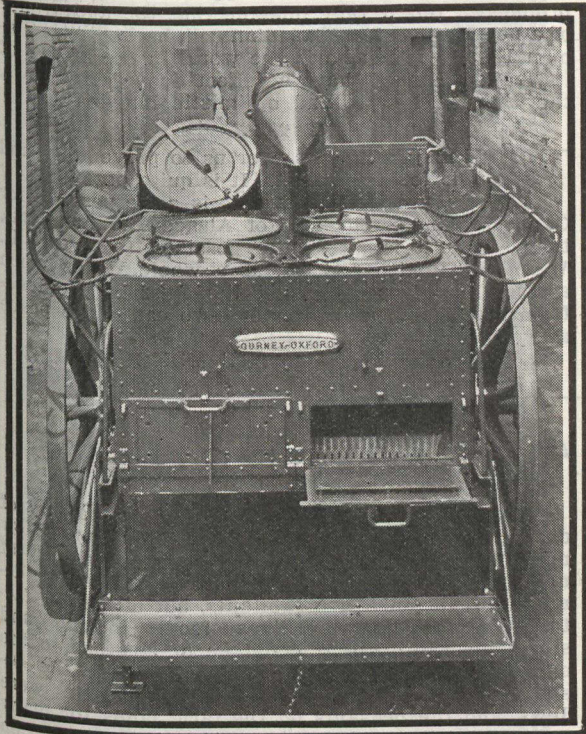


COOKING FOOD WHILE ON THE MARCH



An end view of a Canadian field kitchen, showing cooking vessels, fire doors and folding smoke stack.

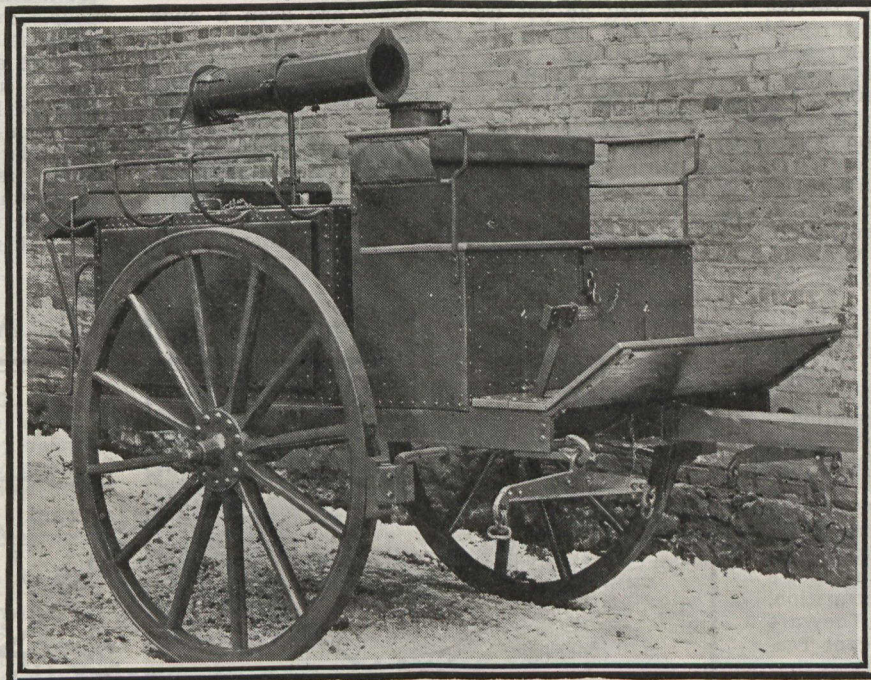


The German type of field kitchen with four wheels. This particular kitchen was captured by the French and is here being put to good use.

UNDOUBTEDLY this war has served to emphasize that an army travels on its stomach. The question of feeding the soldiers is given more attention than in any other war that the world has ever seen.

When the soldiers fought in the Crimea, they were always in great danger from the ravages of scurvy. Too often the armies were starving or were suffering from the effects of badly cooked food. To-day, unless an army runs away from its lines of communications it is usually well fed and supplied with pure drinking water. In South Africa the British lost more troops by disease than by the enemies' bullets. The same was true of the Spanish-American war. The Japs profited by the lessons of those two wars and found that by supplying their armies with scientists who could test the drinking water, prevent epidemics, enforce sanitary conditions, and oversee the supply of food on a scientific basis, the efficiency of their armies was doubled and trebled.

When the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, went to England a few years ago to take part in the annual field training at Aldershot, they brought back with them the first field kitchen on wheels seen in this country. It was called a "cooker" and was drawn by one horse. In appearance, it was a large steel boiler standing upright between the wheels and crowned with a small smoke stack. Up to a recent date the field kitchens or cookers of the British army were large affairs with four wheels and drawn by four to six horses. The ac-



A Made-in-Canada field kitchen on two wheels, which will feed two hundred and fifty men.

companying picture of a German field kitchen, captured by the French, may be considered as typical of those used by the German, French and British armies.

The First Canadian Contingent was sent away in such a hurry that it was

not fully supplied with field kitchens. No Canadian manufacturer had begun the making of this important part of the regimental equipment. Even the battalions composing the Second Contingent were not fully supplied, although a beginning had been made in

the production of these machines. The Third and Fourth Contingents are being more fully equipped with them, because they are inexpensive and because they can now be secured from several leading factories.

The two pictures shown here give some idea of the excellent field kitchens now being manufactured by the Gurney Foundry Co., of Toronto. The body is balanced on one axle and the cart can be drawn by two horses. The body contains four steel cooking vessels, each with a capacity of fifteen gallons. The fire box is in two parts, each with its own grate, and each designed to burn coal, wood or straw. The wheels, grates and various other parts are of standard size and make, so that parts can be obtained in England when repairs are necessary. The wheels and axle are of the standard used on the English water-carts. Suitable swinging supports are provided to hold the kitchen in a horizontal position while the horses are detached. The weight is 1,800 pounds and the price is \$475.

The same company have a little different kitchen in which two of the cooking vessels are replaced by bake ovens. Some regiments are taking four of the first style and one of the bake oven style. One regiment has taken three of the first and two of the second.

Any person or association desiring to make a present to the battalion being raised at any particular point, cannot do better than to present it with one or more of these field kitchens. Indeed, most of the battalions have secured kitchens through generosity of friends.

Sir Robert Borden is Optimistic

SIR ROBERT BORDEN has been given the freedom of the city of London. Canada never had a Premier who could abuse that freedom less, even though we may have had one Conservative Premier who might have enjoyed it more. The Premier's brief speech of acknowledgment was a piece of pure statesmanship literature. His former speech at the banquet of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association was larger, more important, and more Canadian. When our Premier abroad talk about Canada, even the commonplace things which they are compelled to say are regarded as significant. Here are some of the purely Canadian things said by this Canadian-born Premier for the encouragement of those in England who had never heard a Canadian Premier say anything about Canada since the war began. It will be observed that Sir Robert avoided any theatrical references to Langemarck, St. Julien and Festubert. But in the anniversary week of the war what he did say is both characteristic of the man and representative of the country. The Premier spoke as follows:

The Premier's London Speech Sentimentally Reviews and Forecasts the Events of War

"We are not a military nation in Canada; we are a peace-loving and peace-pursuing people with great tasks of development within our own Dominions lying before us. Thus, for a struggle such as this, upon so gigantic a scale, we were naturally unprepared. But even so, relatively unprepared as we were, the Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada succeeded in placing upon the Plain of Valcartier, within six weeks of the outbreak of war, a force of 33,000 men, thoroughly armed and equipped in every branch of the Service—artillery, commissariat, Army Service Corps, and all the vast organization that is necessary in war as carried on in the present day.

"We have sent overseas up to the present time nearly 75,000 men, including troops which are doing garrison duty in the West Indies. We have in Canada to-day 75,000 men in training, with organization being prepared as rapidly as possible for their advent to the front when needed. The response from every province in Canada indeed has been so warm, so

impressive, so inspiring, that our difficulty has been to secure arms and equipment and material and all that is necessary to enable our men to go to the front. So far as the men were concerned, they were there in abundance. So far as the other preparations were concerned we have been very much in the same condition as yourselves, unprepared for war upon so tremendous a scale. In this conflict we are engaged with great nations whose military preparation has extended over nearly half a century, and whose aim, as far as we can comprehend it, has been world-wide supremacy by force of arms. Naturally in the opening months, and the opening year, of such a struggle we could not accomplish all that might be expected at first, but I take comfort in this thought, that for purposes of war or for any other purposes the resources of this Empire are not only abundant but almost unlimited, and there is yet time for that preparation which perhaps ought to have been made at an earlier day. The day of peril came before our day of preparation had fully been reached."