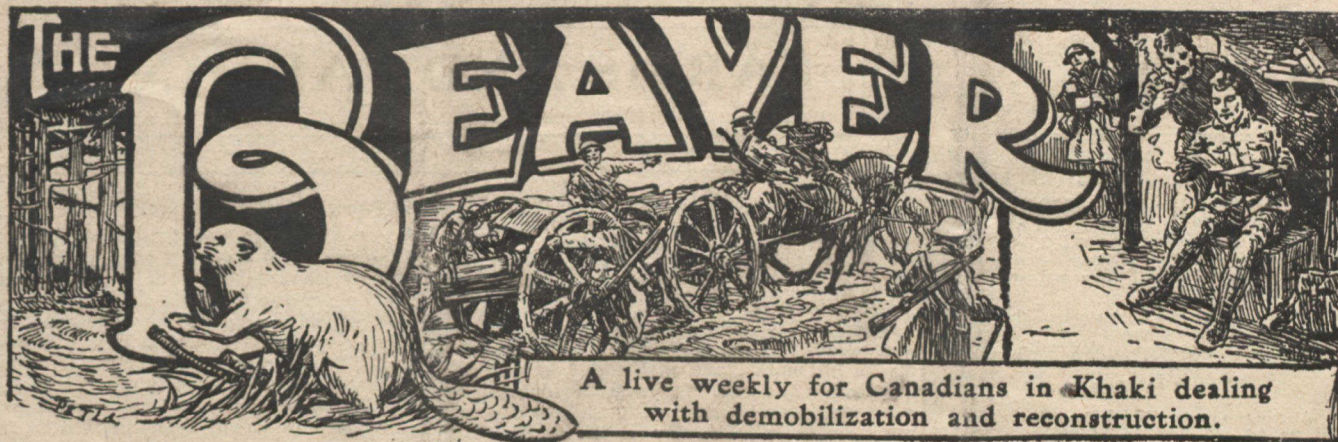


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



ISSUED BY THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA.

VOL. 1. No. 25.

LONDON, MAY 31st, 1919.

PRICE ONE PENNY (2 CENTS).

PAY! PAY! PAY!

ALTHOUGH the war is virtually over Pay still continues. And the Pay Department will remain in being—in an attenuated form at any rate—until the last man is demobilised and returns to civil life.

The organization of the Canadian Army Pay Department ranks as one of the big feats of the war. And notwithstanding all the criticism levelled at it—criticism for the most part based on ignorance of the complicated nature of the work involved—it has been one of the best and most economically conducted departments of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces.

The "lead swinger" and the "chronic kicker" have not been satisfied of course, and the politician with an axe to grind has found faults with the machine, but these are small matters which serve to illustrate the impossibility of pleasing everybody.

Some idea of the scope of Pay Office transactions may be gathered from the following figures which show the amount of work performed in November, just before the armistice was signed:—

Pay and allowances earned by officers, nursing sisters, non-commissioned officers and men in England and France.....
\$12,000,000.00

Amount actually paid out in cash, \$6,881,239.52

Amount paid in England by cheque for separation allowance and assigned pay to wives and dependents, \$950,000.00



Beaver Gallery : No. 21.—Brig.-General JAMES G. ROSS, C.M.G., Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C.

Amount deducted on account of payments to wives and dependents in Canada and debited through soldiers' accounts ...\$3,250,000.00

Claims paid in cash for supplies, equipment, etc., and estimated amount of maintenance, Canadian Troops in France
\$7,500,000.00

Remittances to dependents in Canada.....
\$65,000.00

Remittances to men in hospital, \$195,000.00

11,500 men on leave paid by cashier's office...
\$750,000.00

Leave cheques of soldiers on leave from France paid through the "Maple Leaf" and other Clubs, aggregating 8,116
\$870,000.00

Issues on Repayment forms Q.4005 received and entered in accounts, amounting to 8,762.....
\$18,193.00

Brig.-General James G. Ross, C.M.G., the Paymaster General, is a well-known Canadian financier, member of a firm with a transcontinental reputation. General Ross has rendered his country distinguished service in work of the most exacting and responsible nature, and he has been well seconded by Col. J. L. Regan, C.M.G., Deputy P.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. Owen Lobley, O.B.E., Assistant D.P.M.G.

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FARMS AND FARMING

Good Roads.

Good roads are one of the country's best assets. No other public expenditure, outside of that for agricultural extension and education, gives as much direct benefit to the farmer. The adjoining farms are increased in value, and the farmer is in closer touch with his market and with social activities.

Within the next few years Canada should see great development along the line of road improvement. The day of the earth road as a permanent main thoroughfare, while not ended, is fast passing away. The returned soldiers having seen the good roads and their advantages in England will demand an active policy for the extension of permanent roads, but the enormous mileage of roads in Canada in comparison to her population makes this a difficult problem. The reform must of necessity be gradual and may cause dissatisfaction in certain sections where the farmers think they ought to have the road immediately. By first taking over the main roads and gradually building up a network is the only feasible plan. There is always the danger of the road policy of any Government being used for political purposes. To ensure fairness, however, the United Farmers' Associations throughout the Dominion will see to it that the road policy is in the best interests of the farmers and the Province, and it naturally follows that it is up to every farmer to become a progressive member of these Associations.—A.E.H.

* * *

Results from Underdrainage.

Owing to a stiff clay subsoil underlying the Fredericton Experimental Station very little land sufficiently dry for early spring cultivation. Extensive drainage, both surface and underdrainage, was necessary before the farm could carry out experiments.

At some points stone drains were put in and gave excellent results. The next job was a six acre field at the foot of a slope. The traction ditcher was employed, but owing to rocks it was found that it did not pay and the ditches were dug by hand. This land was converted from a late unproductive piece of land to an early field, and 178 bushels per acre of Green Mountain potatoes were taken off this field the next year without manure or fertilizers.

The most remarkable results were obtained from a black mud swamp with a stiff white subsoil. This land produced nothing, till after draining carefully it was one of the earliest and most productive fields on the farm.

It was found that the tile should not be covered with clay as this formed an imperious casing about the tile, but by putting surface soil over the tile clay land could be well drained.

The results have been that with ordinary fertilizing the unproductive wet land, when drained, gave 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, 900 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of oats and 2 tons of hay. The cost of drainage was from \$30 to \$40 per acre.—"Farm and Dairy."

Acid Phosphate with Manure.

Barnyard manure is deficient in phosphoric acid and is not a balanced food for plants. Barnyard manure should be supplemented by acid phosphate to obtain the best results. It has proved a very paying investment in nearly every experiment, and is well worth a trial. It is the cheapest element of plant food that has to be supplied and very necessary, especially for grain and root crops. Acid phosphate should be supplied from 20 to 40 lbs. per ton of manure to balance the plant foods, according to the crop for which it is intended.

* * *

Have You Considered.

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

* * *

Demand for Livestock.

The salvation of agriculture lies in good stock, and the best type of citizen which the country produces is the stock farmer. After the war there will be an inevitable slump in the price of grain, but the depletion which has taken place in the livestock supplies of the world would assure the stockman of continued high prices.—HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL.

* * *

When this war is finished the demand for dairy products will be twofold, fourfold tenfold, greater than the supply. Europe will come with outstretched hands—every country in Europe—and say "We must have milk: give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our dairy herds again."—CARL VROOMAN.

* * *

Useful Hints for Farmers.

1 cubic foot contains $6\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

32 cubic feet of water weigh a ton.

A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

A flour barrel contains $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

To find the number of gallons in a rectangular tank, multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the depth in feet by 25 and divide by 4.

To find the number of gallons in a cylindrical tank, multiply half the diameter by half the diameter, by the depth, by 275 and divide by 14.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, find the number of cubic feet of space occupied and divide by 450. Straw, divide by 600 to 1,000 according to compactness, and for wild hay 400.

To find number of bushels of grain, potatoes, roots, etc., in a bin, multiply number of cubic feet occupied by 25 and divide by 32.

To find number of tons of ensilage in a silo, find the number of cubic feet first by multiplying half the inside diameter by itself by $31\frac{1}{7}$ th, and by the depth and divide by 40.

CHOOSING A FARM.

By Capt. J. A. CLARK, B.S.A.

O. i/c Department of Agriculture, Khaki University of Canada, 31 Bedford Square, London, W.C., 1.

What is known as a farm is an area of land used to produce materials necessary for the sustenance of the human race.

The methods adopted in the choosing and management of the farm are the products of the ages. Ever since the site of the first farm was chosen and planted "Eastward in Eden," every generation of farmers has been choosing farms. It has been estimated that the average farm changes from one owner to another three times every century.

Almost every country has tons and tons of records describing the boundaries and areas of farms. The details of the purchase are set forth in minute detail but the reasons which led up to the sale and purchase cannot be found in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, and very few books are available on the subject.

Instructors in the Canadian Khaki Colleges have frequently been asked for suggestions that would enable a man to invest his time and money most advantageously. From every quarter the same question is asked. How am I to choose a farm? A few general principles are suggested in this article, which we hope will be some help to the thousands who are now troubled with this important problem.

Importance of Choice.

Take your own time in choosing a farm. Don't be hurried by any one. It is the most important decision in connection with your business that you have to make and second only to the choice of your life helpmate. When possible, visit any farm that you propose to buy at several different seasons of the year. Go over it very carefully each time and make notes on the features that appeal to you and those that are objectionable. If possible or convenient, arrange to work on the farm or in the neighbourhood so that you may study the advantages and disadvantages of the farm and the locality for your own special purpose. Every farm must be judged on its own merits and on its condition at the time of purchase. The character and sociability of the neighbours will be of much greater importance to you than the character and fertility of the adjoining farms. Many farms are heavily



cropped without being adequately manured or cultivated (soil mining describes the practice) and then sold on the record of their performance during the period. The man who buys on that basis starts his business under a very heavy handicap.

The Community.

It is taken for granted that in the choice of the particular community you are prospecting for a suitable farm you have satisfied yourself that the seasons, rainfall, sunshine and climate generally are suitable to the line of farming you plan to follow. That the region is healthy. That you avoid locations subject to late and early frosts when growing tender plants. That it is near enough to store and markets for your purpose. That there is a satisfactory school and church for your family, and that other community

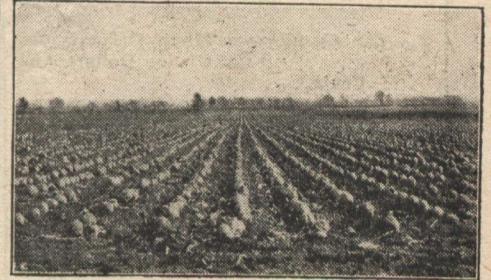


essentials such as a reliable family doctor, a blacksmith, cobbler and other tradesmen are near. That the mail, telephone and telegraph service come within easy reach. That the roads are suitable and good of their kind, and that shipping facilities by water, trolley or railway are either adequate or that they are about to be constructed. When any of these necessities have to be supplied it is well to remember that the industries of the community eventually pay for them. In a farming community the farms pay for them; though the payment be deferred and may only appear as interest on invested capital. It is true on the other hand that every community improvement adds to the land value of every farm in the district. In some regions a large part of the farmers' wealth comes from this source. The holding of such land is a business investment the same as owning a factory, store or ship.

What to Look For.

You alone know just what you are looking for. Every farm is HOME to the children, and the character of the community is more important than profits from that standpoint. The innumerable types of farms and farm-

ing places a detailed description of any one farm outside the scope of this article. Everyone should look for a good deed unless purchasing through the Soldier Settlement Board. Have a competent lawyer make a search of the title. It will be money well spent. Look for fertile land or land that you know can be made fertile by the investment of money, labour and brains. To the average



man this is the most important point of all. Specialists can farm special soils and produce good profits, but the ordinary man should not accept a handicap at the start. Look for the District Representative or the Superintendent of the nearest Experimental Station. Ask him about the community and the land. Get a soil auger and go over the property, investigating the character of the soil and sub-soil. Make a plan of the fields and take to him any of the soil samples that you are doubtful about. Look for a friable mellow soil that can be easily worked under unfavourable conditions, and when unfavourable conditions occur can still be handled safely with a reasonable expenditure of labour. It is always safe to choose land that is naturally good. If nature through the ages has grown good strong crops and allowed them to decay and produce better crops you may safely count on such land feeding your plants and stock under normal conditions. Look for water and make sure it is pure and in sufficient quantities throughout the year for your requirements on the farm. Find out how much it will cost to pump or convey the water needed for one year's farm operations.

Look for strong, vigorous growth during the growing season. Large vigorous trees, shrubs and plants always indicate that conditions for plant growth are favourable. The habit of growth of weeds is often a good indicator of the value of the land. In certain localities the presence of certain plants are said to indicate fertility, other plants are said to indicate the presence of acid in the soil, while some plants are always known locally as "poverty weeds." The last group are hardy and will grow under very adverse conditions. Their presence is generally said to indicate poor soils, but they may also be found in fertile places. Plants that are not considered hardy when found in abundance are said to indicate rich soils, but any one of them may also be found growing on poor soils. How then can plants help you in choosing a farm? Simply forget individuals and look for groups. In fertile land the following plants grow vigorously and when within their natural zone they grow abundantly: Clover, corn, wheat, Kentucky blue-grass, ash, maple, walnut, crab apple, couch (or quack) grass and Canada thistles. Poor land is likely to have a predominance of the following plants: Red-top, rye, buckwheat, chesnut, pine, hemlock, spruce, daisy, cinque foil, hawkweeds, sorrel and golden rod.

(Continued on page 9.)

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The Beaver :

A Live Weekly for Canadians Overseas.

LONDON : MAY 31st, 1919.

Editorial Offices : 49 Bedford Square, W.C.

PAY !

During one of Britain's tiny wars Kipling
implored the public to

" Pass the hat for your credit's sake,
And pay, pay, pay."

There was no necessity for the objurgation
in this war, when millions were handled with
scarcely a thought. There was no time to pass
the hat. The cash had to be shovelled out.
Wisely the Public Treasury looked after the
actual bodily needs of the soldier leaving
Private Enterprise to supplement these
necessities with such comforts and luxuries
as delight the heart of the fighting man. It
cannot be said that the British Tommy at
any rate was overpaid. Nor on the other
hand can it be affirmed that in the majority of
cases he had not enough for his immediate
needs. For if pay was small it was always
sure, and for many the Government was a
Fairy Godmother, who now that demobilisa-
tion is accomplished and pay has ceased is
sadly missed. The public have little idea of
the immense and splendid Army Pay System
which has grown up during the war. All they
hear about it is that Mrs. Brown did not get
her separation allowance one week or that Mrs.
Jones wrote to the Pay Office and did not get
a reply. They quite overlook the fact
that the Browns, the Jones, and the Jenkins
all look alike on paper, and when the initials
of Private Brown are not stated and the
address to which Mrs. Jones had moved is
not even given, even the Canadian Pay Office
cannot supply the omission, and has
perforce to wait until Mrs. B. or Mrs. J.
writes again. Where breakdowns have
occurred they have invariably been traced
to some outside circumstance over which
no one had any control.

The Government can congratulate itself
upon the magnificent services rendered by the
heads as well as by the military and civilian
staff of the Pay Department. The constant
movement of troops, the remodelling of
Divisions, the change from one unit to
another and the incessant fitting to and fro
of soldiers dependents complicated the work
of the Pay Department enormously. The
wonder is not that an occasional hardship
occurred, but that these were so few in num-
ber.

DEEDS OF DARING.



Capt. M. Currie, M.C.

Captain
(A / Major)
M. Currie,
M.C., was a
bank mana-
ger in Cal-
gary, and
joined up
in 1915.

He came
over in 1916,
was for a
time in com-
mand of a
Company.
Capt. Currie
has also
acted as a
Paymaster.

No. 75361
C.S.M. Rob-
ert Hanna,

Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. for
most conspicuous bravery in attack, when
his company met with most severe enemy
resistance and all the company officers
became casualties. A strong point, heavily
protected by wire and held by a machine
gun, had beaten off three assaults of the
company with heavy casualties. This War-
rant Officer under heavy machine gun and
rifle fire, coolly collected a party of men, and
leading them against this strong point,
rushed through the wire and personally
bayoneted three of the enemy and brained
the fourth, capturing the position and
silencing the machine gun.

This most courageous action displayed
courage and personal bravery of the highest
order at this most critical moment of the
attack, was responsible for the capture of a
most important tactical point and but for
his daring action and determined handling
of a desperate situation the attack would not
have succeeded.

No. 445120 Sgt. Herman James Good,
Quebec R., was awarded the V.C. for most
conspicuous bravery and leading when in
attack his company was held up by heavy
fire from three machine guns.

Realising the gravity of the situation, this
N.C.O. dashed forward alone, killing several
of the garrison and capturing the remainder.

Later on, Sgt. Good, while alone,
encountered a battery of 5.9-inch guns.
Collecting three men of his section, he cap-
tured the entire crews of three guns.

Lieut. (T./
Capt.) T. E.
Pugh, M.C.,
hails from
Stony Plains,
Alberta.

He enlist-
ed in Val-
cartier in
1914, shortly
after war
broke out.
He was pro-
moted Lieut.
in July, 1916.

As tempo-
rary Capt.
he was for
some time
attached to
the Royal
Air Force.



Lieut. T. E. Pugh, M.C.

MASTER YOURSELF.

By BERNARR MACFADDEN.

Your worst enemy is yourself.

Your other enemies may be ever so bitter. They may be seeking revenge. They may be laying for you in dark places around street corners, etc. But, barring murder, the harm they can do you cannot equal the harm you can do yourself.

Analyze your daily habits. Are your thoughts constructive or destructive? Do they upbuild or tear down? Are you a slave to stomach-stuffing, or do you dissipate in pleasure or in work? If so, you must number yourself among your own enemies.

To the unthinking masses the art of living scientifically is an unexplored field. They consider vitality, or physical well-being, as of no special importance.

Some day this human machine of ours will be rated at its true value. At present we are not capable of appreciating it until we come close to the yawning chasm we call Death.

Then, oh my! what a stupendous value we place upon the little spark of life that is left within us.

Some day we will be able to definitely estimate the number of years we can live provided our habits of life are what they ought to be. We will be able to figure out just what will be the physical penalties in case we break this law or that.

In other words, the science of health-building and health preservation will be accurate, definite, dependable.

When that day dawns the attainment of a prominent position in life will not be dependent upon the ability to consume big dinners with an accompaniment of wine and cigars.

Every day we do ourselves bodily injury. We lessen our physical and mental efficiency and shorten our lives.

We have neglected the real science of life. We do not appreciate the importance of acquiring a scientific understanding of our bodily needs. We have lost what might be termed the human balance wheel, the ability to differentiate between the important and unimportant things of life.

Life was given to us for a purpose; and within the realm of knowledge we find power

provided we are guided by an intelligent directing force.

And if to all this is added self-mastery one is fully equipped for the battle of life.

Then one can so live each day as to add to his physical powers and endurance up to middle life, and he can retain these powers for many years thereafter.

And he can grow mentally almost to the last day of his life.

He can live a life of conquest. Victory will crown his efforts again and again, and still again.

What does it mean to live a life of this kind? Do you really sacrifice anything in living a life of self-denial? What you may lose do you not gain over and over again? Are you denying yourself, for example, when you refuse to poison your body with liquor or tobacco or unwholesome or surplus food? Are not the penalties for such physical sins so severe that they over-balance many times the enjoyment you may have secured from them?

Is not self-denial of this sort the means of adding to the pleasures of life? Is not the self-mastery that prolongs your life capable of yielding the most for you at all times? Of what value are momentary pleasures if they have a devitalizing influence that brings one years of misery or an early death? Is not the reward that comes from the sacrifice of those pleasures of incalculably greater value?

Learn the laws of life in the minutest detail. Adhere to them carefully from day to day. Make this adherence a habit in your life and then you will be a real epicure. You will be able to taste life's keenest pleasures. You will be able to enjoy to the fullest extent every day of your life.

The activities of your bodily machine will be so regulated that every effort you make will be an upbuilding force.

And there will be no guesswork. You will stand on a stable foundation. You will be carrying life insurance that will guarantee life. You can look forward and decide with a reasonable degree of certainty just about when you will die.



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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.

AUSTRALIANS WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE C.E.F.

Any person who has served during the present war in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces, on proof to the satisfaction of the Repatriation Commission in Melbourne that he had before his enlistment or appointment for service, resided in the Commonwealth, is eligible for a free passage at third class rates, irrespective of rank, to Australia, provided application is made within six months of discharge. As there is no authority in Canada to determine the eligibility of applicants, they should be advised to apply direct to the Comptroller of Repatriation, proof of their Military service and prior residence within the Commonwealth. He might be further informed that in the case of Australians who pay their own fares to Australia, applications for refund of passage money will be considered.

EMPIRE DAY AT EDINBURGH.

The 4th Canadian Division sent a special party, consisting of 30 officers and 470 other ranks, from the 11th and 12th Canadian Infantry Brigades to take part in the Empire Day celebrations at Edinburgh on May 24th.

The party is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Ralston, D.S.O., of the 85th (Nova Scotia) Battalion. They carried their Regimental colours and will be accompanied by pipers and band.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The London Office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current quarter, payable 2nd June, 1919.

KHAKI KOLLEGE KLIPPINGS

Owing to the movement of personnel from Seaford Camp, the Khaki College at that point was closed on May 22nd. As the Seaford College has been one of the largest and most active in the Khaki University, its closing will have a marked effect on subsequent statistical reports. Some idea of the magnitude of the work carried on there may be obtained by a consideration of the cumulative returns concerning that college. Over 12,000 registrars have been dealt with during the history of this college, which figure represents more than 5,500 actual students. On May 10th, which is the last date for which figures are available, Seaford had a registration in all classes of 4,672 and an actual registration of 1,021. Comparison of these figures cannot help but give a most favourable impression of the work accomplished.

Not only has Seaford College ranked very high in an instructional way, but also enjoys a very prominent position from an administrative standpoint. Prompt attention to the matter of returns and accuracy and attention to records are doubtless factors which were largely responsible for the most efficient manner in which this college was administered.

On Saturday, May 17th, the Home Economics and Agricultural Departments of the London College visited the Royal Stables at Buckingham Palace.

The party was in charge of guides supplied by the Green Cross, who conducted the students through the stables, giving special details on points of interest. The party was somewhat disappointed in the fact that all the horses were heavily blanketed and therefore could not really be seen to advantage. The favourite charger of the late King Edward VII. attracted considerable attention, and though now over twenty years of age he still looked in first-class condition. One of the famous cream ponies which draw the State Carriage was seen. The King's charger evidently has a distinct liking for sugar judging by his greediness for that scarce commodity and apparent friendliness. A view of the state coaches with their gorgeous trappings ended the afternoon's programme.

Information has recently been received by the Central Bureau of Information that a certain sum of money has been set aside for the use of the Civil Re-establishment Department for the purpose of providing one year's free industrial or educational training for boys who enlisted in the Army who were under 18 years of age at the time of enlistment.

Applications are being received, and until the Civil Re-establishment Department have obtained a list of the applicants it will not be possible to announce the scale of pay and allowances granted to these boys during their period of training.

The latest information with respect to any other financial assistance apart from the vocational training and the loans under the Land Settlement Scheme is that the Government consider that they are unable to do anything further than that already done under these schemes, so it appears that students

who have not yet completed their studies will not receive any assistance to do so from the Government.

It also confirms previous information given out that there will be no scheme for giving assistance to men to re-establish themselves in business other than that given under the War Service Gratuity.

Since the establishment of the Central Bureau of Information nearly 400,000 pamphlets (including Canada and Her Soldiers) have been distributed. These pamphlets have supplied information of a varied kind, and those most in demand have been supplied through the organisation of the Khaki University. These pamphlets have given information of general interest relative to the different schemes and to the opportunities for settlement in the different Provinces. In addition to this, many educational pamphlets dealing chiefly with agriculture have been sent out. A great demand has been made for information about the Peace River district and B.C., and it would seem that a great many men are looking to these sections of Canada for settlement.

In this, one of the last issues of the BEAVER, it is only fitting to express the appreciation for the great kindness and co-operation which it has been the fortune of the Agriculture Branch of the London College to receive from our numerous English friends. London College is unique in that the classes are held in the evenings, as the boys work in the various Canadian Headquarters offices in the day time. But despite the counter-attractions of the big city, these students have been attending regularly, some of them since the inception of the educational work in the fall of 1917. Being in the city, our only hope to see stock was to visit farms in the neighbourhood of London, and the stockmen responded to our requests for aid in a most gratifying manner, and with true British spirit.

At each farm we were hospitably received by the proprietor and his family. The points of excellence and the characteristics of the stock on view were carefully explained and pointed out, and it seemed as though each gentleman vied with each other in taking the greatest of pains to answer every question as thoroughly as possible. Before returning to London, we were given delicious tea with

varied refreshments, and smokes, with a truly hospitable liberality.

Perhaps an extra word should be given to the firm of James Carter & Co., of Raynes Park. Not only did they put themselves out considerably to show us their establishment, but they have assisted us greatly in our work by supplying seed and sand for our classes, and by loaning us a number of slides of vegetable and flower gardening, and large photographs for illustration purposes.

We wish, then, to officially thank, in the columns of this organ, the following gentlemen and firms:—

Robert L. Mond, J.P., Sevenoaks.
C. Morris, Esq., St. Albans.
J. H. Bridges, Esq., Horley.
Messrs. A. & J. Brown, St. Albans.
H. B. Brandt, Esq., Redhill.
S. F. Edge, Esq., Ditchling, Sussex.
W. H. Cook, Esq., Orpington.
Dr. H. Corner, Southgate, Middlesex.
Messrs. W. S. MacWilliams, Royal Farms, Windsor and Kirkwood.
Messrs. P. Cragg and W. J. Lobjoit, Heston, Hounslow.
C. C. Wright, Esq., Oliver Chilled Plow Co., Ltd.
H. B. Robinson, Esq., Massey Harris Co., Ltd.
Major Cairns, Military Representative, Perfect and Co., Nelson's Wharf.
Messrs. Lee & Anderson, Dodnash Poultry Farm, Bantley (Great Eastern Railway).
Express Dairy Farm.
Lieut. Cremers, R.A.S.C., Slough.

Agricultural students of the London College will kindly note that the following Saturday afternoon trips have been arranged:—

June 7th.—To the Jersey herd of Dr. H. Corner, Southgate, Middlesex.
June 21st.—To the famous Rothamsted Experimental Station.

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.

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.

THE CANADIAN REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

A Comprehensive Outline of Its Activities and Composition.

(Second Article).

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has four main branches of work for invalided or disabled men.

It provides such medical care as is necessary for discharged men as a consequence of disability incurred on service.

If medical treatment fails to restore the patient to his full normal abilities pension is provided, based on the percentage of disability, and designed to bridge the difference between the men's remaining abilities and the full normal abilities of a sound man, without reference to trade or profession. The Board of Pension Commissioners is responsible to the Minister of Re-establishment.

Because in each individual case the ability to return to his pre-war trade or occupation is the all-important consideration every invalided soldier is surveyed with a view to ascertaining whether or not his disability is such as to prevent this desired consummation. If the man cannot return to his former occupation because of his disabilities the Department trains him for some other kind of work at which he can support himself in spite of his handicap. The Vocational Branch conducts this work.

A New Branch.

To assist all of these and the fit man returning after the war the Department also has a newly formed branch with officers overseas, on the transports, at the dispersal stations, and especially in the public employment offices, to supply information to the men and to assist them as far as possible to obtain first opportunity for employment.

Administering this branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is an executive board which, in addition to having unit officers in the eleven territorial divisions under which the country's military and civil re-establishment work is divided, has six special representatives in the field reporting to the Department upon all activities for the re-establishment of the soldier throughout the country.

In order to assist the government and other agencies to develop opportunities for employment in the localities where it would be needed, the overseas representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment took a questionnaire of all the soldiers overseas as soon as hostilities ceased. Each man was asked to state the locality in which he wished to reside in Canada, the occupation he wished to take up and the trade or profession in which he was skilled. These cards were returned to Canada to be analyzed and tabulated according to a pre-arranged plan.

Both the medical services and the artificial limb factory continue to deal with the men long after they are re-established. Both branches have staffs in the field to be within easy reach of returned soldiers in all parts of the country. Branch depots of the artificial limb factory have been established at central points in the various provinces for the purpose of repairing and renewing artificial limbs and other appliances which the government maintains free of cost to the veterans as long as they live.

The infinitesimally small fraction requiring permanent institutional care because of the inability of any of these re-establishment methods to make them self-supporting, will

be cared for in permanent homes, only one of which it had been necessary to establish before the end of the war.

Of great assistance to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment are the Provincial Returned Soldier Commissions, which have committees in almost all localities throughout their provinces. To these committees the ex-soldier in his district applies for information and advice as to the quickest way to gain contact with employment or with the government departments interested in administering vocational training, land settlement, and other measures of re-establishment.

The Commissions also act as a clearing house for soldiers' complaints and troubles, acting as the friend of the soldier in obtaining settlement of such questions.

During the war these Commissions conducted employment offices for returned soldiers, but this work is now taken over by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour.

By an agreement the Returned Soldier Commissions act as sub-committees of the Re-establishment Department in their respective provinces and have as their special functions directing returned soldiers to the employment offices, keeping record of all returned men requiring employment, dealing with complaints and troubles of returned men, acting as the friends and advisers of returned men, and organizing, where not already in existence, committees in municipalities in their respective provinces.

Coincident with the problem of demobilisation the Dominion faces the necessity of bringing back to Canada a large number of wives and children of Canadian soldiers. Last April this number was estimated at 35,000, but owing to the large number of marriages between Canadian soldiers and English and French girls the number is now known to be at least 50,000. Between April, 1917, and the signing of the armistice the Immigration Department brought back 22,000 soldiers' dependents. For a short time after the signing of the armistice the Overseas Militia Department took over the work, but on January 19th the Government assigned this function to the Immigration Department again.

At Government Expense.

Soldiers' dependents, repatriated before November 11th, 1918, were returned to Canada either on transportation purchased out of their own funds or purchased out of money advanced on their written promise to repay. Soldiers' dependents returned since November 11th are returned at the expense of the Canadian Government to the extent that they are furnished with third-class accommodation on the boat, with corresponding rail transportation to the port of embarkation and corresponding rail transportation from port of debarkation to inland destination in Canada, with the proviso that commissioned officers and warrant officers may, if they desire, and if the space is available, secure for their dependents a better class of accommodation by paying personally the difference in cost.

By soldiers' dependents the Government means a soldier's wife or soldier's child under eighteen years of age.

A Y.W.C.A. representative travels at Government expense on each boat carrying more than 200 adult women, in addition to which a judiciously selected officer of the Department of Immigration and Colonization will accompany each boat carrying soldiers' dependents, to prevent any hardship occurring to the dependents which might reasonably be avoided.

In reference to the number of dependents who will be returned, the controlling factor is existing rail transportation facilities in Canada, which permit the handling of not more than 30,000 ocean arrivals each month. Generally speaking this accommodation will be taken up by 25,000 soldiers and 5,000 dependents. It is possible, however, that as extra rolling stock is constructed the number may be increased.

The agents and inspectors of the Immigration Department at Halifax and St. John supervise the landing and entrainment of the soldiers' dependents, and make arrangements with the Railway War Board for the special trains and their equipment in the same way as the Militia Department does for the soldiers. The Department also has representatives on the special trains carrying soldiers' dependents.

Personnel !

For the purpose of assisting soldiers who wish to take up farming, the Government appointed a Soldier Settlement Board consisting of three members who were made responsible to the Minister of the Interior. After one or two changes in personnel the membership of the Board now is: W. J. Black, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture, chairman; Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., formerly Officer Commanding the Military Hospitals Commission Command for the Province of Saskatchewan, and S. Maber, formerly of the Dominion lands branch. A special Act for them to administer was passed, and the Minister of the Interior has pledged himself to bringing in further legislation at the next session of Parliament.

The legislation now in existence provides for the extension to soldiers of the homestead right from 160 acres to 320 acres and for the cancellation of fees in connection with acquiring such land from the Dominion Government. In order that soldiers may have opportunity to get the best land available, the homestead right was closed to civilians on all land within 15 miles of a railway, which was thus reserved for soldiers. It developed after these regulations were passed, however, that this area of land was likely to prove inadequate and the proposed new legislation is designed to overcome the deficiency.

Of chief importance in the present legislation is the provision of a loan up to \$2,500 at 5 per cent. interest with the first two payments deferrable, for the purpose of assisting soldier settlers to erect buildings, acquire equipment and launch their farming operations on a scale auguring success. The land is taken as a security and the loan is repayable over a long period of time. The soldier settler is expected to locate his own land and it must be good enough land to be security for such loan as the Board may grant. This protects both parties—the soldier from attempting to farm an untillable piece of land, and the public from an unwise loan.

The soldier settler is required to have some knowledge of farming and in order that the inexperienced men may not be debarred from going on the land under the benefits of the Act, the Board has arranged for training facilities. Major Ashton is at present in the Old Country arranging for a

(Continued on page 8.)



BOXING.

Jimmy Wilde possessed too much knowledge of the finer points of the boxing game for Alf Mansfield at the Holborn Stadium, and Mansfield received all kinds of punishment before he gave up, or at least, was induced to do so. Wilde was in the best of his form, and with the class of opponent like Mansfield, was able to show that he was master of the situation throughout, and although he was giving weight away, was dealing out the heavier punishment in every round. Mansfield boxed well, but was unable to do anything to Wilde whose defence was superb.

Scots Bad Night.

The Sporting Club night was a bad one for the fans from north of the Tweed, for Eddie Shevlin, the American, beat the Scot Beattie, in the principal encounter, and a Welsh boy beat Tancy Lee, the English Feather-weight Champion. Shevlin did not show any greater form than in his recent encounters with Johnny Basham, but he found Beattie easier meat. Shevlin's steady plugging won for him, for he had Beattie looking for dangerous ones most of the time, and this kept him so busy that in the end it was found that Shevlin had done most of the work and this entitled him to a verdict. Tancy Lee paid the penalty for entering a ring without proper training, for the advancing years are too much for him, and it does not do to take a chance. Lee is getting to the superannuation stage, and hardening up for a match is a much more arduous business these latter days than formerly. It was very obvious that he was dead out of condition, and it was no surprise that he went down.

Willard-Dempsey Affray.

The big noise in the boxing world is the forthcoming fight between Willard and Dempsey staged for July 4th. It is pretty safe to say that the majority of American boxing fans are hoping for a Dempsey victory, for Willard has lost all popularity he ever had. The short journey renders it doubtful if a satisfactory decision can be given. It is generally recognised that no championship can change hands in an encounter less than 20 rounds in duration unless a knock-out is scored. Particularly is this necessary and desirable in the case of heavy-weights, and it therefore follows that a decision over a 12 round battle will only leave the matter open to endless controversy. The fact is that Dempsey is a rushing and cyclonic fighter with more than a little boxing skill, whilst Willard used to possess a really good left and a devastating right when he chose to use it. The probabilities are that Willard has lost much of his speed and ability owing to the putting on of excess fat. As he has done practically no fighting at all for some time he will experience much the same distressing training difficulties as Jim Jeffries when he made his ill-fated attempt to come back. Heavy men soon lose that pink of health per-

fection when they keep out of the game for a while, and it is very probable that Willard will be found to be far from the Willard of old, and opposed to the vitality of Dempsey cut a poor figure. Dempsey has one great ability as a boxer and that is he knows where to hit. Most boxers do not. The man who can find the tender spots is the man who emerges from the ruck of contenders. Finding the spot where the punch hurts is the art of boxing. One well directed timed punch finishes a fight and saves a man strain and damage. Fitzsimmons was cut to ribbons before he landed the solar plexus punch that put Corbett out of action.

Dozens of boxers can punch hard and heavy but they throw away their energies and chances by wrong direction.

On the possible chances of the contest it would appear that Dempsey has the best chance although he has the weight to overcome, and we look to him to be the next world's heavy-weight champion.

Then the question will arise as to the possibility of the English or French champion taking the title. It is pretty clear to all fans that Georges Carpentier has to be beaten by the World's Champion before he can be finally regarded as undisputed champion. Carpentier has a technical claim to the white heavyweight championship, having secured a verdict over Gunboat Smith at the time when the latter was regarded as the American champion and White World's Champion, excluding only Jack Johnson. Smith has since been repeatedly beaten, but however one looks at it, Carpentier is entitled to a match and will no doubt be accommodated in the comparatively near future. With regard to Beckett and Goddard, the respective contenders for the English title, they will soon settle their dispute, but it would not appear on the form of the men to date, that they have either of them got much chance to beat Dempsey, although it is very difficult to prognosticate in that regard when there is no comparative showing to go on. Goddard seems to possess the make up of a champion in everything but skill, and that will come in time. Jeffries was a dud as a boxer for a long, long while, but he managed to develop, and finally classed as a good performer, although his biggest asset was always the ability to take all kinds of punishment and come back strong. Goddard has this ability too, and should figure in a few years' time as a real contender on behalf of England.

There does not appear to be any Canadian entry for the British Amateur Championship this month.

It is a pity that some of our soldier boxers did not enter for this event, but the difficulty is to find a really good man who is properly qualified as an amateur, as most of our best men have turned professional and would not be eligible. Billie Hitchin has been demobilised, and is back home in Toronto. Hitchin is a first-class amateur, and would have been a really promising candidate for the honour of British champion.

The Canadians did well in the heavier classes of the services tournament last week, but failed to score in the lighter weights.

Herscovitch, an old time Canadian Army Championship contender, was beaten in a hard fight, also Sgt Cole.

PEDESTRIANISM.

From recent reports it would appear to be very likely that Alfred Shrubbs will again be running in England this summer. His Canadian agent has been "demobbed" in England, and it is stated that he is arranging matches for the old-timer.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

It is to be hoped that the Amateur Authorities will organise a gigantic Championship Series for the late summer this year, to settle some of the many differences as to relative merits of men who have competed in various events in France and England, and at the same time get a line on the likely competitors for the next Olympic Games.

REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7).

short course of instruction adjacent to the Canadian camps before the men return to Canada. The various agricultural colleges and the Dominion experimental farms will also be used in providing short courses of training in practical farming methods rather than in scientific agriculture.

The Board's staff assists in the selection of equipment for the soldier settler so that it may be as inexpensive and suitable for the purpose as possible.

The other departments interested in the Repatriation Committee are the Department of Public Information and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Public Information with its established channels for public education and dissemination of information is assisting the secretary of publicity of the Repatriation Committee.

From the Department of Agriculture soldier settlers can obtain information on farming methods through the chief of the Publications Division, while at the experimental farms they can see demonstrations of the best methods. Assistance will also be granted by the markets intelligence division of the live stock branch and the extension of markets division of the dairy and cold storage branch, which are already engaged in assisting the farmers generally throughout the country. These market divisions will concern themselves with the further development of markets for the benefit of soldier settlers.

A GOOD EXCUSE.

On going his rounds about midnight a policeman noticed an individual moving from house to house and trying to open the doors. He seized him by the collar and said: "What are you doing here?"

"Oh, nothing particular. You see, I found a latchkey and I'm merely trying it on the doors in order to restore it to the owner."

Improved Soldier Settlement Proposals.

There has been wide discussion of the new proposals of the Soldier Settlement Board and generous approval has been given by the Press, particularly those newspapers devoted to the interests of agriculture and the returned men. "Farm and Dairy," Toronto, observes that the Government's scheme is at last beginning to look practical and a great improvement on the original proposals. It will enable the soldiers to settle in their old home communities among the friends whom they have known in the past and under conditions with which they are familiar.

Quoting further: "The distribution of soldier farmers in settled rural communities will be of material assistance to the less experienced settlers in that they can get advice and assistance from their neighbors. The financial outlay on the part of the Government will be heavy, but if the committee in charge show a proper discrimination in selecting the men who are to be assisted, the percentage of loss on loans should be small."

The "Grain Growers' Guide," which is a reflex of western opinion, commends the proposals and observes that if the system is wisely administered it should place a large number of returned soldiers on the land under most favourable circumstances. The returned soldier who has previously had good farming experience will have, it says, one of the best opportunities ever afforded to a settler going upon the land. It considers the settlement scheme very generous, "and in that very generosity there is a great danger that the

soldier may not plan as wisely as farmers have to do in order to make a success of their industry. The farming industry only permits of success, generally through the greatest industry and frugality, and the future will find it harder than ever for the farmer to strike a proper balance at the end of the year. In addition to this generous financial treatment the soldier settlers should be given every assistance in the way of practical advice and information. This is where their farmer neighbors and local grain growers' associations can render the greatest aid to their new neighbors. It is at once a privilege and an obligation to render service to those men who have rendered service to us greater than can ever be repaid." As pointed out by Mr. Black, Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, it is one of the functions of the officers of the Board to see that soldiers settled on the land do receive every assistance in the way of practical advice and information; and it is gratifying to know that many farmers' associations and grain growers' associations have already expressed their eagerness to take a special interest in the individual settler and give him the utmost encouragement and help.

The "Edmonton Journal" discusses the financial terms in replying to criticism of a member of the Alberta Legislature. It points out that civilians in large numbers are investing in farm land in the west, having a reasonable expectation of making good, and it wants to know why anyone should consider that soldiers who have agricultural qualifications should not also make good.

WHO ARE THE SIKHS?

The story of the Sikhs is closely linked with British prestige and power in India. The Sikhs were the last to be conquered, and they made it possible for the British to make safe the permanency of their rule in India. They are one of the strongest pillars of the British Indian army, and, with their collapse, the entire edifice of the British Empire in India crumbles.

The Sikhs live in the Punjab, situated in the north-west part of India. It is a state as large as England and Scotland together, and much larger than the New England States. It is watered by the five great rivers—Indus and its tributaries. The climate is very similar to that of California.

The Punjab has been well known to the West for centuries, having been invaded by Alexander. From that time on there were a number of Indo-Greek princes living in the Punjab, the last of whom was Menander, popularly known as Milinda Raja, who embraced Buddhism and used to wear the yellow robe, the dress of the Buddhist monks. The Greeks and the Indo-Aryans on the banks of the Indus freely intermarried. There has naturally been an infusion of the Greek blood into the veins of the Aryans of the Punjab. The Sikhs, as they are constituted, are of the Aryan, Scythio-Hun, Tartar origin.

The majority of the Sikhs are Jats, who are mostly peasant farmers (says a Hindu writer in the Los Angeles "Times"). They are tall and well-built. They have pointed

but medium-sized noses and large, elongated eyes. They have plenty of hair on the face. As they are forbidden to shave, they have long whiskers which they twist around a string, the ends of which are held around the ears, just like the rims of glasses. Most of them wear European dress excepting the turban, which, according to the choice of individual taste, may be of various colors. Sometimes the blending of colors is incongruous, but nevertheless they look majestic, gorgeous and dazzling.

The main occupation of the Sikhs is agriculture. Though they lack the modern scientific knowledge of agriculture, they are known to be excellent farmers. They have to work hard in the fields owing to the defective system of irrigation. The Sikhs, where ever they have gone, have made splendid success in the farming business. If they are properly guided they can admirably adopt the conditions of new surroundings. Being of the farming classes, they are noted for endurance, patience and their ability to bear hardships.

The main food of the Sikhs is chapati and parota, made of wheat flour. Chapati is very similar to the tortilla of the Mexicans. Dough is made and baked on a pan like pancakes. In case of the parota, plenty of butter is used, and it tastes better than the plain chapati.

The Sikhs have no objection to eating meat, but shun beef. Pork is their favorite dish.

CHOOSING A FARM

(Continued from page 3.)

Look for a farm that is large enough to meet your labour requirements. Do not get one too large or too small but one on which you can do your best work. Examine carefully the topography or lay of the land. Steep hillsides are costly to work and frequently wash badly. If such land can be kept in permanent pasture or in growing wood and lumber, it may be very valuable in conjunction with sufficient arable land. See that the general layout or plan of the farm is good. That the number, size and shape of the fields are such that they can be worked and fenced economically. Look for a farmstead centrally located so as to avoid unnecessary hauling of manure and crops. See that you will have good shelter from the prevailing winds and storms and that it will be possible to make your surroundings comfortable, convenient and homelike.

What to Avoid.

Avoid land under dispute as to the title or boundaries. Keep away from a backward community unless you are a missionary or have the gift of leadership. The people make the place, and the one who introduces new methods has always had a hard row to hoe. Avoid poorly drained land whether naturally or artificially unless you have the capital to improve it. Avoid alkali soils in dry regions. Beware of land infested with noxious weeds, insects or plant diseases. Unless you have had previous experience in reclaiming neglected land, leave the run out farms for others. Never buy land because the auctioneer says it is cheap. Avoid land that is in poor condition containing swales, many stones or large stumps, as these are very costly to fill or remove at the present price of labour.

Summary.

1. Read books on choosing a farm. "How to Choose a Farm" (Hunt), and "Farm Management" (Warren) are recommended.
2. Take sufficient time in making your choice so that your business foundation may be solid.
3. Select your community carefully. Study its past; make sure you want to share its present; believe in its future and be one to make it the best in Canada. This will speed the day when we shall have a Greater Canada. A Canada more worthy of her sons "who sleep in Flanders' fields."
4. Knowledge is power. Know what kind of a farm you want and seek it diligently until you find it.
5. Avoid starting your business under a handicap. It will be time enough to experiment with avoidable difficulties when you have gained experience. Leave them for the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. By keeping in touch with the nearest of these institutions you will save much time and money.
6. Choose an opportune time to make your purchase. Your own commonsense, which is your most valuable asset in farming, will be your best guide.
7. If we can give you any further help, it is at your service. When in doubt, ask the Khaki University of Canada.

TRUTH IN JEST.

"The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy."
 "Are there no short cuts, father?"
 "Yes, my son. Our penitentiaries are full of men who took the short cuts."



THE RED TRIANGLE



CANADIAN Y. IN PALESTINE.

When the Great War was still at its height and, scattered as it was, all over the map, was making life both brief and intolerable for millions of suffering humans of all races and colours, a handful of Canadians left France to carry on in one of the earth's corners.

The men of this unit—it was the 1st Bridging Company of the Canadian Railway Troops, Egyptian Expeditionary Force—had little idea what was before them, but the call for their services was urgent and they were like men with a "message to Garcia" in response. Boarding ship at Marseilles they finally disembarked at the other end of the submarine-infested Mediterranean and headed out into the deserts of Palestine.

The Red Triangle went with them. Its representative out there was Company-Sergt.-Major J. M. Allen. He had been with the Y in France, and as the unit operated in Palestine was part of the Canadian Railway Troops, he was responsible to Canadian Y Headquarters, France.

How this Y Sergeant-Major served his unit away off there in the Holy Land, obliged all, nursed many, and even saved the lives of some, is a real story. It is told by Capt. C. T. Sharpe, the officer responsible for the Y work with the C.R.T., who gathered the details from the officers and men of the unit and incompletely from the Sergeant-Major himself. This story is only properly completed, and the value of his services correctly adjudged, by the statement that Allen was eventually presented to General Allenby and by him was complimented for his work.

When the original officer commanding the unit was evacuated ill the last man he asked for was Allen. He wanted to thank him for his help to the unit and his services to him personally. When the new O.C. took command the first man he sent for was Allen. He wanted to enlist a co-operation the value of which was evident.

This seems like estimating the help of the Y.M.C.A. and the services of one of its staff pretty high. But conditions appear to have justified it for, according to the opinions Capt. Sharpe collected, both the present O.C. and the second in command considered Allen's presence, the Y equipment he had, and the full and intelligent use he made of it, very largely responsible for the success of their work. The conditions were often nearly intolerable, and on two occasions Allen's advice—for to him the men's representatives had carried their grievances and plans—restored their spirits.

The company has by this time taken its place in the machinery of demobilisation, for it disembarked in Marseilles from Palestine March 7th, and was to proceed to England and home in its turn. Before leaving Palestine, when the war was ended, the Officer Commanding, Major A. P. Linton, addressed a letter to the Senior Y.M.C.A. Officer in France, in which he said:—

"Sir,—I wish to thank you for the splendid service the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has given this Company. A splendid outfit of recreational and sports goods was given us when leaving France, and your representative, 1006964 C.S.M. Allen, J. M., has done wonderful work.

I would most heartily recommend him for a commission in the Canadian Y.M.C.A. He has earned it. In the two months we have been in this country the Company has suffered very severely from malaria. All but twenty of us have gone into hospital. Sergeant-Major Allen worked day and night with the sick. His Y.M.C.A. hut was our hospital. He bathed men, he fed them—he loaded them on trains for evacuation to hospital. At all times he has done cheerful, unselfish work for this Company, and is a strong influence for good."

"MOBILE Y."

"Mobile Y" was no indefinite description. It was a definite unit for a definite purpose—a new purpose in this varied war. The Y.M.C.A. was always mobile. It had to be to keep up with the flitting Canadians. But this was a particular section of the Y, more mobile than usual.

With the armistice every military duty did not cease. Even with the retirement of the Canadians into Belgium from the Rhine there remained duties that could not be neglected. One of these, the guarding of ammunition dumps, entailed more isolation than is usually accepted by the soldier with smiling face. It meant lonesomeness, routine work and distance from entertainment and those luxuries which mean so much to the soldier.

It happened that some of the 4th Division were allocated to this work. At some sixty points between Namur and Charleroi small units were scattered about to see that some careless Belgian did not pause on a pile of shells to light his cigarette, or that a German prisoner, still imbued with his wonderful sense of destruction, did not indulge himself at the expense of a British dump.

It was very lonely work. But the worst of it was that there were no friends near, no entertainment, no canteens at which to purchase the Canadian titbits that made life worth living. So the Canadian Y.M.C.A. stepped into the breach. And that was where the "Mobile Y" had its inception.

The "Mobile Y" was merely a lorry—but it was a lorry chuck full of a purpose. It began its career at the Y stores in Namur. It followed a pre-planned route that included every one of those sixty lonely spots. It was manned by a competent lorry driver and a Y N.C.O. Two or three times a week it paused long enough at each of those spots to supply the wants of the isolated men on duty there. It left Namur loaded with chocolates, biscuits, fruits, vegetables, cigarettes, matches, candles, soap, towels, salmon, writing paper, envelopes, magazines, a good loan library; checkers, chess, playing cards, quoits (indoor and outdoor), baseball supplies, boxing gloves; and so on through the list of things that would take the sting from the location and work of unfortunate Canadian soldiers. It worked west towards Charleroi, returned for another load, worked south, returned for replenishment, and then eastward towards Liege.

It never rested save late at night; but it had a satisfaction more gratifying than rest, a gratitude more pleasing than leisure.

Far in advance of the movement of the 4th down to Havre the Division Y.M.C.A.

had its plans completed for co-operating in the movement. As had occurred with the other Divisions, Corps Headquarters requested that the Y be allotted a car on each train in order that the troops on board for the long trip might be adequately supplied with the necessaries for their comfort—a twenty-four hour service.

In addition to the canteen the Y—as usual—planned to provide free tea at any hour of day or night. Reading and writing material, games, athletic equipment, gramophones, etc., would be carried for the use of the troops when the trains might be held up en route. You can see the picture of the Canadians alighting eagerly from the delayed train to snatch a game of baseball, or write a letter home, or sup the unlimited free tea. Anyone who has travelled on troop trains knows the irritation of those long halts for no evident reason. Many a soldier has wished he knew the way well enough to walk.

For this extension of service the Y personnel is insufficient, and so each unit is allotting men to assist the Y workers. This augmented staff will accompany the Division to Havre, to England, in camp in England, and on the boat to Canada.

TRAMP STEAMERS.

Why are some ships dubbed "tramps"?

Well, they are tramps just as some individuals are tramps. They go here and there, just as circumstances may dictate looking for employment.

But there is this difference—the tramp we meet on our roads says he is looking for work, but often enough he is secretly praying very hard that he may not find it. The ocean tramp simply has to find it. If she doesn't there is trouble. More although some ocean tramps are dishevelled in appearance, by far the greater proportion of them have not the slightest suggestion about them of the untidiness of the tramp on which the policeman has to keep such a wary eye.

As a matter of fact many modern cargo boats are of huge dimensions bearing comparison with the liners which quite a few years ago were regarded as prodigies of size. A tramp of six thousand tons is quite an ordinary vessel in regard to its dimensions. There are many much larger, and, of course, hosts much smaller.

They go anywhere. Where there is cargo to be found there is also the ocean tramp. She is bound to no particular port of call. She may be in the Orient one voyage, and in a short time may be nosing round the ports of, say, South America. Then freights from Mexican and American ports may show greater profits, and forthwith our tramp is off on a series of voyages between the Old and the New Worlds, until perhaps more profitable work offers elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING

In the realm of national finance Canada underwent another transformation. From the beginning of 1915 she raised in domestic loans a sum exceeding by more than four times the amount of her debt in pre-war days. In food she also paid her tribute to the common store of the Allies which she augmented in generous measure. Even on the sea Canada developed. Her fleet—if the term is permissible in the circumstances—consisted at the outbreak of the war of two cruisers, but she extended her shipbuilding yards to a great degree and her launching total attained remarkable proportions. In mine sweeping, patrolling and other guarding duties, Canadian vessels rendered valuable services.



WHAT CANADIANS SAY

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

- (1) Sergt. W. G. CADBY, C.A.P.C., Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"I have tried many remedies for Indigestion, but the best of all is Phosferine; it has never failed me yet."
- (2) 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."
- (3) Corpl. W. H. BROWNIE, 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."
- (4) 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) Sergt. W. C. VOLKERT, 14th Batt.
"I have found Phosferine to work very satisfactorily and to give instant relief, and would highly recommend it to all those suffering from Indigestion."
- (6) 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."
- (7) Sergt. C. N. BYWELL, 16th Batt.
"A comrade having recommended Phosferine to me as a remedy for Indigestion, I took his advice, and after several bottles I find myself greatly improved in health and full of vigour."
- (8) Staff-Sergt. C. N. BARTLETT, 13th Batt., Royal Highlanders of Canada.
"I have suffered considerably from nerves, causing sleeplessness. I purchased a small bottle of Phosferine and after only taking six doses, I obtained immediate relief, and thanks to Phosferine I am to-day a healthy man."

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.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP BULLETIN.

The second crop bulletin issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture on conditions throughout the province intimates that seeding became general during the past week. The weather, however, has been cold with high winds and severe frosts at night, which has retarded operations considerably. In the southern districts of the province, snow and rain has been general, but in the north-western parts of the province more moisture is needed.

The following reports show conditions generally existing by crop districts:—

South-Eastern.

Seeding commenced about 21st, and is now general in some parts. A heavy snow-fall on the 22nd retarded seeding operations but gave much needed moisture. The reports indicate the land in first class condition for working. Winter rye has stood the winter well and with average conditions should be a good crop.

Regina-Weyburn.

Seeding was started in some places on the 19th, but owing to severe frosts very little has been done. Winter rye is reported to have wintered well with no damage. Heavy rains and snow storms have assured plenty of moisture for germination.

South-Central.

Many farmers started seeding operations as early as April 10th, but snow and rain caused all work on the land to stop, some correspondents, however, report as much as seventy per cent. of the wheat sown. Moisture conditions are excellent, but the high winds are drying the ground rapidly.

South-Western.

Correspondents report that seeding commenced about the 17th, and in some parts seventy-five per cent. of wheat is seeded. Very little spring plowing has been done. Seeding conditions are ideal with exception of one or two windy days. Moisture sufficient but drying rapidly.

East-Central.

Seeding commenced the 16th inst. Forty per cent. of wheat sown to present time. Estimate twenty-five per cent. of spring plowing done. Sufficient moisture for present needs, in places too wet on account of heavy rain on the 20th. Seeding going very slow on account of heavy frosts at night.

Central.

Seeding general week of 24th, fifty per cent. of wheat sown. Twenty-five per cent. of spring plowing done. Plenty of moisture in the ground at present, but weather is a little too cold for good germination.

West-Central.

Seeding general last week, forty per cent. wheat sown. Very little plowing done. Heavy frost in Zelandia district held seeding back. In Wilkie district some early sown wheat showing above ground.

North-Eastern.

Seeding general April 15th. Seventy per cent. wheat sown. Some winter rye in Humboldt district looking fair crop. Ground dry but in fine condition.

North-Western.

Seeding commenced the 15th. Sixty per cent. wheat sown. Very little plowing done. Rain needed badly.

PROFITABLE GOLD MINES.

Three Ontario Gold Mining Companies—Hollinger, McIntyre, and Lake Shore—paid dividends amounting to £374,608 last year. The total dividends and bonuses paid by Porcupine and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines to December, 1918, was £2,171,851.

AERIAL FOREST PATROL.

The Provincial Government of Quebec, desiring to establish an aerial patrol for the purpose of detecting forest fires, are applying to the Federal Government for two hydro-planes. This type of aircraft is considered more suitable in view of the large number of lakes there are in the province.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tenders for the extension of the breakwater in the Current River section of Port Arthur have been called for, the expenditure involved being between £60,000 and £70,000. The length of the breakwater to be constructed is about 2,600 feet, and will extend from north to south.

RAILWAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Grading will be resumed this spring on the Canadian Northern Railway stretch between Red Deer and Medicine Hat. The track is now being laid on the Medicine Hat—Hanna grade completed last autumn. Arrangements have been concluded whereby the Canadian Northern Railway may obtain entrance to Medicine Hat over the Canadian Pacific Railway track from Redcliff, so that the immediate necessity for the erection of a bridge over the Saskatchewan River will be avoided.

Mick, Mac, Wives, and "The Cup that Cheers."

