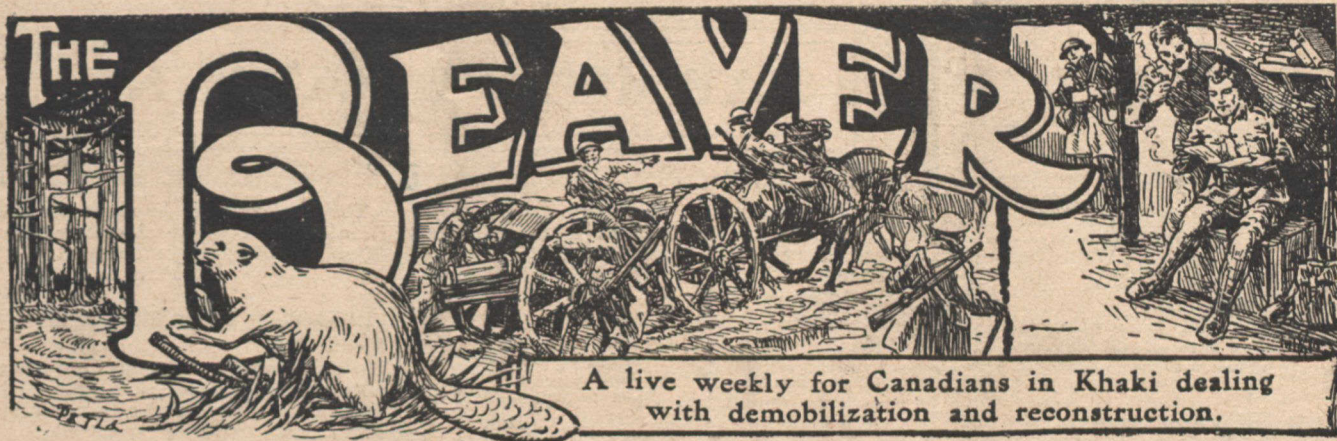


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. I. No. 22.

LONDON, MAY 10TH, 1919.

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CANADA'S electric atmosphere puts sparkle and vim into all who live for any length of time beneath her sunny skies.

That is perhaps one reason why so many of her sons by adoption and who enlisted in the Dominion Forces have done so remarkably well and have shown such magnificent qualities in war.

Another reason is that courage is an inherited quality. Those whose forebears live beyond the Tweed, for instance, have generally excelled in war, and made good in peace.

Capt. John McGregor, whose name betrays his origin, came over as a Trooper with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, in which he won a commission and, to his own glory and the glory of his regiment, the Victoria Cross as well.

The V.C. was awarded for most conspicuous bravery, leadership and self-sacrificing devotion to duty near Cambrai, from 29th September to 3rd October, 1918.

Capt. McGregor led his company under intense fire, and when the advance was checked by machine guns, although wounded,

THE C.M.R. V.C.



pushed on and located the enemy guns. He then ran forward in broad daylight in face of the heavy fire from all directions, and with rifle and bayonet, single-handed, put the enemy crews out of action, killing four and taking eight prisoners.

Capt. McGregor's prompt action saved many casualties and enabled the advance to continue. After reorganising his command under heavy fire he rendered most useful support to neighbouring troops.

When the enemy were showing stubborn resistance, he went along the line regardless of the danger, organised the platoons, took command of the leading waves, and continued to advance.

Later, after a personal daylight reconnaissance under heavy fire, he established his company in Neuville St. Remy, thereby greatly assisting the advance into Tilloy.

Throughout the operations Capt. McGregor displayed magnificent bravery and heroic leadership.

Capt. McGregor's parents live in Nairn, Scotland.

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BOOKS

HYDRO-ELECTRIC IN ONTARIO.

Ontario possesses the largest public ownership organization for developing and distributing electric power in the world. The Hydro-Electric Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government, is developing the great water powers of that province. At the present time 225 municipalities in Ontario are using hydro-electric power supplied by the Commission. Altogether 1,750,000 people are using 210,000 horse power and being served with many conveniences in lighting and heating. The Commission has six separate systems where water power is used for developing electricity, the principal one being at Niagara Falls.

ONTARIO'S GOLD AND SILVER.

Up to the beginning of this year the total value of the production of gold and silver in Ontario amounted to over 43 millions sterling. To this total the silver mines of Cobalt contributed nearly 34 millions sterling, the Porcupine Gold Mine over eight millions sterling, and the Kirkland Lake Camp gold to the value of over half a million sterling.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS FOR BRITAIN.

The Ministry of Shipping in London are arranging to bring away the stocks of spruce lumber collected at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and have secured for that purpose a steamer now in that port. The "War Convoy," recently completed at Vancouver, is proceeding to New Westminster and Chemainus to secure a full cargo of railway sleepers, which is part of the first consignment on account of the order placed in British Columbia by the United Kingdom Timber Controller.

FARMS AND FARMING

Milking Machines.

Since the war the shortage of labour has been a very serious problem for the Canadian farmer. This shortage has been felt most keenly by dairy farmers as the problem of milking was always a serious one. Many farmers had therefore to face the alternatives of either reducing their stock or buying a milking machine. With some fears milking machines were bought, and have generally given good satisfaction. Mr. H. C. Hamill, the noted Ayrshire breeder of Markham, Ontario, has been using his machine for over a year and is well satisfied with his investment as shown by the following remarks: "Yes, the milking machine is a splendid investment, but there is one thing a man must do and that is he must make up his mind to keep things clean. A milker if properly cared for will produce clean milk, but if carelessly handled it can become the worst source of contamination imaginable."

One of the great advantages of the machine is that it relieves the monotony of farm life. Instead of all hands being on deck for milking twice a day all the year round, milking becomes a one man job. Even when other help is available it is more profitable for one man to go ahead and do the milking. There are always plenty of other jobs for the extra help to do such as cleaning out and feeding, and this work does not have to be done after the milking to produce clean milk, as the machine is tightly closed during milking. This reducing of the length of time taken up by chores is a very important point. The handling of the machine is simple, although a little mechanical knowledge is necessary. The cows are comfortable and once accustomed to the machine, which takes only a few days, will give larger returns than where the average farm hand is milking. On the other hand it seems to be well established that a really good hand milker will get as good, probably better, results than a machine, but good hand milkers are scarce among hired help. There is no milking machine that will milk a cow absolutely dry, and so "stripping" is necessary. Some agents, in their eagerness to make a sale, claim that their machines do not require to be followed by hand milking. They are doing their machine an injustice because some one is going to take their word for it and trouble will result. This fact has done more to prejudice farmers against the machine than any other cause. Further, as the machine does not milk absolutely clean there is a time when greater efficiency will result, and time be saved, by taking the machine off the cow when the machine does not take it as quickly as it would be taken by hand towards the end of milking.

As the attendant has plenty of time to finish the job the machine is kept at full working capacity.

It is of particular interest to find that cows which are bad tempered and unruly to milk by hand readily take to the machine, and cows which have the habit of holding up their milk let it down quite readily to the machine.

One man with a machine can do the work of three men milking by hand. Further the keeping of records is made easy as plenty of time is available to weigh the milk of each

cow. The great point to be remembered is that cleanliness and care are absolutely necessary if good milk is to be obtained.

"Farm and Dairy."

Artificial Light for Laying Stock in the Winter.

The above heading may sound like a new fad to the uninitiated, but while it is new it appears, from results obtained, to be a commercial success.

Some time ago one of the leading poultry experts of Canada thought that the short days of the winter did not allow of sufficient time for the laying hens to get enough food to produce eggs in quantity. Experimenting on this point the results of the Experimental Farms have so far indicated that this assumption was correct and the financial statement has shown a balance considerably in favour of the artificial light.

Pullets of the same breeding and age were taken and divided into two lots.

In each pen of twenty birds getting light two tungsten 40 watt lamps were used. They were turned on at 6 a.m., and left till daylight then turned on again at dusk and left till 9 p.m. This was started in November when the days became short and continued until the middle of March, when light was unnecessary. In the 1916-17 test the light pen laid 1,106 eggs with a total value of \$54.93. The cost of feed was \$22.53, the cost of light \$2.40—a total cost of \$24.73. This gave a balance over cost of feed and light of \$30.20.

The dark pen laid 616 eggs with a total value of \$29.46; cost of feed was \$21.09, this gave a balance over cost of feed of \$8.37.

In 1917-18 the number of eggs was not as high as the previous year in either case for those months. The six months' results are given.

The birds with light for six months gave 2,470 eggs valued \$136.32. The cost of feed was \$55.48, cost of light \$3.20, balance \$77.64.

Those without light gave 2,242 eggs valued \$118.90, costing for feed \$60.01, balance \$58.94.

Thus for the two years the pens with light produced a balance of \$107.84, and those without light \$81.10, a cash balance in favour of the light of \$26.74, or \$13.37 per annum.

The conclusion may be drawn that for early winter eggs during the short days the light does increase the egg yield, but later in the season the yield is not as heavy with the birds that have not had the light. The advisability of using light therefore will depend upon what is wanted.

If early winter and high-priced eating eggs are desired the lights are an advantage; if eggs during the hatching season are the object in view the lights are a disadvantage. The experiments of the originator of the idea have not yet been published as the test covers a period of five years.—Dom. Experimental Farms Note.

* * *

The appetite of the animals is a fair guide as to how much and the kinds of feed necessary for best results.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN PIONEERING.

NO. I.

By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

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

To intending settlers my first advice would be, "Keep out of debt." Second, "Keep out of debt." Third, "Keep out of debt." Having suitably emphasised these three points one might proceed to suggest a few others.

But how, it will be asked, is one to harmonize this adjuration with the Canadian Government's plan of loaning money under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act? I don't know. To be quite candid, I fear the loan plan will entail widespread disappointment. At a recent meeting of our U.F.A. Local I had the honour of bringing forward a resolution urging the Government to give all the returned soldiers a pension averaging, say, one thousand dollars per capital but depending somewhat upon length and conditions of service, the grant to spread out over a few years in periodic payments in diminishing ratio, under conditions designed to guard against injudicious expenditure. The same resolution urged a policy of the utmost caution in respect to saddling the soldier settlers with a discouraging burden of debt. The concluding paragraph reads:—

"Approving the manifest desire of the Administration to deal wisely and liberally with the returned men, we offer the foregoing suggestions respectfully by way of constructive proposal, based upon intimate personal knowledge of settlers' conditions and problems."

All to the Men.

Adopted unanimously, this resolution commands solid and growing support in discussion. The plan set forth would cost the country nearly half a billion dollars but the levy would not come all at once. The money would practically all go to the men, with very little wasted on red tape and expense of administering. It would be fair to all soldier settlers and others alike. It would certainly not be excessive compensation to those whose life plans have been upset and whose productive careers have been interrupted by one to four years in the hell of war. Was ever a juster obligation acknowledged?

As to the matter of loans, this much may be said: A loan on land, suitably secured by mortgage, is common practice in the business world and sound financing when properly safeguarded. A loan on chattels is often very embarrassing and risky and the conditions of the tentative loan plan impose awkward impediments in respect to sale or exchange. If a soldier gets a balky horse, for instance, how is he to get rid of him and substitute a useful one? Dozens of similar snags will be encountered.

"Pay as you go" is the soundest maxim I know as applied to living, running expenses and chattels, even though it means going very slowly indeed. One's progress by that method may be inconspicuous for years but he is never likely to be swamped. Those who depart from the principle often are.

Red Tape.

Some of the returned men, I daresay, are now being equipped with outfits of teams and implements when they might better be starting with an axe and a shovel to build a shack and dig a well. Expensive equipment represents expense, risk and interest (either present or ultimate) from the day it is obtained. The inexorable law of frugal necessity is the best guide to a settler in determining what and when to buy. An easy loan with its relentless approach of interest charges and pay day is one of the surest ways I know of ruining a homesteader—even an experienced one. And the red tape of official control is often more disadvantageous than help.

Three months ago, if asked what was the best way of dealing with the returned soldiers who desire to take up land, I should have been at a loss to answer. Certainly, then, we can have no fault to find with those who have endeavoured to work out the solution to a knotty problem. But in the light of discussion, certain facts begin to take shape. Through advancing imperfect plans we come to arrive at better ones. Hence my present suggestion would be to ensure the men, first of all, a grubstake until their homesteads commenced to return

a revenue. Money might be advanced toward the purchase of land and, possibly, in some cases for the purchase of live stock, bought at the soldier settler's own discretion and in his own time and way. But for the most part he should be left to his own devices in the matter of securing stock and equipment. This will enable him to make the countless thrifty turns which of necessity become instinct to a farmer. It will develop initiative, resourcefulness and self-reliance, and should help to ground him gradually in the bed-rock principle of thrift. Standardizing settler's equipment is a large order. It is a matter in which official supervision is fraught with difficulties.

Possibly before this appears in print some radical changes will have been made in the Soldier Settlement Act. It is a soldiers' concern, hence the propriety of bringing it to their attention through their own organs.

Correspondence from veterans who have already taken up land in the Peace River Country convinces me that some of them, at least, have but the most rudimentary idea, indeed, of what they will be up against. When they speak of breaking a hundred acres or so the first season and wonder whether a portion of it might be devoted the same summer to potatoes or roots, an experienced settler would be moved to smile, were his sympathy not touched instead. Where more or less scrub or rock is to be contended with, as is often the case, a man with a three or four-horse outfit will usually do well to break and prepare twenty acres the first season. And he will know he has been working, at that.

It is far from our purpose to discourage any likely pioneer. Only would we temper enthusiasm with discernment. It is always distressing to see hope dashed to earth by grim facts of experience. The prospective settler's true friend is he who depicts both sides of the truth. And no plan of subvention or assistance will obviate the sovereign, imperative need of frugality, industry and thrift.

(To be continued).

50,000,000 LBS. OF SUGAR.

Fifty million lbs. of sugar were made last year in the three factories maintained by the Dominion Sugar Company at Kitchener, Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ontario. This sugar, in the main, was made from 200,000 tons of sugar beets grown for the most part in Kent, Essex, Lambton and Waterloo.

The industry gave profitable employment to many workers in the three urban centres named, and the raw material used in making the sugar proved one of the most profitable crops grown by the farmers in south-western Ontario last year.

"It was the rule rather than the exception for returns of \$100 per acre to be secured by growers," said Secretary Houson, of the Sugar Co. "In not a few cases the net returns were \$100 per acre."

OBTAINED NEARLY \$10,000,000.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, it was agreed that all branches be asked to continue their relief work for another year, at the end of which time it would be known definitely to what extent, if any, obligations could be continued. The total contributions reported to March 31st were \$47,115,241, and there was a balance at that date of \$8,662,941, with possible collections amounting to \$300,000 still to come.

Information Service.

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

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

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MAY 10th, 1919.

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

THE MISFIT.

The problem of adjusting square pegs to round holes has puzzled Wise Heads the world over, for the Misfit is as big a handful as the Unfit. There are waiters who should be solicitors, and solicitors who should be eternally waiting. Some men who are in business should be on the bench—either Judges or Cobblers. There are barbers who should be performing in the butcher's shop, and undertakers who should be reposing in the mummy section of the British Museum. Clergymen we have known would be better employed sawing wood, and some publicans would have done better in the pulpit. Everywhere there are men who don't fit in. A Government Department for selecting jobs for Misfits has not yet been set on foot, although pay is given for not having any work to do. Up to the time of going to press the phrenologist has not been installed as official reader of "bumps," and scientific selection of occupations for those who have latent talent is therefore still to seek. In the meantime, the square peg frets and chafes and wears smooth, or breaks in the process. A college professor in the States, for example, threw up his job some time ago and went into the popcorn business, which, let us hope, he made a success. It has been said that the square pegs are often too proud of their shape—they like it. Robert Service says of them:

There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the heart of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.

A good many square pegs would fit better if they recognised their disability and tried to overcome it. The future is in the lap of the gods, and it is impossible to say which will prosper—this or that. "Let the square peg therefore, make the best of it, buy a carpenter's plane or a box of sandpaper, and smooth down a few sharp corners," remembering that—

It's the steady, quiet, plodding ones,
Who win in the life-long race.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Lieut. (A/Capt.) A. W. Logie, who also has the M.C. and Bar, and was recently invested at Buckingham Palace, is attached to the Quebec Regiment.



Capt. A. W. Logie, M.C.

He enlisted at Montreal and in civil life was an engineer, and came over in the ranks.

As sergeant with the 23rd Reserve, he was given a commission on the 25th August, 1916, and went to

France in September of the same year.

101465 Pte. John Chipman Kerr, 49th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, whose portrait appeared in our issue of April 19th, won the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery during a bombing attack.

He was acting as bayonet man and knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the paradors under heavy fire until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point blank range and inflicted heavy loss.

The enemy thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and 250 yards of enemy trench captured.

Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners under fire.

Lieut. Wallace Lloyd Algie, late of the 20th Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regt., won the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on October 11th, 1918.

Rushing forward with nine volunteers, he shot the crew of an enemy machine gun, and, turning it on the enemy, enabled his party to reach the village. He then rushed another machine gun, killed the crew, captured an officer and ten enemy, and thereby cleared the end of the village.

Lieut. Algie, having established his party, went back for reinforcements, but was killed when leading them forward.

Capt. A. Pritchard, who has the M.C. and Bar, was invested by His Majesty the King on the 20th of March.

A banker by profession, he enlisted in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1916, and was for some time attached to Headquarters in the Depot of Supply and Transport.



Capt. A. Pritchard, M.C.

His present unit is Western Ontario.

BOLSHEVIK RULE.

Graft and Grab all the way along.

The idea that a government exists under the administration of Lenin and Trotzky to-day, in the sense that civilized people could call it a government, is absolutely preposterous. There is not any government there; it is the most absolute tyranny; and if we were against the idea of the old autocratic form of government we certainly must condemn, as we have refused to recognize, the form of an absolute tyranny of the most brutal character, which recognizes no law whatever.

I was talking the other day, says Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, to one of the secretaries of our embassy, who has recently returned from Russia, and who has now already left this country for another post. He told me of sitting in the office of a commissaire—I think that it was Vologda—and talking to him and endeavoring to get a permit or some better treatment for the embassy, when a clerk brought in a number of documents and placed them on his desk, and he took up his pen and signed them, one after another, without even reading them. They were so near to him that this gentleman was able to see what they were, and each one of them was a sentence of death, which that man had signed just as though it had been a formal letter.

That is what is going on in Russia, and when this man undertook to leave Vologda, practically under compulsion, as it was unsafe longer to stay there, he went to the railroad station to buy his ticket an hour before leaving. He was told that there was no place on the train. He protested that that could not be so; and he must be able to buy a ticket. A commissaire was standing near, and he stepped up to him and said: "I have a friend who has a ticket which I can get for you."

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S NEW POST.

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian Corps Commander, has been appointed a member of the Military Council of the Ministry, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, and as the demobilisation of the Canadian Troops in France and Belgium has reached a stage where the Corps Commander's presence there is no longer essential, Sir Arthur Currie is now carrying out his duties in London where his experience and advice will be of much value to the Council.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Gibson, Assistant Deputy Minister, has also been appointed a member of the Council of which the Chairman is Sir Edward Kemp, the Overseas Minister. The other members of the Council are Col. G. S. Harrington, Deputy Minister, who acts as vice-chairman; Lieut.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff; Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., the Adjutant-General; Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, C.M.G., D.S.O., Quartermaster-General; Col. W. R. Ward, C.B.E., Accountant-General; Major-General C. L. Foster, C.B., Director-General of Medical Services; Brig.-General J. G. Ross, C.M.G., Paymaster-General.

SEED WHEAT FOR AUSTRALIA.

A shipment of Marquis wheat has been made from Regina to Australia to be used for seed purposes.

"What will be charge extra—anything?"
"Yes; he wants"—I think he said—"50 rubles."

The ticket only cost 50 rubles; but he said: "He wants to get 50 rubles extra for it if he sells it to you."

So the American representative agreed that he would pay 50 rubles extra in order to get this ticket. The commissaire said:

"You have got to pay me something for finding him for you"; and finally the official was compelled to pay this man 25 rubles for the privilege of paying 50 rubles extra for the ticket! Then the commissaire went around in the room and got the ticket from the man who had just refused to sell it to the American.

The American got aboard the train, which started. After the train had passed over the first division and into the second division it came to a stop. The passengers waited half an hour, then an hour, and finally they had a committee go to inquire what was the trouble, why the train did not go on. The reply was that the train crew was striking, and that they were not going on until the passengers raised 100 rubles per car. The passengers went to work and they raised 100 rubles per car.

The train then proceeded. When it got to the next division of the road it stopped again, and they made more prompt inquiry this time to find out what the trouble was. They were told that the men in the round-house would not let the engine out to draw the train unless they raised 100 rubles per car. So it took them 40 hours to make a 10-hour trip. I merely cite that to show the absolute economic and industrial demoralization there. To say that that is a country with a government is absolutely absurd. There is no government in Russia.

CANADA'S HANDYMAN.

When Sir George Perley took over the duties of High Commissioner for Canada in June, 1914, he intended to fill the post for two months only, until the Canadian Government appointed a permanent successor to Lord Strathcona. Then the war broke out, and Sir George consented to carry on until peace was restored. It is understood, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that he will now shortly retire, and Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, is mentioned as his probable successor.

Sir George is a millionaire, and is known as Canada's "Handyman," owing to the number of occasions on which he has temporarily acted for members of the Borden administration while away from their offices.

SHIPBUILDING IN PACIFIC COAST.

There are 78 vessels building, built or contracted for in British Columbia. Eighteen of this number are steel craft and 60 wooden. The total of these boats reaches the huge figure of 274,700 tons.

According to the report of the Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, the productive value of industry for 1918 in that province was approximately 40 millions sterling, and employment was given in connection with this industry to 86,000 persons. This embraced all classes of industry, basic and general, including shipbuilding.

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The Government of ONTARIO

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

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

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

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

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

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

Full Reports for week ending April 19th have not been received from all the colleges, and owing to the Easter holidays, the figures of those received show a slight reduction over previous weeks. However, the fact that 613 hours of instruction, with an average attendance at classes of 65%, have been reported in spite of the natural tendency to relax during the Easter vacation, speaks well for the devotion of the instructors and the interest taken by the students in their studies.

Although demobilization of Canadian Forces in England goes on apace, and the number of available personnel for instruction is rapidly reducing, the Khaki University, ever on the alert to branch out and help those desiring instruction, have established educational classes at No. 5 Canadian General Hospital, Kirkdale, Liverpool. No reports as yet have been received from this point, but it is hoped in the near future to publish statistics of the work being done there.

The Central Bureau of Information has received many enquiries this week relative to Provincial War Service Gratuities. It is difficult to understand how this rumour originated, and after enquiry from the different Agent-Generals for the Provinces, it has been stated definitely that there is not the slightest intention on the part of any province to pay war service gratuity in addition to that given by the Dominion Government.

Another rumour which has been going around; which is likely to mislead soldiers, is that any soldier taking up land under the Government Land Settlement Scheme can have his war service gratuity paid to him in a lump sum. There has been absolutely no official information given out at any time to warrant such a statement by anyone, and it is well that rumours like this should be killed at once.

The Commercial Department at London Headquarters is certainly right on the job. A report on Documentary Requirements of the China Trade by the American Commercial Attaché at Peking was published on the 16th April in the New York Journal of Commerce. This item was sent by mail to Sergt. Walker, Shipping Instructor. It arrived in London late on the 1st May, and at 9.30 a.m. the next day was being typed as part of the Lesson on Consular Requirements in the Transportation Course. Not a big thing, but we think it was pretty snappy work, and is only one of the scores of things which make the Commercial Department's work so valuable and practical.

A party of some forty London College students went down to Windsor to see the King's Herefords, Devons and draft horses.

On arrival the party was divided into two, groups one going to view the horses and the other the cattle. Probably the finest specimens of the breeds were seen in the senior Hereford and Devon sires, both of which combined excellent quality with firm deep fleshing. The boys from the prairie provinces were more than pleased with the general showing of the Herefords, the Devons being comparatively little known in

Canada. The bailiff of Flemish Farm took charge of the class in horses. Clydesdale and Shire work horses were brought out and the chief differences between the two breeds were pointed out in a thorough manner. Perhaps the most instructive part of the afternoon's work was the excellent advice given by the bailiff on points to look for in buying a draft horse. The chief blemishes of horses were gone over and their seriousness in affecting the work of a horse discussed with special emphasis laid on those blemishes which are hereditary or to which a colt is predisposed if the parents exhibit them.

The students were greatly indebted to Lieut. Cremer of the R.A.S.C. for the loan of lorries to convey them to and from the farm.

Those London agricultural students who were unable to write the examination in crops will be enabled to take a supplemental examination on May 15th. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will be availed of as many as possible.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Company are giving a Tractor Demonstration on Saturday, May 31st. The London students will be given train, time and rendezvous later.

A most successful dance was held in connection with the London College on Monday, April 28th. About 300 students with their friends gathered together in Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W., where the guests were received by Col. and Mrs. H. M. Tory. This was the first occasion that the members of the men's classes and the ladies from the Home Economics Department have met together in a social way. The occasion was enjoyed by all present, and during the evening a gold watch and fob, together with an illuminated address was presented by the students, instructors and staff of the London College to Capt. A. G. Sleep, who since the beginning of the Khaki University has been in charge of the London work.

LONDON COLLEGE.

The Record of one Class.

Although this is a story of the war it is not a war story. In fact, it is hardly a story. It is but a record of the achievements of one class of enthusiastic students, who, believing that Reconstruction—like charity—begins at home, decided to fit themselves for Big Business. They wanted to be Accountants. This meant that they must qualify for membership in some Accounting Body. Now it is a well-known fact that the Accountancy profession is somewhat of the nature of a close corporation. The applicant for membership must possess a general education of a very high standard, together with considerable practical experience of accounts. In addition he must pass two very "stiff" examinations requiring specialised knowledge of all matters relating to Accountancy, Auditing and Mercantile Law.

Notwithstanding the great amount of work involved, this little group of self-reconstructors decided to start on the path towards Success. About a week before the Armistice a definite course of intensive study was arranged and the necessary instructors of the

Department of Commerce of the Khaki University of Canada were turned loose on this unsuspecting class with orders to "do their damndest." And verily it was evident that the pen is mightier than the sword when it comes to a question of creating a nerve shattering atmosphere. If that half forgotten Johnnie of by-gone days ever wants proof of the accuracy of his statement that there is no royal road to learning he can obtain it from any member of this class.

On Mondays and Thursdays from 7.15 p.m. till an hour humourously described in the time table as 9.30 p.m. but 10 p.m. or later by any honest clock, the class absorbed all the instructor knew about Law and Accounting. Discussions followed and questions were asked; and let it be said in passing that some questions were answered, others not—the lecturer maintaining that he was not a camouflaged encyclopædia. Afterwards—aye, there's the rub—afterwards the speaker would add a few remarks. Like a woman's postscript these last words held the sting. "Here's umpteen questions to work out for the next class meeting. Good night." And echo said "GOOD NIGHT"!

To make a long story short let us state briefly that of the entire class of 14, none fell by the way-side. The attendance at lectures was regular, and the amount of work covered almost incredible. In February came the examination—the intermediate. Every candidate was successful. On the written tests the standard of work was high—so high in fact that six of the class, who had considerable office experience, were admitted to membership in the London Association of Accountants without sitting for the final examination. The remainder will be admitted on passing a modified final examination—being exempt from certain subjects.

It might be thought that any ordinary person would be content to have a rest after an achievement such as this. Not so this class. Having disposed of the Intermediate Examinations in February, they started to prepare for the finals of the London Association of Accountants and the Society of Accountants and Auditors, to be held five months later, notwithstanding the fact that tradition said they must have at least one year of full-time study to prepare for them. As a kind of side-show attraction to the main feature it was further decided to write off an examination in Senior Accountancy set by the London Chamber of Commerce. This Certificate is a much coveted one by those who wish to obtain the better class of positions in English Offices. The tests will be written on May 15th.

In view of the fact that this has been an evening class and that the members have had to perform their usual military duties, and thus could devote only spare time to study, it may appear that they are over-optimistic. The writer, however, who has some knowledge of the work being done, has no doubt that they will maintain the standard of success already achieved.

The record of this Class is an example of what can be done by enthusiastic students determined to make the most of their time and to equip themselves thoroughly for their return to civil life. We congratulate them most heartily, and also Lieut. C. R. Lennan and Sgt. J. C. Stanier in whose hands has been the direction of their studies.

Need of Social Centres.

Clubs for Amusement, Education and Social Benefit.

Country Life in Canada is improving all the time. Here are suggestions by Arthur Alex. Stoughton (Professional Adviser to the Greater Winnipeg Plan Commission). All feel the difficulty of the situation as regards a wholesome, satisfying country life in districts where the length of the winter emphasizes the isolation of the farmer and his family. The lack of social pleasures and entertainment and of opportunity for self-expression and development create a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest, especially among the young people, with the natural result that the country is depleted of its most promising workers.

It has been amply proved in discussions of social welfare that if people living on the land are not to degenerate there must be some sort of community life and the opportunity for and impulse toward a social spirit. There must be machinery for organising this common life, and a vital thought must be infused into it, so that it may become a cohesive force. It must be infused with the personality in a teacher or minister or social worker or other who has idealism and the willingness to give of his best, without stint, for the inspiration and betterment of his fellows, if an aggregation of farmers is to be transformed into a community. The necessity of providing the setting for this activity must be realized by someone with sufficient vision to discern the signs of the times and grasp the needs of rural life. These and all others must put their personality and talents, of whatever kind, great or small, into the common life to sweeten and elevate it.

Every Member of the Town.

The organization may be called a Community Club, or any other name, but it should welcome to its activities every member of the community, without restriction. It should be absolutely free from bias or religious or political or other opinion, and dedicated wholly to the betterment of the community and every member of it. It should have a program of meetings and entertainments extending through the season, pre-empting one night of the week for it, which would afford sufficient variety to satisfy everyone. These would properly include lectures, readings, debates, concerts, plays, good moving picture shows, entertainments, social gatherings, suppers, fairs and competitions for farm and home products. Local efforts would be largely used, with an occasional lecturer or musician brought from without. All sorts of matters of real personal interest would be discussed, from husbandry, dairying, stock and fruit raising and housekeeping, to history, political economy and world movements. The social spirit should always animate the proceedings, to promote cordiality and good feeling. The hearty greeting and the warm hand-grasp are worth more than the knowledge acquired.

The club meeting would be the place in which all questions of public interest would be considered and policies decided upon, whether of projects for raising money for charitable purposes, or of schemes for village improvement, where everyone would have a voice, as in a town meeting, the Town Council being in this way reliably informed of public sentiment. It would thus have a variety of functions, fostering education, recreation,

entertainment, the public concern, improvement of farming, etc., but its essential beneficence would be its knitting together all elements and individuals of the community in a common sympathy and interest.

Spruce Up!

It may well be questioned whether any such common activity as outlined could be long maintained in the village centre of the usual sort, often utterly without arrangement, unbeautiful, and lacking the bare necessities for the inspiration of a civic spirit, or whether the community spirit which would be engendered by such an organized life would long tolerate the poor appearance which many villages and towns present. There is imperative need that a radical change should be made in the attitude of communities toward the appearance of their roads and village centres. When the settlement is projected the centre should be laid out and the buildings planned and designed with the same sort of care and respect for appearance, and the requirements of the situation, as is exercised in planning the civic centres of towns and cities. It is woeful to think of the hopelessly distressing aspect of these little villages on the prairies. When we compare these with the smallest and poorest of English villages, always picturesque and charming, no further comment is necessary.

Beauty is one of the most valuable assets of a village as of a city. It is said that "God made the country, but man made the town." In many cases man ought to feel thoroughly ashamed of his own handiwork. If an architect is not employed to design the buildings the local carpenter must be educated to do them in a simple, straightforward style. Any architectural journal will in the course of the year afford many examples of small houses well planned and agreeable in aspect.

The tidiness of a village can be maintained only by the efforts of individuals, or as one of the activities of a village society or by officials more than usually alert.

To secure a proper lay out of the village centre it must be planned by the original owner of the whole tract, whether it be a Province, corporation, or individual. This owner must have sufficient vision of what is essential in such a plan that all the utilities and amenities may be provided for in it. A suitable area should be devoted to community purposes—sites for the school and community hall, locations for the hotel, creamery, cold storage, plant, garage—all these properly related to the railway station, freight shed, elevator, etc.

Games.

Near the school should be arranged a series of garden plots, through the supervised care of which children would not only learn about plants and their cultivation, but they would gain an interest in their parents' chief concern. There should be a play field, with facilities for games, and a space laid out prettily and planted as a small park. School grounds, gardens, play field, and park may very well be combined in one area of from six to ten acres, which would be the public park of the town.

The pride in the appearance of this should be a sufficient incentive to support a society or a committee, by which it would be kept in

order and developed from year to year. The way to enrich and socialise rural life is not hard to find. All that is required is the desire and the enthusiasm to follow it out.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

With a view to promoting imperial trade and assisting the allies in their work of reconstruction the Canadian Government has established in London a trade mission. At the request of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Lloyd Harris, who rendered splendid service to the Dominion and to the allies as head of the Canadian War Mission at Washington, has undertaken to act as Chairman of the Mission. Associated with Mr. Harris are a number of Canadian business men who are well acquainted with the new industrial Canada, which owes its recent remarkable expansion to causes arising out of the war. Office accommodation has been secured at British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1, and the mission has already commenced operations.

It is the desire of the mission that no effort should be spared in re-establishing and extending those old trade connections which existed prior to the war between the Dominion and the Mother Country. The serious tonnage losses and other circumstances interrupted these to some extent. Canada has available for export large supplies of food stuffs, timber, paper and wood pulp, asbestos, nickel and agricultural machinery and a wide range of other manufactured products. It is hoped that it may be possible to find a market for some of those goods at any rate in the United Kingdom. The question of assisting the import into Canada of goods produced in the United Kingdom, will not be overlooked. Canada is dependent upon foreign countries for supplies of various kinds, although not to the same extent as Great Britain. It is considered that the articles required should, as far as possible, be obtained from within the Empire, and in order to encourage such imports a substantial preference has for many years been granted by the Dominion in favour of the Empire produce.

The duty of assisting the allies in their work of reconstruction is also absorbing the attention of the mission. Canada is willing to place her immense resources at their disposal and the Dominion Government is prepared to grant credits to allied governments so as to enable them to obtain the supplies which they so urgently require. The mission is at all times ready to assist persons in the United Kingdom who desire to obtain information with regard to Canadian trade.

THE PRAIRIE COALFIELD.

The Canadian Bureau of Scientific Research is testing a process for converting the bituminous coal of Alberta and Saskatchewan into the equivalent of cheap and smokeless hard coal.

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



Sepoy wins Cross-Country Championship: Sergt. Massey, Canadians, Second.

Presenting the living breathing image of Kipling's immortal "Gung a Din," bare-footed and bearded Sepoy Bulwant Singh, of the 27th Punjab Infantry, a six-foot Sikh, representing the Egyptian Army, romped home an easy winner at the Windsor Great Park in the Inter-Theatre of War series. This tall Sikh ran the five miles, climbed hills, waded through ploughed fields spongy with melted snow, raced down sandy stretches with sharp pebbles as a handicap to unprotected feet, in 30 min. and 7 4/5 secs. At the finish his movements were free and strong. Our own champion, Sergt. Massey, war and weather beaten, was the only one to seriously dispute with the Sepoys for pride of place. He gained second placing, and the Sepoys had six of their men in out of the first ten home. The whole of the 75 runners finished, which was a truly great performance. Massey's time was 30 min. and 52 secs., the third man home, Dharion Singh, taking 30 mins. and 57 secs.

In view of this performance one may expect to see the Sepoys taking a leading part in the Marathon and other races at the Olympic Games. They are tremendously keen, and such a great success as this must be a pronounced incentive to them all. Against such brilliant performers it is certainly a matter for congratulation that Canada possesses such a splendid athlete as Sergt. Massey to represent her.

BOXING.

Rolph Loses by Disqualification.

Boy McCormick is the belt holder for the light heavy-weight championship of England by virtue of his winning from Sergt. Rolph, of the Canadian Forces.

Rolph was disqualified in the fifteenth round, after a poor bout, for holding. It would appear that there was little to choose between the men either in point of skill or in regard to the more unpleasant side of the games which led to this unsatisfactory conclusion.

Both indulged in hugging and wrestling, and there was some surprise in the hall when the referee decided that Rolph had offended too much. It was generally thought that both were implicated so far in the same kind of business that they deserved to be disqualified. Whilst it is regrettable that Rolph should have lost his opportunity by such tactics, yet a little more rigorous application of the referee's prerogatives in this regard would tend to more free and open boxing, and better the sport generally.

Clements beats Croxon.

Another Canadian boxer, Jack Clements, was engaged on the same programme and won from Sergt. Charlie Croxon, M.M., of West Drayton, in a light-heavy-weight bout. Clements was Rolph's sparring partner. After about a minute of tender exchanges Croxon went down from a real hard right received from Clements, and stayed down for

six seconds. Just before the bell rang he again visited the floor.

Clements kept forcing in the second round, and another right connecting hard Croxon went down and out.

* * *

Bouts at Seaford.

A good programme was arranged at Seaford on the 29th April.

There were six bouts contested under the usual Army Rules, and some of the best Canadian Army boxers were on view.

Bantam-weights.

Pte. Moore and Pte. McGrath, the winner and runner-up respectively of the recent championship series, were scheduled for this bout, but Moore was unable to appear, and C.S.M. Haggert, a former champion, deputised.

In the first round Haggert scored with straight lefts and rights to the head, using his advantage in reach to good purpose.

In the second round McGrath showed good footwork and scored with left and right.

In the early part of the third round Haggert scored well, landing several punches on McGrath's chin. McGrath fought hard later, coming in and trying hard to land a damaging punch, one or two finding Haggert's anatomy.

The judges awarded the verdict to Haggert.

* * *

Feather-weight.

Sergt. Cole, Canadian Army Champion 1919 v. Pte. Woods, Seaford Area champion.

In the first round Woods forced the fight, and Cole ducked and dodged, contenting himself with scoring a couple of good rights.

In the second round Woods continued forcing the fight hard, Cole hanging on and warned to break twice.

In the last round Woods still bored in, and Cole on the defensive. The latter then scored with two right hooks in succession, and followed with a good hook to the chin. Woods, nothing dismayed, came boring in again, and landed twice heavily on the body.

The Judges declared Cole the winner, and the crowd did not like it, booing considerably.

* * *

Light-weights.

Pte. Nichols v. Pte. Fox.

The first round was a good mix of the give and take variety, leaving nothing much to choose between the men.

Both scored with the left in the early part of the second round, but afterwards degenerated into a clinching display. They were warned several times during this round.

In the last round both devoted their attention to in-fighting, the round being very even.

The judges awarded a draw.

* * *

Middle-weights.

Gunner Kemp v. Sergt. Harris, Canadian Army Champion, 1917.

In the first round Kemp forced matters, but could make little headway against the rangy Harris, who did enough to win the round.

In the second Kemp kept on trying to score with hooks and jabs, Harris replying with a few rights to the chin.

In the last round Harris scored with two rights to the chin, Kemp fighting wild, and receiving two more lefts on the jaw. Kemp tried hard slashing away, and Harris ducking clumsily but evading trouble.

Harris received the decision.

* * *

Welter-weights.

Sergt. Martin, International Champion, 1913, v. Pte. Knox, Canadian Army Champion, 1919.

A rushing tearing fighter, Martin bored in giving and receiving about fifty-fifty in the first round.

Second round found Knox fighting hard scoring left and right. Martin clinched but soon started his rushing tactics again, landing a few good punches. Knox had another turn, scoring several lefts.

Third round.—Knox took the initiative landing two rights hard on the chin shaking Martin, who ran into clinch and held till warned to break. Knox scored two more to the chin, Martin recovering enough to make a spurt and get home left and right. Knox came back with a fine left to the jaw.

This was the best contest of the day.

Martin was adjudged the winner to the intense disgust of the crowd.

* * *

Heavy-weight Contest.

Gunner Arnold v. Pte. Kesler.

Rain came on during the 5th and 6th contests, and the condition of the ring was too bad to permit of good fighting.

The bout was started but owing to the men having difficulty in keeping their feet the contest was stopped, no decision.

SOCCER.

The 27th Battalion, Canadian Army champions have had an excellent run of successes, having played ten matches out of which they have won eight, drawn one, and lost one. This sole defeat in the series was administered by Millwall. They lost by 4 to 1, which was scarcely deserved, as the Canadians made a game fight and were aggressive to the finish.

Sturch and Thompson for the Canadians were particularly prominent on the right wing. Sturch had very bad luck when he twice hit the bar and the post with rattling shots.

The Canadian team comprised the following: Pte. W. Simpson; Pte. S. Howell and Corpl. H. Wakeman; Pte. Milne, Pte. J. Rivett; Pte. A. McLean, Pte. F. Sturch, Pte. D. Thompson, Pte. S. Gillies, Lieut. W. Wayne, and Pte. J. Nicholson.

IMPORTED BRIDES.

WHERE THE PARCELS WENT.

It looked to me like our Girls' Sewin' Circle was goin' to turn into a Sighin' Circle when the soldier boys started arrivin' with their imported brides.

I guess them brides is what they call the "spoils of war." They've spoiled the war for a lot of Canadian girls, I know that.

I was on my way to the closin' meetin' of the Circle when I met a boy I know who brought home a bride with him, and I asked him how it was that so many Canadian boys had married Old Country girls.

"Well, you know," says he, "when the boys were here they had their sisters and mothers and aunts and girl friends to pet, and scold, and advise and praise, and prop them up generally. When they got to England they missed all that—specially the proppin' up part, and when a wee English girl came along and offered her sympathy and help she looked good to a lonely boy."

I understood perfect. A man is like that. He's just simply got to have something to lean on. Why if a man landed at the North Pole, the first thing he'd do would be to look around for something to lean on, and if he couldn't find anything better he'd lean on the pole.

The boy told me that the girls' Y.M.C.A. had been a great comfort to the soldiers in England and France.

"The girls' Y.M.C.A.?" says I. "Why, I never heard of that before. What is it?"

"You May Call Again," says he.

Talkin' About the Boys.

When I got to the Circle room I found the girls all settin' around the sewin' table talkin' about the boys. One of them brought a chair for me, and says she: "Take a seat at the Peace table. We've just been discussin' the League of Nations as exemplified by the Canadian boys who have leagued up with girls of other nations, and we don't approve of it. After all we've done for those boys too, learning to knit and everything. I tell you, if there's ever another war, it won't be only the boys that stay home that'll have cold feet if I have anything to do with it. I sent a boy so many socks that the men in his battalion christened him Socrates, and he landed home last week with a 'Scotch bride.' I think the boys might have come home and looked us over once more to see what an improvement the war had made in us before they decided that they liked the overseas girls best. It isn't fair."

"I've nearly gone bankrupt sendin' boxes to Bill," explained an indignant little stenographer. "He got married in a month after he reached England and he never went to France. He and his missus could have lived on the boxes I sent him and got other people to send him. I never suspected he was married though he did tell me in one letter that he'd taken up with a 'pal' that worked in a shipyard. I never thought of a girl working in a shipyard; I didn't tumble even when he asked me to cut out the smokes and send more chocolates."

"Perhaps he said 'gal.' Bill always was an awful writer," says the Bank girl.

"How do you happen to know so much about Bill's writing?" asked the stenographer, suspicious.

"I've been sending him boxes too," sighed the Bank girl.

"And so have we," groaned the two sales ladies.

"My word!" says the stenographer, "Bill must have been running a canteen."

Where the Sweater Went.

"You remember that lovely brown home-made sweater of mine, girls," said the school teacher. "Well, Jim was just crazy about the color and I promised to send him a scarf that shade. I hunted the city over, but I couldn't get wool like that, so I ravelled out my sweater, knitted the wool into a scarf and sent it to him. Last night I went down to meet the troop train and who should step off but Jim and his wife. And where do you think my scarf was?"

"Around Jim's wife," chorused the girls. "No; around Jim's baby," said the school teacher. "The dearest, sweetest, prettiest baby you ever saw. I forgave all when he put his plump little hand in mine, and I started to knit him a pink and white hug-me-tight."

"I was down to meet the troop train last night," says the college girl. "Bob and his bride came in on that. When Bob went away he swore he'd bring back a Victoria Cross. He was always talking about it. Last night he presented me to his bride, he said her name was Victoria. I couldn't help whispering to him when I got a chance: 'Is Victoria cross?' I think Bob was after that."

"All the Canadian boys are not bringing home brides—Ted's not," said a pretty girl. "You know, girls, for a long time before he went away Ted wanted me to be engaged to him, but I couldn't make up my mind. It wasn't that I didn't like him, but—well, you know Ted's nose, girls. It was so big it was absolutely in the way."

Three girls blushed and owned to a close acquaintance with Ted's nose, and a knowledge of its propensity for gettin' in the way.

But They'll Be Welcomed.

"But when I knew he was really going to war, I made up my mind that nose or no nose, Ted would know no more no's from me, so I became engaged to him. The very first day he was in the trenches he had his nose blown off, and last week he came home with a new nose, and oh, girls, he does look handsome. He says himself that he likes his new nose far better than his old one. When his old one was wished on him he had absolutely no choice in the matter, but when he got his new one he had seventeen different shapes to choose from, and he chose the one he thought I'd like best—pure Grecian. We're going to be married next week and we want you all to come to the wedding."

"What are the chances of boys in the army of occupation marrying German girls?" asked an anxious lookin' girl.

"Not very good, judging from this card that Joe sent me, when I wrote, asking him that question," answered another girl as she handed out the card. On it was a picture of a very plump, homely girl in German costume. Across the bottom of the card was written: "Maid in Germany."

One little girl said that they were expecting her brother and his French bride home on the next troopship. She said her mother was awfully cut up over the boy marrying a charcoal-burner's daughter. He had been highly educated and she had expected him to

marry into the leisure class, but he said that by the time he got to France there wasn't any so he married for love instead."

After the girls had all had their say, the President of the Circle rose. I could see plain that she was awful in earnest.

A Sensible Speech.

"Now girls," says she, "the war is over and our work of sending comforts to the men overseas is at an end. This closing meeting of the Sewing Circle finds some of us glad and some of us sad—"

"And some of us mad," calls out the stenographer.

"I think I am safe in saying," says the President, "that every girl here is overjoyed that so many of the boys are left to come home, let them bring whom they will with them. Perhaps if we knew just what some of those girls meant to the boys who were sick and lonely over there, we would understand better why the boys married them. One thing is certain. A great deal of their happiness here in Canada depends on the way in which Canadian women treat them. Let it not be said of us that we failed in our duty to the women our boys have chosen. Many of them have chosen wisely and well, and surely to choose was their right. I suggest that we turn our Sewing Circle into a Social Circle for the purposes of entertaining our returned soldier friends and their brides."

"And Jim's baby," says the school teacher, as all the girls agreed with an enthusiasm that showed plain their belief in the old sayin': "There's as good fish in the sea as ever was caught."

I think them girls was wise to take it like that. I don't hold with cryin' over no spilt milk—not by no means I don't. I'm for gettin' up and fillin' the jug again.

CANADA'S MERCANTILE FLAG.

A new flag will be seen on the St. Lawrence this season, when the Canadian Government's mercantile fleet plies the river. Thirty vessels in all will be under Government control, and two of them are now in commission. Plans are being made at Montreal to berth these steamers.

MANITOBA'S JUVENILE FARMERS.

Boys and girls under 16 years of age will have an opportunity to display their ability as stock raisers at the 1919 Carberry Summer Fair, Manitoba. In class 21, between £10 and £11 are offered in prizes for the best pail-fed calf under five months old raised by a boy or girl under 16 years of age. A certificate from parent or guardian must accompany all entries to the effect that the exhibitor fed and looked after the animal.

THE MISFIT.

The down-and-outer looms in view, the symbol of distress; there's doubtless something he could do, and score a big success. What if he failed at making cheese, or keeping lawns in trim? What if he failed at herding bees, and teaching hens to swim? I would not say that bone or wood was used to build his head; I would not say he is no good, until I see him dead. He may have failed at winding clocks, at spreading sealing wax; he may have failed at darning socks, at pulling carpet tacks. But somewhere there's the proper hole where this square peg would fit; so help him reach his little goal, that he may make a hit. He may be built for baking beans or brewing boneset tea; perchance for drilling horse marines, or teaching Cherokee. Perhaps, to make the fellow win, a kind word would suffice; I'd never say a man's all in until he's placed on ice.—WALT MASON.



THE RED TRIANGLE



EFFECTIVE LEAVE PROPAGANDA.

Finding that men of demobilizing Canadian Divisions had too little time in which to make leave arrangements after arriving in London from Havre, the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Leave Department, London, undertook a scheme of propaganda. The idea was to catch the man's attention before he left France or Belgium and thereby start him planning his leave before reaching London.

Accordingly the Division in Belgium scheduled next for transport was supplied with Leave Department literature, with descriptions of the cities and districts covered by Red Triangle tours and similar material.

To make the plan effective the co-operation and sympathy of commanding officers were solicited and replies of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature were soon coming in from Brigadier-Generals, Battalion Commanders, Captains and Subalterns. And more than that—the men themselves commenced to write their inquiries. It was soon apparent that there were many out of the way places in the Old Country that had charm for certain Canadians, because their forebears may have been bred there; and that unless the planning were done for them, the last leave would find them wasting their time about London instead of finding out the spots toward which their fancies really turned.

This extensive advertising, according to Capt. F. J. Armitage, M.C., Leave Officer, commenced to bear fruit the moment the men of the 1st Division began to arrive in England. The Department Headquarters in the Beaver Hut has been deluged with applications and inquiries, personal and by mail. That office alone sent 1,040 men on Red Triangle tours during March, and gave valuable tour information to 1,329 others, a total of 2,369 assisted, as compared with 1,400 served in the same way during the preceding month. Of these tourists 160 were the result of applications direct from France, in addition to 32 officers, and a few nurses.

Other items of interest from the activity of the Leave Department during March are the assistance given at the King's Cross Hut to 392 soldiers who were headed for Scotland, the sending of 335 men into private homes in London, and lectures given to 11,200 men in the camps and in the Beaver Hut Theatre, on the Leave Department programme.

APPRECIATIVE VETERANS.

Canadian soldiers returning to Military District 13, for demobilization drew up the following message, which was signed, on behalf of "all the boys," by twenty officers and sergeants:

"The boys of the M.D. 13, who arrived at Halifax in the 'Empress of Britain' on February 25th, wish to thank the members and officers of the Y.M.C.A. for the great welcome accorded to them at the various places in the long railway journey across Canada.

"They also would like to show their appreciation of the hard work and many kindnesses performed by the Y.M.C.A. representative, G. W. F. Glendinning, who has proved a father to us all."

THE LAST PORT IN FRANCE.

The four Divisions of the Canadian Corps have left France from the port of Le Havre. For the past three months there have been 1,000 to 8,000 a day in the camp, with a thousand a day moving out and in and the average stay amounting to not more than two days.

By the uncertainty of the number in camp and the constant changing of the troops their entertainment is rendered doubly difficult, but the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has arranged a program intended to cover every eventuality. The centre of operations is an immense hut which the Y has extended and outfitted until it is as complete as any in the history of the work overseas. The recreation room alone is 200 feet long, decorated in orange and purple, with orange curtains. It possesses a complete library, the books of which have been supplied by the young Montreal woman in charge of the women's end of the entertainment. There are heaps of magazines and table games, three billiard tables, and eighty big lounge chairs, in addition to the more ordinary kind.

In this hut tea is served every afternoon under the direction of these Canadian women, the price for a tea such as has been unobtainable overseas for years being only twenty cents. Of course there is no profit whatever in that, but it was felt that something special in the way of cakes and buns would add a touch to the afternoon hour denied anything else possible.

At the canteen in another part of the hut free tea is served daily from 9 to 12, 2 to 4, and 6 to 9. An average of twenty-four urns of tea a day are thus given away, the highest number being forty-one.

There is another hut, a theatre, a tent, and concerts are put on by the Y in the Salvation Army Hut. Seventy-five entertainments are given every week, the attendance being 50,000. There are included 46 movies, ten concerts, and seventeen lectures.

The lectures are eagerly attended because they deal with current events, and with demobilization conditions. For instance, one lecturer who has had long experience in Western lands finds an appreciative audience to his warnings and information on the purchase of land for agricultural purposes. Another is busy every day narrating the world's news. A third treats Canada's resources and opportunities, and presents carefully planned appeals for the various openings available to the soldier when he returns to Canada.

Six Canadian women have taken up residence in the town and are in charge of the work for which they are peculiarly fitted. Within a few days of their appearance there was a new air about the camp, and a new interest for the soldiers.

This large program is extending as opportunity offers, the latest reports showing that one hut is giving seven entertainments a day, including four movie shows, two lectures, and a concert.

THEATRE SEATS IN DEMAND.

Long queues at the theatres; booking practically closed a week in advance;

London's eight or nine millions theatre-wild.

These are the conditions which Canadian soldiers find in the world metropolis when they come on leave bound and bent to "do the shows." The money they have passed in at the box office of London theatres would finance another war. Since the armistice the theatre rush has been worse than ever, but as two of London's popular musical plays have been running continuously for over three years and are now going stronger than ever, it is plainly not a mere flash in the pan.

The Social Officer at the Beaver Y.M.C.A. Hut was quick to see an opportunity in this. From the earliest days the theatres have hospitably shown a preference to soldiers on leave when introduced by a Y.M.C.A. representative and guided to the theatres in parties. The inordinate booking demand has not diminished this willingness to co-operate. On the other hand Lieut. G. R. Bremner, the Beaver Hut Social Officer, has secured greater co-operation than ever. It is a common thing, says Mr. Bremner, for a box office to ring him up with the information that a dozen seats are available for that evening's performance. They need not be cheap seats either for it is easy to sell half-a-dozen "twelve bob" seats (\$3 each) in as many minutes to the boys in the Beaver Hut Lounge.

The value of the service rendered in this way can be better understood by one who makes the rounds of the booking offices and agencies. As most of the men on leave cannot buy long in advance they greatly appreciate the convenience of tickets at the Y Hut.

In October, 1918, the Social Department at the Beaver Hut bought at the theatres and resold to soldiers 1,042 tickets. Over five times that number, or 5,408 tickets, were bought and resold to the boys in February, the amount of money involved being £1,129 5s. 6d. The February sales included ten seats for the Wells-Beckett boxing contest, for which the soldiers were glad to pay 13/- each. In March the increase in business continued, 6,766 men being sold tickets at the Beaver Hut.

An example of the cordial relations on which this extensive business is conducted is shown by an incident in February when, owing to a Departmental oversight, twenty-five purchased tickets for "The Bing Boys on Broadway" were not re-sold. When Mr. Bremner later interviewed the manager of the theatre, the Alhambra, the latter generously consented to take the tickets back and make good the money at intervals during the following month.

As the result of an old misunderstanding at the box office of the Gaiety Theatre, the Y.M.C.A. representative was for some time "out in the cold" there. But later, when efforts were made to clear it up, the manager called personally on the Social Officer and allocated fifteen tickets per day to the Department, giving the Y the privilege of cancelling tickets without cost.

The Y has always resold the seats at the price of purchase, this very often being at a greatly reduced rate. Recently permission has been obtained to add sixpence to all tickets bought at a reduced rate. This margin has enabled the Department to extend its operations with the theatres for the greater service of the men, and also on a few occasions to present theatre tickets to men who were absolutely broke. Besides paying bus fares and similar expense, this extra charge, during the month of March, 1919, financed the presentation of 47 tickets to men who had spent or lost their own funds.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

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

- (4) **Corpl. J. DYMENT, 18th Batt.**
"I am delighted with the way in which Phosferine brought me arpund to a normal state, and I highly recomend it."
- (13) **Staff-Sergt. C. W. BURCHELL, 24th Canadians.**
"After returning from the trenches I suffered with nervous depression, headaches and sleeplessness, but with the first bottle of Phosferine my general health at once improved."
- (5) **Pte. A. A. CROW, 29th Batt.**
"I have taken Phosferine for several months, and find it most beneficial to my nerves, which were much shaken by active service."
- (2) **Corpl. GEORGE A. ANDERSON, Royal Canadian Dragoons.**
"Nothing gives me more pleasure than to write a few lines on the 'King of Remedies'—Phosferine. During my service in France I suffered greatly from indigestion, but found immeasurable relief was afforded me by using Phosferine."
- (6) **Corpl. W. H. BROWNLIE, C.A.P.C.**
"I always recommend Phosferine to comrades who have returned home broken down with nervous disability and other ailments. Phosferine restores them to a good strong healthy condition."

PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE. Phosferine is made in Liquid and Tablets, the Tablet form being particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, travellers, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed.
The 3/- tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, and contains 90 doses. *YONY* 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.**

"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor

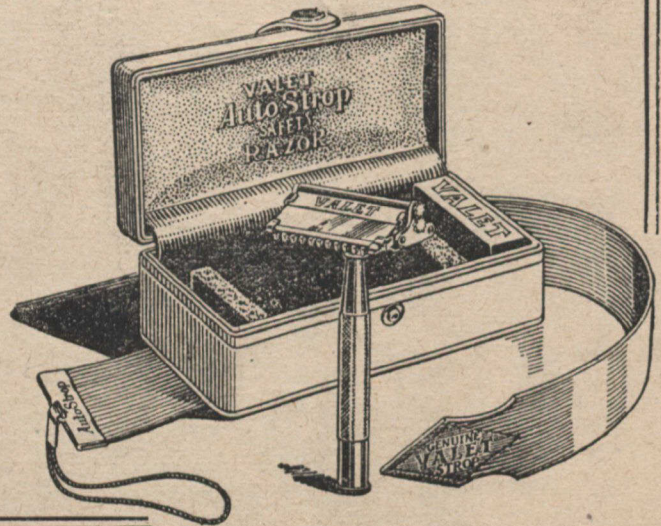
The Word "Valet" on Razors, Stropps, and Blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford St., London, W.C.1.

A superkeen blade and the means of automatically stropping it—a well-finished razor frame which has no loose parts and can be cleaned by just a rinse and a wipe—these features, combined with adjustability of the blade, produce the nearest possible approach to perfection in the present "Valet" razor.

STANDARD SETS (Nos. 1 and 50) consist of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Razor, twelve "Valet" blades, "Valet" strop, the whole contained in handsome case, complete **21/-**

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Mick and Mac try to find out who won this war.

