

The unit embarked in the Cunarder "Carpathia" at Halifax. The "Carpathia" has since been torpedoed, and is lying at the bottom of the ocean. The good ship sailed out to sea on the evening of April 10th under the escort of H.M.S. Antrim. All lights had to be extinguished. Everything was pitch black in the middle of the night everyone was suddenly startled by a rather violent impact on the port side.

Reports were current of German raiders being in the vicinity, and everyone thought that it was "all off." It turned out that a fishing schooner had collided with the Carpathia. Nineteen of the fishing crew were taken aboard as the damage to the schooner had rendered her unseaworthy. Coal oil was then spread over the schooner and fired. The last seen of her was a red glow in the sky.

The week which the 210th spent at sea proved to be the most serious of all the war—as far as submarine losses were concerned. When the danger area was approached no less than three S.O.S. calls were received from sinking ships. Immense quantities of wreckage and some dead bodies in life preservers were seen floating on the water.

The boys throughout were calm, and showed their usual perfect discipline. Every man of the battalion stayed on the deck throughout. The ships passed through and landed safely about the 21st of April.

On arriving at Bramshott Camp the battalion remained as a unit for two weeks. This was one of the happiest times in the life of the battalion. The H.Q. officials had examined them

physically, and in training, and had pronounced them the best unit that had ever marched into Bramshott.

Word came that the men were to proceed to France to reinforce other battalions. The boys who had trained and worked together so long and so well were to be separated. The 210th then had its last parade as a unit. For the last time the boys put up a real exhibition of battalion manoeuvres done by a crack battalion. Bringing them to a halt in mass formation the Colonel thanked the boys for the loyalty and efficiency they had always shown. He then told them that they had come to the parting of the ways, that the war situation demanded that the unit be split up to provide reinforcements. "You have always shown yourselves to be men. I know that you will always act as such," said the Colonel.

Within a month over 75 per cent of the battalion was in France. Most of the men went to the 46th and 1st C.M.R.

While with these units the men received their initial experience under fire in the vicinity of Lens, afterwards coming up to Belgium to take part in the storming of Passchendaele, which cost so many Canadian lives in proportion to the advantage obtained. The next and most successful drive was forward from Amiens on August 8, 1918, when the Canadians broke all records, including those of the enemy for rapid progress. From this memorable battle they went back in front of Arras again, where they later took part in that last "hundred days" of fighting which finally brought about the Armistice and Victory.