is being carried on by the British Y.M.C.A. at Constantinople, in Bulgaria, in Serbia at Monastir, Vranja, Nish, and Belgrade, and in Greece at Larissa, Katerina, and Bralo.

It is unnecessary here to add a reference to the effective work the Red Triangle has done in Egypt, Palestine, East Africa, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere where mankind has drawn the sword and set out to redeem civilization.

TELL ME.

"What time is it?"

"Time to do well.

Time to live better.

Give up that grudge,

Answer that letter.

Speak a kind word to sweeten a sorrow.

Do that kind deed you would leave till to-morrow."

THAT FLY!

"Here, waiter, where's my portion of sugar?"

"That must be that beastly fly again, sir; as soon as I puts down a portion of sugar along 'e comes and sneaks it."

LAND SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

altogether, that they will find life in Canada very difficult unless they learn to do their own work," said the organiser of the Khaki University Department of Home Economics yesterday. "Over in Canada the conditions of housework are so much better than here that half the drudgery of the task has gone. We have done our own work so long that we have simplified everything and our equipment is just suited to our needs. Above all, we have a bright, dry climate and plenty of sunshine."

Remember, Canadian men have a mighty respect for women who deserve and therefore expect it. If you are not married, don't hesitate to do the same work you would do for a husband if you had one, and you will not fail to receive respect and kindness.

A Canadian officer wrote me to enquire if his wife could get a homestead, and on looking up the terms issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, I was obliged to reply, as I have done before to similar enquiries regarding the Dominion Lands Act, that the answer is in the affirmative "if his wife was a widow,"—but that would not be a very convenient position for the husband. I hope he noted the polite suggestion that he was better off with a wife than with a double homestead.

There is one point, however, which is interesting in connection with this, and that is, that a Canadian Nursing Sister is a "person" described by the Soldiers' Settlement Board as entitled to take up land under the scheme, but she must, like a man, be physically and by actual experience able to farm the land herself.

Under the American Homestead Law, an unmarried woman could enter for a free homestead, just as a man can, and this was taken advantage of by thousands of sweethearts who immediately married after each entered for their homestead, thus getting two farms and defeating the object of all Government Free Land Schemes of providing one farm for the one family.

I have always been a whole-hearted supporter of the idea that—given a suitable time of the year—a new settler should always be accompanied by his wife and children. Nothing is so disheartening to a man making a new venture in a new land as to be always wondering if his family is well, etc. Provision must be made for taking care of such on arrival, and arrangements should be possible that the family can be located on the same farm as the husband while training, and when in search for land an experienced farm hand will find it pay him to place his family in a small town near to the location he is seeking, while he selects and gets a start on his land, even if it be only a shack of one room. The right kind of woman will help him to build another room to the shack the first month, and look forward to the next year when she will have a new house of five or six rooms and turn the old shack into a store or poultry house. It may be a humble sweet home, but it will be a real foundation stone of Empire, and that appeals to most of us.

NOT DEAD!

Good old Latin is not such a dead language as is often supposed. The other day, the teacher of Matriculation was called upon to translate two letters written in pure classical Latin and bearing dates no more ancient than December, 1918, A.D. These interesting documents came from Malta, where all public or official notices are printed in English and Italian. Those who intend to make that island their home should enrol at once in the popular Latin class.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza	Exhaustion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Backache	Nerve Shock
Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Loss of Appetite	Brain Fag	Rheumatism	Neurasthenia
Indigestion	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Anæmia	Headache	Sciatica
Sleeplessness	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Nervous Dyspepsia	Stomach Disorders	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.

BUXTON STANDING ORDERS.

What to Do when you Get There.

It is the general custom on the arrival of a draft at this Depot to have a little talk so that we can understand each other. I therefore take this opportunity of getting you all here to point out our object, and some of the Rules and Standing Orders of the Depot. We are not looking for trouble, but rather, we always want a clear Orderly Room, and as little crime as possible.

Discharge to Canada.

This is not a hospital, but a Discharge or Transfer Depot to Canada. Our object and duty is to get you to Canada on the first available steamer. You cannot go until all your documents have arrived, and I advise you that the most important document to you is your L.P.C. This statement of account should not be signed without first finding out what you are signing. Mistakes are often made, and as it is your money, it is up to you to see that the statement is correct before putting your signature to same. If you have already signed it, you have another chance to sign it here before you move on.

Married Men's Dependents.

Those of you who have wives and dependents in this country will see Captain O'Brien, Ocean and Rail Officer, about getting your wife on the same boat as yourself.

Smoking.

Smoking in the halls, bedrooms, and stairways, above the first floor is a serious crime. This Standing Order is not to deprive you of the privilege of smoking, but to safeguard you and your comrades from fire. We have had four fires in the history of this Depot,

three have been caused by men smoking in bed, and in two cases, these men got outside first and yelled "Fire" from the outside, so if you see a pal take his pipe or fag out, to smoke, and you are above the first floor, say to him, "Come on downstairs, and avoid trouble."

Complaints.

After seeing your Company Commander let me hear your complaints; I might be able to help you. I have been a private and know what it is when things go wrong, so you and I can just talk it over. If anything is wrong I want to know it; don't grouse to your pal: he can't help it or fix it. For the benefit of the men to follow you, let's hear what's wrong with your quarters, food, pay, etc., so we can find a remedy.

Stealing.

When a large body of men get together, that's the chance for the sneak-thief. Now I want you to deposit your savings in our safe. We can also transfer it to Canada to your own order to any bank, in any town in Canada or the United States. Over forty thousand dollars have been transferred in the past year to a man's own order: see the Adjutant.

General Behaviour in Buxton.

The people in Buxton, especially the ladies, will treat you all like gentlemen, which you are, and I want you to live up to the reputation already made by the boys who have passed through. Remember that these girls have husbands, brothers, and fathers at the front, and that they are doing their bit by giving us concerts twice a week,

both at this Depot and at the Canadian Hospitals, and it necessitates them coming home in the evening; and we want you to try and avoid this filthy language that some men use, carelessly, and not thinking what they are saying. You know the kind of men I mean, and the language that you would not like your mother or sister to hear.

Bill and His Job.

Now you are going to Canada; I want you all to stick together. You men have fought for your country and whether you have been to France or not, if you didn't make the grade you tried, and either broke down in training or were too old or too young, but you have the satisfaction of having your heart in the right place, so now, let me tell you that you are a better man than any man in Canada who couldn't make up his mind to start.

Live up to that standard. Hold your head up, and when you get home and have your little holiday, go to it, men; dig in as you never dug in before; make a place for yourself. If a man who is holding down your, or your pal's job, says he is glad to see you back again, don't you believe him until he says, "Bill, your job is waiting for you; I'll get another." That's the real "Glad to see you back to Canada" touch. You men saved Canada and you have more interest in our country than any other man. Don't abuse the duty and trust that have been placed on your shoulders by being led into political factions or any kind of society that is going to use you for the betterment of a party or society, to the detriment of Canada's cause, which is the soldier's birthright.

Mick and Mac try acting rank (without success).

