In July, 1914, Canada had 200,000 men more or less

Suddenly the Dominion found herself in partnership

and France. The Galician navvies on her western rail-

roads, being Austro-Hungarian, proceeded to blow up a

couple of railway bridges. At once the Forces were

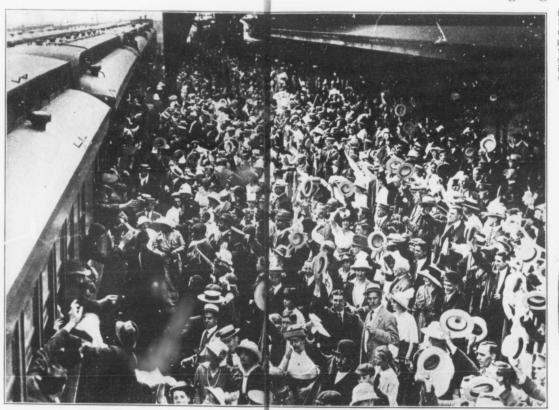
mobilised for a guard to protect a railway system on

tress of Kingston, overlooking the outlet of Lake Ontario. This college trains the officers for the Canadian forces, and there is a happy system of exchange by which they get field service in the Imperial Army,

Next in rank are the Royal



Photo. Sport and General. A SERGEANT OF CANADIAN FUSILIERS



OFF TO THE WAR.—CHEERING THE DEPARTROM MONTREAL OF THE CANADIAN GRENADIERS.

which the Empire depends very largely for transport

and supply. From the outbreak of war Canada offered contingents

for the British Force in Europe.

Each military unit was permitted to send its best men. The Hamilton district of Ontario raised many men from the 13th Royal, the 91st Highlanders, the Canadian Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the 4th Field Battery, the 33rd Howitzer Battery, the Corps of Guides, and a contingent from Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. All these went to the mobilisation camp at Valcartier, where, before making for Quebec, the point of embarkation, they were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught.

Lt.-Col. Farquhar, of the Governor-General's staff,

formed Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, mainly consisting of men, perfectly trained, who had gained war medals. The regiment was organised at Valcartier, and shipped for its training as a unit in England. It must pass as a whole in musketry, and learn to



A CORPORAL OF THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.