

# WHICH ROAD ?

YOU MUST CHOOSE ONE

CARELESSNESS  
WITH FIRES

FOREST  
PROTECTION

THIS  
LEADS TO  
YOUR LOSS

THIS  
LEADS TO  
YOUR GAIN

TAKE NO CHANCES  
WITH FIRES  
PUT THEM OUT

## TOMMY SAVES EVERYTHING IN BRITISH ARMY

All Scraps and Odd Pieces of  
Everything Sent Back to be  
Made Over.

There is a cry everywhere for the suppression of waste. It is pointed out that nearly everything can be made use of. Newspapers publish articles showing how hitherto despised things can be turned to some good. Housewives vie with each other in matters of economy.

Yet the most thrifty housewife, the most zealous "waste-not" expert, might take lessons from the army in this matter of unconsidered trifles. Salvage is a very big thing in the war. Every day the salvage dumps are added to, and every day things that the casual observer would describe as absolutely useless are being sent to the base to be made useful again. Not an odd bit of equipment, not the tongue of a belt or the buckle of a cross-strap, is allowed to lie about the trenches. Every N.C.O. is held responsible that his own particular part of the line is free from "salvage" stuff.

In a new line, after a push, it is amazing what an amount of salvage is to be found, both British and German. Rifles, bayonets, equipment, haversacks—everything is there more or less in profusion. That is inevitable. But every bit is salvaged, and sent back to be fashioned into new gear. Ammunition, too, is picked up, cleaned, put into clips, and issued again to the troops. There is no waste.

Along the roads behind the line you will find boxes labelled "old nails," "copper" and the like. No man passes an odd fragment without putting it into the box, and these boxes are systematically cleaned.

Fat is collected rigorously, and is delivered by the quartermaster once a month to the nearest railroad. Old boots, bits of harness, discarded clothing, even the solder from empty "bully" tins is added to the general pile. All old newspapers are carefully kept and either sent to England or used to fill bayonet-fighting sacks. Boche rifles and equipment, clothing and harness are also garnered in. Nothing that can by any possible stretch of the imagination be turned into something useful is allowed to lie about. It has become second nature with the men to pick things up. Nothing they know is so badly damaged or worn as to be absolutely worthless.

The army, for all its critics have said, is the home of saving. Its salvage system is one of the most highly organized of its services. It can teach a real lesson in that direction to most civil authorities. It has accepted absolutely, as a commercial rather than a scientific fact, the dictum that Nature is indestructible.

### CANADA DOES MUCH TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Shells and Explosives to Fill Them  
Have Been Made in Large  
Quantities.

Canada's contribution of 552,000 men, and her ability to maintain her strength on the front line, despite 160,000 casualties, are her chief source of pride. Yet at the same time she has provided her allies with large quantities of munitions during the four years of the war and is serving them today with steadily increasing effectiveness. What has been accomplished is summarized by the Director of Public Information as follows:—

Total number of shells produced, 60,000,000.

Approximate number of components represented by above, for which the Imperial Munitions Board has let separate contracts, 670,000,000.

In addition to the 60,000,000 of shells produced there have been a great number of components exported, such as forgings, cartridge cases, primers, copper bands, time and graze fuses, exploder containers, friction tubes, etc. In the production of this war material steel has been used to the amount of 1,800,000 tons. (About 75 per cent. of this steel is Canadian product.)

The quantity of high-grade explosives and propellants produced

has been 100,000,000 pounds. Value of orders placed by the British Government through the Imperial Munitions Board, \$1,200,000,000, and the amount of orders already executed, \$1,000,000,000. (This figure represents the actual amount of cash disbursements.)

Amount furnished by Imperial Government for above purposes from sources outside of Canada, \$400,000,000.

Amount loaned to the Imperial Government by the Government of Canada and by the banks in Canada for the purposes of the Imperial Munitions Board, \$600,000,000.

The approximate number of contractors in Canada, amongst whom contracts for munitions have been distributed is 1,000.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, the British Government enquired of the Canadian authorities as to the possibility of obtaining shells from Canada. Some of the leading manufacturers were interested in the matter and initial experiments were made, with the result that the first shipments took place in December, 1914—or three months after the inception of the undertaking. Before the close of 1915 orders to the extent of \$300,000,000 were placed in Canada and represented such a volume of business as to necessitate the formation of a Board in Canada directly responsible to the Imperial Ministry of Munitions. Under the direction of this Board the work involved has been organized and to its thoroughness is due the ability of Canadian industries to assist the United States Government substantially in providing for their overseas forces.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
IN THE MATTER OF CHRISTIE GIBSON,  
DECEASED;

and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE "ADMINISTRATION ACT."

TAKE NOTICE that in order of His Honor F. McE. Young, made the 9th day of May, 1917, I was appointed Administrator to the estate of the said Christie Gibson, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 31st day of October, A.D. 1918, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

J. H. McMULLIN,  
Official Administrator.  
DATED this 2nd day of October, A.D. 1918.

Edward Lipsett, President Harry Lipsett, Manager  
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# Help To Feed Yourself

Are you only a "destroyer of rations" when you might be a food producer?

Every pound of food that can be grown in Canada and made available for export, will be desperately needed by those who are bearing the brunt of the fighting and the suffering.

The amount of food produced this year will be absolutely limited by the extent to which people in cities and towns become food producers—there is no other labor reserve.

### WHERE DO YOU BELONG?

#### On the Farm?

Thousands of men are urgently needed on farms in this province to make possible increased production of food. Those who could go and yet hold back, should not forget that, unless production is greatly increased, hundreds of thousands of people will die of starvation.

#### In the War Garden?

By growing vegetables in home gardens or on vacant lots, and thus helping to feed themselves, city and town people can leave the farmers free to grow more food for export. All that is produced in this way is gain and a net addition to the national food supply.

War Garden service is not sufficient for the man whose rightful place is on the farm. But the War Garden does offer an opportunity for tens of thousands of people, whose circumstances oblige them to remain in the city, to have at least a small part as food producers. Interest the boys and girls in the War Garden, for they too can help to grow food. If there is a garden or vacant lot movement in your community associate yourself with it. If no organization exists, do what you can to interest your neighbours in the War Garden campaign.

Write to your Provincial Department of Agriculture for additional information.

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