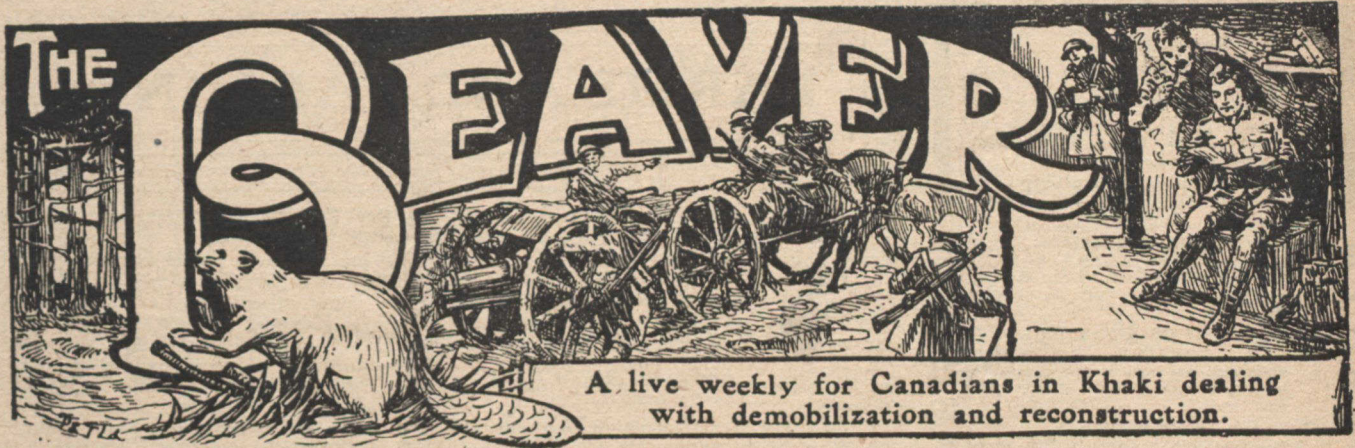


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. I. No. 21.

LONDON, MAY 3RD, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. B. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O., was, when war broke out, C.R.C.E. of M.D., No. 10, Winnipeg.

As a permanent force man he came over in 1914 with the rank of Major. In 1915 he was appointed Officer-in-Charge, Engineers, 1st Canadian Division, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. From Lieut.-Col. he jumped to Brig.-General in March, 1916, and was at the same time appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Armies, a position he held when the Armistice was signed.

The splendid work of our Canadian Engineers received the well-earned commendations of the Corps Commander and the British Commander-in-Chief. Their work was always carried on under extreme difficulties. On one occasion, for instance, they had what the Canadian soldier would bluntly call "a hell of a time under fire" which lasted ten days straight off, when the Corps was fighting day and night.

But for the Canadian Engineers the advance in the big march from Arras to Cambrai and on to Mons would have been impossible. This series of pitched battles was fought over a country bisected by rivers and canals, and the enemy in his retreat had blown up every bridge and causeway, wrecked cross roads and flooded towns and fields. It was an application of engineering science to the emergencies of modern warfare which protected and

ENGINEERS.



Beaver Gallery : No. 17—Brigadier-General W. B. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O.

assisted the advancing troops, ameliorated the conditions under which they served and facilitated locomotion and communications.

The re-organization of the service was carried out by General Lindsay, after experience gained and deductions drawn from the operations of the Canadian Corps during three seasons of fighting, 1915-16-17, which culminated in the Passchendaele show.

In a war of movement, such as this war, the main duties of the Engineers were as follows:—

Searching for, removing and negating land mines, delay action mines, booby traps, etc. Helping the infantry forward by constructing foot-bridges over rivers, canals, swamps, etc., and clearing the way. Constructing light bridges and repairing roads for horse transport, to permit the field guns and ammunition to get forward. Constructing heavy bridges and repairing roads for passage of heavy guns and lorries. Rapid development of water supply for all purposes as the advance progressed. Rapid construction of light railways to get supplies forward, and also save lorry transport and save the roads.

Canada is proud of her Engineer Service, and of her Engineer-in-Chief. Its zeal and efficiency was proved again and again on the field of battle. A purely Canadian organization, created, manned and maintained by Canadians;

PITMAN'S

The Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Edited by F. HEELIS, F.C.I.S. A complete guide to methods and machinery of business. 620 pp., 6/- net. Also in 2 vols., each 3/- net.

Manual of Business Training.

Eighth Edition. Contains 66 maps and fascimiles. 308 pp., 3/6.

The Principles of Business.

In two parts. By JAMES STEPHENSON, M.A., M. Com., B.Sc. Part I, 217 pp., 2/6 net. Part II., 320 pp., 2/6 net.

Dictionary of Book-Keeping.

By R. J. PORTERS. Provides information on any point concerning book-keeping or accountancy. 780 pp., 6/- net.

Business Man's Guide.

Seventh Edition. Edited by J. A. SLATER, B.A., B.L.B. The information given will clear up doubts and difficulties of everyday occurrence. Includes over 8,000 articles. 520 pp., 5/- net.

French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian.

Books on Grammar, Conversation, and Commercial Correspondence.

Pitman's Shorthand Rapid Course

The latest text-book. Presents the system in 20 simple lessons. 2/6, or with additional exercises. 4/-.

Write for Catalogue.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & Sons Ltd.
1 Amen Corner, London, E.C.4.

BOOKS

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office, WINNIPEG

Paid-up Capital & Reserves, \$8,800,000

Total Assets exceed - \$153,000,000

The Bank has over 300 Branches in Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and Agents in all the principal cities in America.

General Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World.

MONEY TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

SAVINGS BANK DEPT.—Moneys may be deposited at Interest. Apply for particulars now to:—

London Offices:

6 PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.
26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

New York Agency - - 49 WALL STREET.

FARMS AND FARMING

The following resolutions were adopted by the National Poultry Council at Ottawa held during February of this year. They indicate that poultry keepers in Canada are alive to the situation. Resolution 5 is of special interest as this is the first step of its kind to be made anywhere in the world:—

1. That a National Poultry Council be formed, made up of one member from each province.

2. That the Department of Agriculture appoint a representative in Great Britain to look after poultry markets.

3. That markets information be sent out simultaneously from stations in different parts of the country.

4. That the Department of Agriculture extend co-operative marketing wherever possible.

5. That Records of Performance be established in poultry work.

6. That culling demonstrations be carried on in June, July or August, or if that is impossible during February and March.

7. That the sale and distribution through breeding stations of hatching eggs from culled standard-bred flocks be inaugurated.

8. That laying contests be encouraged, local, provincial, federal and international, for both long and short periods, and that the Federal and Provincial Governments supply funds to provide for the carrying on of such.

9. That the Government institute an educational campaign showing the food value of poultry and eggs, and that advertising be used to increase home consumption.

10. That a protest be sent to the Board of Commissioners against any increase in express rates on produce, and a request that the stop over privilege on freight allowed on food products before the war shall again be inaugurated.

11. That it be made illegal to receive eggs into cold storage that have not been candled and dirties and cracks removed.

12. That eggs be systematically distributed for breeding purposes through boys' and girls' clubs.

—“Farm and Dairy.”

* * *

Are Lightning Rods Any Good?

With the approach of spring the question of protecting buildings and stock from lightning becomes a live question for the farmer. Over 90 per cent. of all the damage done by lightning is done in the country. The city rarely suffers. Can this loss be avoided? The answer is emphatically “Yes,” says professor S. C. Lee, of the Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College. The protection afforded by lightning rods can be shown by most striking laboratory demonstrations which leave no doubt in the minds of those who have witnessed the experiments. It is a case of life and death separated by a lightning rod.

Reliable statistics of damage done to rodded and unrodded buildings prove the same thing. Lightning rods of the right material, when properly put on and kept in good repair, make your house or barn the safest place by far during a lightning storm. —“Farm and Dairy.”

The Dry Formaldehyde Treatment for the Prevention of Oat Smut.

The present methods of immersing and sprinkling oats for the prevention of smut require considerable time and labour. With a view to reducing this expense, Professor J. E. Howitt, of the O.A.C., Guelph, has tested the so-called “dry formaldehyde treatment” under Ontario conditions. The results obtained so far have been very satisfactory and the investigator recommends grain growers giving the new method a trial. Although the strong formalin fumes will irritate the eyes, nose and throat, if there is no adequate ventilation, the chief advantages are the great simplicity, rapidity and ease of application.

Place the oats in a pile on the granary or barn floor. While one man shovels them over into another pile, another sprays them with a solution consisting of one part formalin (40% formaldehyde) and one part of water. This solution is used at the rate of one pint to twenty-five bushels of seed, or in other words use half a pint each of formalin and water for twenty-five bushels. A small quart sealer sprayer, costing less than a dollar, is most convenient for spraying the solution on the oats. After the oats are all sprayed they should be piled in a heap and left covered for five hours with blankets, canvas or sacking to confine the formalin vapor. They may be sown at once, if desired, as there are no wet swollen seeds to choke the drill.

The following precautions are especially to be noted:—

1. The exact strength and proportions should be adhered to.

2. Cover the seed as directed.

3. Precautions must be taken to ensure that the treated oats are not reinfected with smut spores. Sacks, bins, implements, etc., used in handling the smutted grain must also be disinfected. The sacks should be dipped in a strong solution of formalin (one pint to ten gallons of water) and the seed drill should be cleaned with a little strong formalin solution run through it.

4. To avoid the irritation to the eyes, nose and throat, provide for a free circulation of air through the granary or barn to remove the strong formalin fumes.—C.A.G.

* * *

To make a smooth road bed it is necessary that the soil be put on it in layers, and each layer smoothed; and if possible packed before the next layer is added. When the soil is dumped on to the road in heaps and then levelled, the surface will be wavy. This causes harder hauling, more wear and tear on vehicles, more dust and water will be held in the low places, which will soften the soil and make a starter for a rut.—“Farm and Dairy.” * * *

Have You Considered.

Stumps occupy valuable land; foster the growth of weeds, since in order to keep the land in their vicinity clean much hard labour is necessary; mar the appearance of otherwise smooth field, and hence reduce the selling price of a farm; furnish shelter for harmful insects and animals, and prevent the efficient use of modern machinery.—“The Maritime Farmer.”

Classify our Vacant Acres.

By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

Reconstruction is such a familiar topic these days that it is in danger of becoming hackneyed. Let us consider a phase of constructive legislation which would fit in most opportunely with the reconstruction programme.

In the course of a recent drive along a five-mile stretch of road traversing a district so poor that early settlers had regarded it as hopeless for homesteading, and almost too poor for ranching, I noticed in the midst of it a good house and learned that every quarter section along that road had been recently filed upon by hopeful settlers, some of them returned soldiers, I understand. Some of the land is so inferior that it does not produce decent pasture. Even the willows look stunted. The whitish soil has a complexion of poverty. Some of it is pure sand, while much of the remainder is so rocky that when breaking it, one would need a blacksmith shop on the place to sharpen plow-lays, and a gang of navvies to dig and pick up rocks.

The fact which recommended these quarters is that they lie along a Town Line which has some chance of remaining a public highway. Allowing full advantage for this and also for the fact that late comers homesteading in the midst of settlement can afford to put up with land which it would be folly for those with first choice to select, it yet remains a problem how such land can be cleared and farmed at a profit in a big new country such as the Peace River region. If there are not cruel disappointments in store for those who attempt it, many experienced settlers will be surprised.

Some Land Best Left in Wood.

Why should this be allowed? Why leave such quarters open for settlement? If the welfare of the individual were insufficient reason to provoke administrative action, surely the good of the country would supply justification enough. Surely the state is properly interested in the welfare of its citizens. Surely it wishes them to produce and live where they can produce effectually, and live contentedly under conditions that will recommend the country to themselves and their friends! Surely we have enough good land for all.

Experience in both Europe and America demonstrates that land which is quite unfit for agriculture may be very profitably utilized for the production of timber, the preservation of game and for ranching. I believe it was a very wise policy of conservation which set aside the eastern slope of the Rockies and certain other areas as permanent forest reserves. The policy should be widely extended on a very elaborate scale which would reserve not only large tracts but local areas as well. The country should be fine-tooth-combed with this end in view.

Every agricultural community needs fuel, poles and building material; and the closer to settlement the better. Even at this early stage in the settlement of Grande Prairie, fuel and fencing material are becoming scarce in many localities. In the more open parts of the Prairie there is little enough of either and farmers living there have for years back been hauling posts and rails and coal for distances of twenty miles or more. Local forest reserves, judiciously selected, widely distributed and wisely administered, would serve the needs of tens of thousands of

people and contribute to thrift and economy in the truest sense.

Water Power Facilities.

Incidental advantages would be the partial regulation of stream flow, the preservation of springs and the perpetuation of fur-bearing game and wild life generally, for which naturalists of the future would hold us blessed and which would contribute a not inconsiderable item of national income.

There would seem to be specially urgent need for prompt action to the end that soldier-settlers—who surely deserve the best the country can do for them—may be spared the tragedy of wasting the balance of their lives on unproductive land. What the country is now taking steps to do in the way of expropriating unused lands and disposing of them to settlers is in every way commendable and meets the hearty approbation of all with whom I have talked. Why not be equally solicitous of the interests of those who take up Crown Lands?

Classifying Lands Would Pay.

What is to prevent a measure giving immediate effect to a broad, far-reaching plan of national conservation and thrift, under which all wild lands would be classified according to their adaptability and those unsuitable for successful agriculture withdrawn from settlement? Even occasional good quarters distributed among poor ones might well be withdrawn for the time being. Agricultural progress must be by communities and a good piece of land in the midst of an undesirable tract is not a fit place for any Canadian citizen to live and labor. Compactness of settlement, with a special view to school facilities and general neighborhood convenience, should be studiously planned. We have heard much of systematic town-planning. What about some timely country planning?

Lands of doubtful value for farming purposes might be reserved until such time as development clearly justified their opening to settlement. Err on the safe side.

Our Crown Lands would fall naturally into (a) farm land; (b) ranching land; (c) timber, park and mineral reserves. The latter areas should be thoroughly protected by game wardens and fire rangers, or police combining these functions. On the forested areas a far more efficient and strongly manned system of fire ranging should be instituted than we have ever yet known. It would be folly to preserve forests for fire to consume. Right within hauling distance of where this article is written, great quantities of jack-pine fence posts and rails of much use to settlers are annually consumed by wildfire and little is done to prevent it.

Administering It Easy.

To administer such a measure as outlined would call for some new officials, though the Mounted Police and the homestead inspectors might possibly fit into the machinery. While the Department of the Interior is in possession of considerable detailed information through the reports of land surveyors, this is not in all cases sufficiently minute to go upon. It would be useful, however, to those who might be entrusted with the responsibility of classifying the public domain.

Of late years in various parts of America soil surveys of settled districts have been made by agricultural experts. Whatever

advantages may follow from these, it is obvious that vastly more good would accrue from surveys of unoccupied lands with a view to the wise control of settlement.

It is to be hoped that our returning legions, with the object lessons of centuries of European conservation fresh in their minds, will give force and impetus to legislation capable of vast and far-reaching benefits, if applied promptly at this juncture, in the domain of this nascent and resourceful young nation. May action be taken at once.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The announcement in a Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, paper that one of the dry goods houses in that city had increased its capital sevenfold, shows the confidence which business men have in the future development of the country. Other firms are also increasing their capital and operations. Saskatoon is in the centre of a rich and fertile country which is growing more prosperous each year, and which is reflecting its prosperity in the city's growth. It is typical of many other cities in Western Canada, and is fortunate in being a railway centre of very great importance.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Canadian producers, manufacturers, transportation companies and bankers are co-operating in the interest of the Canadian live stock industry. The Canadian National Live Stock Council, the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Railway War Board and the meat packers have each nominated a member of a committee to consider, with the Government officials, the problems arising in connection with the domestic and export trade in animal products. The purpose of the Committee, which will meet with the Live Stock Commissioner, as occasion demands, is to discuss production, marketing and finance as affecting the development of the Canadian live stock industry and the Canadian meat trade in the export markets.

CO-OPERATION ON FARMS.

In the provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan, a director of co-operation and marketing instructs the farming community on the advantages of co-operation in disposing of their farm products. Assistance is given to inexperienced men to enable them to organise in such a way as to avoid mistakes, and to assist them to systematise and simplify their business transactions. These directors are supported by funds provided by the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act. According to the report on the work carried on under this act in 1917-1918, 35 Associations in Ontario did business to the amount of £180,000, while Saskatchewan totalled over £400,000.

SOCCER.

The 1st Reserve Battalion at Seaford sustained a severe shock latterly when they were roundly beaten by a team composed of ex-Imperial soldiers representing Seaford town, by five goals to one.

At one time the neighbourhood of British Columbia dazzled with football stars of more or less degree and magnitude.

The dour and hardy Scots were ever to the fore displaying the finer points of the game, and a Battalion from that district should have managed to put up a better show for the credit of the Province. However, any team may have an off-day, and it is to be expected that they will turn the tables at some early date.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS

When you are asked at **BUXTON CANADIAN DISCHARGE DEPOT**—
"BY WHAT RAILWAY DO YOU WISH TO TRAVEL WITH YOUR DEPENDENTS FROM ST. JOHN,

HALIFAX, QUEBEC, OR MONTREAL," why not say—

— BY —

Canadian Government, Grand Trunk, and Grand Trunk Pacific COMPANIES.

Patronise YOUR OWN LINE.

Address Dept. "B"

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

London, S.W. 1 17/19, Cockspur Street (Trafalgar Square.)
 London, E.C. 3 44/46, Leadenhall Street.
 Liverpool - 20, Water Street.
 Glasgow - 75, Union Street.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Wives and Families of Canadian Officers and Men can obtain the latest information as to the Best and Quickest Routes to all parts of Canada from—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1; 67-68, King William Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

6, Water Street, LIVERPOOL; 1, Mount Street, MANCHESTER; 4, Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM; 18, St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL; 120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW; 41, Victoria Street, BELFAST; or Local Agents everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 SCANDINAVIAN..... Tues., May 6
 MINNEDOSA..... Fri., May 9
 GRAMPIAN Wed., May 14

Vancouver to Japan and China.
 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA... Thu., June 5

All sailings subject to change.

For Freights or Passage apply:
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,

14 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, and 103 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. LONDON; Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL, etc.; or Local Agents, everywhere.

The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MAY 3rd, 1919.

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

RUMOUR!

Dame Rumour is a mischievous jade but fools still listen to her. They even do her the honour of taking her at her face value. The more absurd the rumour is the more there are who will resolutely believe it. The more it is denied the more convinced they are that it is absolutely true. Once set on foot, rumour loses nothing as it travels. On the contrary it gains greatly in picturesqueness, in wealth of detail and in verisimilitude. Whispered here and whispered there it assumes the aspect of the real thing. The art of setting rumour afloat is, we understand, colloquially referred to as "getting the wind up." The result is a hurricane of doubt, mistrust, speculation, conjecture and worry. It is a stupid practice and causes real harm as well as pain and annoyance to those most closely concerned. The "Government intend to do so and so. The Ministry has arranged this and that. The military authorities have made up their minds to do something. War service gratuities are to be stopped. Demobilisation is to be held up pending a settlement with the 'Bolshies.' There is no work for the returned soldier in Canada"—Dame Rumour spins on irresponsible and unconcerned. If it were stated that the sea was likely to dry before all Canadian dependents could be repatriated some one would give it credence, for has not Canada and the States gone dry already. Take it for granted that truth is always tamer than fiction, and that the men at the top are capable business men who know what they are about. Human nature being much of a muchness the world over what one fellow does another would probably do in similar circumstances. The best way to treat Dame Rumour therefore is to cut her dead and get on with the next business.

FOR REFLECTION.

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.
 —Disraeli.

DEEDS OF DARING.

185 HUNS.

Lieut. Graham Thomson Lyall, 102nd Bn., 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous



bravery and skilful leading during the operations north of Cambrai.

On Sept. 27th, 1918, whilst leading his platoon against Bourlon Wood, he rendered invaluable support to the leading company, which was

held up by a strong point, which he captured, by a flank movement, together with thirteen prisoners, one field gun and four machine guns.

Later, his platoon, now much weakened by casualties, was held up by machine guns at the southern end of Bourlon Wood. Collecting any men available, he led them towards the strong point, and springing forward alone, rushed the position single-handed and killed the officer in charge, subsequently capturing at this point forty-five prisoners and five machine guns. Having made good his final objective, with a further capture of forty-seven prisoners, he consolidated his position and thus protected the remainder of the company.

During two days of operations Lieut. Lyall captured in all three officers, 182 other ranks, 26 machine guns, and one field gun, exclusive of heavy casualties inflicted. He showed throughout the utmost valour and high powers of command.

THE M.O.

The Victoria Cross was awarded to Major F. A. C. Scrimger, of the C.A.M.C., for an exceptionally brave deed.

On April 25th, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in farm buildings heavily shelled by enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of place of greater safety.

When alone he was unable to carry this officer further, he remained with him under heavy fire till help could be obtained.

During very heavy fighting between April 22nd—25th, he displayed, day and night, the greatest devotion to duty among the wounded at the front. Major Scrimger was M.O. of the 14th Battalion and is the second or third Canadian M.O. to receive the V.C.



MONEY—OLD and NEW.

By Lieut. H. E. WALLACE,
Dept. of Commerce, Khaki University of Canada.

Not so very, very many years ago, our forefathers came into town to do their trading clothed in sheep skins. We use sheep skins now but, unless one is a judge of leather someone else's word would have to be taken that it is (or was) sheep skin. These great, great (and a few more greats) grand-fathers did not wear these costumes because they were wolves masquerading. That is, not all of them. As a matter of fact the current fashion journals of those days showed sheep skins as the most exclusive models from Paris—or was it Cheapside?

When the aforesaid several-greats-grand-father brought into town a load of corn he did not get money in exchange for his corn. Dear me, no! The Government of the day did not encourage movies and they were not going to put temptation in the trader's hands by allowing him to exchange his corn for money and then having him spend a riotous hour in the movies. Instead of money the farmer bartered his corn with the local merchant for such fancies as he did not produce himself—a stone axe for operating on the skulls of his enemies, or a string of wolves' teeth for the lady of his choice.

When the present-day farmer takes his few pounds of butter or dozens of eggs into the village store and takes away groceries and supplies in exchange for them, he is using barter as a medium of exchange just as his ancestors did. But there is this great difference. The farmer of to-day can sell his produce when and where he likes and receive money which he can exchange for other commodities when and where he likes.

The Chinese went one better than our forefathers and used small cubes of pressed tea as an exchange medium. Certain tribes of Indians used a sort of shell as money, and the Greeks, who used cattle as a medium of exchange, substituted pieces of metal impressed with the image of an ox when they began to trade across the seas. Later on, when the ancients began to discard the sheep skins for loin cloths (hence the kilts of Scotland), the inconvenience arising from barter suggested the use of money. A substance was by universal consent selected to serve as a measure of the value of all other commodities and as a medium of exchange. By the use of this substance the inconveniences of barter were obviated. The man who had more sheep or corn than he required for his own use, and who wished to obtain a kilt or a sword in exchange, was no longer obliged to hunt up someone who was willing to make a trade; he simply had to sell his sheep to

a butcher for so much money, and with this money he could buy a kilt from the local haberdasher.

The substances which found favour as media of exchange were gold and silver. Iron and tin would do almost as well because it is not the actual gold or silver content which gives a sovereign or a shilling its value. It is rather that these metals have been adopted as media of exchange, have been fashioned into coins and bear the impress of the Government issuing them which make people satisfied to accept them as a measure of value.

Money, however, must not be identified with wealth. We say that a man is rich because he has an income of so many thousand pounds a year. That simply means that the pound is used as a measure of the value of his possessions. If no measure were used, the only means of stating what the wealth of an individual is, would be by repeating an inventory of all his possessions.

Money is therefore a measure of value and a tool for effecting exchanges.

The introduction of gold and silver money was but a beginning. This system of exchange has been developed and amplified by the use of paper money—bank notes, Government notes, bills of exchange, etc. All of these methods for the simplification of the exchange of commodities have been greatly developed all over the civilized world because of the necessities arising from the wonderful expansion of trade (or exchange of commodities) between all parts of the world.

Now, Mr. Larkworthy, Chairman of the Ionian Bank, comes along with the suggestion, based on his seventy years banking experience, of an international exchange and currency mechanism. Roughly, the plan is to have an International Clearing House, on the lines of the Bank Clearing Houses in various countries. At some international centre an International Exchange Office would have the keeping of the books of all National Exchange Funds. At certain periods the books would be balanced and cross entries would eliminate nine-tenths of total exchange transactions between the different nations. Any balances would be settled out of the national funds of the countries concerned.

If some of our sheep-stealing, sheep-skin-wearing ancestors could but take a glimpse of the present-day system of exchange, methinks their heads would swim and they would be quite content to sink back into their peaceful sleep to await the crack of Judgment day.

ONTARIO'S WAR RECORD.

Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister of Ontario, speaking in the Provincial Legislature a few days ago, said:—

"The record of the Province of Ontario during the past four and a half years has been one we can study with satisfaction and some pride. No Province or State on this continent, no part of the Overseas Dominions, has a record that will surpass ours. We have contributed 43 per cent. of the men enlisted in Canada for overseas, 50 per cent. of the money raised in Canada for patriotic and Red Cross work, and 50 per cent. of the moneys acquired by the Dominion through Victory Loans in order to carry on the war."

40,000 ACRES FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Peter Verigin, the Doukhobor leader, states that the proposal made by his people to turn their land over to returned soldiers emanated from the women leaders of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, who desired to show their appreciation for what Canadian soldiers had done in the cause of freedom and justice. The land in question is about 40,000 acres in extent and is situated in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and is now occupied by about 6,000 people. The land available in British Columbia is about 20,000 acres. One-third of the Alberta acreage is suitable for pasturage only.

ON A GOOD THING.



Sold by all High-class Bootmakers.

The KIWI POLISH CO. Pty. Ltd.

"Incorporated in Australia,"

711-723 Fulham Road, London, S.W.6.

The Government of ONTARIO

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

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

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

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

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

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

The announcement that Miss A. V. Douglas has severed her connection in an administrative capacity with the Canadian Khaki University, was made with extreme regret. Miss Douglas has carried on as Registrar of the University since the early days of its organisation, and to her untiring energy and ability are largely due the enviable position enjoyed by the institution in the matter of statistical reports and records pertaining to the educational end of the work carried on by the University. The many students who have had the good fortune to be assisted by her as well as the Executive Officers of the Colleges, will learn of her retirement with regret. Miss Douglas is leaving the University in order that she may complete her studies, and will attend the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, until the close of the summer term.

Statistical returns for week ending April 12th were received from eleven areas where Khaki Colleges are in operation, and reflect a highly satisfactory state of affairs from the standpoint of registration and work generally. In spite of demobilization and the consequent decrease in attendance, the registration in all classes totals 13,510, with an actual registration of 4,377 (excluding the Correspondence School and Ripon University). 1,085 new registrations were reported in all classes for the week. In addition to the above there are 693 enrolled in the Canadian Khaki University, Ripon, 200 of whom are taking Matriculation work, and the remaining 527 are distributed as follows: Arts 120, Science 118, Agriculture 95, Divinity 75, Pharmacy, Medicine, etc., 129.

2,676 hours of instruction were reported in all subjects, aggregating a total of hours of attendance 53,260, the largest registration of any one class being 912 in elementary studies at Ripon area, Seaford coming next with a registration of 559 in the same subjects.

The percentage of attendance shows a slight falling off from the previous week owing to the fact that examinations were held in some departments, but remaining at the high figure of 55.8. Examinations were held at Seaford in Elementary Electrical Engineering. Twenty students took the examination and 16 were successful in obtaining the necessary percentage for a pass. The highest percentage was obtained by Sapper G. Spracklin, who obtained a mark of 85%; he was closely followed by Sapper W. Murphy with a percentage of 84.5.

Owing to the Hospital at Cooden being closed, it has been necessary to temporarily discontinue instruction at that point.

Last week at an examination for the junior Bookkeeping students of London College, all who tried the examination passed, the average marks obtained being 98%.

The Transportation and Foreign Trade course now has thirty students by correspondence and 12 in London College. Sergt. B. C. Walker, the Instructor, has obtained valuable assistance in the way of steamship bills of lading, dock receipts, and other forms in actual use, and also advice as to the latest

practices from exporters and steamship companies in London. These make the course interesting and up-to-the-minute in practical value.

Because of the Overseas Pageant on the afternoon of May 3rd, the proposed trip of the London College Agricultural Department to the Stables of Buckingham Palace will have to be postponed.

The Central Bureau of Information is still busy answering enquiries from soldiers on a great variety of problems. Its popularity and usefulness may be judged from a few of the quotations received from those in communication with this Department: "Please accept my thanks for your prompt reply to my request for information concerning my return to Canada. The information I have received will be very helpful to me, and I am sure your Bureau deserves much praise and gratitude."

This is from a soldier who was anxious to have an idea of his patented. We were able to put him in touch with the Secretary of the Scientific Research and Experiment Department and received this communication from him: "Allow me to give you my greatest thanks for the recent favor you so willingly showed me. I may add that I have, thanks to you, received a communication from the Secretary of the Scientific Research and Experiment Department."

The following is from another soldier from Vancouver: "I receive from Vancouver every week the 'Daily Province' paper, and from what I have read in the press led me to believe that the returned men were not getting a square deal, but since your letter came to hand I have formed a different opinion."

Another letter is from an Imperial soldier: "I beg to acknowledge your kind letter of the 18th inst., and would say the enthusiasm which has been put into my case makes me wonder how in a few words I can properly describe my feelings for the previous help you have given me. I must say the manner with which you have strove to assist me is remarkable and most admirable indeed."

It is letters like these which convince the officials of this Bureau that the work being done is appreciated by the Canadian troops in England.

The aim of this Department is to be of service to Canadian soldiers, and anyone having a difficulty or in doubt about anything affecting his particular case should write at once to this Department, and his enquiry will receive prompt attention.

Just previous to the Easter Holidays the Department of Extension arranged for a showing of the films prepared by the Invalidated Soldiers Commission of Canada, to the troops stationed at Ripon. The men were paraded in groups of 500 to the Palace Theatre, Ripon, where the pictures were shown. At each showing a short lecture was given on "What the Canadian Government is doing for the returned soldiers." The pictures and lecture made it plain that the

Government are doing everything to offer the returned soldier an opportunity of making good, and that it rests with him as to the use he makes of it. The General Staff arranged for four parades a day, and following this schedule it was possible to cover the whole Camp in a week. Great credit is due to the General Staff for their careful and complete arrangements.

Profesor J. A. Dale, of McGill University, has returned from France, where he has been on lecture work with the Canadian troops. It is possible that Professor Dale will return to France for a short time to do some lecturing to the Army of Occupation.

Lieut. A. Sullivan, who has been lecturing for the Department of Extension, has returned to his unit. He has applied for permission to attend one of the English Universities under the Khaki University scheme.

WHO WON THE WAR.

Never in our lifetime, writes Cyrus H. McCormick, will anyone be able to say exactly from a human standpoint, who or what won the war. England, whose power on the sea was supreme, does not say she won the war; France, with her wonderful General Foch, and her incomparable armies, does not say that she won the war; Belgium, making the most heroic defence ever known, does not say that she won the war; Italy, with her proud record of victories achieved by super-human effort over Alpine passes—Italy does not say that she won the war. And America, in the field two million strong, and arriving at the psychological moment when her power and her succor could best be felt, bringing energy, courage and cheer to those whose strength was almost exhausted—America, I hope, will never say that she won the war.

All these elements, all these countries, all these armies, all these sacrifices, all these sufferings contributed to the victory, and to each of these factors is due its liberal meed of praise.

The war was not won by the strength of any nation or by the single generalship of any man. It was won by the united effort of all the nations with their armies and their generals under a single leader.

BEHIND EUROPE IN HIGHWAYS.

Some idea of the immense effort which must be put forth by the country to catch up with European nations in highways construction may be gathered from the fact that when Germany entered into the war, in 1914, Prussia alone had 75,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways. To be equally well provided in proportion to the size of the two countries, the Dominion would need to have 1,611,914 miles of hard-surfaced ways. The present road mileage in Canada is 23,000, of which but 3,000 miles is improved—a trifle over one per cent.—and a very small fraction of this improved mileage is of the high-efficiency, heavy-duty, all-year type. There are in round figures 2,500,000 miles of roads in the United States, of which approximately 12 per cent. is improved, but only about one-quarter of one per cent. is constructed for intensive, all-year truck traffic.

Canada's Soldiers' Wives.

Comprehensive Arrangements made for their Reception.

Readers of the BEAVER MAGAZINE, writes Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner for Emigration, are now familiar, or ought to be, with the comprehensive arrangements made on this side of the Atlantic for the transportation to Canada of the many thousands of wives from the old country, who have elected to throw in their lot with the returning soldiers of the Dominion now being demobilised. What is not so well known, however, as it ought to be, is the arrangement made for the reception of these brides on the other side, and the heartiness of the welcome which awaits them. The following account, written by an eye-witness, on the arrival of one of these parties, will be read in this country with considerable satisfaction and it may be will disabuse some minds of misapprehension.

Describing the arrival at St. John, N.B., the correspondent says: They had come strangers to a strange country. For some, husbands and a home were waiting somewhere in the future. Others had left their husbands overseas or were separated from them by the difference of a few days ocean journey. All were feeling more or less weary and wrought up after the unaccustomed journey, and long before the boat docked brains were busy thinking out how they would effect the landing, marshal children and baggage, and get aboard the train that was to take them to their journey's end.

Some few there were who had decided that this was the end of the journey. They would probably need a short car ride or maybe a walk would lead them to their final home. They were of the number who have no idea of distances in this country. But that anyone would be there to meet them not one of the seventy per cent. had the faintest glimmering. They were full of anticipation and buoyed up by the stories they had heard and bright thoughts of the future, yet how forlorn some of them looked as the big ship docked, holding on to hand-baggage with two, or more, in some cases several, children grouped around.

Some Mistake!

Immediately the first new-comer has stepped on to the dock there is a cheery greeting and a warm handshake for her. "Some mistake here," is her inner comment, but no it was intended for her.

"I want to welcome you to Canada," says a cheery voice. "Here let me take the baby while you go to the customs." "He won't go to strangers," says the mother doubtfully, yet half hesitating.

"Oh, I think he will; let us try anyway," and two minutes later master baby, who has a keen instinct for genuine friendliness, has his fat little hand clasped around the fingers of the new friend, while the mother is piloted by another willing helper over to the customs office. This duty through the entire party, with many other little families, are escorted to the cosy waiting room.

The waiting room is wide, spacious and airy, with dainty chintz covered chairs, cosy cushions, and an abundance of little tables. Couches are placed around the room where the women may rest immediately if so inclined. Down one side are twenty white beds, also ready for use by the mothers;

or babies can be laid there for a nap within sight of their parents while they are resting. On one occasion each bed held four babies, two at each end.

A refreshing sight to all eyes is the canteen at one end, where the picturesque uniform of V.A.D. workers, capped by bright faces, is seen. Here hot tea is dispensed with appetizing sandwiches, not the usual or common garden refreshment-room variety, but with good filling; and for the babies plenty of milk free of any charge, though for that matter the entire or any part of the meal may be free to those who are short of funds.

How Lovely!

Envelopes, paper and postcards are found upon each table, and in another corner the Y.W.C.A. and Salvation Army dispense stamps, either with or without payment as need arises. They will also mail letters and write cards or telegrams upon request. By this time the little groups are beginning to thaw out, and regain something of confidence and warmth in the face of so much kindness. For one thing it is a glorious day. The sky is a clear blue, and the glimpse of it afforded before they left the boat has set many tongues wagging.

"Is it like this all the time in Canada? Oh, how lovely. I think you can put up with almost anything if only you have the sunshine," says one little woman, and so she gets into conversation with some of the "sunshine makers" around her, and there is an opportunity of advice and further service upon the part of the Canadian sisters.

One mother of three children, whose final destination is Regina, has only purchased a ticket as far as Montreal. She has no idea of the distance between the two places and supposed it would only be "another shilling or two." However, there is great relief when the Patriotic Fund worker explains the difference and advances the extra money necessary for continuance of the trip.

The next move is to settle for luncheon baskets and meals for the train, as it is nearly time to go on board. Ample baskets and provision boxes have been provided, which vary in provision and price according to the needs of the parties. For \$1.70 sufficient can be bought to provide meals for two people for two days. These boxes contain, among other things, two loaves of bread, prepared chicken, jelly, cheese, marmalade, tea and sugar.

The Salvation Army are giving apples free, and these are greatly appreciated. The Knights of Columbus give free cigars to the men.

Speaking of the men, it is good to notice their attitude of extreme care and solicitude towards the women folk. All the anxiety and thought seems to be directed for their comfort.

Some women arrive who have been taken ill on the journey. For these the greatest care is expended. If they are hospital cases there is no thought of sending them in an ambulance alone. A trained nurse personally takes charge of each one.

Two small children arrived in one party who had lost their mother on the voyage over. The woman had been ill at the time of boarding the ship and died during the voyage. They were taken immediately in charge by

members of the Soldiers' Wives League, and after being fed and looked after were sent on in charge of a trained nurse to the nearest relatives somewhere in Ontario.

A sadder case was that of a young soldier travelling with his wife and baby of eighteen months. His wife, being in delicate health, expired just before the ship docked. During the entire journey the man had charge of the child and had done his best for it, but he was, as can be imagined, heartbroken at the loss of his wife.

The Patriotic Fund took charge of the child for him, providing it with fresh clothes, and all local organisations joined to contribute flowers for the funeral service and burial. Everything possible was done to make the young husband feel that he had fallen among friends.

Baby Craig, age 2½ years, came over alone in care of the Red Cross. He is motherless and his father is still overseas. When he arrived he appeared so bonny a specimen of boyhood that several of the workers felt they would not mind keeping him. A trained nurse from the Red Cross took him on to the home of his father in Manitoba.

Wonderful are the stores which are carried on the train for emergency purposes. Hot water bags, camphorated oil and aromatic spirit of ammonia, for chance patients, are some of the good things found in the nurses' equipment. In addition to these medicinal remedies there are garments and helpful things, which no one but the minds of very thoughtful and motherly women could think of. Many of the strangers who arrive have been used to a warmer climate overseas, and wear short socks, which leave the knees uncovered. So among the garments provided are stockings for the children from four to eight years of age, cosy long woolly ones. Also flannelette undergarments, so that the baggage carried by each nurse makes a considerable basket-full.

Don't Worry!

At last all parties are aboard and the train is ready to start off. Those who came in with the feeling of loneliness are going away comforted and cheered. Doubts and mistakes have been dispelled and cleared up by the first warm welcome accorded to them, and as the train moves away one overhears the last words of a Salvation Army visitor assuring one little woman: "Well don't worry; I will wire ahead to our people, and they will meet you at the other end."

Friends all along the way. This is the result of the co-operation and organization that has been effected to meet these new Canadian citizens, and, to judge by their words of thanks and response to the kindness, it is not unappreciated nor will it soon be forgotten.

WOMEN FOR ONTARIO HOUSE.

A bill has just been introduced into the Ontario Legislature by Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister, which will give women the legal right to be elected to the Provincial Legislature, also to sit on City or Town Councils, and as members of School Boards. Other legislation will give power to School Boards to appoint women as Truancy Officers, thus fulfilling duties now looked after by the police.

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that the North End, Winnipeg Branch of this Bank will in future be known as the Selkirk and Salter, Winnipeg Branch,



TRACK ATHLETICS.

Canadian runners put up a pretty good show at the Holiday Sports at Eastbourne.

In the quarter-mile open handicap G. L. Blade, of the 1st Reserve Battalion, Seaford, won by 16 yards from J. R. Major, Whitgift Grammar School. Time, 52 sec.

In the mile open handicap Corpl. J. B. Rueper, of the 1st Reserve Batt., was third. Time, 4 mins. 43 4/5 secs.

In the 220 yards open handicap O. P. Johnson, of the 1st Canadian Reserve Batt., was third. Time, 24 secs.

In the two miles team race the Canadian machine Gun Depot team was second to the B.E.F. cross-country team. Time, 10 mins. 11 2/5 secs.

In the mile relay the 1st Reserve Batt. team was third to New Zealand and Brighton Railway A.C.

A very satisfactory performance for the Seaford outfit. The prevailing sport in this area at the present time is hunting.

BOXING.

Arthur Townley stops Harry Curzon

Townley who has frequently been touted as a coming heavyweight champion defeated Harry Curzon in a great contest at the Holborn Stadium. Curzon, who was a sergeant in the King's Royal Rifles, and the gallant winner of a D.C.M. in France, is an old-timer who has had ups and downs in the game, who is regarded as a hard man to beat for any aspiring pugilist. Curzon fought well against weight, height and reach, a tremendous handicap, which he could not overcome, and his retirement in the thirteenth round was the only thing to save him from the inevitable knockout.

A description of the fight follows:—

Townley, ever so much the taller, was the first to lead, reaching the face lightly with his left, but Curzon came in and tried to fight him about the body, though it must be said, with little success. In the second round Townley twice jumped in with nice straight lefts to the face, and narrowly missed the jaw with a right lead, Curzon getting under the punch to drive both hands to the body and then bring the left up to the side of the head.

Though at a big disadvantage in height, Curzon fought his man stoutly during the third round, though he had the worst of the argument; and in the fourth he was jabbed hard in the mouth three or four times with the left, and once was rather badly shaken with a finely-timed right to the jaw.

The fifth round showed Townley to the greatest advantage, so far as he put in some telling punches to the face and jaw with both hands, and he also proved himself well able

to take care of himself when Curzon got to close quarters. The sixth was a heavy round, for it is doubtful if Curzon has ever boxed better or been in finer condition, and though Townley punched him, and punched him hard, the Derby man took all that was coming, and came in for more so that he could score on the body. ...

Townley continued to be the master workman through the next three rounds, boxing coolly and selecting the right moment to hit, and making clever use of his feet to take him just out of reach of his persistent opponent. Townley was seen to especial advantage in the tenth and eleventh rounds, in which his boxing was all too good for Curzon, but the very fact that he landed so frequently with the right to the jaw and yet failed to bring his man down or even seriously to unsteady him suggested that Townley was not putting so much power into his right hand as one would imagine. Curzon is made of cast-iron. But the cumulative effects of the blows began to tell in the twelfth round, and four heavy rights to the jaw in quick succession near the end of the thirteenth had Curzon dazed and tottering at the end, and he retired when the gong signalled "corners."

Beckett and Goddard Matched.

The heavyweight tangle is to be straightened out in the sensible way. Mr. C. B. Cochran has arranged for a contest between Joe Beckett, the acknowledged heavyweight champion of Great Britain, and Frank Goddard, to take place on June 5th, the venue being Olympia, London.

Goddard has an engagement with Townley meanwhile, and we assume this fight is dependant on his success in this match.

Wilde Wins Again.

Jimmy Wilde put the first defeat on the

record of Jimmy Buck, the hitherto unbeaten Yorkshire lad. Wilde gave the usual 14lbs. or so away.

In the first minute Buck hit Wilde on the body, and Wilde went down but rose immediately, smiled, took two more body punches, and took a hand in the game with two right hooks on the chin which caused Buck to run in and hold. Then Wilde scored rights and lefts to the side of the head and chin, and Buck laid on the floor while nine was counted.

Buck tried a dangerous right hook, but Wilde saw the danger signal, and took the necessary out-of-range step, and it missed by an inch or so.

In the fifth round Wilde went out to settle the argument and Buck received all kinds of blows, being floored three times with right hooks to the jaw. He took two counts of nine, and on the third occasion the referee applied the closure.

McGoorty beats Curran.

Two lights of other days came into a clash at Plymouth. Right from the start McGoorty held the master hand, dashing in with left and right, and Curran came in for a rare battering. He fought back gamely, and to the best of his ability, but was receiving some severe punishment in the eighth round, when the towel was thrown in. Curran objected to this act, and wanted to go on, but his seconds decided otherwise.

Fifteen Round Contest.

Eddie McGoorty (America) beat P.O. Curran (Plymouth). McGoorty was the first to score with some good lefts; Curran then got to close quarters, and there was an exchange of heavy half-arm jabs. McGoorty, however, was the faster, and had no difficulty in reaching his opponent's face with

lefts and rights. In the third round Curran came in for some severe handling, McGoorty making a great effort to finish the fight, but Curran took all that came his way, and fought back gamely. In the fourth round, indeed, he forced the fighting, and more than held his own. But McGoorty appeared to be taking a breather, as he came back in the fifth full of fight; yet, try as he would, he could not put his man down, and Curran, although showing signs of McGoorty's handiwork, pluckily held on, occasionally ripping in a hard right to the body. He was now receiver-general, and came in for some severe punishment in the seventh round, in which McGoorty forced him round the ring, smashing home both left and right. Curran came in for similar punishment in the eighth round, when the towel was thrown in, and the fight awarded to McGoorty, who was well ahead on points.



Lt. G. F. Kerr, V.C.



Cpl. W. L. Rayfield, V.C.

The photos of Lieut. G. F. Kerr, V.C., and Corpl. W. L. Rayfield, V.C., should have appeared in our issue of April 19th., with accompanying deed. The error on the part of our photographer is regretted.—ED.

A FLYER IN OCEAN FREIGHTS.

BARRY & LOCKWELL'S CAPABLE YOUNG MAN.

"Old" Barry, senior partner of Barry and Lockwell, iron and steel jobbers, was in an unhappy mood. Some weeks previously he had booked an order for 100 tons of tool steel for export to Japan. He had been rash enough to guarantee delivery, alongside the ship in New York, by the 30th June, and had agreed to accept payment on delivery.

It was now the 25th June. The steel was caught in a railroad embargo a short distance from the piers at Hoboken, and there was every prospect that it would stay there. The buyer's agents had refused to extend the date of delivery.

Barry & Lockwell had only recently gone in for export business to any extent. Barry had placed the new department in charge of a capable young man named Jim Watson, in whose ability he had great confidence. He felt it necessary, however, to keep Jim "under control" as he put it.

Jim's great fault in the eyes of his chief was that he was inclined to spend too much of his time outside of the office keeping in touch with steamship and marine insurance companies and brokers, instead of devoting himself to office routine. But when any trouble occurred in the export business it was up to Jim to straighten out the tangle. It was so in this instance, although he had opposed booking the order because of the danger of not being able to make delivery.

By desperate efforts Jim got the four cars of steel through the embargo on the 30th. The boat which was to take the steel was loading on the other side of New York Harbour, at a Brooklyn Pier, and no lighters were available until the following day. The ship owners refused to delay the sailing of the boat by even twelve hours. Furious at their obstinacy, Barry assumed that they were bluffing, and sent the steel over by lighter on the morning of 1st July. The steamer had

ceased loading and was being warped out of her pier when the lighter came alongside. On receipt of this information Barry sent for Jim. He was informed by the office boy that "Mr. Watson had not been in since the previous afternoon." This sent old Barry into a furious rage, and he proceeded to give eloquent expression to his feelings about his absent manager. His remarks on this subject were interrupted by the telephone, and when he took up the receiver he was greeted with:

"Jim speaking! About that tool steel! They will load it direct from the lighter but demand a 5 per cent. discount as consideration for their trouble! I have accepted their terms. Call you again later!" And he rang o

"Co'ound that fellow," muttered the old man. "Half of our profit gone and he did not even say where he is or where I can find him."

It was late the next day before Jim came in and announced that everything was all right. "Is it! You're a clever man if you can see it that way! Or else you are a hopeless imbecile—of which I am quite certain," roared Barry.

"Just a moment, Sir. Let's begin at the beginning. First of all you should know that if a ship is loaded too heavily her Plimsoll Lines goes below the water. That cancels all articles for the voyage which the crew have signed. They can refuse to sail if the extra cargo is not taken off, and they can quit the boat. Well, I found out that the 'Irishima,' on which they were shipping our stuff, is registered at 3,000 tons net, which would mean that about 8,200 tons of cargo would be her full load. I got hold of the receiving clerk at the pier yesterday, and he told me that they had loaded about 8,200 tons before she sailed, and that her Plimsoll

Line was just about down to the limit. I offered the Jap's agent a 5 per cent. discount if he would let us load from the lighter. After a lot of hemming and hawing he took me up, as I knew he would do from the first. I went down with the lighter to watch the loading. When I saw the Plimsoll Line go well below the water I called to a couple of the crew who were assisting in the work. I said to them: 'Boys, just take a squint at that Plimsoll Line. I would hate to be sailing on the 'Irishima' on this voyage.' It worked like a charm, and as soon as they saw the Line below water they refused to sail. I knew Johnson and Johnson, the shipbrokers, had a boat clearing for the same port, and that they were looking round for about 100 tons of weight cargo. So I went ashore and saw the 'Jap's people. You should have seen them go up in the air about having to unload that cargo.

"I talked plain English to them, and said among other things: 'We have delivered and you have accepted delivery. And what is more you have paid our invoice, so we are out of it now. You will have to put that steel ashore and leave it here if you can't get another boat. There is only one other direct boat for the next two months, and I can get you space on her at \$35. The current rate for Japan after the 15th of this month will be \$40. Rather than lose the shipment altogether they took me up. I had the option of that space at \$30, as the Johnson people had already loaded a good cargo, and merely wanted one hundred tons to fill up. So we cleared \$500 there, which equals what we lost on the 5 per cent. discount. Bill Johnson had offered me a 2 per cent. commission if I could get him a cargo to be loaded this morning, as he wanted to clear to-night. That puts us \$60 dollars ahead altogether. How does that strike you?'"

"First rate! And, well—I guess you know best about running that export department. You can stay away from the office as long and as often as you like so long as you get results like that."

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND.

HOW FIGHTING MEN MAY BECOME PRACTICAL FARMERS.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has announced the plans under the land settlement for soldiers scheme under which returned soldiers without agricultural experience will be given an opportunity to qualify to go upon the land. The announcement is as follows:—

"Adequate facilities are being provided by the Soldiers' Settlement Board to enable men desirous of taking up land under the Soldier Settlement to obtain the experience and qualifications necessary. In order to utilize the demobilization period, which will extend over many months, a number of training farms will be established in Great Britain. Preliminary steps have already been taken to this end by the board in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Militia and the Khaki University. The farms will be organized as schools of instruction in the essentials of farming under Canadian conditions. They will provide an intensive course of about three months' duration, the staffs being selected from service men who were formerly connected with agricultural teaching.

"A course of work has been prepared at the request of the board by the Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black, for use both in Canada and Great Britain. It bears little similarity to the regu-

lar agricultural college course, being designed to teach inexperienced men the every-day operations of the farm rather than the scientific principle underlying agriculture. It is proposed by this means to carry the men from a point where they know nothing of farming to a point where they will have a sufficient working knowledge to become self-supporting, virtually from the time they go upon the land. The following synopsis indicates the scope of the course:—

"Instructions in the handling of horses in association with vehicles and the implements of tillage; in the construction of the common farm implements and in the operation of gas engines; instruction in carpentering, blacksmithing and general repair work, and in the planning and construction of buildings. Instructions in farm management and the importance of good business methods in relation to successful farming. Instruction in the preparation of the soil and the growing and harvesting of crops, instruction in the selection, care, feeding and management of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

"Inexperienced men returning at once to Canada will be offered two plans under which to qualify, the choice being optional. They may either gain experience by working with successful farmers, or they may take

the course outlined above at an agricultural college or similar institution in Canada. Arrangements to this end are now being concluded at two institutions, and it is the expectation that this course will be offered in many of the provinces by the beginning of the new year.

"While in farming the course outlined above, practically utility has been made the essential feature, it is recognized that the best school is the well-managed farm, provided the farmer himself is sympathetically disposed. So much depends on this aspect of the matter that a very careful selection will be made among the progressive farmers of the country who are prepared to render public-spirited service in this connection.

"It is the intention to inaugurate a follow-up scheme with the co-operation of provincial agricultural departments, whereby the men will be advised and instructed after they go upon the land. This plan contemplates the provision of local short courses dealing with the more advanced phases of instruction, similar to those now provided for farmers and farmers' sons by the local representatives of agricultural departments and by other extension services.

"Attention is called to the fact that the programme outlined relates only to those inexperienced in farming. Experienced men who satisfy the Soldier Board that they possess a reasonable fitness for farm life, and the other qualification called for by the Act, will be permitted to go upon the land without further instruction."

THE RED TRIANGLE

PICKED UP IN THE LINE.

By George Leslie Stryker.

A few yards in front of our new line lay an equipment. It had been ditched, we assumed, by one of our wounded during our assault on the enemy's third line that morning. We held fast his former support trench on several hundred yards' front in spite of two vicious counter-attacks, and were rapidly converting its paradoss into a parapet with bags of chalky earth, our artillery pounding his gun positions the while.

The water bottle attached to the "harness" out in No Man's Land tempted me. It might be a "dud," and it might be a prize. It was worth the hazard. Our own bottles were empty; our throats were parched; we were spitting chalk. The sea mist now gathering would protect me some from snipers. And this same mist might encourage him to essay another counter before dark. Over I went and was rewarded by nearly a full bottle of water. The haversack on the salvaged harness was open, but a notebook containing a letter had been overlooked. We quickly slaked our thirst and wished the blighter one bon chance.

The letter was from a girl, and, of course, I read it.

"I'm bubbling over with enthusiasm," she wrote. "My yearning is to be gratified. I go to France to-morrow. We nurses, like you boys, don't consider we've done our bit till we do get to France, after coming all the way from Canada, you know. I don't know where I'll be assigned to, but wouldn't it be romantic if you were to come hobbling along to my hospital with one of those 'darling blighties' you talk about? Still, I don't wish it because it's as you say, you're there to 'blight the blighter'."

"Regarding the other, the—well, your proposal! Well, dear, when you have done your bit and I have done mine, then may be we'll talk about the to-morrow, eh?"

"Just like a girl," chimed in our section commander. "Always keeps a guy in suspense. I wonder if Mac was badly wounded?"

Still the Boche came.

Suddenly a salvo of "rum jars" unsteadied the earth about us. A terrific barrage for about five minutes ensued, impelling us to hug the bottom of the trench and improvised funk holes. We were on the alert the moment it lifted. And through the thickening mist we could discern forms preparing to hurl moral thunder in the shape of cylindrical sticks. Our machine guns crackled, our Mills' bombs crashed. And still the Boche came on and on. There were no wire here as yet, of course, which made his access easier. He gained a footing. There was a rush of bayonets and short range rifle fire. He was driven out. I felt half stunned and, like a few others, discovered I had a "blighty." Soon it was bound and I was away. At the road dressing station my wound was properly dressed and, as they say, I was well away.

Men who die of wounds at the dressing station are placed outside. There were two

such cases here. I stepped to one of these lying on a stretcher while I awaited the "blightly wagon" and looked at the tag. It was "Mac." I raised the cloth from his face to make sure. Then, half unconsciously I uttered a "Good-bye, old pal." He had done his bit, and I happened to know he had done it well. The ambulance carried us to a clearing station and then whirled us on to a hospital.

At the hospital it was found necessary to perform a slight operation on my arm. When I came to a nurse had her fingers on my pulse. Later she returned and said, "You can't guess what you were doing when under the anæsthetic?" She was a new nurse in France, she said, and what happened amused her. Then she told me I had been singing, "There's a ship that's bound for blightly."

The Nursing Sister.

This nursing sister was a recruit in France, I mused, as I probed my hospital treasure bag for the missive picked up in the line. My surmise was confirmed when she informed me that she had an acquaintance in my own unit and asked if I knew him. I did. And an indefinable expression of satisfaction stole over her face when I added that he was a good soldier. It would be cruel to tell her all I knew of "Mac" at that moment.

There was a French as well as an English hospital in this ancient town of Hazebrouck on the road to the base. It had recently been bombed from the air in spite of huge, conspicuous Red Cross signs. Preparations for removal were already under way by the hospital authorities. Apparently the Boche had just discovered that his long-range guns could reach this centre. At any rate, they registered a few shots on the rendezvous of La Clesse that day.

Towards evening cavernous sounds of bombing Gothas sent a shudder through the wards. Several of our own machines were seen ascending to thwart their aims. Suddenly there was a crashing cascade of bombs on the other side of the town. The Hun planes were withdrawing, dropping their death loads as they went.

Our stretcher cases were all well away to the new tent hospital farther a rear, the sister said, only a score of walking cases remained awaiting the return of the busy ambulances.

The whirring of aircraft had all but subsided when a terrific smashing roar struck everyone tense and a volcano-like mass of brick and debris rose from one corner of our hospital. Immediately everybody, patients, staff and all, were ordered to run for their lives. A steady siege-shelling bombardment by the blood-hungry Hun continued. And Kultur added another bar to its destruction cross. Only the Imperial O.C. remained behind. From the hill where we retired to await the ambulance Col. Taylor could be seen searching where the first shell had struck. Fatalist, perhaps. At any rate, he had been at Mons and was as indifferent to death as he was to decorations. To him all good achieved in war was but duty.

The next day I inquired for my nurse. The matron asked if I knew her? I felt that I did because I knew "Mac." Then the

matron told me a sad story. And I told her one that related to it. And we read together that portion of the sister's letter I had repeated to the boys in the line: "When you have done your bit and I have done mine, we'll consider the to-morrow." Both had done their bit now.

And for them I like to think that the glory of the Great To-morrow has dawned.

A WASH-OUT.

There's a spluttering of bullets and a straining of the eye,

Whilst one and all are trying to look cool;
But beneath our calm demeanour there's a nervous tension high

In the hope that we will perforate the "bull."

The simple rule in shooting is to get the foresight blade

In the centre of the V that is behind;
With the bottom of the bull then sighted on the line that's made,

A bull's eye on the target you should find.

Well I refrained from breathing as I rapidly took aim.

To keep a steady arm is the first
Essential thing that's needed, and I tried to do the same,

Though I felt as if my head was going to burst.

As I gently pressed the trigger I was shocked at what took place,

That I got a rude awakening I'll agree;
For the butt-end of the rifle took a notion to my face,

An eye-opener it almost proved to me.

The bullet left the barrel, I could swear my aim was true,

But its billet I don't think will ere be found,
For it proved to be a ricochet. The course it did pursue

Was one of ploughing over all the ground.

Then the marker he waved merrily his tiny wash-out flag,

Which told the range at large I had a miss,
Now if I'd had an inner or an outer or a mag.,
I never would lament my fate like this.

I was firing at 200 when the bullet went agley,
Then I noticed, oh, I was a blessed fool,
The rifle it was sighted for 600, so you see

The reason why I didn't find the bull.

THAT STORY AGAIN.

The sergeant had been working hard to get his awkward squad into shape, but with very poor results; so after trying everything he knew, he yelled, "Squad, halt! Stand easy! Now, boys, I's going to tell you a story. When I was a little tot, mother bought me a box of wooden soldiers, which I happened to lose a few days after, and I cried and cried. Nothing would pacify me until mother said, 'Don't cry, son, you'll find them some day.' And believe me, I've found 'em."

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.



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 around to a normal state, and I highly recommend 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. 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.

SIR EDWARD KEMP'S TOUR OF CANADIAN BATTLEGROUND.

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister Overseas Military Forces of Canada, has returned from a visit to Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian Corps Commander at the Headquarters of the Canadian Corps at Jodoigne. Incidentally he made an extensive tour of practically the whole of the old front line occupied by the Canadians.

He was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel T. Gibson, the Assistant Deputy Minister, and was met at Boulogne by Brigadier-General Embury, the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Section at British G.H.Q.

The party then proceeded by motor through St. Omer Poperinghe, Passchendaele, Ypres, Ploeg Straat and many other places intimately associated with the Canadian Corps.

Sir Edward Kemp then went on to Brussels and Jodoigne and was received by the Corps Commander. At Jodoigne an impromptu Baseball match was arranged between teams consisting of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Corps Commander's Staff, Sir Arthur Currie himself taking part in a keenly contested game.

9,000,000 ACRES OF TIMBER.

In the Province of Alberta there are eight forest reserves—five in the Rocky Mountains with a total area of over 9,000,000 acres; the Lesser Slave forest reserves have an area of

over 3,000,000 acres. In addition there are the Cypress Hills and Cooking Lake reserves, these two being of much smaller area, but still of marked importance to the communities which they serve. The Canadian Dominion Forestry Branch annually dispose of millions of feet of timber, but this is done under regulations and methods designed to preserve the value of the forest as a producer of timber wealth. Conservative methods of logging are required of all operations in order to protect the young reproduction and to prevent the accumulation of logging slash which has, in the past, been a very important factor in the spreading of forest fires. With the improvement of road facilities leading into and through the forest reserves, the work which the Canadian Dominion Forestry Branch is steadily and quietly carrying on is becoming more widely known.

FOR GROWN-UP PUPILS.

Short course schools during the winter months are becoming more and more popular each year in Western Canada. From January to March these courses were given at 50 places in Manitoba. At some places the courses were of two weeks' duration, others one week, and at others again four-day courses were given. Subjects included gas engines, live stock, field crops, farm book keeping, cement construction and home economics. Special courses, each of a week's duration, were devoted to dairying, poultry raising and bee keeping.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF CANADA.

A new organisation has been formed in Winnipeg, and is to be known as the Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada, and includes the Women's Institutes of Canada, the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan, the Home Economic Societies of Manitoba and the Homemakers' Clubs and Cercles de Fermiers of Quebec. The object of this federation is to bring into communication and co-ordination the various provincial women's institutes and similar organisations throughout the Dominion of Canada with the object of promoting education and moral, social and civic measures; to be a clearing house for institutional activities and information, and to outline and encourage nation-wide campaigns in the interests of the whole people, including home-making, child welfare, educational and other community efforts.

A FAVOURED VALLEY

The Okanagan, British Columbia, fruit and vegetable production for 1918 approximated £800,000—the most prosperous agricultural year in Southern British Columbia's history. To this amount should be added large productions of grain, hay, live stock, eggs and dairy products. This narrow British Columbia valley, lying north and south, with the beautiful Okanagan lake stretching across the lower part, has a relatively small population, its cities, like Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton being only large country towns.

Mick and Mac await transfer from their Depot to Buxton (what it feels like).

