

THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

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[at the Offices of the Overseas Ministry, London.]

SIR EDWARD KEMP, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada (see page 2).

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THE BUSINESS OF WAR

AND

THE MAN CANADA CHOSE TO BE OVERSEAS GENERAL MANAGER.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Canadian temperament is common sense. It is not that imagination is lacking, but everything that really represents Canadianism has the quality of common sense somewhere about it.

It was patriotism that made her throw in her lot with the Empire in this war—it was also good common sense.

It was superb determination that made her enforce the Military Service Act when the striking power of her Army Corps was at stake—it was common sense as well.

With Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., in command of her troops in England, and Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie leading the Corps in France, Canada had placed the military end of the war in the hands of her two foremost soldiers. It was a natural deduction of her logical mind that a business man should be placed in charge of the Overseas business in connection with the war—also, since it was too vital to permit of experiment, he would have to be a *successful* business man.

The Canadian Government took into cognizance Sir Edward Kemp's record as Chairman of the War Purchasing Committee, his level-headed handling of the Militia Department since he took over from Sir Sam Hughes in November, 1916; and they noted the fact that by legitimate business enterprise he had become a very wealthy manufacturer—whereupon they decided to do the sensible thing.

They offered Sir Edward Kemp the position of Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Most laymen's brains gave up trying to comprehend war finance about four years ago. A few men like Sir Edward Kemp brought their shrewdness and financial experience to bear upon the subject. They were impressed but not awed by the colossal figures. They determined that the soldiers should want for nothing—and also that there should be the minimum of waste.

Sir Edward Kemp applied certain rules that he knew would be effective.

One was—if there are sixteen holes in a pipe and you want the water to emerge from only one, stop up the other fifteen. I doubt if Sir Edward would admit that that is one of his maxims, but to us who watched him that seemed to be his idea. He didn't try to save so many million dollars a month in a heap—he just began to plug up the holes where the wastages were occurring. And much of our sound position to-day is due to this common sense policy adopted by Sir Edward Kemp and the group of men at the head of affairs.

As a matter of fact the Overseas Minister is not a man whose business maxims are starched and obtrusive. He keeps an open mind and brings imaginativeness to bear on everything—but any proposition that doesn't endure the acid test of common sense has a poor chance with him.

When the Hun cried "Hold! enough!" on November 11th, Sir Edward's task, which had been tremendous, became Herculean. Turning civilians into soldiers is fairly simple with a well running military machine, but transforming soldiers into civilians requires

genius. The Overseas Minister is keeping certain factors before him—that every recognition deserved by Canada's fighters must be shown to them: that, if possible the fighting units in the field shall return intact so that the spirit of Canada in France may be transported to the Dominion; that no soldier shall be the object of charity nor pauperised by sloppy sentimentality. The debt that the Dominion owes to her men as soldiers will be paid to the limit: the obligation that she owes to them as men about to become civilians again is only second in importance.

Sir Edward Kemp looks farther ahead than demobilization; he is taking the deepest personal interest in the re-settlement of soldiers on the land and their re-establishment in civil life. He is lending his valuable assistance to all the various bodies, including the Khaki University, the Canadian Y.M.C.A., and the Chaplain Services, which are all co-operating to do the best for the men on their return.

I have a feeling that, though he is essentially a civilian, Sir Edward is not entirely indifferent to the joys of a fight. No constituency has more hecklers and instinctive orators than East Toronto. It is a constituency where the voice of Labour is heard—and it is anything but dumb. At the last election his majority was 8000.

There's something in a man when Labour elects Capital to represent it.

Once, the opposition in the House at Ottawa, girded its loins and decided to challenge the War Expenditures. Sir Edward marched into the House and with a crispness and a clarity that was most effective, proceeded to annihilate his critics.

It takes a man of considerable courage to venture into the lists of War Finance as a critic. When his opponent is Sir Edward Kemp it amounts to heroism. Since that time there has hardly been a question asked.

He has always insisted that there must be no secret expenditure: the books of Canada must be open for audit at any time.

Although he is a wealthy man to-day, I imagine Sir Edward looks back with grim pleasure to those three years when ruin stared him in the face, and because he believed in the country, in his business and in himself he hung on. It was a scrap with adversity that would bring joy to any fighter's heart—and finally the long lane turned. To-day, the firm that consisted once of Albert Edward Kemp with assets consisting principally of bull-dog grit, is a gigantic metal manufacturing concern with branches in various parts of Canada, and employing thousands of hands.

It left him alert, shrewd and determined, but it did not harden him. He is deeply patriotic but does not believe in hysteria.

He has unbounded faith in Canada, but realizes that the Mother Country has certain things which we must learn. Sir Edward is just as proud of the Corps as anyone, but he is punctilious in his observance of the fact that the Canadians are part of the glorious British Army.

Sir Edward Kemp has made a real success of his overwhelming task. He is too busy to be spectacular—and besides he dislikes brass band effects.

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:: FARMS AND FARMING ::

New Assistant Live Stock Commissioner.

We are pleased to be able to report that the Canadian Government has secured the services of W. R. Reek as Assistant Live Stock Commissioner. Through this appointment the province of New Brunswick loses an able and efficient Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but the live stock industry of Canada will surely profit on account of this addition to Mr. Arkell's staff. Mr. Reek was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910 and since that time he has filled several important positions in the employ of both the Federal and Provincial Governments. Early in his career he was assistant to the late Dr. C. C. James while the latter was Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. He then represented the Government for a time in London, England, on matters pertaining to immigration, after which he returned and became Associate Professor of Live Stock Husbandry at the O.A.C. Subsequently he became Administrator of the Federal Grant in Prince Edward Island and for the last year and a half very successfully labored as Deputy Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick. Mr. Reek's wide experience, energetic and pleasing manner, coupled with a generous supply of commonsense and knowledge of farming conditions, will surely make him a valuable public servant in the capacity of Assistant Live Stock Commissioner.

How is the land Settlement Act being received? Up to October 28th, 224 men have been settled on acquired land in Alberta and \$313,641 have been loaned. A further 180 soldiers have been homesteaded and have been advanced \$198,729 for implements and live-stock. In Saskatchewan 138 returned men have settled on acquired land borrowing \$214,345, and 59 on homesteads to whom the Government has loaned \$62,950. In Manitoba 183 have settled on land and borrowed \$203,215.—"The Canadian Form."

In the Creston Valley last year Joe Wigen, a Wynndel small fruit farmer, shipped 770 crates of strawberries from 1 acre of plants. None of these crates sold for less than \$3 per crate.

W. A. McMutrie, also of the Creston Valley, took 117 crates of raspberries from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre and sold them for \$ per crate or over. Good care in growing and producing a desirable article for the consumer will always yield good profits.

Bees as a sideline are the most profitable investment on a farm run by two young men still in their early twenties in Peterborough, Co. Ontario. Several years ago a start was made with one or two colonies, and last year the farm boasted 22 colonies. 2,000lbs. of honey were harvested, and a total of \$540 was realised. The cost of operating taken at \$40 for ten days' work and expenses for Queen bees, honey pails and frames amounted to \$45, and so from this sideline \$460 clear profit was obtained. These young men are gradually increasing their holdings of bees and have in mind 100 colonies. It would be well to note that their holdings are increasing as their expense is widened. Slow but sure.

Peel County Ontario District Representative has initiated something new in short courses. At last the women are being taken care of: under a competent instructor a two weeks short course for women is to be held. The subjects covered will be: Food values and cooking, home nursing and decoration, home administration and other subjects pertaining to the work of farm women. The need is obvious, the wonder is that someone has not undertaken the work before.

The original apple tree on which the famous "McIntosh Red" was first found has just died, and the farmers of Dundas County, Ontario, have erected a marble column to mark the site where the parent of one of our finest varieties of apples grew.

The value of experimental farmers is becoming recognised more clearly every year. Experiments usually take a great deal of time and more or less money, and in those parts of Canada where the season is short and labour scarce, the farmer has therefore but little spare time for improving or testing out new varieties of grains and grasses. To the experimental farm belongs the privilege of testing various varieties of all types of plants. In the feeding of animals work is also carried on with feeds available in the locality. Realising their value, Swift Current, Sask., has asked the Dominion Government to establish an experimental farm there, making four in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain, has advised Canadian farmers that the chilled beef trade is preferable to the shipping of live animals for beef. He also stated that Britain was looking to Canada for large quantities of pork and bacon as the farmers of Britain could not successfully compete with the products of the American Continent on account of the high price of feeds in this country. It looks as if there will be good prospects in life stock in Canada for the next few years to come.

Co-operation is booming in Saskatchewan. Cold storage plants in connection with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries are arranging to handle and sell co-operatively 1,000,000lbs. of poultry this year, giving an advance to farmers on delivery and final payment after they are marketed.

E. P. Bradt, who has been the Agricultural Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Dundas and West Stormont during the past six years, has been selected to succeed W. R. Rees as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Government has made a very wise choice, and we bespeak for the new Deputy the support of those with whom he is to labour in the future.—"The Farmer's Advocate."

Suint is a greasy product found in wool. It contains considerable potash which has never been fully saved. English authorities say that the waste in the Bradford woollen district would provide all the potash needed by English farmers.

Canadian Cemetery at Bonn.

It is over five weeks since the First and Second Canadian Divisions, with the Corps Troops, as certain units and formations not directly linked with the Divisions are known, came into Germany, and in that time there have been only eleven deaths, due to sickness, mostly pneumonia following influenza.

The bodies of our boys who have died in Germany, are buried in the German civilian cemetery in Bonn, in a special plot set apart for Canadians. Arrangements are now complete to locate the graves of every Canadian who has died as a prisoner of war in the territory on both sides of the Rhine, occupied by the Corps and the other British forces. As soon as this is done the remains of the deceased soldiers will be exhumed and re-interred by Canadian chaplains in the cemetery in Bonn.

An indication of the good health of the Canadian forces in Germany may be taken from the small death rate in over five weeks, totalling 11 among, approximately, 60,000 troops.

CANADIANS WIN AT BASEBALL.

An international baseball game was played at Bonn this afternoon, when a picked nine of officers from the Canadian Divisions in Germany and Canadian Corps Headquarters met a team of officers carefully collected from the 3rd American Corps at Coblenz and district. The Canadians were easy winners by a score of 11-4.

The game was played in a diamond adjoining the German Cavalry Barracks in Bonn, and attracted a big crowd of fans. A band played popular tunes during the game.

OFFICERS' CLUB AT BRUSSELS.

An Officers' Club is being organised in Brussels, Belgium, under the auspices of the 4th Canadian Division, providing sleeping accommodation, meals, literary, sports, and tour facilities for officers of the Canadian Corps who may visit Brussels.

Comfortable quarters will be secured in a central point of the city, and it is intended that the Club shall be an attractive meeting place for Canadian officers, as well as providing the usual comforts and recreation of a club at moderate rates. The Canadians who have visited Brussels since the Armistice was signed, have found prices abnormally high, particularly for meals.

Prince Arthur presents Colors.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been on the Staff of Canadian Corps Headquarters continuously since the Spring of 1917, is now on leave in England and will not likely return to the Corps. Just before he left he presented the Battalion Colors to the Royal Highlanders of Canada, the 13th Battalion, and to the 14th Battalion, the Victoria Rifles.

Views of the Rhine in Demand.

The demand for books of views of the Rhine and district has been so great since the Allied troops took up their occupation, that the German merchants have sold out their stocks on hand, and the printers are busily employed on new editions. With their native trait for business, the sellers have lifted the prices up three times higher than they were a month ago.

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The Beaver: A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 1st, 1919.

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
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THE MINISTRY.

The creation and organisation of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada stands as an example of the aptitude of Canadians to rise to the highest occasion. When war broke out there was only the frame work of a military machine in existence in Canada, the Militia being organised on a peace footing. It was not exactly the kind of Army which would disturb an enemy. In one of England's little wars a general who saw the troops which he was to lead, remarked, "Well, I do not know what effect they may have upon the enemy, but they terrify me." The very raw recruits who donned red coats and went to camp at Niagara and elsewhere must frequently have had the same effect upon the officers who were to conduct the yearly manœuvres. When camp broke up, however, it was carefully noted that this raw stuff was the stuff of which real soldiers are made, and military experts carefully collated and tabulated information, pigeon-holing it for "The Day." Bernhardt's idea was that this Militia "which is sometimes only in process of formation" could "be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war." Germany's contempt for Colonial troops was as stupid as her attitude toward the old "contemptibles," and her inability to appreciate either the silken ties of kinship which bind the whole English-speaking world together, or the spirit of idealism which goes with it, was one of her biggest blunders. Germany knows now, and it must be a bitter reflection to Bernhardt to see Canadian troops across the Rhine and in possession of Bonn. But ties which bind and spirit which animates would have availed little had there not been behind it organising ability, soldierly instincts, dashing chivalry, and dauntless courage. It was the development of these qualities which made the Canadian Corps so formidable a fighting force. Nor does it detract from the striking achievements of the men in the field to say that the Ministry helped to make their successes possible. Perfectly equipped, well paid, splendidly clothed and fed, all their immediate needs satisfied, the Ministry was careful to see that no "kick was coming." Contented men fight better than those who have a "grouch," and if the boys had anything approaching one it was effectually "washed out" by the recent decision regarding Post Discharge Pay and Free Repatriation for dependant families in this country.

FOR REFLECTION.

Why don't you show us a statesman who can rise up to the emergency, and cave in the emergency's head?—Artemus Ward.

A Letter from the Chief of General Staff.
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS, ARGVLL HOUSE,
LONDON, W. 1. 23rd January, 1919.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I have read with great interest the first numbers of your new paper, and wish you the best of success and a large circulation during the period of demobilization.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

R. E. W. TURNER, Lieut.-General.
Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C.

Information for Returning Canadians.

SOLDIERS AND DEPENDENTS.

The following schedule of points applicable from the time of embarkation until final discharge in Canada has been issued for the help and guidance of returning Canadian soldiers :—

1. (a) On arrival on board ship every soldier is given an advance of \$5.00 for boat expense money, and on arrival in Canada he is given an advance of another \$5.00 for train expense money.
- (b) During the voyage to Canada a cheque is made out in favour of each soldier, providing for Pay and Allowances, to approximate date of discharge, and including \$35.00 Civilian Clothing Allowance, and also the first instalment on account of Post Discharge Pay or War Service Gratuity. This cheque will be handed to the soldier when discharged at his Dispersal Station.
2. On arrival in Canada everything possible is done to facilitate entrainment in order that troops may be conveyed as quickly as possible to the respective destinations. A special Railway Committee has been appointed, representing all Canadian Railroads, to deal with this matter.
3. NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL.—Immediately on arrival of troops a telegram is sent, at Government expense, to the Secretary of each Provincial Soldiers' Aid Society, giving the soldier's name, number, and rank, and name and address of person in Canada whom the soldier wishes notified of his arrival. These secretaries, on receiving this information, telegraph to the relative or friend specified by the soldier, notifying them of the approximate time of the soldier's arrival at his home.
4. RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL. As far as is possible, arrangements are made by each Municipality to meet all troop trains and welcome the returning soldiers.
5. AT DISPERSAL STATION. Immediately on detraining, all troops are taken to Dispersal Station, where they—
 - (a) Hand in their equipment.
 - (b) Sign and receive their final Discharge Certificate.
 - (c) Receive their cheques for Pay and Allowances to the approximate date of discharge. In order to assist the soldier in getting away quickly this cheque was made out on board ship, as explained in paragraph 1 (b). The date to which payment is made may be a few days under or over actual date of discharge, and if the soldier is therefore underpaid or overpaid by a few days the necessary adjustment will be made on his next payment of War Gratuity.
 - (d) Each soldier will receive a railroad ticket or warrant direct to his ultimate destination.
6. LEAVING THE DISPERSAL STATION. The soldier, if in receipt of his Discharge Certificate, is now free from military service, and is entitled to take up civilian occupation, and in this respect he will be given every possible assistance by other departments of the Government.

THE USE OF MONEY.

Starting Business on Bank Credit.

By Lt. C. R. LENNAN, D.C.M.

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

In the last issue of *THE BEAVER* we introduced to our readers Mr. Douglas Hayward, a former lance-corporal of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The career of this young man is of interest to us, because it indicates a reasonable and practicable solution of at least one of the many grave difficulties which confront the man who must once again assume the responsibilities of providing the "sinews of war" for a commercial enterprise. Like many of us, Mr. Hayward had very crude ideas regarding the services rendered by the banks of the country. He thought of them as wielders of an autocratic power—as a kind of commercial Kaiser Bill—the Clutching Hand being substituted for the Mailed Fist.

At the first interview with the bank manager he received information which convinced him that the bank is really a servant of business men. The manager explained that every depositor had a right to obtain loans in proportion to the amount and character of his bank balance, and that the success of the Bank depended on its co-operation with its customers. For this reason the successful banker is a man of wide experience of commercial affairs; and he is both able and willing to give expert advice or timely warning to any of his customers; the general public acknowledge (perhaps unconsciously) that banks are conducted efficiently. What a theme for gossip when a bank makes a mistake! An error made by any other concern is soon forgotten; but not so with the bank, even though the transaction was made under exceptionally difficult circumstances. No doubt a careful study of the principles and practices of banking would yield many ideas that might very profitably be applied to any business. It will be learned that there are certain economic laws which are immutable. The laws of finance and trade cannot be arbitrarily changed, or if they are so changed chaotic conditions and disorder will result. We are proceeding now on many new lines and doing many new things in business which are bound to have a serious effect on our ultimate prosperity and progress.

"Keep out of debt," like many of the ancient bits of advice so religiously preached by our forefathers, is not a practical nor desirable motto for the modern business man. At certain seasons of the year when money is scarce it pays him to borrow in order that he may renew his stock. By doing so he is in a position to benefit from the increased business that results from the freer circulation of money when dividends are paid, etc.

It must be remembered, however, that the bank is not a philanthropic institution; consequently, in order that the bank manager may determine whether it is advisable to extend credit to a prospective borrower, he must have a full statement of the customer's affairs. It can readily be seen that the custom of requiring statements is of value to the borrower as well as to the bank, because by this means weaknesses may be discovered and the necessary steps taken to prevent impending disaster. Such a statement should include not only a mere list of assets and liabilities, but also definite information

regarding the actual turnover, the margin of profit, the conditions of trade, etc. The character of the man is of course a very important factor.

These were matters about which Mr. Hayward had never seriously troubled his head, but he lost no time in starting work along the suggested lines.

After a few months he found that the owner of the little struggling store where he worked was willing to sell out at a very reasonable figure—a very small part of which was to be paid in cash. The terms presented no great difficulties, but as the store urgently needed restocking to the extent of several hundred dollars, it was necessary to obtain financial assistance.

As a matter of fact he had counted on getting it from the bank. He had studied and worked and schemed in order to establish his credit. On his second visit to the bank where he kept his account he laid before the manager an audited statement, which showed the exact financial condition of the business. He pointed out the errors formerly made through lack of knowledge of business principles and explained what he himself was planning to do; what customers he could count on keeping, and what new ones he aimed to attract; what old lines he intended to retain and what new lines he was going to add. This information, together with his proved thrift, integrity, and ability, enabled him to become a borrower. He had in effect built up his bank credit and day by day he is systematically improving it.

This is a typical case of starting business on bank credit and there is no reason why thousands of businesses cannot commence in the same way.

Credit, that is borrowing capacity, is of vital importance to every business man, and it is hoped that every reader of this article will devote some serious thought to it.

The chance of success should not be jeopardized by following the lead of the get-rich-quick artists—those howling dervishes of financial chaos who are so anxious to do you good—with the emphasis on the "do."

PRESENTATION BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Several Canadian officers and other ranks were present at Bonn for the presentation of the colours to the 2nd Irish Guards, the 4th Battalion Coldstream Guards, and the 4th Battalion Grenadier Guards, at Cologne, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Major General Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Second Canadian Division, and at present acting Canadian Corps Commander during the temporary absence of Lieut. General Sir Arthur W. Currie, went to represent officially the Canadian Forces in Germany.

The presentation was marked with every detail of the picturesque ceremonial that goes with such functions and carries off with that punctilious effect that only the famous British Guards could do. Before the actual handing over of the colours by His Royal Highness they were consecrated by the Regimental Chaplain.

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KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

December Report shows Big Increase in Students Enrolled.

In his report for the month of December of the Overseas Ministry, on the work of the Khaki University of Canada, the President, Col. W. M. Tory, presents some interesting facts, which show clearly the enthusiasm with which the Canadian troops are entering into this splendid educational scheme. The report points, too, to the great success of the Government's plan for improving the education of Canada's soldiers, in this way making them better fitted to take their part in civil life than they ever were before they entered the Army.

Organisation Complete in France.

In France there are, naturally, greater difficulties to be overcome in carrying out educational work than there are in England. No statistical report has yet been received for December, but the general organisation within the Corps has been completed, and schools are being organised in the battalions. In addition, the organisation for the hospitals is practically in readiness.

The difficulty in getting books to France has been a great handicap, but by the use of the mails and special transportation a fair supply of books has been sent to the French areas. During December about 30 tons of books and literature were sent. Captain Gilmour, of the Khaki University Staff, left on Christmas Day with 16 tons of books, having obtained special permission from the War Office to take those by Boulogne. Capt. Gilmour succeeded in getting three railway trucks at Boulogne, which he loaded, and then accompanied the 16 tons to their destination, staying with them the whole way. Within six days he had succeeded in securing their distribution.

Big Attendance at Classes in England.

The statistical report for Great Britain shows that work has been carried on through the Correspondence Department, and at the following places during the month of December:—

Basingstoke,	Epsom,	Shorncliffe,
Bramshott,	Knockando,	Witley.
Buxton,	Orton,	London.
Cooden,	Seaford,	

The total number of students registered in classes and through the Correspondence Department for the month was 8,678

There were 3,818 new registrations during the month and 1,505 withdrawals due mainly to men returning to Canada, leaving a registration at the end of the month of 7,548

The registrations were divided as follows:

Agriculture	1,566
Commerce	1,431
Engineering and Practical Science	2,672
Languages	408
University Matriculation ...	625
University Courses	232
Elementary Courses	1,621
Miscellaneous	123

The total attendance at class lectures during the month was 52,690. The number of teachers actually working during the month was 276, including those lent from the battalions.

Bureau of Information for Soldiers.

The Khaki University of Canada is establishing a Bureau of Information for Soldiers where any information concerning Government plans or assistance that may be of value to them can be secured. This Bureau will be at 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1., and the officer in charge will be Capt. George McKean, V.C., M.M., D.C.M.

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

We take great pleasure in welcoming Lieut. A. E. Humphrey to the London College. He will take up the work of soils, drainage, fertilizers, etc.

Sergt. T. F. Sudbury, of the Forestry Corps, has taken charge of the Commercial Work at Bordon, where 50 students are being instructed now, and 150 more are anxious to take up Commercial studies as soon as more space is available for the work. Additional huts will be ready next week it is expected. Considering the size of Bordon camp there are a very large number of men enrolled in all courses.

Contrary to all migratory laws the Canadians at Bramshott are moving northward in the winter-time. By the 27th they expect to be settled in their new quarters at Ripon, in Yorkshire. This will probably mean that the Commercial students will not have their bi-weekly visit from Sergt Grimes, of Headquarters, who expresses a sincere regret at leaving his enthusiastic, responsive class.

Professor G. M. Wrong, Professor of History, Toronto University, has recently arrived to assist in the work of the Khaki University. He has been lecturing for the Extension Department at Bramshott, Witley, and Seaford, and all his lectures have been well received.

The report of the Extension Department for last month showed that 103 lectures were arranged in the Y.M.C.A. Huts, Hospitals, etc. These lectures were attended by 30,815 men—an average of 291 at each lecture.

Lately a series of parade lectures has been started by the Extension Department in different camps. The aim has been to secure Canadian lecturers to lecture on some Canadian topic. This has up to the present been possible, and consequently the lectures have been quite popular.

Capt. E. E. B. Smith has recently been appointed Khaki College Officer at Rhyl Camp. He will endeavour to get to the soldiers returning to Canada all information as to what the Government will do for them.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

Opportunities for Members of the O.M.F. of C. while awaiting demobilization.

It is authorised that the General Staff, Headquarters, O.M.F. of C. operating through the Khaki University, may select personnel of the O.M.F. of C. up to a limit of 100 each from England and France, who are awaiting demobilization and can be spared from their military duties.

Such personnel will be placed in British Universities for the Spring Term which commences immediately, and which will be completed in six months. They will be granted leave with pay and allowances of rank at regimental rates including subsistence allowance as and where payable for the period of the courses. The following points should be specially noted:—

1. Certain British Universities have offered educational facilities to members of the Overseas Forces.

2. Arrangements have been made by the Khaki University whereby attendance at British Universities will be credited to students on their courses in Canadian Universities.

3. It is now impossible for students to return to Canada in time to save the current year of their courses.

4. Attendance at British Universities will offer great advantages to the individual, and Canada in general will benefit thereby.

5. Only such officers and men will be selected as can be spared from their military duties, and whose attendance at their courses will not interfere with demobilization.

6. The cost to the Canadian Government will be limited to ordinary pay and allowances.

Full information may be obtained from Col. H. M. Tory, Director Educational Services, O.M.F.C., 31 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRADE STUDENTS.

Concentration Camp.

Arrangements for the transfer of the Concentration Camp for University grade students from Bramshott to Ripon have now been completed. Accommodation has been placed at the disposal of the Khaki University for 500 students and already 375 applications have been received. The Camp is well situated, within five minutes' walk of Ripon, and is splendidly adapted for the purpose for which it is to be used. Already arrangements are well under way—books and libraries have been forwarded to Ripon, and the apparatus for the Chemical Laboratory is on the spot and is being set up. For the efficient running of this Concentration Camp a teaching staff of about thirty professors will be needed. Of these, twenty-two appointments have already been made, and by the time this issue of THE BEAVER reaches its readers, the College will be well under way.

SOME OFFICE BOY!

Office Boy: "I tell ye the editor ain't in. I've just looked."

Visitor: "That's too bad; I wanted to pay him some money I owe him."

Office Boy: "Wait a second. I'll look again."

Governmental Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

A Far-reaching Scheme for the Benefit of Returning Canadians.

What the Department Does.

Further information with regard to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which was constituted by the Government, by Order-in-Council, dated 21st February, 1918, under a Minister of the Crown, will be welcomed.

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

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

- (a) The providing of hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether permanent or temporary, for the care or treatment of invalid officers, non-commissioned officers, men or other members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged therefrom, and the administration, control and direction of all such hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether heretofore established or to be established;
- (b) The vocational, educational and other requisite training for civil occupation of all persons who have served in, and who have been honourably discharged from, the Canadian Expeditionary Force;
- (c) The provision of employment and all such assistance therein as may be requisite or advisable for the persons aforesaid, and generally for their rehabilitation in civil life and activities;
- (d) All matters relating to pensions for the persons aforesaid;

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

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

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

For Soldiers who will shortly be Returning to Canada.

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

To Assist You.

In order to assist you the Dominion

Government has created a special Department known as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. This Department has already done important work in aiding the return to civil life of your disabled comrades who went back to Canada before you.

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

Unity of Command.

The system used by these commissions together with other new arrangements will be centralised under the control of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and there will be no duplication.

Inasmuch as this Department was created especially for your service, the quickest way for you to procure information, assistance, and service is to apply to its representatives. The great majority of them are ex-members of the C.E.F. They are your friends and advisers, and they will give you every assistance in their power.

Your Co-operation is Needed.

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

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

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

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

The Employment Scheme.

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

To connect you with the vacant position the Government has made the following arrangements: There are in several provinces already public employment offices

through which a man can secure work without paying any fee. These offices will be controlled by the Dominion Government, and others will be established, so that in each dispersal centre, and in every town of 10,000 population or more, there will be a Government Employment Office.

As near to this office as possible, in most cases in the same building, or in the same street, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment will have an office in charge of a responsible representative. It is to him that you should apply for employment; he will then place you in touch with the employment office in such a way as to obtain preference over non-soldiers, and particular attention to your interests. Always remember to look to the representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for assistance and advice. Come back as often as necessary. Your welcome will not wear out.

Advisory Councils.

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

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

The Government's Big Task.

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

Don't put too much reliance in calamity howlers who predict a depression of Canada's commercial prosperity, or difficulties in the labour market. As you know, Belgium and France have to be rebuilt, and Europe has to be fed, the supplies for which must come across the Atlantic for years to come. Canada will be one of the foremost countries selling material and food to Europe.

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

Carry On.

You may have some difficulty in settling down right away. The people at home realise this, and are ready to make every allowance and to help you in every way possible. The country itself has the same difficulty. It has to return to peace conditions, and once more to enter into competition with other countries for trade after four years of specialised war work in office, factory and farm. With everybody working together this will

(Continued on page 10.)



The London Canadian team beat the R.A.F. team in a Rugby game last Saturday, by the big margin of 31 points to nil. This looks pretty good.

It is proposed to include a contest at the Henley Regatta this year between Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Allies. It should prove quite attractive, although we were supposing that most of our boys would be more interested in Toronto Bay and other places in the fair Dominion by the time the summer breezes blow over the Thames. Well, Bob Dibble is around somewhere, and perhaps Lou Scholes is not yet done with, although he carries a little too much weight these days to be in the best of form. It is about time we had another contender or two from the Canadian side, though we only get Hanlans and Scholes once in a generation.

There is a proposal to invite Barry to Australia, to scull against Paddon, of Yarra, Arnst, of Brisbane, and Felton, for the Championship.

Altogether it looks like a good time in store for rowing as with other branches of sport.

It looks as though the offers for the Wilde-Moore contest will be big, and in the last event it is more than likely that it will be staged in America. Jimmy Wilde is not yet free from the military game, but little time will be lost when the demobilization "Mercuries" hand him a ticket. It's not every soldier who gets emancipated to find a little golden harvest waiting for him.

Lieut. H. M. Williams, the Canadian, an old member of the Ranelagh Harriers, had a great race on Saturday over that club's seven miles course. As in the Sealed Handicap incorporated with the level event, he had been placed at scratch, and J. F. Lintott had been given 45sec., the weight-adjusters' estimate of the respective merits of these runners was obvious. Lintott, although he cannot stand much training, soon gets fit. He is, in fact, a natural athlete, and he certainly made a fine display on Saturday by giving Williams a nine seconds beating on level terms, and also winning the Sealed Handicap outright. It was a noteworthy double honour, although a barren one so far as prizes were concerned, for the Ranelagh H., like good sportsmen, are withholding all trophies until normal times return.

Dempsey to Meet Miske.

Billy Miske has agreed to meet Jack Dempsey in a twenty rounds bout at New Orleans "for the world's heavy-weight title," says a telegram from the Crescent City. The message adds that Jess Willard "will be ignored." All very well. Very well as a fistic spectacle and very well, since a long fight may clear up the heavy-weight tangle some, BUT why should Jess Willard be "ignored," says "Igoe" in "The World"

of the 4th inst. Willard is the champion. No one can take that away from him without hitting him hard enough on the chin to knock him from under his crown. Until Willard makes a definite announcement about relinquishing the title he is entitled to it. For advertising purposes it is all right to say that Jess is to be given "the rush."

There will be a lot of keen interest in a twenty rounds bout between Dempsey and Miske. To date Willie is about the only big fellow who has been able to duck and dodge a knock-out at the hands of Dempsey. Little Willie Meehan also should be numbered in connection with the Society of Dempsey Survivors.

Miske, of course, is a far different sort of a warrior than Meehan. Up to the time that Dempsey bounded into fistiana like a greyhound coming through a paper hoop, Miske was on a parity with Fulton as a heavy-weight contender. Dempsey has failed to knock out Miske in two tries. All the other heavy-weights, including the formidable Fulton, have been knocked over like nine-pins. Perhaps Miske might fight to greater advantage in a long fight. By keeping his chin out of the path of Dempsey's comet-like fist for the first ten rounds, he might go on and outpoint, or possibly weaken, Dempsey to the point of a knock-out.

Keen observers of Dempsey's fighting vow that he tires as the fight progresses. For a long time he was looked upon as strictly a four-rounds man. His best work has been done in the early sessions. Wherefore there is no telling what Miske might accomplish if he could hurdle the first half of the route. For that reason alone it will be an interesting and an attractive bout.

A cablegram from Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., states that on Monday evening, in an eight rounds contest, Benny Leonard outpointed Johnny Dundee.

Dundee has been a persistent challenger of America's light-weight champion for some time past, and the match was apparently made at catchweights, 9st. 12lb. According to American statements Leonard was to receive £2,000 for this eight rounds affair and his challenger £1,000, with a certain percentage of the gate receipts. Leonard was the more fancied, but the Dundee party were very confident, counting on the fitness of their man, who has recently enjoyed a holiday in the mountains.

The six rounds contest between Benny Leonard and Paul Doyle at Philadelphia on New Year's Day attracted a big crowd. Doyle was a veritable will o' the wisp. Despite the fact that he lacked aggressiveness he made the bout highly interesting, since the crowd seemed to be with him in his efforts to escape Leonard's well-known right. He got up in the second round after being floored with a hard right to the jaw and covered himself with such a perfect wall of elbows, arms, and gloves that the highly-excited Benjamin L. had no chance to bring

him down again before the bell rang. Doyle took enough hard knocking about to have stopped two ordinary men, but he was there at the finish.

The chief American feature of 1918 was the rise of Jack Dempsey. His knock-out victories over Fred Fulton and Carl Morris and others have left him the undisputed challenger to the crown worn by Jess Willard, and from all appearances the newcomer is destined to succeed the big aero boy as guardian of the title made famous by John L. Sullivan, Bob Fitzsimmons, and Jim Corbett. A review of the fistic years adds: "Benny Leonard still reigns supreme as king of the light-weights; Johnny Kilbane, who was discouraged in his attempt to step out of his class through his memorable defeat by Leonard in three rounds, is still boss of the feathers. Pete Herman heads the bantams. Mike O'Dowd the middle-weights, and Ted (Kid) Lewis the welters."

Georges Carpentier is at last to enter the ring again, having signed articles to meet Dick Smith, the light-heavyweight champion of England, at Strasburg sometime in July next. With all due regard to the big man we do not expect him to win against the French boy. It will be an interesting try out though, which will give some indication of what the present condition of Carpentier is, and his probable chances in the world's championship squabble.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

There must have been a rush on the good things to eat and drink, and minds working sluggish as a result at Christmas, as no entries at all were received for Competitions 4 and 5. A stray post-card would have been a money-maker.

Competition No. 7 showed considerable range in the voting, over 30 names being submitted. Hindenburg and Ludendorf received one vote each.

The first prize of £2 was won by No. 123,797 Pte. D. S. MACGREGOR, Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., 133 Oxford Street, W. 1, who forecast 13 names on the final list.

The second prize was divided between No. 452,011, Lc./Cpl. W. MERCER, Pay II., M. Branch, C.A.P.C., 7 Millbank, S.W., and No. 430,919 Cpl. W. L. WALLACE, R. II., B. 4, Can. Record Office, E.C., who received 10/- each, forecasting 12 names on the final list.

Chess Competition No. 6 was won by Pte. R. S. COLLIN, D.C.M., "B" Section, 4th Can. Field Ambulance, B.E.F., France, who solved the problem.

The 1st prize of £2 in Competition No. 8 was won by 904,391 Pte. A. G. SMY (10th Can.), Hut 87, H. Div., Can. Conv. Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, with the following effort:—

Word: Home.

Sentence: Hearty welcome awaits us.

KNEW THEY WERE BEATEN.

The following is an extract from a letter to Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, Commanding Canadian Corps, from a Canadian officer who has been in close contact with a prominent member of Ludendorf's Staff, and who, having been demobilised, is now living in Bonn:

"I have been greatly impressed with the work of the Canadians in breaking through the Hindenburg line, and in the subsequent fighting that brought them into Mons. Reviewing the whole of the war with Captain Ditmar Finkel, who was on Ludendorf's Staff, I asked him when he made up his mind that the German Army was defeated. He said that, personally, he felt that their cause was lost when they started the submarine campaign, and that he was roundly denounced for making the suggestion. If the campaign had been launched with two hundred submarines instead of with fourteen, something might have been accomplished, but it was madness to begin such a game with so few underwater boats. Pressing him as to when he first thought their land forces to be defeated, he said he knew defeat was certain and the end near when the Canadians broke through the Hindenburg line. It was not the intention to make that line the final one. A new line was to have been built farther to the rear, and the troops gradually moved back. It was the general idea of the Staff that neither Army could break through the line of the other, and when our Corps succeeded in doing the seemingly impossible, all the calculations of the Staff were upset and there was not time to retrieve the losses.

"Generally speaking, Captain Finkel says, it was recognised by everyone on the other side that any strategic opening, no matter how small, was at once recognised and turned to their advantage by the Canadians."

THE LARK.

By ROBERT W. SERVICE.

From wrath-red dawn to wrath-red dawn,

The guns have brayed without abate;

And now the sick sun looks upon

The bleared, blood-boltered fields of hate

As if it loathed to rise again.

How strange the hush! Yet sudden, hark!

From yon down-trodden gold of grain,

The leaping rapture of a lark.

A fusilade of melody,

That sprays us from yon trench of sky;

A new amazing enemy

We cannot silence though we try;

A battery on radiant wings,

That from yon gap of golden fleece

Hurls at us hopes of such strange things

As joy and home and love and peace.

"Rhymes of a Red Cross Man"—T. Fisher
Unwin, 3/6.

DON'T MISS THEM.

No Canadian soldier passing through London should fail to visit the two Canadian Exhibitions in town.

There are four hundred paintings at the Royal Academy. There is an entirely new set of battle photos in colour at the Grafton Galleries, dealing with the last three months of the war. There are bands at both places morning and afternoon. The paintings can be seen on Sunday as well. They're the cheapest and finest places in London to spend an afternoon.

The tremendous success of them both is a tribute to the energy of the Canadian War Records Office—but the staff there want the soldiers on leave to look upon these Exhibitions as rallying points for all Canadians.

TO THE EDITOR.

49 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

I have noted with dismay the pathetically amusing controversy that has recently occupied this column, having for its subject the alleged misuse of certain adjectives.

On the one side we have the facetious man, sharpening his wit by poking about among the utterances of girls, who are presumably not University women; on the other hand is the sedate academician, resenting the slight upon the old country and raking up to cast in the other's teeth all the common and vulgar expressions which are in use among certain classes in Canada.

What a pity it is, sir, that even men of such a high mental order as Sergt. Lacaille, for instance, cannot or will not appreciate the enthusiasm, the joie de vivre, which transcends the bounds of coldly accurate literary style and must find its expression in words coined or appropriated from their proper uses to semi-grotesque ones.

How unfortunate that this academical snobbery, which cannot conceive the spoken language as distinct from the written, should find a place so soon in our halls.

Oh for a mutual understanding and tolerance which makes communal life possible and without which social or intellectual intercourse is barren!

J. E. A. JOHNSTONE.

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

While some Scottish regiments were disembarking in France, some French officers were watching them. One observed; "They can't be women, for they have moustaches; but they can't be men for they wear skirts."

"I have it," said the other. "They're that famous Middle-sex regiment from London."



Keyless Lever Watch, fully jewelled, compensation balance, Diamonds set in Platinum, with carved crystal front, mounted on black moire silk strap, £165.



Keyless Lever Watch, fully jewelled, compensation balance, mounted on black moire silk strap, 18-ct. gold, £14 10s.



Diamond Initial, set in Palladium, white enamel border, on black silk band, as bracelet or neckslide, £4 0 0, £4 5 0
£4 10 0, according to initial.



JEWELLERS

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. M. THE KING.

Gifts

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THE RED TRIANGLE



THE "Y" AND BOBBY BURNS.

BY MAPLELEAF.

"In Ayr, wag-wits nae mair can have a handle
To mouth 'a citizen,' a term o' scandal;
Nae mair the Council waddles down the street
In all the pomp of ignorant conceit!
Men who grew wise priggin 'awre hops an' raisins;
Or gathered liberal views in bonds and seisins."

I don't make a habit of quoting Bobby Burns. But I was in Ayr the other day. And the man who doesn't think Burns around Ayr "is fit for treason, stratagems and wiles." And the officer in charge of the Y.M.C.A. work among the Canadian Forestry Corps camps happens to carry a pocket edition of Burns about with him. Otherwise I did not even know the meaning of braes until he and a Scotch W.A.A.C. spent an hour of a railroad ride explaining by illustration.

Ayr is interesting enough—very interesting, I suppose, to a Scot with the thrill of the only real word-music in the world in his soul. But with my unappreciative ear the eye had to substitute. And there was much to see out there at the camp at Kilkerran where Canadian muscles and science are starting native trees on their way to ships and houses.

The process is worth more mention than I can give it here. At the moment I am more concerned with the special provision intended to supply in the life of the average Canadian the heart-rending deficiency of not being affected by the local contention that the real Bible is the one Burns wrote. If you can't quote "Afton Water," or "Scots Wha Hae," or "Here's a Health to Ane I lo'e dear," it calls for more than the air about Ayr to satisfy you.

As usual, the most conspicuous sign about the camp was the red triangle before the Y.M.C.A. Indeed, the only other one spelt "N.A.C.B." which stands for Navy and Army Canteen Board, a store that offers some relief in the form of sundry groceries and tobaccos, plus beer. Of course the Y avoids the beer end of catering, but it has in stock at low prices—so far as it can obtain supplies—everything the Canadian forester wants.

I was interested to hear what the O.C. thought of the Y work in his company. And he was in a position to know. For many months after they moved from another district where they had taken out the wood they wanted, the Y hut was delayed in construction. If nothing else did it, that three or four months convinced the O.C. that life in the camps was scarcely worth living without the Y. He was quite as anxious as the Y to supply what was lacking, and though the size of the building is scarcely in proportion with the camp it does its best of the only sitting room within reach.

It might be thought that in these forestry camps the officers might not appreciate the value of this form of entertainment for their men, having other resources for themselves; but the Y workers have found their best

friends among the staffs. There is a pleasant fraternity between the Canadian officer and his men that takes the expression in the forestry camps of special Y buildings with all the facilities and conveniences available to such an organization and the powers of the O.C.'s. For instance, I have in mind the Y building at a camp far up in the north of Scotland. The camp itself is three or four miles from the nearest village, situated on the top of a hill that provides a wonderful view even for Scotland. And the biggest thing in camp is the Y hut, eighty-five feet long and thirty-five wide, with a hip roof. A Canadian farmer would consider it a barn worth a two hundred acre farm. The camp thinks it no more than the due of two hundred men.

The Kilkerran Y hut, not being quite so large, is adding to itself an outside hut that will house the full-size billiard table now reposing in pieces in a corner of the stage. It happens to be a camp rather in need of evening resting places—something to make the men forget the mud that seems to favour the Ayr district. "Boots," at the hotel back in Glasgow, can testify to that from my shoes. But a miring task of mud back in the woods is not so awful in anticipation or realization when there is a comfortable Y hut to round off the day.

Y.M.C.A. Officers awarded M.C.

The distinction and honor of being the first Y.M.C.A. officers to be awarded the Military Cross in the war goes to three officers in the 2nd Canadian Division: Capt. James Clark, Capt. Frank Armitage, and Capt. James McKay. The first two won the Cross for going into action with the troops to do "Y" work in the Battle of Amiens, and the last-named won his for similar gallantry at Cambrai, where he was badly wounded and still is in hospital in England.

Capt. T. Hutchinson has been awarded the M.B.E., and Capt. W. Hurd, the O.B.E. Both are Canadian Y.M.C.A. officers in France.

Not Correct.

There has been a rumour going around the Corps that the Canadian Y.M.C.A. may drop its canteens before the troops get back to the Concentration Camps, from where they will be demobilised. This rumour, however, I am glad to say I hear from Headquarters in London, is without any foundation.

Major Best returning to Canada.

Major E. Best, who has been for a long time senior officer of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France, has left the Corps to return to Canada to help in preparing the plans the "Y" has made at home directed to benefit the troops after their arrival back in Canada.

Orchestral Concerts on Sunday.

In addition to playing every night in the revue given by the "See Toos," the 2nd Canadian Division Concert Party, the Division Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., is giving a classical concert in the Stadt Theatre, Bonn, every Sunday evening. At the concert last Sunday, Capt. Edmund Burke, A.D.C. to the G.O.C., 2nd Division, the famous baritone, sang the Toreador's song from "Carmen."

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

not be so hard to do, and you will not find it difficult to continue your work for the country, to serve her interests in peace as you did in war.

The Wounded and Sick.

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

Pensions.

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

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

London Office.

For further information (except in respect to pensions as mentioned above) application should be directed to The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6 Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

Canadian Y.M.C.A. Canteens.

If ever the Y.M.C.A. canteens have been necessary and appreciated by the Canadian troops, it has been since the Armistice came into effect, when they began to march over what then seemed a long, long trail to the Rhine. And now that two of our divisions and thousands of Corps troops are part of the army of occupation in Germany, the demand on the "Y" and other canteens is equally as great as it was during the days of trench fighting, if not greater. The Rhine is a long way from our base, and consequently the transport of supplies is a big problem, which only what is known as the "Y" branch of the army that has charge of the machinery for supplies, can handle with success. The Canadian Y.M.C.A., coming under "Y," is able to maintain a fairly generous and varied stock of things the men want.

When the war was more or less stationary in France and Belgium, the troops were able to buy a limited quantity of what they required from the stores in towns and villages not far from the trenches. But this is not so in Germany, or in those two places in Belgium where the units of two divisions are located, for the reason that the inhabitants of the districts in the two countries where we are, have barely enough of the actual necessities of life for themselves. Moreover, such goods as chocolate, biscuits, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, tinned fruits, etc., are unprocurable in Germany, except soap, and it is a prohibitive price—three to five shillings for a small cake of fatless stuff.

Had it not been for the Y.M.C.A. and the Canadian Corps Wholesale Canteen, there is no doubt that the Christmas and New Year dinner menus would have been minus those delectables that made them as they should be.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY.

(Some typical extracts from letters).

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

"When I felt at 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 Reputation 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.

For Agricultural Students—Toronto Markets at a Glance.

CURED MEATS.

		Last Year.
Breakfast Bacon	42 — 46	39 — 42
Bacon Backs	46 — 47	40 — 41
„ Long clear cases	—	27½ —
Hams, small	39 — 40	31 — 32
„ medium	38 — 39	30 — 31
„ large	30 — 31	26 — 28
Mess Pork, bbl.	48 00—	47 00—49 00
Lard in tierces	31 — 31½	27 — 27½
„ 20 lb. pails	32 — 32½	28½ —
Shortening in tierces	25½ — 25½	23 —

FLOUR, MEALS, MILL FEED, ETC.

		Last Year.
Manitoba Flour	11 35—	11 00—11 50
Ontario Flour	10 25—	9 70—9 90
Rolled Oats, Bag 90 lbs.	5 15—	4 40—4 55
Oatmeal, Bag 98 lbs.	5 65—	5 00—5 25
Cornmeal	5 15—	5 40—
Corn Flour, White, Bags 98 lbs.	4 90—	6 75—6 90
Hominy Grits	5 50—	6 75—6 90
Pearl Hominy	5 25—	6 75—6 90
Bran	37 25—	38 00—
Shorts	42 25—	43 00—
Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Ton	—	—

HAY AND GRAIN—FARMERS' MARKET.

		Last Year.
Fall Wheat	2 13—	2 14—
Goose Wheat	2 08—	2 08—2 10
Barley	1 14—1 15	1 23—1 24
Oats	87—88	70—71
Buckwheat	—	1 38—1 40
Rye	1 75—	1 75—
Peas	—	3 40—3 50
Beans	—	—
Hay, Timothy	28 00—30 00	17 00—19 00
„ Clover and Mixed	25 00—26 00	14 00—16 00
Straw, Rye	25 00—26 00	18 00—20 00
„ Oat, bundled	15 00—17 00	16 00—18 00
„ loose	10 00—12 00	9 00—10 00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

		Last Year.
Apples, per bbl.	4 00—7 00	3 50—8 00
Pears, 11 qt. basket	85—1 00	40—75
Tomatoes, per lb.	25—30	23—30
Turnips, bag	60—65	50—60
Parsnips, bag	1 00—	1 00—1 25
Beets, bag	1 00—	90—1 00
Carrots, bag	60—75	65—75
Onions, 75lb. bags	1 50—	2 50—2 75
Lettuce, doz.	25—50	25—
Squash, doz.	75—1 00	90—1 10
Cabbage, ton	12 00—14 00	—
Potatoes, Ontario, bag	1 60—	2 10—2 25

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP — Lyceum Theatre

SPEAKER NEXT SUNDAY—

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.



CHAIRMAN—
Lt.-Col. Struan Robertson, C.B.E.

DOORS OPEN AT 3 p.m.

CANADIAN BRASS BAND from 2.30.

Mick and Mac meet and defeat Bolshevism.

