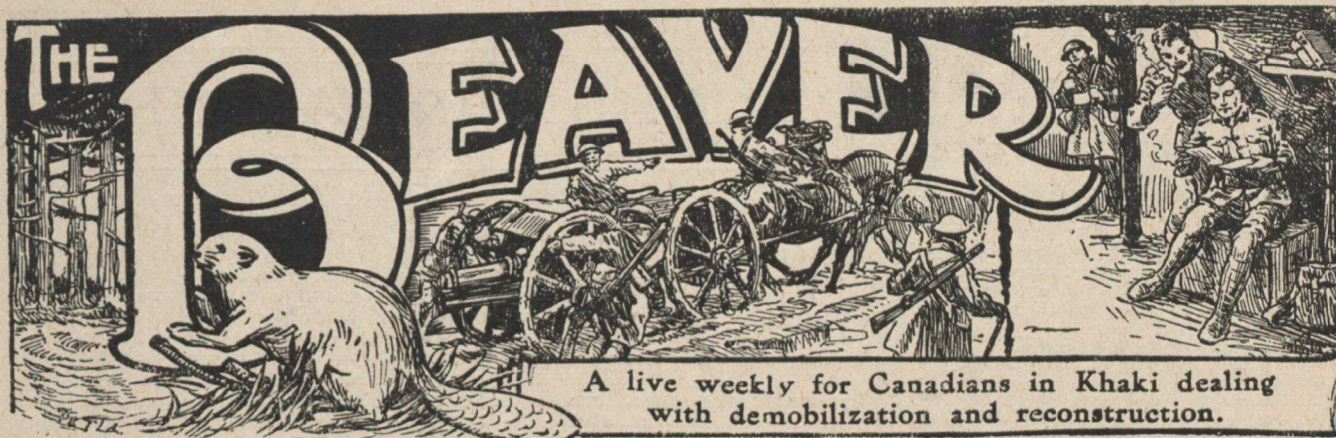


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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

ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 20.

LONDON, APRIL 26TH, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

SIXTY-THREE V.C.'s were won by Canadians during the war—not a bad record for citizen soldiers.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clarke-Kennedy, of the 24th Batt., was awarded the "V.C." for most conspicuous bravery, initiative and skilful leading on the 27th and 28th August, 1918, when in command of his battalion.

On the 27th August he led his battalion with great bravery and skill from Crow and Aigrette trenches in front of Wancourt to the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. From the outset the brigade, of which the 24th Battalion was a central unit, came under very heavy shell and machine gun fire, suffering many casualties, especially amongst the leaders. Units became partially disorganised and the advance was checked.

Appreciating the vital importance to the brigade front of a lead by the centre, and undismayed by annihilating fire, Lieut.-Col. Clarke-Kennedy, by sheer personality and initiative, inspired his men and led them forward. On several occasions he set an outstanding example by leading parties straight through at the machine gun nests which were holding up the advance and overcame these obstacles. By controlling the direction of neighbouring units and collecting men who had lost their leaders, he rendered valuable services in strengthening the line, and enabled the whole brigade to move forward.

THE BATTALION COMMANDER V.C.



Beaver Gallery : No. 16—Lt.-Col. W. H. Clarke-Kennedy, V.C., 24th Batt.

By the afternoon, very largely due to the determined leadership of this officer and disregard for his own life, his battalion, despite the heavy losses, had made good the maze of trenches west of Cherisy and Cherisy Village, had crossed the Sensee River Bed, and had occupied Occident Trench in front of the heavy wire of the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. Under continuous fire he then went up and down his line until far into the night, improving the position, giving wonderful encouragement to his men, and sent back very clear reports. On the next day he again showed valorous leadership in the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line and Upton Wood. Though severely wounded soon after the start he refused aid, and dragged himself to a shell-hole from which he could observe. Realising that his exhausted troops could advance no further he established a strong line of defence and thereby prevented the loss of most important ground.

Despite intense pain and serious loss of blood he refused to be evacuated for over five hours, by which time he had established the line in a position from which it was possible for the relieving troops to continue the advance.

It is impossible, the authoritative account in the "London Gazette" says, to over-estimate the results achieved by the valour and leadership of this officer.

Col. Clarke-Kennedy was made a C.M.G. last year, and has the D.S.O. He joined up in Montreal.

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BOOKS

WELCOME TO RETURNED TROOPS.

Never in the history of Canada has greater public enthusiasm been displayed than at the present time, when almost daily contingents of Canadian troops return to their homes from overseas. This is particularly the case in Ontario, which Province contributed over 200,000 men to the Canadian Contingents.

At a recent public welcome of the 58th Battalion and other Canadian troops, the men received an extraordinary ovation, the streets of Toronto being lined for miles with cheering crowds. The ranks of the men were reinforced by their mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts, who fell into step and accompanied the soldiers to the Armouries.

Lieut.-Governor Sir John Hendrie, Sir William Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, Mayor Church, and all the members of the City Council of Toronto were present on the steps of the City Hall to greet the returned heroes, who, as soon as the public welcome was over, were free to go straight to their homes from which many of them had been absent for four years.

MARCH OF OVERSEAS TROOPS.

The proposed march of overseas troops through London has received the fullest and most careful consideration of the Canadian authorities and, as it has been found possible to furnish a Canadian contingent without delaying any of the Canadian troops now awaiting demobilisation, the Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister, has consented to the principle of the march.

It is expected that this march of the overseas troops will take place from three weeks to a month hence, and details as to the Canadian troops to take part will be decided later.

FARMS AND FARMING

Can you pick a good cow? Or do you sometimes get stuck?

"When a man comes along and tells me that he can pick the five best cows out of that bunch of eleven there, I just tell him that I have a five dollar bill to bet that he can't, if he has another five dollar bill to bet that he can."

The speaker was a student from the University of Ohio. The occasion was the last National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio. In the exhibit of which he was in charge there were eleven Jersey cows, pure bred and grades. These cows had been selected from the herds of members of the Barnesville Cow Testing Association, and their producing ability had already been gauged by the scales and the Babcock test. Their records for the previous year in pounds of milk and pounds butter fat were inscribed on cards hung up behind each cow, but the records were covered by blank flaps. All farmers who visited the exhibit were handed a card on which they were invited to note down the five cows that they would select as the best producers of the bunch, and in another column the cows that they would cull as inferior producers. When the visitor had made his selection he was then at liberty to lift the flaps, make a note of the records and see just how near right or how far wrong he had been in his selection. An editor of "Farm and Dairy," who attended the show, made his selections, and when his card was finally filled in the result was as follows:—

NO. OF COW.	I WOULD KEEP.	I WOULD CULL.	PRODUCTION. MILK.	PRODUCTION. BUT'R FAT
1		×	10,573	503
2	×		10,615	531
3		(?)	8,711	544
4	×		2,523	149
5		×	4,511	276
6	×		3,448	179
7		×	8,058	417
8		×	8,954	421
9		×	4,330	275
10	×		4,439	217
11		×	4,779	240

Well, it was humiliating. From the standpoint of butterfat we had been doubtful about the best cow, had selected the second best cow as the best, had discarded the third best cow, also the fourth best cow, but had kept the fifth that stood next in point of production. Of the five best cows, therefore, we had decided definitely to keep only two of them. Our greatest humiliation, however, was in connection with cow No. 4. She was of good dairy type, lots of capacity, a fine pliable hide and what seemed like a silky, capacious udder. And yet the scales and the test had proven that she produced only 2,523 lbs. of milk and 149 lbs. of butter fat in a year.

A Jersey Breeder is "Bit."

The next man to come along and try his hand as a judge of dairy cows on external indications was one of the best known and most extensive breeders of Jerseys in the state of Ohio. His selections did not average up any better than our own. In fact he did worse, for he openly expressed the opinion that cow No. 4 with her 149 lbs. of fat was just about the best cow in the bunch, if indeed

she was not the best. We had not rated her quite so high as that. We began to take heart. Just then a young fellow came along who, to judge by the appearance of his hands, had never milked a cow in his life. He walked up and down behind the cows a couple of times keeping said immaculate hands in the same condition by refusing to touch the animals, took down the record from the cards behind, and then announced that he had them "all right." We put this down to beginner's luck until we happened to glance over his shoulder at the card he held in his hand. There was not a mark on it, except in the record columns. We decided that the young chap was evidently an old hand in the art of prevarication, new as he might be to the cow business.

Well, to make a long story short, we sat on the bench behind the row of cows for almost an hour. One man succeeded in getting four cows right out of five and then confessed that he had never owned a cow in his life and knew nothing about them. The majority were not any wiser in their selections than we ourselves, and it was noticeable that the degree of success did not seem to be at all in proportion to the previous experience of the judge. Before we left the fair the student in charge informed us that 200 cards in all had been turned in to him and not one of them was correct in all particulars, although they would average about 50 per cent. correct. From this we would draw the conclusion that a man can judge the performance of the cow on outer indications with about 50 per cent. of accuracy, but that in the 50 per cent. of mistakes a man might select some mighty unprofitable cows. The folks around Barnesville, who sent these cows to the National Dairy Show, have the right idea. They are not selecting their cows "on sight." They are weeding them with the scales and the Babcock Test.—"Farm and Dairy."

New Canadian Breed of Poultry.

Canada has now evolved a purely Canadian breed of poultry, the "Chantecler." It is the result of ten years' breeding experiments, and from all accounts has fulfilled the expectations of the originator. The work was done by Brother Wilford, of the Oka Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Quebec. The breeds used were Dark Cornish Game, White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, White Wyandotte, White Plymouth Rock. His object in view was a breed in which comb and wattles would be reduced to a minimum to avoid freezing, and a good general purpose bird capable of winter laying and putting on flesh satisfactorily. The comb of the Chantecler is small, smooth and round, there being no exposed points anywhere that would be liable to freeze. In the hen the wattles and ear lobes are so small as to be scarcely perceptible, while in the male they are small and almost round. In general conformation the body is well-rounded and deep.—"Farm and Dairy."

A rainy day on the farm is a very good time to sweep the cobwebs and sweeten up the inside of the henhouse and the barns with whitewash and some good disinfectants.

WESTERN PIONEER HINTS.

By W. D. ALBRIGHT.

Optimism is a predominant characteristic of homesteaders. It is a fine quality, but when over-developed it leads the pioneer to attempt more than he can well accomplish. This applies to work as well as to financing. To one whose enthusiasm is yet untempered by experience it may not seem much of a proposition to "throw up" a log house and stable, "bust" ten acres, "scoop out" a well, put up a few loads of wild hay, etc. The real thing surprises him with its various obstacles and hold-backs.

Nearly every operation takes longer than the newcomer expected, and there are unthought-of preliminaries to each one. The building logs must be first located, then cut, hauled, possibly hewed and laid up. The house is then nicely commenced. Floors, windows, doors, roof, chinking of walls and other details spoil from a week to a month, depending upon the size and the builder's help and experience. I omitted to mention that before the logs are cut a permit is supposed to have been obtained. In practice this regulation is frequently honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. Lines must be run before fencing can be done, and this often necessitates considerable "brushing." A spot must be picked for the breaking and this may involve some "grubbing"—the *bete noir* of the homesteader. Rainy days and trips to the blacksmith shop interrupt the plowing. Quite often winter finds the house unfinished, about half the first year's quota of breaking done, the stock standing tied to a fence on the lee side of the stack, or else seeking scrub shelter, and water being hauled from a creek or a neighbour's spring.

It is far from our purpose to counsel indolence. The average homesteader needs to hustle if he is to make good. But there is more profit in the hustling if one is keeping his work in hand rather than being driven by it. Be conservative in undertaking; energetic in execution. Attempt about half what you think you should be able to do.

Many a homesteader takes too much truck along with him, and it is an encumbrance for years to come. Sell or leave with a friend for a while the good furniture—all, indeed, but the barest essentials of kitchen equipment, clothing and beds. Just a word of experience here. When we came West we yielded to the temptation to bring a car-load of stuff to the nearest city, intending

to sell the surplus there. Hard times prevented sale except at heavy sacrifice. We stored most of the stuff at a cost of fifty dollars per annum plus high insurance and eventually moved it over a two-hundred-and-fifty-mile trail at a cost of three dollars per cwt. On arrival, some of it was stored for a time under a tent, then shifted to a neighbour's shack, and finally to our own home. What with storage, freight, insurance and handling it cost us the best part of its original value. It is not a unique experience. I have known men to be moving off and on for years. The homesteader has responsibilities and expenses enough without adding a single unnecessary one.

What has been said of furniture applies also to livestock. Cruelty and loss are very liable to attend the taking in of a lot of animals before one is ready for them. Being ready implies having an adequate supply of water, feed and shelter definitely assured. In the absence of that, the new comer will usually do well to limit his ark to a working team or two, a family cow, a few chickens, and perhaps a brood sow. And it is not always wise to take even that much. Circumstances govern.

Too Many Jobs on the Go.

"The trouble with X," remarked one homesteader of another in our hearing the other day, "is that he never finishes anything. He will start to build a fence, do a little at it, then haul a few building logs, or a load of feed, and so on from one thing to another. He always has two dozen jobs on the go."

The error criticized above is a natural one for a pioneer to fall into. It leads to a chaotic condition of work where one never knows just what to tackle next. In the midst of twenty unfinished tasks he is likely as not to lie abed of a cold morning or sit by the fire of a rainy day in a nonplussed, undecided frame of mind, while the odd jobs multiply and unfinished ones remain undone.

It is not always expedient to complete every job before tackling another. Some, like seeding, breaking, haying and harvest, call imperatively for punctual attention, while certain others may well await the farmer's convenience. But beware of drifting into the habit of switching off in hesitant, whimsical fashion. I have a tendency that way myself and speak from experience, more or less. I have come to realize, however,

that unnecessary changing of jobs is baffling and wasteful of time and for the past couple of years particularly have been making a point of self-discipline on this line, with results that are beneficial. When undecided which of two jobs to go at I settle it by completing the unfinished one first, or by carrying out original intentions. "One thing at a time. Concentrate."

Every little while I pause to jot down a list of odd jobs to be attended to, often rewriting it in order of precedence. I put this list in my pocket or lay it away in the desk, and as opportunity permits we attend to those jobs one after another in turn, or as near that as weather and other conditions allow. Each one as completed is checked off the list and there is a rare satisfaction in seeing a formidable programme of duties gradually polished off the slate. Of course, new jobs keep piling up to be set down on fresh lists, but that is not bad so long as one is steadily wading through the work instead of leaving it littered helter-skelter in unfinished chaos all around him.

Pay as you go. Live within your means. Be cautious in undertaking work, energetic in doing it. Concentrate on one thing at a time. These seem to me sound maxims, the observance of which makes for thrift, happiness and success.

POTATO FLOUR AND HEMP.

The development of the potato flour and hemp industries is receiving active consideration in Western Canada, as a result of the activities of the Western Committee of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Western Canada Development Bureau. Both industries are receiving the special consideration of the Council of Agriculture.

NAVIGATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

What is considered in Canadian shipping circles as a voyage extraordinary was commenced recently from Halifax to Quebec by the Canadian Government ice-breaker *Montcalm*. This vessel convoyed another down the Gulf late in January, and early in March was on her way up the Gulf and the St. Lawrence. This was at a date on which a ship has never hitherto attempted the trip.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Government's experiment in organising a health supervision branch of the Department of Education for the purpose of supervising the health of the children in the public schools of the province has proved to be so successful that it is the intention of the Government to increase the staff of school nurses from three to ten this year.

QUEBEC'S RECORD YEAR.

According to the latest report of the Minister of Colonisation, Mines and fisheries for Quebec, the year 1918 was a record one in the history of mining operations there. During the period named the total value of the mineral production was more than \$18,500,000, an increase over the previous year's figures of nearly \$1,500,000. Asbestos headed the list with a total output worth nine million dollars, the province of Quebec being the largest producer of this mineral in the world. Copper, chrome iron, magnesite, mica, zinc and lead also featured prominently in the list of products.

Use your gifts faithfully and they shall be enlarged. Practice what you know and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—ARNOLD.

Information Service.

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

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

Every question asked will be given the fullest consideration.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: APRIL 26th, 1919.

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

THE NEW ORDER.

Lord Shaughnessy seems to have pretty well sized up the labor situation in the old land. In his judgment the unrest goes far beyond the mere question of hours of work and rates of pay, and has much greater significance. It is the larger question of whether men who labor will in future be content to labor as mere machines or whether they will insist that a new era has dawned, and that a new order must be established in the world. Whether capital and labor will sit down side by side and settle by conference industrial problems and disputes, the conditions under which labor will spend itself in the gigantic task of developing the world's natural resources, or whether the old antagonisms are to continue and the old game of pull devil pull baker be carried on as before. "It is a question," Lord Shaughnessy says, "of the actual status of the men who are performing such a large proportion of work in building up industries and making themselves as strong an influence as capitalists and employers. It is a question of what their social status shall be in future. It may be taken for granted that the working man of the future and the working man of to-day must be permitted, enabled and assisted, together with his wife and children, to lead quite a different existence from that of the past. They must not be confined to the narrow and sordid lives that circumstances have made hitherto. They must have the opportunity to enjoy the good things of life that those in higher positions enjoy." As President of the C.P.R., Lord Shaughnessy was one of the largest employers of labor in the Dominion, and knows what he is talking about. With the number of demobilised men increasing every day Canada's labor problems will become more acute and vision and foresight will be required. Political prickly pears of this sort must be handled without gloves, and a way must be found to give every man a square deal and a chance to realise all that there is in him. The man with the vision will be there when the moment for action arrives.

DEEDS OF DARING.

THE CADET.

Pte. Thomas Dinesen, Quebec R., was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery displayed during ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in the capture of



over a mile of strongly garrisoned and stubbornly defended enemy trenches. Five times in succession he rushed forward alone, and single-handed put hostile machine guns out of action, accounting for twelve of the enemy with

bomb and bayonet. His sustained valour and resourcefulness inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action, and were an example to all.

Cadet Dinesen was in training for a commission when the armistice was signed. He is a Danish Canadian.

THE SERGT.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty, during the attack near Abancourt on the 1st October, 1918, the Victoria Cross was awarded to No. 8,000, Pte. W. Merrifield, 4th Battalion.

When his men were held up by an intense fire from two machine gun emplacements, he attacked them both single-handed. Dashing from shell-hole to shell-hole he killed the occupants of the first post, and, although wounded, continued to attack the second post, with a bomb killed the occupants.

He refused to be evacuated, and led his platoon again until severely wounded.

Sgt. Merrifield has served with exceptional distinction on many former occasions, and throughout the action of the 1st October showed the highest qualities of valour and leadership.



UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that branches of the Bank have been opened at Chauvin, Alberta; Lundbreck, Alberta; Sunnynook, Alberta; Limerick, Saskatchewan; Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg; West Kildonan, Winnipeg; and Main Street, Winnipeg.

KHAKI UNIVERSITY of CANADA.

REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH.

(Continued from our last issue).

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

A new department of work started in February at the request of the Committee which prepared the booklet "Canada and Her Soldiers," and sanctioned by the Ministry—namely, the Bureau of Information—has matured and grown into a work of great importance during the past month. A central office was established at Kahki University Headquarters with an officer of captain's rank in charge. The notice given of the formation of the Bureau in "Canada and Her Soldiers," and the invitation to men to communicate with the Bureau for information concerning matters of interest to the Army, had an immediate response. An average of from 40 to 50 letters a day came into the office during the latter part of February and the whole of March. The questions asked were then tabulated by the Committee of the Bureau and special answers prepared, as the experience of a month showed the general nature of the problems that were exercising the minds of the soldiers.

Following this, local bureaux were established at Bramshott, Buxton, London (Beaver Hut), Rhyl, Ripon, Seaford, Witley, nad at Le Havre, France.

An officer with sufficient staff was put in charge of each Bureau. All the information gathered concerning demobilisation, land settlement, preparation by the Canadian Government for the occupation and settlement of soldiers, etc., has been placed in the hands of these local organisations. The Headquarters in London has been put in direct communication with the authorities at Ottawa so that any actions decided by the Government affecting the settlement of soldiers immediately reaches the Bureau by cable. The moment such information becomes available at Headquarters, it is prepared and distributed to all the centres as well as being set forth in "The Beaver" and "The Daily Record."

SUMMARY FOR GT. BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

In order to show approximately the registrations covered by one month, there has been combined in the table below the work in England for March and the work in France for February, because, as before stated, the March figures from France are

NOVEL SCHEME OF ONTARIO CITY.

The city of Galt, Ontario, has decided to commemorate the part played by her soldiers in the Great War by planting trees along several of the principal streets. The planting will take place on May 1st, on the occasion of a great public demonstration, at which the men of Galt who fought in the war will receive a public welcome.

CANADIAN TREES FOR SCOTLAND.

The Dominion Government has shipped overseas half a ton of conifer seed, supplied by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior for use in reforestation in Scotland. The seed was principally that of the Douglas fir and the Sitka spruce and was provided by the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. The cones were gathered in British Columbia.

not yet available. This combination will give a sufficiently close approximation for the work being done for any one month:

Elementary	5,880
Agriculture	7,127
Elem. Prac. Science	4,549
Elem. Commercial Subjects	4,324
Trades and Miscellaneous ...	3,460
University Subjects, Ripon	800
British Universities	300
Hospitals	300

A total registrations for the month of 26,740
The significance of these figures surely requires no comment.

SUMMARY OF WORK TO DATE.

The following summary shows the registrations in classes and general lectures since the beginning of the work:

Total registrations in classes to date in England and France, including Correspondence Department..... 44,630

This represents the actual number of individuals who have received some class instruction under the Khaki University.

Total extension lectures since July, 1918 997

Aggregate attendance at extension lectures 413,922

CONTINUATION OF WORK.

In order to provide for the continuity of this work for men returning to Canada, it seemed advisable that some effort should be made to connect the offices of this organisation with the dispersal areas in Canada. For that purpose an officer was sent to Canada with instructions to secure, if possible, men representing this organisation at the dispersal areas. The function of such men would be to give information with respect to schools and colleges available for men who wish to continue their work during the summer, and to connect students with the various educational institutions to be found in their dispersal areas. It is hoped in this way to keep alive the desire for education and stimulate organisations in Canada for the promotion of the same among returned men.

WOULD NOT PAY.

After vainly trying to collect a tax of \$29,500 due from bachelors who are liable to the impost, Montreal has decided to forgo this form of taxation, finding that the cost of collecting is more than the receipts. Out of the total due, only \$11,072 were paid into the city.

ONTARIO AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Ontario has always prided itself on its intense British sentiment, and its loyalty to the Flag. Every school playing ground in Ontario has its flag staff and its Union Jack. A further illustration of Ontario's love for British traditions is furnished by the fact that a Bill is at the present time being considered by the Ontario Legislature—and which will almost certainly be passed—making the playing of "God Save the King" at the closing of all performances in Ontario theatres compulsory.

ON A GOOD THING.



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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 first week in April there were 595 new Registrations in the Colleges in England, 2,813 hours of instruction were given and 61,698 hours of attendance were recorded.

* * *

Papers were received in 40 different subjects by the Correspondence Department, while they recorded 183 new applications for courses, making the number now on their registers 2,900, of whom over 1,000 are following subjects in connection with Elementary Practical Science.

* * *

Through the courtesy of Mr. Falconer Larkworthy, G.O.R., Chairman of the Ionian Bank, a number of copies are available of his evidence, submitted to the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges. This evidence proposes an inconvertible fully covered Paper Currency on the basis of a nominal Gold Standard, and an International Exchange and Currency Mechanism for the elimination of International Balances. This should be of interest to anyone interested in Banking or Foreign Exchange. A copy can be obtained on application to the Commercial Department, 31, Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

* * *

The Theological Department of the Khaki University has now 69 registered members, representing the different Church Communions of Canada, as well as nearly all the Theological Colleges of the Dominion. The Theological Colleges of Canada have agreed to accept *pro tanto* the work done by the students in this department of the Khaki University. By the end of June these men will have completed a session of Theological work, and it will thus save one year in their preparation for the Christian ministry.

* * *

The students of the Khaki University have been busily engaged in preparing for the Easter examination tests. Some of these were held during Holy Week, and others will be held immediately after the Easter holidays. By official announcement, there were no regular lecturers at the Khaki University during Easter week.

* * *

Special courses of lectures are being provided by members of the Theological staff. One of these courses is being delivered on Monday afternoons by the Rev. Dr. Welsh, on the Classics of the Soul, in the Institute building of the Congregational Church. The second course of illustrated lectures on Palestine is being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rexford at two points in the Ripon Camp, one course in the Y.M.C.A. Hut No. 1 on Wednesday evenings, and a second course in the Church of England Institute Hut on Tuesday and Sunday evenings. Much interest is being manifested in these several courses.

* * *

During the past two weeks, the students of the Theological Faculty have been attending a very interesting course of lectures by Lieut. Maclaren, from the Department of Agriculture. Lieut. Maclaren succeeded in arousing the interest of the students to a very marked degree, and they will return to their labours in Canada deeply impressed with the importance and possibilities of Church work in rural districts.

A very interesting and instructive debate was held in the Khaki University at Ripon Camp on March 31st, between the Law students and the Theological students, resulting in a victory for the Law students.

The subject for debate was: "Resolved that the Draft Constitution of the League of Nations is genuinely democratic and genuinely international." The Theological students took the affirmative and were represented by Sergt. Matheson and Sergt. Parkes, while the Law students took the negative, and were represented by Lieut. Crook and Pte. McCaffery.

Dean Rexford was in the chair, and conducted the debate in his usual able and congenial manner.

The Theologians pointed out the advantages of a League of Nations. The Lawyers admitted these advantages, but pointed out that the constitution, as drafted, places unfettered power in the hands of the five nations, namely, Great Britain, France, U.S., Italy and Japan.

There was a large audience, and it took a very keen interest in the points brought up by the speakers.

When the judges, who consisted of Doctor Welsh, Lieut. McGibbon, and Lieut. Dunkley, retired to choose the victors, the debate was thrown open for general discussion, and a number of very eloquent and interesting orations followed.

The Judges gave their unanimous decision in favour of the negative, their reason being that the negative had submitted the draft constitution to a reasonable and critical examination while the affirmative were more prone to bring out general points on an ideal League of Nations.

All present were satisfied that the debate was a huge success. The hall was crowded, and the interest was kept at the utmost pitch until the end.

This is the first debate held at the new Khaki University at Ripon, and it is very satisfactory to learn that it came off so successfully.

* * *

The Seaford Commercial Art Class is producing some very nice work in the form of calendars. Some of those produced to date may be justly classed as examples of "Commercial Art." These calendars are eagerly appropriated by the Seaford Headquarters Staff, some eventually, it is said, finding their way to Argyll House. Sergt. Troughton in charge of the class is himself an artist of great ability.

* * *

Although demobilisation orders had led the Seaford area to the belief that there would be a large falling off of attendance, and definite orders had been received to that effect, the contrary has been the actual effect. During the past week not less than 1,110 men were in attendance each day, despite the fact that two units were supplying duties and were unable to send their students to school. That the work being carried out in this College is appreciated by the men is evidenced by the voluntary requests for instruction.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture at Seaford again conducted a party of students to the Stock Market, at Lewes, on Monday, April 7th, and were again favoured with good

weather, which greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the day.

The beef cattle were particularly good, some showing fine finish, and fattened almost to pre control standards. The weight of a large Sussex hog caused much guessing and many of the students prided themselves on their guesses.

The feature of the day was a sale of Army Horses, and the diversity of the types of horses afforded plenty of work to the critical students.

* * *

The Bureaux of Information established at the different Camps are meeting with great success. The average number of enquiries answered daily at each Branch is about 150 and questions asked deal principally with the undernoted subjects in the order named:—

- 1.—Land Settlement.
- 2.—Return of Dependents.
- 3.—Gratuities.
- 4.—Demobilisation.
- 5.—Pensions.
- 6.—Employment.

* * *

Each Bureau is furnished with a complete set of questions and answers concerning these subjects which enables them to deal promptly with all enquiries. A good deal of literature has been collected recently for distribution, and pamphlets dealing particularly with Ontario and Quebec will be available now at these different branches.

* * *

The Central Bureau of Information is also kept busy with correspondence, and replies to between 30 and 40 letters each day. In addition to this there are many personal enquiries at this office and copies of Government literature are available to anyone calling.

DON'T'S FOR CANADIANS.

Cut out the "Ah, oui," and "s'il vous plait," people will know you've been in France without that.

Don't say "dangle." "Dangling" goes with shell-holes.

When leasing or buying a house, it is not necessary to examine the cellar first. "He" doesn't bomb now.

When at meals, don't say "Shoot us the punk," or "Once on the du pain." Neither is it good taste to ask for a "dip." Mess-tins need not be brought to the table.

Don't expect to punch your late sergeant the moment you are out of uniform. You will have to fall in at the end of the queue.

Don't refer to spurs as "gut-hooks." It might sound rough to the members of the District Staff who wear them.

Don't, if you happen to have a very pistol or a few rockets among your souvenirs, send up flare-lights or "Red over green over red" from your front lawn. It is more likely to bring the police than reinforcements.

Don't start a Crown and Anchor game on the main street of your town. "Over There" it is likely to be regarded as a gambling device.

Don't "bum" too many cigarettes from your neighbour. There is no issue in Canada now.

Above all, DON'T SCRATCH.

Human Factor in Soldiers' Re-establishment.

Work of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario.

By BRIG.-GENERAL R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The activities of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, as represented by the work of the Head Office at 116 College Street, Toronto, and that of the local secretaries and committees in 144 cities and towns throughout Ontario, are fairly well known as regards their official or statistical side. But it is not so generally known that the human factor enters largely into that work.

The work itself covers a wide range of endeavour and practical helpfulness, from helping to find a house for a soldier's family, getting a soldier's back pay, making a financial grant to a soldier's wife, up to successfully establishing discharged soldiers in civil life. As a matter of fact, the cases dealt with differ so widely in the character of the assistance rendered, that it is quite impossible to adequately describe the whole field of the Commission's work in general terms. This work is indeed as wide in its scope and as varied in its application as human nature and human need are complex and full of variety.

As an illustration, last summer the wife of a soldier and her little girl were picnicing at Centre Island, Toronto, when the child, who was paddling, got beyond her depth. The mother made a heroic effort to rescue her little one, but herself fell into deep water and both were drowned. The case aroused a great deal of attention and wide-spread sympathy, but it was the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Toronto which, through its secretary, and in the absence of the dead mother's soldier husband overseas, acted as "next of kin" in the final scenes of this sad tragedy. It was the representative of the Commission who selected the casket, and made the arrangements with the undertaker. In fact, the secretary acted in every way as executor until the bereaved husband had been heard from.

In the winter of 1918, when there was so much distress through the coal famine in Toronto, a representative of the Commission went to enormous trouble to secure cartloads of coal from an outside point, and had it distributed amongst soldiers' dependents who were in dire need for fuel.

These two instances give some idea of the readiness of the Commission to act instantly in any emergency that concerns soldiers' dependents; but although they are representative of a very large number of calls, more or less unusual, that are made upon the Commission, they are not, of course, typical of the work of the Commission.

The activity of the Commission runs in two main channels:—

- (1) Acting as adviser and agent for soldiers and their dependents in connection with difficulties relating to pay and allowances, and
- (2) Placing returned soldiers in situations.

Details of the Office Work.

The following figures illustrate the amount of detail work involved in connection with the activities of the head office:

During an average period of ten working days, representatives of the Commission made 82 visits upon the dependents of soldiers in connection with various matters:

- Answered 424 enquiries by mail;
- Received 391 callers;
- Placed 92 men in employment;
- Assisted financially in 28 cases.

During another average five working days there were:

- 480 telephone calls at the head office;
- 252 callers.

Obtained \$1,000 for One Soldier.

Placing returned men in situations (regarding which I quoted figures in a recent issue of the BEAVER), while an important part of the work of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, it is by no means the most difficult. Very perplexing are some of the cases which the Commission is asked to unravel in connection with soldiers who have claims for back pay, etc. In one unusual case, the Commission pursued its championship of a soldier's claim, which was involved by numerous complications, for over twelve months. At the end of that time the soldier said he would be satisfied if the claim was settled by a payment of \$50, and he would be immensely pleased if he received \$250. When the secretary handed him a cheque for over \$1,000 the returned soldier couldn't speak! It is satisfactory to know that this money established the man on his feet and he is going ahead. During the time the negotiations were on foot, the Commission advanced this returned soldier various small sums to keep him going.

Helping those who are Left Behind.

Helping soldiers' dependents in every possible way is, of course, the duty of the Commission. One Saturday at 4 o'clock the bereaved mother of a soldier applied to the Commission in great distress. By 10 o'clock Monday morning the cause of her anxiety was removed, and she wrote the following touching letter to the Commission:—

"I take the liberty of writing to you to thank you for the kind advice and assistance you rendered me on Saturday re payment of taxes. The taxes were paid as promised on Monday morning, and I may say that you accomplished in a few minutes what I feel sure would have taken me weeks to accomplish. It is good to know that there are such associations as the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario to help and protect the dependents of our brave soldiers. For my own part, I look upon your kindly help as a mark of respect to my beloved dead."

Another equally touching letter reached the Commission from a mother who had been assisted in regard to securing the effects of a son who had given his life for this country. A friend wrote on the mother's behalf as follows:—

"I take this means of conveying the thanks of Mrs. — for your active assistance in looking after the monies due the late Pte. —. I can assure you that your efforts have been crowned with success, and the same will not be forgotten by a widowed mother who gave her son in defence of his King and country. May God grant you good luck and a long and prosperous life is the sincere wish of a sorrowing mother who has given all that is precious in this life."

Not infrequently the Commission is called upon to grant financial help in cases where soldiers' dependents with money owing to them do not receive their cheque from Ottawa when it is due. This is not owing to any want of sympathy at headquarters, but owing to the fact, perhaps, that reference has to be made to the Paymaster, Overseas, or some other authority, before payment can be made.

It often happens in the case of a wife who has returned from England that there is an interruption in the payment of her allowances. Not only is financial aid given without delay in these cases, after proper enquiry, but the matter is taken up with Militia Headquarters, and straightened out much more quickly than the applicant could hope to do. Quite recently the case of a wife and five children, who were getting no Patriotic Fund Grant, was taken up with the head office of the Patriotic Fund at Ottawa, and a grant of £6 a month secured within a few weeks.

CANADA'S WAR COSTS.

Canada's military expenses to September 30th, 1918, aggregated \$962,702,046, according to a statement prepared by Mr. R. P. Brown, chief accountant in the Militia and Defence Department. The statement has been tabled in the House of Commons.

Slightly more than one-half of this amount was expended in Canada. Of the total, \$552,084,569 was required for pay and allowances of soldiers, including billeting, rations and assigned pay. The maintenance of troops in France to that date required \$114,336,666, while clothing cost \$78,965,979, boots and repairs \$11,107,239, and motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles \$10,215,220.

The carriage of troops by sea called for an expenditure of \$17,448,495, and by land \$18,761,564. The Ross Rifle Company were paid \$8,911,614 for rifles and bayonets to December 31st, 1917; machine-guns cost \$4,743,478, stores \$16,716,555, remounts \$8,593,135, saddlery and horse equipment \$3,145,974, and forage and stabling \$4,456,129.

The balance is made up of miscellaneous items, including the expenses of the Lindsay Arsenal and the British Recruiting Mission in the United States.

AEROPLANES FOR FOREST PATROL.

Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister of Ontario, has stated in the Legislature that the Government has received through Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for Ontario in London, a report from the Canadian Air Force authorities there upon the establishment of an air patrol in connection with the protection of Ontario forests against fire.

The Prime Minister said that since his appointment General Sims, who before the war lived for some time in Northern Ontario and was, therefore, conversant with the problems of the north country, had been interesting himself in the possibilities of utilizing aeroplanes for forest ranging.

He had secured from the officials of the Air Force a report upon the matter, including an estimate of costs, etc., but in the press of sessional business the Government had not yet had an opportunity to consider it in detail.

The matter will, however, be studied carefully, in order to see if an air patrol is practicable.

WANT BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVIDED.

Delegates representing the Association Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia unanimously passed a resolution asking for the separation of British Columbia into two provinces, with the Cascade Mountains as the dividing line. The resolution declared that a proper recognition of the interests of the eastern part of the province could not be obtained while the seat of legislature was on the coast.



INTER-THEATRE OF WAR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Down Aldershot way there are busy scenes by day and night. Home troops and Colonials have their best men training hard for the forthcoming championships. Latest advices state that Sergt. J. H. Massey, the Canadian runner, is on the job, training hard for the event, and he can be very well relied on to be near the front on the great day. His sensational showing last year in the Canadian Championships will be well remembered when he cleaned up three first, and secured the championship honours for the Witley area.

Massey is in a class by himself in the Canadian forces, but he has sturdy opposition in meeting all comers. We hope to see him win through, and he will if he is in good form.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Committee having the destiny of the Olympic Games, decided at Lausanne that the Seventh International Olympiad be held at Antwerp in the year 1920. So Belgium gains a little recognition at the hands of the sports world. It will be a good thing for the little kingdom in many respects, for the games always attract a large number of people, to say nothing of the camp followers from the various countries that are always in evidence. It is rather short notice to allow the best athletes to be tried out and selected, for it means that the Amateur Associations will have to get busy this summer and have their eliminating series, and as the organization in Canada has been more or less marking time, while the boys were away, more than ordinary hustling methods will have to be applied to get the requisite machinery into action. Quite a large number of the active officials of the Amateur Union donned the khaki, and several are still over waiting for the word to go back. However, there is no doubt that proper steps will be taken to see that the Maple Leaf has proper representation when the games take place, and it is to be hoped that Canada will equal, if not excel, her former excellent record.

ROWING.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Peace arrangements in regard to the renewal of ordinary relationships between the late belligerents, it is evident that sportsmen desire no more fraternity with those who have so openly shown their entire lack of the sporting spirit. Thus the stewards of the Henley Regatta cancelled the agreements of the Committee of Management with the Deutscher Ruder Verband and the Association of Hungarian Rowing Clubs. At the same time the arrangements for the Henley Regatta this year were fixed: the dates to be July 4th and 5th. The races include Allied eights and fours, open to any crew of amateur oarsmen who previous to November 11th, 1918, served in the Navy, Army or Air Force, of any country which fought for the allied cause. All the members of the crew must have served in the forces of the country which that crew represents.

The definition of an amateur shall be as it existed on August 14th, 1914, of the authority governing amateur rowing in the country which each crew represents. Entries must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the captain to the effect that each man entered is an amateur in accordance with the definition concerned.

Pair oars and sculls races are open to amateur oarsmen of the Allied countries.

Two important alterations were made in the rules by deleting those which require two months' membership of a club, and the prohibition regarding coaching or training during the month before the regatta by any person not considered an amateur.

BOXING.

At St. Louis, Mike Gibbons won on points in an eight round contest with Leo Houck, of Lancaster, Pa. Houck clinched continually, and the St. Paul boxer had trouble in getting away. It was Gibbons' fight from the start. For the first time in the history of boxing in St. Louis there was a liberal sprinkling of women present, due to an announcement that suffragette leaders would witness the bout and voice their approval of boxing in speeches afterwards. However, not a single suffragette leader appeared in the ring when called upon to speak.

Anglo-French night at the Holborn brought some good sport.

Noble beat Criqui in the nineteenth round, when the Frenchman ricked his thigh. At the time Noble was well in front on points, and could not have failed to get the verdict had the contest gone the limit.

The best bout of the evening was that between Rice and Papin. The Frenchman boxed smartly, standing up, and using a straight left to very good advantage, Rice swinging repeatedly more often than not out of distance. At the finish Papin got the verdict which was very popular with the audience.

Bob Marriott won on a foul from Vittet. The bout was proceeding well, smart exchanges, and a real brisk contest. In the third round Vittet used his elbow rather flagrantly, and was very properly disqualified, putting a summary end to what appeared to be a very interesting fight.

Jack Dempsey is having a little practice, to get into form for the fight with Willard. He is toppling them over one after the other, and apparently trying to create a few records for short contests. In one night at Syracuse he knocked out Battling Becky in 30 seconds, and Spike Sullivan in 40 seconds.

This seems to be a pretty good method, as the public pay to see it done, whereas if he does it in his training quarters it earns nothing. Then again, the difficulty of getting sparring partners willing to take hard knocks is overcome. It is to be presumed that the high sounding title bearers Becky and Sullivan referred to would get a little

compensation to buy sticking plaster with. So every one is pleased.

* * *

A New York telegram states that Jack Britton, who recently won the world's welter-weight championship by knocking out Ted Lewis, fought twelve rounds with Bryan Downey of Columbus, at Canton, Ohio. The newspaper decision was a draw, but Downey floored the champion in the eleventh round. At Syracuse, N.Y., Harry Greb, of Pittsburg, defeated Young Fisher in ten rounds.

Jack Johnson at this very late day comes out with the statement that the match with Willard was a fake, and that he received 30,000 dollars and a share in the cinema rights to let Willard win. As this was not a record in his receipts it would not appear that the financial inducement was any too much. It is very certain that Johnson had little to gain by "laying" down, and it would certainly have pleased him to doublecross even if he had agreed. Willard indignantly denies the allegation and everything considered it does not appear any too genuine. It is very unlikely that Johnson would permit himself to be beaten, as the holding of the championship meant money, and the losing of it, apparently, no more than he would get in the match with Willard anyway.

Johnson now wishes to meet Willard again, but Willard replies no "black" men for me, so the controversy will go down for ever unsettled. Johnson's tale looks like the last resort of a "down and outer" to try and obtain a little more of the public's money. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain at this stage by concocting this story. He was utterly discredited, and although the American police charged him with a crime that, whilst bad enough, yet would not lie in England or the Continent, it was just as well they spoked his wheel.

Whilst the sun of prosperity shone on him he did not play the game, but it will always be remembered by sportsmen that he received benefits at the hands of the Sporting Club members here, and contracted to appear on Derby night at London the year after he met Burns, but forgetting everything done for him he did not come. His record in England was not too good, and his American one worse, so he passes unhonoured, and his tale will receive little credence.

HELPED THE PROPAGANDA.

Tryhard was not over intelligent, but industrious. He was doing his best to master the mysteries of mathematics and was a member of the geometry class.

"Well, Mr. Tryhard," said the professor of mathematics to the struggling youth, "have you succeeded in proving the proposition which I set for you?"

"I don't say that," answered his pupil. "Proved is rather a strong word, but I've rendered it highly probable!"

BACK TO THE HOMELAND.

HOW WILL IT EFFECT YOU?

Most soldiers have been visioning rosy dreams for some time past. These visions to materialise "after the war." The war is over. Now is the time to consider action.

The soldier chapter of your life draws speedily to a close. What then? You know what you used to be, what you formerly did to earn a livelihood. But is that occupation the best for you? Take a careful inventory of your make up, mental and physical. Ask yourself in what direction your true bent inclines. Think carefully. The milestones a man makes for himself are those periods when he comes to a decision of prime importance, and acts on it, for good or ill. Let this time, this momentous, most important time, be the milestone in your career.

Analyse yourself and find out what you are, and what you amount to now. When you have done this, estimate what you can be, and what you mean to be. To strike a balance, figure thus: (a) Your mental state and accomplishments; (b) your physical state; (c) your good qualities; (d) your bad qualities; (e) have you a definite aim in life?

Get to know yourself. It's worth it. The immortal Robbie Burns wrote, "Oh, would some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." Did you ever try to get acquainted with yourself? Did you ever criticise yourself as you do others? If not, do so, it will help you immensely. How? you might reasonably ask. In this wise: It will induce thought on right lines, indicate weakness where it exists, and suggest means for the eradication of such weakness. Find out how you stand and make your plans to

avoid the pitfalls which conduce towards failure. Greater than all, this method will bring home to you the prime essentials requisite for success. They are: (1) Energy, and (2) a definite aim.

You can develop energy. It is to be acquired, even if you have a pronounced lazy-bone. But of all the most to be desired possessions a definite aim is that to seek. Some inspired writer with a true and perfect knowledge of the acme of perfection to which mankind could attain wrote:

"Give me the man with an earnest aim,
Whate'er that aim may be,
Wealth, or fame, or an honest name,
It matters not to me."

There is the keynote of which your future depends.

Find out what you want—want badly. Bend all your efforts to obtain it. Think of it all the time, and ways and means will readily suggest themselves to you, to accomplish your end. Aim high, not unreasonably so, but high enough to set yourself a test, and allow nothing to deflect you from your goal.

You are going back to make a clean start. It's like another chance in the world. Make sure this time. Make sure you get on the right track and know where you intend to get. If you have any doubt as to the wisdom of the course suggested, think of a few of the fellows you used to know. How many men who are Jack of all trades make good, that is, attain a really good position in life? The real men who succeed against odds, are those who, with a knowledge of what they want,

what their chances are of getting it, and what is to be done to get it, set their minds on overcoming the intervening obstacles and allow nothing to abate their energy, or take their eyes off their objective.

So from the moment you set your mind on what you want to do, and your energies to attain that end, unflagging and undismayed, you are on the right road to success and all that means.

There are facilities now for the soldier to receive training in whatever branch of trade, business or profession he wishes to embrace. Avail yourself of the particular opportunity you know you need, and stay with it.

The road to knowledge is always weary, and the acquisition thereof a prize to those who stay to the finish.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS EXTENSION.

Estimates about to be produced in the Canadian Parliament provide \$13,500,000 for improvements and extensions on the Canadian National Railways in the West. There is provision for 420 miles of new road in Saskatchewan and Alberta, much of which is already graded.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL SUPREMACY.

The Department of Mines of the Ontario Government has just issued a statement of the mineral production of Canada during 1918. The mineral output of the Dominion is valued at £42,000,000. Of the nine Provinces of the Dominion of Canada which contributed to this total, Ontario takes a leading place, the output of the mines of that province being valued at just under nine million sterling—over twice as much as any other province in Canada.

"THE END OF A PERFECT DAY."

Jimmy the Night Hawk brings down in flames a Huge German Bombing Plane.

Across the still countryside a distant bell chimed the hour of eleven. Hardly had the mellow vibrations died away when an aero-engine suddenly burst into a roar.

A few minutes later, two more engines sprang to life, and the very ground of that British aerodrome in France began to vibrate.

The first night patrol was about to take the air. Gently the three machines moved away into the gloom and a few minutes later their wingtip lights could be seen moving quickly along amongst the stars.

Jimmy, the pilot, settled himself comfortably in his seat and prepared for a two-hours' vigil. He had switched all his lights out at two thousand feet, and beyond a tiny point of yellow light here and there far below, everything around and above was dark as pitch. The even drone of the engine had a peculiarly soporific effect on him, and once he felt himself almost nodding, but with a jerk he pulled himself together and looped, for the sake of a thorough awakening.

The night air at twelve thousand feet was bitterly cold, and when on one occasion Jimmy drew off one heavy fur gauntlet for a moment, the better to adjust one of the tiny instrument lights in front of him, his hand was so instantly chilled that his fingers refused to move. He had been up an hour now and was just watching the cold, twinkling stars and wondering if anybody would ever be able to climb up to them, when, suddenly a black shape moved across the sky about nine hundred feet above him. Without

taking his eyes off the dark blot, he pulled his machine up to its steepest climbing angle, and prayed that he would not lose sight of the shadow.

Gradually, he crept up until he was able to identify the huge aeroplane as one of Germany's latest five-engined bombing machines, a monster that had the night before smashed up a casualty clearing station. He was now just beneath it, flying level, and at last, unable to resist the temptation any longer, he pulled the trigger lever of his machine-gun and watched the bullets flash, crackling through the night like a thin rod of fire, as they entered into the belly of the big machine above.

With a thrill of satisfaction he watched it twisting and writhing in vain attempts to escape the persistent little scout, which kept close below it, firing burst after burst into its most vulnerable spot. There came a moment of curious pause in which the huge German plane seemed to hesitate, and then, quite suddenly it fell, plunging heavily down into the black void below.

Jimmy, the English pilot, spiralled gently down through the night after it, and saw that as it hit the ground, great flames leaped up from it, lighting the fields far around with a lurid red glare.

Jimmy flew thoughtfully back to his aerodrome, his patrol being ended. Half an hour later, he was sitting on the end of his bed in pyjamas, sipping a steaming cup of cocoa.

"What shall we have?" said Peter, the

observer, turning over the gramophone records. "Oh," "The End of a Perfect Day," I suppose," answered Jimmy, with a chuckle, as he warmed his toes comfortably by the little stove.

WHY NOT IN ENGLISH?

It has been the habit of our English and American scientists, as well as those in other countries, to publish their discoveries first in German and then (if they get to it) to publish in their own language, writes Frank A. Spragg in "Science."

A few years ago, when desiring an English translation of a German four-volume work on the breeding of field crops, the present writer located translators, took up the matter with the publisher and looked for an English publisher. The American publishing houses agreed that the data should be in English, but considered that they would not sell enough copies to pay for the undertaking.

Is it not about time that the English speaking people see to it that the scientific literature be published in English? Germany has furnished public funds when the publisher of technical data was not able to sell enough copies to make a profit. Can't the English people do as well?

ONTARIO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

The total amount of the dividends paid to date by silver mining companies operating in the Cobalt district of Northern Ontario is in excess of 25 millions sterling. Gold mining companies in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake fields have already paid nearly three millions sterling in dividends, while the ore reserved in sight are worth 20 millions sterling.



THE RED TRIANGLE



THE "Y." IN THE FUTURE.

The big campaign announced in Canada by the Y.M.C.A. for the collection of \$1,100,000 has no relation whatever to work overseas. The future expenditure on the Canadian soldier on this side of the Atlantic will be paid entirely from the funds on hand, the canteen profits, and the liquidation of assets.

But the fund aimed at in Canada is, nevertheless, of greatest interest to the soldier. Most of the money will be spent in this service while the rest will be devoted to a programme in which he will figure personally, if the Y.M.C.A. attains its ambitions, at least indirectly as a Canadian citizen.

The first use of the fund will be for the provision of a complete Y.M.C.A. service for the Canadian soldier—on the Atlantic transports, at debarkation ports, on troop trains, in dispersal centres, and in Red Triangle Huts. Indeed, the "Y." estimate is that for these purposes alone \$973,550 will be required.

This service to the soldier after his return to Canada will include the most popular features of the programme in France and England—games, entertainment, free drinks, smokes, and comforts otherwise impossible or difficult to obtain.

When—and only when—that has been provided for, will the general programme in Canada become a charge. This programme is so ambitious and wide that the Y.M.C.A. is counting confidently on the personal interest of the returning soldier, since he is in an excellent position to estimate the advantages of a service not heretofore contemplated in civilian life.

One of the main features of this programme is the extension of "Y." activities to town and rural districts. Few soldiers contemplate with pleasure a return to the old life of the average rural community, with its limited social and recreational opportunities. With the returned soldiers' help the "Y." hopes to be able to provide for rural Canada many of the relieving features of the athletic and social life so much appreciated in the Army.

Work among the boys will play a prominent part in the list of operations, the soldier being counted on in this as the most effective of leaders, schooled for it by the scope of his experiences.

The "Y." plans, also, to extend its services to industrial centres and locations, in order that the factory worker may find convenient a form of recreation and interest that will lighten his daily task, and assist him to his ambitions. Other opportunities will be among emigrants—the "Y." planning to offer its facilities to the Government—among the railway workers of Canada, and in the groups of foreigners and Indians throughout the country. Physical development will continue to be a care, and education—general, vocational, and sex—will be encouraged by the "Y." organisation. Naturally religious education will always hold the premier place.

In this extensive programme the aim of the Y.M.C.A. is not to arrogate control to itself. Solely its desire is results. Thus it plans to co-operate with and to assist any institutions already in the field or in a

better position to undertake the work. With the Churches the "Y." hopes to act only as a co-ordinating force for more concentrated and productive effort. Use is to be made of local facilities in preference to expending funds on new ventures and buildings. It is recommended that memorials to the heroic dead take the form of provision for community centres where the idea of service for which Canada's sons died may be carried out.

In such a scheme the returning soldier possesses well-founded ideas for the furtherance of which he is peculiarly fitted to act. His assistance is backed by an experience of something along the line of that aimed at. His standing in his home community will make him an invaluable advocate of an extension to all parts of Canada of a revised form of the recreational and entertainment service provided by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in England and France.

PLANS OVERSEAS.

The Overseas Section of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has issued an official announcement of its plans. In laying out its military work for 1919 it was estimated that the overseas' end could be carried on without further appeal to Canada for funds, the necessary work remaining being made possible by utilizing canteen funds and balances of contributions, and by realizing on its assets in stocks and equipment.

The liquidation of these assets is now in progress, so far as the work permits, the decreasing numbers of Canadian troops in France opening the way to a reduction in equipment, in expenses of operation, and in stocks. As the number of Canadians in England is maintained by new arrivals from France the programme there must be well continued.

It is right that every Canadian soldier should know that every dollar collected in Canada for overseas, as well as every cent of profit from overseas' operations, such as the canteens, and the entire realization of assets overseas, will be spent in his service on this side of the Atlantic.

The Overseas Executive of the "Y." figure that the funds obtained from these sources will permit of the continuation of the "Y." programme until demobilisation in France is complete, and in England until August 31st. Since by that date it seems certain that every Canadian will be on his way to Canada there is no prospect of even the last soldier from overseas suffering from any serious curtailment of the Y.M.C.A. programme.

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.

Among the interesting visitors at the office of Brig-Gen. R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for Ontario, within the last few days, was Major-General C. A. Blacklock, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Naval Division. General Blacklock fought in the 60th Regiment, King's Royal Rifles, during the South African War, in which regiment General Sims was also an officer during that campaign.

After the South African War General Blacklock went to Canada and divided his attention between Ontario and British Columbia. He interested himself particularly in mining developments in the Cobalt and Porcupine Districts, where he is well-known.

At the outbreak of war he rejoined his old regiment as temporary lieutenant; spent one year as company commander; one year as battalion commander; one year as brigade commander, and ended his distinguished career in France as commander of the Naval Division. This is certainly a most meritorious record.

General Blacklock is now being demobilised, and he believes he is the only Major-General in the British Army who has asked to be repatriated to Canada and discharged there.

THE BELLS ACROSS THE SNOW.

When winter rules with rigor our wide
Canadian land,
And Summer yields the sceptre to his all-
conquering hand,
When nothing but a world of white is seen
where'er we go,
We still have something to atone—the bells
across the snow.

Tho' voiceless is the streamlet and no more
the robins sing
To give us hope and courage—dear harbingers
of Spring.
Although the storm clouds gather and tem-
pests round us blow,
Above the din we hear again the bells across
the snow.

We hear their merry music through the city's
rush and roar,
Their pealing cheers the lonely road along
the pine-clad shore;
And the aged sitting dreaming by the fire-
light's ruddy glow,
Catch echoes of the days gone by in the bells
across the snow.

And if in years to come we're called in
other lands to roam,
In memory we'll come back to thee, our own
Canadian home,
And when the shadows lengthen and life's
lights are burning low,
In dreams we'll hear the music of the bells
across the snow.

—HELEN B. ANDERSON.

Consecon, January.

"PICK ANOTHER."

It was the annual fair and sports, somewhere in England, and among the attraction horses were for sale. They were not a handsome-looking lot, but they excited a little curiosity. An old farmer, on the look-out for a bargain, approached a dealer and enquired the price of a steed that had probably won a prehistoric Derby.

"Seventeen and sixpence," was the reply. The farmer closed with the offer and tendered a pound note in payment, but the horse dealer had no change.

"Never mind, gov'nor," he said. "Tek another horse, but pick one of the end 'uns. If you touch the middle 'uns you'll have the blessed lot down."



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

PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

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

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

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see you get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

SPECIAL SERVICE NOTE.

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

"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor

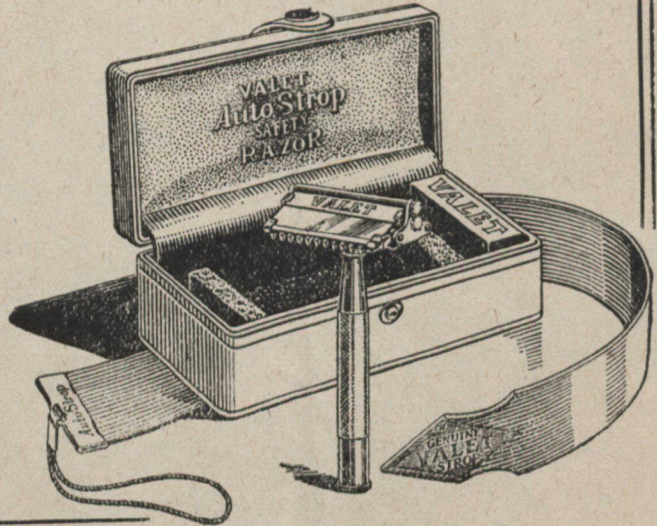
The Word "Valet" on Razors, Stropps, and Blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford St., London, W.C.1.

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

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

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61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.
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Mick tells Mac about the Pilman Course and experiments with it.

