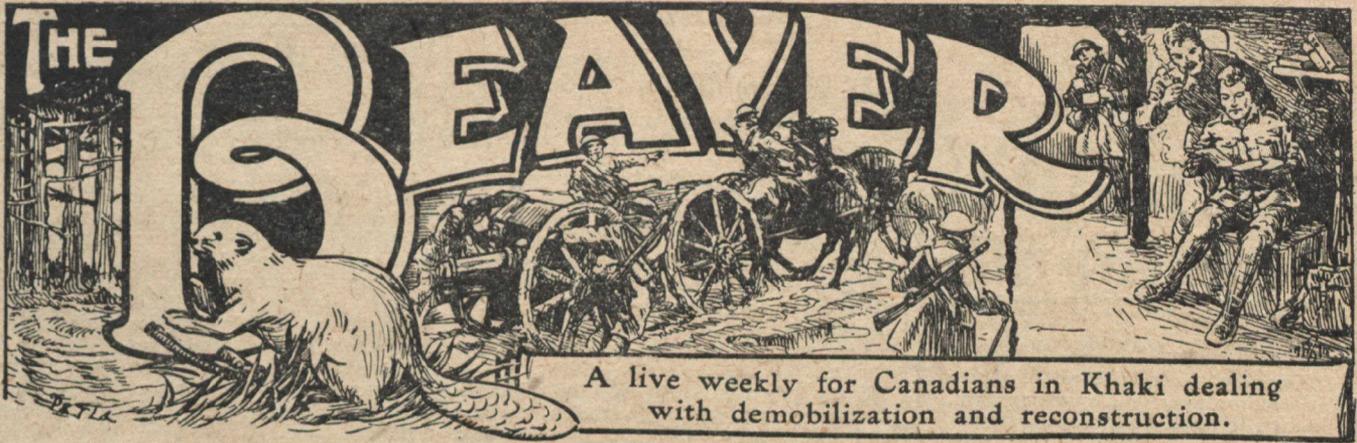


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

Vol. I. No. 1.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14TH, 1918.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

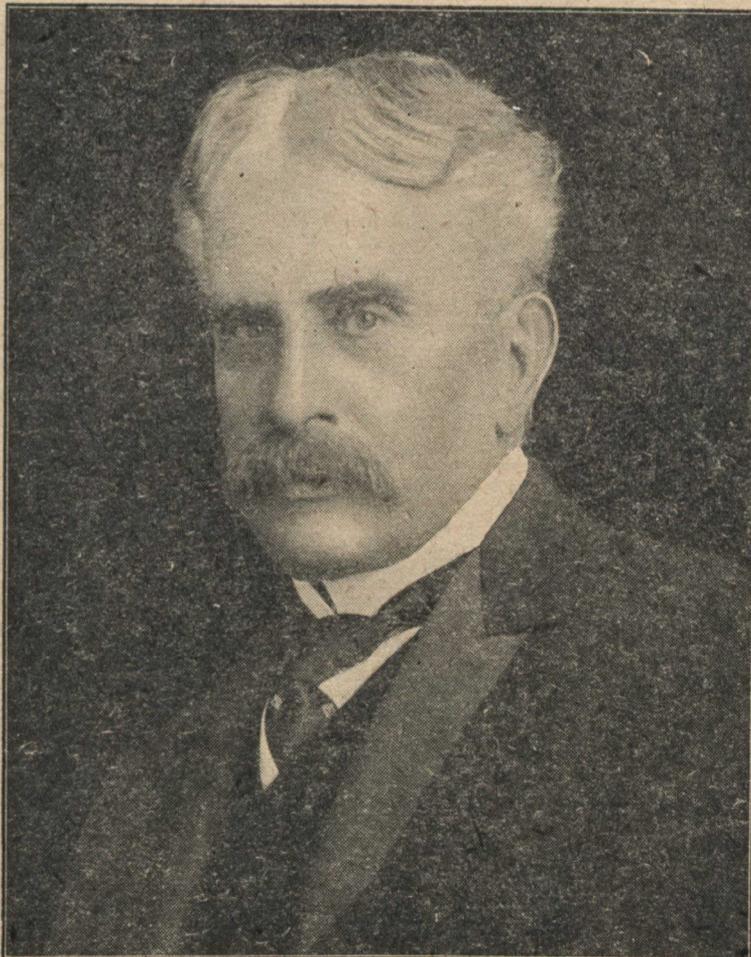
SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, Prime Minister of the Dominion, comes of U.E. Loyalist stock, and is therefore British to the backbone.

From a little village within the verge of the weald of Kent his forbears left for the new world in 1638. For a century and a quarter they lived in New England, but on the Declaration of Independence they followed the old flag to Canada, settling in Nova Scotia, where they have lived for a century and a half.

These intrepid colonists converted from a wilderness to a garden, the beautiful and fertile Annapolis Valley, and at the same time kept alive the New England spirit, the New England ideal, and the New England conscience, as well as the New England instinct of self-government. In this atmosphere the future Prime Minister grew up, and it explains, to a very large degree, his career.

Born at Grand Pre, in Evangeline's Country, after completing his studies in Canada and the States, he became a professor in Glenwood Institute, N.J., but returned to Canada, studied law and was called to the bar in 1878. He entered political life as member for Halifax. In 1911 he was called upon to form his first Cabinet. With prophetic vision he saw the war cloud, then not much bigger than a man's hand, in the European sky, and his first duty on taking office was to

THE PREMIER.



Photo

[Elliott & Fry

Beaver Gallery: No. 1.

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Who has arrived in London for the peace negotiations.

present a Naval Bill for the creation of a Canadian Navy. "While the clouds are heavy," he said, "and we hear the booming of the distant thunder, and see the lightning flashes above the horizon, we cannot and we will not wait and deliberate until the impending storm is upon us in fury and with disaster."

The proposals for the Navy were not realised, and the Rainbow and Naobi comprised Canada's Grand Fleet when the storm burst. Immediately a conflict appeared to be imminent, Sir Robert offered, on Canada's behalf, "every possible aid in the event of war." That offer was "gratefully accepted" by the Imperial Government, and Canada's magnificent fighting force is the result.

Sir Robert is an outstanding figure among Overseas Ministers. His strenuous example and warm advocacy have helped Canada to take an active part in the world's war.

The formation of the present Coalition Government, and the sweeping majority with which the Conscription Bill proposals were carried raised Canada's oversea forces to 500,000.

Always a pioneer among the younger nations of the Empire, the name of Canada has during the war been lifted on to a higher plane, and now she takes her proud place among the nations of the earth, her generals and her fighting men holding their own with the finest troops in Europe.

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War should Learn

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DEMobilISATION.

21 Dispersal Stations and Areas arranged for in Canada.

Orders have been issued regarding dispersal stations for men on their return home.

These stations, scattered as they are over the whole of the Dominion, will enable a man to choose the exact part of the country in which he desires to take his discharge, and the cities are within easy distance of outlying districts so that a minimum of travel and trouble will be involved after the centre is reached.

Every possible facility will be given to returning men to get back to their homes and civil employment with the least possible disturbance, and the comfort of Canada's citizen soldiers will be the first care of all concerned.

The dispersal stations and their various centres are as follows :—

Charlottetown.—Province of P.E.I.

Halifax.—Province of Nova Scotia.

St. John.—St. John City; counties of York, Albert, Charlotte, Queens, Carleton, St. John, Kings, Sunbury, Victoria.

Moncton.—Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Madawaska, Westmoreland.

Quebec.—Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix, Montmorency, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Compton, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Matane, Megantic, Montmagny, Portneuf, Quebec County, Quebec East, Quebec South, Quebec West, Richmond, Wolfe, Rimouski, Temiscouata.

Montreal.—Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnais, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Vercheres, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Drummond, Arthabasca, George-Etienne Cartier, Hochelega, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Laprairie, Napierville, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Laurier, Outremont, Laval, Two Mountains, Maisonneuve, Maskinonge, Missisquoi, Nicolet, St. Anne, Richelieu, St. Antoine, St. Denis, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, St. James, St. Johns, Iberville, St. Lawrence, St. Mary Shefford, Sherbrooke, St. Anstead, Terrebonne, Three Rivers, St. Maurice, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Westmount, St. Henri, Yamaska.

Ottawa.—Hull, Labelle, Pontiac, Wright, Bell, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Stourmont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Nipissing, Ottawa, Prescott, Renfrew North, Renfrew South, Russell.

Kingston.—Durham, Frontenac, Hastings East, Hastings West, Kingston, Lennox, Addington, Northumberland, Peterborough East, Peterborough West, Prince Edward, Victoria, Haliburton.

Toronto.—Algoma West, Algoma East, Dufferin, Grey North, Grey South-East, Halton, Muskoka, Ontario North, Ontario South, Parrydale, Parry Sound, Peel, Simcoe East, Simcoe North, Simcoe South, Temiskaming, Toronto, and York ridings.

Hamilton.—Brant, Brantford, Haldimand, Hamilton East, Hamilton West, Lincoln, Norfolk, Welland, Wentworth.

London.—Bruce North, Bruce South, Elgin East, Elgin West, Essex North, Essex South, Huron North, Huron South, Kent, Lambton East, Lambton West, London, Middlesex East, Middlesex West, Oxford North, Oxford South, Perth North, Perth South, Waterloo and Wellington ridings.

Port Arthur.—Fort William, Rainy River, Port Arthur, Kenora.

Winnipeg.—Lisgar, MacDonald, Neepawa, Nelson, Portage la Prairie, Provencher, Selkirk, Springfield, Winnipeg.

Brandon.—Brandon, Dauphin, Marquette, Souris.

Regina.—Assiniboia, Kindersley, Last Mountain, Mackenzie, Maple Creek, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saltcoats, Swift Current, Weyburn.

Saskatoon.—Battleford, Humboldt, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon.

Medicine Hat.—Bow River, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat.

Calgary.—East and West Calgary, Red Deer.

Edmonton.—Battle River, Edmonton East, Edmonton West, Strathcona, Victoria.

Vancouver.—Burrard, New Westminster, Westminister District, Cariboo, Skeena, Yale, Kootenay East, Kootenay West, Vancouver and the Yukon.

Victoria.—Comon, Alberni, Nanaimo, Victoria.

(Cut this out and keep it for reference).

TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

A Message from the President of the Imperial Board of Education.

The Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, Whitehall, in expressing his regret that the extreme pressure on his time makes it impossible for him to contribute an article for inclusion in the first issue of THE BEAVER, sent the following message for publication :

"The Canadian Army has stood firmly side by side with the Armies of the Allies in defence of liberty and freedom in the world.

"It moreover did notable service in recognising early in the War, the importance of the provision of Education for those of its soldiers who were anxious to continue or develop their studies, and who could find opportunity at times and seasons free from military necessity.

"Now the eyes of Canadians are turning to their Homeland and they are thinking anxiously how they can so develop themselves as to be able the better to serve their generation in the world after the war.

"The opportunities offered by the Khaki University are full of promise and hope to these men and will go far towards meeting their want. The pioneer work which it has already accomplished and which it has still to do will, I feel sure, have results of far-reaching importance.

"H. A. L. FISHER."

Infantrymen as Gunners.

Stories of unusual acts are still going the rounds of the troops who fought in the Battle of Amiens. One is told of a Quebec unit that was behind the front line resting in a neighbourhood captured from the Hun.

Close to their bivouac was a battery of German long range guns. The infantrymen knew little or nothing about gunnery, but thinking that it was a pity for the guns to be idle when there was so much ammunition handy they turned the muzzles eastward and got busy.

Hundreds of rounds of "stream-line" shells were distributed in the Boche country, and they were carrying on the good work with characteristic zeal and relish when a staff officer came up and called the strafe off.



ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"One thousand dollars," repeated Lawyer Tolman, solemnly and severely, "and here is the money."

Young Gillian gave a decidedly amused laugh as he fingered the thin package of new fifty-dollar notes.

"It's such a confoundedly awkward amount," he explained, genially, to the lawyer. "If it had been ten thousand a fellow might wind up with a lot of fireworks and do himself credit. Even fifty dollars would have been less trouble."

"You heard the reading of your uncle's will," continued Lawyer Tolman, professionally dry in his tones. "I do not know if you paid much attention to its details. I must remind you of one. You are required to render to us an account of the manner of expenditure of this \$1,000 as soon as you have disposed of it. The will stipulates that. I trust that you will so far comply with the late Mr. Gillian's wishes."

"You may depend upon it," said the young man, politely, "in spite of the extra expense it will entail. I may have to engage a secretary. I was never good at accounts."

Gillian went to his club. There he hunted out one whom he called Old Bryson.

Old Bryson was calm and forty and sequestered. He was in a corner reading a book, and when he saw Gillian approaching he sighed, laid down his book and took off his glasses.

"Old Bryson, wake up," said Gillian. "I've a funny story to tell you."

"I wish you would tell it to someone in the billiard-room," said Old Bryson. "You know how I hate your stories."

"This is a better one than usual," said Gillian, rolling a cigarette; "and I'm glad to tell it to you. It's too sad and funny to go with the rattling of billiard balls. I've just come from my late uncle's firm of legal corsairs. He leaves me an even thousand dollars. Now, what can a man possibly do with a thousand dollars?"

"I thought," said Old Bryson, showing as much interest as a bee shows in a vinegar cruet, "that the late Septimus Gillian was worth something like half a million."

"He was," assented Gillian joyously, "and that's where the joke comes in. He's left his whole cargo of doubloons to a microbe. That is, part of it goes to the man who invents a new bacillus, and the rest to establish a hospital for doing away with it again. There are one or two trifling bequests on the side. The butler and the housekeeper get a seal ring and \$10 each. His nephew gets \$1,000."

"You've always had plenty of money to spend," observed Old Bryson.

"Tons," said Gillian. "Uncle was the fairy godmother as far as an allowance was concerned."

"Any other heirs?" asked Old Bryson.

"None." Gillian frowned at his cigarette and kicked the upholstered leather of a divan uneasily. "There is a Miss Hayden, a ward

of my uncle, who lived in his house. She's a quiet thing—musical—the daughter of somebody who was unlucky enough to be his friend. I forgot to say that she was in on the seal ring and \$10 joke, too. I wish I had been. Then I could have had two bottles of brut, tipped the waiter with the ring, and had the whole business off my hands. Don't be superior and insulting, Old Bryson—tell me what a fellow can do with a thousand dollars."

Old Bryson rubbed his glasses and smiled. And when Old Bryson smiled, Gillian knew that he intended to be more offensive than ever.

"A thousand dollars," he said, "means much or little. One man may buy a happy home with it and laugh at Rockefeller. Another could send his wife South with it and save her life. A thousand dollars would buy pure milk for one hundred babies during June, July, and August, and save fifty of their lives. You could count upon a half hour's diversion with it at faro in one of the fortified art galleries. It would furnish an education to an ambitious boy. I am told that a genuine Corot was secured for that amount in an auction room yesterday. You could move to a New Hampshire town and live respectably two years on it. You could rent Madison Square Garden for one evening with it, and lecture your audience, if you should have one, on the precariousness of the profession of heir presumptive."

"People might like you, Old Bryson," said Gillian, always unruffled, "if you wouldn't moralize. I asked you to tell me what I could do with a thousand dollars."

"You?" said Bryson, with a gentle laugh. "Why, Bobbie Gillian, there's only one logical thing you could do. You can go buy Miss Lotta Lauriere a diamond pendant with the money, and then take yourself off to Idaho and inflict your presence upon a ranch. I advise a sheep ranch, as I have a particular dislike for sheep."

"Thanks," said Gillian, rising. "I thought I could depend upon you, Old Bryson. You've hit on the very scheme. I wanted to chuck the money in a lump, for I've got to turn in an account for it, and I hate itemizing."

Gillian 'phoned for a cab and said to the driver:

"The stage entrance of the Columbine Theatre."

Miss Lotta Lauriere was assisting Nature with a powder puff, almost ready for her call at a crowded matinée, when her dresser mentioned the name of Mr. Gillian.

"Let it in," said Miss Lauriere. "Now what is it, Bobby? I'm going on in two minutes."

"Rabbit-foot your right ear a little," suggested Gillian, critically. "That's better. It won't take two minutes for me. What do you say to a little thing in the pendant line? I can stand three ciphers with a figure one in front of 'em."

"Oh, just as you say," carolled Miss Lauriere. "My right glove, Adams. Say,

Bobby, did you see that necklace Della Stacey had on the other night? Twenty two hundred dollars it cost at Tiffany's. But, of course—pull my sash a little to the left, Adams."

"Miss Lauriere for the opening chorus!" cried the call-boy without.

Gillian strolled out to where his cab was waiting.

"What would you do with a thousand dollars if you had it?" he asked the driver.

"Open a s'loon," said the cabby, promptly and huskily. "I know a place I could take money in with both hands. It's a four-story brick on a corner. I've got it figured out. Second story—Chinks and chop suey; third floor—manicures and foreign missions; fourth floor—poolroom. If you was thinking of putting up the cap—"

"Oh, no," said Gillian, "I merely asked from curiosity. I take you by the hour. Drive till I tell you to stop."

Eight blocks down Broadway Gillian poked up the trap with his cane and got out. A blind man sat upon a stool on the sidewalk selling pencils. Gillian went out and stood before him.

"Excuse me," he said, "but would you mind telling me what you would do if you had a thousand dollars?"

"You got out of that cab that just drove up, didn't you?" asked the blind man.

"I did," said Gillian.

"I guess you are all right," said the pencil dealer, "to ride in a cab by daylight. Take a look at that, if you like."

He drew a small book from his coat-pocket and held it out. Gillian opened it, and saw that it was a bank deposit book. It showed a balance of \$1,785 to the blind man's credit.

Gillian returned the book and got into the cab.

"I forgot something," he said. "You may drive to the law offices of Tolman & Sharp, at — Broadway."

Lawyer Tolman looked at him hostilely and inquiringly through his gold-rimmed glasses.

"I beg your pardon," said Gillian cheerfully, "but may I ask you a question? It is not an impertinent one, I hope. Was Miss Hayden left anything by my uncle's will besides the ring and the \$10?"

"Nothing," said Mr. Tolman.

"I thank you very much, sir," said Gillian, and out he went to his cab. He gave the driver the address of his late uncle's home.

Miss Hayden was writing letters in the library. She was small and slender and clothed in black. But you would have noticed her eyes. Gillian drifted in with his air of regarding the world as inconsequent.

"I've just come from Old Tolman's," he explained. "They've been going over the papers down there. They found a"—Gillian searched his memory for a legal term—"they found an amendment or a postscript or something to the will. It seemed that the old boy loosened up a little on second

(Continued on page 9.)

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The Beaver: A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: DECEMBER 14th, 1918.

EDITORIAL OFFICES:

49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.

"Khaki College" was a great idea. Born in the midst of the biggest war of all time, it will in one form or another live after swords have been beaten into ploughshares and Peace once more spreads her beneficent and healing wings over a disillusioned world. That an educational effort should be thought of at all at such a time is remarkable. That it should take definite shape is a miracle. What Army Commander in any other war would have considered such a proposal likely to aid military efficiency? Marlborough, who needed it, and the old Duke, who had none too much of it, would each have derided it with a big "D." Even "Bobs" and Kitchener would have hesitated before committing themselves to such a proposal. But conventionalities die young in Canada. There there is no old order to change—only the new. Canadian military authorities with clear vision saw the possibilities of the proposal, and that if properly done, it would be a great benefit from the point of view of efficiency, and that a useful service might be done in preparing the men for the time when they will resume the normal duties of life again. So the College arrived.

"THE BEAVER."

After the professor, the editor. What more natural? A paper to voice the aspirations of the College, to represent its cause, inspire, enthuse, encourage and inform its students; laugh with the light-hearted and at the rest, link up the boys with the homeland, cultivate that love of sport and adventure which they have in so generous a measure, and help to keep them physically, mentally and morally fit. Industry is the keynote of Canadian character. Canada is the only country in the world which has a law compelling a man to work. And THE BEAVER—that busy builder in bush and brook, standing all in, claws and teeth and tail, his favourite pastime to "dam": what name could be more appropriate?—makes its bow to the "G.B.P." and the O.M.F.C. With a Transatlantic flavour, smacking of home, "Canuck" from cover to cover, run by Canadians for Canadians—and other folk—it will appeal to all who are interested in the well-being of the gallant men who hail

From the Land of the warm-hued Maple Leaf,
And the flaming Golden Rod.

We are assured, therefore, that every khaki student will buy it because he must, and that those who are not, must buy it because they will.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.



"Y.M.C.A."

Lieut.-Col. Gerald W. Birks supervises the Canadian brand of the Red Triangle—and supervises it well.

He is no novice at the game. Actively engaged in "Y.M." work in Montreal for years before war broke out, the preserva-

tion of Canadian manhood and its fullest development have been his aim from college days.

A member of a well-known Montreal and Vancouver firm, Col. Birks took charge of operations on this side when the "Y.M." was only an infant.

The present broad programme and the extension of operations are largely the result of Col. Birks' determination to make the Canadian "Y.M." of service in one way or another to every Canadian soldier in England and France. The Beaver Hut, which is the finest thing of its kind in London, is one of the results of this forward policy. Ask any soldier what he thinks of the Beaver Hut, and you know what he thinks of the Chief Supervisor. Col. Birks is an O.B.E.

"C.A.P.C."

Col. James Louis Regan, Deputy Paymaster General, is one of Canada's war discoveries. He came over as a Lieutenant with the First Contingent in 1914, and his progress up the ladder of fame has been steadily maintained since "Pay"



Photo

[Elliott & Fry

was located at Victoria Street and some of it at Salisbury—where the mud comes from.

Born in Kentville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia, he entered the Union Bank, but deciding upon a military career took an appointment in the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

He is versed in pay routine, competent in procedure, well posted in policy.

Col. Regan is strong and silent. He knows how to keep his own counsel, when to assert himself and when to give the other fellow a chance. The better he is known, the better he is liked. His intimates consider him a prince among men. Those who are not so intimate are not quite so enthusiastic. But all who know him acknowledge his ability and his devotion to duty, his sound judgment, and the capacity he has displayed in dealing with large and intricate financial matters.

Col. Regan was made a C.M.G. last year.

THE BIRTH OF A UNIVERSITY.

HOW THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA CAME INTO BEING.

By COL. H. M. TORY, Director.

The Khaki University of Canada is a unique institution in the history of education, as in no previous war is there any record of definite, organised, educational work of such a character as that which is being undertaken by this University.

The movement of which it is the culmination, had its beginning in the minds of young Canadians, many of whom had been students before the war, or had been following intellectual occupations. Where time and opportunity permitted, these men, in the midst of the trying conditions of war, striving to keep themselves in touch with the problems of life which they had left behind, formed themselves here and there for study, under the friendly guidance of officers of the Y.M.C.A., and of the Chaplain Service, or of members of the Regular Forces.

Aims and Objects.

The number of men asking for assistance in this way became so great, that a study of the matter covering the whole Canadian Army convinced those interested that a great field for educational effort was lying untilled. A proposal was therefore made and submitted to the Military Authorities, which was finally accepted and set on foot.

The aims of the Khaki University have already been set before the public, so that it does not appear to be necessary to repeat them here, except in a very general outline. Broadly, these aims are to give to men who had broken off their school or college careers an opportunity to use the demobilisation period to get started again in the life they had left, when they "joined up" to fight for their country; further, to give to men who intend following agricultural and industrial or commercial occupations an opportunity once again to familiarise themselves with the problems which these occupations present, and to enable them to acquire such practical knowledge of the conditions of life as will be presented in following these occupations; and finally, to encourage as many men as possible who had been following intellectual pursuits and who, by their previous attainments, shewed capacity to become Leaders, once again to face the problems of life along normal lines in the days that lie before them.

The method of achieving these aims can probably be best understood by a reference to the courses of study which the Khaki University is offering to the Canadian Forces. An investigation of the calendar shows courses in:—

AGRICULTURE—for men who intend to return to the land.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS—for those who expect to enter business.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL SCIENCE—with special reference to the daily needs of men.

PREPARATION FOR ENTRANCE TO THE UNIVERSITIES—the various subjects required by the Canadian Universities; and, finally,

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—i.e., education of the elementary school grade, for those whose early education had been neglected, and who are anxious to make up for the time they have lost.

In carrying out of this plan, educational centres have been or are being established wherever there is a sufficient number of men to benefit by them, and where teaching power can be obtained. The larger camps in England are, at the moment, being specially organised and, now that the war is practically over, being put upon a basis of daily instruction, where subjects like agriculture, science, commerce, etc., are being given. In addition, Battalion Schools are being organised for giving elementary instruction.

A General Library for College purposes, and Battalion Libraries, are being established in each camp. The whole teaching power in each area is being utilised, quite irrespective of whether it is a part of the educational establishment or not. In this connexion the Military Authorities are co-operating to the limit of their power, by placing at the disposal of the Khaki University every available teacher under their command.

The organisation is now complete for establishing the work in France as soon as the troops settle in their winter quarters. Libraries, text-books, equipment for teaching, transport for teachers, and books are being sent forward and stored in France ready for use the moment they are required.

15,000 Registered.

Although the task of giving instruction seemed almost hopeless while the war continued, yet during the year that the work has been carried on, upwards of 15,000 men have registered for instruction classes and received instruction.

It may be stated that the Khaki University is working in affiliation with the educational departments and the Universities of Canada. Credit for the courses offered will be granted in Canada by the Universities and Colleges, which gives the work additional importance and value.

The unprecedented demand which called forth this scheme is but one of many indications of an immense educational awakening and a coming development which will inspire the New World born amidst the tumultuous clash of a Universe in Arms.

The "Peg!"

Winnipeg is a city in almost the first phase of youthfulness. It has not a few citizens who can recall when the site of the city was a cow-pasture. It has not yet taken form; it is in the most plastic stage of its existence. As long as English civilisation endures, this great and growing city will, during all the long processes of time, be influenced more by this generation than by any that will come after.

Making it Worth While.

It is predicted that after the war a great business will be made of the raising of ships, and no doubt it will be highly profitable for those engaged in it. A few years ago operators got from £50 to £100 a ton for retrieving bottoms; now they demand and have no difficulty in getting £300 a ton.

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"The Province of Prosperity."

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FREE GRANTS OF LAND

are now made by the Quebec Government to suitable ex-soldiers. Particulars and conditions may be obtained on application.

The Provincial Government of Quebec gives generous financial assistance for the making of roads, the erection of schools and churches, and has secured from the railway companies cheap railway fares for all new settlers.

All ex-soldiers desiring to share in the advantages offered by this fertile and healthy land should write at once for further particulars to

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36, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

The total new enrolments during November in the Khaki Colleges in England is over 900, of which 24 per cent. are reported from Witley, and 37 per cent. from Seaford. Practical Science comes first, having 400 enrolments; Commerce follows with just over 300; Agriculture is third with 150; and 110 have determined to work off outstanding Matriculation subjects.

Epsom Khaki College participated in the general rejoicings of Armistice Week; hence an apparent lowered vitality in the monthly report—but, wasn't it worth it all? As the "Society Column" (from orderly room) did not contain the name of a single instructor or student it must be assumed that strict decorum was observed throughout. The din of Peace and the fog of Peace exceeded those of war, and miracles were witnessed in the numerous transfers from C3 to A1 without the action of M.O. or Board. It is said that the strings which had long supplied centripetal force for gyrating specimens of a soft but weighty metal were voluntarily released in many instances, the owners having no further use for the swinging exercise.

There are few places where educational work is carried on under greater difficulties than at Epsom. The average stay of a soldier in this area is now less than 30 days. Notwithstanding this, 185 men were induced to take up studies during November, and altogether 600 men were carrying on work there.

By the way, some of us to whom mathematics was a very trying subject in our early days would like to know how a certain teacher in one of our colleges manages to persuade his class that the study of mathematics is far more interesting and exciting than a baseball game.

And who was the man who asked to be transferred to the Canadian School of Cookery in London because his wife was going to open a private school when he got back to Canada, and he thought he might be needed to do the house work? But why he should write to the Khaki University about it, we do not know.

It is interesting to watch which groups of subjects offer the greatest attraction to the Canadian soldier. Commerce and Practical Science were almost tied for first place at Seaford during October, but during November the latter pulled ahead, 36 per cent. of the total enrolments being in that branch. Seaford is also inspiring the sentiment of Byron in a music class of 46 members: "There's music in the sighing of a reed: there's music in the gushing of a rill: there's music in all things, if man had ears."

The work of the Extension Department is evidently growing more popular. At their 78 lectures in varied subjects given during November, the average attendance was 25 per cent. higher than it had been during any month since July.

By the way, a number of men have suggested that it is hard to know what course to take. We would emphasise as much as possible the fact that the Khaki University is at the service of Canadian boys everywhere, and any member of the staff in any College will always be ready to give advice along this line. If you haven't a college where you are, then write direct to Headquarters.

"One man in his time plays many parts," and it is inspiring to see Major — in the Derbyshire hills teaching Languages, Commerce, Practical Science, and Agriculture, single handed.

Who said business? What is business? It's doing things to help others in a way most profitable to ourselves. What's business education? It's learning to do more with less effort, but it takes effort to learn. It's learning accuracy and how to avoid errors. It's—it's—well, never mind. This will do. Some of us think it's worth while.

Anything else you'd like to know? How many keys on the typewriter board? Ask some typewriting student. He knows too well. How do you hit the right ones? Practice does it. If you don't believe it, ask a man in Audits. He's just handed in one hundred sheets and no errors.

We are constantly receiving letters asking whether work of University grade done with the Khaki University will be credited by our Universities in Canada. The answer is emphatically in the affirmative. All the large Canadian Universities have agreed to give credits for everything of University grade successfully taken at the Khaki University. This is made very clear in our calendar, a copy of which should be accessible to every man in the Canadian Army. If you haven't seen it and are interested, your O.C. will tell you where it is to be found.

In spite of the disturbances which the past month brought with it, both through the cessation of human hostilities and continuance of microbe hostilities, over 500 students submitted work to the Correspondence Department. Of these 25 per cent. were on the subjects connected with Agriculture, and 31 per cent. on Practical Science subjects.

It would be interesting to know what the teacher of an Engineering class in one of our Khaki Colleges thought, when after an examination one of his students, who had only obtained 5 per cent., told him in front of the whole class that it was a pretty poor teacher who could not knock more than that into a man's head.

There is almost unlimited variety in the letters continually being received from soldiers who have heard of the opportunities which the Khaki University of Canada offers. The following are typical. A Canadian Pole, whose English is interesting to a degree, wishes to study Agriculture with a view to

returning to Western Canada and taking up land, and incidentally he wants to acquaint himself with the elementary rules of English grammar. He realises the advantage of utilising the present for self-improvement, and has already done considerable work through the always open doors of the Correspondence Department.

To-day a letter from a Lieutenant in France asks for information regarding the Canadian Teacher's Diploma. The writer already holds more than one local English diploma, but aspires to return to Canada equipped to fill one of the highest teaching positions in the West.

There is no doubt that the Correspondence Department has brought many a lonely Canadian soldier in touch with the heart of things. It does not matter in what corner of the world a man may be tucked away, if it is at all possible to reach him by land or sea or air, instruction in any subject will be sent regularly and his course guided by experts.

There is no doubt that many of our boys in hospital appreciate having something definite to think about and to work at. And the idea of the Correspondence Department of sending an expert to visit all the hospitals to see how the students are getting on and to help them with difficulties is a good one.

Certain men have solved the problem of how to spend leave in London, for immediately on arrival in the City they have made straight for the Khaki University Headquarters, linked up with the head of the Mathematics Department, and camped for six days right on the spot in order to brush up their mathematics enough to pass certain examinations required in connection with their work.

It is surprising how keen some of the men are to help the teachers in their work. In London, one man who is very anxious to learn motor driving told the teacher that if the College would supply the car and petrol he knew someone who was an expert driver and would be quite willing to teach him without payment. He said that as he was very smart in picking things up he could learn in a week if the car could only be put at his disposal. It afterwards transpired that he was also willing to give up his six days' leave to take the course, and that the generous instructor was his girl.

Now that it is possible for definite work to be organised in France, we are watching with interest for the registration reports. Which will do the better work? The Colleges in France or the Colleges in England?

This really happened on the Thames. "Look, Bill, them blokes can't 'alf row." "Yes! reminds me of the old days; wonder which is Oxford?"

Canadian Soldier (passing): "Oxford, Hell! them's Canadians." (Evidently he thought Oxford would stand a slim chance against the Khaki University Boat Club.)

A MESSAGE TO OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS REGARDING THEIR EDUCATION FOR FARMING.

By DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson was Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada until 1905. He left the public service at that time to found, for Sir William C. Macdonald, the Macdonald College with its three schools, the School of Agriculture, the School of Household Science, and the School for the Training of Teachers. He stayed at

Macdonald as the Principal of the new college until 1910.

He was then appointed Chairman of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, and in that capacity visited the United States and the leading countries in Europe. Since the war came he has given his whole time as a volunteer worker to the

Canadian Red Cross Society; to the organisation of voluntary co-operation in Food Control in all the provinces; and, during 1918, as Director of Increased Production of Crops in Eastern Canada. Recently he came over to England on the invitation of the Prime Minister of Canada as one of the members of the Canadian Peace Conference Mission.

My warrant for consenting to write a short article on this subject, for the first number of THE BEAVER comes from my faith in both the soldiers and education as determining factors in the coming greatness of Canada.

Our Pride in the Past.

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

Our Hope for the Future.

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

The part you will take and how far you will carry it in the development of your country, as a land of contentment from equality of opportunity, happy homes, prosperity and high ideals for the service of humanity, will depend on whether you preserve and apply the same qualities which won undying renown in Belgium and France and in the air. These qualities cannot be compressed into definitions, but it seems to me that they were made up, in the main, of high intelligence, practical ability, co-operating good-will and courage beyond the end.

Education is Necessary.

These qualities, for the most part, are fruits of training in men who are first class raw material to start with. In other words, they are products of education directed specifically to the attainment of worthy ends. Education for the tasks of peace is quite as necessary, and just as advantageous, as it was for the making of war.

Farming is a Combined Trade, Business and Profession.

Farming is more than an occupation. It is also a way of living. It includes the processes of a skilled trade in the use of tools, machines, materials and living things; it is a complex business requiring a knowledge of costs, prices, markets and human nature; and it is a profession dealing with principles in taking care of a piece of old mother earth—to satisfy a fundamental need of her children and, withal, to so cultivate her face that there will be increase of fertility and beauty. The farmer is a partner of the Almighty in making the place where he lives a part of the new world wherein dwelleth righteousness,

The Farmer Collects Sun Power, Serves the Community, and Develops Beauty.

The farmer's occupation is primarily directed to produce food and the raw materials for clothing, such as wool and cotton. He has to move and manage soil, select seeds and grow crops. Through these he collects sun-power into usable forms for the sustenance and service of the race. His business is to make arrangements, and carry them out as far as he can, whereby some of the power of Old Father Sun will be captured by wheat plants, potato plants and other plants. When these and their products are consumed as food the captured sun power is set free inside the eater and keeps him going. For carrying on that difficult and indispensable service, the farmer is entitled to a reasonable and satisfying share of what is produced. That share is what is known as wages and profit. He only is a really good farmer who grows crops at their largest and best, increases the fertility of the soil, improves the power of the plant, augments the service rendered to the community and develops the beauty of the place.

Value of Selected Seed.

It is quite certain that if the crops in Canada last year had all been grown from selected seed, there would have been, from the same soil, the same labour and the same climate, not less than 70,000,000 bushels more grain. With a rich soil and a favourable season, there is not so much advantage. Under those conditions a feeble plant can get its living and accumulate a surplus, but when conditions are difficult and the season unfavourable, then the selected seed gives a plant with power to overcome these difficulties in an increasing measure. That indicates the advantage of having all the farm sown with selected seeds. The selected seed gives an assurance of the biggest and best crops that the soil and the climatic conditions will permit for the season. Seventeen years ago, I began a competition for boys and girls all over Canada with 1,500 boys and girls in it. At the end of three years the evidence was that those who had followed systematic selection of seed had made gains, in quantity and quality, equal to about 30 per cent. of the yield. From that competition arose the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; and now the grain sown on thousands of farms in Canada is grain improved by selection according to the plan of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Ability Organised through Education.

The farmer (and the man who is to be a farmer) must organise his own general and particular kinds of ability for use in the management of his business, and in doing the work of the farm. In large measure, whether the largest and best crops shall be gained from a constantly improving soil depends on the

capacity of the man. Capacity arises from understanding the system of farming which is suited to his land, his means and his available markets. It includes the making and carrying out of definite plans, and also ability to perform the skilled labour of farming and to utilise to advantage other labour, including that of men, horses and machinery. For the development of such capacity and ability he must have suitable education. Such education may be in part from schools, or reading, or observing, or learning from discussions which bring out the truth; but it will be, even through these as first agencies, from practical experience. Here, as in all education worth the name, the first fruits and the ultimate personal benefits will be an increase of intelligence, practical ability, good judgment, and co-operating good-will. These qualities, these powers do not come by instinct or by intuition. They are developed by series of experiences in observing, in gaining knowledge, in planning, in carrying out plans, in recording results and in coming to general conclusions for guidance in the next series of experiences. By such processes as these the farmer learns to organise his personal powers and to develop them for application to his business and work.

First Steps under the Khaki University.

The beginnings of such education for soldiers who have not had experience in farming are to be found in the courses and classes of the Khaki University and through the training in simple jobs of farming work at practice or demonstration centres. I understand that provision has been made and will be ready for continuing the practical training, with the best of our farmers on approved farms, in all the provinces of Canada. These are only the first steps.

Now my space and time are up. Other pens will doubtless tell of subsequent steps, in future issues of THE BEAVER.

Let us All Work Together with Good-will.

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



Boxing has come into its own. The biggest show "ever" is being staged at the Albert Hall as we go to press.

Nothing like it has ever taken place before, and representatives of all the services will be there—British and American, Canadian, Australian, and the rest.

America means business, as she is sending the very best obtainable. World's champions and American champions. Many old-time first-raters, and a few of the latest "cocks of the walk."

England, too, is going to have the best selected, and Jimmy Wilde can be relied on to make them all go some.

Bombardier Wells may be there, but the list is not yet definitely published.

* * *

Canada has her own particular pets busy training at the present time, at Borden Camp.

Good boys, too, in every weight. The heavyweight will probably be Sergt. Borthwick, who won with considerable ease at Shorncliffe this year. He afterwards met last year's winner, Sergt. Rolph, twice. Both secured a knock-out, so are even on that score.

Rolph will of course figure in the light heavyweight department, and may be relied upon to give a good account of himself. We look to him to put the Maple Leaf in the front rank.

* * *

Attwood, too, is a likely contender, and it will require one of the very best to get away with the points against him.

The redoubtable Sergt. Alexander may have something to say before his claims are disposed of, and he will sure indulge in some hard hitting.

With the lighter weights McCracken at 125lbs. looks pretty good, and McGrath at 115lbs. has a nice record. McCracken has been boxing steadily for some two or three years now, whilst in the military game, and should be in good condition. He likes a hard mill, and should figure in a thrilling bout or two in the series.

* * *

Next week we shall give a full and complete account of the fights, and results. Our Art Editor will attend also, and furnish some illustrations of his idea of the proceedings.

* * *

It will be interesting to see our boys in action against the best professionals that America and Great Britain have, not omitting the Colonies.

* * *

It certainly is a good sign of the times that I.S.B.A. have organised this unparalleled gladiatorial convention. The seal of Royal approbation is set upon it too, and the prize is being given by the King, who will be present at the display.

The full list of American candidates from which the eight will be chosen is as follows:

Heavies: Kenneth Harman, Billy Schubert and Eddie McGoorty, Mike O'Dowd or Angie Ratner. Light: Harry Casey, Eddie Shannon or Johnny Summers (Brooklyn), Hughie Roddin. Feather: Gene Delmont, Georgie Mass, Frankie Fitzpatrick, and Barney Williams. Bantam: Joe Lynch, Battling Chico and Fred Seidel. Fly: Frank de Feo.

Of these, Eddie McGoorty and Mike O'Dowd are the best known on this side. Just what shape Eddie is in will not be known until the fight takes place.

* * *

It is quite impossible, therefore, to correctly forecast what some of the best known men can do in the three-round spasm. Then there is a lot of luck attached to the draw.

Just who will annex that trophy will remain in obscurity until the smoke clouds have passed away on the 12th, but we are hoping strongly that the Maple Leaf will be right there to the finish.

* * *

Keep your eyes on the Football Competitions. At the present it looks certain that Everton will be at the top in the Lancashire Section. In a few weeks time we shall publish details of a special competition forecasting the results of the tables at the end of the season—that is the first four clubs and the points gained.

* * *

Arrangements are being made to publish special items of sports news from America and Canada, and also from our Headquarters in France, now that the censorship is a little relaxed.

* * *

We intend to cover all sporting events in this column from time to time, but Boxing will have precedence for a few weeks until the Big Show is over.

* * *

Newsy items from all areas on sports are welcomed, and should be addressed to the "Sporting Editor," THE BEAVER, 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

* * *

G.S.M. Haggard, of the Canadian Forces, was in the Featherweight Competition at the N.S.C., December 4th. He was beaten on points by Corpl. Rawles, but should have won. Had he displayed more aggressiveness he would certainly have got his man. Caution in defence can be carried too far in a three-round encounter. Haggard has a very excellent defence indeed, and certainly did not do himself justice against a shifty boy.

* * *

Jack Dempsey is looked upon as the future Heavyweight Champion of the World. He has gained decisions over such men as Morris, Fulton, and Lévinisky, and has only to settle Billy Meehan to be right in the front. Con-

cerning Dempsey's nationality, he claims to be neither a Jew, Pole, or Slavonian, but just a plain American.

* * *

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The well-known Jack Skelly, writing in the "Yonkers Herald" of November 2nd, makes the following reference to the forthcoming tournament at the Albert Hall: "Is the King of England more liberal and democratic, regarding sports, than our own worthy President? None of the highbrow or otherwise fanatics of Great Britain howls or makes any serious objections to boxing nowadays. The sport across the deep blue sea is not only patronised and encouraged by the most prominent men in England, but by the King himself. Just imagine what an unholy howl would go up from some of the many reform cranks if President Wilson were to offer a costly trophy for a big international boxing tourney. Why, the old, sickly, molly-coddling squawkers would go raving mad. What, the President of this free Republic to offer a prize for boxing? Thun-

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SPORT AND SPORTSMEN—Continued.

der and lightning! That would be something frightful to even dream of. But, all the same, the British Monarch has put up a handsome trophy for a big fistic tournament to take place in London on December 11th and 12th. And you can bet your last dollar that a crowd of big guns will be at the ring-side. High ranking officers of both the Allied Armies and Navies, members of Parliament, lords, dukes, earls, with more or less leading society women, and, of course, all the other fans and sports that can reach there. In fact, there will be a great gathering, representing all classes of admirers of the manly art, to witness the great contests."

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

(Continued from page 3).

thoughts and willed you a thousand dollars. I was driving up this way, and Tolman asked me to bring you the money. Here it is. You'd better count it to see if it's right." Gillian laid the money beside her hand on the desk.

Miss Hayden turned white. "Oh!" she said, and again "Oh!"

Gillian half turned and looked out the window.

"I suppose, of course," he said, in a low voice, "that you know I love you."

"I am sorry," said Miss Hayden, taking up her money.

"There is no use?" asked Gillian, almost light-heartedly.

"I am sorry," she said again.

"May I write a note?" asked Gillian, with a smile. He seated himself at the big library table. She supplied him with paper and pen and then went back to her secretaire.

Gillian made out his account of his expenditure of the thousand dollars in these words:

"Paid by the black sheep, Robert Gillian \$1,000 on account of the eternal happiness, owed by Heaven to the best and dearest woman on earth."

Gillian slipped his writing into an envelope, bowed, and went his way.

His cab stopped again at the offices of Tolman & Sharp.

"I have expended the thousand dollars," he said, cheerily, to Tolman of the gold glasses, "and I have come to render account of it as I agreed. There is quite a feeling of summer in the air—do you not think so, Mr. Tolman?" He tossed a white envelope on the lawyer's table. "You will find there a memorandum, sir, of the modus operandi of the vanishing of the dollars."

Without touching the envelope, Mr. Tolman went to a door and called his partner, Sharp. Together they explored the caverns of an immense safe. Forth they dragged as trophy of their search a big envelope sealed with wax. This they forcibly invaded, and wagged their venerable heads together over its contents. Then Tolman became spokesman.

"Mr. Gillian," he said, formally, "there was a codicil to your uncle's will. It was intrusted to us privately, with instructions that it be not opened until you had furnished us with a full account of your handling of the \$1,000 bequest in the will. As you have fulfilled the conditions, my partner and I have read the codicil. I do not wish to encumber your understanding with its legal phraseology, but I will acquaint you with the spirit of its contents.

"In the event that your disposition of the \$1,000 demonstrates that you possess any of the qualifications that deserve reward, much benefit will accrue to you. Mr. Sharp and I are named as the judges, and I assure you

that we will do our duty strictly according to justice—with liberality. We are not at all unfavourably disposed toward you, Mr. Gillian. But let us return to the letter of the codicil. If your disposal of the money in question has been prudent, wise, or unselfish, it is in our power to hand you over bonds to the value of \$50,000, which have been placed in our hands for that purpose. But if—as our client, the late Mr. Gillian, explicitly provides—you have used this money as you have used money in the past—I quote the late Mr. Gillian—in reprehensible dissipation among disreputable associates—the \$50,000 is to be paid to Miriam Hayden, ward of the late Mr. Gillian, without delay. Now, Mr. Gillian, Mr. Sharp and I will examine your account in regard to the \$1,000. You submit it in writing, I believe. I hope you will repose confidence in our decision."

Mr. Tolman reached for the envelope. Gillian was a little the quicker in taking it up. He tore the account and its cover leisurely into strips and dropped them into his pocket.

"It's all right," he said, smilingly. "There isn't a bit of need to bother you with this. I don't suppose you'd understand these itemized bets, anyway. I lost the thousand dollars on the races. Good-day to you, gentlemen."

Tolman & Sharp shook their heads mournfully at each other when Gillian left, for they heard him whistling gaily in the hallway as he waited for the elevator.

Never!

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie says that the Army in two years, "never lost a gun, never failed to take its objective, and has never been driven from an inch of ground after once it has been consolidated."

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CHRISTMAS

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have made a great effort to offer Christmas stocks of the most varied and complete description for the selection of Gifts. Buyers should, however, be warned to make an alternative choice, if possible, in case of short supply, as the demand for advertised articles is expected to be exceptionally large; such shortness of supply would only be the result of war conditions. All articles are of highest quality and best value.



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THE RED TRIANGLE



CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM.

With the arrival of peace come new responsibilities, new opportunities. None but those in constant touch with the soldier overseas can conceive of the wonderful effects of war. Even as it has destroyed human life it has built character, enlarged vision, established opinions once perhaps unsettled, brought into the arena a new vividness of mind and conception. It has taken dreadful toll, but it has made men.

Others, forced perhaps for years into the acceptance of conditions never before contemplated in civilised affairs, adapting their existence to unnatural surroundings, to more or less unmoved association with inhuman suffering and discomfort, it has driven in self-defence to altered methods of life and possibly different outlooks on life. They may have fought the better for it, suffered the less for it, faced greater perils more firmly and lured the dove of peace thereby from its terrified retreat.

Now the thoughts of all are turning eagerly to home and Canada, to the unaccustomed to duties of peacetime and the tasks that will reinstate them in the old spheres, or in new ones more commensurate with their extended experiences.

It is an axiom that this is the psychological moment to emphasise the ideals of citizenship, not as a new idea in the life of the soldier but as a medium for a rapid return to the old ideals or to those developed during the dark years of strife.

For this reason the Chaplain Services, Military Y.M.C.A., and the Khaki University have been in conference, the basis of their discussions being that vital factor in the future of Canada and its people, Canadian Citizenship. In order to direct every effort to its best results it is planned to unite the resources of the three organisations into a correlated plan which has been named "The Canadian Citizenship Program."

The aim of this program has been presented in these words: "To ensure that the same ideals, the same unselfishness and devotion which have actuated the members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada during the years of war, shall be carried back into a civil life and devoted to the building up of a nation based on the principles of liberty, justice and equal opportunity, which are the foundation stones of the Kingdom of God."

The development of this program is the organisation of a series of meetings, at which special speakers, selected from the combatant forces—officers and men—chaplains, Y.M.C.A. officers, and Khaki University instructors, will encourage and lay the foundation for discussions dealing with the questions that will arise upon the return of the soldiers to Canada. The proposal is to have two addresses a week in each hut, one at mid-week, the other at an informal religious service on Sunday afternoon. It is part of the plan to obtain messages on the ideals of citizenship for the new Canada from those who have seen service at the front. It is felt that those who have lived through the struggle itself are well qualified to present the intimate

pictures of what war has accomplished or can effect in the pursuit of the standards of citizenship desired.

Among the speakers from overseas will be Mr. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, who has taken a keen interest in Canadian social and industrial problems; Rev. Dr. A. H. Symonds, of Christchurch Cathedral, Montreal; Mr. Taylor Statten, Secretary of the Canadian National Boys' Work; the Rt. Rev. I. O. Stringer, D.D., Bishop of Yukon (successor to Bishop Bompas), known over England as "The Bishop who ate his boots"; Rev. Dr. Frank J. Day, of Toronto, one of the leading Congregational preachers, a man with a striking message for men.

In addition to the speakers secured by the Committee, the Khaki University has agreed that special lecturers brought over in connection with the University work will be available for special addresses in the evenings. Among these have been mentioned Dean Dale, of McGill University; Professor Skelton, of Queen's University; and Professor Wrong, of Toronto University.

Of course the success of the program depends upon the co-operation and interest of Canadians overseas. Of this little doubt is entertained. Service does not end with war. The men who have placed the name of Canada high in the records of victory are quite as anxious and eager about the future. Indeed the future is more a matter of individual effort and concern than the past four years of national upheaval have been. These soldiers have not dropped with the coming of peace the thought that their services to Canada are ended. In every Canadian soldier's mind must be the conviction that a country worth fighting for—and dying for—is surely worth living for.



MR. RAYMOND ROBBINS,
of Chicago,

one of the speakers in the Canadian Citizenship Program.

Mr. Robbins has had personal experience in the hardships of life. Since he "struck it rich" in the Klondyke he has expended his efforts trying to solve the hardships and improve the lives of his fellow-men.

BLIME ME!

Two men who are resting in a dug-out to escape the heavy shelling of the enemy for a few minutes' cannot see each other in the blackness, but with that spirit of "camaraderie" so common out there, although they are total strangers, begin to chat. After exchanging the numbers of their battalions, which happen to be both Canadian and in the same brigade, one says:

"But you're not a Johnny Canuck; you talk like an Englishman."

"That may be; I was born in England. But I am a Canadian. I've been out there for seventeen years," the other returned, a little proudly.

"Indeed! I was in Canada only three years. Where'd you come from in old England?"

"Faversham, Kent."

"Faversham! Well, I'm blown! That's my 'ome. What the 'ell's yer name?"

"Reggie Roberts."

"W'y, blime me, I'm your brother Bill!"

PATHETIC.

The following letter reached THE BEAVER a few days ago. Can any of our readers supply the answer?

I hate to write this letter, for fear of annoying you, but the time has come when I must ask your judgment on a serious question, the contemplation of which has caused me many nights of restlessness and corresponding days of anxiety.

You will understand my writing you regarding a matter of so much importance, when I tell you that many homes and even human lives have been upset by similar trouble; still I feel you should know the worst at once—or in all sincerity, it may mean life or death to me.

I dare not communicate the state of my mind to any of my friends, except you; they are not always to be relied on, so in my distress I can go to you, but your friendship will warrant it, and in deciding this, lay aside your friendship and loyalty and tell me from the fulness of your heart. Do you think Jeff will ever be as tall as Mutt?

THE LIFE.

If you've happened to be
Mess Orderly,
You'll know what it is to clean
Unnumbered shoals
Of enamelled bowls,
With mess tins in between;
And then appear on the next parade,
Breathless, immaculate, undismayed.

But most of all
Does the hut appal
When Inspecting Officers come;
Then the beds are dressed
By a line that is guessed
By judging the jump of a thumb;
Boards, blankets and boots are adjusted until
The Triangle of Error reduces to NIL.

Now, to many of those
Who live in repose
In a quiet suburban spot,
This life of a hut
May seem anything but
A very delectable lot;
But the fact that we live without paying
the rent,
Will leave us the best of the argument.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY.

(Some typical extracts from letters).

(48) RIFLEMAN L. SERVANTE, K.R.F., B.E.F.

"When I felt all run down, a dose of Phosferine soon picked us up again. It prevented a slight cold developing into something worse, and cured many a toothache."

(33) PRIVATE L. CARTER (late), R.B.R., B.E.F.

"I suffered from shell-shock, and had five operations, finally having to have the left forearm amputated. I felt very shaky with my nerves in civilian life, but I was better directly I started to take Phosferine, and now I never do without it."

(17) GNR H. SUMMERS, S.A. HEAVY ARTILLERY, B.E.F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza
Nervous Debility
Indigestion
Sleeplessness

Exhaustion
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay

Mental Exhaustion
Loss of Appetite
Lassitude
Neuritis

Faintness
Brain Fag
Anæmia
Nervous Dyspepsia

Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Stomach Disorders

Nerve Shock
Neurasthenia
Sciatica
Palpitation

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

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The 3/- tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, and contains 90 doses. Your sailor or soldier will be better for Phosferine—send him a tube of tablets. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, etc. The 3/- size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

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

FREE COMPETITIONS FOR ALL.
Special for Hospital Patients. A chance to make a
little money by a little effort. No entrance fees.

NO. 1.

FIRST PRIZE £2. SECOND PRIZE £1.
 This Competition is open to all readers
 of "The Beaver."

THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN.

Write on a postcard, the names of 15 of
 the most outstanding men of the moment,
 in the order in which you consider their
 importance warrants, put your name and
 address at the foot, and post to "Com-
 petition No. 1," THE BEAVER, 49 Bedford
 Square, London, W.C. 1. Entries must be
 received not later than Friday, December
 23rd, 1918.

RULES.

1. A vote will be recorded for each of the
 fifteen names submitted by Competitors
 and the final list prepared on such voting.
2. First prize will be awarded to the
 competitor submitting a list most closely
 approximating to the list as completed on
 the votes received, and other prizes will be
 awarded to the next in order.
3. The Editor's decision to be final.

NO. 2.

FIRST PRIZE £2. SECOND PRIZE £1.
 Open to Hospital Patients only.

Fill in a last line to the following:
 A Smart young fellow from Saskatoon,
 An Observer was in a gas balloon,
 Till a Fritzie one day,
 Came round that way,

EXAMPLE:—

His parachute worked, otherwise a "gone
 coon."

Entries to be received not later than
 Friday, December 20th, 1918. Cut out and
 address to "Competition No. 2," THE
 BEAVER, 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

RULES.

1. Hospital Patients only are invited to
 enter. It is the intention that prizes for
 the Competition shall be won weekly by
 wounded soldiers.
2. Careful consideration will be given to
 every effort submitted, and the prizes awarded
 to those which in the Editor's judgment
 are the two best submitted.

NO. 3.

PROBLEM: By E. E. Lacaille.

A prize of 5/- will be awarded to the sender
 of the first correct postcard solution of the
 following Chess problem:—

WHITE.

K at K Kt 1: Q at KB 6: R at KR 1:
 Bishops at KB 3 and KB 8: Knights at
 K 5 and KB 7: Pawns at KR 2, Q B 2,
 Q Kt 3, QR 4, Q B 6.

White, 12 pieces.

BLACK.

K at Q 5: Knights at K 2 and Q Kt 8:
 Pawns at Q 2, Q 4, K Kt 4, Q B 6 and
 Q Kt 5.

Black, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2.

Address card to: "Competition No. 3,"
 THE BEAVER, 49 Bedford Square, London,
 W.C. 1.

