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E. T. D. MODEL TRENCHES.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the E. T. D. should not lose the opportunity of seeing the unique model trenches which have during the past few months been made on elaborate scale by Lieutenant E. T. Adney, and a corps of helpers, in their quarters on Champlain street.

Quite apart from the historical and instructive value the large trench model is interesting to the civilian as a work of art, for despite its pigmy dimensions it is most realistic and gives a very clear conception of the conditions in which the soldier lives as he works his way from rear to forward positions. It represents months of slow, tedious work, of fabulous exactitude since the large papiermache cast and the miniature revetments, dugouts, bridges, telegraph posts and barbed-wire entanglements are done precisely to scale, half an inch to the foot.

It was in 1916 that Lieutenant

Adney first saw the opportunity of rendering a service to the Canadian Military Authorities. Realizing that the rigorous winter of this latitude would preclude outof-door training for the men and the impossibility of teaching the Canadian Engineers the art of earthwork defenses, he decided to make miniature models of trenches and he secured quarters on Champlain street and alone started the work. Being an artist in civil life he was especially well adapted to the work of translating blue prints into miniature comprehnsible models and he succeeded in making several sectional examples. These proved of great value in the early training of officers who have since been included in overseas drafts from St. Johns. They brought home clearly what was impossible for photographs to show and amplified the theories of the instructional staff. After usage here, the first model was sent to Montreal and later to Toronto. It measured six by 12 feet but, as at that period the lore of making war was continually undergoing changes, it became out-dated. Lieut. Adney continued his work, however, being well posted since he received not only the official blueprints issued at Chatham, England, but official photographs and even captured valuable documents from the German armies. His next model or rather a series of smaller technical models of papier-mache were sent early in 1917 to Ottawa where they immediately attracted the atten-

view immediately ordered models! Canada. This large order necessitated working on a more elaborate scale and the assistance of engineers was necessary. Lieut. Adney made most of the models personally. He has supplied Montreal, Toronto, London, Kingston and the Royal Military College at Kingston with models which have a permanent value and which were all made in St. Johns.

At the present writing two of the most elaborate models attempted are in course of construction, one being virtually complete.

This fascinating model which can be seen by any soldier on the strength of the E. T. D. represents the third line trenches and the communications to Battalion headquarters, which will fit on to the first model constructed by Lieut. Adney and now at the Royal Military College at Kingston. The ensemble will measure 300 by 6 feet. The model is built up on the basis of machine gun defense which has proved to be the most effective during the present war. On a typical piece of sloping ground strong machine gun positions were selected and the trenches, contrary to general conception, have been built around these strong points in a manner to make them virtually impregnable. The guns not only command approaches to the first line trenches but also enfilade the firing trenches of those who hold the position and the approach down the communication trenches. Not only has the tactical scheme been cleverly worked out, but there is a wealth of detail which brings home the important role the engineers have had to play in the war.

The minuteness with which the trench model has been constructed is due largely to the plethora of information received by the artist by way of official information and word of mouth brought by reurned officers who have been of great value. There are thousands of sandbags about the size of a thimble; there is revetting done in lacquered wood, corrugated iron, wooden shoreings, footboards in the trenches done absolutely to scale. There are cleverly camoufdaged machine gun positions, concrete topped observation posts fashioned out of shell craters, barbed wire both high and low, obstructions, flying traverses, trench mortar emplacements. In the rear lines where Battalion headquarters is shown, are every form of dugout known from the deep concrete tion of Gen. Gwatkin, Chief of roofed staff rooms to bunk houses Staff, who, appreciating their for the men, a telephone exchange

value from an educational point of with the wires radiating to the observation posts to the fore and to for every military district in the Brigade headquarters and to the artillery in the rear. Even the telegraph posts are fashioned to scale. Shown also are Red Cross dressing dugouts and narrow gauge railways leading to the lines further back and the arteries of communication.

The model on view is made of beaver board, wire, fibre and papier mache. In order to make it permanent, and durable it was built solidly the papier mache being coated thinly over the basic material and later painted. There are trees seen and little stumps show where much of the material for the trench revetment was secured.

The large model is constructed in four perfectly fitting sections which are so strongly made that they can be packed and shipped without danger. These are believed to be the first portable models made. Some of Lieut. Adney's models have been exhibited in New York under the auspices of the British Recruiting Mission and they have been highly commended.

During the construction of the model which is to be seen on Champlain street, Lieut. Adney has been assisted by the following five Sappers: W. L. Clifford, R. L. Forbes, W. J. Branton, Pius Comeau and Al Judson.

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