

FOREWORD TO THE SOLDIERS.

OUR PRIDE IN THE PAST.

Canadians have unbounded and justified pride in their soldiers. We all expected a good deal from them towards winning the war. None of us ventured to believe that they could have done so much as they have done towards the achievement of the military victory over Germany before the armistice went into effect. Whether the going was good or bad, they always got there to the discomfiture of the enemy. All honour to them and the officers who planned with sagacity and led with skill and courage beyond praise.

OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

Likewise all of us expect a good deal from the officers and men when they return home. Perhaps none of us quite realise how large a part they will play in the achievements of Canada in years of peace.

The part they will take and how far they will carry it, in the development of our country as a land of contentment from equality of opportunity, happy homes, prosperity and high ideals for the service of

humanity, will depend on whether they preserve and apply the same qualities which won undying renown in Belgium and France and in the air. These qualities cannot be compressed into definitions, but it can be affirmed that they were made up, in the main, of high intelligence, practical ability, co-operating good-will and courage beyond the end.

**LET US ALL WORK TOGETHER
WITH GOOD-WILL.**

All our women, our men who were too old to be of any use as fighting soldiers, and others, did their feeble best to back you up from home. When you come back we want you to stand with us; and we want to stand with you as comrades to contribute our united best to the strength, prosperity, goodness and greatness of our well-beloved land. Many of the best of those who came over gave their lives for the preservation of her liberty, and that justice, honour and fair-play should not perish in our day. Our country, which has been bought anew by their blood and your service, can be no greater in character than we ourselves are; and it can be "a country fit for heroes to live in" only in so far as we together prove ourselves diligent enough and heroic enough in peace to make contributions of service such as will match your gloriously matchless contributions in war.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Chairman

(of the Committee on Preparation
and Publication of this Pamphlet).

CANADA AND HER SOLDIERS.

The Government of Canada is earnestly desirous that the demobilisation of the Canadian armed forces shall take place as early and as quickly as the limiting conditions will permit.

The first limiting condition to be mentioned is the fact that the Allied nations and the United States are still in a state of war with the enemy countries. Although an armistice has been arranged, and it is not expected that fighting will be resumed, that does not in itself terminate the war; and until peace has been concluded the armies must be kept strong enough to deal with any possible situation. Otherwise we might lose the full fruits of victory.

The second limiting condition to be mentioned is the availability of shipping—millions of tons have been sunk by submarines—and the capacity of the Canadian Railways from the winter ports of Canada. That has been estimated for the present at 5,000 persons per week.

The Government is also earnestly desirous that the armed forces of Canada shall pass from a war to a peace footing in such a way that the return of the soldiers to civil occupations may be accomplished in a manner which will give the largest measure of satisfaction to individual soldiers, and at the same time

bring about the best results in the several communities and the country as a whole.

— The Government is keenly alive to the necessity for meeting the natural desire of the soldiers to be returned to Canada at the earliest possible date. Plans to this end are now completed, and announcement of them will be issued through the usual military channels.

Canada recognises that it owes a debt of gratitude to its soldiers. That but strengthens its resolution to do all it can to discharge that debt, and to do it intelligently, generously, and with unquenchable good-will. The best that can be done for any returning soldier is to provide for him such assistance, conditions, and opportunities as will enable him to be a self-respecting, earning, and contributing fellow citizen. He must win the fruits of peace, by personal effort at its best, just as he helped to win the war.

CONTENTS OF THE PAMPHLET.

This pamphlet contains a brief statement of the preparations and provisions which have been made and are being made by the several departments of the Government, and other bodies, to assist the soldiers to find places in civil occupations, in order that they may as quickly as possible become influential, prosperous and satisfied members of the communities where they live. Some parts of the pamphlet are written as impersonal statements of facts; and other parts of it in a more intimate and brotherly form of communication.

The following are the headings under which the information has been grouped:—

- (1) POINTS APPLICABLE FROM THE TIME OF EMBARKATION until final discharge in Canada, the transportation of soldiers' wives and families; a statement of the War Service Gratuities; demobilization dispersal areas.
- (2) THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT; what it does and how it does it.
- (3) THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, with a statement of the provisions made for the acquisition of land, the obtaining of loans and the preparation of soldiers to enable them to become successful farmers; plans of Provincial Governments.
- (4) THE DOMINION POLICY, PLANS AND PROJECTS which will help to provide increased openings for employment.
- (5) THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY and its plans for giving educational assistance.
- (6) VOLUNTARY WAR ORGANIZATIONS; proposals by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Y.M.C.A., the Churches, and other bodies for continued service to soldiers.
- (7) A BUREAU OF INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS,

CHAPTER I.

Embarkation, Voyage, Discharge in Canada ; Transportation of Depen- dents ; War-Service Gratuities.

Section 1.

Points Applicable from the Time of Embarkation until Final Discharge in Canada.

1. (a) On arrival on board ship every soldier is given an advance of \$5.00 for boat expense money, and on arrival in Canada he is given an advance of another \$5.00 for train expense money.
- (b) During the voyage to Canada a cheque is made out in favour of each soldier, providing for Pay and Allowances to approximate date of discharge, and including \$35.00 Civilian Clothing Allowance, and also the first instalment on account of Post Discharge Pay or War Service Gratuity. This cheque will be handed to the soldier when discharged at his Dispersal Station.

(c) All shipping for conveying Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and American Troops is pooled, and ships are supplied to each force according to its immediate requirements, and although everything possible is being done to improve berthing and messing, it must be expected that under the terrific strain of furnishing and supplying sufficient ships conditions cannot be perfect, and a certain amount of discomfort cannot be obviated.

2. On arrival in Canada everything possible is done to facilitate entrainment in order that troops may be conveyed as quickly as possible to their respective destinations. A special Railway Committee has been appointed, representing all Canadian Railroads, to deal with this matter.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL. Immediately on arrival of troops a telegram is sent, at Government expense, to the Secretary of each Provincial Soldiers' Aid Society, giving the soldier's name, number, and rank, and name and address of person in Canada whom the soldier wishes notified of his arrival. These Secretaries, on receiving this information, telegraph to the relative or friend specified by the soldier, notifying them of the approximate time of the soldier's arrival at his home.

4. RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL. As far as is possible, arrangements are made by each Municipality to meet all troop trains and welcome the returning soldiers.

5. AT DISPERSAL STATION. Immediately on de-training, all troops are taken to Dispersal Station, where they

- (a) Hand in their equipment.
- (b) Sign and receive their final Discharge Certificate.
- (c) Receive their cheques for Pay and Allowances to the approximate date of discharge. In order to assist the soldier in getting away quickly this cheque was made out on board ship, as explained in paragraph 1 (b). The date to which payment is made may be a few days under or over actual date of discharge, and if the soldier is therefore underpaid or overpaid by a few days the necessary adjustment will be made on his next payment of War Gratuity.
- (d) Each soldier will receive a railroad ticket or warrant direct to his ultimate destination.

6. LEAVING THE DISPERSAL STATION. The soldier, if in receipt of his Discharge Certificate, is now free from military service, and is entitled to take up civilian occupation, and in this respect he will be given every possible assistance by other departments of the Government.

Section 2.

Return of Dependents.

The Government announces that they will send to their homes in Canada, free of charge, the dependents of Canadian soldiers who return to Canada for demobilisation. This provision is retroactive to the 11th November, 1918, and dependents who have paid their own transportation charges to Canada since the 11th November, 1918, will be reimbursed by the Government.

Section 3.

War Service Gratuities.

The Canadian Government has authorised the payment of War Service Gratuities in place of post-discharge pay. The amount to be paid is graduated up to six months' pay and allowances, according to length and nature of service. For service Overseas it is necessary to have been on the strength for pay and allowances of some recognised Overseas establishment who were on active service on the date of the Armistice.

Pay and allowances referred to below are exclusive of Subsistence Allowance, Allowance in lieu of Rations and Quarters, or Messing Allowance.

SERVICE OVERSEAS.

3 years and over ...	183	days'	pay and allowances.	
2 to 3 years	153	"	"	"
1 to 2 years	122	"	"	"
Less than 1 year ...	92	"	"	"

Where 31 days' pay and allowance is less than \$100 in the case of a married man, or a man on whose behalf Separation Allowance is issuable, then \$100 will be paid in place of one month's pay and allowance.

Where 31 days' pay and allowance is less than \$70 in the case of a man without dependents eligible to receive Separation Allowance, then \$70 will be paid in place of one month's pay and allowance.

For those who served at the front in any actual theatre of war, and who were discharged prior to the passing of the Order-in-Council, its provisions are made retroactive to the beginning of the war.

SERVICE IN CANADA.

This refers to members of the Land Forces who were on the strength on the date of the Armistice, and have not been Overseas.

3 years and over ...	92	days' pay and allowances.
2 to 3 years	61	" " " "
1 to 2 years	31	" " " "
Less than 1 year ...		No gratuity.

For Naval Forces effectually the same provisions are made, and similar procedure of payment.

Section 4. Demobilization Dispersal Areas.

For the purposes of demobilization Canada has been divided into twenty-two dispersal areas, each having a dispersal station. These areas and stations are as follows:—

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area.				Dispersal Station.
A ...	Province of Prince Edward Island				Charlottetown
B ...	Province of Nova Scotia				Halifax
C ...	St. John City Counties of:— York St. John Albert	Kings Charlotte Sunbury	Queens Victoria Carleton	... St. John	
D ...	Gloucester Kent	Northumberland Restigouche	Madawaska Westmoreland	... Moncton	

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area		Dispersal Station
E... Beauce Bellechasse Bonaventure Champlain Charlevoix Montmorency Chicoutimi Saguenay Compton	Dorchester Gaspe Kamouraska Levis L'Islet Lotbiniere Matane Megantic Montmagny	Portneuf Quebec County Quebec East Quebec South Quebec West Richmond Wolfe Rimouski Temiscouta	... Quebec
F... Argenteuil Bagot Beauharnois Berthier Brome Chambly Vercheres Chateauguay Huntingdon Drummond Athabasca	Napierville L'assomption Montcalm Laurier Outremont Laval Two Mountains Maisonneuve Maskinonge Missisquoi Nicolet	St. James St. John's Iberville St. Lawrence St. Mary Shefford Sherbrooke St. Anstead Terrebonne Three Rivers St. Maurice	... Montreal

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area.		Dispersal Station.
F contd.	George-Etienne Cartier Hochelaga Jacques Cartier Joliette Laprairie	St. Anne Richelieu St. Antoine St. Denis St. Hyacinthe Rouville	Vaudreuil Soulanges Westmount St. Henri Yamaska ... Montreal
G ...	Hull Labelle Pontiac Wright Bell Carleton	Dundas Glengarry Stormont Grenville Lanark Leeds	Nipissing Ottawa Prescott Renfrew North Renfrew South Russell ... Ottawa
H ...	Durham Frontenac Hastings East Hastings West Kingston	Lennox Addington Northumberland Peterborough East	Peterborough West... Prince Edward Victoria Haliburton Kingston
I ...	Algoma East Algoma West Dufferin	Parkdale Parry Sound Peel	Toronto North Toronto South Toronto West ... Toronto

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area.	Dispersal Station.	
I contd. Grey North	Simcoe East	York East	... Toronto
Grey Southeast	Simcoe North	York North	
Halton	Simcoe South	York South	
Muskoka	Temiskaming	York West	
Ontario North	Toronto Centre		
Ontario South	Toronto East		
J ... Brant	Hamilton East	Norfolk	... Hamilton
Brantford	Hamilton West	Welland	
Haldimand	Lincoln	Wentworth	
K ... Bruce North	Lambton East	Waterloo North	... London
Bruce South	Lambton West	Waterloo South	
Elgin East	London	Wellington	
Elgin West	Middlesex East	North	
Es-ex North	Middlesex West	Wellington	
Essex South	Oxford North	South	
Huron North	Oxford South		
Huron South	Perth North		
Kent	Perth South		
L ... Fort William	Port Arthur	Kenora	... Port Arthur
Rainy River			

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area.	Dispersal Station.
M ... Lisgar MacDonald Nepeawa Nelson	Fortage la Prairie Provencher Saskirk Springfield	Winnipeg Centre Winnipeg North Winnipeg South
N ... Brandon Dauphin	Marquette	Souris ... Brandon
O ... Assiniboia Kindersley Last Mountain Mackenzie	Maple Creek Moose Jaw Qu'Appelle Regina	Saltcoats Swift Current Weyburn ... Regina
P ... Battleford Humboldt	North Battleford	Prince Albert Saskatoon ... Saskatoon
Q ... Bow River Lethbridge	Macleod	Medicine Hat Medicine Hat
R ... Calgary East	Calgary West	Red Deer ... Calgary
S ... Battle River Edmonton East	Edmonton West	Strathcona Victoria Edmonton

Area Initial.	Dispersal Area.		Dispersal Station.
T ... Burrard New Westminster Westminster Dist.	Skeena	Vancouver Centre Vancouver South Yukon	... Vancouver
T1 ... Caribou	Kootenay East Kootenay West	Yale	... Revelstoke
U ... Comox Alberni	Nanaimo	Victoria City	... Victoria

CHAPTER II.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Section 1.

What the Department Does.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was constituted by the Government, by Order-in-Council, dated 21st February, 1918, under a Minister of the Crown.

The Department includes (a) The Invalided Soldiers' Commission, and (b) Pensions.

Its duties and powers extend to and include the following :—

- (a) The providing of hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether permanent or temporary, for the care or treatment of invalid officers, non-commissioned officers, men or other members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged therefrom, and the administration, control and direction of all such hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether heretofore established or to be established ;

- (b) The vocational, educational and other requisite training for civil occupation of all persons who have served in, and who have been honourably discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force;
- (c) The provision of employment and all such assistance therein as may be requisite or advisable for the persons aforesaid, and generally for their rehabilitation in civil life and activities;
- (d) All matters relating to pensions for the persons aforesaid;

Provided that nothing herein shall interfere with, or affect, the powers or authority of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

On discharge from military service the returned soldier in need of treatment or training as provided for in the preceding paragraph, passes from the control of the Department of Militia and Defence to that of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The following information has been supplied by a representative of the department who is in England arranging to obtain information from every soldier through the filling in of a Demobilisation Questionnaire. It is regarded as highly desirable that every soldier should be in possession of the information contained in this pamphlet in order that he may be able to answer the questions on the questionnaire with a knowledge of the facts in his mind.

Section 2.

Some Information for Soldiers who will shortly be returning to Canada.

Now that you are returning to civil life your main ambition will be to get back to work and earn money. On landing in Canada you will immediately be sent to one of twenty-two dispersal areas, that is, the one in which you wish to be discharged. Your discharge will be carried on with all possible speed, and free transportation will be provided to your home.

TO ASSIST YOU.

In order to assist you the Dominion Government has created a special Department known as the DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT. This Department has already done important work in aiding the return to civil life of your disabled comrades who went back to Canada before you.

So long as the only men returning to Canada were the disabled, employment was secured for them by a number of commissions created by provincial, not by the Dominion, government.

UNITY OF COMMAND.

The system used by these commissions together with other new arrangements will be centralised under the control of the Department of SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT, and there will be no duplication.

Inasmuch as this Department was created especially for your service, the quickest way for you to

procure information, assistance, and service is to apply to its representatives. The great majority of them are ex-members of the C.E.F. They are your friends and advisers, and they will give you every assistance in their power.

YOUR CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED.

By this time you have probably been informed that you will be required to fill in a Demobilisation Questionnaire, which has been compiled to assist this Department in their efforts to find employment for you upon your return to Canada.

Several representatives have been appointed in England and France, and others will be on the boats in which you return. They have been appointed for the purpose of giving you all the information that you may require.

If there is something you wish to know which is not contained in this pamphlet ask the representative of the Department of SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT. In order that the Government may give you the best service in obtaining employment, it is necessary that you give as much information as possible about yourself, and the work you have done and wish to take up.

You will remember that many employers promised that they would keep positions open for men who enlisted. The Government is reminding the employers of this promise, and asking them to keep it. If such a promise was made to you, it would be well for you to write your old employer, and ask him to keep his pledge.

THE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

For those who have no positions waiting the Government is conducting a survey of all industries where more than ten men are employed, that is to say, every employer of ten men or more is being asked to state what vacancies he has in his business. Similar arrangements are being made for smaller places of employment, so that in a short time the Government will have in its hands a list of nearly all vacant positions in the Dominion. These inquiries will be repeated from time to time so as to keep the list up to date.

To connect you with the vacant positions the Government has made the following arrangements:— There are in several provinces already public employment offices through which a man can secure work without paying any fee. These offices will be controlled by the Dominion Government, and others will be established, so that in each dispersal centre, and in every town of 10,000 population or more, there will be a Government Employment Office.

As near to this office as possible, in most cases in the same building, or in the same street, the Department of SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT will have an office in charge of a responsible representative. It is to him that you should apply for employment. He will then place you in touch with the employment office in such a way as to obtain preference over non-soldiers, and particular attention to your interests. Always remember to look to the representative of the Department of SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT for assistance and advice.

Come back as often as necessary. Your welcome will not wear out.

ADVISORY COUNCILS.

As you know, the men who returned to Canada before you have organised the Great War Veterans Association in the interests of returned men. The executive officers of this Association, whose interests are identical with your own, have been consulted by the Government in making its plans to receive you and assist you to re-establish yourselves in civil life. The Association is also represented among the officials who have charge of your interests.

For administrative purposes the Department of SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT has divided Canada into eleven territorial units, corresponding roughly to the military districts. In each of these units, and in control of the offices established in them for your service, there will be an Advisory Council consisting of three members of the Department's staff, a representative of labour, one of manufacturing interests, one of agricultural, one of the Great War Veterans Association, and two nominated by the provincial government.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BIG TASK.

Just as Canada's war work was carried out under the direction and guidance of the War Council of the Cabinet, so the many phases of governmental activity in connection with Canada's return to peace will, as a whole, be supervised by a sub-committee of the Cabinet, known as the Repatriation Committee.

Don't put too much reliance in calamity howlers

who predict a depression of Canada's commercial prosperity, or difficulties in the labour market. As you know, Belgium and France have to be rebuilt, and Europe has to be fed, the supplies for which must come across the Atlantic for years to come. Canada will be one of the foremost countries selling material and food to Europe.

It has already been announced that the Government has made arrangements to create new demands for the products of all representative Canadian industries, and you will find that there will be work for all.

CARRY ON.

You may have some difficulty in settling down right away. The people at home realise this, and are ready to make every allowance and to help you in every way possible. The country itself has the same difficulty. It has to return to peace conditions, and once more to enter into competition with other countries for trade after four years of specialised war work in Office, Factory and Farm. With everybody working together this will not be so hard to do, and you will not find it difficult to continue your work for the country, to serve her interests in peace as you did in war.

THE WOUNDED AND SICK.

Measures for the care, treatment, re-education, and employment of sick and disabled soldiers have been thoroughly developed for some time past. The full information explaining the Government's organisation for looking after these soldiers, who have suffered disabilities through wounds or illness during service, is

given in another pamphlet which is being distributed throughout the Hospitals in England and France.

PENSIONS.

The Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to consider and make all grants and payments of military pensions, and of gratuities, allowances and assistance to persons wounded, injured or incapacitated in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or to their dependent relatives, and have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with all matters pertaining to such pensions, gratuities, allowances and assistances.

A Branch Office has been established at 103, Oxford Street, London, W. 1; and there are District Offices in the principal cities in Canada. Those concerned, after their discharge, should apply to the nearest office for any information regarding pensions.

LONDON OFFICE.

For further information (except in respect to pensions as mentioned above) application should be directed to—

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,
6, Hanover Square,
London, W.1.

CHAPTER III.

Settlement on Land.

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and on the development of this industry largely depends the national prosperity of our country. The import of agricultural production in Canada was clearly demonstrated by the assistance she was able to render the Empire in the supplying of foodstuffs during the great conflict now victoriously ended, and if she is to successfully and readily liquidate the liabilities she has incurred it is highly important that her agricultural productions be maintained and increased.

Realising this and that a large number of soldiers would desire to farm, the first step by the Dominion as a whole in dealing with the Settlement of the Soldier on the Land was taken during the Session of Parliament of 1917, when the Soldier Settlement Act was passed.

Section 1.

The Soldier Settlement Board.

A Board known as the Soldier Settlement Board was established in accordance with the Soldier Settlement Act of 1917. This Board is composed of the following three members:—

Mr. W. J. BLACK, B.S.A.	- -	<i>Chairman,</i>
Major E. J. ASHTON, D.S.O.	-	<i>Commissioner,</i>
Mr. S. MABER	- - - -	<i>Commissioner and Secretary.</i>

They are in charge of all matters of administration pertaining to the settlement of the soldiers on the Land and are responsible to the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior. The Head Office of the Soldier Settlement Board is at Ottawa. A temporary Overseas Office has been opened in London at 11, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

QUALIFICATION COMMITTEES.

As it is neither in the interest of the Soldier nor the State to place on the Land men who are unlikely to make a success of farming, Qualification Committees are being formed in every province.

These Committees will include:—

An official of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

One or more successful farmers.

A member of the Provincial Loan Advisory Board, and

A Medical practitioner.

The Secretary of these Committees will be the Provincial Supervisor in charge of the Branch Office of the Soldier Settlement Board.

All men desiring to farm under Soldier Settlement Legislation will be examined by this Board, which will decide their fitness or otherwise, dividing the men into three classes:—

- (1) Men not requiring further experience before commencing farming operations.
- (2) Those likely to become successful farmers but needing further training.
- (3) Those through physical disability or otherwise unfitted for farming.

LOAN ADVISORY BOARDS.

In order to see that the soldier is suitably placed on land of good value, Loan Advisory Boards have been formed in every province of the Dominion.

These Boards are composed of prominent financial men of wide experience in the purchase and handling of land.

They pass on the value of all land acquired and definitely decide the method of disbursement of loans, in this way safeguarding the interest of the Soldier Settler.

LAND.

Land for Soldier Settlement may be divided into four classes, namely:—

- (1) Federal Crown lands.
- (2) Provincially owned Crown lands.
- (3) Lands alienated from the Crown, but unoccupied and non-producing.
- (4) Farms now in operation which may be acquired by purchase.

With regard to the first class a free grant of 160 acres, under settlement conditions, may be obtained by the Soldier Settler from the Dominion Government in addition to his civilian right of 160 acres if he has not already homesteaded.

If he has been approved by the Qualification Committee he may be granted a loan based on the security value of his land up to a maximum of \$2,500 to assist him in financing the undertaking.

In the case of Provincially owned land, provided arrangements are made by the Province for the Dominion Government to receive first mortgage

security, similar treatment will be accorded the settler to that outlined in the case of Dominion Crown lands.

Lands alienated from the Crown and non-producing may be acquired by the Soldier Settlement Board by expropriation or otherwise either directly or through the Province in which they are situated.

The soldier's allotment of land is to be limited by value and not by acreage. The proposed limit to be advanced by the Federal Government for the purchase of land is \$5,000.

The soldier will be required to pay a minimum of one-tenth of the purchase price down. Under very special circumstances the Board may relieve a part or the whole of this requirement.

Further financial assistance in this connection is outlined under the heading Loans.

Provisions similar to those outlined in the case of alienated lands apply to the cases where men settle on purchased lands.

LOANS.

Assistance to Settlers on Dominion or Provincially Owned Land.

Soldier Settlers who have been approved by the Qualification Committees may be assisted under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1917 by a loan based on the security value of their land up to a maximum of \$2,500.

N.B.—No assistance will be given to men to settle on Crown Lands which in the judgment of the Loan Advisory Boards do not afford a reasonable chance for success.

Loans will bear interest at 5% and will be repayable on an amortization plan of payment spread over a period of twenty years, with the privilege of deferring the first two payments if deemed advisable.

Assistance to Settlers on Alienated Lands and to those Purchasing Farms.

Soldier Settlers who have been approved by the Qualification Committees may be assisted to settle on the above-mentioned classes of land in the following manner, provided the value of such land is approved by the Loan Advisory Board. A Loan to purchase land up to a proposed maximum of \$5,000 at 5% interest and repayable on an amortization plan spread over twenty or more years may be granted, but the Soldier Settler must provide 10% of purchase price.

A Loan for the purpose of erecting buildings, purchase of stock, equipment, etc., may be granted up to a maximum of \$1,500. This amount to bear no interest for two years and to be repaid during a period approximating the life of such equipment, live stock, etc.

In addition to this, if the Soldier improves his land he may be made further advances against such improvements up to a maximum of \$1,000, repayable on amortization plan at 5%. Payments for land will be made by warrant payable to Vendors.

Where a saving to the Settler can be effected by the Board in the purchase of stock, implements, etc., same will be purchased by the Board and the Settler charged actual cost. Expenditures will be made under the supervision of the Board and paid for by warrant.

TRAINING OF INEXPERIENCED MEN.

Success in farming and ability to repay indebtedness incurred depends on intimate knowledge of the business of farming and a practical application of that knowledge. It would therefore be unwise to allow inexperienced men to incur heavy indebtedness and run the risks of losing, in addition, their own savings in an occupation of which they had no previous knowledge and which they might find, on closer acquaintance, uncongenial.

A scheme of practical Agricultural Education has, therefore, been matured, and is now in operation in connection with all Agricultural Colleges, Schools of Agriculture and Experimental Farms in Canada. This embraces a twelve weeks' course, 75% of which will be devoted to farm practice and 25% to lectures.

This course will be carried out in conjunction with the management of the farms in connection with these institutions, which will necessitate the students being on hand at similar hours to those at which the farmer starts work.

Lists of selected farms and farmers are being prepared in the several provinces. These will receive returned soldiers and give them good opportunities to learn farming while working for such wages as may be arranged.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The following is an outline of procedure to be taken by a Soldier wishing to settle under Soldier Settlement regulations.

He will first apply to the Branch Office of the

Soldier Settlement Board situate in the province in which he wishes to settle for a duplicate copy of the Preliminary Information form and will fill same in in duplicate and return it.

That Office will notify the Local Qualification Committee whose Secretary is a member of the Staff of the Branch Office of the Soldier Settlement Board. The applicant will be notified when and where to appear before the Qualification Committee for examination.

It will be the duty of that Committee to go carefully into,—

- (1) Each applicant's Military Record.
- (2) His previous occupation and experience with a view to determining the likelihood of his making a success of farming and the advisability of having him receive Practical Agricultural Instruction before placing him on the land.
- (3) The physical fitness of the Soldier settler; and
- (4) To satisfy themselves that he can comply with the financial requirements of the Act.

The Qualification Committee will place the men in classes as previously stated under heading Qualification Committees.

The settler, who is definitely qualified as fit to be placed on the land, has the following options:—

- (1) A free grant under settlement conditions of 160 acres of Dominion Crown Lands (in addition to his civilian right to 160 acres if he has not already homesteaded). These lands are situate in the three Prairie Provinces, the Railway Belt, and Peace River

Block in B.C. The soldier must select his own land from lands shown to be available by the various Dominion Land Offices.

- 2) A grant of Provincial Crown Lands in the Provinces which own their own lands. Particulars as to acreage of grant and settlement conditions can be had from the different Provincial Governments concerned.

N.B.—All Provinces, except the three Prairie Provinces, control their own Crown Lands.

- (3) Idle land, acquired by expropriation or otherwise in any of the Provinces of Canada, the acreage of which is determined so far as Dominion Government assistance is concerned by the value of the land. (Suggested amount to which Dominion Government will assist \$5,000.)
- (4) Purchased improved farm in any Province. Acreage to be decided as in third option.

The soldier deciding to take advantage of option No. 1 will file on the land he chooses and make application to the Branch Office of the Soldier Settlement Board for a loan.

His land will be inspected by an official of the Board and if found suitable a loan, based on the security value of the land and not exceeding a maximum of \$2,500, will be provided as explained before under the heading Loans, to assist him in the erection of buildings, purchase of stock, implements, etc.

To take advantage of option No. 2 the Soldier Settler will make application for his land through

the Provincial Land Office. Having secured the land, he will then make application to the Branch Office of the Soldier Settlement Board, and if the land he chooses be satisfactory, a loan will be made on the same basis as outlined in Dominion Crown Lands.

N.B.—First charge security will be required by the Dominion Government.

In order to take advantage of option No. 3, he will make application to the Branch Office of the Soldier Settlement Board, who will advise as to desirable location and give him every assistance in the selection of his land for settlement.

The form of financial assistance is explained under the heading of Loans.

The procedure for acquiring land under option No. 4 is the same as in the case of option No. 3.

The Soldier Settler will be visited at timely intervals by a practical agricultural adviser whose duty it will be to give advice and assistance when required.

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The Railway Companies of Canada have shown a commendable willingness to assist returning soldiers in settling upon land by the granting of a special transportation rate of one per cent per mile.

This rate will apply to the soldier's first trip to work with a farmer, to attend an agricultural school, or to look for land; it will also apply in case the soldier wishes to return to his home for the purpose of transporting his goods or family to his farm. Children between twelve and five may travel half-fare, and children under five travel free. The rate will only be

allowed by the railway agents on the production of a certificate issued to the returned soldier by the Soldier Settlement Board, or its authorised representative, stating that the holder is a settler entitled to receive such rates.

As there are formalities to be gone through in complying with the Company regulations and ascertaining Military Records, applicants are warned that they must apply for the certificate well ahead of the time they wish to commence the trip.

BRANCH OFFICES OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Temporary Overseas Branch Office	{	11, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
Prince Edward Island	-	The Hon. Murdock McKinnon, Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	- - -	W. B. McCoy, Esq., Secretary, Soldiers' Aid Commission, Halifax, N.S.
New Brunswick	-	W. Kerr, Esq., Farm Settlement Board, St. John, New Brunswick.
Quebec	- - -	Colonel Bruce Campbell, Soldier Settlement Board, Drummond Block, Montreal, P.Q.
Ontario	- - -	Lt. W. Melville Jones, Soldier Settlement Board, Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.

- Manitoba** - - - Major R. J. Shaw, M.C.,
Soldier Settlement Board,
Post Office Building, Winni-
peg, Man.
- Saskatchewan** - - - Lt. S. F. Dunlop, Soldier
Settlement Board, McCal-
lum Hill Block, Regina,
Sask.
- Alberta** - - - Major F. W. W. Fane, Soldier
Settlement Board, Post
Office Building, Edmonton,
Alberta.
- British Columbia** - - J. J. Threlkeld, Esq., Soldier
Settlement Board, Pembro-
ton Block, Victoria, B.C.

Section 2.

Plans of Provincial Governments.

It may be said that the Provinces are co-operating with the Dominion Government. Their proposed schemes fit into and supplement the provisions made under the Soldier Settlement Board. Information in detail regarding these Provincial schemes may be obtained, as far as it is at present available, through the Bureau of Information for Soldiers mentioned at page 48 of this pamphlet, or, after arrival in Canada, by a communication addressed to the Department which deals with Crown Lands, or with Soldier Settlement, at the capital of each of the Provinces. The information may also be obtained through the Branch Offices of the Soldier Settlement Board.

CHAPTER IV.

Dominion Policy, Plans and Projects which will Help to Provide 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 :

	Amount Subscribed.	No. of Subscribers.
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 amounts 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.

- (1) 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.

- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Halifax terminals: Work is now being carried on and will be carried on continuously until the completion of these terminals.
- (6) Toronto Water Front: It is understood that arrangements have been made for a large expenditure on the Toronto water front.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.

- (9) **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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) 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.
- (12) Provincial and Municipal Governments have been asked to inaugurate and carry out such expenditures as are desirable and practicable,

CHAPTER V.

Khaki University of Canada.

The Educational Services, known as the Khaki University of Canada, is a regular establishment of the Military Forces of Canada, is a branch of the General Staff, and is under the control of a Director, with an Assistant-Director for France and an Assistant-Director for England. Its aims are:

- (1) To give to men during the demobilisation period an opportunity of improving their education, especially along lines of instruction that will be of service to them in readjusting themselves into civil life in Canada after the war.
- (2) To give to men who had not completed their school courses an opportunity of using the demobilisation period in preparation for school and college life after the War. To that end it has arranged with the universities and colleges of Canada to accept work done *pro tanto* for similar work in Canada.
- (3) To seek to return to their callings in the intellectual pursuits of the country the men who had been previously following such pursuits, and who, because of the break in their lives, might be drawn into less important callings. In this way the thousands

of vacancies in the teaching profession and intellectual professions generally would be re-filled at the close of the War by men who had left them at their country's call, and whose re-entrance would be of great value because of the service which they had rendered during the War.

The courses are arranged under the following heads:

(1) Elementary School Subjects :

Under this the most elementary things are taught—reading, writing, arithmetic and history. A special effort is made to reach all men who, on account of early life, have not had the benefits of early education at all. Many have been learning to read and write for the first time. In addition, geography and history are taught for the purpose of general improvement.

(2) Commercial Subjects :

Here a variety of subjects are taught, but they are divided under three general heads:

- (a) JUNIOR COMMERCIAL COURSE.—This is intended for men who have small businesses of their own, or wish to learn the elements of bookkeeping for the purpose of earning their living in that way. Subjects like bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and business English are taught.
- (b) AN INTERMEDIATE COURSE.—This takes the same subjects as in the Junior Course, but

extends them into a wider field. This is intended to reach men who already have a knowledge of these subjects.

- (c) A SENIOR COURSE, to prepare students for permanent positions in large business offices. A connection has been made with a number of commercial schools in Canada so that men can continue their courses under very favourable conditions after they return to Canada if they desire.

(3) Elementary Practical Science.

This includes subjects of practical interest to men following mechanical pursuits, for example, gas engines, steam engines, electricity and magnetism, elementary building construction, etc. As far as possible all this instruction is given in a practical way, *i.e.*, the machinery available in the army is used for the purpose of giving instruction.

(4) Agriculture.

This work includes instruction,

- (a) In subjects of a practical character for men who mean to put them to immediate use, and especially for men who wish to take advantage of the Land Settlement plans in Canada. Such subjects as the following are treated:

Soils,
Crops,
Livestock,
Feeds and Feeding,
Farm Management,
Farm Engineering.

- (b) Subjects of a more advanced character for men who had already started in College work in Canada, who wish to continue their courses.
- (5) **Preparation for Entrance to the Canadian Universities,**
at a central-camp.
- (6) **Courses equivalent to University Courses,**
and for which credit will be given in Canada.

In addition, a lecture programme is being put on dealing with the natural resources and historical development of Canada, for which some of the most prominent men in Canada are being utilised.

The machinery of the Khaki University has its ramifications throughout the whole Army. In all the camps in England, College centres have been established, and in addition, battalion schools for elementary education. In France, schools are being organized in every battalion as far as circumstances will permit, and some centralization of teaching will take place as soon as the Canadian Corps settle down for the time.

CHAPTER VI.

Voluntary War Organizations.

Section 1.

Summary of Contributions.

The following is a summary of gifts for various war purposes from the Federal and Provincial Governments, from municipalities, societies, universities, business houses and other corporations, and from private individuals:

Canadian Patriotic Fund (to June 30, 1918)	\$40,149,097
Manitoba Patriotic Fund (to March 31, 1918)	3 957,042
Canadian Red Cross Society (to June 30, 1918)	
Contributions in cash	5,700,000
Gifts in supplies (estimated) ...	13,000,000
British Red Cross Society (to Dec. 31, 1917)	6,100,000
Belgian Relief Fund (to June, 1918)	
Contributions in cash	1,571,728
Gifts in supplies (estimated) ...	1,507,855
Contributions from Canada to Y.M.C.A. for Military Work ...	4,574,821
Gifts from Dominion and Provincial Governments to Government of United Kingdom	5,469,319
To the above should be added miscellaneous gifts from various sources for many objects. These include contributions for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals overseas and in Canada, to the French, Serbian and Polish Relief Funds,	

to numerous associations for the supply of field comforts to troops overseas and for the care of returned soldiers. These contributions, together with other gifts for various patriotic purposes, on a conservative estimate amount to ...

8,000,000

Total	\$90,029,862
The approximate total of voluntary contributions from Canada for war purposes is, therefore, to June 30, 1918, over	
	\$90,000,000

Of the various war organizations working in Canada, or amongst Canadian troops overseas, the most extensive in their operations are the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Section 2.

Canadian Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is a national organization (covering all the Provinces except Manitoba, which for this purpose is organized separately), the object of which is to give assistance where necessary to the dependent relatives of Canadians on active service in the present war. The Fund is administered locally through Committees serving gratuitously. The Committees act on general instructions from Headquarters, and are given discretionary powers as regards the approval of applications and the amount of grants. The funds, as above stated, have been raised by voluntary contribution. Since June, 1916, the expenditure in relief work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has averaged about \$900,000 a month.

This sum has covered the assistance of from 50,000 to 60,000 families.

The Patriotic Fund has made arrangements to take care of the women and children, who are dependents of returning soldiers, from the time they land in Canada until they reach their homes.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is organized in 8 Provincial and 1,120 local branches. Its object is to furnish aid to sick and wounded soldiers as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Corps. The more important activities of the Society include the supply of equipment for Canadian military hospitals, grants to British and other hospitals, care of Canadian prisoners of war, and the collection and shipment of supplies of various kinds:

The work done by the women in this connection was so diligent and devoted that the Canadian Society has been able to spare over 94,000 cases of hospital supplies to the Allies after meeting every call and need from the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Section 3.

PLANS OF THE Y.M.C.A. FOR SERVICE DURING THE DEMOBILIZATION PERIOD.

The objective of the Military Service Department of the Y.M.C.A. is to establish a definite chain of service to the returning men beginning in the Clearing Depots in England, and on transports, at ports of disembarkation, on troop trains at Dispersal Centre, Red Triangle Clubs, and Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, and to have all this work so co-ordinated as to effectively lead to the work to be done in the local Associations or by Red Triangle Committees.

Specially qualified secretaries will be placed at these points to adequately supervise the Association programme. This work will be co-ordinated with that of the Transport Secretaries.

In addition to the regular work done by the Transport Secretaries, including organizing of concerts, deck games, and the conducting of Bible classes and religious services, etc., special attention will be given to adapting the programme to the needs of the returned man. A special series of illustrated lectures is being prepared which will acquaint the men with all matters relating to their civil re-establishment. The Secretary of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission will furnish Association Secretaries on Transports with slides and literature dealing with their work. Similar material and information is being secured from the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Y.M.C.A. Secretaries will accompany troop trains from port of disembarkation to Dispersal Centres. These Secretaries will carry an equipment of stationery, magazines, games, song sheets, stamps, etc., and render personal service en route. They will advise the Associations in advance of the time of arrival.

THE CHURCHES AND THE WOMEN.

The Heads of the Churches in Canada have been in conference with the Government and have proposed and promised that the preachers shall do their best to maintain a social atmosphere of sympathy with and appreciation of the soldiers. All this is expected to lead to a continuous improvement of understanding and confidence between employers and those employed, causing each to recognise mutual obligations

and rights: all to the end that lives might be more fruitful not only in material remunerations, but in satisfaction to individuals and contributions to the higher welfare of all the people as a whole.

The women, through their church and other organizations, such as the Soldiers' Wives' League, the Daughters of Empire, etc., as well as in co operation with other bodies, are prepared to give the wives and children of soldiers a most cordial welcome, and to do everything that can be done towards bringing about as quickly as possible a real feeling of being happily at home in their new homes.

As a last word the following paragraph from the Foreword is repeated :—

LET US ALL WORK TOGETHER WITH GOOD-WILL.

All our women, our men who were too old to be of any use as fighting soldiers, and others, did their feeble best to back you up from home. When you come back we want you to stand with us; and we want to stand with you as comrades to contribute our united best to the strength, prosperity, goodness, and greatness of our well-loved land. Many of the best of those who came over gave their lives for the preservation of her liberty, and that justice, honour, and fair-play should not perish in our day. Our country, which has been bought anew by their blood and your service, can be no greater in character than we ourselves are; and it can be "a country fit for heroes to live in" only in so far as we together prove ourselves diligent enough and heroic enough in peace to make contributions of service such as will match your gloriously matchless contributions in war,

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Books after

CHAPTER VII.

Bureau of Information for Soldiers.

The Khaki University of Canada is establishing a BUREAU OF INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS where any further information concerning Government plans or assistance that may be of value to them can be secured.

Dominion and Provincial reports and literature are being collected there and as far as is practicable all other material that might be of service. The information so gathered is at the service of the men in the Canadian Army and will be distributed through replies to letters of enquiry addressed to the Bureau and also through pamphlets and other channels that may offer themselves from time to time.

Address:—

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION,

Khaki University,

31, BEDFORD SQUARE,

LONDON, W.C. 1.