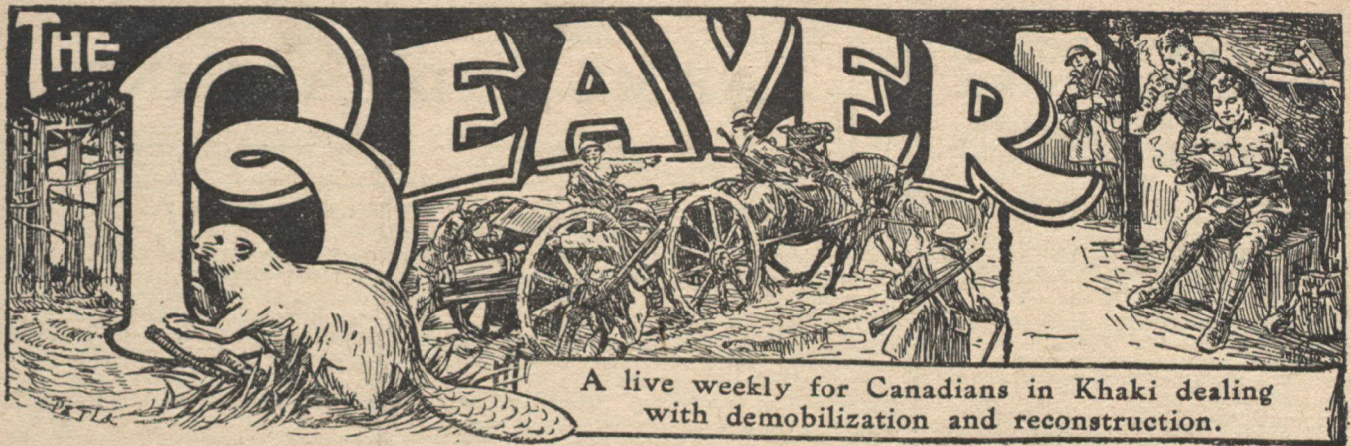


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. I. No. 14.

LONDON, MARCH 15TH, 1919

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS.)

LIEUT.-COL. FRANK DAWSON ADAMS, Deputy Director of the Khaki University, is an educationalist and geologist of the highest repute.

Born in Montreal, he was educated at the High School and at McGill, graduating at the latter with first rank honours in Natural Science in 1878, and taking his M.A. in 1884.

He subsequently studied at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and at Heidelberg. At the last-named institution he devoted himself to physical geology, and petrography. This led naturally to his appointment on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey of 1880.

At McGill, his alma mater, he has been successively Lecturer in Geology, Logan Professor of Geology, and Dean of Science.

Col. Adams is a D.Sc. of McGill, D.C.L. of Lennoxville, F.G.S.A. (Canada), F.G.S. (London), and F.R.S.C. A Lyall medallist (1906), he received a grant from the Carnegie Institute for the prosecution of special researches, and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1907. He has been President of the Canadian Mining Institute, and was elected President of the International Congress of Geologists when it was held in Toronto in 1910.

What Col. Adams does not know about rocks is not worth knowing, and he is the leading authority on the geological formations of the Dominion.

Well known as a gifted contributor to Canadian, English and American scientific publications, he has written numerous papers dealing more especially with problems connected with metamorphism—the changing

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR.



Photo by]

[Swaine

Beaver Gallery: No. 10.

Lieut.-Colonel FRANK DAWSON ADAMS,
Deputy Director of the Khaki University.

form of stratified rocks under the influence of heat or chemical action—and with the older crystalline rocks of the earth's crust.

Some idea of the high position which the Deputy Director occupies in the scientific world may be gathered from the fact that he is Honorary Member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, London; Honorary Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Corresponding Member of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and of the Boston Academy of Sciences. In addition he is a member of the Natural History Society of Ekaterinenburg, Russia, of the Geographical Society of Stockholm, and of the Mineralogical Society of Russia, Petrograd.

Col. Adams was chairman of the Committee on Minerals Commission of Conservation, Canada, and is an LL.D. of the University of Toronto. This does not by any means exhaust the list of honors showered upon him, but it is more than sufficient to show that students of the Khaki University are to be congratulated upon having as Deputy Director an educationalist with such an international reputation.

Probably Col. Adams considers this latest honour as the greatest of all. The privilege of being associated with so unique an experiment, and of preparing from an educational point of view Canada's khaki boys who have fought so magnificently for Freedom's sake, for their return to civil life and pursuits, is one which we are sure he prizes very highly.

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FARMS AND FARMING

More Dairy Cows.

Realising the importance of the dairy industry the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is opening a very vigorous and popular campaign to increase the dairy output of the Province. This is a campaign to increase both number and quality of dairy herds throughout the Province. During the winter, Winnipeg was almost milkless at times, and as Europe must be supplied for several years to come the question of dairy products is a serious problem. As our present imported dairy products will go to Europe, this deficiency will have to be made up from within.

With the natural advantages of a good market and free access to mill feeds Manitoba should in a few years become an exporter instead of an importer of dairy products. Dairying will be a source of a steady and large income to the farmers of the Province, and add greatly to the general prosperity.

Painting Farm Buildings.

It is just as important to save money as to make it, and yet scores of farmers will spend thousands of dollars on farm buildings and never touch them with paint. It is estimated that farm buildings that are not painted nor repaired extensively depreciate from two to four per cent. per year.

It is a fact conceded by everyone that painting more than pays for itself in lengthening the life of wood, to say nothing of the added appearance. It gives the farmer a pride in his farm and himself and increases the value of his farm.

A good paint should last for six years, while a cheaper paint, which costs as much to apply, would have to be renewed sooner. It is cheaper in the end to try good paint. Now that the price of lumber is so high painting becomes still more important. This does not apply to farm buildings alone, but waggons, sleighs, etc., that are so high priced now, should never be allowed to get in the state that they need paint badly. Remember, paint is sufficiently a preservative to more than pay for itself.

Lost \$213,978,000.

This is the sum that the Dominion Farmers' Circular No. 55 estimates as the annual loss to the Canadian Farmers through exposure, leaching and heating of manure. This is more than the taxes paid by farm lands, 10 per cent. more than the value of our 1914 wheat crop, 25 per cent. more than our 1914 oat crop, and would counterbalance Canada's adverse trade balance per annum.

This means every load of manure loses \$1.00 from time of making till application, due to waste of liquid manure through bad floors, improper housing and heating. This loss is serious enough to demand attention; it is not good business and is a loss both to the individual and the state.

There are several ways of at least lowering this enormous loss. Saving of the liquid manure by tight wooden or concrete floors, and sufficient litter to absorb the liquid. This is very rich in nitrogen and potash, both very important and costly fertilizers. Proper storage in a concrete basin and roof.

The floor sloping back so the liquid cannot run away, and roof to keep rain and snow from leaching the manure. Horse manure should not be stored in any amount separately as it heats and nitrogen escapes as ammonia. It should if possible be mixed with cow manure, which does not heat as readily. The best method is to apply when fresh, but in some districts owing to very steep slopes it is not advisable to do so in the winter.

New Element in Farming.

The Veterans' Mechanical Farming Company composed of returned soldiers is introducing a new element into farming in Saskatchewan. The company will commence operations in Weyburn district with four tractors and a travelling workshop at each of eleven bases.

One can usually judge a farmer by the hay he makes.

J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., has been appointed Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College. H. M. King, B.S.A., who has been on the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department, has resigned to accept a position in British Columbia.

Mr. R. C. Henders, M.P., has been unanimously elected President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Ripe native raspberries were sold at Vancouver at Christmas. According to the "Free Press Prairie Farmer," this was an experiment which has proved a success. The berries were placed in cold storage in the fall when they ripened, and it appears as though the experiment will be continued in the future.

I believe, if we considered the ultimate object of cultivating land we would put more energy as well as wisdom into our attempts. That ultimate object is not merely more money from the crop now, but the ministering to civilisation just as sincerely as a man does who sacrifices himself to win this war that civilization may not perish.—DR. J. W. ROBERTSON.

Expressed in terms of wheat, the value of the field crops destroyed annually in Canada by insect pests is sufficient to feed our entire population for a year.—"Conservation."

It was estimated in 1907, after a full enquiry, that the annual average loss caused in Great Britain by each rat was \$1.80, in France \$1, and in Denmark \$1.20.—"Conservation."

No less than 2,717 public and high school boys worked on Ontario farms last year.—"Conservation."

A man who does not stop to figure on whether or not his business is paying, very presently does not have any business on which to figure.

A CANADIAN WAR STORY

ANDY THE RUNT.

Andrew Roberts is, as his name implies, of Scotch-Irish descent. Not only was Andy's mother Scotch and his father Irish, but his father was able to trace relationship to "Little Bobs" of famous military memory.

No wonder then that Andy when he attained the age of 18 lost no time in enlisting in the regiment in his Canadian home town. It is worth noting also, that Andy is as little in stature as "Bobs" himself, if not more so. Andy's schoolmates' estimate of his height can be judged from the fact that were he to cut his name on a board of the school fence thus, "A. Roberts," close underneath it and connected therewith was cut the following, "A Runt."

In due time he finished his training. Then the regiment went overseas, where it passed through Imperial sorting process, and Andy, in the wisdom of the military heads was assigned to a forestry corps. Notwithstanding the time came when he proved he had not learned in vain how to use the implements of actual warfare as well as a forester's axe and saw.

THE RAIDERS.

It was well along the third year of the war, when the enemy in one of his big drives was causing the Allies much anxiety, that the corps to which Andy belonged was at work in a large forest in France. The original location of the corps was well to the rear and to one side of the course the Huns were likely at any time to follow. It was also advantageously situated on the summit of a high ridge heavily wooded on the eastern slope.

Running along the edge of the forest at the foot of the slope in a deep gully was an unimportant stream which only became deep as it was fed by the heavy rains of autumn and spring. Well to the southern stretch of the stream and near to its source a bridge crossed the gully, and a hitherto peaceful hamlet of a few houses stood close by. In this particular drive by the Germans a small body of one of their divisions, who might properly be termed an unorganised party of raiders, became separated from the extreme wing of the army and were seen to be approaching at considerable distance by the residents of the hamlet.

Terror-stricken, their minds filled with knowledge of the awful atrocities committed by soldiers such as these, the peasants fled for safety over the bridge and up the slope into the forest, hoping to gain the top, where they knew the Forestry Regiment's plant was located, before the dreaded Huns could overtake them.

As it fortunately happened, Andy had been ordered to go prospecting as to what kind of timber might be obtainable lower down the slope. He carried his rifle and full supply of cartridges. The party of frightened peasants told him their story. Quickly sizing up the situation, "Andy" lost no time in directing the little party to a place where they would be safe from detection. He then hurried away in the direction of the bridge, and arriving about 300 yards from it, was able to see the marauders going in and out of the houses of the hamlet. He was able to count eleven men in the party, and decided he could by careful generalship dispose of them.

Realizing that the Huns, when they found the dwellings empty, would trace the villagers over the bridge, "Andy" concluded he should promptly open fire on them and be sure that each shot told, as it would not be safe to allow the unbroken squad to reach the bridge together and rush it in a body. He took aim at one who seemed to be acting as leader, and fired. The shot went home and the man dropped, while his comrades showed their surprise by standing as if rooted in their tracks. This gave the shrewd little Canuck an opportunity he was not slow in accepting to do some rapid firing, hoping to cause the enemy to suppose they were opposed by more than one man. This he apparently succeeded in doing for the time being, as the others sought cover; all but two who had gone down under Andy's aim, while a third was so badly wounded as to be unable to walk.

After awaiting developments for some time, the Huns began to regain courage and decided to make an effort to locate the slayer of their comrades and discover at the same time the inhabitants of the vacant houses whom they naturally expected their assailant belonged to.

Four of their number crawled from their places of hiding with the intention of fording the shallow stream, while the other three made as careful an approach as possible to the bridge.

From his post behind a tree Andy first saw the three dodging towards the bridge, and was waiting a good chance for a shot when his attention was drawn by the loud quacking of a flock of ducks which had been disturbed in the stream by the approach of the four soldiers, so that the Canadian saw them nearly as soon as did the ducks, and at the same time ascertained the tactics they proposed to carry out. As they were clearly visible a shot killed one, while a quick turn of the rifle from behind the tree towards the bridge caught one of the gang there napping who straightened out mortally wounded.

That was enough for the Germans, both at the bridge and the stream, and the five men raced back to the protection of the houses. Andy, at the same time, was able to fire two more shots in quick succession, wounding one more and causing the now thoroughly demoralized boches to believe there were at least two armed men against them with others available if necessary. They made no further attempt to discover the whereabouts of the villagers. With only four of their number fit for flight they got out of range with their one wounded comrade, the two other wounded having died.

BACK HOME.

Andy, after watching them until they disappeared in the distance, turned back towards his regiment's headquarters to report what had happened. The village refugees in the meanwhile having rested where Andy had directed them, proceeded on to the camp and told their story, whereupon a squad was quickly formed to go to Andy's relief. He consequently met them about half-way on their march down the slope, but returned with them to the forsaken hamlet where the proof of his statement was plainly to be seen. The dead bodies were buried, the Foresters returned to their camp and the next day escorted the villagers back to their homes.

Andy was not forgotten either by his

TO THE EDITOR.

A GERMAN MOTHER'S PLEA.

Here is an actual letter—the signature only has been altered—recently received in London, evidently written in all sincerity. It presents to the authorities half-a-dozen problems which are most difficult to solve. Should this German mother's request be met, and if not what answer should be sent to her? We invite our readers to say what they would do if they were obliged to take action upon it.—ED.

Very Respected Sir,

As I am not able to write the English language very well, allow me to refer my request to you in German.

Although I am German born, I lived eighteen years in Canada and my home and my four young children were there when I came here in 1914 on a visit. The outbreak of war prevented me then from returning to my family, and have been separated from them now for nearly five years. I heard from my sister very seldom as she is also living in Canada and looking after my children in my absence.

Well, my eldest son has been a private in the Canadian Army for a year, and for a short time past has been with the English Army of Occupation at St. Vith on Rhine.

My earnest request is, sir, that you will now be able to get me permission to see my son. Perhaps he might visit me here for a short time, or permission could be given to me to go and see him, even if I might be allowed to see him only in the presence of others I should be very glad, but you will understand how I, as a mother, long for my children. I do not even know the address of my son nor with what regiment he is serving, only that he enlisted on December 17th in Toronto, Ont., in a signal corps, came to England in March, and from there came to France. My son enlisted in the Army voluntarily—all this was told me by my sister.

I should like to enquire further whether it will soon be possible for us (I came together with a friend to Germany) to return home. Unfortunately we have no evidence that we have Canadian citizenship. My husband was a Protestant clergyman in a German community over there, but he has been dead now 10 years. I, as a widow, never worried about politics, and even on my journey here, I brought no papers of any sort.

Now I beg you earnestly if you can and will, to grant my request, and to give me assistance in returning to my children. I also request information as to the possibility of seeing my eldest son, Gotthard Christiansen. With sincere thanks in advance,

FRAU P. CHRISTIANSEN.

P.S.—An English prisoner with whom I was speaking advised me to apply to you.

Continued from Previous Column.

officers who commended him for promotion for valorous conduct in action, nor by the villagers, one pretty maid among whom so charmed Andy that he could not hide it from her and she was not slow in letting him see before the corps moved farther away that his admiration was reciprocated.

The last heard from our modest hero was that he had decided to be one of the Canadians whom an eminent authority recently said were marrying in the Old Country at the rate of 1200 a month, and that this was especially true of the Forestry Corps.

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The Beaver:

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON: MARCH 15th, 1919.

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

DISABLEMENT.

Britain's callous neglect of her disabled heroes of other days was a disgrace to her and more so because the neglect was acknowledged. Tommy and Jack, broken in the wars, were left to peg it through life on a pittance of 2d. a day, or had to hold out a paralysed arm in mute appeal for assistance. It was considered part of the price of Empire and the "old soldier" was made to pay in full. But never again. As an American writer puts it no disabled soldier in this war "will be compelled to sell pencils and shoe laces to eke out an insufficient pension, or to be immured in a soldiers' home to rust out the years until death comes to his relief. If there is enough of Pte. Jones left to wiggle a finger, the wiggle will be capitalized and made to yield a pretty good living in addition to what he draws from the Pensions Board." The problem of reinstating the disabled soldier in a position of "economic self-sufficiency and manly self-reliance" was not tackled. In this war, however, the duty of the nation to those who have fought for Freedom and especially to those who have suffered disablement is paramount. Canada was first in the field with plans and proposals for the treatment of the maimed and the establishment of Vocational Training Centres is the result. Australia and the United States have taken a leaf out of Canada's book and have modelled their plans on similar lines. No human wreckage from the battlefields of Europe is to be allowed to drift in and out on the tides of life. It is much too valuable for that. Re-educated and re-trained even the most severely broken are enabled in a comparatively short time to earn a decent livelihood. At one of these Governmental institutions for instance a soldier who has lost both legs and one eye has been taught silver polishing, soldering and gilding, and is making \$75 a month. The economic value of this retraining is therefore at once apparent. And instead of dragging out his remaining days in enforced idleness the man who has "done his bit" can look into the future with confidence, knowing that as he has discharged his duty to King and country his country will not forget its duty to him.

FOR REFLECTION.

Let us be of good cheer, however, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—Lowell.

CANADIAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The Canadian Navy League has arranged to have a training ship, possibly a cruiser, placed on Thunder Bay next summer. Training accommodation will be provided for 400 men.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR INDIAN SNIPER.

Stephen Toney, a Nova Scotia Indian who has but recently returned home from the western zone of war, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. To have individually disposed of 71 German snipers is his proud record as a member of the 193rd Nova Scotian Battalion.

BEAVERS BUSY IN NEW QUARTER.

Beavers are exceedingly busy at present in the Ennismore district, not far from Peterboro, where the "first engineers" supposedly have been long extinct. The theoretical explanation is offered that the industrious rodents may be a colony escaped from Algonquin Park.

CANADA'S SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT.

360 ships were constructed in Canada for Canadian registry during the period of the war to the end of November. Of the number 199 were sailing vessels aggregating 44,135 gross tons, and 160 were steamships totalling 69,612 tons. In addition, 22 ships were built through the Imperial Munitions Board for the British Government.

QUARTER OF A MILLION TONS.

Nearly a quarter of a million tons of meat, dairy products and eggs had been purchased by the British Ministry of Food in Canada up to the end of 1918. The exact total is 486,150,000 lbs. The provisions section purchased directly 153,453 tons, made up of 86,438 tons bacon and hams; 420 tons lard; 222 tons butter; 1,674 tons milk; 4,535 tons preserved meats; 60,140 tons frozen meat. In addition to this the Dairy Products Commissioner, on behalf of the British Ministry, purchased 80,622 tons of food, made up of 65,955 tons cheese; 3,988 tons butter; 10,334 tons milk; 345 tons eggs, a combined total of 234,050 tons.

WATER POWERS OF ONTARIO.

As an indication of changing conditions in Ontario, almost imperceptible but very real, the "Globe's" Annual Financial Survey points out as follows: "The commercial activities of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario commenced in 1910 with the sale of 750 horse-power and contracts in force with thirteen municipalities. To-day the Commission is selling over 200,000 horse-power to some 225 municipalities. To meet the future needs 350,000 horse-power of additional power is being developed at Niagara and elsewhere in the province. Having fulfilled its obligations as an economic factor in time of war, the system of the Hydro Electric Power Commission now stands ready to meet the immediate and pressing problems of the reconstruction period, and the demands of the ensuing era of peace."

YEAR'S GROWTH OF CALGARY.

Building permits for last year in Calgary totalled \$1,197,300. Business was briskest in January, when the permits reached the figures of \$505,000, June coming next with a total of \$133,600, followed by August with a figure of \$127,700.

DISTURBANCE at KINMEL PARK.

The Ministry, Overseas Forces of Canada, issues the following statement in respect to the incidents at Kinmel Camp.

In view of the splendid discipline and record uniformly maintained by Canadian troops since the beginning of the war in England and France, the incident at Kinmel Park is very deeply regretted at Headquarters, Overseas Military Forces of Canada. It is considered that in comparison with others the discipline amongst Canadian troops has been of a high order. It is greatly regretted that some of the reports of the incident have been exaggerated.

Immediately after armistice, Kinmel Park was secured as a concentration area through which Canadian troops passed on their way to Canada, being situated conveniently to Liverpool, their embarkation port. There all documentation is completed and troops sorted into drafts according to their destination in Canada.

Ships Fall Short.

Considering the shortage of shipping the Canadian authorities have congratulated themselves upon the splendid record which has been made, on the whole, in despatching troops to Canada. In the month of February, however, the Ministry of Shipping were unable to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the programme as promised to Canadians. Owing to the programme in February and early in March having fallen short by fully one-third, there occurred a "backing up" from Kinmel Park through the areas in England and through to France. This has caused very great disappointment to Canadian soldiers who have been overseas for periods ranging up to four years or more without leave to their homes.

The withdrawal of some ships and postponement of sailings of others from time to time, particularly after soldiers had been documented and medically boarded, based on the shipping allocated, has been very trying to the drafts, and this is what it is considered led chiefly to the disturbance which occurred.

Immediately upon the matter being reported to the Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., K.C.B., etc., he went to Kinmel Park and addressed the men in fifteen different places. They seemed to appreciate his explanations, and there are not likely to be any further disturbances.

No Further Delay.

There are at Kinmel Park approximately 15,000 all ranks who have been despatched there as being the last stop before boarding ship for Canada. Had the number of men been able to embark in February according to the programme which it was confidently thought could be carried out, the trouble would not have occurred, but the shipping situation, owing to strikes and for other reasons, is admitted to be an extremely difficult matter to control. It is, however, hoped by the Canadian authorities that there will not be a recurrence of the delays which have hitherto taken place.

It is not attempted in the slightest degree to excuse the misconduct of the men who took part in the disturbance. Many of the offenders have already been placed under arrest, who, with the others involved, will be rigorously dealt with. During the disturbance there was a certain amount of damage done, and it was discovered that civilians were concerned. Up to the present twelve of these civilians have been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities.

No V.C. Killed.

During the disturbance there were killed three rioters and two men on picket duty. There were twenty-one wounded, of whom two were officers. There is no foundation for the report that a Major, who is a V.C., has been either killed or injured.

The troops at Kinmel Park are concentrated in "wings" representing the Military Districts in Canada to which they will proceed. They are not in their original units, these wings being composite formations consisting of personnel belonging to many different units. This sorting out is done in deference to the wishes of the authorities in Canada, in order to avoid delay when the men reach the Dominion.

There has been some alleged dissatisfaction because of troops drawn from Canada under the Military Service Act getting priority over those who have seen longer service. The troops who were in the Canadian Corps at the time of armistice are being returned to Canada by units, in the formations that then existed, the first to return being a small number which were embarked on March 1st.

Soldiers not in the Corps, such as casualties, Railway and Forestry Troops, and others, where available, are demobilized on the principle of "longest service, first demobilized—married men having the preference."

A Court of Enquiry has been convened to make a thorough investigation into all circumstances in connection with the disturbance, of which Brig.-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.P., is President.

CHINA'S UNDEVELOPED WEALTH.

In the light of the constantly-predicted exhaustion of the world's coal supply the following is of interest:

"For the past twenty years the world has heard marvellous stories of China's vast wealth in coal, yet China to-day imports more than it exports. The figures for 1917 show 1,000,000 tons exported and 1,400,000 tons imported, yet, according to V. K. Ting, director of the Geological Survey of China, a minimum estimate of China's wealth in coal indicates that it is sufficient to supply the world's consumption, at its present rate of 1,000,000,000 tons a year, for a period of 1,000 years. Probably no other statement made concerning China would demonstrate more forcibly than this the backwardness of the country in modern industrial development. Coal is known to occur in every Province of China.

"One reads in Chinese history that several centuries before the beginning of the Christian era the banners of China were carried to the Caspian Sea, there to meet the banners of Rome, and that the way was thus paved for China's silk and iron in European markets. The Shansi iron industry is claimed by a Chinese writer to be the oldest in the world. Like many others of the great resources of China, the country's deposits of iron ore have been but little developed. Dr. H. Foster Bain, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Mines, who spent some time in China investigating its mineral resources, estimates that China has 400,000,000 tons of iron ore available and suitable for modern furnace reaction and an additional 300,000,000 tons that might be treated by native methods.

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KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

At the Canadian Khaki University at Ripon there are now nearly 700 students enrolled for full-time courses. Of these about 23 per cent. are studying for Matriculation, and the remainder are doing work of University grade. During the past week there has been a considerable increase in the number of hours of instruction given.

During the month of February 3,700 new students enrolled for classes in the various Khaki Colleges.

The extension Department during February arranged for 69 lectures at which an aggregate attendance of 41,649 is reported. Besides this, in connection with the Invalid Soldiers' Commission, lectures were given to some 12,000 soldiers.

What has happened to the Khaki Theological College? The Khaki Theological College has found a very comfortable home in a fine Theological College building at Ripon, where it has three good class-rooms, a library of 1,000 volumes of Theological Works, and residence for four members of the staff. It has over 40 students, who, under a staff of six professors, are working out a regular course in each of the three years of the Theological scheme.

Is it true that Law students of the Khaki University at Ripon are taking advantage of some of the Theological Classes? Yes, the Law students have discovered that the Theological classes are providing some courses which would be a great advantage for them in their practice of Law. Twenty-five or more of these students can be seen every week wending their way to the class-rooms of the Theological College, in order to take advantage of the classes in Public Speaking and Voice Culture. It is even intimated that an inter-collegiate debate has been arranged between the Theologs and the prospective lawyers.

The London College classes in Surveying, which have been meeting at University College on Tuesday evenings, are now meeting at 7 o'clock on the same evenings at the Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, Rochester Row, S.W. (off Victoria Street, near the Army and Navy Stores). Mr. Sprague continues to take the class, so that there is no break in the sequence of the training. As hitherto, a class is provided at 6 o'clock for those who wish to carry on with Mathematics for Surveying. This also is held at the Westminster Technical Institute. No change whatever has been made in the Saturday afternoon classes.

Owing to the approaching return to Canada of Sergt. C. H. Scott, Art Teacher in the London College, arrangements have been made for the entrance of all his students into the classes of the St. Martin's Art School, Charing Cross Road. The classes which are held every night in the week (except Saturdays and Sundays) cover a wide range of subjects, including drawing, lettering, elementary and advanced clay modelling, stone carving, and life work. All these are open to our students, and we trust that many will take advantage of this opportunity. Classes run from 7 to 9.30 each evening.

Elementary Education at Seaford.

The number of students registered in Elementary School subjects in the Seaford Area since January 1st, 1919, is four hundred and twenty-five. Classes are held daily at No. 3 Y.M.C.A., South Camp, and at No. 4 Y.M.C.A., North Camp.

The subjects taught are those usually taken up in the public schools of Canada, namely, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Letter Writing, History, Geography, and Civics.

Classes are divided into Junior, Intermediate, and Senior, and these are again subdivided into grades from one to six.

In the Junior Grades are men who have never had the benefit of a public school education or men who know a modern language, such as French, Spanish or Italian, but speak English with a foreign accent. In these classes special emphasis is placed upon reading, writing and arithmetic.

In the Intermediate Standard are men who attended public schools but who left at a very early age. Forty per cent. of the men are in this category.

The Senior Classes are made up for the most part of men who passed through public schools but have forgotten many of the things worth knowing, and have come to the Khaki College for a general brushing up. This class accounts for thirty per cent. of the total enrolments.

As the result of the intensive training received men are able after a few weeks' strenuous work to take up some special study in another Department, such as Book-keeping, Typewriting, or something in Practical Science.

Sergt. F. L. Gammon, C.M.G.D., a student of the Commercial Department, Seaford College, successfully passed the test for Pitman's Shorthand Teachers' Diploma, at a recent examination held in London.

The Seaford Agricultural Class has been known as the "Empire Builders." It has, however, grown so rapidly that it has now been divided into two sections, the Advanced Section taking to themselves the name of "Empire Organisers." They are studying such subjects as Co-operation, Corporation Farms, Farm Management, Farm Law, Farm Engineering, International Advertising and Selling of Farm Products, Government Farm Credit Banks, and Farm Legislation. The Advanced Section is organized as a corporate body where they elect officers, directorate, etc. The officers are frequently changed, and business and discussions are conducted in truly parliamentary order. Thus the men are learning the meaning of value in organization and will take back with them to Canada knowledge which will be of great value in the building up of the life of the community.

A very useful part of the work at Seaford, which it is hoped to extend even further, is the extension lectures given weekly to all men not attending Khaki University. The lectures are parades, and very popular ones

at that, and the units in turn receive lectures from outside lecturers on matters of international and national moment. This scheme has received the very hearty support of the General Officer Commanding, Brig-Gen. H. M. Dyer, C.M.G., D.S.O., and his staff, whilst the attendances from the Battalions show that the Officers Commanding recognise the value of such useful employment for the men. The possibilities in this department are by no means exhausted.

On Saturday, March 22nd, the students of the Agricultural Department of the London College will pay a visit to the Royal Stables at Buckingham Palace. Members of the Home Economics Department, who are studying agriculture, are heartily invited to join with the men on this occasion, and we trust that as many as possible will take advantage of this opportunity of visiting the King's Stables. Please meet your fellow students at the Victoria Monument, facing Buckingham Palace, at 2 o'clock.

The following Agricultural Bulletins are now ready:

Animal Husbandry.

- Breeding, Feeding and Management of Swine—Sask.
- Care, Feeding and Management of Beef Cattle—Sask.
- Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal—Bul. 13, Manitoba.
- Co-operative Live Stock Marketing—Bul. 41, Sask.
- Farmers Beef Ring—Manitoba.
- Feeding and Care of Work Horses—Sask.
- Killing and Dressing of Pork and Curing Pork and Beef on the Farm—Sask.
- Stock Raising in Manitoba—Manitoba.
- The Live Stock Trade of Manitoba—Bul. 31, Manitoba.
- The Farm Flock—Bul. 12, Manitoba.

Field Husbandry.

- Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control—Bul. 19, Manitoba.
- Barley Growing—Cir. 21, Manitoba.
- Corn Growing in Sask.—Sask.
- Flax Growing—Bul. 26, Manitoba.
- Hay and Pasture Crops of Manitoba—Bul. 16, Manitoba.
- Hay and Pasture Crops for Sask.—Sask.
- Lessons from the Rust Epidemic, 1916—Bul. 50, Sask.
- Potato Growing in Sask.—Cir. 19, Sask.
- Problem of Crop Production—Bul. 48, Sask.
- Seed Grain, Seed Treatment and Seeding—Cir. 2, Sask.
- Value of Rusted and Shrunken Wheat for Seed—Cir. 24, Sask.
- Winter Rye—Sask.

Poultry.

- Breeding and Selection of Commercial Poultry—Bul. 74, B.C.
- Eggs from the Farm to the Consumer—Cir. 46, Manitoba.
- How to Preserve Eggs—Cir. 47, Manitoba.
- Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks—Cir. 27, Manitoba.
- Housing and Feeding Poultry—Sask.
- How to Kill and Dry Pluck Poultry—Sask.
- Practical Poultry Raising—Bul. 26, B.C.
- Profitable Ducks—Bul. 15, B.C.

Canada's Maimed Soldiers.

500 Injured Fighters Already Restored to Remunerative Occupations.

Among all the soldiers now being taken care of by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission of Canada—and there are 2,600 of them—the number of "incurables" who are too badly disabled to be capable of earning a living at some form of occupation is less than one hundred!

"The general principles of this work," says Mr. Gerald Robinson, "are pretty well known now. Much has been written and printed of them, but of the specific accomplishments and the benefit that has been brought to individuals we have seen little. While, of course, we are naturally proud of the remarkable cases that we cite, still it must be remembered that they are remarkable only in degree. In quality they are typical of the thousands who are passing through our hands.

Lip Reading.

"Whereas the blind are for the most part optimistic in their outlook upon life, it is a well-known fact that deafness as a rule brings with it terrible depression, much worse than that to which the blind are liable. In spite of this there is the case of Pte. William Lewis, of the Forestry Battalion, who received injuries to his hearing in a mine explosion seven years previous to enlistment. Shell shock at the front completely destroyed his hearing. In April he was sent to the Belleville Institute for the Deaf. After a few days he became discouraged and ran away, turning up at Kingston in a despairing state of mind. The vocational officer induced him to return to Belleville and he completed a three weeks' course there in lip reading. When Prof. Baker next saw him the teacher asked him to stand behind the man and blow a policeman's whistle. There was not a sign of ability to hear. The professor then faced the man and carried on a long conversation with him, not repeating more than two sentences. The man followed the movements of his lips with the greatest facility and the conversation was a perfectly normal one. The teacher then read a story from a book, walking about the room as she did so. Lewis was able at the close of the reading to repeat the gist of the whole story. After another three weeks he visited Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls, and then travelled by himself home to Calgary.

"The man who loses a leg or an arm naturally feels that he will be hard put to it to support himself, but such is seldom the case. An interesting example is that of Pte. Lambert, who was a Methodist circuit preacher in Alberta. When the war came he put on khaki and did his bit with the rest. He lost his leg before he came out of it and was fitted with one at the Government limb factory. No more hiking—even with the best of artificial legs—not for a bit anyway, so he took a course in motor mechanics, and now he's back on the circuit speeding the Gospel with gasoline.

"For the power of sheer persistence there is nothing to equal the case of Pte. A. T. Jackson, who was badly injured in France by a gasoline explosion. His left arm from knuckles to biceps was so badly burned that the doctors were very anxious to amputate it. He could not even turn his arm for dressing. Gradually, however, he got into the habit of standing along the walls and 'creeping' with his injured hand. The boys in the ward thought he was trying to play

crazy and thus get a speedy discharge and pension, but Jackson persisted until he could raise the arm above his head. He started belt-weaving work and has more orders than he can fill. The doctors were afraid that the skin of his arm would shrink and cut off the nerve life and blood supply, but the exercise he persisted in taking of his own initiative has saved the member. He is now taking a course in electrical work.

"A teamster who was earning \$50 a month now earns \$5.50 a day as a toolmaker. When he returned from the front in October, 1916, he was unable to read or write, so he attended vocational classes during hospital treatment, followed by a retraining course as machinist. A carpenter suffered a wound in the right hand, and will never have the use of his fingers again. He learned to write with the left hand, passed the civil service examination, and is now employed in the British Columbia Customs Department at \$1,000 a year. A former commercial traveller, disabled for his employment, is now earning \$170 a month as a manual training teacher. A laborer who was incapacitated by a gunshot wound in the ankle is now a telegrapher for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at \$140 a month."

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has for its work all Governmental activities in behalf of discharged soldiers, with the exception of land settlement. Pensions, post-discharge medical care, artificial limbs, industrial retraining and, indirectly, employment come within its purview. The Invalided Soldiers' Commission, which is part of this department, comes into contact with the returned soldiers as soon as they reach Canada, and while they are still in the military hospitals conducted by the Army Medical Corps. A staff of interviewers, all returned men themselves, ascertain essential facts about the physical conditions and industrial experience of every returned man at the earliest possible moment after disembarkation on this side of the Atlantic. These facts are analyzed by the experts in the various territorial units, corresponding roughly to the military districts, with a view to offering the wounded man such assistance as he may require. The information obtained includes the man's educational and industrial history, his preference for future occupation, personal characteristics, disposition, conduct on service, and conduct in the convalescent home. The medical officer makes a complete report on his physical condition, especially with regard to the effect it may have on his future occupation.

Bedridden Two Years.

The first object in handling the returned man is to prevent him at any time from brooding over his condition, so what is called occupational therapy is used the moment the patient can do any kind of work whatsoever. Even those confined to beds or to their wards are offered opportunity to learn some useful or interesting occupation during their period of hospital treatment. This work has a double value; the occupation is a definite aid to recovery, while the instruction almost invariably has its value in after life. A remarkable case is that of the man who had been bedridden for two years and had all the appearance of being a hopeless incurable or paralytic. As one of the women aids found

him disconsolate, she cajoled him into trying to weave a basket which she at the time was working upon herself. This, through graded steps, led to more profitable labor, until now the man can walk upon his own feet and earn his own living. This is an example of how a woman with tact and sympathy can help a man to overcome a disability which he thinks insuperable.

After the vocational and medical officers have submitted their reports, the man is brought before a disabled soldiers training board for a consultation upon the kind of training which would be most suitable. The man's own previous experience is discussed, with a view to finding some kindred trade where his early training will stand him in good stead. His inclinations and aptitudes are consulted, because a man is not likely to make good in a calling which he does not like. Very few decisions have ever had to be reversed, and 71 per cent. of those who have taken re-educational courses have been located by follow-up officials as successfully engaged in the occupations for which they were trained. The failures have not numbered 5 per cent.

An industrial survey was made of the possibilities for crippled men. It was found that there are exceedingly few occupations which cannot be engaged in by men with some form of disability. Injured feet make no difference to the man who is seated at his work all day. Many fine operations in skilled labor or professions can be performed by those whose injuries have deprived them of strength of neck and shoulders. Many strenuous kinds of work can be done by men with finger and hand disabilities. Blinded men make good masseurs, private telephone operators or dictaphone stenographers. In fact,

(Continued on page 9.)

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 organization 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.



Beckett-Wells Aftermath.

So Billy Wells has gone. A new champion appears, which is all to the good. Whilst Billy Wells was no doubt a good boxer, as a boxer, he never showed any great fighting qualities, and one looks to a champion to be a fighter as well as a boxer. If left a nasty taste in the mouth, to think the Champion of England had been "downed" both by a Frenchman and an American, whilst champion of England, and it was refreshing to find that there was a Britisher who could accomplish the trick in the same short order as the Frenchman.

It was hard to enthuse about the qualities of a champion, when a Frenchman had put him out of business inside two minutes. Wherefore it is better so, and we certainly have a fighter in Beckett. Whether he is a better man than Goddard is yet to be shown, but when called upon to meet the champions of America or France, it will be better to know that the British representative will put up a real fight, and not be likely to go down in the first few seconds through nervous strain.

The continued faith in the public in Wells was very hard to understand, in spite of defeats on many occasions.

Gunner Moir, the old timer, put him away in short order a few years ago, and after that he came back with a good spurt, and looked like figuring in a world's championship event, until he took that trip to America and met with summary defeat at the hands of Al. Palzer, the then American contender for the honour. The irony of that match lay in the fact that Wells was a winner in the first round, all over a winner, had his man almost unconscious, staggering around helpless, and yet held back, and allowed him to recover. So much so that in the third round he put paid to Wells' account with practically one punch. The fact is that a heavy-weight boxer who has championship aspirations must be relentless, possess a touch of savagery enough to hammer away at his opposition until he finishes his man. Billy Wells never had this in his composition, and that explains why he failed to reach the desired position as world's championship contender.

There is nothing lacking in the fighting qualities so far as Beckett is concerned, and he is likely to run for awhile before he is relegated to a back seat. At the present he is falling for the "music hall" easy money, which is not too good business for a champion generally. The restraint that they are bound to exercise in these exhibition affairs develops a habit of pulling a punch, which operates subconsciously when it is desired to utilize all force.

Many champions have taken the first impetus on the toboggan through this sort of thing.

* * *

The boom in Boxing is assuming tremendous proportions, and it appears to be good for the pro. Purses are bounding up, and with awakened public interest, promoters

will make money, even after giving "labour" its fair share.

* * *

Jim Driscoll and Pedlar Palmer will meet on Monday next, in a ten-round bout. It should prove an object lesson in the finer points of the manly art. Boxers with aspirations would do well to attend and take a few pointers.

ROWING.

Ernest Barry, who has held the Sculling Championship of the world since 1912, having beaten R. Arnst, E. Durnan, Harry Pearce, and James Paddon, is going to be a busy man, when the present difficulties have passed away. Barry, who has been in the Army, is practising again on the Thames. An Australian soldier named Felton is also in London and doing a little preliminary work preparatory to launching a challenge. Dick Arnst wants another chance at the title, although he is about 260 lbs. weight nowadays.

He says he can reduce that somewhat superfluous avoirdupois by about 50lbs. or so, though it means hard work. The picture of the process on an average Australian summer day should be filmed.

BILLIARDS.

Inman is well away in his match with Reece for the Championship. The Champion is in the best of form, and scoring well throughout, whilst Reece is off form, and is hopelessly in the rear.

ATHLETICS.

The attendance at Madison Square Garden last week, on the occasion of the Melrose A.C. Club Meet, was the biggest since the war started.

Lieut. Simpson, of Preidio, California, the world's fastest hurdler, won the special 70 yards low hurdles, equalling the world's record of 8 2/5 sec., beating Jack Eller, record holder. Simpson also won the 70 yards high hurdles in 9 1/5 sec, within 2/5 of a sec. of world's record.

The 100 yards invitation was won by Dave Caldwell, veteran New England middle distance champion from one of the fleetest fields ever assembled, including Ted Meredith, Olympic champion; Homer Baker, International Half-mile champion; Tom Campbell, National Half-mile champion; and C. Shaughnessey, National Quarter-mile champion. Meredith made a great race, but Caldwell came from behind in the last 20 yards, and nipped Campbell and Meredith, who had raced neck and neck to the tape.

Ray, the sensational middle-distance runner of the Illinois A.C., won his third and last leg on the mile and a half Wanamaker Cup, obtaining permanent possession of the Rodman-Wanamaker trophy.

* * *

Fourteen years ago the name of Alfred Shrubbs was distinctly prominent in the athletic world. Sapper F. Nelson Smith, of the

Canadian Railway Troops, is by way of being a promoter of a match on behalf of Shrubbs with the Scot McRae. The latter has displayed considerable ability of late, and the match should be very interesting if it materializes.

Shrubbs writes from Bowmanville, in little old Ontario, to say that he hopes to get over soon, and further states that he would like to participate in a relay race in conjunction with some of the best runners on this side of the pond.

* * *

It still appears very doubtful whether the Olympic Games will be held in 1920. The Swedish Association are anxious to hold them at Stockholm, where the last games were held, in 1912. One fixture wasn't completed. That of 1914 at Berlin. They tried another kind of game in 1914, and it wasn't quite sporty. America is ready to send representatives, and it would not seem beyond the region of practical politics that the games be held. Many promising athletes have been discovered since the new armies came into being, and many of the old, unfortunately, have been victims of the war.

In the interests of sport it would be very much to the good if these games can be held, and as the Stadium which was built for 1912 still stands, there does not seem to be any really deterring factor, save perhaps the transportation question, which may not be settled by 1920.

ITEMS.

A story from San Francisco, runs that Benny Leonard, the light-weight champion of the world will not engage in any championship decision or no decision bouts in the United States for two years to come. Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, announced on Saturday that a contract had been entered into whereby Leonard was to tour Australia, India, China, France, and England over a period of fifteen months for a guarantee of \$104,000, with the privilege of a percentage. The tour according to the story, is to start from 'Frisco in September, and will conclude with the champion's arrival in New York. It does not take into account the possibility of his not being champion when he arrives back home. There are enough light-weight contenders around England, France and Australia to make it interesting for Leonard, and it is always possible for a champion to meet with disaster.

KILLED.

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Shure I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?" "No," she said. "I received word from himself." The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"

"Shure," she said, "here is the letter, read it for yourself." The letter read:—"Dear Mother,—I am now in the Holy Land,"

HOME COMING BY ORDERLY PROCESS.

What the "Ottawa Citizen" says about Demobilization.

The Government would seem to be providing for the return of the main Canadian Army by demobilization plans carefully worked out in almost every detail. The Department of Militia and the Department of Civil Re-establishment have their spheres of responsibility clearly defined. The provinces are agreed on the part they must take in receiving the men back to civil life. Co-operation between all interested departments of the Federal Government has been set up through the Committee of Repatriation. Voluntary organizations are proffering their services, to help in the national work ahead, when the support of every constructive force in the country will be needed to restore Canada without disorder and hardship from a state of mobilization to a new state of competitive industry.

Manner of Return.

Upon the Department of Militia and the Canadian High Command overseas would seem to rest the responsibility of deciding how the men shall be assembled in England to determine the order of their homecoming. It has apparently been decided that the fighting corps shall come home as units, with each battalion or unit composed, as nearly as possible, of men from the same locality. The remainder of the Canadian troops are to be demobilized in standard drafts of 500 men. The homecoming drafts are also to be made up of men who wish all to return to the same dispersal area.

There will be a dispersal station at leading centres. The dispersal station is going to be a point of tremendous interest; it is there that the returning Canadian soldier will officially become a civilian again. At the dispersal station, the Department of Militia will give up its control of the movement of the homecoming men, and the burden of responsibility of serving the returned citizens till they are re-established in civilian occupations will come directly upon the Department of Civil Re-establishment.

The process of transferring the men from military units to free civil life has been under preparation for several months. Shortly after the signing of the Armistice the Department of Civil Re-establishment sent a representative officer to the front to secure information and to impart information to the men, with regard to the plans of the Government to help them on their return from overseas. A personal canvass is being conducted among the men at the front: each man is asked to fill in a questionnaire card, including questions with regard to the man's previous experience, the employment he would now prefer to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle. In addition, a special representative of the Civil Re-establishment Department is appointed to each transport, to impart information and advice as the men may desire it on their voyage home.

The experience of men in particular industries, or the choice of occupation they propose to follow on their return, may to some extent affect the order of their home coming. When definite requests go from Canada for the urgent return of men who are trained in certain occupations, for the purpose of providing labor where there is a genuine shortage, homebound drafts will be formed in England with industrial and labor conditions in Canada kept particularly in mind. In general, however, the first drafts are to be

composed of long service men, and in making up the drafts married men will have priority over their single comrades.

Arrangements have been made to give the men their discharge papers without delay, when they arrive at the city of their dispersal area where the dispersal station is situated. They will come in special troop trains; and the populace will have the opportunity of welcoming them—as surely never have men been more joyfully and gratefully welcomed—on their march from the railway station to the dispersal station. The dispersal station will be a building containing offices, with passage throughout; conveniently situated, where the men will hand in all equipment other than clothing to the ordnance officer, meet the representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department for information and advice, receive a cheque from the Paymaster, and then from the O.C. Dispersal Station be handed a discharge certificate. In the act of receiving his discharge certificate, the returned man passes from military to civil life.

For the men who live in towns in the district round about the dispersal station, a railway agent will be in attendance to issue transportation tickets for the remaining stage of their home journey. Rations, quarters, and meals will also be supplied at the dispersal station for the out-of-town men till train time. At the Ottawa dispersal station for instance, men who live in the neighbouring towns—like Pembroke, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Arnprior, Carleton Place—will be given their railway tickets and provided for while they wait for their train home.

Special Committees.

Where the responsibility of the department of Militia ends, at the dispersal station, the responsibility of the department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is just beginning. It is the duty of Sir James Loughheed, Minister of Civil Re-establishment, to see that every discharged man is served by the Department until he is properly settled back to civilian life, with permanent employment under satisfactory conditions. For the purpose of helping the returned men to find employment, the Government has formed a special repatriation and employment committee of the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Calder, and associated with the chairman are the following ministers, Sir James Loughheed, Mr. N. W. Rowell, Mr. Arthur Meighen, Senator Gideon Robertson, and Mr. T. A. Orerar. This committee is behind the Director of Repatriation and Employment, who is carrying out the task of co-ordinating all possible national services and public enterprises, for the purpose of finding a worthy place for every returned Canadian citizen in the home and industrial life of Canada.

\$800 IN TEN MINUTES.

During war time it has been the custom of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to subscribe towards a soldiers' tobacco fund at its annual dinner.

On this occasion it was decided to make an effort for the Khaki Club, with the result that \$4,247 were raised in ten minutes. This club aids returning soldiers passing through Montreal.

3rd Canadian Division.

Dispersal Areas and Stations in Canada.

Complete arrangements have now been made for the demobilisation of the various divisions comprising the Canadian Corps. The 3rd has already begun to move toward Canada, and the remaining troops will embark as soon as ships are available. The following dispersal stations have been decided upon:—

Unit.	Dispersal Area.	Dispersal Station.	
7th Canadian Inf. Bde.			
Royal Can. Regt.	"B"	Halifax	
P.P.C.L.I.	"G"	Ottawa	
42nd Battalion	"F"	Montreal	
49th Battalion	"S"	Edmonton	
6th Canadian Inf. Bde.			
1st C.M.R. Battalion	"N"	Brandon	
2nd C.M.R. Battalion	"U"	Victoria	
4th C.M.R. Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
5th C.M.R. Battalion	"F"	Montreal	
9th Canadian Inf. Bde.			
43rd Battalion	"M"	Winnipeg	
52nd Battalion	"L"	Port Arthur	
58th Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
116th Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
9th Bde. C.F.A.			
31st Battery	"J"	Hamilton	
33rd Battery	"I"	Toronto	
45th Battery	"H"	Kingston	
36th Battery	"B"	Halifax	
10th Bde. C.F.A.			
38th Battery	"M"	Winnipeg	
39th Battery	"Q"	Med. Hat	
40th Battery	"J"	Hamilton	
35th Battery	"F"	Montreal	
No. 1 Sec., 3rd Div.	Amm. Col.	"G"	Ottawa
No. 2-3 Sec., 3rd Div.	Amm. Col.	"I"	Toronto
7th Engineer Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
8th Engineer Battalion	"G"	Ottawa	
9th Engineer Battalion	"I"	Toronto	
3rd Pontoon Brigade	Trans. Unit	"I"	Toronto
3rd Div. Sig. Co.	"G"	Ottawa	
3rd Machine Gun Batt.	"I"	Toronto	
No. 8 Field Ambulance	"R"	Calgary	
No. 9 Field Ambulance	"F"	Montreal	
No. 10 Field Ambulance	"M"	Winnipeg	
No. 1 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"S"	Halifax
No. 2 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"I"	Toronto
No. 3 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"M"	Winnipeg
No. 4 Co., 3rd Can. Div.	Train	"R"	Calgary
3rd Can. Div. M.T. Co.	"M"	Winnipeg	

CANADA'S MAIMED SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

the commission has up to the present time listed 200 occupations.

For the actual training of the man existing technical schools and university engineering and agricultural departments have been largely utilized, although in some places vocational schools have been especially equipped. Most of the training, however, is given in industries. In many cases, before a man can satisfactorily take his place at the factory bench, he requires to have some preliminary training in the use of certain tools, the operation of machines, or possibly in some kind of "book learning," which he has not previously had,



THE RED TRIANGLE



THE LAST OF ENGLAND.

By Maple Leaf.

With excited anticipations, with fondest hopes and pictures of his coming months as a fighting man, the Canadian soldier landed in England. How the realisation has measured up to his anticipations is a matter of personal opinion.

He may have been disappointed in the English winter. He may not have found the life in the trenches quite up to the requirements of a summer holiday jaunt. He may have been forced to eat "bully" when he wanted turkey, to smoke "fags" when he wanted a real Turkish, to bathe in a dixie when he hungered for the "old swimmin' hole" at home.

But anything that interferes with pleasant remembrances of the Motherland, at least so far as his last days in it are concerned, is outside the power of the authorities to prevent.

Rhyl is a camp in a thousand. Rhyl, in North Wales, from which he will probably bid farewell to English winters and English ways, is not those long bleak slopes out before Arras, for instance, or the rest camps back of Ypres, where "rest" was relative in its meaning. It is not sandy, straggling, misshapen Etapes. It may not be billets in four-story mansions on the Rhine, with coffee in bed, a maid to shine your shoes, and a dignified host to remove his hat in your presence as a mark of homage to the conquerors. But it is the best substitute in England.

There are well-made drives and walks that are as near to mudless as climate permits. There are trees that never heard a gun. There are parks and villages, sightliness everywhere, and days of comparative leisure.

And there are evenings of entertainment de luxe. I dropped into the camp one early February afternoon, unheralded. There was no reason why I should be heralded—no good reason. I just wanted to see what was doing—how these final few days before HOME were filled for the impatient Canadian. As elsewhere in the Canadian camps, entertainment was in the hands of the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

Could Sing and Dance.

The first hut was a large one—indeed, a very large one. In its 250 feet of length it included a whole community. There were the offices in front, then a canteen with a writing room off it, afterwards a large quiet room with easy chairs and lots of reading matter, and last of all a large theatre. At 2.30 was the first "show." It consisted of entertainers from Liverpool—one a tried old comedian who could play on anything from a gut-covered tin can to the feelings of his audience. He could sing a song whose chorus threatened the roof, or dance more spontaneously than the soldier to whom two weeks' leave has come unexpectedly on top of a cheque from home. The others completed a program of music, elocution and laughter.

It was a popular "show." When it came to the National Anthem there was such persistent applause that the customary conclusion had to be postponed for a number

or two. It was very gratifying to the entertainers—except that they had another show to put on in another hut after only a short interval for dining. An hour later the movies were filling the same house.

That was in Number 4 Y hut. Down in Number 13 hut shortly after six I enjoyed a different kind of show. It was local talent—that is, camp talent. It was none of your amateur reciters, interspersed with pseudo-darky songs and unpracticed instrumentals. The men who are in the ranks are artists, many of them.

Buckwing Dancers.

This was in the form of a contest. The Y had offered money prizes to the three best "stunts," and the stunts were there with all their paraphernalia and art. There were the strong men, the baritones, the buck-and-wing dancers, the monologists, the tumblers. "Shea's," in Toronto, could find places for many of them to its improvement. If the Coliseum, in London, knew its crowd it could satisfy it better at less cost if it signed contracts with some of these "amateurs."

The decision was left to the audience—and the camp had crowded in with such determination that only "pull" found me a place to stand behind the canteen. The first prize went to a pair of colored gentlemen who had a patter of feet and tongue that brought down the house. Primrose and West, or Dockstader, never had better end-men or specialties. The audience went on the basis that any man can develop a muscle to break a logging chain on his chest—but nobody but a real "coon" can buck-and-wing with more beats than a jazz pianist can squeeze out of his instrument. So it was the colored gentlemen unanimously. There were three dusky men near me who wanted to vote six times.

Then, to show that its tastes were not vulgar, the second prize went to a baritone who hadn't an art but his voice—who didn't sing a single song anyone else would have chosen for a soldier audience. There wasn't even a chorus—which is directly contrary to every axiom of khaki entertainment.

I tried to count the crowd, but after I had reached 800 the mass at the back became so packed that distinction was difficult. And I was told that most of the crowd had been there for the lecture on Russia that preceded the concert—a rather surprising characteristic of camp attendance that would disconcert theorists.

There was a canteen at the back of that hut. By all the laws of soldiers' appetites the canteen service would have disorganised the concert. As a matter of fact I stood on the cash desk, and I was in a position to know there wasn't a cent spent.

But after the show—ah, that was different. Quietly something close to 800 boys lined up in their turns and passed along the counter for the good night-cap of coffee and piece of cake. And at ten the Y sergeant simply shouted the time, and every soldier buttoned his coat and went out to bed.

That was one of the things that surprised me. Two soldiers wandered into the hut a half minute after the signal had been given. They were told of the hour, and without a word they turned about and disappeared into the rain.

During all this amusement number 1 hut was passing through a different experience. It had acquired something of a reputation as the "quiet" hut. And there scores of soldiers were writing home. Women had special charge of that hut, under the Canadian Y, and their touch was manifest in the flowers on the tables and the general freshness mere man cannot obtain.

Motoring back to Rhyl, I entered a Canadian Y club for soldiers that would make a respectable one for any town. Three women did all the work—even to preparing the special sandwiches sold with the coffee and cake and candy and tinned goods. Small tables covered with chintz were filled with boys drinking from hot cups and eating pastry. Upstairs were other tea-rooms, a writing room, a reading room, a billiard room, and a music room. Not a male official went near the place, except as was necessary in connection with the Y control. The Canadian boys so respected the type of service provided by three women, one of them a mother to them, that the silence about the place was almost oppressive—yet they came and went in crowds.

There was still another, less ambitious, club in town. A large modern castle near the camp was being fitted up by the Y as an officers' club. A Canadian Y man was secretary of the committee that controlled the camp sports, and the Canadian Y provided all the athletic equipment. Six football grounds formed part of the camp conveniences.

In addition there was a N.A.C.B. theatre where admission was cheap, and two or three other organisation huts and several regimental canteens where the Y was putting on programs.

That is why I am prepared to believe that, whatever the disappointments of the army life, the Canadian soldier will leave England with fond memories of his last few days—and with some misgiving as to who is to provide all this entertainment for him when he gets back home.

SHAKESPEARE FOR THE CANADIANS.

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise will be present at the special performance of Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII," at the Beaver Hut, Canadian Y.M.C.A. (Little Theatre) on Monday evening, March 17th, at 8 o'clock. The play, which will be represented by a company of well-known actors, under direction of Mr. Acton Bond, who is Canadian born, will be similar to the performances already given to large audiences of British soldiers in England. Mr. S. R. Littlewood will talk on the play and customs of the period.

This performance is being given on the eve of their departure for France under the auspices of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. For a period of six weeks the entire company will tour the Canadian camps in France presenting "The Merchant of Venice" and "Henry VIII."

This is the first time a Shakespearian repertoire has been presented in France.

BROWN BEARS INCREASING.

Under Government protection the brown bear has so increased in numbers in Alaska that cattle and sheep are safe only in strong buildings. The bears demolish fences and they swim the channels in the smaller islands where settlers have sent cattle and sheep in the belief that they would be safe. The bear, too, is a great destroyer of salmon. It is so fastidious that it will eat only the salmon cheeks, and will consume one-third of its weight in this delicacy every day.



WHAT MEN OF ACTION SAY

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

- (18) Corpl. J. DYMENT, 18th Batt.
"I am delighted with the way in which Phosferine brought me around to a normal state, and I highly recommend it."
- (13) Staff-Sergt. C. W. BURCHELL, 24th Canadians.
"After returning from the trenches I suffered with nervous depression, headaches and sleeplessness, but with the first bottle of Phosferine my general health at once improved."
- (4) Corpl. GEORGE A. ANDERSON, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"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."
- (10) 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."
- (8) Corpl. W. H. BROWNLIE, C.A.P.C., Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"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."
- (1) Pte. R. QUIGLEY, 72nd Highlanders, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"I was removed to Blighty with wounds and a very nervous breakdown, when I purchased one bottle of Phosferine, and am still taking it, and find it a great asset to my health."

PHOSFERINE IN GERMAN EAST.

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.

Ships for Troops at Kinmel Park.

Allotment for Canadians in the United Kingdom.

In spite of some unavoidable disappointments in the securing of ships which had been promised, the repatriation of Canadian troops is proceeding at a steadily accelerated rate.

The embarkation of the Third Division for Canada is now being carried out, and with all the plans completed for the arrival in England of the First Division from France the demobilization of the Corps will continue without interruption.

In order, however, to accord the fairest treatment possible to all Overseas troops, it has been arranged that a certain number of ships shall be allotted to the Concentration Camp at Kinmel Park. By this method Canadians in Camps in England will be steadily repatriated at the same time as the Units belonging to the Canadian Corps in France.

Re-Education, Etc.

An erroneous impression appears to have gained wide circulation among the Canadian Forces on this side of the Atlantic concerning the policy of the Government regarding industrial re-education and vocational training of soldiers following demobilization.

It would seem from the numerous inquiries which I have been receiving from time to time, and which have reached this Department in Ottawa, that many men are under the impression that the Government is prepared to re-educate any soldier who is desirous of selecting and following any occupation

which he may choose on his return to Canada. It is also thought by some that the Government will offer certain financial and other aid to re-establish soldiers in their business.

As such a policy is not contemplated by the Government at the present time, it is very desirable that all concerned should understand clearly that such financial or other assistance is not to be looked for, except in case of soldiers who are, as a result of disabilities caused by illness or wounds contracted while on service, rendered unable to follow their previous civilian calling. In such circumstances the Government is prepared to re-educate cases of this nature with a view toward fitting them to earn their living in some other capacity where their disabilities will not be such an obstacle to their earning capacity.

The only exception to the above rule is the assistance furnished by the Government to those who wish to settle on the land. This also has been fully explained in official literature laid before the troops.

7,354,000 Battle Deaths.

Deaths in battle in the world war of thirteen nations, according to figures compiled by General March, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, totalled 7,354,000.

These figures include only men killed in battle or by being wounded. Some detailed figures are:—

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,305,000
Austria	800,000
England	706,000

Italy	460,000
Turkey	250,000
Belgium	102,000
Bulgaria	100,000
Rumania	100,000
Serbia and Montenegro	100,000
United States	50,000

The number of men in the U.S. Army transported before the date of the signing of the Armistice was 2,250,000.

The total discharges from the United States Army to date are 1,300,000. Orders have been issued to date for the demobilization of 1,500,000.

Japan's Unique Population.

There has never before been a nation at once so numerous and so homogeneous as the Japanese, says a writer in Scribner's. This population is estimated at somewhere between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000. Their territory, hardly so extensive as was controlled by our Revolutionary colonies, contains from half to three-quarters as many people as inhabit the whole United States. This population, too, is remarkably uniform. Those who know Japan best agree that, if we except the negligible aborigines of some northern provinces you can hardly find among the Japanese any difference much more pronounced than those which might distinguish New Hampshire from Connecticut. Compare this with our own country, or with the widely various races and languages of China or of India, or with England, Scotland and Wales, and you will see that the patriotism of Japan has to sanction its intensity a population that is unique in human record.

Mick and Mac apply for Demobilization.

