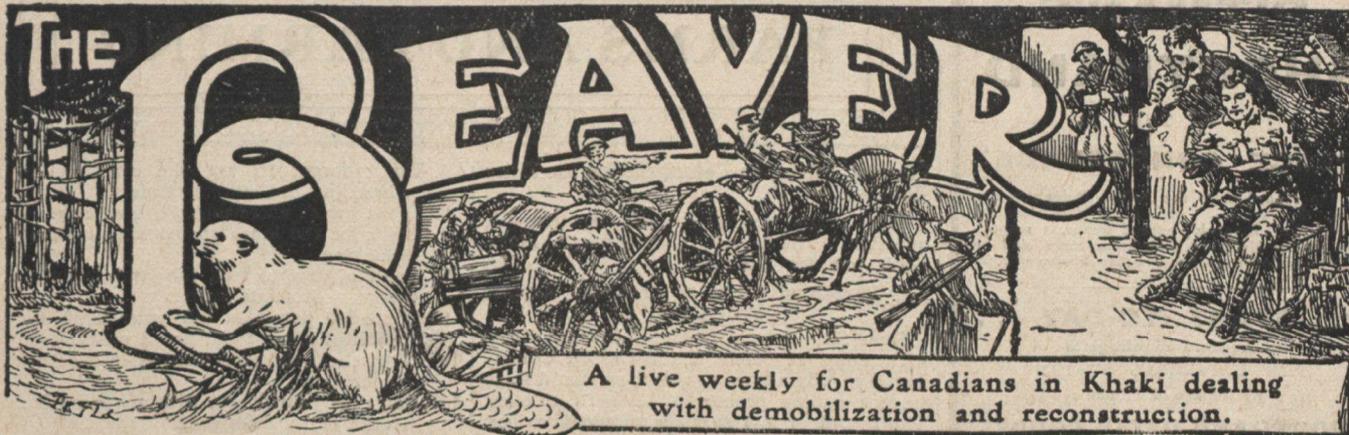


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 16.

LONDON, MARCH 29TH, 1919

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

TAKE away cavalry from the army, and you take away half its glory. In this war of rabbit-warrens, cavalry have had few chances to show what they could do, but when the opportunity did occur they made the most of it. The epic charge of Fort Garry Horse at Cambrai, when Lieut. Strachan won the V.C., is a case in point.

When "B" Squadron, riding through Masmeres, crossed the newly-built bridge outside the town and attacked the Germans upon the ridge they did not know that orders had been sent by the Commanding Officer that they were to remain west of the Canal. The orderlies were unable to deliver their instructions. It happened this way.

The infantry had cut a gap in the German wire, and winning through the swamp the Canadian troopers charged for it at the gallop, riding hell-for-leather. At the gap there were many casualties. Captain Campbell went down, and the command was at once taken over by Lieut. Strachan. Sweeping through the gap, in a dashing, smashing devil-may-care charge, forming in line of troop columns, the men went forward to an objective dear to a cavalryman's heart—a battery of German field guns which lay before them.

Fort Garry rode down upon the guns without hesitation. In a moment they were riding down the gunners or sabreing them where they stood. Two of the guns were deserted by their crews, the third was blown up by its gunners, while the crew of the fourth fired a round point

THE CAVALRY V.C.



Photo by

Beaver Gallery: No. 12.

(Swaine)

CAPT. HARCUS STRACHAN, V.C., Fort Garry Horse.

blank at the advancing troops. The shell went wide. There was a brief melee of plunging horses and stumbling artillery-men. Then the business was finished.

Behind the guns German infantry appeared. Strachan led his troopers into the thick of them. The Germans were not accustomed to this kind of thing. They fled, the Canadians cutting them down as they ran.

There was no news up to this time of the main body of the Cavalry Brigade, and Lieut. Strachan realised that something had gone wrong. Surrounded on three sides he decided to abandon his horses and cut his way through to Masmeres. Collecting the horses he stampeded them eastward, the Germans imagining that the cavalry men were making another charge.

Gathering his men together Strachan led them off quietly toward the British lines. On the way back no less than four parties of Germans were encountered, the dismounted troopers capturing more prisoners at the point of the bayonet than they could handle.

In darkness it was difficult to find a gap in the wire that would admit the passage of all the men and the party divided, both eventually getting in without further casualty.

In this little affair Lieut. Strachan destroyed a battery, inflicted well over a hundred casualties, tangled the German communications over a wide area, captured a number of Germans exceeding the original strength of his squadron, raised the devil generally, and won the V.C. He deserved it.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND

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All the reporters to the British Delegates are using this system. Mr. A. J. Sylvester, the well-known Pitman high-speed writer, is responsible for the British stenographic notes, and he is ably assisted in his task by other Pitman writers.

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A MILLION DOLLAR CHEQUE.

Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, President of the Navy League of Canada, has arrived in England, carrying with him a cheque for one million dollars, which he will personally present to the Navy League in London as Canada's contribution towards relieving the distress amongst the widows and orphans of merchant seamen who perished during the great war, and amongst maimed and disabled sailors of the Empire.

The money was subscribed during the Sailors' Week campaign which was recently held throughout Canada under the auspices of the Navy League, and the one million dollars were allocated at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council held at Victoria, British Columbia. Of this sum \$500,000 will be handed to King George's Fund for Sailors, and the remainder divided among deserving Seamen's Institutions. The campaign netted the largest sum ever raised in Canada to aid our seamen, and the one million dollar cheque is probably the largest ever carried by a patriotic worker from Canada to the Motherland.

OIL IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Imperial Oil Company is confident that large oilfields will be found in the Dominion, according to the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, formerly President of the concern. Over a quarter of a million dollars have been expended on explorations for this purpose in the last five years, and the company is prepared to spend another half million on searching for paying oilfields. The principal explorations in the coming year will be made in the West.

FARMS AND FARMING

Practical Advice on Reconstructing the Dairy Herd.—2.

[This is the second instalment upon this question. There will be several more. Look out for them.—ED.]

Buy Pure-Bred Calves to Gradually Replace Poor Cows.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of January 13th, with copy of letter from Oxford County Farmer. My advice to this man would be to start a culling process of his herd at once. The record of last summer should give him some idea as to the difference in the cows, and the plan that I would recommend would be to sell the poorer ones to as good advantage as possible. This would probably mean turning them into beef and might necessitate a little extra feed in order to have them sell readily and realise the most money in them. With the money obtained others of better quality could be purchased to replace them. This money will not purchase an equal number of good cows, but depending upon the possibility for purchase, the chances are that it would go further in buying promising heifers carrying calves.

If the purchaser cannot trust his judgment on the individuals, he will have to depend upon circumstantial evidence, if he expects to buy them himself. By circumstantial evidence I mean the character of the herd that produces the heifers and particularly the character of their parentage, the records available, and what general indication it might be possible for an amateur to observe. By making the change in this way it should be possible to still maintain a working herd and not lose very much, if any, in the immediate return.

In addition to this, some extra expenditure will be necessary in order to carry the herd as a whole to a still higher quality. There is only one way of doing this economically, and that is by the purchase of a good utility bull, or by arranging for the use of one which, in some cases, might be more economical where it is practicable.

In order to supplement the herd still further and without the outlay of too much money, a further possibility would be the purchase of a good heifer calf out of a real good cow from time to time. The only pure-bred necessarily involved in the whole process is the bull used on the herd. I know of a number of herds that have been reconstructed with wonderful rapidity and with wonderful improvement with the minimum outlay in cash through just this process or some slight modification of it.

Records are in order for all stages and every precaution should be taken to obtain stock from healthy herds.

PROF. H. BARTON,
Macdonald College, Quebec.

* * *

A Few Shepherd's Dont's.

1. Don't keep sheep on wet land.
2. Don't feed moldy or spoiled hay, roots, silage or grain.
3. Don't forget to keep salt and fresh water before the sheep.
4. Don't neglect the sheep in winter. Keep them in good condition.

5. Don't forget to tag the ewes before breeding and lambing time.
6. Don't forget exercising the bred ewe.
7. Don't let the lamb go too long without sucking.
8. Don't neglect to feed the lamb grain as soon as it starts eating.
9. Don't let parasites kill your lamb for lack of some fresh green pasture.
10. Don't shear the ewes until warm weather comes.
11. Don't tie your fleeces with anything but wool or paper twine.
12. Don't hesitate to ask any questions of the county representative.

—“The Canadian Farm.”

* * *

Corn for Manitoba.

“Will Manitoba ever be included in the corn belt,” asks Professor T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College in the “Canadian Farm.” Evidently he has reason for hoping that before long his province will be noted for its corn. The College has for some years been experimenting to secure a fodder corn that will produce seed in the district where grown.

“Quebec 28” has given encouraging results—in 1918 yielding 101 bushels per acre and for the last four years an average of 11½ tons of fodder per acre. The “Gehu” has harvested 79 bushels per acre but being a dwarf variety is almost useless for fodder. “Free Press” gave 47 bushels per acre, while “North West Dent” gave only 23 bushels.

The performance of “Quebec 28” has given the Field Husbandry Department of the M.A.C. great encouragement in their effort to secure a local strain that will produce both fodder and grain in the short season.

—C.A.G.

* * *

Performance and Economy.

The following amounts of milk and butter fat were produced by two world's record cows and the amount of feed they consumed are also given. The champion 2-year-old gave 25,243.3 lbs. of milk containing 832.5 lbs. of fat, and consumed daily 24lbs. of beet pulp, 16lbs. of silage, and 18 lbs. of hay, at a cost of just over 225 dollars.

The second cow, a three-year-old, gave 27,068.5 lbs. of milk containing 936.9 lbs. of fat. She consumed daily on the average 26 lbs. of grain, 80 lbs. of beet pulp, 12 lbs. of silage, and 18 lbs. of alfalfa hay at a cost of approximately \$250. Figuring out the milk at \$300 per hundredweight, we find that the two-year-old produced \$759 worth of milk at a cost of \$225, and the three-year-old \$810 worth of milk at a cost of \$250 at market prices of feed to-day. Thus each cow produced a handsome sum to pay for labour and interest on investment besides a calf, whose value could hardly be placed at under \$1,000 when six months' old if a normal individual. Further, these cows produced certified milk which sells at very close to double the price of market milk. While the expense of producing certified milk is greater than ordinary milk, the expense is very materially reduced per 100 lbs. where high producing cows are kept.—F.B.C.

THE AIR-PIRATE.

By "NIGHT-HAWK."

He was first heard of in the autumn of 1925, flashing his wireless challenge from the sky.

He dived through the clouds on a gusty, squally afternoon, and held up the Norwegian mail boat "Dagmar" bound from Bergen to Newcastle. He fired a shell fifty yards ahead of the steamer and ordered her by wireless to stop. She did not reply, so he circled round and dropped a bomb, which missed her by inches and threw up a mighty column of water on her port side just forward of the bridge. Then her captain decided that, as he was unarmed, he had no alternative but to protect his ship and the lives of the passengers by obeying the air-raider's command. He telegraphed to the engine room; the "Dagmar" lost way, and floated quietly on the sea.

The flying pirate, his hull and wings painted a dead black, glided down beside his victim.

"Am boarding you. My guns are trained," he wirelessed laconically.

He came aboard in a dinghy which was lowered from one of the giant floats of his seaplane. He was a big blonde fellow, and his first words pronounced him a German.

"You haf fifty thousand pound in Norwegian goldt for der Bank of Scotland, nicht war? Well, I demand dat goldt. Mine guns will blow up your ship if I not get it."

The captain of the "Dagmar" sprang upon the German, there ensued a short and fierce tussle, and then a revolver shot rang out. Captain Hansen staggered and fell. The German carried his bags of gold over Hansen's dead body and dropped them one by one into his dinghy.

Between September and December about a dozen ships were attacked. All carried bullion and all were despoiled. Then the Governments moved. By this time it had been definitely ascertained that the air pirate was a fifty-two Lanz-Rumpler seaplane which had been stolen from a German yard by a mad political desperado named Pflazer.

His dozen victims to date had been spread over the seven seas—an American liner a hundred miles west of Ireland, a big Japanese off Valparaiso, a P. and O. in the Indian Ocean; these indicated his wide range and cosmopolitan choice.

Then, mad with success and pride, Pflazer tapped his last insolence across the world's busy waterways.

"The White Star liner 'Delphic' must sail from New York at mid-day on January 1st, 1926, carrying one million pounds in English gold. She will follow her usual route. When and where I command she will hand over this gold to me. It may be the first day out, or the last. Failing delivery I shall sink her."

The Governments chuckled. Pflazer had played his last hand.

The "Delphic" left New York exactly at mid-day on January 1st. Just before sunset on January 3rd Pflazer sparked his orders down the sky.

"I am here! Lay to."

The engines of the "Delphic" slowed down, and presently her mighty bulk swung idly on the quiet waters. Almost at once three tiny single-seater fighting planes gathered speed along her cleared decks and lifted into the air.

The black silhouette of the pirate floated unsuspectingly down out of the sunset.

All the passengers had been ordered below, but the captain and officers were on the bridge, machine guns were manned, and anti-aircraft ratings were standing-to.

The sky became suddenly a theatre of intense and vivid action. Machine guns popped like far champagne corks in the clouds. The raider was caught in three converging streams of vicious "tracer" bullets. The little fighters darted and swerved above and around him. He dived and came down low over the sea—a vast, unwieldy, stricken bird of prey. The single-seaters followed him down, drenching him with fire, keeping him within the angry cone of their bullets.

"He's smoking," said the "Delphic's" captain grimly. "In half a minute he'll be ablaze. And that'll be the last of Pflazer."

At five hundred feet over the sea the big pirate turned desperately upon his attackers and climbed through them to a thousand feet or more. Then he put his nose up and "stalled." The flames licked greedily backwards from his engines through all his hull to his tail planes.

On fire and completely out of control he flopped over and spun down to the sea. When the boats from the "Delphic" reached the place a quarter of an hour later they found only a few patches of oil and some splintered fragments of wood.

TO THE EDITOR.

11-13 Charing Cross,
London, S.W. 1.
March, 1919.

DEAR SIR,

I beg the favour of space for this communication, believing it will afford your many readers further information on repatriation at the expense of the Canadian Government.

It was decided by Order-in-Council that only the wife and children under eighteen years of age could be repatriated at the expense of the Canadian Government, and such dependents of those soldiers who had been discharged in Canada will be so entitled. Such dependents of soldiers who were discharged on this side of the Atlantic are not entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Canadian Government.

Unless the wife and children of a Canadian officer or soldier are sailing on a different ship, we cannot send the form of application for repatriation to any Canadian officer's or soldier's wife.

Wives and children in France of Canadian officers or soldiers not proceeding with their husbands to Canada may apply direct to Captain Standen, Repatriation Officer, Canadian Embarkation Camp, Le Havre.

Canadian Cadets and their dependents are arranged for the same as Canadian officers through the Adjutant-General's Branch at Headquarters, London.

It has become necessary to deal with the question of those who are the wives of Canadian soldiers and who are going to live in the United States. American citizens went to Canada before the United States declared war, enlisted with the Canadian forces, came overseas, and while here married. Some have already returned to Canada for discharge, and naturally desire to return to their former home in the United States and take their wives with them, but under the American Government passport regulations these wives are not allowed to enter the States. Having expatriated themselves, temporarily at least, these American soldiers in the Canadian Army do not require, and could not get if they did, a passport from the American Consular Authorities in London. Although they have lost for the time being their American citizenship by their enlistment in the Canadian Army they did not thereby acquire Canadian citizenship, and the women they married on this side, while regarded by Americans as aliens, are no longer British subjects but are regarded as partaking of the citizenship of the husband. These women, therefore, cannot get a British passport any more than they can get an American one, and they are therefore in an impossible situation, which is now being taken up with the American authorities at Washington, and until the American passport regulations are amended it is well that British wives of Americans who joined the Canadian Forces should realise that they have no chance of going to their husband's home in the United States.

Except there is some special reason which appears sufficient to the American Consul-General in London, a Canadian cannot get his passport vised to enable him to travel to Canada via an American port. In other words, Americans will get their space on American ships and Canadians must go home direct.

Thank you for the space.

Yours faithfully,

J. OBED SMITH, Lt.-Col.,
Commissioner of Emigration for Canada.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

Official Information on all matters of interest to returning soldiers and their dependents may be obtained through Khaki College Centres.

Under the authority of the Overseas Military Council of Canada, a Central Bureau of Information has been established at the Headquarters of the Khaki College, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Here, with the assistance of representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Chief Paymaster, O.M.F.C., Soldier Settlement Board, Pensions Board, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Government Repatriation Committee, Canadian Red Cross Society, Y.M.C.A., and Khaki College, full information respecting the Government's plans to help Canadian Soldiers re-establish themselves in civil life is compiled and kept up to date.

This information is sent out to all Khaki College centres for the guidance of those answering soldiers' questions. If a question cannot be answered locally it is referred to the Central Bureau, through which the desired information is obtained, by cable, if necessary, from Ottawa.

Special Branch Bureaux have been set up at the Khaki College centres at Buxton, Bramshott, Rhyl, Ripon, Sunningdale and Seaford. An important branch has been established at Le Havre for the benefit of soldiers still in France. Copies of all Government literature of interest to returning soldiers are available at these Bureaux.

Individual enquiries addressed to the Central Bureau, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1., will be promptly answered.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MARCH 29th, 1919.

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

PENSIONS.

Canada is paying pensions on a large and generous scale. She cannot afford to be niggardly or parsimonious. She has fixed the scale under schedules which amply provide for the dependants of those who have fallen and for the needs of those who have suffered varying forms of disability. Almost every dependant who is in need has been swept into the net. Even the grandparents of a deceased soldier, where it can be shown that they are dependants, are included in the scope of these remarkable plans. Pensions due to dependants are paid from the first day of the month following the month in which the report of the death is made, so that there is no break between the payment of assigned pay and separation allowance, and the awarded pension. The proportion of percentage which any disability bears to total disability has been most carefully calculated by experts, and it is as fair and liberal as it is possible to make it. Pensioners are invited, if they are dissatisfied, to appeal to the Board for a re-adjustment. Pensions range from \$600 a year for a private up to \$2,700 for a Brigadier-General with allowances for each child. The aftermath of war, and especially a war on so gigantic a scale as this last, is bad enough without adding to its miseries by the neglect of those who have unflinchingly done their duty, or the relatives of those who have paid the supreme sacrifice. And while no monetary award can repay the services to humanity rendered by Canada's brave and gallant sons it can at least lift some of the burdens left behind, and it can help to make life as pleasant as it can possibly be after a nightmare of horror which has changed the whole face of the world. The Canadian authorities are to be congratulated upon their far-sighted policy in this matter. Every Canadian will be delighted—and particularly those who stopped at home and "stood by the stuff"—to bear his share of the cost. Canada is young and vigorous. She ought to bear the strain better than any other country. Her resources are illimitable, and having taken her place among the nations of the earth, having provided even lavishly for her breakages, she should during the next decade develop and flourish amazingly.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.

D.Q.M.G.

Colonel K. C. Folger, C.M.G., D.S.O., is one of the brilliant Canadian officers appointed to the General Staff when the Canadian Headquarters was established at Argyll House.



Photo by]

[Swaine

Col. Folger was on the permanent staff of the Militia Department, Ottawa, when war broke out.

With the rank of Major he saw service in France at the 2nd Canadian Divisional Headquarters as D.A.D.O.S., and rendered exceptionally valuable services, which were recognised in February, 1917, when he was appointed Director of Ordnance Services at Headquarters.

Later he became D.Q.M.G. with the rank of Colonel, a position he fills at the present time.

Col. Folger was given the C.M.G. and D.S.O. last year.

D. of V.S.

D. of V.S.

The personal history of Colonel Edgar Edgell, may be epitomised as follows:—

Born at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Educated Public Schools and High School,

Moncton,

N.B. Served

in the

R.N.W.M.P.

Canada 1900-

1904. Graduated

Ontario Veter-

inary Col-

lege, 1906.

Took a post,

Graduate

course Chic-

ago Veter-

inary Col-

lege, 1907.

Entered Dominion

Meat Inspe-

ction Service

under De-

partment of

Agriculture,

1907. Resigned

1912, to take up

practice at

Aneroid, Sas-

katchewan, which he maintained

until outbreak of the war. Held commission

as Lieutenant in Canadian Militia since April,

1906. Enlisted at Winnipeg, 7th August,

1914, in C.E.F. Went to France February,

1915, as Veterinary Officer in 3rd Canadian

Infantry Brigade. Appointed Assistant Di-

rector Veterinary Services, 4th Canadian

Division, June, 1916. Appointed A.D.V.S.,

Headquarters, O.M.F. of C., 14th April,

1918. Appointed Director of Veterinary

Services, O.M.F. of C., 12th August, 1918.

Twice mentioned in despatches. Awarded

D.S.O., June, 1918.

Colonel Edgell's hobbies are public health

and photography.



Canadian]

[Official

LAND SETTLEMENT.

By O. McConkey (Queen's College, Oxford).

At last the time has come when our old friend, "The Olympic," plies her way across the Atlantic, not running the gauntlet as of old, but steering a straight course for Canadian soil, loaded to overflowing with thousands of the boys who have "played the game."

Every Canadian who is going back has a deep realisation of his responsibilities, and of the necessity of his working toward and building up to fulfilment the ideal for which the boys we have left behind on the fields of France and Belgium have died.

Canadians! we have a wonderful country to go back to, it is needless to say more; we all realise it. It is up to us who have come through to give to Canada our best in this great period of reconstruction or we will be branded as traitors in the generations to come.

Canada is on the threshold of the greatest period of development and growth in her history, and we must guide this growth along the right channels, guide the national thought, keep it free from mean political intrigue and base graft. Materialism must be routed and unselfishness take its place; on this foundation only can a people grow to be a great and lasting nation.

It means work for everyone of us, but Canadians are not afraid of work when there is something to work for.

To those who are thinking of taking up land under the Soldier Settlement Act, to those of you who are going to be numbered among the Empire Builders, perhaps one who has been over the "trail" can give you some little information which might help you when you come up against the rough places.

Right here I may say that the scheme for help to settlers, as outlined under the Soldier Settlement Act, is second to none in the history of land settlement. Compare our opportunities with those of the English soldier, the French, the Belgian. We, with intelligent method and industry can in ten years' time build up a comfortable home and be comparatively independent for life, while the rest of the armies of the world have no alternative but the great industrial crucible.

And again I may say that the pioneers who have gone before us, who have made

Western Canada what it is; yes, those who have made the Western United States, never had the financial backing and opportunities for "making good" which we have offered to us.

It is great game, men! This developing a new country. There is a call about it that stirs men. Our great new land is calling for the best of you, men who are not afraid of difficulties but will trample them down and win.

I will speak more especially of Western Canada. In the first place take plenty of time to choose your land. Get into a section where you are sure of plenty of rainfall, you can judge this pretty well by the growth of vegetation and the amount of decayed humus in the soil.

Inquire of some of the "old timers" in the district with regard to the seasons, rainfall, snowfall, etc. Choose a place where you have plenty of good water. You cannot farm with any pleasure or success unless you are assured of a good supply of the best water. It is absolutely essential to the live stock business.

Choose a situation free from frost. High-lying land is usually free of frost because the cold air drains away to the low land exactly as does water.

The choice of soil is of paramount importance. You should look for evidence of fertility first. A dark soil with 18 inches to 2 feet of humus and decayed vegetable matter is certain to have an abundance of fertility.

Do not be satisfied with looking only at the surface soil, investigate the subsoil which forms the reservoir to hold the moisture. It is on the conservation of moisture that the success of Western agriculture depends. So if you have a hard pan subsoil into which the moisture cannot permeate your crops will be dried out.

Choose a soil which is not too heavy and not too light. A sandy soil is not drought resistant and has not enough plant food in it to stand much cropping.

Choose a dark friable loam, with an open subsoil, free from stones.

At a later date I may say something of the first treatment of virgin prairie land.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

The regulations governing the establishment and administration of Dominion and Provincial Employment Offices under the measure recently passed for the purpose are embodied in an Order-in-Council just made public.

Among other things provided for is the establishment by the Minister of Labour of an Advisory Council. This body will assist in the administration of the Act, and will recommend ways and means of preventing unemployment.

It will consist of one member appointed by each of the Provincial Governments, two members nominated by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, two by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, one by the Canadian Railway War Board, one by the Railroad Brotherhoods, two by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, three by the Labour Department (two of whose appointees will be women), and one by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The Labour Department will maintain Federal clearing houses for the inter-provincial distribution of labour, while each province will direct its own employment offices.

MILD WEATHER.

The mildness of the present season in Eastern Canada is very remarkable. The winter of 1918 was the most severe that Nova Scotia had experienced for a considerable number of years, consequently the mildness of this one is most noticeable in contrast. There has been little frost and even less snow. The absence of storms is of advantage to the fishermen, but the lack of snow is a handicap to the lumbermen. Woodmen have ample opportunities for cutting and piling but the hauling is difficult.

WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD MINE.

Ontario has come to the front among the gold producers of the British Empire in a remarkable fashion during the war, and may now lay claim to having the world's greatest gold mine.

This mine, owing to labour scarcity, was able to operate at only one-half capacity during 1918.

Notwithstanding this handicap, however, Ontario's premier mine produced one ton of solid gold every month, and paid more than one million dollars in dividends.

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The Government of ONTARIO

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

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

Soldiers Returning to Ontario

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

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

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

During the week ending March 8th, the statistical report shows that 2,364 hours of instruction were given in the various Colleges, with an aggregate of hours of attendance of 45,629. 19,780 hours were put in at Seaford, of which 2,500 were on Agricultural subjects, 8,900 on Elementary Practical Science subjects, and 2,700 on Commercial subjects.

Ripon Area reported 9,785 hours attendance, half of which was put on Elementary Education and 2,300 on Agricultural subjects.

A report has been received showing that during the past five weeks, studies have been carried on in the Canadian Special Hospital at Witley by about 89 students. Fifty hours of instruction were given with a high percentage of attendance, 86.2.

This is the first week for a long time in which the percentage of attendance has been above 50. This week it reached 53.2 in spite of the fact that at some of the areas unavoidable circumstances made it very difficult for a high attendance to be maintained.

The new registrations during the week amounted to 1,114; 300 of which were in Agriculture, 275 in Practical Science, and 248 in Commercial subjects.

During the last week of February and the first week of March, 54 new students enrolled with the Correspondence Department for Commercial subjects, 39 for Agriculture, 32 for Practical Science, 37 for Matriculation work, and 8 in courses of University grade. During the same period papers were sent in in 386 subjects.

Some of the men in the London area are unable to attend the course of Petrol Engine lectures being given at London College in the evenings owing to night work. Therefore morning classes have been arranged for these men at 49 Bedford Square, W.C. 1., on Tuesdays and Fridays at 10.30. The course is exactly the same as that being given in the evenings.

The Lounge Rooms at 49 Bedford Square are always available on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings, as well as on the other evenings of the week. Students of the Home Economics Department are heartily invited to make use of these rooms at all times, and the Library now contains many books of interest to them.

"Get together," was the message that Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, gave to the Agricultural Class of London when he addressed them on February 5th. Farmers must co-operate to produce the high-class product which is demanded so insistently in Great Britain. Whereas the grain countries of the world will soon even up present deficiencies, this great demand for livestock and their products will continue for some fifteen or twenty years.

Argentine and Australian beef is now flooding the English and European markets, but the Canadian article, because of its superior quality, will soon come to its own. The Englishman is weary of the fat American bacon which he has been forced to eat during the war and is demanding the lean Canadian

type. As the Canadian bacon is superior to the American, so are the Canadian eggs, for they contain less water and stand shipping better. Canadian cheese and butter are needed at once in unlimited quantities, as is also wool.

Is Canada going to take advantage of these wonderful opportunities? It would be poor business not to. But it means a greater production, further co-operation among farmers, the improvement of their stock herds, and the complete elimination of the scrub sire.

The Coombe Bank herd of dairy short-horns is well known for its excellent stock. One of the cows has the English milk record of the breed—15,300 lbs. in 1918, with an average of 14,000 for the five previous years.

On March 2nd, the Agricultural Class of the London College visited this herd, and so had an opportunity of seeing some of the very best of the Dual-Purpose Shorthorn. It was noted, especially with the record cow, that in addition to their excellent milking traits and dairy conformation they yet possessed the desired width and fleshing ability.

The Agricultural Class, London College, received a great welcome from C. Morris, Esq., on Saturday, the 8th March, when the boys visited his herd of Devon cattle. With true English hospitality he gave them lunch and tea, and gave them every opportunity of seeing his world-famous Devons.

It was interesting and instructive to see these hardy animals that have stood up so well against other breeds in the various endurance and grazing tests in South Africa and Australia. Of the beef type, they showed great vigour and width of body, but perhaps were slightly weak in the hind-quarters.

The work of the Khaki College at Shorncliffe is in full swing, and plenty of enthusiasm is shown by the students who are enrolling in good numbers.

A very popular course of instruction is that in Motors, in which a goodly number have enrolled. The eagerness and punctuality with which these students attend the lectures, and the aptness with which they grasp the principles of the subject, would, considering that many of them are prospective land settlers, seem to indicate a general faith in motor power on the farm and in the motor-car as a part of the farmers' equipment.

The love of Science so strong in many of the men finds expression in the digestion of the mental feasts supplied in the form of interesting lectures on Electricity, in which both the Instructor and Class sometimes become so absorbed that they unconsciously supplement the hour prescribed by the timetable by one or two more.

A Class in Shorthand has been started, and from the application and determination exhibited by these students, one would be led to believe that they expect soon to make use of this accomplishment, or else that they were determined to do all within their power to

aid their Instructor in winning the wager which he has laid that the Class can master the theory of Pitman's Shorthand in six weeks. While the untiring efforts and good-natured persistency of the Instructor himself gives ample proof of either an ardent love of his work or a pressing need of winning the aforesaid wager.

Withdrawals, of course, are quite frequent, as many men are returning to Canada. They have had, however, at least a good start in the studies which they wish to pursue in the homeland, and the ranks here are rapidly filled in with new students, as numbers are continually arriving from France, and there is every indication of work ahead for the College.

The two Colleges at Witley, "A" or Artillery Branch, and the main area College, are uniting into one organization. It is understood that part at least of Witley Camp is being prepared for the First Division which is the next to come from France.

The Transportation Course is being enlarged in scope to cover the field of foreign trade by the inclusion of lessons on Foreign Exchange, Requirements of Foreign Markets, Expert Selling and Advertising Methods, Consular Requirements and the Extension and Granting of Foreign Credits. This should be a most valuable course. Register now with the Correspondence Department, 38 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

The Passing of the "Sword"—The Advent of the "Pen"! Evolution as seen (not through the microscope) at Seaford, Sussex.

The processes of evolution, necessarily slow (though they are no slower at Seaford than elsewhere) are accompanied by the proverbial slowness of tortoise-like tactics; and the introduction of the thin end of the wedge into the crack caused by the sudden impact of the world's fighting machine against the "rock of armistice," is surely, if slowly, making its influence felt amongst the non-descript groups that formerly comprised our efficient fighting force.

The Khaki College at Seaford is at once in a scholastic, if not academic atmosphere! (If any readers question this statement, they are cordially invited to visit Seaford and breathe into their nostrils the pure ozone which inevitably accompanies any truly British educational institution). It fitted into its niche and speedily started to—move. It is truly "moving" to see its steady determination to become a potent, dominating factor in the life of this area!

It hopes to be able at the "great reckoning" to claim a modicum of the praise that falls to the University from its many admirers in this country and elsewhere.

Much "material," of which it might be said that "knowledge to his eyes her ample page, rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll," has proved worth his salt under the guiding hand of the College, and, in its quota of worthy citizens towards Canada's future prosperity, Seaford College may not unjustly claim to be proud of her achievements in the processes of Educational Evolution towards the great end of "living together."

Vocational Training in Ontario.

By Brigadier-General R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Agent General for Ontario.

It is very interesting to note the contrast between the after-the-war-the-workhouse attitude of public opinion towards the returned soldier in the past, compared with the spirit that exists to-day. As regards the Canadian soldiers it is not too much to say that the overwhelming bulk of the people of the Dominion to-day would subscribe to the principle that "nothing is too good for the returned soldier."

One of the most notable illustrations of this remarkable change is found in the vocational training work for disabled soldiers, which has been so successful in Canada. Nothing of the kind was ever thought of in previous wars. Happily, however, it is now generally recognised in Canada at any rate that the returned disabled soldier will only be able to find his proper place in our industrial and commercial life if he receives the necessary training to enable him to find work suitable to his disability, and this is the task which in Ontario has been given to the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, working in conjunction with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

A programme is already in successful operation. According to the arrangements now made, every returned soldier, either of the Canadian Expeditionary Force or of the Imperial or the Allied Forces who becomes resident in Canada and who has received a disability on service which prevents him from earning a full livelihood at his former occupation, is entitled to free training for a new and suitable occupation, and while he is receiving this training, he and his family receive financial support according to a generous and sufficient scale, the allowances continuing for a month after the completion of the course.

How to Apply for a Course.

The determining of the eligibility for vocational re-training rests with the disabled Soldiers' Training Board of the district, and applicants must present themselves in person or by letter at the office of the Superintendent of Re-education, Soldiers' Aid Commission, 116 College Street, Toronto, or the District Vocational Officer, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Medical and vocational advice will be given by experienced officers, conversant with the needs of industry, the opportunities for employment and the suitability of certain vocations to particular disabilities. If the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board finds the man eligible, and if their selection of a vocation is approved by Ottawa, immediate arrangements by the Soldiers' Aid Commission are made whereby he can receive the necessary instruction.

Courses.

Some sixty-five courses are now available, and will be added to as required. Instruction is given by various means and ways and include the following:—

- (1) Hospital Classes.
- (2) Soldiers' Aid Commission Special Classes.
- (3) Technical Schools.
- (4) Trade Schools (Private Management).
- (5) Commercial Colleges.
- (6) University Classes.
- (7) Manufacturing and Private Ownership Plants.

The whole educational machinery of the Province of Ontario is co-operating with the Soldiers' Aid Commission and the Invalided

Soldiers' Commission in providing a wide range of instruction, both practical and theoretical.

In cases of University, College and High School students whose courses have been interrupted by war service, assistance may also be given by special arrangement.

When the course is completed a certificate is issued and the man is entitled to an extra month's extra pay and allowances to tide him over while obtaining employment. He is then passed over to the Soldiers' Aid Commission to be found suitable employment in his new calling, and it is pleasing to state that no man willing to work need be out of employment at the present time.

Where the Classes are Held.

Convalescent classes have been established in connection with all the Hospitals and Sanatoria in the Province of Ontario.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission has established special schools in Civil Service Preparation, Commercial subjects, Telegraphy and Shoe Repairing at several centres, relations have been established with the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston, the Central Technical School, Toronto, the London Technical and Art School, and the Hamilton Technical and Art School for classes in the mechanical and industrial branches. Besides this, students are enrolled in Shaw's Business Schools, Toronto; Central Business College, Hamilton; O'Brien and Westervelt Colleges, London (Ontario), and the Business Colleges located at Simcoe, St. Thomas, Brantford, Galt, Sarnia, Kingston, Brockville, Belleville, Chatham, Windsor, Barrie, and Orillia.

Other schools are the London Conservatory of Music, The Howard Studio, Hamilton, Ontario School for the Deaf, the Moler Barber College, The Canada Linotype School, The Lanston Monotype School, Toronto Nautical School, etc. A large number of men are also placed with private manufacturing concerns throughout the Province for instruction.

In re-education classes from January 1st to December 31st, 1918, there was a total enrolment of 1,700 discharged men, and during the same period 5,769 convalescent patients passed through the classes.

THE PORT OF HALIFAX.

The development of the port of Halifax, due to construction of the new terminals, is having a beneficial effect on trade in that city. The port is now fully equipped with the necessary dockage for the accommodation of the largest steamers in the world, and the result is seen in the larger utilisation of the port by the trans-atlantic steamships. Financial interests anticipate large developments in Halifax. Three of Canada's largest banks have made arrangements for opening seven additional branches in the city.

30,000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

The shipments of cattle through North Portal, Saskatchewan, from the ranches of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the markets of St. Paul and Chicago, have never been equalled. During the past two months and a half over 1,300 cars, totalling 30,000 head and valued at about £600,000, have been exported, and the shipments, owing to mild weather, still continue.

RHYL COUNCIL AND CANADIANS.

The "Canadian Associated Press" has received the following letter from Mr. Thomas J. Hughes, Chairman of the Rhyl District Council, the local governing body of the district in which Kimmel Camp is situated:—

I should like to state, without fear of contradiction, that since the Canadians arrived at Kimmel last October we have had no cause for complaint whatever as to their general behaviour, and the relations between the troops and townspeople are most friendly.

Every place of amusement and the catering establishments of the town seem to vie with each other in making the stay of the men in our midst as pleasant and as happy as possible, and a welcome is extended to the men in a great number of houses to join the family circle whenever they feel disposed.

Not Strangers to Soldiers.

As the camp is situated about six miles from Rhyl, the fact that such crowds of the men come down to town daily proves that they appreciate the welcome which is extended to them.

We are not strangers to soldiers, as we have had great numbers of Imperial troops, both in the town and at Kimmel, since September, 1914, when the first Welsh Corps were billeted with us here, so that we have had a fair experience.

Always Straight and Honest.

I might add that during the stay of the Canadians I have come into touch in business with many hundreds of the men, and have always found them straight and honest in their dealings, and prompt to pay for any services rendered.

Really, so intimate have I been with a large number that I feel assured of a welcome in many homes in Canada should I ever have the opportunity of visiting that country.

May I also be allowed to add a remark made by many officers and men in my hearing that they were better treated at Rhyl than at any other place where they had been stationed, and would certainly revisit us at some future date when they were spending a holiday in the Old Country?

THE HOME PRODUCER.

In reply to an enquiry from a women's organisation as to what they can now do to help, the Chairman of the Canadian Food Board states that the co-operation of women in the immediate re-adjustment following peace will be as invaluable as it was in the numerous war activities. Now that the necessity for food conservation is less urgent, the women of Canada can perform a service in other directions of national importance equal to that accomplished by them during the past two years. For the present and the future they can see that their purchases shall be strictly Canadian produce and product for the following reasons: (1) To give employment in all lines of national industry and in all forms of production to returned men and others formerly occupied in war work. (2) To lessen the financial pressure caused by the enormous burden resulting from the war.

Every dollar sent out of the country for commodities that can be produced in Canada is bound to affect the situation immediately and adversely. For every million dollars retained in Canada by these means a year's continuous employment will be given to, at least, 1,000 people. For these reasons the chairman of the Canadian Food Board urges the women of the Dominion to apply the same force to this national effort, personally and through their organisations, as they did during the war activity.



BILLIARDS.

Inman is so far ahead in the final game with Stevenson, that the interest is failing. Nothing short of an earthquake could affect the position of the champion now, and it is practically certain that there will be no new king to crown in this branch of sportdom. Many people thought that the conditions attending a knockout tournament would be too much for the champion. In the event it has been conclusively proved that he is a worthy champion, and far ahead of all contenders. In the early part of the contest with Stevenson, the ex-champion made a good showing, and it did appear that there would be a chance for him, but Inman settled down to the work in hand, and forged far, far ahead. A little matter of a break of 664 helped considerably, and the moral effect of watching a wizard with the cue piling up a total like this, must be tremendous. The average man knocking balls around the green cloth has a sinking feeling when he gets up against a man who can run into thirties and forties, but six hundred; Stevenson would feel like enquiring about armistice terms, no doubt.

SOCCER.

The 27th Battalion team won the rubber against the C.C.D., for the championship (Unit) so the Corps take the honours in this branch. Two wins and a draw were the results of the games played.

With the development of the Soccer game during the war, there should be a great future for it in Canada. In the past Soccer football has not attained great magnitude for many reasons, not the least of which has been internal discord.

We have recollection of many "fights" over small matters where the element of individual rancour has been very evident.

Attempts to place the game on a higher level have been more or less half-hearted, and the professional element has been viewed with disfavour. One of the great difficulties to be contended with proved the grounds question, most of the enclosed spaces being retained for Baseball, which had better public support. Then the inter-town series meant the expenditure of a lot of money on railway fares, which was not justified owing to the lack of support. The provision of a ground properly enclosed in Hamilton proved only that the rent might be paid with luck, and nearly all the Soccer football in Toronto is played on open fields.

The remedy for the lack of interest in the game has been found in the war conditions, for it should be quite easy to generate sufficient enthusiasm in stacking up ex-military teams one against the other, with the support of the Veterans' Associations, and with the same support inter-City matches will take on a different aspect. Altogether the prospects of the game in Canada are much bettered, and although they are not likely to bring such crowds as are found in England, yet a match between Hamilton and Toronto may draw a crowd of 10,000 people, then football will begin to take its place as a paying proposition.

Whilst the amateur spirit is strong in Canada, and in great opposition to professionalism both in football and boxing, it would certainly add to the spectacular value of the game if a series of professional clubs actually came into being.

There is no doubt whatever, that the man properly trained can give a much better exhibition of the game, and it would certainly tend to create popular interest if the class of football presented were of a higher grade than has been seen in the past. This with all due regard to the fine teams that have been seen in the old days.

ROWING.

It is very probable that Oxford and Cambridge will meet again this year at the Henley Regatta. Oxford has challenged Cambridge and it is not at all likely that Cambridge will say them nay. This outstanding sports fixture is keenly followed by sport lovers everywhere and its abandonment during the war will add zest to the event this year, although the venue will be a little higher up the river this time.

All London used to turn out to see the race in the old days, and the banks from Putney to Mortlake were crowded.

It is certainly a good thing to introduce the fixture again this year.

There will also be some interest in the Henley Regatta in view of the proposal to enter Dominion and Colonial teams.

BOXING.

The Joint Sub-Committee of the Amateur Boxing Association and the Army Boxing Association, have chosen the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, for their forthcoming tournaments. Subject to obtaining the consent of the governing body of the Institute, the following dates have been fixed:—

Wednesday, May 7th.—University, Hospital and Cadet Championships.

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 13th and 14th.—Imperial Services B.A. Championships.

Friday and Saturday, May 23rd and 24th.—Open Amateur Championships.

We hope that Canadian boxers will be seen in action at the Open Championships, for it would certainly give a fillip to the game in Canada if we can take home a cup for the English championship. There are several of our boys who could give a good showing against the best of them, and it is a certainty that Broadway at any rate would be a very "probable."

There are many others also, who have not figured as professionals, and who would be able to hold their own.

There was a certain cadet who fought at the Sporting Club last fall, in the most rousing and sporting match of all the "American Nights," who would be more than an even money chance at his weight. The Acheson-Caldor bout was one of the finest ever contested at the Club over three rounds, and it roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, in positive fact every man was on his feet at the close yelling.

Champions are having a bad time in America just now, from reports coming to hand. First of all "Ted" Lewis the English and world's welter-weight champion, who found the salubrious air of America suit his constitution better than old England, in war time at any rate, bit the dust before Johnny Dundee. Then "Pete" Herman, the New Orleans bantam-weight world's champion, met a tartar in Al Shubert, a local fighter, who fought and outboxed the champion in ten rounds at New Bedford, Mass. Herman made a desperate attempt to rally in the last round.

* * *
Johnny Kilbane, the feather-weight champion, went down to defeat on Tuesday. He was outboxed in six fast rounds at Philadelphia by Frank Brown, who scored a knock-down in the first round.

* * *
Johnny Basham "repeated" against Petty Officer Shevlin in their second match this week, outpointing the American in twenty rounds. Shevlin, though quite satisfied with the first verdict, figured that he could outpoint Basham in five additional rounds, but Basham again won.

* * *
"Joe" Beckett and Frank Goddard are to meet to settle the supremacy for the English championship. Whilst Beckett is titular champion by virtue of his victory over Wells, he can scarcely be regarded as undisputedly in possession, inasmuch as he has a defeat to avenge at the hands of Goddard.

Beckett got the first chance at Wells, and secured first place as a consequence, but there is no doubt that the public will require him to dispose of Goddard before they will recognise his claim to the title. It should be a great match, as Beckett is a hard, dour fighter, relying on heavy punishment to win, and able to stand a considerable quantity himself whilst doling out the jabs. With Goddard he will have a much different calibre man to face. One punch will not settle this fight, for Goddard can take all that is coming and come back again. He has been punched to a standstill time and again, and come back strong to wear down his opponent.

It is a certainty that this match will go for a longer period than the Beckett-Wells affair, and will be in the nature of a real fight. Neither man can claim to be in the real scientific class, but they are both willing fighters.

Beckett has shown more boxing ability in the past, but whether he can hammer down Goddard is more than doubtful.

If it goes to the limit of the rounds Beckett should win, inasmuch as he is quicker, and scores in the infighting. He is very good with the left and right at close quarters.

Whichever wins, Carpentier will find a very different proposition to tackle than the temperamental Wells, and it is quite probable that Britain will regain her lost laurels when the Anglo-French clash comes along in due course of time.

POINTS ABOUT PENSIONS.

TWENTY DIFFERENT CLASSES ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE.

If a Canadian is discharged in this country he will be looked after by the British Branch of the Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada only; if he is discharged in Canada he will be looked after by the District Office nearest to his address.

Before each man is discharged, he is medically boarded, and it is then ascertained whether he has pensionable disability. If so, his board papers are passed to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, who determine the amount of pension to be paid.

Pensions are divided into twenty different classes, known as classes 1 to 20. Class 1 is for 100 per cent., or total disability; Class 2 covers from 99 per cent. to 95 per cent.; Class 3—94 per cent. to 90 per cent., and so on down to Class 20. The total disability (Class 1) pensions for each rank are as follows:—

	\$
Private	600
Sergeant to Sergt.-Major (Comp.)	637.50
Higher N.C.O. Ranks (not W.O.)	775
Warrant Officers	850
Lieutenants	900
Captain	1000
Major	1260
Lieut.-Colonel	1560
Colonel	1800
Brig.-General and Higher Ranks	2700

the scale working back in each case according to the percentage or class of disability.

In addition to the pension for himself, all

married members of the forces up to and including the rank of Lieutenant, are entitled to an allowance for their wives on a sliding scale up to \$96 for a totally disabled man. Ranks above that of lieutenant do not carry wife's allowance.

In addition to the allowance for the wife, all married ranks, up to and including rank of Major, are entitled to an allowance on the same sliding scale for each child, the first child drawing up to \$144, the second child up to \$120, and each subsequent child up to \$96 a year. Ranks above that of Major are entitled to allowance on sliding scale up to \$120 for each child.

As an example, a private who is totally disabled (i.e., Class 1 Pension), if married and having 4 children, would draw:

For himself	\$600
For his wife	96
For his 1st child	144
For his 2nd child	120
For his 3rd and 4th child— \$96 each, or	192
A total pension of	\$1152

per year, and the same rank with lesser disabilities would draw the equivalent amount worked out for his class.

In addition to the above allowances, all ranks, up to Lieutenant who, in addition to being totally disabled, are helpless so far as attending to their physical wants are concerned, may be granted an allowance not exceeding £300 a year, this special allowance being subject to review from time to time. With reference to ranks above Lieutenant, it is pointed out that this ruling reads "to

be awarded a total sum by way of pension and allowances not in excess of that which a totally disabled and helpless Lieutenant might be awarded."

The above procedure applies whether the man is discharged in Canada or England.

In addition to the actual payment of pension, the Government has arranged that men who are incapacitated from following their pre-war occupation, may be trained at vocational training centres for suitable occupations. In Canada the Government operates its own vocational training centres, but in England, the men are trained in the centres controlled by the British Ministry of Pensions, and application for training must be made to the British Branch.

THE LAUGHING V.C.

The citizens of Owen Sound, Ontario, are proud of the exploits of Sergeant "Tommy" Holmes, V.C., and are arranging to raise a fund of \$5,000 to permit him to secure the education necessary in order to give him a good start in life.

Sergeant Holmes enlisted at the age of 17, when his education was incomplete, and he had no technical training. A monster reception is planned for the time when the hero of the 4th C.M.R. returns to his home.

THE SILVER CROSS.

A silver "Cross of Sacrifice" is to be given to the mothers and wives of those Canadians who gave their lives in the war, said General Mewburn during his speech. The details are now being worked out by the Department of Militia, and the design will be chosen at an early date. This step has been decided upon in an effort to recognise in some degree the part played by the women of Canada in the great struggle.

THE SEDUCTIVE CIGARETTE.

By LIEUT. H. E. WALLACE, Department of Commerce, Khaki University of Canada.

If you have smoked cigarettes for a year, you probably inhale. If you inhale, you probably smoke anywhere from ten to thirty cigarettes a day. If you have smoked for any length of time you could not play a game of football, run a mile race, or even sprint a hundred yards without being acutely conscious that you are in poor physical condition, that your wind is gone and that your lungs feel like pieces of raw meat.

If you are leading an active out-of-door life the bad effects of cigarette smoking are to some extent reduced. Exercise in the open air helps to carry off the nicotine (or whatever the poison in tobacco is), and the blood is kept purified. But—and herein lies the danger—in another few weeks or months you will be going back to the sedentary life of an office; you will go on smoking but you will not have the exercise and fresh air to counteract the absorption of the poison in your system.

It behoves us, therefore, to "cut down" on our cigarette consumption as a part of the process of changing ourselves from soldiers back to civilians. The race for success will be strenuous and the prize will go to the strong—to the physically "fit."

Not being a medical man I will not attempt to deal authoritatively with the physiological side of the question, but I understand that cigarette smoking affects one's system in somewhat the following manner. The smoke is drawn into the lungs; the poisons are absorbed by the blood and the free carbon is

left as deposit on the lining of the lungs; the blood carries the poison to all parts of the body. Going to the heart it acts as a stimulant.

The weakest part of the body will probably be affected by continued doses of the poison, and the action of the lungs will be impeded by the deposits of carbon left on them. A peculiar feature of nicotine and other narcotics is that one dose calls for others. It is not simply the habit of smoking—there is a definite appetite or craving for cigarettes when you get the poison into your system by inhalation. We have all been so situated that we were without cigarettes for a time, perhaps for half a day, perhaps a day. Did not the craving grow until it became almost unbearable; and we would have paid almost anything for a cigarette?

Lady Nicotine is an agreeable companion, she soothes and comforts us—we fall in love with her and become engaged. Like all engaged persons we want to be with her much more of our time than is good for us.

Cigarette smoking does actually cut down our efficiency. You know it. Just take your own case as an example. Can you run a mile without feeling as though your lungs were torn to shreds and bleeding? Can you play a game of Rugby or Football, or even Baseball, without feeling distress from shortage of breath and perhaps dizziness or nausea from the strain put on your heart?

What is the remedy? First of all do not attempt to stop smoking cigarettes altogether.

Failure will result. Cultivate the pipe if possible as a substitute. It is far less harmful. In any case, whether you smoke a pipe or not, the best plan for reducing the number of cigarettes you smoke is to gradually decrease the number per day over a period of, say, three months, until you get it down to the number you know will not hurt you, or to nil, if you decide to "cut them out altogether." If you smoke twenty a day now, for next week ration yourself strictly to 18 a day; the following week 15, and so on. At the same time if you feel the craving coming on get some gum to chew or eat some chocolates or smoke a pipe—but do not inhale.

If you are honest with yourself you will succeed and you will have the satisfaction of feeling "fit" and of having conquered a habit that was your master.

PAPER FAMINE IN OLDEN TIMES.

There was a paper-famine in Europe in the seventh century. In A.D. 640 the Saracens conquered Egypt, and at the same time, by order of Omar, their Caliph, the renowned library at Alexandria, consisting of 400,000 volumes, was burnt. The paper supply of the then world was derived from the papyrus bark, a reed which grew only in Egypt. Consequently, when the Saracens gained possession of the country the paper supply was cut off. This led to the adoption of a curious expedient. The writing on used papyrus paper was erased and the paper, which was thus made available, again brought into use. An old author has suggested that probably owing to this many valuable contributions from classic writers, Tactus, Livy and others, were lost to the world.

THE RED TRIANGLE

SHAKESPEARE FOR CANADIANS.

Shakespeare is being played to the Canadian soldiers who have fought the Hun. The Canadian Military Y.M.C.A., whose privilege it has been to make these arrangements, is thereby playing the role of pioneer in one of the newer fields of its war activities, for no soldiers in France have seen Shakespeare presented except in the little snatches that occasionally are interspersed in the variety programmes of the touring civilian or military concert parties.

To carry out the plan, two companies have been engaged, the Acton Bond Shakespearian Company and Mr. Norman V. Norman's Company. The Managing Director of the former, Mr. Acton Bond, is a widely known Shakespearian actor, born in Toronto and well known in Canada. Mr. Norman, of the other company, is one of the best known producers in this country, having associated with him also in this enterprise Mr. Ben Greet. The mention of these names is sufficient to give an idea of the calibre of the companies, which are filled with professionals of scarcely less prominence. One of them, Mr. Allan Glencoe, has a Canadian interest, since he served at the front in one of the Canadian fighting units.

In making these arrangements the Programme Department of the Y.M.C.A. has sensed a peculiar opportunity. Engaged constantly in organising and supplying concert parties for entertaining in the Canadian Y Huts throughout Great Britain and France, an activity which of necessity demands a steady outpouring of Y.M.C.A. funds, it had searched for a means to give to the men something more adequate, more striking, more impressive than mere entertainment, especially now that their stay overseas is limited to days or weeks.

A British Revival.

But there is another reason which makes this a fitting time for such a venture. It is the rising tide of a demand for national expression. The thud with which esteem for things Teutonic has fallen to the ground; the "qui-vive" which is now hurled warningly, in Britain, at everything foreign; the returning pride of blood and heritage—these are some of the sentimental results of the war. Applied generally, they mean that Britain is casting aside its crutches—the crutches of foreign, especially German, support. Applied to the stage, they seem to prophesy a Shakespearian revival, or more broadly, a revival of things British, a more critical examination of things foreign. All-British casts, all-British operas, all-British plays are now the tendency, and the same trend is just as marked in other directions.

The Acton Bond Company consists of eleven members, who will present "The Merchant of Venice" and "King Henry VIII." The Norman V. Norman Company has fifteen members. Their repertoire will be "The Merchant of Venice" and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal." They will tour the Canadian "front" simultaneously for six weeks.

Few actors are better known in Great Britain than Mr. Norman V. Norman. He has travelled his own repertoire company

—undoubtedly one of the best in Great Britain—for the past twenty years, playing Shakespeare, old English comedy and romantic costume plays. He was the original "Marcus" in "The Sign of the Cross" in the provinces, and has appeared as "David Garrick" seven thousand times. Some of the most popular and famous artistes of the present day have appeared under Mr. Norman's banner.

King Henry VIII.

Mr. Norman and Mr. Ben Greet, who are appearing together, are very old friends, whose stage association was broken by Mr. Greet's long stay in Canada and the United States. Lately they joined hands again in producing "The School for Scandal," in which Mr. Norman played "Charles Surface" and Mr. Greet "Sir Peter Teazle."

Before crossing the Channel the Acton Bond Company was seen in a special performance of "King Henry VIII." at the Beaver Hut, London, March 17th. This performance, it is of interest to note, was given in the historic Little Theatre which stands on sacred theatrical ground in the Adelphi, and which has been returned to its old function, though for soldiers and sailors only, since the Canadian Y.M.C.A. built the Beaver Hut on the adjoining site. The performance was attended by the leading Shakespearian enthusiasts in London, including Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, the former of whom is head of the Women's Auxiliary of the British Y.M.C.A., while the latter is President of the British Empire Shakespeare Society, the controlling factor in Shakespearian work in the British Empire.

The guests of the evening, many of them people of distinction, were received by a few of the leading Y.M.C.A. officials, including Lieut.-Col. G. W. Birks, O.B.E., Chief Supervisor; Major J. H. Wallace, O.B.E., Deputy Supervisor; Capt. F. J. McKellar, Officer in charge of the Beaver Hut; and Miss Helen FitzRandolph, Lady Perley, and the Marchioness of Donegal, of the Lady Voluntary Workers' Executive Committee.

In a short introductory talk Col. Birks explained that the Canadians were not slow to recognise the value of entertainment for the troops, entertainment having become as much a part of warfare as fighting itself. The Y.M.C.A., he explained, had for two years conducted a Dramatic School in France, now located at Mons, from which parties of soldier actors were turned out. There were now five military parties in training there, drawn mainly from the 4th and 5th Artillery Divisions, while ten civilian companies, including the Norman-Greet Company, were now touring the Canadian Area. The free concert and cinema programme had cost the Y.M.C.A. over a quarter of a million dollars last year, while nearly another quarter million had been spent by the Y.M.C.A. in the promotion of athletics.

The play was produced exactly as it was to be presented in France and Belgium, and, as one critic remarked, it spoke much for the quality of the acting that one saw no anachronism in King Henry and Cardinal Wolsey seated on chairs which were the familiar product of High Wycombe.

The part of the King was admirably played by Mr. Bellenden Clark, the imperious Cardinal found a subtle and dignified representative in Mr. Acton Bond, Mr. Eugene Wellesley was the Duke of Buckingham; Cromwell (Wolsey's servant) was taken by Miss Dorothy Seton; and a fine impassioned rendering of Queen Katherine was given by Miss Eve M. Donne.

Mr. S. R. Littlewood, the well-known dramatic critic, introduced the performance, giving a short review of the plot and the action of the play. Its moral, he remarked, was that there is no use in greatness with all its display, pomp, and power unless it is bound up in the welfare of the people. "King Henry VIII," he said, was the last play with which Shakespeare had anything to do, and its message still held good. Mr. Littlewood's statement that the soldier of those times was allowed one gallon of beer a day naturally evoked much amusement.

Mr. Littlewood, who is accompanying the party on its tour to perform the same service of historically and practically bridging over the necessary omissions of both staging and text, later gave the following impression of the play as produced—

"Mr. Acton Bond's Wolsey with its touch of spirituality as well as dignity, Miss Eve M. Donne's regal and wholly appealing Katherine, Mr. Bellenden Clark's forceful but not overdone Henry, and other excellent performances, all impressed me with the conviction that the Canadian Y.M.C.A., which has arranged the tour, is taking over a thoroughly good thing."

THE MIRAGE.

The desert mirage has figured largely in stories of travel and in the elaborate figures of poetry. But the present war has brought the mirage into the province of things military. That strange illusion of the desert has played a part in battle.

Prof. Robert De C. Ward, writing in "The Scientific Monthly," on "Weather Controls over the Fighting during the Summer of 1918," describes the unusual phenomenon, the latest contribution to the great budget of stories that tell of the vagaries of mind and sense amid the dreadful expanses of the arid waste.

In the early days of the Mesopotamian campaign there was one engagement in which a mirage played a conspicuous part in turning the fight to the advantage of the British. The latter were being hard pressed. Their commanding officer was on the point of ordering a retirement, when suddenly the enemy were seen to be in full retreat. The Turkish commander, deceived by a mirage, saw what seemed to him to be, heavy British reinforcements approaching, and directed his troops to retreat at once. It was only a British supply and ambulance train, "magnified and multiplied by the deceptive desert atmosphere." The Turks stampeded, and were pursued by bands of nomadic Arabs for a distance of nearly ninety miles across the desert. It is reported that the Turkish commander discovered his mistake a few days later and committed suicide.

CANADA IN MINIATURE.

In recognition for the fine exhibit installed at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the Grand Trunk System, Montreal, has been awarded a gold medal by the committee of awards. The exhibition illustrated the scenic beauty and the natural resources of those portions of Eastern and Western Canada which are covered by the railways and steamships of the system.



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(Some typical extracts from letters).

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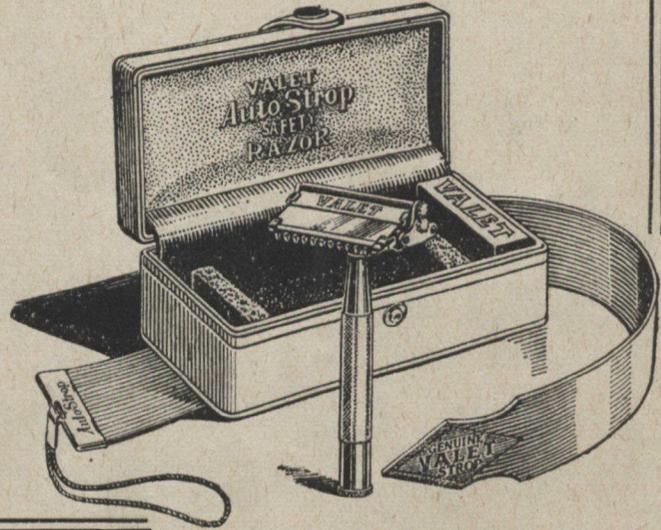
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