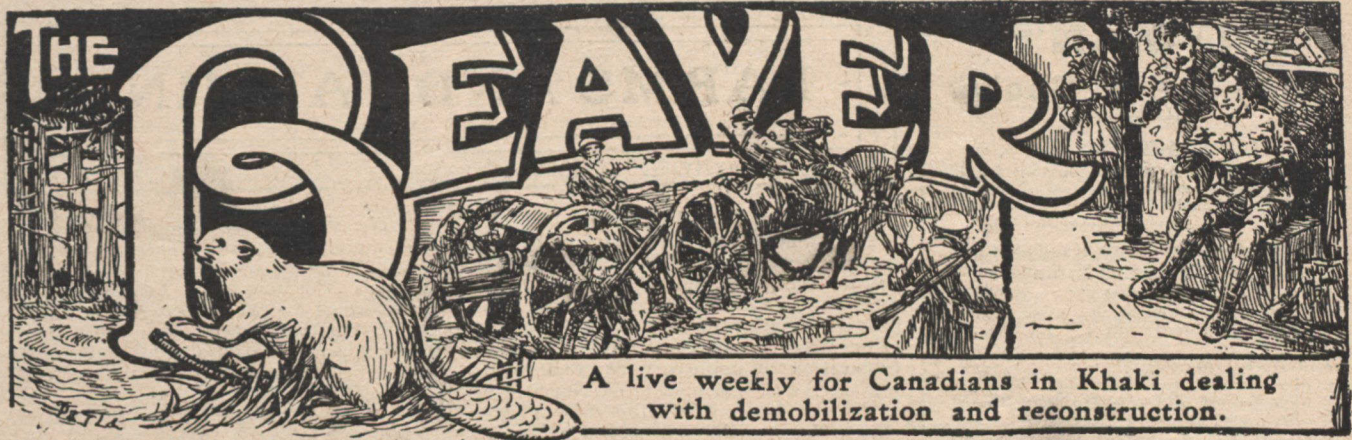


THE PAPER WITH SNAP IN IT!



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THE artillery service has always appealed specially to the Canadian temperament, and its popularity attracted an abundant supply of recruits of a superior class even in the days of peace.

For years it was regarded as the most efficient arm in the old Militia; its training was up-to-date, and carried out on strictly active service conditions.

In the days of peace the entire force consisted of about thirty field batteries, and four or five brigades of heavy, besides a permanent brigade of two horse artillery batteries and two garrison companies for instructional purposes.

The standard of efficiency maintained was remarkable when it is considered that the Government only paid for sixteen days' training per year, which was two days more than the infantry received. All the rest had to be done by the officers and men during their spare time and largely at their own expense.

Every year the training was over an entirely new area, and the artillery marched, camped and bivouacked, exactly as though on active service. It was not unusual for brigades to march away for two or three days, taking no tents, carrying out carefully prepared tactical schemes, and engaging targets with live shell as they proceeded.

It was from this spartan nucleus which kept the sacred fire burning that the Canadian Corps Artillery

ARTILLERY.



Beaver Gallery: No. 19.—MAJOR-GENERAL E. W. B. MORRISON, C.B., D.S.O.,
Who Commanded the Canadian Artillery.

lery was developed. How fit it was the Germans who met the old original first Canadian Division at Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy, can testify—if they will.

As the Canadian Corps expanded, the organisation of the artillery grew until it reached in numbers and armaments the splendid force of all calibres, from 9.2 howitzers to trench mortars and anti-air craft guns, which so ably supported Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie's splendid force in France.

The Canadian Artillery fought in twenty-three battles, in addition to weary months of trench warfare when the guns were in action night and day.

During the war untrained civilians rose to high rank and attained valuable proficiency in the real school of the soldier. Majors commanding batteries in training days became generals, captains rose to be brigade commanders, and "subs" to command batteries. All emulated the traditions of the Royal Regiment and earned a share in its motto "Ubique," with all that the motto stands for to the intrepid infantry:—"Ubique" means the warning grunt the perished linesman knows, When o'er the strung and shuddering front the shrapnel sprays his foes; And as their firing dies away, the husky whisper runs,
From lips that have not drunk all day—"The guns—thank God—the guns!"