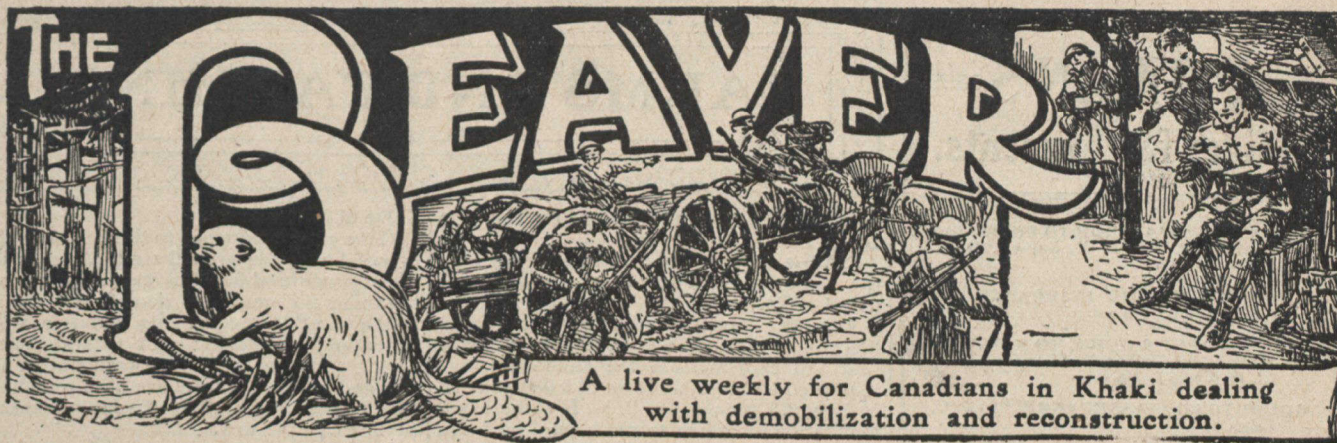


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 17.

LONDON, APRIL 5TH, 1919

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

COLONEL William Amor Simson, who is of Scotch descent, was raised in a garrison town—Halifax, N.S. He has held every rank from second lieutenant, and is a permanent Army Service Corps man. He saw something of the scrap in South Africa with the 4th C.M.R.

When war broke out Col. Simson was D.D. of S. and T., of the big camp at Petewa, and there experimented with a Canadian Division Train for the supply of Canadian troops. He went to Valcartier as Senior Supply Officer of the 1st Canadian Divisional Train, but was selected to organise the whole of the C.A.S.C. Units to accompany the 1st Contingent.

Reaching England he was from October, 1914, to February, 1915, Officer Commanding the C.A.S.C.

As Director of Supply and Transport, and head of the Canadian Army Service Corps he has had to shoulder responsibilities hardly realised by even the Canadian authorities. For instance, at one time the C.A.S.C. was feeding about 280,000 Canadians in France and England, over 200,000 French and Belgian refugees and civilians left destitute as the Boche retreated, and over 100,000 British troops on the lines of communication, making a total of nearly 600,000.

The every-day duties of C.A.S.C. officers are only fully comprehended and understood by the highest military authorities. The average officer and man is quite content to take his no 1, ammunition, trans-land etc., when it is sup-sonab

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.



Beaver Gallery No. 13: Colonel W. A. Simson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

plied. He thinks nothing of the time, care, discipline, energy and planning required to deliver the goods. Then the C.A.S.C. Service has worked so smoothly that probably it is the least known to the general public of all the Canadian services in the field. Yet the personnel of the Corps was found everywhere from front to base, as the nature of their duties compelled them to be in touch with every unit of the Canadian Army every day. They had always to be in a position to say where any given unit was, whether infantry, artillery, or cavalry, otherwise these units without food, transport or ammunition would be useless as a fighting force.

Officers of the C.A.S.C. had to know their own job and in addition had to be able to handle the interior economy and discipline of men just the same as infantry officers, and of horses, just like cavalry officers.

In short they had to know the war game inside and out.

That is why Col. Simson with his all-round knowledge has made so excellent a supply officer, and why Canadians have been the best fed of any of the forces in the field.

Col. Simson has had the honour of being complimented by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Army Service Corps. He was mentioned in despatches in 1915 and again in 1916, was given the D.S.O. in France in 1916, and made a C.M.G. in 1919.

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FARMS AND FARMING

Practical Advice on Reconstructing the Dairy Herd. (3)

[This is the third of this series. Look up the back numbers for those already published.—ED.]

In reply to Oxford County Farmer I would like to ask him one question. Would extra feed and care increase the annual average milk production of his cows to 6,000 pounds, of say 3.5 per cent. milk? If so he has a foundation on which to put a pure bred sire of some of the recognised dairy breeds, provided, of course, his cows are of good dairy type. I have known of many good grade herds being built up by the use of pure bred sires, and their production doubled in one generation. If their production cannot be materially increased by extra care and feed, and if they are off type, then get the bunch ready for the butcher, as beef is selling at a good price, and select a few good high-grade Ayrshire or Holstein cows (if milk is wanted) and breed to a sire of the breed you have chosen—if high-grade Ayrshires then use an Ayrshire bull and if high-grade Holsteins use a Holstein bull. Be sure and select the sire from a family that has creditable milk records behind them. Let record and breed type be your first consideration in the purchase of a sire. Too often this is forgotten and price alone is looked at. A sire from a family that has a number of 10,000 to 12,000 pound records with a high per cent. of butterfat is worth a great deal more than a sire backed up with records of 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. I have suggested that Oxford County Farmer market his low producing cows and replace them with superior producers, as usually each spring there are a number of good cows for sale. These may cost him more than he receives for his low-producing cows, which go to the butcher, but if his selection is right, the increase in production the first year will more than repay him and he will have superior foundation stock to mate with his pure bred sire.

It does not pay to feed the low producing cow, and herein is where many dairymen fall down in not discriminating and culling. To breed only the best, feed only the best and weed out the unprofitable cows is the only way to put the dairy business on each farm on a sure and profitable basis. Why is it that some of our dairy farmers succeed and others apparently never get anywhere? The question is easily solved. The dairy man who succeeds usually keeps no boarder cows, while the other fellow that is not successful is content to feed and labour among his herd of "boarders" and wonders why he can't pay off the mortgage without so much hard labour. This latter class don't think. If they would only stop and consider as Oxford County Farmer has done, they would soon put their "boarders" to the block, and replace them with cows that would yield a profit each year.

We trust Oxford County Farmer may be successful in changing from an unprofitable to a profitable dairy herd. Ayrshires will help him to do it if he gives them a chance. It might be to his advantage to purchase a registered heifer or two and begin to breed pure bred stock.—W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Value of Wood Ashes.

Have you ever stopped to think of the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer? As it is the direct product of plant tissue it must contain the mineral elements of plant food. Potash is the most important one found in wood ashes and phosphoric acid is also found. Owing to the scarcity of potash during the war and its high price it has been calculated that average well-kept wood ashes were worth \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt.

It does not become immediately available, but the effects are noticeable for several years. It should be applied in early spring at the rate of 600 to 1,500 pounds per acre. If to be used for potatoes only apply on soil where scab is known not to exist as it has the effect of creating favourable conditions for the growth of the potato scab spores.

It is very important that ashes should be kept dry as they leach very easily and a large proportion of their value is lost.—A.E.H.

Burbank Steps Forward with a Super Wheat.

A wheat that may be grown from Labrador to Patagonia, yielding 49.88 bushels per acre, is worthy of notice. According to the "Popular Science Monthly," this is another product of Luther Burbank's wonderful experimental labours.

The new wheat, which is a winter variety, is an exceedingly early grain—the earliest of some four or five hundred varieties which Burbank has been growing. He has tested it by comparison with 68 of the best wheats of the world, and finds it superior in yield, uniformity and all other desirable characteristics. It grows to a height of four feet on ordinary soil and thrives in almost any but the most extreme climates.

The new wheat resembles the Marquis but has very large white flinty kernels, in which the percentage of gluten is very high. Hence, as baking tests have also proved, it is a very good bread wheat, producing loaves of good colour, texture and taste.—C.A.G.

Silo Facts for the Live Stock Farm.

The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.

It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.

The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.

Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.

Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo, it is an economical means of storing forage.

The silo prevents waste of corn stalks, leaves and husks which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.

The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.

—"The Maritime Farmer."

According to a "Daily Record" cablegram dated February 5th, Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, says that the conditions were never better in his province for a bumper crop. Large areas of new arable land are also being prepared for spring sowing.

John Bolton (Ex-Sergeant) Reconstructs.

By Sgt. Basil C. Walker, Instructor in Shipping and Exporting, Khaki University.

John Bolton was demobilised. He was glad to be a civilian again, but his return to Toronto and civil life had brought some rather pressing problems. Back in 1915 he had had a job as a shipping clerk. It was a good job as far as it went and he could have it back, but things were different now. First of all there was Kitty. She had been waiting for more than four years, and John did not like waiting any more than Kitty did. But that shipping clerk's job was certainly not going to be equal to carrying a home. Also John did not like to start just where he had left off four years ago. He was sure he was worth more, but he had enough sense to know that it would do him no good to put a high valuation on himself in business merely because he had been overseas.

John was waiting on the corner of Queen and Yonge for a Yonge Street car one evening, when an old friend, Dick Burton, came up to him and asked:

"Hello, Jack, how are things?"

"Rotten," was the gloomy reply. Jack was thinking it was all very well for Dick to be cheerful. He had been turned down by the medical board and had been set up a nice business at home in machine tools on contracts with the Imperial Munitions Board. He had no worries now.

"What's your trouble?" asked Dick. Jack told him and, being in a bad humor, added rather bitterly:

"Of course it's all right for you fellows who have made your pile out of the war. Oh! is it? Well, I am not half so happy as you are."

all our business has been war business and now that the war is over and that business is gone it looks like closing up shop in another six months, as far as I can see. Believe me, I don't enjoy the prospect of seeing a good business, four years' work and most of my capital, go up the spout. See you another time—got an appointment to keep."

Somewhat regretting his unpleasant remark to Dick, John got on the car. Taken up with his own difficulties he paid no attention to his fellow passengers, until he heard a well-dressed man beside him saying to a companion:

"That export idea is going to save us from bankruptcy. I have not had much time at it yet, but already I have found that at least half the business we lost by the Munitions Board cancelling contracts can be made up by orders from some of these foreign buyers. Do you know, some of these South American countries have been cut off from their European suppliers so long that they almost ask us to take their orders."

This caught John's attention and he saw that it was the very thing to fit Dick's business. It took someone else to show him the value of the idea to himself. During the evening he remarked to Kitty:

"Anyway, we are not the only people who have troubles. Dick Burton is in a nasty hole." And he told her Dick's story and also mentioned what he had overheard.

"But, John isn't that fine thing just as much for you?" she asked.

"I don't follow you. Dick has a business and I haven't any."

"Yes, you have, you've got brains. You were a pretty good shipping clerk, and you remember you were always good at geography and fond of reading about foreign countries. Very few people who have actually travelled seemed to know as much about other countries and people as you did. Well, Dad had an American friend up here the other night. He is a great authority on foreign trade and has been employed by some big companies in the States to organize their foreign trade departments. Dad said to him:

"I suppose foreign languages are absolutely essential for success in this foreign business?"

"Not at all," Mr. James answered. "They are useful and helpful, unquestionably, but I should say the main thing is a thorough knowledge of common school geography. It is on that that our shipping is based; it is from geography that we find why we don't sell fur coats in Brazil, and Panama hats in Siberia. Any man who knows what poor harbors there are on the west coast of South America is not likely to ship unpainted iron products down there in open crates." Now do you see what I mean?"

John was keen and as practical as Kitty, and he did see. He left that night full of enthusiasm and ideas.

Next morning he called on Dick.

"Look here," said John. "I have found a way to get you out of your difficulty."

"Let us have it."

"Oh! no. This is a good idea, and I'm not giving it away. I am willing to sell it. If you will give me a job as your export manager at fifty bucks a week, we can talk business."

"Well, if your idea is any good, I'll take a chance on you Jack. Shoot."

John explained his idea and pointed out that at least one other firm was making a success of it already.

Finally Dick said: "I think you've got the right idea, Jack, and that job's yours."

Ontario for Returned Soldiers.

What the Government is Doing for the Boys who Come Back.

Cabled advices from Ontario tell of a very keen interest being shown by returned soldiers in the new Federal legislation governing the settlement of returned soldiers on the land in that Province. It is announced that 5,000 applications have already been received by the Toronto Office of the Soldier Settlement Board from men who are anxious to settle on the land in Ontario.

To meet this demand, vigorous efforts are being made by the Board to find suitable farms in Ontario for returned soldiers who wish to farm. As is now generally known, powers are proposed to be granted at the Session of Parliament now sitting to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario have widely advertised in the Press of Ontario their desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices of a small number of select farms in each district of the Province available for purchase.

The advertisements inform the public that this land is for returned soldiers, and no tenders to sell are requested except for land of good quality and location and reasonable value, making possible the success

of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued.

No commission will be charged or paid. No offer to sell will be binding on the person offering unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

As already announced in "The Beaver," the Dominion Government is at the present time enacting legislation with the view of expanding its soldier settlement plans, so as to include operations in all the Provinces. In the early days of the Soldier Settlement Board, it will be remembered, land was only offered in the prairie Provinces, the soldier being allowed to take a homestead entry of 160 acres, and in addition a soldier's allotment of 160 acres, making a total of 320 acres in all. It was found, however, that while a good many men with western experience were willing to avail themselves of that scheme, there was a considerable demand

also from soldiers whose homes were in Ontario or the Eastern Provinces, as well as British Columbia, for facilities to settle on the land in their own locality. Hence the new legislation which extends the operations of the Soldier Settlement Board to include all the Provinces of Canada.

With regard to the soldiers who desire to farm in the older and longer settled districts of Ontario, it may be interesting to explain what is being offered: A soldier applicant is expected to have 10 per cent. of the cost of the farm he desires to acquire. The limit of value is placed at \$5,000. Say a man wishes to obtain a farm worth \$3,000, he would be expected to put up \$300, although in rare instances the Board has power to dispense with this requirement. The Soldier Settlement Board will advance the other 90 per cent. On top of that the Board will advance up to \$1,500 for the purchase of stock, implements, etc. Later on, if the improvements on the farm warrant it, the soldier farmer can borrow up to a further \$1,000. The repayments of the loan on the land are made over twenty years or longer, at five per cent. interest. No interest payment is required on the loan for implements and stock for the first two years; thereafter the interest charge will be five per cent.

W. M. Jones, Provincial Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board, 32 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, is in charge of this work so far as Ontario is concerned. A good number of enquiries from soldiers continue to reach Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, the Agent General for Ontario in the British Isles.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: APRIL 5th, 1919.

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

DON'T IMPOSE.

There is such a thing as imposing on good nature. The bond of sympathy between citizen and soldier in Canada has been extraordinarily close during the war and the man who carried the gun has always felt he has been loyally and wholeheartedly backed up by those who remained at home. Canadians have given lavishly to the Red Cross. Her people established a War Contingents Association to provide for "Johnny Canuck" in the trenches additional comforts in the shape of socks, smokes, scarves, balaclava helmets, and other ingenious devices for keeping out the cold and keeping in the heat. She organised hospitals and staffed and supported them, and through her Patriotic Fund splendidly looked after the wives and children of the man overseas. Canada put her broad back under the burdens created by the war, and uncomplainingly played the game to the end, making huge sacrifices and huge grants ungrudgingly so that right might triumph and that she might worthily sustain her part and do her bit. This magnificent voluntary service will naturally come to an end with demobilisation, and on their return home Canadian soldiers will take good care not to impose upon the generosity of their fellows, but will as soon as possible take up again the daily round, the common task, and in a civil capacity continue to show those fine qualities of self-confidence, initiative and independence which made them the wonder of men who enlisted in older lands. The Canadian has no use for the fellow who wants to be packed in cotton wool. "This war," Brig.-General J. A. Gunn recently stated, "has united the soldiers into a most powerful force for good or evil. If we use that force to promote our own selfish interests we shall have forgotten the high ideals for which we fought. If, as our main purpose, we employ it to promote a better Canadian citizenship founded upon ideals higher than we have known in the past, we will have a country maintaining and enlarging the great place it now has among the nations of the world."

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.

No. 830651 Pte. (A/Corpl.) Brereton, A., 8th Battalion won the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery during an attack, when a line of hostile machine guns opened fire suddenly on his platoon, which was in an

exposed position, and no cover available.

This gallant N.C.O. appreciated the critical situation, and realised that unless something was done at once the platoon would be annihilated. On his own initiative,



without a moment's delay, and alone, he sprang forward and reached one of the hostile machine gun posts, where he shot the man operating the machine gun and bayoneted the next one who attempted to operate it, whereupon nine others surrendered to him.

Corpl. Brereton's action was a splendid example of resource and bravery, and not only undoubtedly saved many of his comrades' lives, but also inspired his platoon to charge and capture the five remaining posts.

No. 1987 Corpl. Coppins, F. G., 8th Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during an attack, when his platoon came unexpectedly under fire of numerous machine guns.

It was not possible to advance or to retire, and no cover was available. It became apparent that the platoon would be annihilated unless the machine guns were silenced. Corpl. Coppins, without hesitation and on his own initiative, called four of the men to follow him and leapt forward in the face of intense fire. With his comrades he rushed straight for the machine guns. The four men with him were killed and Corpl. Coppins wounded.

Despite his wounds the Corporal reached the hostile machine guns alone, killed the operator of the first gun and three of the crew surrendered and he afterward made prisoners of four others.

FOR REFLECTION.

Patience is a flower that grows not in everyone's garden.



War Service Gratuities.

HOW AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS THE AWARD MAY BE CLAIMED.

To obviate unnecessary enquiries regarding the circumstances under which Canadian War Service Gratuities may be claimed, the following particulars are published by authority for the information of those interested:

Under the provision of Canadian Order-in-Council P.C. 3165, dated 21st December, 1918, any soldier who served in the Canadian Forces and obtained his discharge after the 11th November, 1918, may claim for War Service Gratuity whether or not he had service in an actual theatre of war. This means any country in which land forces are in contact with the enemy on land and does not include the United Kingdom, Canada, United States, St. Lucia, and Bermuda.

A Canadian soldier who has seen service in an actual theatre of war and obtained his discharge prior to the 11th November, 1918, is entitled to Canadian War Service Gratuity, less the amount of Post Discharge Pay which he may have received at the time of discharge. If a soldier with such services died subsequent to the date of his discharge, War Service Gratuity may be claimed by his dependent providing such a dependent was in receipt of separation allowance and assigned pay on his behalf at the time of his discharge from the Canadian Forces.

A Canadian soldier who was discharged from the Canadian Forces prior to the 11th November, 1918, and who had not seen service in an actual theatre of war is not eligible for war Service Gratuity.

Canadian War Service Gratuities are not payable to next of kin or dependents of soldiers who died or were killed while on active service.

From Canadian to the Imperial Forces.

When a soldier has served both with the Canadian and Imperial Forces and has seen service in an actual theatre of war with the Canadian Forces, his War Service Gratuity will be based on his total length of service in both forces at a rate based on the rank held on final discharge from the force last served in, less the amount of War Service Gratuity received from the Imperial Authorities, up to an amount not exceeding the gratuity for the total length and character for service with the Canadian Forces.

For example: A soldier serves two years with the Canadians, part of his service being in France. He is discharged as a sergeant for the purpose of qualifying for a commissioned rank in the Imperials with whom he serves for one year, and is finally discharged as a Lieutenant. War Service Gratuity would be paid for the whole period of three years' service at the rate authorised for the rank of Lieutenant under Canadian Regulations, less the amount of gratuity received from the Imperial Authorities, the difference payable not to exceed the amount to which he

would have been entitled for his two years' service as a Sergeant in the Canadian Forces.

Application for any portion of Canadian War Service Gratuity should not be made until a soldier has obtained his discharge from the Imperial Forces. In the case of officers, a statement is required from the War Office or the officer's agents showing the exact amount of War Service Gratuity payable by the Imperial Authorities, together with a certificate showing dates of service in the Imperial Forces.

Gratuity Schedule.

The following is a schedule showing War Service Gratuity paid by the Canadian Government:—

In the C.E.F. any part of which service was overseas:

For three years or over, 183 days' pay and allowances.

For two years and under three, 153 days' pay and allowances.

For one year and under two, 122 days' pay and allowances.

For less than one year, 92 days' pay and allowances.

Canadian War Service Gratuity is only payable in monthly instalments of 30 or 31 days and not in a lump sum. In the case of officers or men with dependents who are entitled to separation allowance, if 31 days' pay and allowances including separation allowance is less than \$100, a consolidated rate of \$100 will be paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days' pay and allowances.

In the case of officers and men without dependents and not entitled to separation allowance, if 31 days' pay and allowances is less than \$70, a consolidated rate of \$70 will be paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days' pay and allowances.

Applications for Canadian soldiers discharged in England should be forwarded to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F. of C., War Service Gratuity, 7 Millbank, London, S.W. 1. Applications for soldiers discharged in Canada should be forwarded to the Paymaster-General, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario. This includes applications of soldiers discharged in Canada who have since come to England to live, but the War Service Gratuity Branch at 7 Millbank, London, S.W. 1., will be pleased to furnish any necessary information to such applicants.

When applications are received through the post there necessarily must be a delay before the first payment can be made, as in each case the soldiers' particulars have to be confirmed from his documents. Discharge certificates should, in no case, be forwarded.

Assignments of War Service Gratuity will not be recognised, and all instalments will be sent direct to the soldier.

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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.

LUMBER IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

An energetic programme is being prosecuted in the lumbering camps of Northern Manitoba this year. On the Carrot River over 300 men are at present employed. The opening of a big mill is contemplated in May with 250 men working day and night shifts. It is expected that 16,000,000 feet of lumber will be got on the river this season.

50,000 CATTLE IN ONE MONTH.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, upheld its reputation as the biggest cattle market in Canada recently, when during one month 50,045 head of cattle were received into the Union Stockyards, according to figures issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The majority of cattle receipts were composed of good steers, cows and stockers.

KHAKE KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

The percentage of attendance at the various Khaki Colleges for the week ending March 15th is the best that has yet been recorded, 39.3, but this does not take into account the attendance of the battalion classes at Ripon, where over 7,000 hours' work were put in by about 800 men.

2,673 hours of instruction were given during the week as follows:—

Elementary Subjects	1,124
Commercial	459
Elementary Practical Science	653
Agriculture	141
Matriculation and miscellaneous subjects	296

Add to this the many hours' instruction given at the Ripon University where 866 students are now assembled for full time courses, and it will be seen that the effort on the part of the instructional staff is considerable.

During the week the new registrations totalled 759, while 741 withdrew from classes.

It is hoped that next week it will be possible to give some figures relating to the branch of the Khaki University which is being started at Orpington, where there is every prospect that much valuable work will be accomplished.

The Canadian students at the University of Edinburgh have organized a Canadian Club within the University for the purpose of promoting social intercourse amongst the Canadians, and between the Canadians and other students at the University, and especially to spread knowledge of Canada and Canadian affairs within the University. It is the intention of the Club to hold meetings regularly, having prominent addresses somewhat on the lines of addresses given in Canadian Clubs in Canada. The first meeting was addressed by Ralph Connor. This is a good example for other groups of Canadians in the other English Universities to follow. Of the 300 students placed in British Universities about 90 are in Edinburgh.

An extensive publicity campaign has been initiated by the Central Bureau of Information, Khaki University, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1. In addition to the establishment of Bureaus of Information in the following camps; Bramshott, Witley, Seaford (2), Rhyl, Ripon, Sunningdale, and Buxton, copies of questions and answers relative to demobilisation problems have been sent out to all Khaki Colleges and Y.M.C.A. secretaries. Several copies have also been sent to France for the use of the Educational Officers there. In this way it is hoped that every man will have his own particular question answered for him. If not, then his question will be forwarded to the Central Bureau in London. This Bureau, if it has not the information available, has the privilege of cabling direct to Ottawa for the required information. Pamphlets giving information about the different provinces are available at all these Bureaus, and the latest information received from Canada is immediately sent out to them.

The Central Bureau invites enquiries from soldiers and is at present answering from 30 to 40 letters a day. The importance of this information service has been recognised by

the Government, and the Khaki University has been asked by the Overseas Ministry to undertake this important work. It is the express wish of the Canadian Government that every individual enquiry should receive the fullest consideration.

A most valuable adjunct has been started in connection with the Seaford College in the form of an Information Bureau for the use of the troops. This Bureau is a branch of the main Bureau in London, but its usefulness is being extended to work in co-operation with the Canadian lectures which are being started. The latter scheme is intended to provide every unit in the area with a lecturer daily. This lecturer will be an expert in some phase of Canadian life. The object of the dual scheme is to give the soldier the latest and most accurate official information on matters affecting him in his re-establishment in civil life. The lectures follow a syllabus thus ensuring continuity of study. In the lectures the whole of the unit will receive general information, and those men who are interested in any particular point connected with the subject, may follow it up by enquiry at the Bureau.

The Information Bureau is being stocked with a first-class reference library of Canadian books, statistics, etc., in order that ready reference may be made to the existing authorities in giving information. It is hoped that by means of this Bureau much valuable aid can be given to the men in directing them into proper channels for their future civil development. The Bureau has already catered to the needs of a large number of men, and with the larger advertising of its objects which is now being undertaken, there is no doubt that it will be a popular institution.

Seaford is not resting upon its laurels apparently, for over two hundred students have been registered during the past week, and still more to come. The difficulties of quarters is being wrestled with by the Headquarters, and it is confidently hoped that all will be permanently settled in the course of a few days. What will happen then it is difficult to say, but there is much talk of a further 100 per cent. increase.

The system of grading as used at Seaford makes the Elementary Education Department work overtime. No man is allowed to register for a subject in any other department unless his previous education shows that he has the necessary elementary knowledge to enable him to absorb higher subjects. This was found particularly necessary in the Practical Science Department, where men frequently aim at the highest point before gaining a firm footing on the lower rounds. The Elementary Education Department has registered over 150 new students in the past two weeks.

The Agricultural Department is now proposing to start a model farm of its own, in order to give practical instruction to its students. The Seaford staff are smiling broadly as they foresee strawberries and real cream, home-made bread and real butter looming in the offing. The farmers threaten to be popular,

Capt. A. E. Ottewell, the Head of the Extension Department, has recently returned from France and Germany, where he had been for two months on a lecture tour of the different Canadian Divisions. He reports that even though lectures cannot be carried on in France under the same favourable conditions as in England, yet the men show keen interest in this branch of Khaki College work. While in France he was able to visit some of the Imperial Units and lecture to them on Canada. The Imperials are almost as much interested in Canada as Canadians.

Prof. J. A. Dale, of the Department of Extension, McGill University, is in France assisting with the educational work of the Divisions. He is at present with the 4th Division, and reports good work being done by the instructors.

Lieut.-Col. Frank D. Adams has recently gone to France for lecture work among the troops. There is probably no Canadian better acquainted with the subject of "Canada's Resources" than Lieut.-Col. Adams, and it is fortunate that he is able to do some lecturing on this topic.

The Extension Department has been endeavouring for some time to get together a set of films on "Canada's Industries." So far without much success, but the search will not yet be abandoned as such a set would be of great interest and value to the soldiers.

The Agricultural students of the London College will please note that the following examinations will take place in the near future. The lecture notes, bulletins, and lists may be obtained from 49 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.:

Crops	April 9th.
Dairying	April 14th.
Soils and Fertilizers	April 16th.

Those interested in Agriculture, in London, particularly farm tractors, will be interested in learning that a demonstration has been arranged for Saturday, April 26th. Keep this date in mind.

On Saturday, April 5th, the excursion will be to the farm of Mr. S. F. Edge, Ditchling, Sussex. Mr. Edge has a very profitable commercial farm. His particular breeds are Dairy Shorthorns, Shire Horses, large Black and Middle White Hogs, and Sussex Poultry.

On April 12th the class will visit the Flemish Farm of the Royal Farms, Windsor, to see the King's famous Herefords.

"Anything from a thimble to an elephant" was the motto of one of London's largest universal providers. Up to the present the Technical Equipment Department has not been called upon to supply an elephant, but the officer in charge is quite prepared to supply one if the applicant can prove to the A.D.E.S. that the expense is warranted. When one ranges between live cockroaches and large gas engines, with X-ray equipment and horse bones in between, a little thing like an elephant becomes a comparatively simple job! At present the only worry that the Department possesses is the fear that some real live professor will order an itchy-saurus,

THE SOLDIERS' QUESTION BOX.

Questions Received and Answered by the Bureau of Information,
31 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

Q.—Under what conditions can a man get his discharge in this country?

A.—Provided that:

- (a) He was born in the British Isles, and
- (b) He has no dependents in Canada, and
- (c) He has dependents or relatives in the British Isles in such circumstances as warrant his retention here, for financial or domestic reasons, and
- (d) He has a bona fide offer of employment, or has independent means of support, irrespective of any pay or gratuity payable to him by the Government.

Q.—How long is a man at a Dispersal Station before receiving his discharge?

A.—Generally not more than 24 hours.

Q.—Can a man be demobilised at an Eastern Dispersal Station and then receive transportation to some Western town or province?

A.—A man will, upon being discharged, receive a free railway warrant to any part of Canada.

Q.—Can a man get leave prior to his discharge?

A.—No, excepting cases where men are taking dependents to their homes.

Q.—What money does a man receive at time of discharge?

- A.—(a) Back pay.
- (b) Clothing allowance, \$35.
- (c) One month's War Service Gratuity.

Q.—Can a man get transportation to his home in U.S.A.?

A.—Yes, if he enlisted there or if he can produce proof that he came specifically to Canada to enlist, in which case he gets transportation to his home town in U.S.A.

Q.—What is the rate of gratuities:

	Single.	Mar'd.
Three years' service and over	\$420	\$600
Two " "	\$350	\$500
One " "	\$280	\$400
Less than one year's service	\$210	\$300

Q.—What dates do you reckon from in working out gratuity?

A.—From the date of enlistment (less any leave granted to men called up under Military Service Act prior to actually reporting for duty) to date of discharge.

Q.—Do dependents of deceased soldiers get his gratuity?

A.—No, they will receive a pension.

Q.—What is meant by service "overseas."

A.—A man must have been on the strength of an overseas unit or else have been serving overseas (England included) at the date of the Armistice.

Q.—Can a man receive his gratuity in one lump sum?

A.—No. War Service Gratuity is payable in monthly instalments.

Q.—To whom should a man apply for employment to be ready for him when he returns to Canada?

A.—A man should send a formal application addressed to Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6 Hanover Square, London, W., stating the nature of employment he requires and approximately the date of his return to Canada.

Q.—What are the Government doing to create opportunities for employment for returned soldiers?

A.—Preparations have been made to proceed with Public Works and building programmes held up by the war. Also loans have been granted for the purpose of stimulating work on the railroads and in the ship-building yards. In addition to this the Government has set aside \$25,000,000 to be loaned, through the provinces, in order to encourage the building of workmen's houses.

Q.—How is a man's pension determined?

A.—By his final medical board prior to discharge. This board decides upon the percentage of a man's disability.

Q.—How is a man's pension paid?

A.—Monthly, by cheque.

Q.—What is the minimum pension for a totally disabled soldier?

A.—\$600 is the minimum pensions paid to a totally disabled soldier or sailor of the lowest rank.

Q.—Is a man's pension decreased or discontinued by increased income, the result of vocational training?

A.—No, his pension is independent of any other source of income.

Q.—What loans are possible with purchased lands?

- A.—(a) Up to \$5,000 for the purchase of land, the soldier settler providing 10 per cent. of the purchase price.
- (b) \$2,000 for the purchase of stock and equipment repayable in four years, the first two years without interest.
- (c) \$1,000 for improvements, either in cash or its equivalent.

N.B.—These loans are not given as an actual advance of cash, but in the form of expenditures for stock or equipment. B and C are available for those who take up land "under settlement conditions."

Q.—What qualifications must a man possess to acquire lands and loan?

- A.—(a) If serving with the C.E.F. his application will be dealt with by the local S.S.B. Experience in farming is NOT essential.
- (b) If serving with the Imperial Forces, the applicant must have served overseas in some theatre of war and must have had previous practical experience in farming.

Q.—Does a crime sheet disqualify a man?

A.—No, not if honourably discharged.

Q.—Can an experienced farmer take the agricultural course?

A.—This must be decided by the local Soldiers' Settlement Board.

Q.—What are the facilities for a man to go to locate homestead land?

A.—A cheap railway fare of one cent a mile. This cheap rate is also available for a man taking his wife and family to the station nearest to his farm. Application for this should be made to local Soldiers' Settlement Board.

Q.—How can a man get discharged on compassionate grounds?

A.—By making formal application to his C.O. stating his reasons, business or domestic, for applying for same. Such application will be forwarded to Officer-in-Charge of this department at Canadian Headquarters, London.

Q.—Are men drawing Civil Service pay eligible for gratuity?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will a Canadian who enlisted with Imperial Forces be repatriated?

A.—Yes, application for same should be made to Officer-in-Charge of Repatriation Records (Army), Winchester.

Q.—How long is the soldier settlement scheme open for discharged soldiers?

A.—For three years after the signing of the Peace Treaty.

Q.—What arrangements are made for receiving dependents of Canadian soldiers upon their arrival in Canada?

A.—At port of disembarkation they are met and welcomed by representatives of the Women's Reception Committee. On each of these committees there is a trained nurse to give necessary attendance. Women too sick to proceed on journeys are taken to the local hospitals. Women who are without money receive assistance from the Patriotic Fund. These organisations also secure the railroad tickets for the women and get their money changed for them. Telegrams are sent ahead to the local branch of the Patriotic Fund, and to the local Reception Committee, giving the number who will arrive. On arrival at destination the dependents of soldiers who have not already a home prepared for them to go to, will be provided with temporary accommodation until the soldier is able to prepare something for them.

Q.—What arrangements are being made for giving assistance to soldier students?

A.—The Government have under consideration a scheme of co-operation with the Canadian Universities. It is believed that assistance will be given to all students with matriculation standing under 25 years of age.

Q.—What arrangements are being made to continue the work begun overseas by the Khaki University?

A.—It is expected that some arrangement will be made whereby existing educational institutions will be used to enable students to continue studies begun overseas. A representative of the Khaki University has returned to Canada for the purpose of arranging details of scheme with the Canadian Government.



RUGBY.

Canada met the South Africans in their second engagement in the Services League, and lost, as before. The score was top-heavy being 31 points to nil. The game was not very exciting, and the Canadians were beaten at all points.

Lieut. Mills, for the South Africans, ran over with a corner try after some ten minutes play, and repeated ten minutes later, neither being converted. After some capital passing Capt. Miller scored a good try, and registered yet another in a few minutes more. Lieut. Mills again appeared in the picture with a fifth try, and Townsend scored the sixth, this last effort being converted. At half time call, the South Africans led by 1 goal 5 tries (20 points) to nil. Robust forward play was the feature of the second half, and the Canadians by heroic tackling managed to keep the score down. Lieut. Mills romped home with the Springboks seventh try, and Capt. Teillar, and Lieut. Scally again beat the defence, Townsend converting the latter score. The result was South Africa 2 goals 7 tries (31 points), Canada nil.

It is not usual for Canada to be qualifying for the wooden spoon in sport or anything else, and there must be some reason for the poor showing made thus far. What is it?

WRESTLING.

Zbyszko beats Lewis.

Zbyszko, the old, old timer, "bobs" up again with a win in a World's Championship event. This time he beat Ed Lewis, better known by the pet name of "Strangler" Lewis, in a bout at the Madison Square Garden. The contest went 1 hour 34 minutes and 37 seconds. It appeared that Lewis had a very dangerous head-lock on the Galician two minutes before the finish, but Zbyszko extricated himself in a calm, dramatic fashion, and brought Lewis to the mat very heavily, stunning him. There the message ends, and it is to be assumed that Lewis was so much placed hors de combat that there was nothing further to be said. It is to be assumed that in a match for a championship it would be for the best of three falls.

However, Zbyszko is again hailed as champion of the world at the mat game.

This one highly popular sport is somewhat in the background these later days. It does not figure in the Canadian programme at all, and it is a long time since any match of immediate note took place in England.

BILLIARDS.

Inman continued his wonderful form right through to the finish of the tournament, and ran out with over 6,000 to spare. Horatio Bottomley presented the cup, and explained that Stevenson was not in good health at the time of the match. This may very well be, but he certainly would not be at the close, for 'tis enough to make a man very sick indeed to be beaten by such a margin.

Stevenson stated that Inman would have a constant antagonist for the next ten years, and challenged Inman for a match next October for one thousand pounds aside.

BOXING.

Basham again beats Shevlin.

Shevlin was hopeful that he would be able to beat Basham in the return match over the longer course. He did not, however, and although fighting a hard, game fight was not in the picture so far as the points-getting business is concerned. Basham was the master at all stages and scored consistently without doing anything spectacular in the way of fighting his man down. He preferred to box, and continued to do so, whilst Shevlin plodded along not scoring much but refusing to allow the repeated blows to disconcert him. In one or two rounds Shevlin showed well and damaged Basham's eye, but on the whole Basham won by a very wide margin.

Sergt. Rolph of the Canadians is matched with "Boy" McCormick, late of the Dragoons, for the light heavy-weight championship of England. The stakes are £200 a side, and a £400 purse. The date set is April 29th. Rolph is a good man and should put up a good fight. He met, and was defeated by Frank Goddard, the heavyweight, but in that fight he was giving away far too much weight, and was pitted against a man who could take all sorts of punishment without appearing to suffer hurt, and come back strong. In this fight he will be giving little or nothing away in the weight, and should have a good fighting chance.

The big match in the near future is that between Jimmy Wilde and Joe Lynch, of the American Forces, which is set for Monday, March 31st, at the Sporting Club.

Both are training hard, and it should be an exceptionally fine fight. The men have met before over three rounds at the Albert Hall tournament last December.

In that three rounds Wilde was a very easy winner, scoring freely and beating Lynch to the punch time and time again. There was no possible question about his superiority in that match. Since then Lynch fought and defeated "Tommy" Noble, the official bantam-weight champion of England.

In the latter match he started slowly and won in the latter stages of the fight, so it is reasonably to be argued that he was not seen to the best advantage in a three round go.

It will be a great fight in any event, but we rather expect Wilde to demonstrate his wonderful boxing ability and win with a good margin.

Boxing has attained such a degree of interest in Scotland, that the entries for the Championships there have been far, far greater than at any time hitherto. So many bouts have to be contested that it has been necessary to have two rings erected and run two contests at once. This is rather an innovation, and should prove popular. If one contest is tame, one can glance over and get more satisfaction from the other.

In the old days at the championships in Toronto it sufficed to take three consecutive nights to run off the championship series,

but in view of the far greater number of contestants it will take a week in all probability.

Boxing has certainly got into the picture everywhere, for a few years ago in Hamilton, Ont., it was difficult to generate enough enthusiasm to get a couple of hundred spectators to a good show, yet now they are planning out a new arena specially for the staging of boxing shows.

The arena at Toronto would always draw a goodly crowd for the championship events, although there were always a few seats at the sides vacant. At this year's Ontario Championships with all the boys home, and about half-a-dozen rival champions in every weight, there should be great milling. What with Corps Championships, O.M.F.C. Championships in the British Isles, Championships in Canada, and other incidental affairs, there are lots of disputes to be settled when they all get back home again.

Of the boys who have definitely turned "pro" Clark, Attwood and Rolph have done well. "Danny" Johnson, the old Riverside pride, only contested two or three bouts in England, and then dropped into the back-ground.

May 13th and 14th are the dates set for the Imperial Services Boxing Championships, and May 23rd and 24th for the Amateur Boxing Association Championship. If there are any Canadians left in England at that time, we hope that we shall be represented, and bring away prima facie evidence of the visit.

HUNS LAST.

"Oh, come and feed our faces," the abject Germans whine; in countless Prussian places men have no chance to dine; their cultured works are hollow, they have no roasts to swallow, no pie or cake to follow, and neither beer nor wine. "Americans!" they bellow, "pray feed the Germans first; we know we're punk and yellow, but feed us till we burst; send on your cooks and waiters and feed our yawning craters with beef and yams and taters, and kraut and liverwurst." Oh, chee, if I were bossing this graft of dishing grub, no pies would I be tossing to any Prussian dub, till all the other critters were given cakes and fritters, ice creme and stomach bitters, and grape juice by the tub, I'd say to Fritz and Heinie, "Shoost vait! The waiting's good; you get no morsel tiny of rick, uplifting food, till all the other nations have had abundant rations; so can your lamentations, and saw a rick of wood. You lose at every clatter when you appeal to me; for you're a whole lot fatter than hungry men should be; your fat's in folds and creases, and yet you bring valises to carry off the pieces of all the grub you see. My first chore will be feeding my friends, heroic souls; they'll get the bread they're needing and soup in flowing bowls; and you, the licked, the beaten, may come when they have eaten the doughnuts crisp and wheaten, and gather up the holes."



"C. D. D."

By FRED. C. SALTER.



A short time ago I heard some one talking about the C.D.D. at Buxton, and I asked what the letters stood for.

"The Canadian Discharge Depot" was the reply.

Immediately the cruel meaning of the word "discharge" flashed through my mind. I recalled the way in which the authorities of the European nations, including those of the Motherland, had treated their ex-soldiers in the past; how the fear of unemployment and the spectre of famine haunted the lives and the homes of these men, eating into their minds and destroying the very spirit of bravery which had made them willing to offer even their lives in defence of Freedom.

I reflected that the Workhouse had been the reward from the Nation in the past for thousands of our heroes, while glorified titles and pensions had been given to a few.

Such thoughts led me on to consider my own countrymen. Would Canada fail to do her part for those men who had fought for her? What would be Canada's first step toward helping to bring these men again into the field of construction away from the fields of destruction, I wondered.

So I took a train for Buxton. Conflicting reports had reached me concerning Canada's policy on behalf of her soldiers. I wanted to see and to know for myself.

The Buxton C.D.D. receives only the soldiers having dependents. Buxton is one of the great health resorts and is known as the "Switzerland of England." It is a pretty town lying in a valley. It has curving streets with buildings of gray stone taken from the hills of Derbyshire which surround the town. The district is rich in minerals, for the old Roman mines still yield ore. The fields on the hillsides and the moors look like checkerboards. They are divided by stone fences, the stones having been picked up hundreds of years ago so that the ground might be made fit for grazing. These fields are a perpetual green, although, on the first day of my visit there were little drifts of snow behind the fences on the north side. It was early in March, and Spring was just showing herself here and there in the southern exposures where little flowers were trying to open their petals to the sun, and the early spring birds were singing.

This was the scene on a Sunday morning. In the distance I heard the music of a band. A column of soldiers were marching to the Hippodrome Theatre for morning service—the only building large enough to hold them. The Canadian soldiers nearly filled it, leaving little room for civilians.

Simple and Plain.

"All people that on earth do dwell," sang the soldiers, accompanied by the band. Then there were prayer and the lessons for the day, and the Chaplain, Captain Bruce Hunter, of Toronto, took for his text, "Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

It was a simple sermon of plain words, to be understood by plain men, showing the fervour of a deep thinker, an honest leader, and every man in the audience heard and understood. The preacher fitted his text to every day ideals to guide men's lives, to prepare them for the new Canada. He spoke of the moral force that was greater than physical; he told them that true words cut deeper than the sword. Let their thoughts

be true; let them return home determined to be "on active service" in the field of industry as they had been in the field of war.

I could see that the soldiers were deeply affected. Their stillness and attention proved that. I studied their faces and noted the interest those faces showed. Never had I attended a Military Church Service where the audience seemed so to grasp the purpose of their leader. In their change of life, he asked the men to evidence their good intent by rendering help to their fellows in distress through sickness or family troubles and to show this in a collection to be taken up. Buttons and matches he had plenty but in pounds and pennies he was short. His appeal brought \$50. Then in heartiness the men sang "Rock of ages, cleft for me."

Then they stood at attention while the Band played the air of the British National Anthem, and afterwards the whole audience broke out in the song, led by the band, "O Canada, my native Land."

Who's Who.

If the spirit of that song as sung that morning speaks of the spirit of the men of Canada for the future, all is well. That spirit must be a power for good.

Then to the C.D.D. I followed the troops. I wanted to learn the procedure of discharge. At the Headquarters I met the Father, or Organizer, of the human spirit of the Depot, Colonel Paul R. Hanson, whose example and leadership is felt throughout the whole organization. Captain Hunter is but one expression of it. His personality influences all the officers, men and new-comers. Let me describe the system of work as I followed it for several days.

Those soldiers having dependents arrive from the various camps in England. They are billeted in large comfortable buildings and huts; are well fed and supplied with comforts. As soon as possible after arrival they appear in groups before the Commanding Officer, Colonel Hanson. He gives them fatherly advice as to the object of the Discharge Depot and what is required of the men. Although a military atmosphere necessarily pervades the Organization, yet running through it is the first break towards the civilian side of construction life and greater liberty. He tells these men they are crossing the border line from military to civilian life, from the occupation of destruction to that of construction; that Canada has but one purpose, which is to do her part for the returned soldier, who must also remember his part toward Canada is that of a "sovereign" citizen with power to act. He lays down simple rules for their guidance while arrangements are being made for their embarkation.

The Colonel's outstanding instruction is "Play the game fairly." He shows the men that rules are for their own protection. He illustrates this point by saying:—

"A saloon that sold 4d. beer for 8d. on Armistice Day robbed the men, and such saloons are put out of bounds and will remain out of bounds for the men's protection." Then Captain Hunter, the "Father Confessor" of the men, asks them to come to him in any trouble, let it be military, social or personal. He arranges picture shows, sports, interesting talks from the members of the staff on social and industrial subjects about Canada; suggestions that may quiet restless

minds and help the men to return to civilian life with some object and purpose ahead.

This social work is carried on in all the departments until the day allotted for the men's return home. Let me tell you a few instances about the "Father Confessor's" work:

A soldier comes in. He has a British relation, very ill. His case is made clear, and without further delay, money is given to him or the assistance required, with permission to go, and privilege ticket to his destination, subject to certain military rules.

A soldier's young wife is being kept from joining her husband by some Canadian relation—perhaps a mother-in-law. The case is thoroughly investigated, the girl's position made clear, and it has been my privilege to see tears of distress vanish and the sunshine of hopefulness return under the just ruling of the Colonel and Chaplain. Again, a little quarrel in domestic life of a newly married couple, the foolishness of it all shown, and the parties start off happy toward Canada.

DISPERSAL AREAS, FIRST DIVISION.

The undernoted dispersal stations and areas have been arranged for the demobilisation of the 1st Canadian Division which will leave England shortly.

UNIT.	DISPERSAL AREA.	DISPERSAL STATION.
1st Can. Inf. Bde.		
1st Battalion	"K"	London
2nd Battalion	"N"	Kingston
3rd Battalion	"I"	Toronto
4th Battalion	"I"	Toronto
2nd Can Inf Bde.		
5th Battalion	"O"	Regina
7th Battalion	"T"	Vancouver
8th Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg
10th Battalion	"R"	Calgary
3rd Can. Inf. Bde.		
13th Battalion	"F"	Montreal
14th Battalion	"F"	Montreal
15th Battalion	"I"	Toronto
16th Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg
1st Bde. C.F.A.		
1st Battery	"G"	Ottawa
2nd Battery	"G"	Ottawa
3rd Battery	"H"	Kingston
4th Battery	"H"	Kingston
2nd Bde. C.F.A.		
5th Battery	"F"	Montreal
6th Battery	"B"	Halifax
7th Battery	"F"	Montreal
48th Battery	"T"	Vancouver
No. 1-2-3- Sec., 1st Div.		
Amm. Col.	"I"	Toronto
1st Engineer Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg
2nd Engineer Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg
3rd Engineer Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg
1st Div. Signal Co.	"I"	Toronto
1st Machine Gun Batt.	"I"	Toronto
No. 1 Field Ambulance	"H"	Kingston
No. 2 Field Ambulance	"K"	London
No. 3 Field Ambulance	"M"	Winnipeg
1st Divisional Train	"I"	Toronto
1st Can. Div. M.T. Co.	"I"	Toronto

FROM TRENCH TO TYPE SETTING.

Ontario has a very comprehensive system of re-training soldiers who are suffering from disabilities which prevent them following their old trades. The whole educational system of the province, and many leading manufacturers, are co-operating with the Government in this work, and there are no fewer than 65 courses of practical trade instruction available for disabled men. The trades taught include linotype and monotype operating, carpentry, motor driving, watch repairing, telegraphy, typewriting and shorthand, poultry farming and bee keeping



THE RED TRIANGLE



FAREWELL TO THE HIGHLANDS.

A respected elder of a Scottish Church said that if the Canadians did not depart soon there would not be a tree nor a lassie left in Strathspey.

The incident was quoted by Major J. A. Calder at a farewell celebration of his Forestry Company who are about to sail for home after, for two and a half years, making the Strathspey district resound with their axes.

This Company, the 110th, was largely recruited in Edmonton, where Major Calder, its C.O., was a well-known alderman. It has helped to win the war by taking 9,845,596 superficial feet of lumber and 921,197 lineal feet of pitwood off the heather-clad hills of the Northern Highlanders of Invernesshire, while occupying two camps at the Sluggan Pass and at Nethy Bridge. Around them, not quite so thickly as the distilleries but much more active in war-time, were other Forestry Companies of Canadians, for the pines, as well as the men of Scotland, have done their part.

While clearing the slopes of their larger growth or picking them out one by one from the glens of the Countess of Seafield's enormous estate, the foresters have found time to make hosts of friends with, in a measure, the result mentioned by Major Calder above.

On the eve of striking camp the farewell celebration, in the form of a concert, supper and dance, was organized. In the company of over 500 the "best friends" from all parts of the Strath more than outnumbered their Canadian hosts. All the appointments, including the decoration of the banquet hall with Scots fir and flags, and with a picturesque arrangement of peavies, axes and cross cut saws to crown all, were exceedingly well carried out. To Sergeant Low, the Canadian Y.M.C.A. representative at Nethy Bridge, had been entrusted the organizing of the entertainment programme held in the Y hut. The Fitzgerald Concert Party of four London artistes, which he secured through the Programme Department of the Y.M.C.A., delighted the audience. In addition he arranged for a cinema show, which occupied the attention of the foresters and their guests while supper was being served to relays of 150.

Major Calder, as Chairman and chief host, warmly thanked the people of the district for their exceedingly kind treatment of the men of his Company. Few of the men had failed to find a home from home in that countryside.

Responding, and referring to the stay of the Canadians in the heart of the Grant clan's domains, Major Ian Grant, M.C., son of the laird, was kind enough to say that the Forestry Corps had become part and parcel of the countryside. "Go into every house," said Major Grant, "and you will find a Canadian seated at the fireside. If the people of the glen have been able to return even in a small degree the generous hospitality which the Scottish race has found in Canada, they feel that they have but done the right thing."

Captain Harrison, Chaplain, Sergeant-Major Jackson, Pte. Kettle, and others, also spoke.

The Y.M.C.A. hut at Lethybridge has afforded the usual recreation, canteen and

entertaining facilities. Bi-weekly concerts have been held alternating with cinema shows. Athletic goods were supplied to the soldier-lumbermen. The Y.M.C.A. representative has contributed in so many ways to the welfare of the men that the "Strathspey Herald," in reporting the celebration, was led to say: "Life has not been so dull and unprofitable as those unacquainted with the camp might have imagined. When the day's work was done the Y.M.C.A. recreation room was always invitingly open."

Y.M.C.A. UNDER FIRE.

The fallacy that may have prevailed in some minds early in the war that Y.M.C.A. work with the soldiers was a soft job, a funk hole, and all the other kind of things associated with war work only pleasantly connected with war, has pretty well disappeared by this time from even the most critical mind. It never was long entertained by the Canadian soldiers, who experienced the dangers and woes of the front line.

Many a time the Y dugout was right up to the verge of No Man's Land—absolutely the only facility ever offered the Canadian soldier within reach of the guns. Many a Y dugout has been blown in exactly under the same conditions as menaced the fighting units. More than a few dugouts were accessible only by night, and the supplies had to be carried up in the darkness under the protection of the trenches.

The record of casualties among Y.M.C.A. workers for 1918 alone is eighteen, of whom two were killed, two died, seven were wounded and seven gassed. In six of the ten war months of the year the Y appeared on the casualty lists, some of them at times when no heavy fighting was in progress, but the proximity of the Y service to the front lines exposed them to the continual menace of the shelling and gas.

The killed were Pte. R. P. Heaslip, one of the regular Y personnel, on June 6th; and Gunner H. S. Bridgett, on the last day of September, while attached to the Y. Two privates were gassed on the 20th of February, and four privates and one officer on the 7th of September.

Some loss of goods was occasioned by shelling, but the benefit of the canteens and free drink places so close to the front more than counter-balanced the danger and damage. That the casualties were not much higher was due to extreme good fortune, for the officers and men were always at work close up during the big fights of the year, exposed to shell, bullet, and bombing. Carefully concealed as were the Y centres, it was sometimes impossible to keep them from the eye of German posts and balloons—with the result that the congregation of troops always about a Y dugout or hut drew fire when discovered.

It is the memory of those "close up" services that has done more than anything else to cement the friendship existing between the non-combatant Y.M.C.A. and the fighting soldier.

"Sponger says he is always happy when he is smoking a good cigar." "The trouble is he expects his friends to contribute too much to his happiness."

ROYALTY VISITS BEAVER HUT.

On Friday afternoon the beautiful Queen of Rumania paid a visit to the Beaver Hut where a complete inspection was made of the building and its various operations. The Hut was, as usual, packed with Canadians, so that it was somewhat difficult for Her Majesty to find a passage, though the boys crowded back against the walls in order to leave the way clear. She was received upon arrival by Captain McKellar, head of the Hut, Captain Rean, in charge of the London Area, Lady Perley, Miss FitzRandolph and other lady workers at the Hut. Visits were paid to the dining room where the boys were lined up according to the cafeteria system, many already dining at the tables. In the kitchens and dining room Her Majesty remarked on the quantity of food and its cleanly preparation, commenting on the difference in Rumania during the war. In the billiard room several minutes were spent conversing with a group of English women who were planning special relief work in Rumania and in admiring the artistic appearance of the room with its four large tables and interested players. The dormitory containing 160 beds attracted her for quite a time. Its immaculate cleanliness, the bright colour of the chintz coverings and the large grate induced Her Majesty to express her conviction that the boys must be delighted to sleep there. The facilities offered by the Little Theatre appealed to Her Majesty immediately.

As she left the building three lusty Canadian cheers with a tiger were given, Her Majesty bowing her thanks radiantly through the car window.

SINGING DID IT.

An interesting anecdote of music in the field was recently told in a lecture by Capt. Boillot, of the French Army. On one occasion the men of his company had to make up a lost ten minutes. He got them singing one of the nonsensical, cumulative songs of which they—like our own Tommies—are so fond, and knowing that if they relapsed into silence the increased pace necessary to cover the extra kilometre would not be maintained, promised some relaxation for the next day if only they would keep on singing all the way. Tired as they were, the sturdy poilus trudged along to the sound of their own voices, and at last reached their destination exactly to time.

CATEGORIZATION.

Athletic, young, and free from ill,

He held himself with pride,

And was not satisfied until

He passed out classified—

A. 1.

He met a maid, a dainty miss,

And started straight to woo,

On bended knee he claimed a kiss,

And said, "Though we be two,

B. 1."

They're wedded, happily, they say,

And so my story's through,

But if you meet them any day,

I'll guarantee that you

C. 3.

TROOPS TO DISEMBARK AT QUEBEC.

As soon as navigation on the St. Lawrence is opened, Quebec, it is said, will be made the national disembarking port for troops to be returned in the summer months.

Only troops destined for the East will be sent to Halifax and St. John. The greater portion will be sent to Quebec, where it is possible to handle 50,000 each week.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

(Some typical extracts from letters).

(6) GUNLAYER H. W. ROOKE.

"I find Phosferine a very beneficial and splendid nerve remedy."

(46) SERGEANT F. BARNARD, MECHANICAL TRANSPORT, WITH ITALIAN EXPEDITARY FORCE.

"I am subject to a weak chest, having had pneumonia, and since having joined the Army (the Mechanical Transport Section) and now in Italy, where the weather is very treacherous, so I find great comfort in Phosferine."

(68) PRIVATE J. H. FRANKLAND, EAST YORKS REGT.

"I was a nervous and bodily wreck through typhoid and dysentery, but Phosferine enabled me to regain my health."

(36) MR. T. YLOR, MUNITIONS WORKER.

"Phosferine helps me to get through the full amount of work, and more, without feeling tired or worn out."

(20) PRIVATE BOVINGDON IN SKILLING FUS.

"My nerves were completely shattered, and I was sleepless, but Phosferine has made me well again."

(69) W. O. EYKELBOSH, R.N., H.M. TRANSPORT.

"I suffered for eight years with head pains, and found Phosferine the only remedy for such nerve troubles."

(65) PRIVATE W. G. AMATT, 5TH BERKS.

"After a long spell in hospital suffering from nerve shock, Phosferine soon improved my condition and restored my nerves."

(50) SERGEANT CORRIE, LATE A.S.C.

"Owing to shell shock, I had nervous breakdown and sleeplessness, but Phosferine is doing wonders for me."

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza
Nervous Debility
Indigestion
Sleeplessness

Exhaustion
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay

Mental Exhaustion
Loss of Appetite
Lassitude
Neuritis

Faintness
Brain Fag
Anæmia
Nervous Dyspepsia

Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Stomach Disorders

Nerve Shock
Neurasthenia
Sciatica
Palpitation

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

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

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

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

100,000 CANADIANS HAVE SAILED.

With the sailing of the "Scotian" from Liverpool, upwards of 100,000 Canadian troops have left the British Isles for home since November, 1918. The 3rd Canadian Division has now been entirely cleared, and the major portion of the 1st Division has arrived in England from France en route for Canada.

Only 56,000 Canadian troops now remain in France, and their numbers are being daily decreased. Apart from the troops of the Canadian Divisions, approximately 15,000 Canadian soldiers have been cleared from Kimmel Park since March 1st.

With the accelerated rate of sailings the repatriation of troops during the month of March will show an exceedingly satisfactory total.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY.

An official has been appointed to submit to the Canadian Government a policy of Federal aid to the various provinces in the matter of better roads. Any policy adopted by the Government will deal with transportation by land on a very broad national scale. Linked up, Canada would have a great highway from Halifax to Vancouver, which might be used throughout the year, and over which all kinds of vehicular traffic might pass. Although the idea of such a great national road taken all at once is somewhat staggering, it is regarded as highly probable. Part of it has already been built. There is in existence a good road built over the Rocky Mountains.

ALLIED WAR EFFORT.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following table showing the military efforts of the Allies (figures in brackets are percentages):

France.—Population: 38,762,000. Mobilised: 9,717,000 (20.4). Killed and missing: 1,308,000 (3.37).

Great Britain.—Population: 45,222,000. Mobilised: 5,704,000 (12.6). Killed and missing: 680,000 (1.5).

Italy.—Population: 34,671,000. Mobilised: 5,250,000 (15.1). Killed and missing: 469,000 (1.32).

United States.—Population: 91,972,000. Mobilised: 3,800,000 (4.1). Killed and missing: 122,000 (0.13).

The French figures include Algeria and Morocco. The British figures do not include the Dominions.

GOVERNMENT FISH IN ONTARIO.

When during 1917 and 1918 the people of Canada and the United States were denying themselves meat in order to keep the armies in the field supplied, the Government of Ontario went into the fish business with a view to releasing still more meat for export, by providing plentiful supplies of fresh water fish for the home demand. The figures for the first year's working of the Ontario Government's scheme show that 3,000,000 lbs. of fresh water fish were distributed directly by the Government at a very low control price. The Government are encouraged to continue in this enterprise, even now the war is over, the housewives in particular welcoming the great saving thus made possible in the weekly meat bills.

MANITOBA WOOL CLIP.

Final payments have been made for the 1918 clip of Manitoba wool as sold on the co-operative basis by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited. At the request of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture took charge, during the past year, of the assembling of the wool at Winnipeg, where it was graded and forwarded in bulk lots to be sold by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited. This company, after selling the product, has turned over the bulk payment to be divided by the department among the individual producers. Over 900 men contributed wool to the sale and the total was worth over £40,000.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR.

The year 1918 was a successful one for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. No less than 27,066,261 bushels of grain were handled through the Company's 298 country elevators and over railway platforms. The Company's terminal elevator at Port Arthur, Ontario, was opened early in the year and dealt with 4,000,000 bushels of grain up to the end of July. Figures for the second half of the year are not yet available. A new hospital elevator, with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, is nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for business during the present month.

Mick and Mac find out the cause of their last week's absence.

Charles H. Scott, 19.