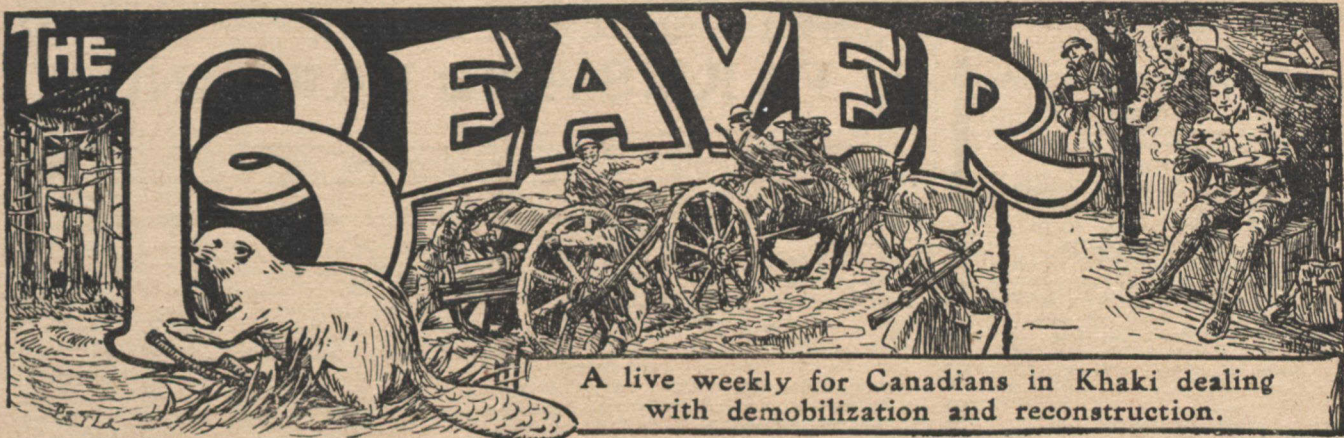


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKE UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 15.

LONDON, MARCH 22ND, 1919.

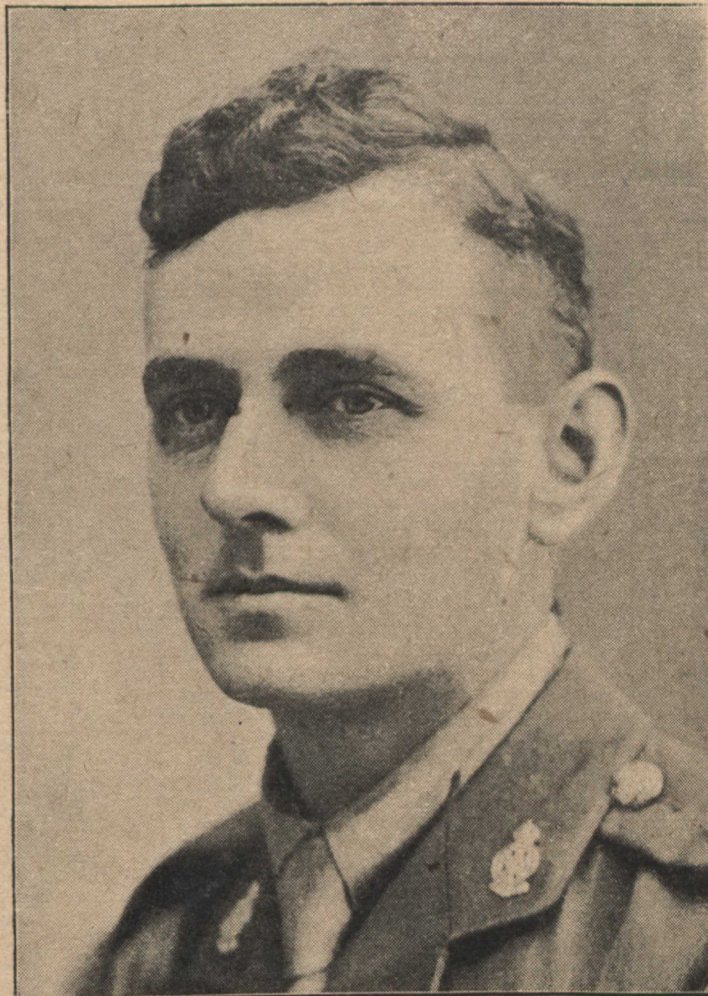
PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

ALL great men are modest, but all modest men are not great. The bigger things a man may do, the smaller he often seems to himself to be. No man is a hero to his valet and few men are heroes to themselves. And this is particularly true of soldier heroes. The soldier can, single-handed or nearly so, capture 400 or 500 Germans. He can fearlessly jump into a trench full of Huns, he can ride down and sabre enemy gunners, and it is all in the day's work. But when he is asked to talk about himself he has nothing to say.

Captain George Burton McKean is one of this sort—one of the right sort. He wears the V.C., the M.C., and the M.M. The V.C.—that glorious emblem of valor—was won at Arras in April, 1918; the M.C. was annexed at Cagnicourt in September of the same year; while the M.M. was gained in March, 1917.

Capt. McKean is a fine type of English boy Canadianised. He was born in a typical provincial English town, Bishop Auckland, in Durham, and went to Canada as a youngster in 1902 to join his brother who had preceded him. He settled in Edmonton, Alberta. When war broke out he was a student at the University of Alberta, in his third year Arts course with a view to entering the teaching profession. Those who knew him best could have predicted with certainty a brilliant career for him as a soldier, for he was a Scoutmaster in charge of a troop attached to Robertson Presbyterian Church, played Soccer—inside left—with the University team, and was keen on all outdoor sports.

THE SCOUT V.C.



[Photo by

[Bassano

He came over as a sergeant with the 51st Battalion in 1916, and went to France as a private in the 14th early in June. When he won the M.M. at Bully-Grenay, near Lens, he had risen to the rank of Corporal and he was recommended for a commission which he obtained in April, 1917. The M.C. he won when in charge of a patrol engaged in scout duty, and on this occasion was wounded.

Capt. McKean is probably the only Scoutmaster actually employed in scouting to win the V.C. in the war. Though the incident which secured for him the Cross only resulted in a bruised nose, it was none the less an amazing feat. As the Captain has however just written a book which is to be published by the Oxford Press some time next month, the title of which is "Scouting Thrills," we are not allowed to pick the plum out of the cake by divulging the full nature of the exploit. But the official account on another page makes good reading.

The book which contains a foreword by General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., is a recital of Captain McKean's personal experiences as a scout with the Canadian Corps, covering a period of two years. It fascinatingly relates how the three decorations were won. As a book of adventure for boys it surpasses fiction and will especially gladden the heart of the Chief Scoutmaster, Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Capt. McKean is at present in charge of the Bureau of Information of the Khaki University, at 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

Beaver Gallery: No. 11.
 Captain G. B. McKEAN, V.C., M.C., M.M.

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FARMS AND FARMING

Practical Advice on Reconstructing the Dairy Herd.

[Read these letters carefully. They are answers from noted authorities. As it will be impossible to publish every letter in the same issue, save these copies for reference. —Ed.]

The following letter, signed by an Oxford county farmer, deals with a subject of vital importance to every dairy farmer. He asks for definite information as to the best means of building up his dairy herd and making it more productive. We submitted his request to a number of recognised authorities on the subject, some of whose replies appear below. We would, however, be glad to have the views of any of our readers on the subject. The experience of other dairy farmers who have succeeded in building up profitable dairy herds would be valuable, and "Canadian Farm" would be pleased to have such experience for publication. Oxford County Farmer has asked for help upon a vital point, that of reconstructing his herd and making it more profitable.

His letter and the replies received follow: "I notice in the findings of the farm survey for Oxford County that the average milk production per cow is only 3,500 pounds per year. I never fully realised until this summer how little we were getting from our cows for the labor and feed put on them. I kept a record last summer and found that my cows gave an average of a little over 4,000 pounds.

"The papers tell us that this is a period of reconstruction, and I would very much like to reconstruct my herd along more profitable lines, now that I realise how little I am getting per cow. My herd consists of just cows, although there is some Holstein blood. The foundation stock was chiefly Shorthorn grade. Now, do not tell me that I should sell out and buy pure-breds, because I cannot afford to pay two or three hundred dollars per cow to replace those I already have.

If you can give me a solution for my difficulty I would be grateful.

"AN OXFORD COUNTY FARMER."

Keep Milk Records and Test Carefully.

"In reply to your favor of the 13th inst., enclosing question by an Oxford farmer, I may say that I would answer as follows: In view of the fact that you are not in a position to buy pure bred stock I would advise that you keep milk records of your cows and test them carefully and weed out all those which are not giving you a profitable production. That would mean possibly that you would have to buy some more grade cows, being careful to purchase those which give every indication of being heavy milkers, and on these use nothing but a pure bred sire of the breed of which your cows are grades, and select that sire from a strain of the breed that is noted for high milk production, and from a cow which herself has a high record, and then keep the best heifers which your best cows drop from this sire. This, accompanied with good feeding, should gradually improve your herd.

"PROFESSOR WADE TOOLE,

"O.A.C., Guelph."

Ten Dry Farming Commandments.

From Field Husbandry Circular, No. 35, Department of Agriculture, Government of the Province of Saskatchewan:

1. Thou shalt have no other occupation than farming.
2. Thou shalt fallow thy land every third year, being careful to plough it both early and deeply.
3. Thou shalt cultivate thy fallow and not allow weeds or any other thing that is green to grow thereon, or winds to blow through it, for in such way the moisture which thy fallow should conserve will be wasted, and thy days will be nothing but labour and sorrow.
4. Thou shalt not despise the harrow, but shalt use it even whilst thou ploughest, and shalt place thy chief reliance upon it hereafter, whether in early spring, late spring, midsummer or autumn.
5. Thou shalt sow good seed early and down into the moisture, lest peradventure it cometh not up betimes. He who soweth his seed in dry soil casteth away many chances of reaping.
6. Thou shalt not overload thy dry land farm with seed, even as the merciful man doth not overload his ox or his ass. Thin seeding best withstandeth the ravages of drought and hot winds.
7. Thou shalt keep on thy dry farm such kinds and numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry as the water supply maketh possible, and thou canst grow pasture, fodder, roots and grain for. Thus shalt thou be protected against adversity, and thus shalt thou give thy children and children's children cause to call thee blessed, inasmuch as thou didst not too greatly dissipate in thy lifetime the fertility stored in thy soil through many thousands of years.
8. Thou shalt not live unto thyself alone but shalt join the Grain Growers' Association, the agricultural society in thy district or any like minded organisation that is good. Through these thou shalt work unceasingly for the welfare of thy district and the upbuilding of Saskatchewan agriculture.
9. Thou shalt study thy dry land farm and its problem unceasingly, and ponder on ways and means whereby its fruitfulness may be increased, keeping always in memory the fact that not alone by speeches and resolutions, but also by intelligent and timely hard work shall production be increased and the economic salvation of thy country be wrought.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's big farm. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's big four, nor his mortgage, nor his worry, nor his hurry, nor anything that is thy big neighbour's.

Remember these dry farming commandments to keep them wholly.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,

Saskatchewan.

Bill Perkins Strikes—Does He Gain Anything?

By LIEUT. H. E. WALLACE.

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

Bill Perkins was a bit of a stoic. He did not know it, and if you had accused him of it he would probably have attempted to blacken your eyes for your trouble. Nevertheless the fact remained, and when the even tenor of his life was rudely interrupted by his fellow employees in the Stubbs Boot and Shoe Co. going out on strike, Bill complained bitterly to his wife Mariana that "no good would come of it." Perkins had worked for the Stubbs Co. man and boy for twenty-five years, and had, by steady attention to his work, increased his wisdom and pay envelope until now he was shop foreman and owned his home and had a little put by for a rainy day.

Bill was a member of the Local Bootmakers' Union—not that he cared much about the Union, but to keep peace and at the urgent request of his fellow workers he had, two years before, "Joined up."

Now they were on strike. They asked for "twopence an hour increase and the privilege of using the goods elevators to ride up and down between floors."

"Who the blankety!"

Bill took the first two days of the strike quietly, but on the third he was getting somewhat hot where his collar band would have been if he wore that kind of shirt. Consequently when, that morning, he met his pal and fellow worker Harry Hawkins, he unburdened his soul in no uncertain manner. "Say 'Arry," he said, "who the blankety blank's goin' to pay me waiges Satday night?" "Blowed if I know," said Harry, "guess we'll make 'em up when we gets back to work with th' increase."

Perkins was not at all satisfied, and proceeded to reopen the subject with Mariana, who sympathetically shared all his joys and sorrows and the greater part of his weekly pay envelope. The result was that Perkins and his wife reviewed the whole question of pay and strikes as they affected them. They worked the whole thing out in pounds, shillings and pence. The startling conclusion arrived at (based on the results of a similar strike eleven months previous whereby the men had had an increase of one-and-six a day) was that within three months after the increased pay began, the cost of their living had increased fifteen shillings a week or a little over two shillings a day. Mariana was as careful and systematic as her slow-moving, methodical worse half, and she was able to turn up her housekeeping accounts for two years back and quote chapter and verse to prove their conclusions. To Bill Perkins and his wife this was a revelation, and poor Bill scratched his head and thought and thought—then scratched his head again with an air of finality and went to bed.

Next morning bright and early Bill confided to the sharer of his bed and board that he was going "to see the teacher about it." Mariana mildly inquired in a surprised tone, "About what!" Bill, to whom the problem had been an obsession, and who therefore could not understand that his wife might have been thinking about anything else, said in an equally surprised tone, "Why, about them strikes and pay an' livin' expenses, a' course."

The teacher, one Silas B. Smith, B.A., be it understood, was the headmaster of the local public school, a friend of Perkins' father, and a life-long friend in need of Bill's when

that worthy was in trouble which required head work which overtaxed the speed of his gray matter.

To the oracle, therefore, in the person of his friend Mr. Smith, Bill straightway went and unburdened his soul. He concluded with the pithy question, "Now wat I wants to know, Mr. Smith, is, why is it our livin' should go up right away after we got th' last increase, and will it do th' same again if we win this strike?" Silas Smith, B.A., looked gravely over his spectacles for a few moments before vouchsafing any reply. At length he said, "Bill, you may not realise it, but your trouble is just exactly the trouble which has kept Capital and Labour at arm's length and daggers drawn for the last twenty years."

"You see," he continued, settling back in his chair and gazing out of the window, "it works out this way; you men struck and got an increase of one-and-six, eleven months ago. Stubbs & Co. didn't see why that one-and-six should come out of their profits, and there is no law which makes them see it that way. Consequently, they added the one-and-six, plus another sixpence for good measure, on to the selling price of their boots and shoes. Thorndyke, who has the retail boot shop on Main Street, didn't see why he should pay the extra two shillings out of his profits so he promptly added two-and-six on to the selling price of his boots and shoes. Mr. Grubb, who, by the way, is your grocer, Bill, goes to buy a pair of shoes of a particular kind which he had been getting from Thorndyke for years in exchange for twenty-three shillings of his good money. He is met by the startling announcement from Mr. Thorndyke that 'Those shoes are now twenty-five and six, Mr. Grubb; the factory put the price up on me, Mr. Grubb—I assure you I am not making a farthing more.' Grubb wanted the shoes so he paid the increased price, but when he got home he immediately revised the prices on some of his goods—why should they take the extra two-and-six out of my profits, thought he. This seemed to work all right so in the next two months he increased the price a shade here and there on a number of other lines. So you see, Bill, your grocery bills soon began to show the new scale of prices charged by Grubb, and at the end of three months you were worse off by about six shillings a week than you were before you got your increase of one-and-six a day."

Perkins Staggered!

To Perkins this was indeed a revelation, and although he had not mentally digested the whole significance of what his friend had said, he grasped, as a man suddenly thrown into the water, at the nearest thing that floats. By a great mental effort he pulled himself up and stammered, "W-w-well, Mr. Smith, its no use our strikin' is it?"

Mr. Smith thought for a moment before replying, and then speaking slowly and carefully, for he realised what this meant to Bill and his fellow workers, he said, "Bill, I really believe that under the present condition of our laws it is useless. Until there is a law passed which will compel Mr. Stubbs (who is the principal shareholder of the Company) to take the extra one-and-six increase, which he is forced to give his men, out of his profits (which perhaps, will make it necessary for him to keep a servant or two less in his

home, or one motor-car instead of two), you gain nothing by striking and getting an increase in your pay. You see, Mr. Stubbs naturally wants as much profit as he can get, and so he puts the increased cost of his boots on to the selling price. This goes around the circle represented by Thorndyke and Grubb, back to you, and stops, because you have nothing to sell but your labour, and you cannot charge an extra shilling a day for that whenever expenses go up, because you would soon find yourself out of a job. Or, on the other hand, if all the men in your factory combine and demand the increase, at the end of a few weeks you are no better off."

Bill Perkins thanked Mr. Smith in a bewildered sort of way, and returned home. Here he spent the evening beside the fire, with his wife and his problem for company. In the light of his friend's advice Bill felt the light of a new responsibility dawning on him. If, he thought, this strike is not going to do us any good, I must tell the men about it and get them at work to get the increase we need to live decently and keep expenses where they are.

"Wot I think," said he to his wife, "is that th' Government should go to Mr. Stubbs and make 'im pay us our increase out a' 'is profits without raising th' price a' 'is boots an' shoes. I'm goin' to that meetin' to-morrow morning and tell them boys they're all wrong, even if I stand alone."

"Nothink of the kind," said Mrs. Perkins.

"Wats that," said Bill.

"I'm goin' with ye," said his wife.

STEEL OUTPUT DOUBLED.

In the course of an address to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on prospects for trade with Great Britain, etc., for Canadian iron and steel products, Colonel David Carnegie, of the Imperial Munitions Board, said: "We have fine deposits of magnetite in Canada developed during the war, which is of excellent value for our furnaces, making it unnecessary to import as hitherto; our carbon electrodes are second to none and cheaper than any produced in England; we have nickel in abundance; everything, in fact, to enable Canada to rise to the highest rank as a producer of finest quality steels. Canada has increased her steel production per annum from one million tons before the war to two and a quarter millions at present."

WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN.

Speaking at a meeting at Toronto, the Hon. Findlay MacDiarmid, Minister of Public Works and Highways for Ontario, stated that one of the reasons for the extensive programme of highway and road improvement was to provide employment during the readjustment period. It was the first duty of governments, firms and individuals to see that the men who have done so much for Canada and the Empire secure a position as good as or better than they gave up in order to go to the front. Good roads do much to improve conditions in the country districts and make the farmers more contented. Good highways make intercourse with neighbours and large centres possible and are an asset to any country. The roads will be used by motorists, who pay large sums annually into the provincial treasury, but they will be just as useful to the producer, who will be able to market his produce under better conditions.

It is announced that the Provincial Government of Manitoba will spend two million dollars on building and improving highways this year. One million of this amount will be forthcoming from the Federal Government.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MARCH 22nd, 1919.

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

GO EASY!

The young man in a hurry often lands himself in a mess. "Slow and sure" is not a bad policy, though it may be admitted that "hustle and get it" has some advantages. Where there are a hundred conflicting interests to be considered, however, it is just as well to look at things from the other man's point of view. The problem of demobilisation for instance has many sides. It would be much easier for the authorities simply to call the men up and say, "The war is practically over; you are at liberty to go back home and resume your civil occupations. Just leave your equipment and beat it." Unfortunately—or perhaps fortunately—armies which have been formed over a period of years, transported from three to ten thousand miles by land and sea, fed, clothed, and paid in the most methodical manner, cannot be disbanded and disposed of by a wave of the hand. The process must be at least as orderly and methodical as the process of formation. And this is apt to be overlooked by "toughs" and "rough necks," who, as a general rule, do not look much beyond No. 1. To throw a large body of men into Canada in mid-winter without due preparation for their reception and absorption would create a condition of things on the other side which would be disastrous to the men, their dependants, and to the country as a whole. The need of restraint and self-control in this matter is therefore something which should be taken to heart by all branches of the service. With a greater availability of ships the despatch of troops from the Old Country will be accelerated, and by the time the first swallow heralds spring Canadians will be moving westward as rapidly as they could desire. Let the young and energetic curb their impetuosity and "stub along easy like old slow 'I-don't-know.'" They will get there just as soon, in an agreeable frame of mind, well pleased with themselves, the authorities, the Government, and especially with their own part in the painful process of letting patience do her perfect work. To upset the demobilisation apple cart by running amok is the way not to do it.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.

D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. J. Stephen Jenkins, who won the D.S.O. on the Somme in 1916, and has three mentions to his credit, is in civil life a surgeon on the staff of the Royal Victoria



Hospital, Montreal. He is a graduate of McGill.

Col. Jenkins came over with the 24th Battalion, and is a native of Charlottetown, P.E.I. He comes of an old Canadian family distinguished in medicine and the church, who have been settled on

the Island for generations, and have had a great deal to do with the development of that interesting spot which few from this side take the trouble to visit.

His father, the G.O.M. of P.E.I., took part in the Crimea 65 years ago, so that the Colonel is keeping up the family tradition in a double sense.

Col. Jenkins confesses that his favourite study is politics, and that horses have for him a supreme attraction.

D. of C.

Major W. J. Simpson, the Director of Canadian Army Contracts, comes from "The Peg," where he was a wholesale buyer in a large way. What he does not know about buying is not worth acquiring, as many who have done business with him in London have discovered.

It is not easy to put one over "W.J." He is what the boys call a live wire, and the juice is never cut off.

Major Simpson hasn't any hobbies—he doesn't ride a horse, and his favourite study is not stated. But

while located at Argyle House, it has, we have every reason to believe, been price lists—first, last and all the time.

When "W.J." was appointed to the staff and put up the red tabs, it is said that one of his old boys from the West returned to camp and reported that while in the city he saw "old Bill Simpson all fussed up in gay rags with (urgent) labels all over him." And there we had better leave it.



Copyright Portrait by F. A. Swaine, 106 New Bond St., London, W. 1.

OUT OF DOORS.

The British Education Minister on Going a Journey.

"Speaking at a recent meeting on the subject of a change of scene, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Education Minister, said that the subject had special reference to the objects of the School Journey Association, which was formed many years ago to give the children of the elementary schools the advantages of a visit to the seaside or country, in which the study of nature was made to play an important part.

Like Hazlitt, said Mr. Fisher, he was of opinion that one of the pleasantest things in the world was going on a journey. The school journey movement he regarded with special favour, because it was mainly, if not entirely, the product of the enthusiasm and zeal of individual teachers; because it had been built up from small beginnings by their hard work and devotion; and because it was a means of spreading, in a delightful and natural way, a knowledge of the simple beauties of nature among children who might otherwise have passed through the most impressionable period of life with eyes unseeing and minds barred and bolted against the varied appeals of landscape and art.

In any system of public education on a large scale there was inevitably a tendency to stereotyped routine; though in this country the evils of formal monotony are consequently probably less than in other countries. He might here remark that a company of French women elementary school teachers, who had recently been inspecting our elementary schools, were very much impressed by the air of happiness amongst the children, and by the success which had attended the efforts of the school teachers and school authorities in making their school-life really happy.

Powers of Observation.

But the evils of monotony and routine did exist, for they were inherent in the very texture of school-life, with its time-tables, curriculum, and text-books, and its teachers trained often on a uniform method. It was, therefore, a great advantage to have super-added to the formal education of the elementary schools a supplementary form of education, informal and vivid and partaking of the nature of amusement rather than instruction, designed to develop a capacity for leisure, to quicken the powers of observation and enjoyment. All these functions were promoted by the association.

He had been impressed by the ties of real friendship which, under their system, existed between the children and their teachers—ties which were not snapped by the closing of the school life. Not long ago, when he was being entertained by a body of teachers in the West of England, he asked how many of them had received letters from their old boys at the front, and he found that there was not a single teacher who had not received such letters. This was a remarkable fact when they considered there had been an interval of four years between the time when the boys left school and joined the colours.

Their school journeys were corporate journeys. They took large companies of children into the country between May and October, and gave them a happy fortnight in the country. One of our greatest essayists had given it as his opinion that journeys should always be taken in solitude. William Hazlitt loved a voyage by himself. He liked conditions under which he could see his vague notions floating like thistle-down before the breeze, and not have them entangled in the briars and thorns of controversy. He (Mr. Fisher) thought, indeed, that it was

essential to the real enjoyment of a holiday that one should be able at some time or other to get away from other people.

A wood, for instance, had many uses for a child. You can pick bluebells in a wood. You can climb trees in a wood. You can play "hide and seek" in a wood. You can watch the birds and startle rabbits in a wood. But one of the most precious uses of a wood is that it is a place to be lost in—a place in which you can hide; and he trusted that the conductors of these school journeys would bear this elementary truth in mind—that they would not keep too close an eye upon the children under their control, but occasionally allow them to escape, to enjoy the pleasure of solitude, and to hide.

Subject to this observation, he thought there was a good deal to be said in favour of companionship in travel and of shared impressions, shared enjoyment, shared recollections.

But for two facts—first its towns, and secondly its rainfall—this country of ours was very happily arranged for small children. The landscape was planned upon a small scale. The roads are not too straight. The prospects are not too wide; and there is very little monotony of scene—at least in the southern parts of England. One could hardly walk for half an hour in the South of England without coming upon some fresh point of beauty. Our landscape, Walter Pater has remarked, is naturally arranged in vignettes; and that is a great advantage when they wished to create a number of distinct impressions of natural beauty in a short space of time. There were in England an almost infinite number of short, pretty walks and old villages.

And while he was on the subject of villages he would remind the audience that England was a very old agricultural country, and that if they turned up an old map of England, such as Speed's Atlas, composed in the reign of James I., they would find that almost all the villages and hamlets of which they knew were marked on that map. We have had no catastrophes and no great revolutions, only two civil wars, and those not wars of devastation; and the consequence was that if they were on the look-out for little bits of antiquity and relics of past times, they were well provided in this country.

CANADIAN WEDDINGS IN LONDON.

An interesting Canadian wedding took place on Wednesday at St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, W., when Miss Evelyn Ross, daughter of Brigadier-General J. G. Ross, C.M.G., Paymaster-General of the Canadian Overseas Forces, was married to Captain Sclater Lewis, C.A.M.C., of Montreal, who returned from France last week. Mrs. Lewis, who is popular in Montreal society, has been nursing in No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, France.

At St. George's Church, Cranley Gardens, Miss Helen Matthewson, of Montreal, was married to Major Everett Bristol, C.M.G., of Hamilton, Ont., Private Secretary to Sir Edward Kemp. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Col. Scott, D.S.O., Senior Chaplain, First Canadian Division, who was severely wounded last Autumn, and has recently left the Hospital. The Bride saw service as a V.A.D. in France and of her three brothers who joined as privates, two are now Majors and one is a Captain.

The marriage has taken place at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, of Major Kenneth Bovitt, M.C., Staff-Captain, H.Q., 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery, and Miss Bessie Winnifred Large, daughter of Mr Alfred T. Large, of Daimler House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London.

ON A GOOD THING.



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The Government of ONTARIO

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

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

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

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

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

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

Statistical reports for week ending March 1st were received from five Hospital Areas, three C.F.C. Areas, and three of the largest Camps in England where Khaki Colleges are in operation, and the London Area. These showed that each man on the average attended classes in 3.3 different subjects.

2,148 hours of instruction were reported, 677 of which were in subjects under the heading "Elementary Practical Science," 453 "Commercial," 526 "Elementary Subjects," 175 "Agriculture." The aggregate hours of attendance was over 34,000 for the week, and these figures do not include the full-time instruction which is now being given at the Khaki University at Ripon.

The percentage of attendance varies very much in different camps owing to circumstances which cannot always be controlled. Etchinghill this week shows the highest percentage, 67.8 per cent.

Reports are now being received from Sunningdale showing that over 30 men are registered in Elementary Subjects and in Agriculture, and 22 hours of instruction were given during the week in these subjects.

The largest class in Commercial Subjects is at Witley "A" where there are 204 students registered. London College is the second largest, with a registration of 172 in this subject.

In Elementary Practical Science, Seaford is very much in advance of any other College, with 307 registrations, and over 10,000 hours attendance were put in by these students during the week. Seaford also has the largest Agricultural registration, it being 245 during the week.

The Elementary Classes in Ripon Area, in the various Reserve Battalions, report the following attendance during the week:—

13th Res.	550
15th „	987
21st „	240
23rd „	573

Classes in the 10th Reserve Battalion commenced on March 10th, and should prove very efficient with 14 instructors.

At Seaford an instance is related regarding the students, which should serve to dispel a popular myth that the Khaki College is a refuge for loafers. A certain unit is situated at the farthest lines in the South Camp, and as a result of certain equipment being only available at a certain part of the camp, it was necessary for a while that the classes from that unit should proceed to the North Camp for certain instruction. As soon as the situation permitted, the Executive Officer made all his arrangements for the transfer of the 100 men affected to a class in the South Camp, which was arranged in order to reduce the distance of two and a half miles which it was necessary for these men to do four times daily, coming and going. As soon as the projected move was announced, opposition came from an unexpected quarter, namely, the students themselves. They asked to be allowed to remain, on the ground "that the class liked their teachers and was getting the real

stuff, and they didn't mind the walk anyhow." No better proof of the keenness of the students or of appreciation of the staff than this incident offers.

Seaford area is jealous of the percentages of attendance by areas, and unfortunately failed to do justice to itself in the returns, owing to a mistake which has only just been located. As a result a material difference would have appeared in the returns to date. From the parade states of the units, checked by the class states, the following figures are the correct ones. It is pointed out that the totals given are absolute, and refer to the attendance during one session, namely, the half day; nine sessions being held weekly.

Average for week of	Average registration.	Average attendance.	Percentage attendance.
Jan. 27-Feb. 1	1084	917	84.6
Feb. 3-8	1112	634	57
Feb. 10-15 ...	1124	872	77.3
Feb. 17-22 ...	1089	919	89.5
Feb. 24-Mar. 1	1077	812	75.3
Mar. 3-7	1122	921	82

The attendance was materially affected during several weeks by various causes. The greatest effect was felt on the occasion of Gen. Steele's funeral, when two units were not represented for five days. The question-erre and muster parades have made additional reductions. The average is very big when the number of students is considered. The net total from this area representing a large proportion of the total registrations in the whole of the Colleges.

All of these students are handled through the Central College, none of the classes being under regimental direction.

The Extension Department is fully developed in Seaford, and, under the auspices of the Department at Headquarters, every unit in this area receives a lecture upon some subject of international or national importance, at least once per week. A scheme is now being prepared whereby these lectures will be given daily to every unit in the Seaford Command. In this way every soldier will derive some educational benefit at the hands of the Khaki College.

A number of students from the Seaford area have been entered for the examinations of the City of London Guild, whilst further entries are being prepared for the examination of the Royal Society of Arts. The students will therefore receive the certificate of the College, supported by the certificates of recognized Educational Institutions. The men are very keen on this innovation, and need checking somewhat in their aspirations, for they have complete confidence in the instruction they receive and would cheerfully tackle greater propositions than their progress would justify.

During the week, March 9th-14th, some 600 new students will commence in Seaford College, so that a further large increase of students will be shown in the subsequent returns. The chief difficulties that confront the authorities there is that of obtaining classrooms. No difficulty is experienced in getting students, for the men are generally keen to avail themselves of the opportunities.

Instructor B. C. Walker, who has started an enthusiastic class in Transportation, was laid up for two weeks but is back in the classroom again this week.

Capt. Hoag, the Executive Officer at Epson, is proud of the fact that his staff can teach every subject that is asked for. He thought he was floored last week when a student asked for instruction in Hindustani. Finally a padre was found who had served in India. He took the student in hand and the reputation of the College was maintained.

A College is being started this week at Orpington Hospital. Hut-space for class rooms and office is difficult to get because the Hospital has a capacity number of patients. The able and sympathetic assistance of Col. MacPherson, the O.C., and Major Aitken, the Adjutant, will give the College work a great impetus.

Sergt. A. W. Bennet, of the Pay Office, has kindly volunteered for instructional work in Shorthand at the London College, vice Sergt. Johnson, who has gone to Edinburgh to take a course at the University.

The Agricultural students of the London College will kindly note that the trip to the Royal Stables at Buckingham Palace on March 22nd, will have to be postponed owing to the Guards' Brigade Pageant.

The following Agricultural Bulletins are now ready:

Horticulture.

- Cucumber and Cantaloupe Growing in B.C., Dry Beet—Cir. 47, B.C.
- Farm Forestry and Horticulture Gardening in Sask—Bul. 55, Sask.
- Hot-beds and Cold Frames—Cir. 24, Man.
- Method of Fruit Picking and Handling—Cir. 27, B.C.
- Propagation and Selection of Nursery Stock—Cir. 19, B.C.
- The Strawberry Root Weevil—Cir. 33 B.C.
- Tomato Growing in B.C., Dry Beet—Cir. 40, B.C.
- Top Working of Fruit Trees and Propagation—Cir. 42, B.C.
- Soap Solution for Spraying—Bul. 40, B.C.
- Vegetable Storage—Cir. 17, Manitoba.

Dairy.

- Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm—Sask.
- The Grading of Cream—Sask.
- Variations in Cream Test—Bul. 43, Sask.

General.

- Beekeeping in Manitoba—Bul. 18, Man.
- Guide to Beekeepers—Bul. 30, B.C.
- Plans for Farm Buildings—Bul. 10, Manitoba.
- Practical Irrigation—Cir. 14, B.C.
- Silos and Silage—Bul. 66, B.C.
- Silage aids Production—Bul. 21, B.C.
- Silo Construction and Ensilage production in Manitoba—Bul. 17, Manitoba.
- The B.C. Farmer and his Silo—Cir. 15, B.C.
- Suggested Lines of Co-operative Production—Bul. 42, Sask.
- The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act—Sask.
- The Summer Fallow—Cir. 2, Sask.
- Treatment of Alkali Soils—Cir. 30, Man.

WORK OF THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Success of Scheme for University Concentration Camp and placing selected students in British Universities.

The splendid success of Canada's Khaki University scheme has been more than maintained during the first few months of demobilisation.

Naturally the unsettlement caused by the movement of troops has been considerable, and has made it difficult for some men to continue their studies, but great as these difficulties have been and large the obstacles which have had to be overcome, they have all been safely surmounted, and the month just closed was one of unexampled progress. The statement that the number of individual students who registered in classes and through the Correspondence Department in England during the month was 12,160.

The immense amount of labor involved in handling so large a number of students may be better imagined than explained, especially when it is remembered that the total class registration in all subjects for the month was 18,032.

When these registrations were classified and analysed it was found that they were divided in the following way: Agriculture, as was to be supposed, claimed 2,973 out of the total; Engineering and Practical Science, 2,514; while Commerce stood third favorite with 2,320 registrations. Elementary courses accounted for 2,436, and miscellaneous 1,347. The remainder were matriculation 130, and University (Ripon) 440; making, as we have already pointed out, a total of 12,160.

The classes have included a very large number of the persevering sort, so dear to the teacher's heart, for the total attendance at class lectures during the month numbered 135,994. That is an exceptionally large attendance, and when the conditions under which these soldier-students have had to work are taken into consideration, it is a magnificent tribute to their zeal for knowledge and their determination to make the most of the opportunity presented to them.

It is a tribute also to the marked ability of the staff of teachers which the University authorities have secured for the working of the great scheme.

The teaching staff giving instruction during the month numbered 365, while the number of civilians employed was 55.

The Extension Department has a particularly successful month. Sixty-nine lectures, (including parade lectures) were given with a total attendance of 41,649, while 20 others were given on behalf of the Invalid Soldiers' Commission, at which there was an attendance of 12,095. A total of 89 lectures in a month with an aggregate attendance of 53,744, or an average of 600 each, speaks well for the popularity of the lecture as a means of imparting information and of the skill and ability with which the Department is managed.

The work of the Khaki University has been carried on at the following centres in England: Basingstoke, Bearwood, Bexhill, Bovington, Bramshott, Buxton, Cooden, Eartham, Epsom, Etchinghill, Farnham, Ripon Area, Ripon Univer-

sity, Seaford, Shorncliffe, Witley, Witley "A", London.

Then the Correspondence Department has carried through an immense amount of work, and this Department has placed the scheme within the reach of hundreds of students who otherwise would have been unable to take advantage of it.

In France things have progressed with remarkable strides. The work has been carried on in all the Divisions and in most of the smaller units. The following figures for the month of January, which are the latest to hand, indicate the extent of this work and the registrations in various subjects:

1st Division.	
Agriculture	1258
Commercial Subjects	698
Elem. Prac. Science	164
Trades	1082
Elementary Instruction ...	1155
	4357

2nd Division.	
Agriculture	440
Commercial Subjects	401
Elem. Prac. Science	478
Trades	87
Elementary Instruction ...	596
	2002

3rd Division.	
Agriculture	428
Commercial Subjects	1726
Elem. Prac. Science	45
Trades	259
Elementary Instruction ...	945
	3403

4th Division.	
Agriculture	1296
Commercial Subjects	1674
Elem. Prac. Science	101
Elementary Instruction ...	1060
Trades	704
	4835
	14597

Hospitals and Lines of Communication.

Agriculture	90
Commercial Subjects	76
Elem. Prac. Science	27
Trades	—
Elementary Instruction ...	32
	225

From the nature of its work the Forestry Corps was one of the first to begin demobilisation after the armistice was signed, and this made University work in that quarter exceptionally difficult. Notwithstanding this, however, the estimated number of men enrolled in classes was 600.

Wherever possible extension lectures were arranged in France, as in England. Circumstances were not always propitious, but that circumstances were often over-ridden may be gathered from the fact that there was a total attendance of 46,745 at these lectures, as follows:—

1st Division	12,688
2nd Division	5,283
3rd Division	14,047
4th Division	9,727
Canadian Corps Troops ...	5,000

Books and Libraries.

A vast field has been covered by the distribution of books on all manner of subjects. Here for instance is a list of the month's distribution which is as illuminating as it is instructive:

Agriculture (incl. pamphlets)	28,728
Business	3,420
Elementary Subjects	2,188
Geography and History	3,443
Languages	823
Literature (incl. certain books for beginners) ...	6,046
Science and Mechanics ...	4,130
Politics, Economics and Civics	627
Gov't pamphlets and miscellaneous	21,258
	70,663

Improved transportation facilities made it easier for books and pamphlets to be forwarded to France, and so helped to advance a most important feature of the scheme.

British Universities and University Camp.

One of the most important achievements of the University to date should be specially emphasised—the placing of men in British Universities and the establishment of a concentration Camp at Ripon.

The work of these two large Departments has been particularly satisfactory. By the end of the month 289 men had been selected, and most of them settled, at various British Universities. The chief consideration in this selection was length of service and educational preparedness. The vast majority of these men had over two years of service overseas, and all of them had had at least two years' previous University training. Each man was interviewed by an officer of the department, and advised both as to the course of study to be pursued and the University in Great Britain best suited to his needs.

The work of setting up the Concentration Camp at Ripon was completed during the month. At this date there are approximately 600 men in the Camp, and about 200 still to arrive.

Courses at this camp are offered as follows: (a) University Matriculation, (b) 1st and 2nd Years in Arts, (c) 1st and 2nd Years in Engineering, (d) 1st and 2nd Years in Agriculture, (e) 1st Year in Medicine, (f) Full Course in Law, (g) Full Course in Theology, (h) Special Course in Pharmacy.

The Theological curriculum, it may be observed, is under the direction of the Board of The Union of the Theological Colleges of Montreal. It is being administered, however, as part of the Khaki University of Canada. A certain number of representatives and teachers have been brought over from Canada for the purposes of instruction in various departments.

The Director and his staff are to be very warmly congratulated upon the splendid report which they are able to give.



RUGBY.

The Canadians are still trying, but lost by 11 points to nil against the New Zealanders. The game was only five minutes old when Sandeman, giving a dummy neatly after a scrum, went over for New Zealand. Roberts converting. The Canadian three-quarters were weak in their tackling, which was never sufficiently low, and they missed Vickery very much. Capt. Grimmett was injured, and had to go off for the greater part of the half, and this was an additional handicap, the outsiders never playing in really convincing form. Holland was very safe at back and did some fine length kicking, and he saved his side a good deal. Ryan made a nice run following a scrum midway through, however, and, swerving past Holland, scored an unconverted try. The second half was productive of only one score, Ryan getting over just before the finish. The return of Capt. Grimmett made a good deal of difference to the Canadian three-quarters line, but still the New Zealanders dominated matters in the scrum, and it was only on rare occasions that their line was in danger. It was a pretty fast and spirited match, and the 3,000 spectators had good value for their money. Referee, Major J. E. C. Partridge, Welsh Regt. Teams:

NEW ZEALAND.—Cpl. H. Capper; Pte. W. Henry, Cpl. E. Ryan, and Cpl. G. Owles; Pte. R. Roberts, Sergt. E. Watson, and Pte. D. Sandeman; Gnr. W. Lucas (wing), Sergt. H. Tupine, Sergt. R. Arnold, Gnr. P. Gilchrist, Sergt. E. Naylor, Sergt. R. Fogarty, Cpl. S. Standen, and Pte. M. Cain.

CANADA.—Cpl. F. Holland; Spr. J. Pritchard, Lt. E. W. W. Watling, Capt. A. M. Grimmett, and Cpl. G. D. Phillips; Lt. C. C. Kenning and Cpl. G. Edwards; Pte. M. Hall, Sergt. F. A. Herman, S.Q.M.S. J. Shine, Sergt. S. Dobbs, Lt. R. Wilson, Pte. H. Brennan, S.Q.M.S. H. A. Yeoman, and Major H. D. Deedes.

BILLIARDS.

Inman continues victorious in the Championship series. He disposed of Reece's pretensions in a summary manner, winning by a very wide margin.

Stevenson, the ex-champion, is giving him a closer run for his money, and came along with a break of 378, but so far is behind on the score.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Rome now enters the field as a suitor for the honour of holding the Olympic Games. The Italian Government has been requested to grant a subsidy to enable the Olympic Games Committee to hold the 1920 Olympiad at Rome.

BOXING.

The lights of the past were seen together when Jim Driscoll and Pedlar Palmer met at the Hoxton Baths on Monday.

Driscoll has retained his form, notwithstanding his long absence from the ring, and Pedlar has had his toboggan slide, for he was no match for the "Master" who punished

him severely in the third round. Description of the fight follows:—

In the first round there was a good deal of sparring for an opening, and only two or three hard blows were exchanged. Little of consequence was done, neither being able to claim any advantage. The second round was a brisker affair, with Driscoll endeavouring to force the pace and Pedlar striving to keep him off. This was Driscoll's round, and in the next he set about Palmer in a determined manner. Pedlar was punished heavily, Driscoll getting in some flush hits to the face. Palmer went down for a count of 4, and then receiving severe blows on the jaw from the left and right, fell for another count, this time for 7. The gong saved him being knocked out, and, staggering, was helped to his corner by his seconds. It was quite clear that Pedlar was done, and though he gamely came up for the fourth round he was soon down again from a blow to the jaw. He was not knocked out, but the referee stopped the bout, awarding the verdict to Driscoll, who helped his famous opponent to his feet.

Les Darcy, the invincible Australian, who passed away so suddenly in the States after his somewhat unpleasant experiences in that country, due to the fact that he was regarded as a shirker, has a brother one "Frosty" Darcy, who is touted as a champion. He received a great reception on entering the ring against a boy named Al Culen. The crowd went crazy when he knocked his man cold in the third round. Frosty has knocked out three of his opponents, and it is said that the lad promises to be even greater than Les. He has the same smile, fights the same way, but has a stronger punch. Les battered his men down—Frosty R.O.'s them good and quick.

Digger Stanley, an old-time champion, died this week. A veritable box of tricks in his heyday, full of cunning little ways in the old Wonderland days. A master of the craft, the Digger could box as cleverly as most and yet hold his own when rough stuff and the ugly variety of the game were indulged in. His age was very problematical, believed to be 43 or thereabouts, but he carried his years wonderfully well.

The Amateur Boxing Association are looking for a hall to hold their championships this year. It is probable that they will be held at the Northampton Institute, the nursery of a few famous boxers, including Matt Wells.

The Canadian boys should be able to have a crack at these championships with a good opportunity to take home a pot or two.

We believe that the only Canadian who succeeded in annexing first prize cup in the English championships was Jack Scholes, of Toronto, when a feather-weight, brother of Lou Scholes, who also took back a trophy from Henley in the shape of the cup for the Diamond Sculls a few years ago.

Billy Turley, also of Toronto, fought a great fight with Johnny Condon in the finals of the bantam-weight at the Alexandra Palace years ago, and lost on a close decision.

There are several boys who appeared in the Canadian Championship affairs at Witley who would make a good show.

Broadway in particular would be there or thereabouts at the final in his weight.

The question of the four-minute final round is being raised and many advocate its abolition.

It is time it was discarded, as it is too great a strain on the amateur who very rarely has the opportunity to attain that degree of perfection in training to maintain the lively pace through two full 3-minute and a final 4-minutes.

It is better to go an extra round for a decision, as the one-minute intermission works wonders in the recuperating factor.

Shevlin is due to meet Basham for another little dispute on the 17th. The American thinks that he can come up stronger for the longer session and a good fight should result.

Sergt. Attwood is to meet Johnny Summers, the ex-champion light-weight, at the N.S.C. on April 7th, for a fifteen-rounds contest.

This should be a real good fight. "Joe" is also to meet Leading Signalmen Wilkinson at Liverpool on the 13th March. He is a busy man these days, but his bank account must be swelling considerably.

ASSISTING THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

In addition to raising the sum of £849 for the Khaki Club by popular subscription, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, at its annual dinner at Montreal, declares that its members pledged themselves to do all in their power to assist the returned soldier and not soon to forget the war and what Germany had done to maim the young men of the Dominion.

CATTLE RAISING IN B.C.

According to statistics recently compiled by the federal authorities, the total cattle owned on British Columbia ranches has increased over 80 per cent. since 1913, the largest increases being in 1917 and 1918. Following slight decreases in 1914 there were continuous annual increases. The percentage of increase for the province was equalled only by the three Prairie provinces. In Ontario the increase was slightly over 10 per cent., in Nova Scotia 43 per cent., in New Brunswick 33 per cent., and in Quebec 65 per cent. British Columbia exceeded all the Eastern provinces in percentages of increase, and almost tied the three Prairie provinces. The number of cattle owned is approximately 246,130 head as compared with 135,782 in 1913.

Problems of Emigration.

SOME INTERESTING AND DIFFICULT PHASES OF THE HON. J. A. CALDER'S PROGRAM.

By T. M. FRASER, "Financial Post."

The first great tide of immigration which set in towards America came after the Napoleonic wars. In 1815 the total number of immigrants to the United States was only 2,000. Four years later, it had risen to nearly 35,000 annually, nearly all from the British Isles; and five or six years later, when the adventurous had settled down into their places again, it dropped back to less than half that number.

After the Hungry Forties.

Commercial depression in any country is invariably followed by emigration; this is a fixed law; and the crisis in England in 1832 was succeeded by a great abandoning of the country by its people which brought immigration into the United States for the first time over the hundred thousand mark. Indeed, the words of the poet who exclaims: "Here, and here, has England helped me," may be adapted by the wanderer looking over the yearly emigration returns of that country from the first part of the Nineteenth Century; he can place his finger on point after point on the list and say: "Here, and here, has England failed me."

Until that period which culminated in the Irish Famine, "the Hungry Forties," as it is still known in Great Britain, when the first great emigration to America began, departures from the United Kingdom averaged about 75,000 a year. In 1846 began the great Irish conquest of America, when the people streamed out in numbers which rose to nearly 370,000 in 1852. Since that time, until the Great War stopped travel from all countries across the sea, emigration from Great Britain averaged two or three hundred thousand people a year.

For some years past, Germany has been a country of immigration herself, chiefly from Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy. What her future will be in this respect depends on how she settles her present internal troubles. Considering the fact that millions of her best workers have been killed or disabled, and recognising, as we must recognise, that her genius for manufacturing and organizing is great and indestructible, it is natural to assume that if settled conditions return there within a reasonable time, she will retain her people at home. Besides, to adapt the phrase of an English publicist as applied to the United States a long time ago, no one now will want to read a German book or receive a German immigrant.

Freed for Immigrants.

The field from which we may look for immigrants therefore such as we would be willing to receive, narrows itself down to the British Isles, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries, and our propaganda will be largely confined to those sources.

Of continental immigrants, the most desirable have always been the Scandinavians. Norwegians, Swedes, and Icelanders have been among the best settlers we have had in Canada. Scandinavia does not encourage emigration, and does not permit direct propaganda for the purpose within its borders; and anything done there would have to be by way of suggestion. The Swede or the Norwegian is no longer the ditch-digger of America. The application of co-operation to the agriculture of Denmark has turned that into a country of immigration.

Before the war, we got a good many Belgians, and the French were beginning to come in fair numbers. The war has almost stripped both those countries of the young and vigorous class from which emigrants come. We need not hope for many settlers from those sources.

It must be confessed that we went far afield for our citizens, and in some instances we fared badly. The Russian Doukhobors, for instance. This was an experiment; many believe it to have been an unwise one; but the final success of nations, like that of individuals, consists only in a greater proportion of wise actions than unwise ones, and in learning from its failures. We have learned to seek quality rather than quantity in immigration.

The war took heavy toll in Great Britain. A million were killed, and a vast number incapacitated, of the cream of her young men, the very class from which we should look for immigration. There are other millions, though, whom the open and adventurous life of campaigning will certainly have imbued with a desire to test the experiences of which they have heard their Canadian comrades tell. Canada, and the men who are the product of Canadian life, wherever they were born, have been on the lips of the world for the past four years. Thousands of Canadians are bringing wives with them from the Old Countries, and thousands more have no doubt made friendly engagements with comrades to "see them in Canada." Great Britain is not likely to impose any check on emigration. It seems probable that we shall have a large tide of immigration from Great Britain, as soon as transportation facilities will permit of it.

Canada's Broad Acres.

For several years before the war a large part of our immigration came from the United States. The two million young Americans who went to war will do a lot to swell the volume of settlers coming here. Canada is more highly regarded across the line than ever before, and our relations could not be more friendly. Their own cheap farm land is gone. There, then, and in Great Britain, lie the fields for the efforts of our immigration agencies.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, has made proposals to deal with the problem in a memorandum submitted for the consideration of the Inter-provincial Conference held in November. They were discussed at that Conference, and taken back to the Provinces for further deliberation and final action. The proposed policy has nothing to do with Federal crown lands. "The reservation of Federal crown lands for soldier settlement," says Hon. Mr. Calder's memorandum, "and the comparative scarcity of suitable crown lands within reasonable distance of railway and other facilities, are factors in the changed conditions that must not be lost sight of when new policies are considered."

In the four Western Provinces there are, however, millions of acres of land, the title of which has passed from the crown; and in the other Provinces there are abandoned and leased farms. It is proposed that the Federal and Provincial Governments should unite in a scheme to acquire such lands and open them for settlement, both Governments lending their credit for the purpose.

The policy suggested is that the Provinces should at the first session of the Legislature take power to ascertain all land available for settlement within their borders; including privately owned wild lands, abandoned farms, leased farms and crown lands. Private owners of lands would be required to put a selling price on the same, which should remain fixed for a term of years, and should be the basis for a tax on such lands.

So far as the scheme is outlined above, it will be seen that the proposal is that the Provincial Governments should constitute themselves super-landbrokers; but it is further proposed that, in addition to securing a sort of option on available lands, the Provinces should be prepared to advance money to the new settler to acquire the lands, and the Dominion Government should supply the credit to the Provinces. "Federal credit may be secured by the Provinces for the purposes of this scheme by direct cash loans, by a guarantee of Provincial land settlement bonds, by joint Federal and Provincial bonds, or by lodging with the Provinces federal bonds as security for Provincial land settlement bonds." In short, the Dominion will loan money to the Provinces at cost for this purpose, and they may advance it to the settlers on their (the Provinces') own terms.

The Province's Work.

It is the wish of the Federal Government to interfere as little as possible with the autonomy of the Provinces in the details of the scheme, but they would hope to have a sort of supervising eye on provincial activities in the matter. Like any other wise lender, they would take an interest in their creditor, and want to know that the money was being spent for the purposes for which it was borrowed, and not being frittered away. The memorandum contains proposals amply safeguarding the advances in all respects, including the maximum sum to be advanced, terms of sale, class of settlers, and so forth.

Generally speaking, the Federal Government is to bring the settlers here, and the Provinces are to take control of them thereafter; each bearing the expenses accruing from its own department of activities. If such of the provincial legislatures as meet within the next few months deal with this question favorably, the Federal Parliament, when it meets, will be prepared to go on with the proposal.

The matter will be thoroughly discussed throughout the country before it gets to Parliament. And the method selected by Mr. Calder will ensure this. There are aspects of the immigration question which require special emphasis. It has been recognized for a long time in the West that our immigration policy has been lop-sided, in not making larger provision for the encouraging of female immigrants. The lack of female help is retarding the development of the West considerably, and there is a great dearth of domestic servants all over Canada.

There are said to be three million more women than men in the British Isles; and with demobilization there, they will constitute a problem; while, transported to Canada, they would solve one. The only reference made to this side of the question in the Calder memorandum is to call attention to the necessity of co-ordinating the work of the numerous organisations engaged in social welfare work touching on immigration. The importance of encouraging the immigration of women to Canada should be emphasized by the provincial authorities.

The ideal home is the place where the wife has her way and the husband thinks he has his.



THE RED TRIANGLE



ON THE MURMAN COAST.

Never to see the sun for six months was the lot of the Canadian soldiers on the Murman Coast, according to Captain Rawson, of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., from whom a recent mail brings the first report of the life of the soldiers and the work of entertaining them.

Capt. Rawson left England in September, the trip to the Russian port occupying nine days. During the passage the Y officer organised six concerts in the main saloon for the officers, and seventeen in the holds and on the "well" deck for the men. A class in Russian was kept going throughout the voyage, a Canadian officer being the instructor. Three church services and a graphophone were other features of the program to while away the time.

So successful were his efforts that the Commanding Officer at the end of the trip, moved a vote of thanks to him for his work, and it was seconded by the G.S.O.I.

Arriving in Russia about the end of September in rainy weather, Capt. Rawson found the Y hut at the port, managed by Americans, closed on account of "flu" and lack of supplies. He immediately moved out to the Canadian main party—and the second day thereafter was in bed with "flu" and a temperature. For days his life was despaired of, but in a week he was on his feet, and ten days later the first Canadian hut was erected. It was only 20 by 40 but it filled the immediate wants and was opened with a banquet.

Hie-Hie-Hie.

Leaving in a day or two with supplies, he passed on to another Canadian unit sixty miles way. There was no Y there, and the Canadians in camp welcomed the Y officer with their battle-cry, "Hie-hie-hie!" For it meant to them Canadian luxuries and a Canadian program. A new Y hut seating 400 was immediately opened and placed in charge of a British secretary. For the Y work in Russia is allied in its form, the Murman Coast personnel consisting of American, British and Canadian. Some of the Americans were later moved to Archangel and France, because there were no American troops at Murman.

At Canadian Headquarters educational classes in Russian were opened, with a competent Russian University graduate. And a building under construction was enlarged to 60 by 120 feet and handed over to the Y. Within its walls are an auditorium seating 1,000, storage and dressing rooms, a 60 foot canteen behind a folding partition, N.C.O.'s room behind, officers' room, chaplain's room, quiet room, kitchen, sitting room and two bedrooms—the most complete outfit in Russia, it is claimed.

Up to this time no Y supplies had arrived. Capt. Rawson immediately opened negotiations with the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and purchased 500,000 roubles worth. With some of this he immediately started off 170 miles down the coast. At the unit there the Canadian O.C. gave him a hut and four light duty men. Passing on 210 miles further he found the Y hut in charge of two Americans. The O.C. prepared a new hut under Capt. Rawson's supervision and took

over for the canteen a large store, and into these the Y moved.

In the meantime the Canadian main force had moved inland, and in their tracks Capt. Rawson followed with more supplies, taking over a theatre at the new point and placing it in charge of two Americans.

While here he visited several hamlets and Bolshevik villages without molestation.

Back to the coast then for more supplies. On his return to the coast Headquarters the next time the whole question of sports and entertainment was taken up officially. A Welfare Department was formed to take charge, and Capt. Rawson set out to the twelve Canadian centres to organise a committee in each. To these a Y secretary was appointed.

A sports officer was selected in each centre to manage the sports. Each place has its skating rink and ski-jump, and with the increasing evidences of sun the prospects are bright. January 12th saw the first sunlight in six weeks.

Immediately was got under way the preparation of travelling concert parties, and by this time eight of these are probably operating, as well as twelve movies. The great distances to be covered are shown in the fact that the first tour will cover 900 miles in sixteen days, the troupe having its own dining and sleeping cars. The Canadian Y has sent for the use of the soldiers athletic supplies of all kinds, pierrot costumes, graphophones, writing material, etc.

One of the difficulties of catering to the needs of the allied force on the Murman coast is that they include Serbians, Russians, "Checks," Italians, French, Finns, Corelians, Koreans, English, Australians, and Canadians.

On the Russian Christmas, January 7th, the Y distributed to 3,000 Russian children and 9,000 adults, on the Murman coast, tea, sugar, milk, butter, jam, flour, and lime juice. And the soldiers made toys for the children's Christmas trees.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.

One hundred words per minute after only 150 hours' instruction constitutes a shorthand teaching record at Pitman's School. On 29th July, 1918, by special arrangement with the War Office, a class formed of members of Q.M.A.A.C., commenced the study of shorthand at Pitman's School, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. After 150 hours' instruction (equal to 5 weeks' tuition of 6 hours per day), nine students passed the official test at 100 words per minute.

The matter forming the test was of more than average difficulty, having been selected for the purpose by the Military Authorities. The Examination was conducted under the supervision of a Commissioned Officer of Q.M.A.A.C., who checked the time.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that Branches of the Bank have been opened at Bentley, Alta, Clive Alta, McNutt, Sask., Oakburn, Man., Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, and Mantario, Sask., and also that the following branches have been re-opened: Major, Sask., Clairmont, Alta., Netherhill, Sask., Salvador, Sask.

THE SCOUT V.C.

Capt. G. R. McKean's new book should command a large sale. Some idea of the "thrillers" which it contains may be gathered from the matter of fact extracts from the "London Gazette" recording the incidents for which the awards were given. The "Gazette" does not waste superlatives when recording exploits, however glorious. It carries poverty of language and restraint to the point of exasperation.

Capt. McKean, 14th Canadian Battalion, won the Victoria Cross in this wise:

"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches.

"Lieut. McKean's party which was operating on the right flank, was held up at a block in the communication trench by most intense fire from hand grenades and machine guns. This block, which was too close to our trenches to have been engaged by the preliminary bombardment, was well protected by wire and covered by a well-protected machine gun thirty yards behind it.

"Realising that if this block were not destroyed, the success of the whole operation might be marred, he ran into the open to the right flank of the block, and with utter disregard of danger, leaped over the block head-first on top of the enemy. Whilst lying on the ground on top of one of the enemy another rushed at him with fixed bayonet. Lieut. McKean shot him through the body, and then shot the enemy under him, who was struggling violently. This very gallant action enabled this position to be captured.

"Lieut. McKean's supply of bombs ran out at this time, and he sent back to our front line for a fresh supply. Whilst waiting for them he engaged the enemy single-handed. When the bombs arrived he fearlessly rushed the second block, killing two of the enemy, captured four others, and drove the remaining garrison, including a hostile machine gun section, into a dugout. The dugout, with its occupants was destroyed.

"This officer's splendid bravery and dash undoubtedly saved many lives, for had not this position been captured, the whole of the raiding party would have been exposed to dangerous enflading fire during the withdrawal. His leadership at all times has been beyond praise."

The manner in which Capt. McKean won the M.C. is another splendid example of what the real "scout" is like in action:

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack near Cagmicourt, on September 1st and 2nd, 1918.

"As scout officer during two days' heavy fighting, he with his scouts led the battalion forward and sent in accurate reports and rallied men who had lost their officers.

"He was early wounded but pressed forward and entered Cagmicourt with three men, and observing a party of the enemy over 100 strong retiring from the village he dashed to a flank and headed them off and caused them all to surrender. Had these enemy troops been allowed to gain the high ground east of the village they would have inflicted heavy casualties on our troops.

"He continued to send in reports until exhausted by loss of blood. His conduct throughout was magnificent."

Capt. McKean should have a brilliant future before him.

NOT THE CANADIAN Y.

The three Y.M.C.A. officials recently convicted at Coblenz, on the Rhine, of embezzlement, had no connection with the Canadian Y. The newspaper accounts did not specify the Y. to which the guilty officials belonged.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

(Some typical extracts from letters).

(6) GUNLAYER H. W. ROOKE.

"I find Phosferine a very beneficial and splendid nerve remedy."

(46) SERGEANT F. BARNARD, MECHANICAL TRANSPORT, WITH ITALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

"I am subject to a weak chest, having had pneumonia, and since having joined the Army (the Mechanical Transport Section) and now in Italy, where the weather is very treacherous, so I find great comfort in Phosferine."

(68) PRIVATE J. H. FRANKLAND, EAST YORKS REGT.

"I was a nervous and bodily wreck through typhoid and dysentery, but Phosferine enabled me to regain my health."

(36) MR. T-YLOR, MUNITIONS WORKER.

"Phosferine helps me to get through the full amount of work, and more, without feeling tired or worn out."

(20) PRIVATE BOVINGDON INNISKILLING FUS.

"My nerves were completely shattered, and I was sleepless, but Phosferine has made me well again."

(69) W. O. EYKELBOSH, R.N., H.M. TRANSPORT.

"I suffered for eight years with head pains, and found Phosferine the only remedy for such nerve troubles."

(65) PRIVATE W. G. AMATT, 5TH BERKS.

"After a long spell in hospital suffering from nerve shock. Phosferine soon improved my condition and restored my nerves."

(50) SERGEANT CORRIE, LATE A.S.C.

"Owing to shell shock, I had nervous breakdown and sleeplessness, but Phosferine is doing wonders for me."

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza
Nervous Debility
Indigestion
Sleeplessness

Exhaustion
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay

Mental Exhaustion
Loss of Appetite
Lassitude
Neuritis

Faintness
Brain Fag
Anæmia
Nervous Dyspepsia

Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Stomach Disorders

Nerve Shock
Neurasthenia
Sciatica
Palpitation

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

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed.

The 3/- tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, and contains 90 doses. Your sailor or soldier will be better for Phosferine—send him a tube of tablets. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, etc. The 3/- size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

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

100,000 ALREADY RETURNED.

Soldiers, Dependents and British Brides Travelling Westward.

Major General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, Ottawa, has been speaking in the Canadian House of Commons on behalf of the men returning from overseas. It was not enough to give men back their old jobs, he said, but employers ought to see that the veterans were given sympathetic treatment until such time as they had settled down into civilian life.

"The men don't want coddling," declared Gen. Mewburn. "Now is the time for employers and superintendents of large workshops to take a personal interest in returned men. If a man during the period of readjustment becomes restive and throws up his job, that is the time to look after him and help him to get a better and clearer perspective of things."

The Government had established the Military Hospitals Commission early in 1916, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and other branches that assist the soldiers back to health and comfortable employment.

Every effort was made by the Militia Department to provide transportation facilities to bring home as many men as possible, but lack of ocean tonnage and the fact that during the winter months the railways were declared to be unable to handle more than 30,000 men a month, were deterrent factors in the situation.

When the summer sets in they would be able to increase the number returning to 50,000 a month by utilising the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

"Everything is being speeded up, and it is hoped to have everyone home by early in August."

General Mewburn referred to the marriage of over 25,000 Canadian soldiers overseas, and said that all possible was being done to secure the maximum of comfort for the brides of the men. Special ships were provided for their transport and that of their husbands; nurses were placed aboard, and hospitals were established at the ports of debarkation to look after any wives of the men needing attention.

Since the signing of the Armistice in November, approximately 100,000 soldiers and their dependents had landed in Canada.

The demobilisation machinery was now working smoothly, and everything humanly possible was being done to meet the natural wishes of the men to be returned to their homes at the earliest possible date.

Turning to the problem of the re-establishment of the men in civilian life, Gen. Mewburn said that the Government alone was not able to do anything. The co-operation of the whole of the people was necessary to effect this successfully. If everybody did his bit to help the returned man no trouble would be experienced.

PROFESSOR EDWARDS MEMORIAL TABLET.

A committee of the members of the University of Alberta overseas, is collecting subscriptions for the Professor Edwards Memorial Tablet. All students and personal friends who have not received notification by mail, and who wish to contribute, will please send subscriptions, at once, to the Treasurer, Sergt. L. Y. Cairns, Alberta Government Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, London, S.W

30,000 MORE THIS MONTH.

"Olympic" Sailed on Saturday with 5,000.

The White Star liner "Olympic," which is capable of carrying upward of 5,000 troops per voyage, has been again placed at the disposal of the Canadian Government, and 5,000 Canadian troops sailed in her for home on Saturday last (March 15th).

Up to March 1st, 68,112 Canadian soldiers had been returned to Canada, the whole of which number were long-service men with the exception of 1,611 who sailed in the "Adriatic" on March 1st. These were fighting troops of the 3rd Canadian Division who had been through the four months of almost continuous battles which preceded the armistice.

An additional 30,000 Canadian Troops should sail for home before the end of the present month.

WELCOME TO BRITISH BRIDES.

From the beginning of the war to the end of 1918 subscriptions paid to the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund totalled \$8,522,734, of which \$5,793,000 were distributed among soldiers' dependents. The amount paid to the Red Cross was \$1,234,653, and cash on deposit totals \$1,321,957. The cost of administration for the whole period amounted to \$142,475, equalling 1.55 per cent. of the total subscribed. Following an invitation from the Government, the Committee has organised a welcome to soldiers' wives coming from England. All those arriving will be met at Toronto and transported to their homes. Those without homes would be placed in a hostel.

Further Adventures of Mick and Mac (Mick feels the Spring influence).

