

THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 18.

LONDON, APRIL 12TH, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

THE "PILL BOX" V.C.

WHEN he invented the "pill box" Fritz imagined he had won the war.

The answer from the Entente was the mobile tank. Behind this invention, however, stood the invincible armies of the Allied forces. And while the "box" could put up a fight for a "little" while, it was only for a little while.

Canadians quickly discovered the art of capturing the "P.B." They have treed 'coons, and hunted "wood chucks" before to-day, and the game of smoking out a ground-hog was right into their mitt.

Artful as "Jerry" proved himself to be in a good many things, in this instance he quite overlooked the fact that the pill box could become a prison, and very often, when the artillery got busy, a tomb as well.

By a piece of excellent strategy Lieut. C. S. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M., of the 5th C.M.R.'s persuaded 45 Huns to surrender. He won his "V.C." for most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty.

When in command of an assaulting party Lieut. Rutherford found himself a considerable distance ahead of his men and at the same moment observed a fully armed strong enemy party outside a "pill box" ahead of him.

He beckoned to them with his revolver to come to him, in return they



beckoned to him to come to them. This he boldly did, and informed them that they were prisoners. This fact an enemy officer disputed, and invited Lieut. Rutherford to enter the "pill box," an invitation he discreetly declined.

By masterly bluff, however, he persuaded the enemy that they were surrounded, and the whole party of 45, including two officers and three machine guns, surrendered to him. Subsequently he induced the enemy officer to stop the fire of an enemy machine gun close by, and Lieut. Rutherford took advantage of the opportunity to hasten the advance of his men to support.

Lieut. Rutherford then observed that the right assaulting party was held up by heavy machine gun fire from another "pill box."

Indicating an objective to the remainder of his party he attacked the "pill box" with a Lewis gun section and captured a further 35 prisoners with machine guns, thus enabling the party to continue their advance.

The bold and gallant action of this officer contributed very materially to the capture of the main objective, and was a wonderful inspiration to all ranks in pressing home the attack on a very strong position.

Lieut. Rutherford enlisted as a private in Toronto.

Beaver Gallery No. 14: Lieut. C. S. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M.

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THE OLYMPIC ARRIVES.

The following message from Mr. George Gennings, the Special Correspondent of the Central News, who sailed for Canada with 5,000 Canadian troops on the "Olympic," will be read with interest.

I have just landed from the "Olympic," which has had the privilege of bringing back some five thousand of the men of the 3rd Canadian Division.

The big load which the "Olympic" carried across was the largest body of returning Canadians to leave Southampton, and the townsfolk gave us quite a hearty farewell. They brought up a band on the embarkation quay, and an hour or two before we sailed on Monday evening the whole available space fronting the leviathan was packed with spectators.

Our complement of troops was 5,373. We also had 226 civilians on board. The troops had all come from Bramshott Camp, and they comprised the balance of the 9th Brigade, the 52nd and 116th Battalions, the 3rd Battalion C.M.G.C., also a large portion of the 2nd C.M.R.'s, a considerable part of the 7th Battalion, Canadian Engineers, and some ninety drafts made up of different units of infantry, engineers and artillery. The rest of the 3rd Division are following on the next boat. Their number is not large, and a small vessel will accommodate them.

QUEBEC'S FALLEN.

Plans for the erection of a drinking fountain in the Notre Dame de Grace public park at Montreal, as a memorial to local soldiers who fell in the war, are well under way. The memorial, which will be of bronze and granite, will cost about \$3,000, which will be raised by a series of concerts, a tag day, and public subscriptions.

FARMS AND FARMING

Practical Advice on Reconstructing the Dairy Herd.—No. 4.

[Have you followed this discussion?
It's good stuff.—Ed.]

Sell the Poor Ones.

With reference to the letter from Oxford County Farmer, it seems to me almost incredible that in a county like Oxford the average production per cow should be only 3,500 lbs. per annum. Your correspondent says that he kept a record of his herd last summer and found the average to be only a little over 4,000 lbs. It is not quite clear whether this means for the cheese factory season or for the whole year.

A great deal depends upon the feeding of the herd in question. One sees many herds that apparently would increase 50 per cent. in production if given proper feed and care. If well fed your correspondent's herd looks a pretty poor proposition for profit making in the dairy. In fact the outfit must be run at a loss.

If there are any good cows, these should naturally be retained, and, in my opinion, the balance sent to the butcher as rapidly as they can be gotten ready for sale. Really good grade cows, say, two-thirds the number, should be purchased with the proceeds and your enquirer would then be in a position to run his herd at a profit. With the present price for beef there never was a better time to dispose of cows that are not profitable as milkers.

It is, of course, quite possible to improve the herd by grading up with good pure bred sires, but life is too short to start this process with 3,500 or 4,000 lb. cows. Some years ago Hoard's Dairyman illustrated this possibility of improvement very clearly as follows:—

"Years ago Prof. I. P. Roberts, at the head of the Cornell College of Agriculture, with the aid of Professor Wing, took the college herd of nothing more than very ordinary cows averaging 3,000 pounds of milk per cow, and in a few years of good breeding and weeding out brought them up to an average of 7,463 pounds with a butter fat yield of 302 lbs. In this Professor Roberts did nothing more than the humblest farmer can do, and if he improves his herd he will have to do it.

"All there was to it was holding steadily to the best registered blood in the sire that could be procured; good feeding, retaining the best, and disposing of the poorest. There is no great secret about it. Any farmer if he has the disposition can do it. But think of the difference in financial reward between doing business with cows that yield only 120 lbs. of butter fat annually and a herd that averages 302 lbs. That difference ought to stir the ambition of every farmer into the resolve that he will travel the same road."

W. B. CLEMONS, Secretary,
Canadian Holstein-Friesian Assoc.
—"The Canadian Farm."

* * *

Tractor Service in Ontario.

The Department of Agriculture for Ontario has included in its campaign for

greater production an extensive practical demonstration of the uses of a farm tractor. At the Ontario Agricultural College a special short course was held for tractor operation. Eleven different types were used for demonstration. The Department then bought 127 tractors and hired them out to the farmers. These were fitted with three furrow plows and half were fitted with double disc harrows. These machines were arranged into ten groups each group under a skilled mechanic.

Applications were received through the District Representative. The farmer supplied fuel and water, boarded the operator and paid 225 per acre or 50 cents per hour and 50 cents per acre, the charge under the second method not to exceed \$2.50 per acre. After a farmer had learned how to operate the tractor he was given the opportunity to buy one if he desired.—Extract "The Agricultural Gazette."

* * *

The entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture predict that 1919 is the year for an infestation of the locust, or cicada, as it is properly termed. This pest requires from thirteen to seventeen years to complete its life history. Its history has been carefully studied by entomologists until the year of its appearance can be readily foretold. No word has come as yet whether Canada will be included in its visitation. The chief injury from the cicada will be to fruit trees. Young trees may be seriously injured while old ones can withstand their attack. Egg laying begins in June on branches of forest and orchard trees. The favourite orchard trees are apples, with peach and pear trees second. All fur trees are avoided. In infested areas, young orchards and nurseries should be gone over early in the morning or late at night and the cicada brushed from the trees into a basket or bag. This will greatly reduce the damage done to the trees. Kerosene emulsion or a 2 per cent. carbolic spray have been found effective shortly after the pest has left the ground and the pupal skin is still soft.—"The Canadian Farm."

* * *

Underdrainage Facts.

Professor Day, of Guelph, conducted an investigation some years ago in Ontario as to the results of underdrainage in that province. The following facts were established:—

1. The average cost of drainage was \$25 per acre.
2. That underdrainage paid for itself in from 2 to 4 years.
3. That the average increase in yield per acre was worth \$20.
4. That underdrainage proved beneficial in dry as well as in wet seasons.

—Abstract from the "Maritime Farmer."

60,000 ACRES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Approximately 60,000 acres of Saskatchewan lands have been offered to the Soldier Settlement Board for the purposes of locating returned men who wish to become farmers. Matters are moving satisfactorily and many selections have already been made.

The Language of Nations.

[The Value of Esperanto].

Never a day passes in which we do not read in our papers about the progress of aerial science. There is also talk of a Channel Tunnel, and of Tunnels at Gibraltar and Constantinople. The peoples of the earth are every day being brought nearer together. But what is the use of this if when they meet they cannot understand one another?

Had it been possible for the workers of the work to organise themselves into one great League before the war, they might have frustrated the designs of militaristic autocrats and politicians and prevented the world from being plunged into misery and ruin. Such a League might have been possible if an international language had been sufficiently widespread. The international language which has stood the severest trial and had the greatest measure of success up to the present is Esperanto. It is the creation of a Polish Jew, Dr. Zamenhof, who made it his life work and died poor.

When General Allenby entered Jerusalem he was obliged to use seven languages in issuing his proclamation to the people. The matter would have been greatly simplified and much labour and energy saved if one language could have been used instead of seven.

The idea of using Esperanto is not to substitute it for any national language, but to be able to get into touch with people in every part of the world without the necessity of spending years of study on several languages.

During the war, newspaper correspondents have worked under great difficulties by reason of the language barrier. Here is an example. Mr. Alexander M. Thompson, representing the "Daily Mail" at Petrograd, published the following message on October 12th, 1917. "From Petrograd I came on to Stockholm, intending to see the end of the Socialist Conference which is now indefinitely postponed; and then return home; instead of which even here I am held up with the investigation of German plots and developments which I am studying as well as my ignorance of the language will permit. For some days after my arrival I was unable to find a translator to interpret the Swedish papers for me, and I raged at the exasperating barrier of language which shut me out from all knowledge of things going on about me. Here was I, the accredited correspondent of a great London Daily, especially appointed to inform the British public by daily cable of stirring events in Sweden, and except in respect of colourless official statements from the Allied Legation, I had less chance of knowing the news that any street boy. It was maddening; it was unbearable!"

The Five-pointed Star.

Now if Mr. Thompson had only taken the advice that was given him years ago to learn Esperanto, and had worn the five-pointed green star of the Esperantist, he would have had no trouble whatever. The local Swedish Esperantists would have obliged him with enthusiasm.

With regard to the commercial uses of Esperanto, it is often necessary in the Ford factory at Detroit, U.S.A., to write notices to workpeople in eight different languages, and in another huge American factory notices are posted in no less than fifteen languages.

Think of the waste of time and energy involved!

Not long ago, after only a few weeks' study of Esperanto, a gentleman wrote an article in that language on "Reinforced Concrete," which being read by a Russian brought his friend an order for \$8,000 worth of goods.

The well-known firm of John Adams, of Sheffield says, "We have a world-wide connection, and during the past fifteen years have frequently had the opportunity of using Esperanto in correspondence with foreign clients, and we have always found it to be quite equal to any national language in every respect; in fact, we much prefer to use Esperanto rather than any national language, as through its medium the possibility of misunderstanding is entirely eliminated."

The Latin of Democracy.

The following testimony of Mr. C. L. J. M. Parkinson, M.A., Oxon., and Inspector of Schools, speaks for the Educational value of Esperanto: "I was so amazed at the progress made in Esperanto by the children of the Eccles Elementary School, Lancashire, that I resolved to learn it myself so that I might the better understand their work. During my study of the language I have come to realise its great educational value." After only two months' instruction in Esperanto in 1917 the children in the Eccles school began to correspond with children in other lands, and now they have correspondents in France, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Persia, China, America and Australia. Think of the stimulus of this instruction in the teaching of geography! Other schools in various parts of the world have followed this example.

Esperanto is the Latin of the Democracy. It can be acquired in one-tenth of the time it takes to learn any living language. Tolstoy, after only two hours' study of a penny pamphlet found he could read it easily. Professor Max Muller, an undoubted authority on language, places Esperanto high above all other attempts at an international language. Dr. J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin at Cambridge, learnt Esperanto at the age of 83, and then declared all children should start it at 5. Professor Oscar Browning, who is master of some twenty languages, is delighted with the beauty of Esperanto, and some years ago translated his favourite English classic, Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," into it. Professor Gilbert Murray says, "I think there are few more profitable ways in which a man can spend his leisure than in thoroughly mastering Esperanto."

The practical benefits to Canadians possessing a knowledge of Esperanto are very great. By means of it they will be able to find markets in Japan, China, South America, and in fact in any country in the world. In Japan, Esperantists are numerous and two or three magazines are published in the language. Not long ago in one University alone in Peking, China, 300 students were studying Esperanto. Brazil and the Argentine are also very enthusiastic in utilising Esperanto for both commercial and educational purposes. When Russia is settled it will probably be found that there are more Esperantists in Russia than in any other country in the world, and this country is full of great commercial possibilities.

Esperanto can be mastered in one school session. The late Chief Inspector of Schools for Scotland recommended it as the one additional language in cases where language work is given to children who have to leave school at the age of 14. Time spent in teaching languages to children who have no aptitude for them is time wasted. If a child cannot learn Esperanto, he cannot learn any other language. It is a training in logical thought and expression, it quickens interest in school work, it gives a better knowledge of the mother tongue because the root words are the same as in his own language, and generally it widens a child's mental horizon.

The Khaki University teaches Esperanto. Applications for a course should be made to 31 Bedford Square. The address of the British Esperanto Association is 17 Hart Street, W.C. 1, where all literature can be obtained.

SOLDIER INDUSTRIAL GRADUATES.

The number of soldiers who have been placed in civil occupations after having graduated in industrial courses under the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department is 1,347. There are at present 6,076 returned men undergoing training.

TORONTO'S 60,000 SOLDIERS.

Toronto, Ontario, is planning a great civic welcome to its 60,000 soldiers when they have all returned, about midsummer. This will be the largest public reception ever held in the history of Toronto. Altogether, the province of Ontario, with a population of less than 3,000,000 sent 200,000 soldiers to the war.

MANUFACTURERS WANT SOLDIERS.

According to the statement issued by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the demand by members of the Association for returned soldiers now exceeds the supply. This is quite the reverse from the position a few weeks ago, when it was thought that the situation might develop into a somewhat serious problem.

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.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: APRIL 12th, 1919.

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

WHY WORRY?

Troubles are not far to seek. They may be found waiting on every doorstep. They speak all languages and are cosmopolitan. "Life," the greybeard says, "is one damn thing after another. It has been full of trouble." And it might be added "most of which has never happened." It is sound logic never to trouble trouble till trouble troubles you, although it is hard to practice. Still, "Esquibbelle!" There are few who can resist the luxury of taking a hand in the great game of "trouble," no matter how favored their condition or circumstances. To get rid of it as soon as possible, however, is the first duty of Canadians. All through the war Johnny Cannuck has been coaxed, cajoled and commanded to pack up his troubles in his old kit bag, and to smile three times. He smiled all through the Western front. He smiled when he went back and he smiled still more when he went forward. Having finished with that trouble he must not be allowed to burden himself with others on his return to the homeland. He must be prevented from hugging fancied grievances or imaginary wrongs, and from morbidly fearing that the Government or some one else is going to "put one over him." The best way to disabuse his mind of this kind of thing is to invite him to "talk out." He should let the public know, Col "Trooper" Molloy suggests, just what the thing really is that is worrying him and having unburdened himself, the Public and the Government will see that redress quickly follows. Now is the time, says the "Trooper" for home-staying Canadians to sing the famous song and to say to the fighting man, "Now, what is it! Turn the condemned kit bag inside out and let's see what trouble you've got inside." Which is another way of advocating "open diplomacy." Freedom of speech, frankness between soldiers and civilians, forbearance and fortitude—these will help to make the rough road from hut to home and from trench to bench an easy and pleasant transition.

DEEDS OF DARING.

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty in attack, the Victoria Cross was awarded to 22614 Lc.-Corpl. W. H. Metcalfe, 16th Battalion.

When the right flank of the battalion was held up, Corpl. Metcalfe realised the situation and rushed forward under intense machine



gun fire to a passing tank on the left. With his signal flag he walked in front of the tank, directing it along the trench in a perfect hail of bullets and bombs.

The machine gun strong points were overcome, very heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy,

and a very critical situation was relieved.

Later, although wounded, he continued to advance until ordered to get into a shell hole and have his wounds dressed.

His valour throughout was of the highest standard.

Corpl. Metcalfe, who was recently decorated by the King, is a native of Waige, Walsh County Maine, U.S.A.

Lieut. Milton Fowler Gregg, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations near Cambrai, 27th September to 1st October, 1918.

On the 28th September, when the advance of the brigade was held up by fire from both flanks and by thick, uncut wire, he crawled forward alone and explored the wire until he found a small gap, through which he subsequently led his men, and forced an entry into the enemy trench.

The enemy counter-attacked in force, and, through lack of bombs, the situation became critical. Although wounded, Lieut. Gregg returned alone under terrific fire and collected



a further supply. Then rejoining the party, which by this time was much reduced in numbers, and, in spite of a second wound, he reorganised his men and led them with the greatest determination against the enemy trenches, which he finally cleared. He personally killed or wounded 11 of the enemy and took 25 prisoners, in addition to 12 machine guns captured in this trench. Remaining with his company in spite of wounds, he again, on the 30th September, led his men in attack until severely wounded.

Unfounded Criticism.

Recent Allegations Refuted by Canadian Statesmen and Generals.

At a small luncheon given in London by Sir Edward Kemp, on Saturday last, to meet Lieut.-General Sir Arthur W. Currie, the Overseas Minister took the opportunity to voice certain sentiments upon criticisms and views which have lately percolated into England from Canada.

Sir Edward Kemp said that he had ever since the Armistice urged that the Canadian soldier should be repatriated as soon as possible, and that his view was entirely contrary to that urged in some quarters of Canada that the soldier should not be demobilized too quickly or else he would find no work at home. He was absolutely satisfied that they had arrived at the very best conclusion possible regarding demobilization, was quite prepared to defend the form it took, and was equally sure that the Canadian people would approve it directly they thoroughly understood the situation. Before the end of April half of all the Canadian troops overseas would be back in Canada or on the water.

There is however, proceeded Sir Edward Kemp, an odd man now and then who returns to Canada, misrepresents the situation and casts reflections upon officers overseas who are doing their very best in a difficult situation. This sort of thing, however, has a boomerang effect and reflects eventually upon the man who makes such statements. One of the favourite accusations is that there is an intrigue proceeding. God knows what an intrigue really is but in this case a part of it seems to be that there is a possibility of General Currie being replaced and someone else succeeding him in the command of the Canadian Corps. Such a thing was never thought of at any time since General Currie took the Corps, and I have never heard anyone mention it. More than that, it would have been presumption on the part of anybody here in England to have thought of it.

Sir Edward went on to say that it was his duty to defend the men who are still wearing the King's uniform and who therefore cannot defend themselves because they are wearing it. Speaking of the "silly nonsense occasionally coming from a few officers" Sir Edward mentioned that his predecessor in the Ministry Overseas told him that if he took twenty-five out of all the officers in England and France he would have reached the limit of those who were prepared to criticise things unduly. "We had a little trouble at Rhyl," continued Sir Edward Kemp, "about which we all feel very sore. I do not want to say much about it now because it is still under investigation, but none feel worse about what happened than the men themselves who were led by excitement into such unhappy courses."

Speaking of some of the personal criticism which had been directed against him, Sir Edward Kemp said that since the war began he had not had six days' leave, and had kept at his duties continuously contrary to doctor's orders. He felt that his first and chief duty was to get the Canadian soldier back home. But when the time came he would be prepared to return to Ottawa and he had no fear of what the result would be when he met criticism there.

Sir Robert Borden, who had just come over

from Paris, followed with the "strongest and most willing testimony to the splendid services rendered by Sir Edward Kemp," mentioning that he had often urged him for his own sake to relieve himself from his duties for three or four weeks, but in vain. Sir Robert said that he did not know if the Canadian people altogether realised what had been done in England and France during the last four months.

He bore testimony to the unselfish devoted service rendered by the officers still remaining. "Naturally," said the Prime Minister, "these men resent the absurd attacks made upon them. I resent them also on their behalf, and I hope I may be permitted to say a word in this connection in regard to the duty of the Press, because while those connected with the administration of public affairs have great responsibilities, those connected with the Press have great responsibilities also. It is beyond question that the strain of war has had a strange effect upon the peoples of all nations and reports which perhaps would receive little credence under other conditions are sometimes unduly disturbing in these days. It is, therefore, the duty of the Press to take a sober, serious view of its responsibilities and it should prevent as far as possible reports which have no foundation in truth from disturbing public opinion either in Canada or elsewhere. There has been the utmost loyalty and co-operation among all the officers and men who came overseas, and I do not think that any attempts to disquiet public opinion can possibly have any permanent result."

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur W. Currie spoke briefly, expressing his firm conviction that every effort had been made by those responsible to get the men repatriated as soon as possible. It was a task, he said, that could not very well be fully appreciated by those who looked at the situation from a great distance. Speaking of himself General Currie said, "I for one expect criticism and I do not know that now is the time to make any defence of myself. Any criticisms that have been made can be answered when the time comes."

Lieut.-General Sir Richard W. Turner, who followed, said: "I have never spoken or written to anybody in Canada asking them to take up the cudgels on my behalf, and do not consider there is any need to do so. Criticisms have been made upon the men associated with me at Headquarters. The malicious lying statements regarding intrigue against General Currie and lack of co-ordination between Canada, England and France are without doubt bred and fostered by disgruntled and discredited officers, some of whom have been returned to Canada for inefficiency or other causes. I have been responsible for recommending to the Ministry Generals Thacker, Hogarth, Foster, Col. Hastings, and my own personal aide-de-camp, Major Nickle. In Argyll House, which has been so much abused, there are only sixty-three officers, and I know what a great load they have to carry."

General Turner concluded with an intimation that from Armistice Day to the 1st April 117,500 Canadians had been returned as against 50,400 Australians.

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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

The Statistical Reports for the week ending March 22nd, showed that 2,069 hours of instruction were given at all the Area Colleges, over 600 being put on Practical Science, 500 on Commercial and 494 on Elementary subjects.

The aggregate hours attendance amounted to 47,448, 29.2% being on Elementary Subjects, 29% on Science, 24.8% on Agriculture, and 13.4% on Commercial. The percentage of attendance was the highest yet recorded—being 71.5%.

Where actual demonstrations in various practical problems are impossible, the "movies" are a very valuable substitute and preferable to a learned discourse. That such is the case was shown during last week's Agricultural Classes at the London College. A subject like killing and plucking poultry is, to say the least, difficult to talk about, but the "movies" give both the instructions and show how it is done. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is alive to this, and over 200 films are coming over for use in the Khaki University, Agricultural work.

Now that we have seen a small "movie" show which does not need expert knowledge to run it, why not have one in each rural community. Work of educational value could be carried out in this manner. It would serve to bring the community together frequently and get people better acquainted with each other. Further, with such machines ordinary films, comic, dramatic, etc., should be comparatively easily available, and the cost reduced to a minimum. The possibilities of working through farmers' clubs and women's institutes seem large and the value to the community life would be, perhaps, immeasurable. It seems to be well worth thinking about.

Although the numbers of Aberdeen Angus cattle are small compared with other breeds, yet the breed is universally a well-known one. The Agricultural Class of the London College found out why it is so well known on Saturday, March 29th, when they visited the Aberdeen Angus herd of A. J. Bridges, at Horley, Sussex. Besides seeing for themselves a typical herd of "Doddies," they were given an interesting talk by Mr. Bridges on the history of the breed. A detailed statement of the winnings at the premier stock shows and more especially winnings for dressed carcasses served to give some inklings as to why the breed is so popular with butchers and packers.

Mr. Bridges also pointed out that the Aberdeen Angus was hard to beat for cross-breeding operations with a view to prime beef production.

The herd itself was in excellent form, showing lots of quality, size, constitution, and that marked smoothness for which the breed is justly famous. The young stock looked particular "sappy" and gave ample evidence that worthy sires headed the herd. As the first real breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in England and a frequent winner at leading shows, Mr. Bridges was well qualified to both show and speak of the breed and his cordial hospitality was greatly appreciated by all.

The article on Esperanto, the international language, in this issue, is worthy the serious consideration of everyone who expects to

keep in touch with world movements. Even if you are not an exporter or importer the fact of being able to write to or receive letters from personal correspondents in any country in the world will so broaden your mental horizon that you will be a different person.

The modern person is a citizen of the world, and as such should be able to make himself understood in any part of the world.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails at Seaford College amongst the students of the Practical Science Department and the Commerce Department in regard to the approaching examinations of the City of London Guilds and the Royal Society of Arts. If confidence, supported by real effort, will bring success in its train, the students will stand high in the lists of successful competitors.

With the advent of additional telegraphic instruments the Wireless and Telegraph Classes at Seaford are indeed humming hives of industry. A number of students are fast approaching the stage wherein they will be competent to sit for the Postmaster-General's examination, with a surety as to success. This class is a very popular one. It is significant that this class is always late for the parade after class hours, to the eternal disgust of the School Sergt-Major, but the secret joy of the teacher. It is one of those cases where enthusiasm is apt to be bad for military punctuality.

The number of questions asked through the Seaford Information Bureau would stagger a lady commercial traveller, and it requires a versatility equal to that of a coon comedian to meet the requirements. The staff is well equipped with information and always send their victims away happy. This Bureau undoubtedly meets a long-felt want, and it is a great pity that some similar idea had not been started before. The advantages to the Officer Commanding are too numerous to mention, but it will certainly be easier to obtain willing support from men who understand what is being done for them.

A party of forty students of the Department of Agriculture at Seaford spent a most instructive and enjoyable day at Lewes, on Monday, March 31st. The main attraction was a sale of Joot Tractors which included two makes: the Titan 10-20, and Fordsons. There were six of each, and the prices brought seemed a bit inflated for second-hand tractors, two of the Fords bringing \$165 each. The bidding was very keen; a large and representative number of farmers were in attendance from different counties, and one might say without any fear that the British farmer has wakened up to the fact that he must invest in new and modern machinery. The live stock on sale brought enormous prices in comparison with Canadian markets; a very ordinary milch-cow brought a bid of \$43 and was withdrawn as the owner had a reserve price of \$50.

All members of the party took a very keen interest in the sales, and valuable instructional work was carried out on hogs, sheep, and beef and dairy cattle, as well as practical demonstration with the tractors.

A record petrol engine session was held in the Buxton branch of the Khaki College

on Wednesday, April 2nd. One hundred and five members were in attendance under A/Sergt. Instructor R. Johnson. The students show unusual interest in this work. Each member dismantles and assembles an engine of the four cycle and two cycle principle, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the practical timing of valves and magneto. Five members of the last course were successful in passing their examination and obtaining a certificate of completed work.

Considerable interest is being taken in the Agricultural work at the Khaki College, Buxton, and the attendance is increasing daily. Monday, March 31st, was a record day, when twenty-five registrations were made in Agriculture. The average class attendance is between eighty and eighty-five, and the majority of students are intensely interested in the work and spend the greater part of their time not only attending lectures but reading literature dealing with different subjects in which they are particularly interested. One of the main features of the Agricultural work is the lively and hot discussions which take place in the form of a debate on some subject pertaining largely to the Soldier Settlement Scheme. A large number of those attending the classes intend taking advantage of this scheme, and are vitally interested in discussions of this type.

Last Saturday a class of forty-five visited a stock farm a short distance from town where animals of the dairy and beef type were brought before the class and the requirements of each demonstrated.

The lecture work in Agriculture is conducted by E. G. Wood, B.S.A., Graduate of Macdonald Agricultural College. Instruction is given in soils, soil management, field crops, live stock and dairying. The work given in these different subjects is such that it can be applied largely by soldiers who intend farming in the Western provinces.

The Transportation course continues to increase in popularity, as is shown by the constant registration of new students, both for the lecture course at London College and for the correspondence course at the different camps. The students are taking a keen interest in this course and their suggestions and requests have resulted in the addition of several valuable features. Sergeant Basil C. Walker, who is in charge of the Shipping and Exporting work, states that the program for the foreign trades features of the course is now complete, and that the work from now on will be intensely practical and interesting. It is not yet too late to register for this valuable course. Men desiring to avail themselves of it should register at once, either at the London College, 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1, or with the Correspondence Department, Khaki University of Canada, 38 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

The Commercial Department established a new record last week by correcting over eighty papers of Correspondence students in addition to their regular classroom teaching at London College. Even if a student's course is broken by his return to Canada, the training in thinking and working things out for himself will be a good preparation for the return to "civie" life.

Canadian Civil Service Examinations.

Useful Information—With Special Reference to Returned Soldiers

This information is issued by the Khaki University of Canada, and while not an official Canadian Government publication, has been compiled from the latest available facts regarding Canadian Civil Service Examinations.—Ed.

The following general examinations are usually held twice a year, in May and November, at various centres in the different provinces of the Dominion. The positions for which they are held occur both in Ottawa, and in the towns and cities where Government offices are located.

(1) For positions in the Third Division of the Civil Service, such as messengers, letter carriers, sorters, stewards, orderlies, office boys and positions of a similar nature. Salary limits: \$600 to \$1,000 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, elementary spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

(2) For positions in the Second Division of the Civil Service, as follows:—

(a) Junior Clerks. Salary limits \$600 to \$1,000 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, copying manuscripts, spelling, composition, arithmetic and geography. Bonus marks are given for office experience.

(b) Senior Clerks. Salary limits: \$1,050 to \$1,300 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, copying manuscripts, spelling, letter writing, arithmetic, geography, clerical work and experience, in which subject bonus marks are given.

(c) Junior Stenographers. Salary limits: \$600 to \$1,000 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, copying manuscripts, spelling, letter writing, stenography (75 and 90 words a minute), and typewriting (25 words a minute).

(d) Senior Stenographers. Salary limits: \$1,050 to \$1,300 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, copying manuscripts, spelling, letter writing, stenography (100 and 120 words a minute), and typewriting (50 words a minute). Candidates must have had at least three years' office experience, in which subjects bonus marks are given.

(e) Typists. Salary limits: \$600 to \$1,000 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, copying manuscripts, spelling, and typewriting (25 words a minute).

(3) For positions in the First Division of the Civil Service. Salary limits: \$1,000 to \$1,300 a year. Subjects of examination: writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic, and any five of the following: algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable), physiology, French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French), Latin, German, Spanish, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (including general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English and civil). Bonus marks are given to candidates who have had office experience.

The ground to be covered in the different subjects of the above examinations for the Second Division is approximately as follows:

Copying Manuscripts.—Copying a short manuscript, making such corrections as are indicated thereon, and also any that may be required in spelling and punctuation.

Spelling.—The correction of misspelled words, of average difficulty, from a printed copy.

Arithmetic.—First four rules, L.C.M., G.C.M., fractions, decimals, percentage, interest, proportion, and commission.

Geography.—A general knowledge of the geography of North America, with special reference to Canada, and an acquaintance with the chief features of European geography and of that of the British Empire.

Composition.—Summarising short documents, and the ability to correct and avoid ordinary grammatical mistakes.

Letter Writing.—Writing ordinary business letters in clear and correct form.

Clerical Work.—The elementary principles of ordinary business or office clerical work.

Stenography.—Taking ordinary business letters, and transcribing the notes into manuscript.

Typewriting.—Typewriting from a printed copy.

First Division.

The ground covered in the subjects of this examination is approximately the same as for first year University work. In the subjects of spelling, composition, and arithmetic, the ground covered is about the same as for the corresponding subjects in the Second Division, a slightly higher standard being required.

General Information.

(1) Most Canadian Civil Service examinations are competitive in nature, that is, candidates who obtain the necessary number of marks are ranked in order of the total number of marks they have obtained, and vacant positions are then filled by selection from this list from the top downwards. However, "in all examinations, competitions, or appointments, persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty during the present war, who have left such service with an honorable record or who have been honorably discharged and who obtain sufficient marks to pass such examinations or who possess a minimum of qualifications, shall, irrespective of the marks which they have obtained, or of the relative qualifications of the other candidates, be placed in the order of merit on the list of successful candidates or competitors above all other candidates or competitors."

(2) While the usual age limits for the general examinations are eighteen and thirty-five years, the following exception is made in favor of returned soldiers: "The age limit does not apply to persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the Allies of His Majesty during the present war, who have left such service with an honorable record or who have been honorably discharged; but the Commission must certify that such persons are of such an age that they are able to perform the duties of the

office and will probably be able to do so for a reasonable period after appointment."

(3) "No person shall, without the authority of the Governor in Council, be admitted to any examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and also has been a resident of Canada for at least three years."

(4) "Persons who have been on active service in the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the Allies of His Majesty during the present war; who have left such service with an honorable record or who have been honorably discharged must furnish the Commission with a certificate of health establishing that they are able to perform the duties of the office to which they are to be appointed, and will probably be able to continue so to do for a reasonable period after appointment."

(5) "A candidate who has served overseas in His Majesty's forces, or in the forces of any of the Allies of His Majesty during the present war, and has been honorably discharged therefrom or a candidate who has been certified by a Medical Board to have become disabled as the result of military service before proceeding overseas, shall not be required to pay for admission to any of the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission for admission to or promotion in the Civil Service whether in the Inside or the Outside Service."

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.

THRIFT IN SCHOOLS.

The Saskatchewan Department of Education intend to encourage thrift in the schools by a systematic campaign to stimulate the sale of war savings' thrift stamps. The Department will distribute 20,000 copies of the Canada war thrift books, and 50,000 copies of the booklet: "What Canada has done in the war," among trustees, teachers, and senior pupils of the 5,000 schools in the Province. Instructions will be given in the method of organising thrift clubs, in order that the children of Saskatchewan who have saved for four years for patriotic purposes, will continue to do so for themselves.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

About 100 offers of land in different parts of the province have been received by the Alberta branch of the Soldier Settlement Board from private owners who are willing to sell under the new land scheme. These range from quarter sections to a block of 2,100 acres.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that a branch of the Bank has been opened at Waterhole, Alberta.



Wilde gets the verdict over Lynch.

The great fight is over, and Jimmy Wilde got the verdict.

Opinions greatly differ as to whether or not he actually deserved to win, but it would appear that he did enough to get a slight margin. The great difficulty with Wilde is that he has in the past won almost all his fights with such considerable ease, that the spectators anticipate overwhelming skill in every fight. It was pretty clear in this fight that he was not up to his best form, although it must be taken into account that he was giving away a stone in weight, and many inches in height and reach. That no doubt weighed with the referee in the decision, but probably more so that Wilde was trying hard all the way through, fighting every inch of the way, with all his power.

Another thing too which affected the issue was the fact that Lynch was continually holding in the first ten rounds, when Wilde had the margin. He was repeatedly warned, in as many as twelve rounds altogether, and this must undoubtedly weigh in the verdict, for the fact that a man clings tightly to his opponent is good proof generally that he has to save punishment. The hugging game is a bad one from every point of view, and puts a man who indulges in it on the losing end for he must of necessity lose points, undue prolongation of a clinch being prima facie evidence of lack of real defensive ability. Clever ducking, dodging, side stepping, and blocking blows count as points to a man on the defence, but clinging tightly and often is a confession of lack of knowledge of, or faith in defence.

Lynch took the verdict like a good sportsman whilst obviously disappointed, and wants a return match over twenty rounds of three minutes' duration. Twenty rounds is the proper championship course, but that presupposes even poundage.

Wilde so far declines this, requiring Lynch to meet him at 8 st. 4 lbs., instead of 8 st. 6 lbs.

Wilde is now free to make his American trip, and there is little doubt that the boys will meet again and settle any doubts that may exist, in this, as in the Moore bout. Things generally average out in course of time, Wilde being on the lucky side this time; and the unlucky side when that decision was made in December last.

Whatever the result of his fights with Bantams, it is very clear that Wilde is far and away the best man at his weight in the game.

It was a wonderfully fine fight anyway, and Joe Lynch is certainly one of the very best. A splendid clean fight, fast and clever, and game to mix.

A full description of the fight by rounds follows:—

In the first round Wilde quickly found the head with the left and dodged the return. He again got in the left, but Lynch also managed to land the left. Watching his chance Wilde jumped in, and drove in the right to the body, and the left to the face.

They were in holds twice, the referee having called on them to break. Wilde scored again before the finish, and clearly had the best of the round. The second round saw Lynch dodging away from his man, and Wilde following. In some close work Wilde was the more effective, and directly afterwards he landed his left on the jaw. Some further close in-fighting followed, with an exchange of sharp, short punches, and then Wilde drove his opponent into a corner, but missed with a right swing to the head.

When Wilde came up for the third round his nose showed signs of having been heavily hit, but he at once went for his man and out-fought him to the ropes, where he scored with both hands. Lynch found the body more than once, but Wilde wound up the round with two lefts to the face without return. Early in the fourth Lynch got in the left, and also two rights to the body, but Wilde had the best of the out-fighting. Lynch however, got home the right to the side of the head, following it with a right to the body, and he had the pull in this round. Lynch caught Wilde to the body with the left swing in the fifth, and was called upon by the referee not to hold. Wilde pursued his man, who was boxing with skill and caution, but he received a heavy hard body blow and a nasty one to the face.

In the sixth Lynch at once scored with heavy left and right to the face, and when at close quarters the referee again had to call on Lynch not to hold. Some sharp fighting followed, with some smart dodging by both. There was another sharp rally near the ropes, blows to the head being freely exchanged. In the seventh Wilde jumped in twice and landed with the left, but immediately after Lynch got in a left swing to the head. Wilde replied with a good left, and had the best of the round.

In the eighth Wilde reached the head with the left, but Lynch twice hit his man with the right, but again held, and was cautioned by the referee. On continuing Wilde boxed the more cleverly, but just at the close Lynch hit Wilde with left and right without return, making things even on the round. Wilde was again after his opponent in the next, using his left to effect, and doing most of the leading. In one rally Lynch left his head unguarded and Wilde promptly hit him with both left and right, and had the best of the exchanges.

Both men came up strong for the tenth, and, setting about his man, Wilde drove in left and right quickly, but Lynch replied in fierce fashion, hitting Wilde heavily with both hands. These blows shook Wilde a good deal, and he finished the round boxing a trifle wildly and missing a good chance. Lynch seemed the stronger on coming up for the eleventh, and Wilde began to show signs of becoming tired. Still, he kept up the pursuit and used a straight left well. There was not much in it in this round.

The pace slackened a little in the twelfth, in which Lynch missed with his blows two or three times. Lynch scored very few points,

and Wilde finished with two good lefts and a hard right, all to the head. Lynch began the thirteenth in fierce fashion, discarding defence and striking out with both hands. Two or three of the blows landed, but Wilde soon got in an equal number of returns, and following up he twice reached with the left. Lynch, however, wound up with the right and left to the head.

The fourteenth round opened with a sharp rally, in which both men hit out freely and quickly, the exchanges being fairly even. Quieting down, there was some close fighting, and Lynch dealt Wilde a heavy welt with the right and just afterwards dealt out a left and right to the head. In the last round Lynch at once started aggressive tactics, going in and fighting hard. Wilde, however, boxed cleverly, and scored with the left, but Lynch was very determined, and clearly was hitting harder than Wilde, and was the fresher and stronger at the finish, when Wilde was announced the winner.

* * *

Joe Beckett, the Champion of England, by virtue of his victory over Bombardier Wells, is righteously indignant at the announcement that Frank Goddard and Jack Curphey will meet for the Lonsdale Belt at the National Sporting Club, which belt carries with it the title of Champion of England.

It seems rather difficult to follow the reasoning which inspired the announcement, and the making of the match on such a basis. Behind it would appear to be a little trouble somewhere. Beckett won the fight under fair conditions and won unmistakably, therefore the public as well as "fair play" will demand that he be one of the contestants in any match for the Championship within a reasonable period.

Surely the mere awarding of a belt does not give the National Sporting Club the uncontested right to select the men and decide championships. It's a free country, and whilst everyone is quite willing to concede that the control of boxing so far as it has been effective in England by the Sporting Club has in the past been very much to the good for the sport, yet action such as this would certainly appear to be high-handed, and not playing the game.

That Goddard and Beckett must meet to settle supremacy is well admitted, first of all by Beckett himself. He is willing and ready, but why ring in a "tryer" who is hardly known, when the man who "downed" the champion is available.

If it is contended that no championships can change hands outside the Club, it is a very far-fetched theory. It may be that Beckett demanded too much money for the Club to take him on for a match with Goddard, but in any event it would be fallacious and make for a ridiculous situation to have two champions, one by virtue of the Sporting Club's dictum and blessing, and one who won by beating the holder. No doubt the little mix-up will be settled eventually.

Fine Type of Soldiers Going Back to the Land.

Soldier Settlement Board Chairman Outlines Policy to Audience of Members of Parliament --- Standardization of Settlers' Houses, Collective Buying and Other Advantages Secured for War Veterans.

Western Members of Parliament heard Mr. W. J. Black, Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, explain the soldier land settlement proposals recently. The gathering had the effect of practically clearing the House of Commons, and for the second time since Confederation the House had to adjourn for lack of a quorum.

Mr. Black gave a lucid and powerful exposition of the situation which confronts the country with reference to placing soldiers on the land. He showed that there was a great rush of applicants in many of the Provinces and that men of fine type having farming experience and abundance of enthusiasm were rushing forward to take advantage of the opportunities offered. In Manitoba 340 men had been accepted as qualified in the last three weeks. Altogether there had been 1,200 men assisted with loans averaging \$1,400, the total loans to settlers being \$1,500,000. A large percentage of the men had from \$500 to \$2,000 capital. They were mostly farmers' sons or men who have worked on farms before enlisting, or men who had drifted into the cities but now desired to return to the land.

Advantage of Collective Buying.

A feature of the address was the statement that plans were being perfected to give the settlers the advantage of collective buying of equipment whereby a considerable saving would be effected. In the purchase of live stock the Board was being assisted by the Live Stock Branches of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and only the best stock was being secured at the lowest prices. The Board was asking the men to purchase the minimum of requirements the first year in order that they may not be too heavily burdened with debt.

Mr. Black also outlined the intentions of the Board with regard to standardizing buildings. A ready-made, knock-down house would be shipped in at a price from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than civilians could lay down similar houses. In the plans of these houses special attention was being given to the needs of the women, and their advice was being secured.

Problems for Individuals.

Mr. Black concurred in the remark of one of the members that this was not so much a problem for Governments as for individuals. The Land Settlement Board was an institution of the Government organized for the purpose of providing leadership in carrying out the provisions of the Act. He was making "co-operation" the watchword of the Board and desired above all things that the people of Canada should help to carry out the programme. It was essential that we should have united action.

On the origin of the Soldier Settlement Board a year ago it was besieged by men who had left the farms to go overseas, and who were anxious to resume work on their homesteads. Some were settled before the work was properly organized. "We want to carry out this programme with a reasonable amount of sympathy for the men, but at the same time as a business proposition. We propose to assist every returned man whose

best interest will be served by being located on a farm; and that no man shall be assisted who is not qualified. I don't believe it is in any man's interest to go on a farm unless he has sufficient practical experience to understand the hardships as well as the joys."

He added that this precaution would possibly encourage criticism by men who were not qualified to go on the land, but it was a safe policy and one satisfactory to the men who could make good to be absolutely frank by putting all the cards on the table. The task would be easier if this policy had been followed in the past.

Community Co-operation.

With regard to community co-operation which was receiving the attention of the Board, Mr. Black stated that the Board was receiving valuable assistance from the Provincial Governments, Universities, Farmers' Associations and Veterans' Associations. In the West the Grain Growers' Association was coming to the assistance of the soldiers in this way, and he had been assured that some of these organizations were going to take a special interest in the individual settler and give him the utmost encouragement and help.

Owing to the rapidity of demobilization the Board had been compelled to enlarge its organization rapidly. The volume of business done to-day was twice as great as it was four weeks ago; but he said the Board was a business institution and was not going to be wrapped up and embarrassed by too much red tape.

Referring to the Qualification Committees which passed on the applicants, he said they were composed of men who understood the conditions of life under which the soldiers would have to live and make money. That was the main consideration. These committees would be enlarged when necessary, but it was not essential for the applicants to present themselves at the Provincial Office, as field men, graduates in the practice and science of agriculture, were being sent out to test the qualifications of the soldiers so that no time would be lost. The Advisory Loan Committees, composed of men who have had experience in lending money on farm property, were required to satisfy themselves that there was reasonable security in the property both for the Government and the soldier.

Still Seeking Crown Lands.

Regarding Crown Lands, the Board had not discontinued its efforts, but was redoubling its efforts.

A member questioned: "How are you going to get around the cry that the man who gets free land is being treated better than the man who has to buy his?"

Mr. Black said his belief was that the man who got desirable land near a railway would be much better off than the man who got a free homestead not improved and somewhat removed from a market centre.

Another member asked if the soldier would be allowed to sell his equity after, say five years. Mr. Black said that the Board would be reasonable.

The Chairman of the Board then dealt with the question of reserving certain parts of the

land for soldiers still overseas. The Board was endeavoring to secure the release of forest reserves, some of which would be held as special land.

He testified that the Veterans' Associations were giving valuable assistance in helping the men to a proper understanding of the conditions.

Training for Soldier Settlers.

Regarding further training for soldier settlers, Mr. Black said the Board was encouraging men who had not sufficient money to go to work with farmers and a selected list of farmers was being prepared in each Province. There were many such men who would be glad to assist a returned soldier to get on his feet. Then there was a twelve weeks' course which would be purely practical and where a settler would be taught all that was necessary for him to know. After that course the man must go to work for a farmer, and if he desired further training he might attend an Agricultural College course, but the Board was not going to pay one cent for theoretical training.

It was important to see that the man made good after he started, and the Board had inaugurated the follow-up system, under which there would be intelligent guidance of the settler. It would cost Canada much less to see that the soldier made good on the farm than to leave him alone. The soldier settler would be visited and guided in his farming operations. The Board did not propose to discourage initiative or originality, but it proposed tactfully to guide these men in the first few years.

Pressing Problems.

There were some pressing problems which were receiving careful consideration. One was small holdings of five or ten acres adjacent to city. The Board was not going to rush into it blindly, but it was investigating with the idea of finding out what class of farms and what combinations of farming would be suited to these small areas. A committee was preparing a report and the finding of this committee would determine the policy of the Board. In British Columbia there were many difficult problems by reason of the variety of climatic and other conditions; and in Alberta the question of grazing lands was being investigated.

Mr. Black answered many questions and the Western members exhibited the keenest interest in all the phases of the land settlement policy.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES FOR CANADA.

A congratulatory dinner to Sir Auckland Geddes at the Carlton Hotel was attended by Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Borden (Prime Minister of Canada and Chancellor of the University), Sir Eric Geddes, Viscount Milner, Sir G. Perley, Sir E. Kemp, and many other notable people.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking of Sir A. Geddes, said: "I have had the opportunity of knowing something of his work, and I am convinced that if he sought it there would lie before him a path of great distinction and usefulness in public life; but I am equally convinced that he has chosen wisely. Surely there is much that appeals to our imagination in the destiny that lies before Canada.

"McGill has well taken her part in national endeavour, and the battlefields of France and Belgium bear eloquent testimony to the valour of her sons. It is with good heart he bid Sir Auckland Geddes god-speed in his purpose to carry on and crown the work thus auspiciously begun."



THE RED TRIANGLE



WITH THE MAPLE LEAF IN PARIS.

By MAPLE LEAF.

The taxi drew up at a busy corner—one of those dizzy hubs in Paris where half-a-dozen teeming streets pour their traffic into a vortex of danger to pedestrians more imaginary than real. For Paris, a metropolis of rushing taxis and devious roadways, without a single traffic policeman, is more terrifying to contemplate than to negotiate.

A dull stone building stood on one corner, and just before me a high stone wall with a wide gate at which were on duty a Briton and two French soldiers in their field blue. Khaki and blue were passing back and forth through the gateway into a grassless court beyond. As I followed, the British sentry came smartly to attention and saluted the uniform. The French sentries looked on listlessly. Only up in the fighting area do the ranks of one Allied Army salute the officers of another.

A STREAM OF KHAKE.

On both sides of the courtyard the bare building raised its uninteresting grey stone to four stories, ending in an eaveless roof. Ahead, a long low hut extended across the yard from building to building—a cheery spot in the grey. Through its wide windows suggestions of palms spelt warmth and comfort. And the steady stream of khaki moving in and out told of a wide publicity to the welcome of the palms.

Far to one side the familiar red triangle explained—especially when over the triangle was the word "Canadian."

Several Canadian soldiers stood aside as I entered. Inside was a peculiar scene, even in Y huts in France. First of all I was conscious of the activities of many women. Over all the noise of hundreds of men eating and talking, the white uniforms of a half-dozen women explained the palms—the crowds—the general air of home and luxurious restfulness. For nothing in the power of man takes the place of one woman's kindly smile, her spotless whiteness of service, her anxious concern and frank interest.

I remembered when, only a few months before, I had stolen off by car on every opportunity, a hundred and fifty miles return, from the barren waste before Arras to the officers' canteen down at Abbeville—merely to be waited on by women.

Ah! after the women in the hut I was overwhelmed by a sound I had not heard for years—the singing of canaries. There in the windows hung their cages; and the little things were swelling their lungs in—to me—successful competition with the talking of soldiers, the laughter of fighting men whose fighting was over.

The palms were there, too. And the women and the birds and the palms—it was a picture into which khaki-clad men blended with bewildering fitness. That is one of the peculiarities of the Canadian soldier: he fits into any picture where women are, and the beauties and comforts of home. And in the horrors of trench warfare he was no more incongruous. When he fights he fights; when the fighting is over—well, he is just Canadian.

There were, I suppose, thirty or forty tables in the hut, each with its clean white

cloth. Seating four only, they extended up to the platform with an effort like a good class restaurant. Across the aisle from the door to the canteen at the back was a sitting room, a brightly burning stove, easy wicker chairs, lounging lads who had just eaten.

And then the orchestra struck up from the platform; and the talking died down, and a couple of hundred Canadian, and Australian, and British—with a few American—soldiers sat back to listen. Add that orchestra of three young French women musicians to the rest and you have a picture of the Canadian Y hut in the French barracks in Paris. For there was not an incongruous touch about it.

The door opened and a long line of strangely dressed men entered. Immediately two or three of the white dressed women ran to them. For these were returned prisoners, their blue uniforms strangely striking amidst the khaki—or was it the different look in their faces. For they had seen things they did not like to talk about.

That is one of the unexpected services of the hut. I discovered that every returned British prisoner reported first to the Canadian Y hut in which I stood. There they were fed. Among them was but one Canadian, and he the Y took in charge and put up at their luxurious hotel until he should return to England. They drank in the scene, did those men who had spent—some of them—years among the German brutes. The women of their own race, the flowers, the clean white tables, the birds, the orchestra!—I saw moisture gather in the eye of more than one. There seemed to sweep over them at last the full meaning of freedom again. And the one who had been working close up to the fighting lines, amidst the rain of shells from his own friend, gulped a little, laughed weakly, and I heard him whisper to his mate, "This is better." I knew then what that hut in the heart of Paris was doing.

About two the hut emptied a little. The boys were off to look about. But a group clung to the cosy chairs and the glowing stove. And now and then a tardy diner entered and ate.

THE WOMEN SMILED.

Two stunted little street urchins peeped in—ventured to push the door open and enter. One was thin and awkward and tall for his apparent age. The other was a sturdy chap, tiny in height and tiny in age, with the chest and frame of an athlete and the confidence of a chap who has seen more than his share. Under his arm he carried a little roll. They were evidently not unknown, for several of the women looked at them and smiled. And the youngsters seated themselves beside a table and proceeded to count a little mound of money the larger one drew from his pocket.

Someone informed me they were a pair of itinerant tumblers—the smaller looked as if he should be cuddled to bed o' nights by his mother. I sat beside them and helped them count. There were twenty francs. They were not so impressed as I was. The elder told me they had got it from a performance to American soldiers in an American hut. Neither of them seemed to appreciate the value of the silver and nickel and copper

that made quite an imposing pile on the table. The elder walked confidently to the counter and changed it for a bill. But when he carelessly asked for a package of cigarettes—"to take to a sick father"—the sergeant who served only smiled and shook his head.

Then, in a businesslike way fit for his father, the little lad unrolled the parcel beneath his arm and spread a tiny patch of carpet on the floor. With a quick kick he relieved himself of his oversize shoes, discarded a thick sweater, and stood, a chubby figure of pomposity in his operating costume—a zebra striped jersey, a pair of too large trousers, and stockings of which the heels came up somewhere about his sturdy calves. The elder worked more leisurely and less impressively.

FOUR FLIPS.

Their stunts were marvelous. The little dot was as strong as a lion cub and as quick as a cat. He could stand on one hand and turn flips in rapid succession. Indeed, after he had his shoes and extra sweater on a soldier entered and asked him to do something, and he just stood where he was and turned four flips, ending up with pouted lips and extended hand. The larger lad was something of a contortionist and an apparatus for the other to gyrate about.

At the end little chesty walked round with his cap. I helped them count that, too. And it was twelve shillings. Thirty-two shillings in what could not have covered more than twenty-five minutes of performance—which they might repeat many times a day! I knew *one* family that need not starve in the high prices of Paris.

About four I returned to the hut. Tea was being served. Scores of soldiers were nibbling cake and sipping tea, as they listened to the orchestra. I ate a dish consisting of cake swimming in chocolate cream, and it was the best thing to eat I had in Paris. Before five the tea turned to supper. Nobody but the Y seemed to be able to get eggs in Paris, yet the majority of the soldiers were eating two eggs for the substantial part of their evening meal. I was told some of the troubles of the Y providers in getting those eggs—a scouring of the country, a buyer on the market much of the day, a night reckless disregard of prices, that the boys might have what they wanted. That day the two buyers who had been out had managed to purchase eighty dozen. Some went to the Hotel d'Iena, the Canadian Y hotel in Paris, the rest to the hungry soldiers who frequented the hut.

In fact, so unusual were the meals supplied at the Canadian Y hut, and so low the prices, that the officers of other Y's in Paris had at one time acquired the habit of making it their dining room—until the Canadian Y found it necessary to intimate to them in a kindly way that the benefits of the hut were rather intended for the British soldiers on leave in the French capital. And I don't blame either of them.

A CANADIAN "GOD'S ACRE."

One spot in England that will be for ever Canada is the little cemetery in the Italian Garden at Cliveden Court, Taplow, where lie the war heroes who died in the Canadian Hospital adjoining. In four years 24,000 patients passed through this hospital, provided by Major and Mrs. Astor in their own grounds.

Sir Robert Borden recently unveiled a Canadian Red Cross memorial—a female figure representing Life, bearing the Biblical inscription beginning "But the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God."



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

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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.

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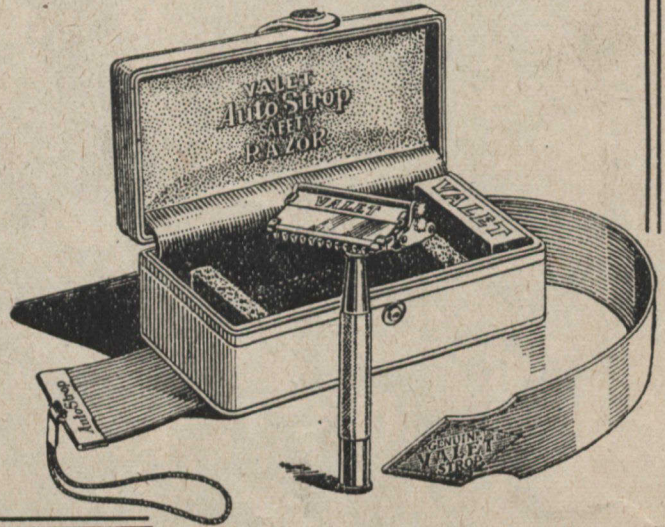
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