

THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

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LONDON, MAY 17TH. 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

THE artillery service has always appealed specially to the Canadian temperament, and its popularity attracted an abundant supply of recruits of a superior class even in the days of peace.

For years it was regarded as the most efficient arm in the old Militia; its training was up-to-date, and carried out on strictly active service conditions.

In the days of peace the entire force consisted of about thirty field batteries, and four or five brigades of heavy, besides a permanent brigade of two horse artillery batteries and two garrison companies for instructional purposes.

The standard of efficiency maintained was remarkable when it is considered that the Government only paid for sixteen days' training per year, which was two days more than the infantry received. All the rest had to be done by the officers and men during their spare time and largely at their own expense.

Every year the training was over an entirely new area, and the artillery marched, camped and bivouacked, exactly as though on active service. It was not unusual for brigades to march away for two or three days, taking no tents, carrying out carefully prepared tactical schemes, and engaging targets with live shell as they proceeded.

It was from this spartan nucleus which kept the sacred fire burning that the Canadian Corps Artillery was developed.

ARTILLERY.



Beaver Gallery: No. 19.—MAJOR-GENERAL E. W. B. MORRISON, C.B., D.S.O.,
Who Commanded the Canadian Artillery.

How fit it was the Germans who met the old original first Canadian Division at Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy, can testify—if they will.

As the Canadian Corps expanded, the organisation of the artillery grew until it reached in numbers and armaments the splendid force of all calibres, from 9.2 howitzers to trench mortars and anti-air craft guns, which so ably supported Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie's splendid force in France.

The Canadian Artillery fought in twenty-three battles, in addition to weary months of trench warfare when the guns were in action night and day.

During the war untrained civilians rose to high rank and attained valuable proficiency in the real school of the soldier. Majors commanding batteries in training days became generals, captains rose to be brigade commanders, and "subs" to command batteries. All emulated the traditions of the Royal Regiment and earned a share in its motto "Ubique," with all that the motto stands for to the intrepid infantry:—"Ubique" means the warning grunt the perished linesman knows, When o'er the strung and shuddering front the shrapnel sprays his foes; And as their firing dies away, the husky whisper runs,
From lips that have not drunk all day—"The guns—thank God—the guns!"

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FARMS AND FARMING

Distribution of Pure-Bred Sires.

The "swat-the scrub" campaign is in full swing. Read what the Department of Agriculture has been doing since 1913. On returning to Canada aim to become a progressive member of any of the live stock co-operative associations. It's a business proposition to improve your stock with a pure-bred sire, with a cold cash benefit.—Ed.

The pure-bred sire, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, is now considered to be a much more important factor in the profitable rearing of live stock than was the case ten years ago. Various investigations in the grading up of herds and flocks, as well as the good work done by the breeders of pure-bred stock in disseminating the blood of desirable families, has shown the very great advantage to be derived from the use of fixed type and breeding. It is quite true that many hundreds of nondescript sires are still in use throughout the country, but the pure-bred is making very satisfactory strides, and Departments of Agriculture, as soon as public opinion will permit, may be expected to provide more or less compulsory measures for the extermination of the scrub male.

For some years the grade or nondescript has been looked upon with a steadily increasing amount of disfavour and in certain provinces at least, acts have already been passed making it illegal for any but a pure bred of standard quality to travel a regular route. The scrub bull, ram, and boar, however, still remain a serious menace to the live-stock industry in Canada, and until the times come when it will be agreeable to the majority to eliminate them by legislation, a strong educational campaign must be carried on. Since 1913 the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been carrying out a policy of distributing pure-bred sires for the use of farmers who live in newly settled districts, or in older districts where sires of pure breeding are not available and where the farmers are not financially able to purchase good animals for their own use. These sires distributed by the Live Stock Branch are loaned, not given; and the loaning is done only after certain rules and regulations, laid down by the officers of the Branch, have been complied with. All the animals sent out are Canadian bred and purchased in Canada; as far as possible in the province where they are finally placed.

In a recent conversation with R. S. Hamer, Chief of the Cattle Division, a representative

of "The Farmer's Advocate" learned that there were, at the close of 1918, 1,289 pure-bred bulls owned by the Live Stock Branch of which 1,259 were in the hands of associations formed for the purpose of profiting by the distribution policy. The table accompanying gives the number of bulls of the different breeds, distributed by the Cattle Division to associations and their distribution in the various provinces. Since the inauguration of this policy in 1913, a total of 2,152 bulls have been purchased with an investment of \$295,125. In 1913 a total of 96 bulls were placed with local stock improvement associations; 413 were placed in 1914; 512 in 1915; 439 in 1916; 420 in 1917; 252 in 1918; and it is probable that about 500 will be placed during the present year. Applications are now coming in at the rate of about thirty a day. Stallions and bulls are loaned in the spring, and boars and rams are loaned in the fall.

Among the 1,289 bulls now on hand there are 41 per cent. of those purchased in 1913; 33 per cent. of those purchased in 1914; 47 per cent. of those purchased in 1915; 63 per cent. of the 1916 purchases; 82 per cent. from 1917, and 95 per cent. of those purchased in 1918. A clear illustration is afforded of the value of buying young bulls, especially by comparing the figures for 1913 and 1914, but the difficulty here arises according to Mr. Hamer, of preventing the associations from overworking a young bull. The Cattle Division does not make a practice of buying less than 18 months of age for this reason, and practically all of the purchases are from a year and a half to three years' old. Every bull bought is subject to the tuberculin test, and no bull that reacts to the test is accepted. "No bulls are bought at consignment sales, or any public sales," said Mr. Hamer, "for the reason that it is not fair for the Government to compete with the private purchaser who wishes to improve his herd by the purchase of a better sire."

Every group of farmers desiring the benefit by the loan of a bull of any breed must organize themselves into an association under a constitution and by-laws provided by the Live Stock Branch. A membership fee of one dollar is required. The annual meeting of the Association must be held in January and by the first of February of each year the Secretary must forward to Ottawa a full report of the business of the previous year. This report covers a list of members and their

Number of Bulls Loaned to Associations.

Breed.	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	Pei.	Total.
Shorthorn	35	214	234	112	84	88	1	9	12	799
Ayrshire	13	2	2	0	5	186	13	14	6	241
Holstein	11	4	6	5	12	85	2	3	1	79
Hereford	2	23	23	5	3	3	0	1	0	60
A. Angus	3	9	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	35
Fr. Can.	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Jersey	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Guernsey	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
R. Polled	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Galloway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	78	252	280	132	104	348	17	29	19	1259

Continued on page 3.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN PIONEERING.

No. 2. By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

[The views expressed in this article are the views of the writer, and the Editor accepts no responsibility for them.—ED.]

I have been asked to discuss how the settler should apply his loan. If I were in his place I would hesitate to accept it at all. Certainly I would be in no hurry about doing so. There has been considerable dissatisfaction because plans were not maturing faster so the boys could get on the land in time to make a good start this summer. We have all felt that it ch to swing out and make rapid headway from the start. Once we have been through the mill we realize it is better to make haste slowly for awhile. This applies especially to those thinking of taking up raw land. Take plenty of time to get squared away. The land will not run off. If it does it is not worth much. After getting located, with a house erected and a well dug, work out as much as possible for neighbours for a few months or a year, gaining experience and knowledge, whilst gradually resolving your plans according to the special circumstances in which you are placed. A year's experience working for a neighbour would be better than reams of printed directions in all such matters as building houses and digging wells, fencing, grubbing, breaking and the like. My heart sinks at the thought of trying to offer useful advice on such matters to men who lack experience to make the discussion real. This applies not only to city men, but even to those who have farmed under Eastern or old world conditions; for pioneering is a craft in itself, and they will find in undertaking to homestead on the new lands of the North and West there will be much to forget and learn all over again in the light of the new conditions. Leave behind all fixed ideas and prejudices.

There is no profit in farming a homestead, i.e., on the start. A few acres of breaking in a new country, where frost threatens the initial clearings, where facilities are crude, transportation imperfect, and markets uncertain, will make nobody rich. Few homesteaders make a living without working out or drawing upon capital. Better to count on no returns for the first two or three years. If some are realized so much to the good. There will be a large place waiting to receive them. The profit from homesteading comes not from producing crops, but from earning title to the land. Do it by the easiest, simplest and most economical way. A full equipment on a raw piece of land represents a big over-head expense that can seldom be justified by early revenue.

A Team and a Cow.

Hire the first year's breaking done if need be. After one has acquired experience and gradually brought a field or two under the plow, it is time enough in many cases to be looking around for working stock and equipment. It is both cruel and unprofitable to surround oneself with much live-stock before he has shelter, water and feed. One team and a cow may do for two or three neighbouring settlers on the start. They can take turns looking after the animals while the others are working out. By the way, it is by all means advisable for several congenial parties to locate close together. Besides the advantage of sociability, they can co-operate in purchase and use of implements, and especially such costly ones as tractor outfits

for breaking up scrub land. I do not mean that such should be purchased at once. But when the time comes co-operation in such an investment is a great help to all.

This brings us to another important point—where to locate. Steps have been taken to reserve for soldier settlement all the Crown Lands closest to railways. The motive is good and the principle fair, but whether results will justify the course without any modification is open to some doubt.

In Bush or Scrub.

Veterans who have had pre-war experience of homesteading unhesitatingly agree that the boys would be much better off distributed through existing settlements than they would be if segregated in groups, even on the open prairie, and very much better off indeed than they would be if similarly bunched in bush or scrub land, where progress in clearing must necessarily be slow. In a partially developed neighbourhood there is convenient opportunity for employment, working for neighbors. There is a chance to learn from those who have had experience and to hire breaking, seeding or harvesting done if need be. There are mail and business facilities, schools, churches, some social life and numerous advantages of that kind. Consider the condition of a bunch of veterans, many of them single men, few of them experienced in pioneering, and all starting in together at the heavy task of creating a settled community out of the wilderness. Single men, especially, think well before you thus discount your chances of marriage and home life.

I am a farmer and proud of my occupation—a pioneer and inspired with the zest of it. Love of the farm is bred in my bone. I desire no other occupation. But I know only too well that the majority of men find their enthusiasm waning when confronted day after day with the stern realities of the occupation: the frugality and industry required, the set-backs that come, the disappointments met with, the privations endured in the early years. Add to all this the loneliness of "backing" in an undeveloped community, plus the costly lessons of adversity, borne of inexperience, and you have a set of conditions well calculated to produce a ferment of discontent.

I wish, for many reasons, to see a large proportion of our soldiers go upon the land, but some would do well to dismiss the idea entirely. Let the remainder choose well their steps, curbing their ambition to cut a wide swath on the start, declining opportunities to load up with debt, securing valuable experience profitably by working for others the first year or two. Plan like a good general, minutely and prudently. Establish liaison with neighbors. Then go to your job with a bull-dog perseverance that nothing can daunt. If frost comes, smile. It won't come every year. Don't put all the eggs in one basket. Diversity. Don't plunge. Play safe and hold fast. The rewards of pioneering are ultimate. Do not forego them by throwing up the sponge after the initial sacrifices have been made. No surrender!

"It's sticking to it will carry you through it. Roll up your sleeves again."

HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA.

Alberta-bred horses are gaining a high place in the estimation of breeders on the North American continent, several remarkable sales being recently recorded. The latest is "Sir Ovan," sold for £7,000 (\$35,000). This is an Alberta-bred horse. Other big sales are being reported from different parts of the country with Alberta thoroughbreds leading.

\$243,000 WORTH OF BUTTER.

Ninety-seven cars of butter, valued at £243,000, were exported from Saskatchewan last year. This is an increase of 18 cars over the number sent out of the province in 1917, and an increase of £66,000 in value. Part of the increase in value is due to higher prices that were ruling in 1918 over those of the previous year. This year's working shows satisfactory progress.

AXLE NOISES.

When noises issue from the axle housing they may be ascribed to one of the following causes: Maladjustment of the driving gears, gears that have worn out of round or become warped, differential bearings that are worn or broken, a broken tooth or teeth in the gear, or metal chips in the mechanism.

MINERAL WEALTH OF B.C.

In an address given to the Chamber of Mines, Vancouver, British Columbia, Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, Professor of Geology at the University of British Columbia, stated that there are about 50 minerals, each essential to industry, to be found in the province. He mentioned that the iron and steel industry required, not so much iron as coal, to make it a success. Canada, he said, has 1,200,000 million tons of coal known to present estimates.

CALGARY'S CIVIC ENTERPRISE.

The City Council of Calgary, Alberta, has decided upon an extensive programme of municipal undertakings costing over £12,000, in order to provide work for returned soldiers, of whom there are 300 in that city.

FARMS AND FARMING.

(Continued from page 2.)

addresses, statement of receipts and expenditures, service record for the previous year, and a renewal agreement if the association wants an animal for another year. It is also required by the Department that a regular agreement must be drawn up between the association and the caretaker of the bull, by which the latter agrees to take care of the bull and to keep a record of all service fees.

Occasionally a bull does not make good in a community for various reasons and sometimes, too, a bull loaned by the Association is not given the proper care. Every effort is made to provide a satisfactory bull for the Association; if it is finally determined that a bull is no good he is slaughtered, but this is not done unless necessary. Similarly, unless a bull is treated reasonably well the association is not allowed to keep him, because other groups of farmers can easily be found who will appreciate the opportunity to improve their herds.

—"The Farmer's Advocate."

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON : MAY 17th, 1919.

Editorial Offices : 49 Bedford Square, W.C.

THE "CIVVIES."

Compliments and congratulations have been showered upon the Canadian soldier-clerk for his ability and service; but the part played by the "Civvies" seems to have been largely lost sight of except by those who have proved their worth. When the administrative offices were first established the civilian staff consisted of two girls, and a boy scout. When the armistice was signed considerably more than a thousand were on the pay roll. Readily adapting themselves to military procedure and Canadian office systems, their keenness, their devotion to duty and their assiduity have gained for them the good will of the Heads of Branches and of the Military Chiefs of the Dominion. Perhaps in no office where mixed military and civilian staff have been employed has greater harmony and co-operation existed than in these Canadian administrative offices. English (and Canadian) civilians have ably and forcibly followed up the work of the soldier-clerk, they have toiled early and late to help create an efficient machine, and they have counted it a privilege to be associated with the men of the great Dominion in their service for King and Country. It will be with no small regret that the civil staff will witness the break-up of these administrative offices, the departure of the Canadians to their fair and sunny country and their own demobilisation and dispersal. The English "civvy" has appreciated the breeziness and optimism of the Canadian. The Canadian has admired the constancy and steadiness of the English. The association has been of considerable educational value. Canada has become a living thing instead of a mere abstraction and a place on the map. Many civilians who have served will no doubt, sooner or later, cross to the land of the Maple Leaf and make their future home in that delightful country. Some have already gone. Those who have gone and those who remain will cherish the memory of their four years with the Canadians as a pleasant and agreeable recollection during the stormy period when the great war raged in all its fury. And they will recall with commendable pride the part they played in the great game in backing up the man behind the gun.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Lt. J. M. Knight has the M.C. and bar.



Lieut. J. M. Knight, M.C.

A Canadian by birth, his home town is Knightington, Ont., where his parents reside. As Sergt. in the 48th Battalion, which was afterwards the 3rd Canadian Pioneer, he passed through a hard and practical school. In September,

1917, he was Q.M.S. of the 1st Reserve.

Lt. Knight transferred to a Highland Regiment, on Commission.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack, No. 51339 Sgt. George Harry Mullin, M.M., Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. When single-handed, he captured a commanding "pill-box" which had withstood the heavy bombardment and was causing heavy casualties to our forces.

He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and, crawling on the top of the "pill-box," he shot the two machine-gunners with his revolver.

Sgt. Mullin then rushed to another entrance and compelled the garrison to surrender.

No. 404017 Cpl. Colin Barron, Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery when in attack his unit was held up by three machine-guns.

Cpl. Barron opened on them from a flank at point-blank range, rushed the enemy guns single-handed, killed four of the crew, and captured the remainder. He then, with remarkable initiative and skill, turned one of the captured guns on the retiring enemy, causing them severe casualties.

The remarkable dash and determination displayed by this N.C.O. in rushing the guns produced far-reaching results, and enabled the advance to be continued.

Lt. Frank Brown is a Canadianised Englishman

from Leeds, and was an accountant in Winnipeg when war broke out. He joined the 44th Battalion, and was Sergt. when he was promoted on the field in Mar., 1917.

Lt. Brown was made Adjt. and Quarter-master of the Battalion the 21st July, 1918, and is an excellent type of the Colonial soldier.



Lieut. Frank Brown, M.C.

and is an excellent type of the Colonial soldier.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR EX-OFFICERS AND MEN

Including those from Overseas serving in Imperial Forces.

On another page it will be noticed in the report of the work of the Khaki University for the month of April that reference is made to the opening of all the educational advantages being planned for Ex-Officers and Men of the British Army to those from Overseas serving the Imperials. The following extracts from an Army Council Instruction upon the matter are printed in the THE BEAVER for the information of any who may be interested:—

1. It has been decided that ex-officers and men of similar educational qualifications and of British nationality whether ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, if they have served during the war in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown for which payment is made out of monies provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall be eligible for financial assistance to pursue courses of Higher Education at Universities or other approved Institutions, in agriculture, and in offices and works:—

- (a) In the United Kingdom.
- (b) In the British Empire overseas or in foreign countries elsewhere than in the Dominion or country of a candidate's own domicile.

2. Forces of the Crown for which payment is made out of monies provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom include the following:—

- (a) (i) The Royal Navy: including—
 - (ii) The Royal Naval Reserve.
 - (iii) The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
- (b) The Royal Marines.
- (c) (i) The Regular Army.
 - (ii) The Special Reserve.
 - (iii) The Territorial Force.
 - (iv) The New Armies.
 - (v) Contingents furnished by the Union of South Africa.
 - (vi) The British West Indies Regiment.
 - (vii) The Newfoundland Forestry Corps.
- (d) (i) The Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- (ii) Temporary Officers, Indian Army.
- (e) The Royal Air Force.

3. The privilege of receiving financial assistance for training overseas or in foreign countries will only be granted for special reasons and in a limited number of cases.

4. (a) Candidates ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom should apply to the District Director, Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour, nearest to their own home.

(b) Candidates not ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom should apply to the Director, Overseas Appointments Bureau, Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour, St. Ermin's Hotel, London, S.W. 1.

5. (a) Serving candidates should forward their applications on A.F. Z. 15, obtainable from Commanding Officers, or on D.O. Form obtainable from all District Directorates of the Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour,

(b) Discharged and demobilised candidates should forward their applications on D.O. Form.

6. Forms upon which application is made for training overseas or in foreign countries, should be clearly marked "Overseas" in the right-hand top corner.

7. Advice as to Facilities for Education and Training.

1. General advice as to facilities for all sorts of training in the United Kingdom can be obtained from the District Directorates of the Appointments Department.

2. Special advice as to facilities for training can be obtained:—

(a) As regards Higher Education in the United Kingdom and at Foreign Universities:

Service Students' Bureau,
Board of Education,
King Charles Street,
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

(b) As regards Office and Works Training:

(i) In the United Kingdom—at any District Directorate of the Appointments Department.

(ii) Overseas or in Foreign Countries, at: Overseas Appointments Bureau, Appointments Department, St. Ermin's Hotel, London, S.W. 1.

(c) Agricultural Training in the United Kingdom:

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Whitehall Place,
London, S.W. 1.

(d) As regards Universities (including facilities for Agricultural Education) in the British Empire Overseas:

(i) *Canadian Universities*—
Khaki University of Canada,
1, Charing Cross,
London, S.W. 1.

(ii) *Australian Universities*—
Australian Universities Committee,
c/o Director of Education,
Australian Imperial Force,
32, Grosvenor Place,
London, S.W. 1.

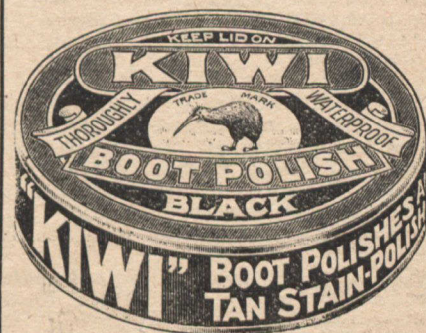
(iii) *University of New Zealand*—
Director of Education,
New Zealand Expeditionary Force,
78, Gray's Inn Road,
London, W.C. 1.

(iv) *South African Universities*—
Staff Officer,
South African Military Forces,
65, Victoria Street,
London, S.W. 1.

or; as regards (i) to (iv) above—
The Secretary,
Imperial Education Committee,
War Office (S.D. 8),
Adastral House,
Victoria Embankment,
London, E.C. 4.

Special forms of application applicable to Universities in the British Empire Overseas can also be obtained at the addresses given in (b) (ii) and (d).

Special forms of applications applicable to foreign Universities may be obtained at the address given in (a).



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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

Owing to the transfer of patients from the hospital at Kirriemuir to Sunningdale, the College at that point has been closed.

The first report from the 5th Canadian General Hospital, Kirkdale, Liverpool, has now been received, and the very satisfactory registration of 87, with 30 hours of instruction for the week and 594 hours of attendance, has been reported.

The Agricultural Department of the London College has commenced a new class: Soils, Crops, and Dairying will first be taken up, followed by Animal Husbandry, Feeds and Feeding, Poultry and Farm Accounts. If there is time, the subjects of Farm Engineering and Farm Management will also be discussed.

This is the last opportunity for men in the London area, as the work of the Khaki University is drawing to a close. The London College will close on the 30th June.

Particularly should advantage be taken of the Saturday afternoon excursions to the various stock farms. These trips give an ideal opportunity of seeing some of the very best of the noted English stock. The tractor demonstrations give students a chance of studying the various motors and plows, and of comparing the work performed by the different outfits.

The Wireless Classes at Seaford are still well attended, and work is now progressing rapidly. A greater part of the students are nearing the time when they shall go up for their Postmaster General's examination, and the instructors feel quite confident of their coming success. The large $\frac{1}{2}$ K.W. Canadian Marconi Set is the centre of activity, and the demonstrations with this set are keenly attended.

The prevailing clicking of many sounders from the basement of "Sutton Place" are available proofs of the keenness and activity on the part of the telegraph class, and the railways of Canada will find many qualified operators available when these students are demobilised.

Ten students of the Senior Class wrote off their final examinations in telegraphy with the London City and Guilds, and from their efforts it would seem that the results of these examinations would be a credit to the College.

The Information Bureau in the Khaki College Headquarters at Seaford continues to cater to the troops in answering their innumerable queries, much to their personal satisfaction and enlightenment. It indeed supplies a long-felt want in the area, and aids materially in assuring contentment amongst the men, since they realise that here they will find adequate provision for answering practically any of their enquiries, and that the staff takes a personal interest in their worries, in so far as it is possible to disseminate official information, which might possibly be very difficult to obtain otherwise.

A striking number of the queries are concerning the "Soldier Land Settlement Act" and its application, showing beyond a doubt that a great "back to the land" movement is on foot, and that the forces truly appreciate the Government's disposition of our Dominion Lands for their benefit. At times, from the congestion of applicants for information

in this direction, an innocent onlooker could only come to the conclusion that the Bureau was conducting a real live progressive and up-to-date Real Estate Office.

The Witley College is surrounded by 2nd Division demobilisation activities, and under the circumstances any large attendance at the regular courses is out of the question.

Many of the regular course lectures, especially in agriculture, are attended by a considerable number of the men as they find time and opportunity from day to day. The special night lectures in the same general subject are also well attended.

Agriculture, Commercial and Gas Engine Courses are the main attraction, and while the enrolment is not large the attendance steadily hovers about 90%.

The Information Bureau of the College is doing a "land rush" business, answering the widely varied perplexities and problems presented relative to demobilisation and post-war days.

There is great use being made of the College Library just now, interests ranging from scientific text-books to the best English literature.

The Witley Agricultural Class travelled to Hereford for the Third Annual Show and Sale of Hereford Bulls; and the Hereford type is firmly fixed in our mind's eye. The whole proceeding was of excellent general value to the whole class in a truly practical way.

The Central Bureau of Information has just received the following information regarding courses which the Canadian Universities are offering to soldiers:—

University of Alberta.

Special short courses in Agriculture, covering five months, for all returned men referred by Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Special classes from May 16th to September, covering preparatory or matriculation work for returned soldiers, to enable them to enter University in fall. No fees charged.

Coaching classes during summer to overcome deficiencies for the University's own students, so they may enter fall classes. No fees charged.

University of Manitoba.

Courses leading to Matriculation for High School graduates.

Special tutorial courses for students in 1st and 2nd year Arts and Science whose terms have been interrupted, to enable them to complete their year before fall session. Entrance at any time, and withdrawal as soon as studies satisfactorily completed.

University of Saskatchewan.

Courses leading to Matriculation in any one of the faculties, in which the requirements are reduced.

Special summer school course from July 2nd to August 9th, in which student may choose the particular subject he desires to study. No fees charged.

Queen's University.

Courses leading to Matriculation for anyone who lost time on war service. They are admitted to certain preparatory work which qualifies them to enter as undergraduates.

Every student who has been overseas is granted a bonus on each examination in Arts and Science.

Summer Session in Applied Science opens on April 28th, counting as a full University year.

The regular extra-mural tuition and the summer school opens on July 7th, for six weeks.

University of Toronto.

Courses in preliminary work starting in April and September for entrance upon the regular work in the various faculties in October, 1920. Men must be high school graduates. These classes will finish in July, 1920, at latest.

Fees, \$15.00 for each term of approximately three months.

No general regulations—each case considered on its own merits.

Dalhousie University.

Special summer course leading to matriculation in fall, unless Provincial Department of Education provides such a course.

No general regulations because of each case being different, and no great demand owing to number of such returned men being small.

McGill University.

Classes leading to matriculation.

Entrance requirements have been modified for returned soldiers.

Special coaching classes for those who failed in subjects during year, and any others wishing to take advantage of same, to enable them to save this year. This will be carried on for next session, and perhaps the following. No fees charged for above classes.

Information Service.

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

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

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.

KHAKE UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

April Report is Further Evidence of Value of Work.

The report just issued by the Director of Education for the month of April is further proof of the valuable service being rendered by the University to Canadian soldiers both in Great Britain and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the month of April Educational work among Canadian troops has been done at Basingstoke, Bovington, Buxton, Cooden, Epsom, Kerriemuir, Orpington, Ripon, C.K.U., Ripon Area, Seaford, Shorncliffe, Sunningdale, Witley, London, and through the Correspondence Department. In these various centres there has been a total registration of 12,794 of which 3,255 were in Agriculture, 1,492 Commerce, 2,498 Engineering and Practical Science, 3,114 Elementary Courses, 886 Matriculation and University, and 1,549 Miscellaneous. With the work being done in the Concentration Camp at Ripon, where some 800 students are taking on an average five subjects each, the total number of class registrations in all subjects amounts to something like 17,459.

During the month the number of teachers employed has been 350, and the total attendance at class lectures 203,610. Thus a record has been created, for this number is in excess of the splendid total recorded in the previous month.

The Extension Department has been responsible for the delivery of 47 lectures in various camps, with a total attendance of 23,394. In addition to these, 44 lectures have been given on behalf of the Invalid Soldiers' Commission, with a total attendance of 13,870. Thus, during the month under the Department of Extension, 91 lectures have been given with an aggregate attendance of 37,264.

FRANCE.

In the last report of the work of Khaki University in France given in our issue of April 19th, we indicated that the details for the month of March were not available. We have, however, before us now particulars of France both for March and April.

During March work was carried on in all the units in France where it was at all possible, but as most of the units were either in England or moving to England a good deal of the educational work had to be discontinued. The following are the figures of attendance in the various subjects for the units where work was possible:—

2nd Division.

Agriculture	760
Commercial Subjects	458
Elementary Practical Science	394
Trades	93
Elementary Instruction	866
	2,511

4th Division.

Agriculture	1,079
Commercial Subjects	837
Elementary Practical Science	37
Trades	870
Elementary Instruction	954
	3,777

Canadian Corps Reinforcement Camp.

Agriculture	42
Commercial Subjects	32
Elementary Practical Science	23
Elementary Instruction.....	16
	113

Canadian Corps Troops and Hospitals.

Among the Canadian Corps Troops and in the Hospitals educational work has been done. It has, however, been largely of the nature of small disconnected classes, and therefore it has not been possible to get any accurate returns as to attendance.

Lectures.

As in the previous month lectures of a general character have been given wherever possible, and the number of attendances at these lectures is as follows:—

2nd Division	4,560
4th Division	8,211
Reinforcement Camp	300
	13,071

During April the 4th Division was the only Division in which class work could be successfully carried on. The difficulty of such work will be appreciated in view of the movement of most of the units toward England. During the period in which class work was possible there was an approximate attendance of 4,000 students. The same difficulty was experienced with the general lecture work. However, lectures were given as circumstances would permit.

GENERAL.

The work of University grade at the Concentration Camp in Ripon has gone on smoothly during the month, the registration remaining approximately as at the end of March.

In the British Universities also the work of our students has continued satisfactorily. The organisation for administration and control which was reported last month seems to be well suited to the purpose for which it was created.

The Home Economics Department reports a registration of over 200, and the Bureau of Information continues to be greatly appreciated among the men.

OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL FORCES.

In the Imperial Forces there are many officers and other ranks from the various Overseas Dominions. Arrangements have been made whereby these men from overseas may participate in all the educational advantages being planned for ex-officers and men of the Imperial Forces. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made possible whereby under certain conditions men domiciled in the British Isles may have an opportunity, if they desire, to study in Overseas Universities.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOURS.

During the month of March negotiations were undertaken through the Imperial Education Committee with a view to conducting

educational tours for Overseas soldiers. These tours were to be comprehensive of educational and industrial interests. The negotiations were completed during the past month and authority granted by the Overseas Military Council, Decision No. 347, for these tours to be carried out.

Agricultural.—These include visits to agricultural institutions, experimental farms and shows by agricultural specialists and students of agriculture. The special feature of the Agricultural Tours will be the visit to the Royal Agricultural Show at Cardiff, where provision is being made by the British military authorities for over a thousand Overseas men.

Educational.—These tours are intended to give educational specialists an opportunity of making a somewhat intimate study of the various types of schools in existence in this country, and will be under the direction of the Board of Education. Primary, secondary, technical and ordinary rural schools will be visited.

Industrial.—These tours are intended to give persons interested in specific industries and trades an opportunity of studying at first hand the organisation of their special industry in England. They include visits to organisations representing Railway Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Motor Engineering, Mining Engineering, Cold Storage, Dairy and Poultry Produce, and Bulk Handling of Wheat.

Fishing.—These tours are intended to give to a limited number of men interested in fishing in Canada an opportunity of visiting the great fishing centres in England for the purpose of observing the methods of handling, curing, canning, etc.

A more detailed report concerning the above will be given in our next report.

SUMMARY.

A brief summary of the work accomplished to date is perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the value of the service rendered by the Khaki University to Canadian soldiers.

The total registrations in the classes amount to 47,641. This represents the actual number of individuals who have received some class instruction under the University. In the Extension Department 1,068 lectures have been given dealing with vital subjects, and at these lectures there has been an aggregate attendance of 464,257.

These are results which can be tabulated, but to any statistics must be added a vast amount of service, which can never be reckoned in mathematical terms, rendered willingly by the Khaki University to thousands of our Canadian soldier citizens.

MAJOR W. H. KIPPEN, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his Office, 6 Hanover Square, London, W.1.



THE AMATEUR QUESTION.

At Birmingham recently J. Henry Howard, the Canadian runner, and Johnson, another Canadian, were disqualified after winning a heat, on the ground that they had competed in the New Year Professional Gala at Powderhall. The "Daily Sketch," commenting on the circumstance, says that the decision was quite correct, but asks why the entries of the dusky warriors were received, and why they were handicapped, stating that ignorance of their professionalism cannot be accepted as a reason, and suggests that the real reason was because there was such a scream in the sporting Press regarding the mark of Howard, which was considerably reduced in consequence, and that the handicappers would scarcely help having seen it otherwise they should not have had the job. Further, the "Sketch" comments on the absurdity of allowing these athletes to make the journey to the Midlands on a wild goose chase, and says that incidentally it robbed the Canadian Army of what would have been a sure victory in the Relay Race.

It would appear that under the A.A.A. rules in England that the disqualification was in order, but the question now looming largely for all Canadian Army athletes is how they stand on returning to Canada.

Shortly after the war started the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada decided that the rules governing "Simon Pure" amateurism would have to be modified in the case of soldiers, and it was ruled that an athlete in khaki should not lose his amateur status whilst in the Army by competing with or against a professional who was also in khaki, and at a meet where all contestants were soldiers and the meet was conducted by Army authorities. That was the broad principle laid down, and it would be sufficient to cover most cases. Of course, where an athlete competed in a properly authorised competition organized by any responsible amateur body even where civilians were competing it would not jeopardise his standing, but in the case of boxers accepting money for fights in public halls organized by civilians for gain, even although the opponent was in khaki, there would be no question that amateur status would be irrevocably lost. In the case of soldiers competing in running races promoted by civilians and in which professional runners were contesting, with money prizes, there would appear to be no doubt that such athletes would lose their amateur standing and not be eligible for reinstatement.

No doubt at the next meeting of the Amateur Union in Canada the whole matter will be thrashed out, and a definite pronouncement issued covering the whole subject. The tendency of the A.A.U. of Canada in the last few years has been strongly towards the cleansing of sport from all taint of semi-professionalism, but there is no doubt that every latitude possible will be extended to the soldier athlete excepting only the most flagrant cases that have arisen. It is safe to say that the tremendous impetus

in all branches of sport as a result of the war will result in greatly increased interest in the future, and the professional question will assume large proportions.

In the past professionalism in sport has been limited to baseball, hockey and lacrosse in the main in Canada.

Boxers and soccer players found it of slow growth, and the amateur element flourished strongly. With the changed conditions it is clear that professionalism must have a place, and it will be necessary to draw the line of demarcation clearly.

TENNIS.

Baerlin retains Amateur Championship.

In the finals for the Championship at Queen's Club, Baerlin won from Pennell, securing the Championship for the third time. The series was a very thrilling one, and Pennell displayed great skill, but Baerlin lasted the gruelling session the better of the two and finished strong. The final score was: Baerlin, 3 sets; Pennell, 2.

The winners of the Championship from 1899 have been:—

1899 to 1903 (inclusive), 1905, 1906, 1909 and 1910.—E. H. Miles.

1904.—V. H. Pennell.

1907 and 1908.—Jay Gould.

1911 and 1913.—Hon. N. S. Lytton.

1912, 1914 and 1919.—E. M. Baerlin.

BILLIARDS.

Inman Tastes Defeat.

Newman scored a victory by 1,075 points in a match with Inman. Newman received a start of 2,000, but played magnificent billiards throughout, and won by the comfortable margin stated. Inman played very well, but it is evident that he cannot handicap himself to such an extent with Newman in the future with any great probability of success. On this form it would appear that Newman is the future champion provided that his health holds good, a prime factor where a billiard player is concerned, as in most athletic pursuits.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

Canadians Win at Midland Meet.

A splendid meet was held by the Birchfield Harriers at the Warwickshire County Ground, over 7,000 spectators turning out to see the sport.

J. B. Repper, Canadian Army, cleaned up the mile handicap. Blades and Aylward, of the Canadians also figured as the following results show:—

Mile Handicap.—Corpl. J. Repper (Canadians), 90 yds., 1; W. Monk, Birchfield, 86 yds., 2; H. G. Aylward, Canadians, 95 yds. 3. Won by two yards; 6 yds. between second and third. Time, 4 mins. 25 2/5 secs.

High Jump.—T. H. Roden, Aston, 5ft. 3in., and T. Welch, Birchfield, 5ft. 3in.; Gunner Blades, Canadians, 5ft. 2in., 3.

250 yards Handicap.—Gunner Blades, Canadians, 12 yds., 1; A. P. Morgan, Small Heath, 23 yds., 2; D. J. Lynch, Lozells, 27 yds., 3. Won by inches; others close up. Time, 27 secs.

SOCCER.

After many, many years the English team won against the Scots in an International in Scotland by 4 goals to 3.

The tables are turning when a Belgian team can beat a British one at the national game, yet the Belgian team deservedly won in the Army International in the Inter-Theatre of War Competition by two goals to one.

BOXING.

Terry Martin, the American sailor, beat Chris Langdon in fifteen rounds at the Sporting Club. Langdon boxed cleverly, but he did not show sufficient aggressiveness. Martin excelled in this, and although he slowed down after the 10th round, was strong at the finish and had performed well enough to win.

Martin has fought with Joe Lynch and Pal Moore, but is not quite up to their standard.

Willard v Dempsey.

Tex Rickard, the boxing promoter, has announced that he has selected Toledo, Ohio, as the site for the Willard-Dempsey fight on July 4th. The contest will be one of twelve rounds, and a decision will be given.

Up to the time that Jess Willard steps into the ring to meet Jack Dempsey and collects 100,000 dollars, win, lose, or draw, Jack Johnson, the former heavy-weight champion, holds the record price for a boxing bout. His share of the 101,000 dollars purse offered for his battle with Jim Jeffries, at Reno, Nev., on July 4th, 1910, was 60,600 dollars. In addition he received 10,000 dollars as a bonus for signing the articles, and 33,000 dollars for his share of the moving picture privileges. This brought his total earning up to 103,600 dollars, but his receipts from the bout proper were 70,600 dollars.

No moving picture privileges are mentioned in Willard's agreement with Rickard, unless, perchance, they have a private understanding. There is a law against shipping boxing "movies" from one State to another.

The Jeffries-Johnson battle holds the record in total receipts up to this time at 270,755 dollars. The Willard-Moran bout in Madison Square Gardens in March, 1916, ranked second, with 151,524 dollars, while third on the list comes the Gans-Nelson fight in 1906, when the total receipts were 69,715 dollars.

At the Sydney Stadium on March 15th, says the "Sunday Times," bantam champion of the State, Jack Green, met fly-weight champion Billy Tingle, and knocked him out in the 13th round. It was a vigorous, clever bout all through. The first two rounds were won by Tingle, Green proved the master subsequently. He was too resourceful, and knew too many of the tricks of the trade, all legitimate, let it be said, for his adversary. Also Green knew better how to deal with high-pressure positions. The weights were: Jack Green, 8st. 3½lb.; Billy Tingle, 8st. 3lb.

BACK TO MUFTI.

By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

How significant are these words to the survivors of the heroic phalanx who at the invitation or at the orders of the Government put on khaki, left Canada, home, and business, and went to war. "Back to Mufti" means that their work as soldiers is completed by the definite victory they have won, paying for it with their lives, their limbs, their health. By their unflinching devotion, generous sacrifice, and splendid bravery these khaki-clad men have made permanently secure the freedom and prosperity of the country. They have written "Canada" in bold outstanding letters in the world's roll of honour. They have secured for Canada the right to speak as a nation admired and respected in the concert of nations. The meaning of their victory can only be gained by the survey of all we stood to lose in the moral, political, and material fields in case of defeat.

Aside from the benefits accruing from victory, Canada will be enriched by the return to civil life of all those who had donned khaki and are now going back to mufti. Of these men some are crippled or of broken health, and all of them are temporarily estranged from the stream of the economic life of the nation. Not a few have lost while away in the field much, if not all, they possessed through unforeseen agencies and possibly the inadequacy of our laws, but the men who for years have fought, suffered and tendered their lives daily on the battlefield of Europe for Canada's sake, with the Canada badge on their shoulder and Canada

engraved in their hearts as their constant inspiration, can and will continue to uphold their Canadian ideals by becoming useful Canadian citizens. Their military life has been to them a complementary education. Their conception of citizenship has been enlarged so as to include duties besides privileges. Of those duties they have performed the most sacred and most onerous. They have shed their blood in the defence of the state. The dangers, sufferings and losses shared in common have lowered the barriers between the classes, broadened the outlook on life, and created an atmosphere of tolerance, mutual respect, understanding and sympathy. The citizen soldiers have learned the value of individual initiative backed by sound judgment, and they have also learned that organization and discipline, by measuring the task to the strength and capacity of the individual, by preventing waste and assuring mutual support, yields much greater result than scattered efforts. The duty of subordination and co-operation which made them irresistible as soldiers in the field are the very elements essential to good and progressive citizenship in a free country, and it belongs to Canada to turn to good account in the nation's struggle for life the qualities acquired or developed by her sons in the fields of battle.

Canada is resetting her house in order and readjusting her life for peaceful pursuits. These rearrangements, to be permanent and to assure the stability essential to our young nation, must take into account the lessons of

the war. The task will be facilitated by the unquestionable spirit of co-operation, tolerance, and endeavour created at home and abroad by the sense of a common danger. Under the stress of war Canada and the rest of the world have learned that when approached with courage, goodwill, and honesty acceptable solutions can be found to most problems. In dealing with national, social, and economic matters we must eradicate jealousy, sectional or class prejudice, and all things which, without contributing to the greatness and prosperity of the nation, have in the past absorbed so much of our energies, obscured the issues, and created strife and unhappiness.

The destruction of material and equipment which has taken place on such a large scale during the war must give an opportunity to industrial Canada to develop our great natural resources and to reach and maintain a high volume of productivity. The shortage of foodstuffs the world over secures a continued demand for the products of the land. Granting courage and foresight on the part of the legislators, and thanks to the energy, initiative and ready adaptability of our people, the transition from war to peace conditions will not weigh heavily upon Canada.

The re-absorption of our army into civil occupation will not present a difficult problem and will be greatly facilitated by the adoption of methods which will encourage and assist individuals to seek and find employment in the direction to which their several physical, mental and professional capacities can best be utilized. It is understood that the men crippled or disabled through sickness contracted through the war, and the dependents of our dead will become the wards of our grateful nation in the measure required by circumstances.

MY ACCOUNT WITH THE ARMY.

By an Ex-Officer.

I wonder how many men like me, on the verge of returning to civil life, are casting up their own individual account with the war?

Every man's account must be different, and every honest account will be interesting. Some have lost heavily, others have gained considerably; others, who might be inclined hastily to declare a deficit, may find that a careful calculation will show a slight credit balance.

I drew up my own balance sheet the other day. That is the result.

What I Have Lost :

Over four precious years in the activity which I had deliberately chosen.

Opportunities during those years of improving myself and doing good work in my profession.

Possibly certain appointments which, had I been competing during the war, I might have got.

Four years, all but a few weeks, of the company of my wife and children, at the impressionable times when the latter were passing from childhood to youth.

Some of my own health, and still more of my wife's health, owing to worry and anxiety on her part.

A certain amount of money through depreciation of securities and rise of prices, and a great deal of life's amenities.

Many old friends, who have been killed.

The last vestiges of youth. I am now definitely middle-aged.

The light heart and the old careless optimism with which I took life before.

What I Have Gained :

A far greater self-confidence and courage, also a greater resourcefulness and power of dealing calmly with unexpected circumstances.

A new ability to get on with other men, and a general sense of my bearings in the world.

A conviction that nothing is impossible given energy and good staff work.

A far wider outlook on men and things than I had before, and an intenser interest, which shows itself especially in my attitude to politics. I found them dull before, but now absorbing.

A knowledge of the world's geography which only a study of this war could have given me, and experience of foreign lands to which I could never have afforded to travel.

A complete knowledge of the working and organisation of the Army, about which I was entirely ignorant, and realisation of its needs.

A greater realisation of the happiness which was my lot before the war and will be my lot again.

A conviction that brains are not every-

thing, but that courage and devotion are equally valuable.

A new optimism in exchange for the old, which rests upon a far more logical basis.

New friends.

A boundless pride in my country and faith in my countrymen, if they will only let their own deep feelings, and not party cries, guide them.

4,000,000 MORE ACRES.

It is estimated that there will be an addition of 4,000,000 acres under crop in Canada this year compared with 1917. Half of this will be in the provinces east of the Great Lakes, probably nearly a million acres in Ontario, 600,000 in Quebec, where many of the grass lands are being broken up, and 400,000 in the maritime provinces. Of the 2,000,000 in the western provinces, about half will be in Saskatchewan.

ONTARIO'S PROSPEROUS FINANCES.

The Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, speaking in the Provincial Legislature, said that the provincial debt amounted to 15 millions sterling. On the other hand, the provincial assets belonging to the Government of Ontario, including lands, timber, mines, water powers and public utilities, are conservatively valued at 120 millions sterling. Mr. McGarry was also able to announce that the Provincial Government's Treasury had closed the financial year with a surplus of over one million sterling in hand—the largest surplus in the history of the province.



THE RED TRIANGLE



MILK FOR THE BABY.

Private S— was returning from France on leave as he had never returned before. The long, tedious trip was the same—the same rough Channel voyage, the same irritating but unavoidable delays, same kit, same weariness, same crowding.

But his anticipations were different; his status had taken on a new and bewildering dignity. He was still Private S—, of the Canadian Infantry. But he was also—Daddy. He repeated the word over and over again under his breath—on the train in France, on the boat, on the train again in England; and blushed lest his careless comrades had heard it.

And what made it all so unbelievable—almost embarrassing—was that he had never seen the little mites—twins—to whom he owed his new dignity. Also it made his anticipations so much the keener. His wife—the little Scotch lassie he had won—was to meet him in London with the twins, and for two whole days they would revel in the old pleasures of London in the light of a new existence.

Unexpectedly he reached London first. He was glad of that; it gave him a chance to pick his family up—"his" family—right at the station the moment of their arrival and save them the worry of a strange city without the protection they should expect for the rest of their days.

So he picked them up: his wife, a bit more matronly in manner and decision; his two—his two. But what's the use? Never in all the diverse experiences of this old world were there two such— But what's the use again?

And just in the midst of his triumph the first tribulations of Daddy began. Twin number one began to cry. He suggested that it was merely showing all its paces early in the acquaintance with its pater. She knew that it was hungry—and when the wailing had continued several minutes he was inclined to believe that she knew best. So he set off to get the necessary milk.

Now London was short of milk. Worse than that, it was illegal to sell milk to drink in any restaurant. Daddy's worries grew as he progressed from café to café. Not without a doctor's certificate could they let him have milk for drinking purposes. And twin number one was disinclined to wait for such formulæ as doctors' certificates. Daddy found himself getting into something resembling a panic—and mother began to feel grave doubts concerning daddy's omnipotence.

It was then the Y.M.C.A. Hut at King's Cross Station came into the game. In his extremity Daddy appealed to the source of most of his comforts at the front. And that was all there was to it. Twin number one mumbled into his bottle; twin number two likewise. Daddy's smile grew with his pride. Mother's frowns disappeared and her faith returned. And the Y went on serving coffee and biscuits and hot lunches to grateful soldiers as if solving a domestic problem was merely a moment's concern.

SEEING SCOTLAND.

Scotland has been a magnet for Canadian overseas soldiers. Not all of them have felt the call of the Highlands and the heather, and not all of them who have crossed the Tweed have sought or found either; but Scotland, nevertheless, has been the objective of so large a proportion of leave men that the Canadian Y.M.C.A. set up a Leave Department in Edinburgh, and spent a good deal of energy in organising a work that would aid the soldier in taking full advantage of his opportunities.

During February Lieut. George W. Beck, the Y Leave Officer at Edinburgh, organised eight excursions to Stirling for 104 men and four to Melrose for 68 men. At Stirling the tourists were met by a local Y.M.C.A. committee, and shown the sights. At Melrose a voluntary worker performed this function. The addition of an excursion to Roslin three days a week gave the men visiting Edinburgh a tour out of that city every day in the week as follows:

Monday, Thursday, and Saturday—to Roslin, to see Roslin Chapel and Castle.

Tuesday and Friday—to Stirling, to see Stirling Castle, the battlefield of Bannockburn and the Wallace monument.

Wednesday—to Melrose, to see Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott.

Half fare vouchers issued to the men for the Melrose and Stirling trips made a convenient reduction in the expense.

One of the interesting experiences of many of the men going to Edinburgh was to visit the large Scottish farms. The country near the Scottish capital is noted for its agriculture, and to the Canadian seemed a veritable farm Utopia. Mr. Beck arranged for 37 men to join the motor trips organised by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, one of the Society's members going along as guide to several farms in one day.

In addition to meeting 350 men at the stations and finding them lodgings at Overseas Clubs or Y.M.C.A. Hostels, Mr. Beck and his helpers paid a number of visits to Canadian boys in Scottish hospitals, sent them literature, and when two of them passed away, organised parties of Canadians on leave to attend the funerals as a last tribute from brother soldiers. Throughout the month the Leave Department Staff co-operated in every way possible with the Overseas Clubs and the International Y.M.C.A. Hospitality League in the work of entertaining and directing men on leave.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The Canadian Corps was breaking up. The Third Division, first to start for Havre, the port of debarkation, was on its way by units from the old stamping ground around Tournai.

The P.P.'s, as the Princess Pat's were familiarly known, dropped into a spot where isolation threatened to add its load of ennui and discontent. Four miles and a half away was the nearest entertainment, a show put on by the Canadian Y.M.C.A.—a mighty good show but a mighty bad road and a long way

to travel in that awful weather. But the boys were willing to face it—and so the officers marched them down *en masse*.

The show fulfilled expectations, but there was the march back ahead of them—four and a half miles of mud and cold, in pouring rain and deep darkness. With anything but pleasurable anticipations they emerged into the ugly night, the solace of cigarettes hopelessly sending fitful sparks in hundreds to lighten the gloom.

And then outside came one of those unexpected touches that took the rawness from the gash of military existence. Outside was even better than the show. Printed into the darkness were the letters "P.P.C.L.I."—just a couple of lamps behind an old cigarette tin with the magic letters punctured through it, but it meant a world of pleasure and comfort to these hundreds of Canadian soldiers.

And into the darkness rose clouds of steam from boiling urns. And the odour of tea and coffee was more to them than leave just then. For the Y had prepared for the long trip back while the men were enjoying the show. Hot tea and coffee—free—was there for them before the march back. And the chill February night changed on the instant. Half-an-hour later they faded into the darkness whistling.

SAFETY FIRST.

Admiral Sir Montague Browning, who took the British fleet to Kiel, tells this story illustrative of the stolid fatalism of the average Arab.

While cruising in the Persian Gulf one of his officers went ashore for a spell. The weather was intensely hot, and he thought he would like a bathe; but as the sea hereabouts is infested in parts with sea-snakes, whose bite is exceedingly poisonous, he asked a native to guide him to a spot where these dangerous reptiles were not likely to be met with.

The native showed him an ideal pool, and for the next quarter of an hour the officer enjoyed himself thoroughly. While drying himself he chanced to ask why it was that there were no snakes in that particular pool.

"Because, sahib," the Arab replied, "they plenty 'fraid of sharks."

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU!

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your
town—

It isn't your town—it's you!

Real towns aren't made by men afraid
Lest somebody else get ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbor can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see;
It isn't your town—it's you!

DISINTERESTED.

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am," insisted a conductor, speaking to a quiet-looking little woman. The woman declined to pay.

"You'll pay for that boy, or I'll stop the train and put him off," he persisted.

"All right; put him off," she said.

"You ought to know the rules. How old is that boy?"

"I don't know. I never saw him before."



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

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

- (12) Staff-Sergt. C. M. BARTLETT, 13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada.

"I have suffered considerably from nerves, causing sleeplessness. I purchased a small bottle of Phosferine and after only taking six doses, I obtained immediate relief, and thanks to Phosferine I am to-day a healthy man."

- (7) Corpl. J. McFARLAN, P.P.C.L.I.

"On my return from France I was in a very nervous condition. Phosferine was recommended to me and I started to use it. It has done me so much good that I am pleased to give you my testimonial herewith."

- (10) Sergt. W. G. CADBY, C.A.P.C.

"I have tried many remedies for indigestion, but the best of all is Phosferine; it has never failed me yet."

- (8) Sergt. C. N. BYWELL, 16th Batt.

"A comrade having recommended Phosferine to me as a remedy for indigestion, I took his advice, and after several bottles I find myself greatly improved in health and full of vigour."

- (3) Pte. W. J. WEIR, 14th Canadians, R.M.R.

"Phosferine is without doubt a great asset to anyone who wishes to recuperate their health, as the Great War has no doubt run down a great percentage of the population, so I say take it and be 'an A I man.'"

- (11) Sergt. W. C. VOLKERT, 14th Batt.

"I have found Phosferine to work very satisfactorily and to give instant relief, and would highly recommend it to all those suffering from indigestion."

PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

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

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

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

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

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

GIFT TO LADY RAMSAY.

The Indian women of the Six Nations are sending a wedding gift of an oil painting of the old Mohawk Church of the Six Nations Indians to Lady Patricia Ramsay, whose father, the Duke of Connaught, is a chief of the tribe.

£15,000 IN EIGHT MONTHS.

During the eight months which the creamery at Cardston, Alberta, has been operating, 172,785 lbs. of butter were manufactured and sold, and more than £14,800 were paid to local farmers for their cream. This creamery is run on a co-operative basis, most of the stock being held by farmers.

MANITOBA'S FINANCIAL SURPLUS.

In presenting his annual budget before the Manitoba Provincial Legislature at Winnipeg, the Hon. Edward Brown claimed that the province had a revenue surplus of £64,575 on hand in cash. Manitobans possess £8,800,000 in Victory Bonds, which means that every man, woman and child in the province has produced for the nation £28. The amount subscribed, added to patriotic contributions, totalled £16,800,000.

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT.

Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister of Ontario, has announced five millions sterling as an approximate amount which the Ontario Government expects to spend on building and various construction works during the present year. This sum includes one million sterling for highway construction and one million sterling to provide loans to build houses for working men and returned soldiers.

HELPING SOLDIER SETTLERS.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Agent-General for Ontario in London, states that The Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada has taken a very practical step to enable soldiers to take up farming by arranging with a number of the leading agricultural implement firms in Ontario to give soldier settlers reduced prices on implements, etc. It also proposes to make similar arrangements with other manufacturers. The Board has power to advance to a soldier up to £1,500 for the purchase of land, live-stock, buildings and implements. These advantages are open to Imperial soldiers and sailors as well as Canadians.

CLEAN SEED FOR THE FARM.

The Canadian Provincial and Dominion Governments, working in the interest of the agricultural classes, and fully aware of the importance of producing grain of the highest possible grade, have been for years unceasing in their efforts to educate the farmer in the proper methods for the attainment of this object, and the keynote of all their instructions is and always has been, "Sow clean seed," but since a percentage of the grain has become mixed and foul, the problem with which the farmers have to contend is procuring this clean seed at a reasonable price. The miller and large grain dealer, by installation of elaborate and expensive machinery, are able to clean their grain, but this equipment is beyond the means of the average farmer. The seed specialist, too, may hand-pick his grain, but this method is out of the question where hundreds of thousands of bushels of seed are

required. A machine that will separate one particular kind of grain from another, and from one or more kinds of noxious weeds, and make all the separation necessary to absolutely ensure clean grain, no matter how dirty, has been recently invented and the machine is now being manufactured in Winnipeg.

DAIRYING IN MANITOBA.

The report of the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba shows that the steady progress which is being made in the dairy industry in the province was maintained last year. Over 1,000,000 lbs. more of butter were exported in 1918 than in 1917. The farmers received approximately £180,922 more for their dairy produce than during the previous year. The total value of dairy products amounted to £1,478,706.

MOST PROFITABLE RAILWAY.

The Grand Island Railway, which stretches from end to end of an island in the Athabasca River, in Northern Canada, is probably the smallest in the world. The entire length of track is a quarter of a mile and the rolling stock comprises two well-worn lorries. Merchandise is taken to the island in boats or scows, transferred to the railroad and shipped again by water at the other end. The owner of this railroad is annoyed by few strikes, since he has few employees; customers load the cars themselves and propel them by hand power across the island. The owner says his enterprise returns thousands of dollars a year, and he claims that his is not only the smallest but the most profitable railroad in the world.

Mick, Mac, and the M.O.

