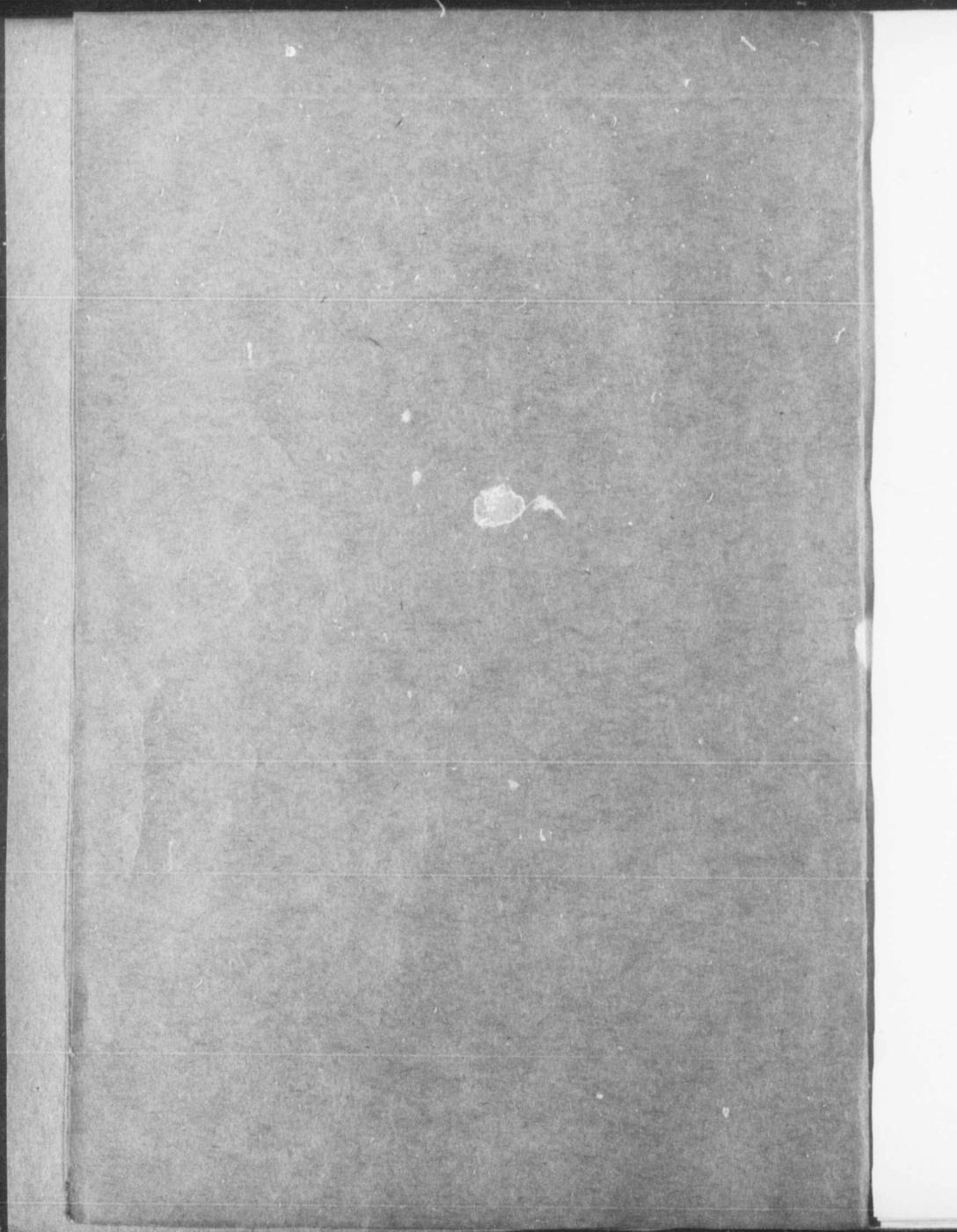


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CANADA'S FIGHTING TROOPS





Nº 2

OUR FIGHTING FORCES

CANADA'S FIGHTING TROOPS

By

Roger Pocock



Photo. Elliott and Fry

MAJOR-GENERAL ALDERSON, IN COMMAND OF
THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

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Photo. Topical.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (CENTRE) TALKING WITH COLONEL PANET AND COLONEL BENSON,
CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY, AT THE INSPECTION OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

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CANADA'S FIGHTING TROOPS

.. By ..

Roger Pocock

IN Canada, as at home, party politics vanished when war broke upon the world. "In Canada there was but one mind," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Parliament of the Dominion, which promptly voted a war credit of twelve million pounds. Recruiting ran like a fire, and during the first fortnight of the war a hundred thousand men offered their services. In men, in money, and in supplies, the resources of Canada were offered to the Mother Country.

Canada at once offered an Expeditionary Force, and placed cruisers and submarines at the disposal of the Admiralty. In the great rally of the Empire she swiftly took her part. The women of Canada, through the Duchess of Connaught, subscribed over £57,000 for hospital purposes.

Canada's Many Gifts

Private citizens of the Dominion quickly followed the lead of the Government. Chief among them were Mr. J. C. Eaton, of Toronto, who gave a battery of machine guns, and Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, who contributed £100,000 for war purposes. The Bank of Montreal provided a sum of £20,000.

Many of Canada's generous gifts were of a picturesque kind. She offered to the Home Government a million bags of flour of 98 lbs. each. Nova Scotia intimated that she was sending 100,000 tons of coal. Alberta provided 500,000 bushels of oats for the use of the Imperial Army. Another gift was 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

The rush of recruits to the flag was so great that it had to be temporarily stemmed. Very quickly all the troops necessary for the first contingents were secured, and it was made plain that the Expeditionary Force would be supplemented whenever need arose. "Canada," as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "could be depended upon to respond to any call for aid that might come from Great Britain."

Those who know the Canadians know that the fighting reputation they gained in South Africa will be well upheld upon the European field of war. The things that make a good soldier are theirs by reason of their daily lives in the scattered spaces of the Dominion. They are good horsemen and good shots, and are strong in the essential qualities of initiative and self-reliance.

Among them are some of the best scouts in the world, men trained on the prairies and skilled in woodcraft. On the veldt of South Africa members of the Canadian contingents proved their value as "the eyes of the army" very many times.

The Canadian Militia, which corresponds to our Territorial Army, has a peace establishment of 74,000 men. They engage for three years.

In time of war the Viceroy of Canada has power to call up all male inhabitants between eighteen and sixty years of age. That means a possible army of perhaps two millions.

First in precedence ranks the Royal Military College of gentlemen cadets, who have their training at the old frontier for-

ness 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 DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL OF THE CANADIAN GRENADIERS.

Photo. Topical.

Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Strathcona's Horse and the Governor-General's Bodyguard.

The Expeditionary Force

In July, 1914, Canada had 200,000 men more or less trained to arms, for the most part not enrolled for any service. There was no thought of war. The usual summer training of the Militia was in preparation.

Suddenly the Dominion found herself in partnership with the rest of the Empire for the help of Belgium and France. The Galician navies on her western railroads, 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

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



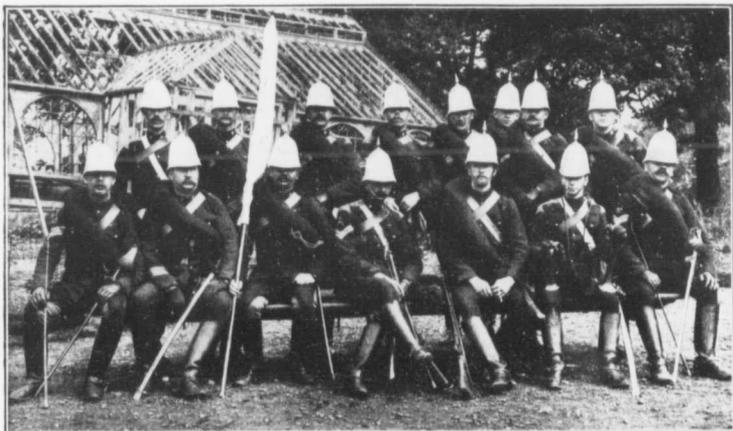
Photo. Sport and General
A CORPORAL OF THE NORTH WEST
MOUNTED POLICE.

which the Empire depends very largely for transport and supply.

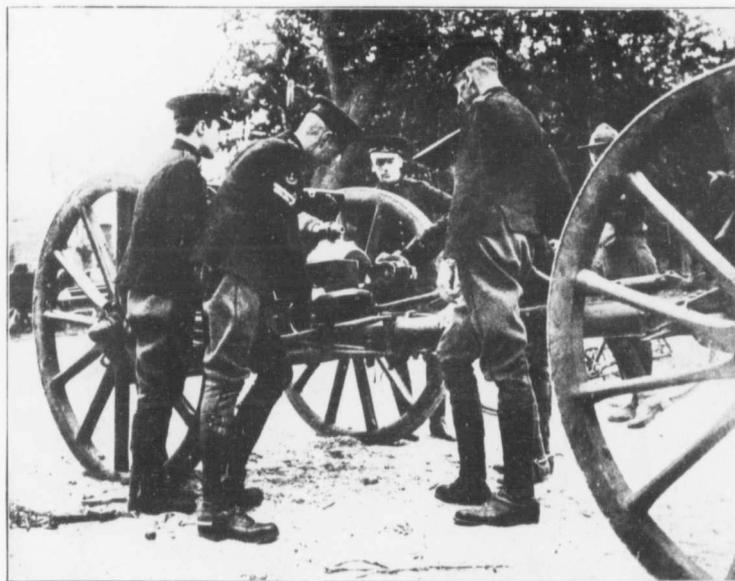
From the outbreak of war Canada offered contingents for the British Force in Europe.

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,



A DETACHMENT OF ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.



ARTILLERY OF THE DOMINION AT MANŒUVRES.

Photos. Topical.

after it takes the field. Other Divisions will follow so long as more men are needed. There is no limit whatever to the devotion of Canada in a great cause.

One of the happiest signs is the



operate as part of a Brigade, of a Division, of an Army Corps, before it takes the field.

In this way regiment after regiment is forming at Valcartier to be trained in England as part of the 1st Canadian Division. This will consist of 22,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men as spare parts to keep the machine up to strength

enthusiasm of French Canada for the glorious cause of old France. In the first contingent there are 2,500 French-Canadians, "men of the best type and a credit to the Province," says Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia; and the ex-Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is raising a special force of 5,000 more.

Photos. Topical.

TROOPERS OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. IN CENTRE, A TROOPER OF PRINCESS LOUISE'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

Canada and the Flag

The Canadians have rather a contempt for our political parties. They are not servile admirers of everything England does. They are, first of all, loyal to Canada.

But they have also a greater loyalty in which they excel the English. It is a religious, a fanatical devotion to the Crown, to the Flag, to the faith, speech, laws, and liberties of the Race. In the building and cementing of the great structure of Empire, Canada actually leads, setting a splendid example to the Mother Country. It is the valiant faith of Canadians that they are destined to become a very mighty nation, and to carry on through the ages the ancient glory of the Union Jack.

For that reason, Canada was pleased when we withdrew our garrisons, and left their work to her own control. The uniforms worn by Canadian troops are identical with ours. Gaelic is spoken still by Canadian Highlanders, though at the Citadel of Quebec one may meet sentries in the British gunner kit who speak French only. The same feeling extends to the detail of military procedure and etiquette, the bugle calls, the salutes, the insignia of rank, the colours, the words of command.

It is all as British as the Imperial Army, because the Dominion takes pride and delight in the Imperial harness. When Canada issues a war medal, it is struck to her own design at the Mint in London, with the Sovereign's portrait on one side, her national insignia on the other, and her special ribbon.

British Regiments serving in Canada always preferred that country to any other station overseas, and very large numbers, both of officers and men, on leaving the Colours, became Canadian settlers.



Photos. Topical
THE MASCOT OF THE 5TH HIGHLANDERS.



ARE EQUIPPED EXACTLY
MEN OF THE CANADIAN HIGHLAND REGIMENT AND REGIMENTS.
LIKE THE BRITISH

They inherit the military tradition, and are undoubtedly the best of all Canadian soldiers.

Of discipline the Canadian has only a vague idea, being by every instinct Republican—with a sense of humorous toleration for officers—unless he serves with British regular non-coms.

That leaven is usually present in Canadian regiments, and doubles their efficiency. From the British Tommy, who wins his heartiest liking and respect, the Canadian recruit gains by example all he lacks to make a first-rate soldier.

The Canadian is generally very alert for his officers' foibles. I dare not name the regiment or the place where a slightly pompous officer instructed his Sergeant-Major.

The average Canadian is independent from his youth up. This is well exemplified in a story.

Mr. Greenwood, an eminent lawyer, found that his son, Hamar, had run away from home, declared himself of military age, and enlisted in a militia regiment encamped for the annual training. Mr. Greenwood came with a whip to give his son a thrashing, discovered the boy on sentry, and informed him of his intention. The boy yelled, "Guard—turn out!" and had his father arrested for attempting to force a sentry.

In vain Mr. Greenwood claimed the rights of a parent. That boy came, alas! to a bad end, being now a Member of Parliament. That early adventure of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., illustrates exactly the resourcefulness which makes the Canadian soldier a very formidable man when he takes the field.



Photos. Topical.
MEN OF THE 5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

"By the way, Sergeant-Major, there's an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The men may be interested. I think we'll have a parade, and I'll explain it. Say 2.30, and, of course, fatigue dress will do."

So the Sergeant-Major phrased the instructions in proper military form, and they came out in orders as follows: "Parade 2.30. Fatigue dress. No exemptions. Solar Eclipse, conducted by the Officer Commanding in person. Should it rain, the Eclipse will be conducted in the drill shed."



Photo. Topical.

ONTARIO ARTILLERY ON PARADE.



Photo. Topical.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWS THE TROOPS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. PRINCESS PATRICIA IS STANDING NEAR THE SALUTING POINT.

The Canadian is, on the average, more fortunate than the average Englishman in the matter of income, better nourished, better clothed, better educated, and there-

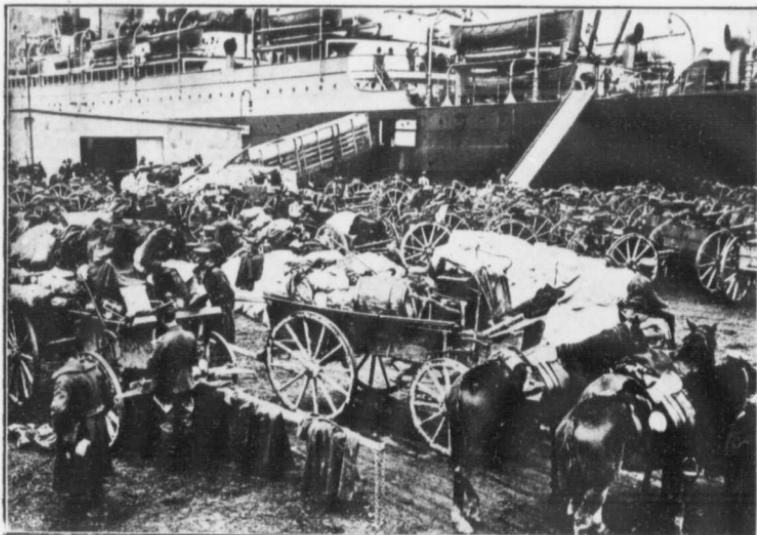
fore of stronger build and longer life. No country in the world produces finer raw material for an army.

Canada's Little Wars

It is interesting to glance at the long series of campaigns in which the Canadians have asserted their right to be considered and respected as a war-like nation. When England conquered Canada there were only 30,000 French colonists, but they put up a memorably glorious fight in the Plains of Abraham outside Quebec. It ranks as one of the twelve battles which have changed the course of the world's history.

In the War of the Revolution, the Americans beat us on land, and in that of 1812 they more than held their own with us at sea. Why, then, did not the Americans conquer Canada? They tried. But the plain fact is that the Canadians would not let them.

Who were these men who defeated the United States against overwhelming odds?



LOADING TRANSPORT ON THE TROOPSHIPS AT QUEBEC.



THE BODYGUARD OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

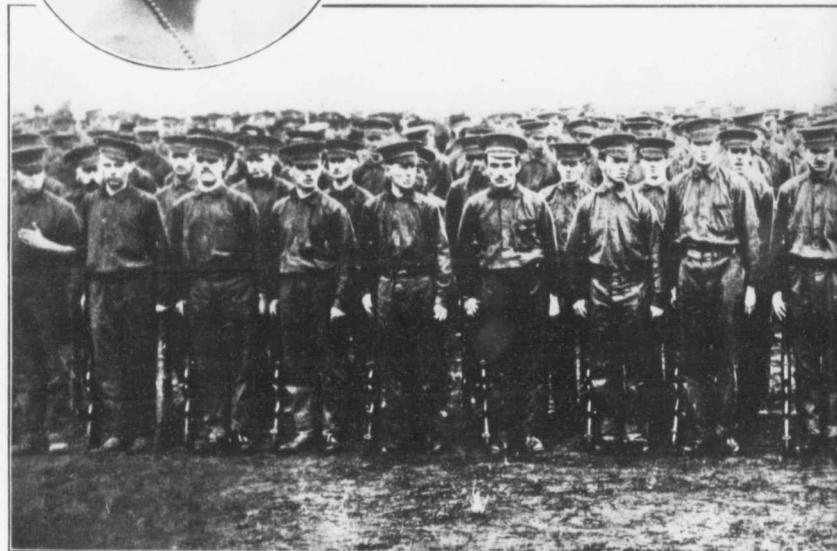
Photos. Topical.



There were French hunters and trappers and voyageurs. There were British Royalists, fugitives from the United States.

PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT, WHO GIVES HER NAME TO A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Photo. Lailie Charles

There were Highland clans from Scotland settled in the forests. These together



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WAS MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF CANADA'S INFANTRY.



CANADIAN MILITIA ENCAMPMENT, BERSHOTT, KING'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Reproduced by courtesy of "Canada," London.

formed the first regiments of the Canadian Forces: the Corps des Voyageurs Canadiens, the Fencibles, and the Voltigeurs.

This note about three stragglers shows the type of adventurer who took part in Canada's early wars a hundred years ago. "Having stolen a canoe, the party

paddled it all night, and after incredible fatigue and danger they passed Isle-aux-Condres, Kamouraska, and landed below this spot, shooting two Indians in self-defence, whom Clarke buried, after having scalped them, saying to the Major, 'Good sir, by your permission, these same two



Photo. Topical.

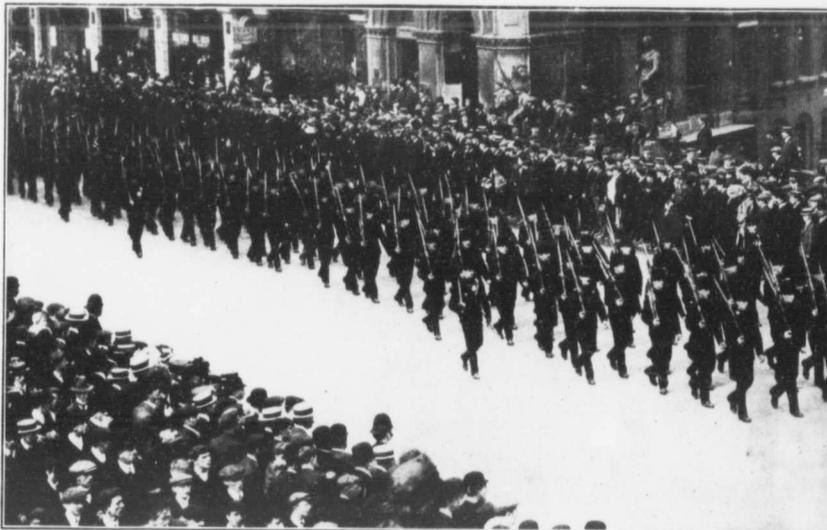


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CANADIAN TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH LONDON STREET

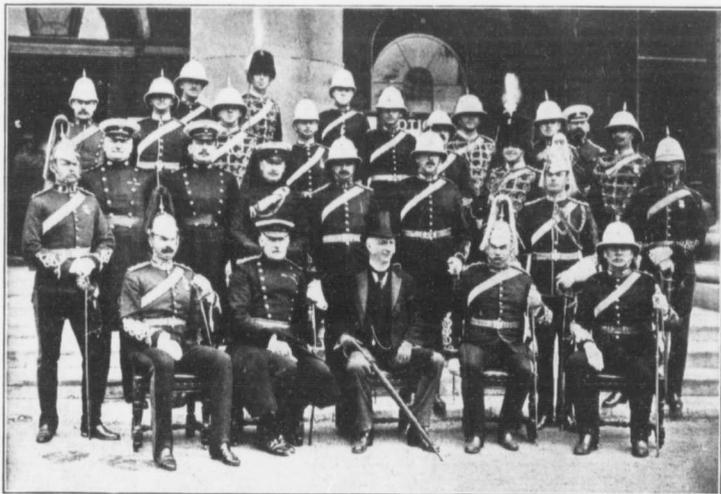


Photo. Gibbs.

CANADIAN OFFICERS IN LONDON. IN CENTRE IS SIR FREDERICK DORDON, A FORMER MINISTER OF THE MILITIA.



battles with bows and arrows, and stormings of forest barricades. Along a frontier of a thousand miles in the great forest, the Canadian Forces had their first lessons in the art of war.

The Red River campaign, in 1870, was caused by a rising of French half-breed voyageurs and buffalo runners, led by Louis Riel, who proclaimed a Republic at Fort Garry. A British regular colonel led a Canadian and British expedition on a four-hundred-mile march through very difficult wilderness, to smash Mr. Riel's Republic.

Mr. Smith—who became Lord Strathcona

Meanwhile, the rebels had a Mr. Smith as prisoner at Fort Garry. Though under constant threat of death, he boldly advised the leaders as to their policy. His advice convinced them that they were certain to be hanged. So when the Expedition arrived, they found



THE KING INSPECTS CANADIANS AT BALMORAL CASTLE.

Photo. Ernest Brooke.

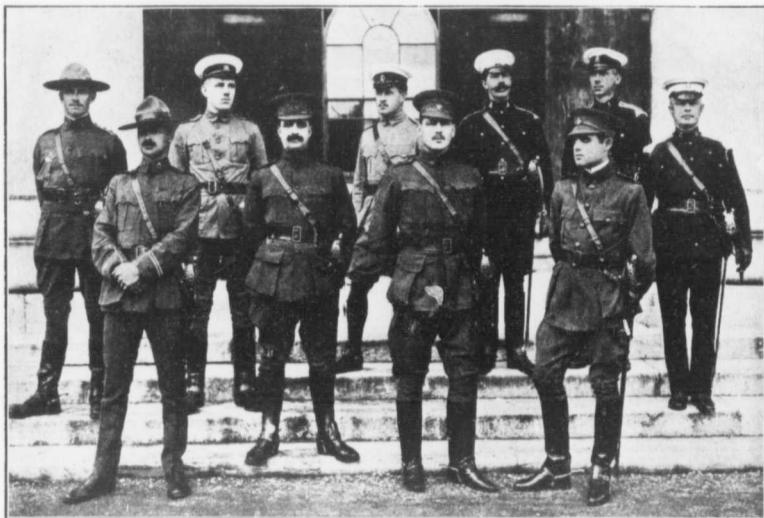
scalps, when I come to New York, will sell for twenty-four good pounds; with this I'll be right merry and my wife right beau.' Afterwards the three captured a French sloop and made Louisberg, and one of them, Major Stobo, was Wolfe's guide in scaling the Heights of Abraham."

I cite that anecdote because it illustrates the old style of Indian warfare.

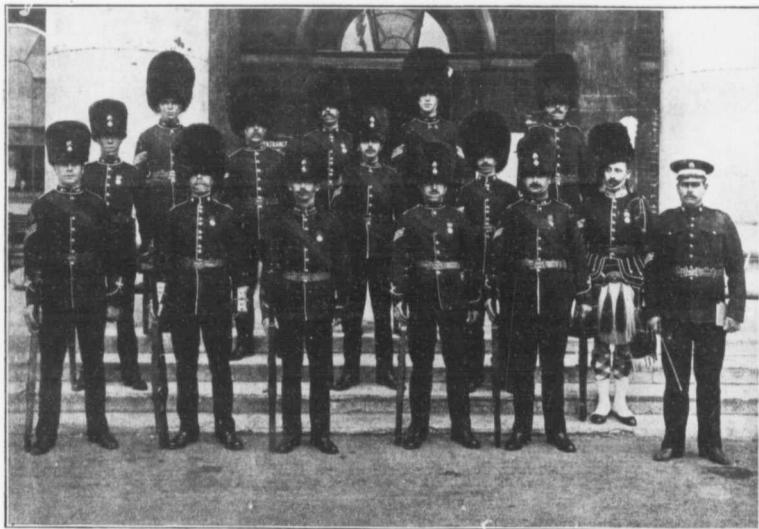
It is from the early wars of Canada that we get our adventure books for boys about the sieges of forlorn log forts, ferocious Redskins, scalplings, burnings at the stake,

the rebels fled, and Mr. Smith in sole possession of the enemy's stronghold. Afterwards, Mr. Smith came to be better known as Lord Strathcona, the Colonel commanding the Expedition became Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley. Fort Garry on the Red River is now Winnipeg, capital of the Province of Manitoba.

After the Red River comedy, Canada raised a regiment now famous throughout the world, her Royal Mounted Police. It is a military force for civil duty, dressed as cavalry, armed as mounted infantry,



OFFICERS OF CANADIAN CAVALRY REGIMENTS.



MEN OF THE CANADIAN GRENADIERS.

*Photos. Gale and Polden.*se
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servng as police, and organised like nothing else on earth; for each Division of one hundred men is a complete little army.

The Division can take the field with horse, foot, and guns with Departmental Corps. Or it may take the field on snowshoes with dog-trains; or in canoes and boats; or it may man a ship; or it may be mounted on sleighs. It would be equally at home mounted on sea serpents. The Regiment has built many a fort, has pioneered unexplored regions, has administered whole provinces, running all the mails, Customs, and Government offices.

The ordinary Policeman, aged, say, twenty-three, is the leader of local society, plays the harmonium in church, mends a churn or a baby, gives Counsel's Opinion to a bewildered settler, or shows the settler's wife the trick of making light pastry. But he will also raise the district to fight a forest fire, or to quell a riot, and has much the same powers as the Russian Secret Police.

Such is the Corps which in forty years has occupied and tamed a wild region larger than European Russia. Everybody has heard of Sitting Bull, the great Sioux Chief, who massacred General Custer's American cavalry in 1876. After that, with three thousand warriors, he marched northward to a little fort on the Plains manned by thirty strangers in red coats. He ordered them to surrender.

"Come in and take it," they answered.

They were men of the Mounted Police. The Indians swarmed in through the open gates. They saw only two men armed with

little switches. Then they looked about them and saw the log buildings all round the square pitted with loop holes, and in each a rifle. They turned and bolted.

Meanwhile, the Blackfoot Indians, who had an old and bitter feud with the Sioux, took advantage of the opportunity, and came north, three thousand strong, to destroy their ancient enemy. Sitting Bull asked the Fort to protect him. "We will," said the Fort, and ordered the Blackfeet to make a camp and behave themselves. Soon the Sioux complained that the Blackfeet had raided their herd and



TROOPERS OF LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Photo. Topical.



CANADIAN ARTILLERY MEN ARE SEEN LAYING A 47.

stolen forty horses. Major Walsh, the officer commanding, sent five men with an interpreter to fetch forty horses out of the Blackfoot herd. The troopers rode to the Blackfoot herd, selected a hundred-and-fifty horses and stampeded them right through the Blackfoot camp. The Blackfeet, like a hive at swarming time, rose in a body, and went for the five troopers, who, in spite of all resistance, rushed their ponies into the fort, slammed home the gates, and reported, "All present and correct, sir."

In time, a settlement was arrived at. The thirty Canadians sent the three thousand Blackfeet home, and handed over the

three thousand Sioux as prisoners to the army of the United States.

In 1885, the Red River half-breeds set up a second Republic on the Canadian Plains, Louis Riel's Heavenly Republic of the Hunters, who were to drive away the white men, kill the police, and hunt the buffalo as in the good old times. They were joined by two thousand five hundred Indians. The two hundred police in the district were badly defeated, lost Fort Carlton, and fell back to guard the settlers at Prince Albert. There seemed to be no hope of saving our Settlements from every horror of Red Indian warfare. We had to wait while Canada raised five thousand of her



Photo, Central News.

militia, and sent them along the unfinished Canadian Pacific Railway. There were big gaps to cross on the ice of Lake Superior, and after they left the railway, a three hundred mile march across the Canadian Plains.

Whether the Mounted Police do or do not belong to the Canadian Forces, the Royal Regiment is certainly very much better known to the world than the Canadian Militia, and its record of forty years on active service is full of delightful stories. Setting all these aside lest they swamp this narrative, I insist upon quoting one single day official report.

"On the 17th inst. I, Corporal Hogg, was

called to the hotel to quiet a disturbance. I found the room full of cowboys, and one Monaghan, or 'Cowboy Jack,' was carrying a gun and pointed it at me, against Sections 105 and 109 of the Criminal Code. We struggled."

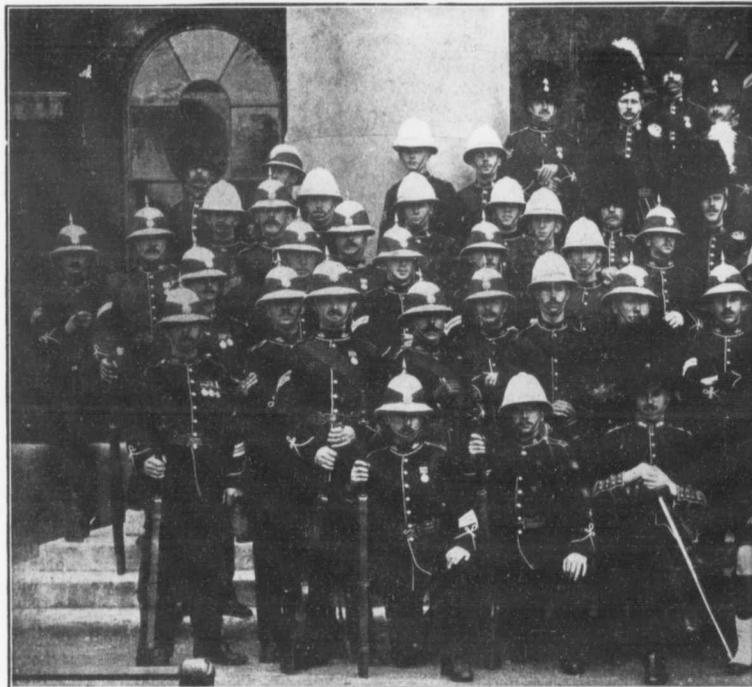
"Memo. on Government property damaged:—Door broken, screen smashed up, chair broken, field jacket belonging to Corporal Hogg spoiled by being covered with blood, wall bespattered with blood."

Now we turn back to Corporal Hogg's report:—

"Finally I got him handcuffed behind and put him inside. His head being in bad shape, I had to engage the services of



A DETACHMENT OF CANADIAN CAVALRY ON PARADE.



TYPES OF CANADIAN REGIMENTS.—MANY OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS WEAR THE MEDAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



By courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Riv.

A TROOPER OF THE MOUNTED POLICE ON OUTPOST DUTY.

a doctor, who dressed his wound and pronounced it as nothing serious. All of which I have the honour to report."

The Monarch of the Valley.

During the Klondike Rush of 1898, the miners had to cross the American shore strip, climbing to the summit of the White Mountains before they entered the Canadian province of Yukon. Near the summit

a flagstaff planted in the snow carried the Union Jack, and beside it was a tent for the Customs officers, a corporal, and three troopers of the Mounted Police.

It was their duty to let no miner pass unless he carried a ton of provisions, his rations for a year. To meet that condition, the miners were delayed for weeks carrying cargo up from the salt water, so that a town of many hundred inhabitants under

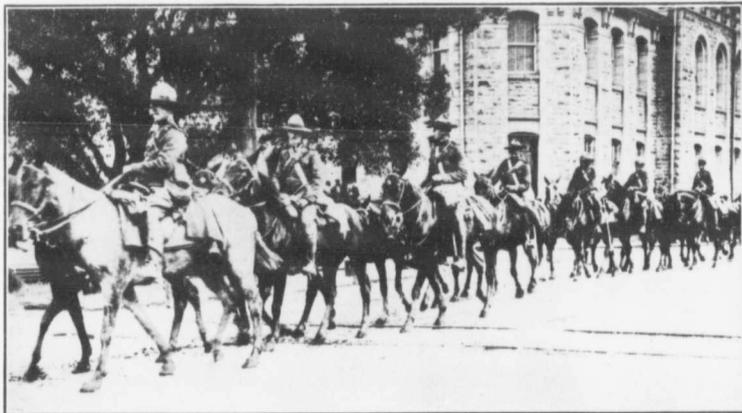


Photo. Topical.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE PASSING THROUGH QUÉBEC EN ROUTE FOR THE DOCKS.



TYPES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORP'S, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.



CANADIAN ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY IN

"WALKING-OUT DRESS."

Photos. Gale and Polden.



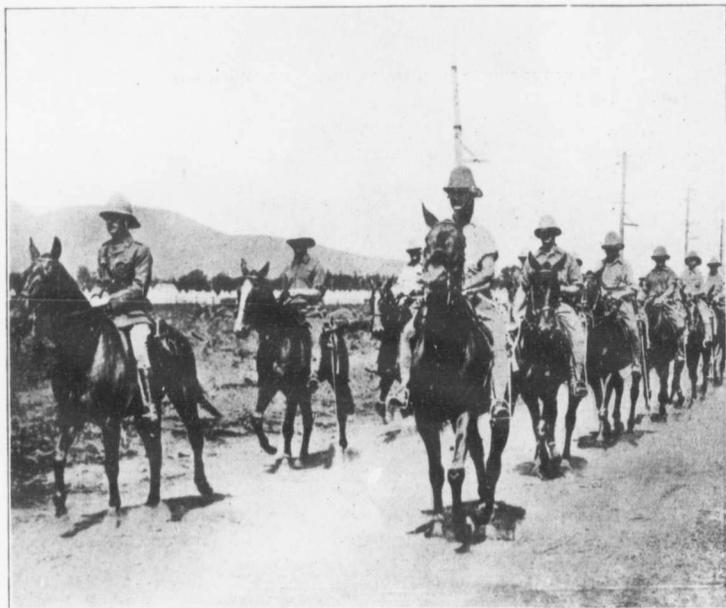
USING THEIR HORSES FOR COVER.—A MOUNTED CADET TROOP ON CHEWAN LIGHT HORSE.

canvas, representing all nations, grew up on the deep snow drifts at the summit.

One day a miners' meeting formed a municipality to run the town, and elected an American as mayor. He appointed a constable, and sent him to arrest the first traveller passing by, who was fined eight pounds on general principles. The

mayor put up the drinks in the tent saloon.

It was then resolved that, the ground being American, the Mounted Police had no right to fly the Union Jack, so a messenger was sent bidding the Corporal haul down his blessed rag. "Tell the mayor," said the Corporal, "to come and haul down



CANADIAN CAVALRY ENTERING VALCARTIER CAMP.

Photo. Topical.



not forgotten. So in 1899, the Dominion claimed her right to dispatch a field force.

"Infantry only," said the War Office, and Canada gave picked men, the First Canadian Infantry. Later, the War Office found out that the Boers were horsemen, so Canada got leave to send three regiments of Mounted Infantry, Strathcona's Horse, and the 1st and 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

All three were fine. The regiment financed by Lord Strathcona, at a cost

my blessed rag himself." So the mayor and population came to haul down the Union Jack. But when they saw the Corporal and his three men on guard with carbines in front of the flagstaff, they went back to get their guns and have another drink.

While they were doing so, the Corporal sent a message asking if the mayor would kindly step that way. The mayor obliged. "See here," said the Corporal, showing him a Maxim gun, "I've got orders to keep this Pass clean and tidy. My Inspector will be along in a day or two, and if he finds the Pass all blood and brains, he'll fine me a month's pay. See?" So the mayor thought better of it, and persuaded the people that the flag had better stay where it was, after all.

But there were two details which the Corporal had not mentioned. It was just 4° below zero, so that the water-jacket of the gun was frozen, and the cordite wouldn't go off. He had bluffed seven hundred men with a dummy weapon, and the Union Jack still blazed above the snowdrifts.

In South Africa

With the South African War came a new phase in the history of the Canadian Forces. Once before, during the Nile Campaigns, Canada had been permitted to supply a force of six hundred river men for transport work, and the record of her voyageurs was



A LIFT ON THE MARCH.

Photo. Topical.

of three hundred thousand pounds, was raised by forty officers and non-coms. of the North-west Mounted Police, and led by Regimental No. 1 of the Force.

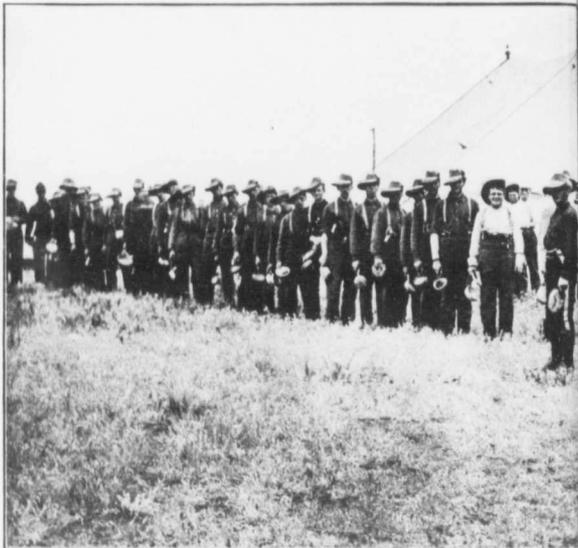
Colonel S. B. Steele, the most distinguished soldier Canada has bred, is the son of one of many Imperial officers who took up land grants in Canada. He was trained at the Kingston Military College, was first man to enlist in the Mounted Police, rose to the rank of Superintendent,

commanded a splendid corps of scouts in the Riel Rebellion, became the first Administrator of the Golden Province of Yukon, and from that took over Lord Strathcona's Horse. No recruit passed until he had ridden and conquered a bucking broncho, and the Regiment was full of cowboys, ex-policemen, engineers, contractors, trappers—a corps of frontiersmen.

In the eastward march from Pretoria, the Strathconas were engaged for eighty-three days on end with a total loss of only twenty-three, which is a good record of efficiency. And of those twenty-three, seven formed the little group isolated on a kopje, who were surrounded by a Boer Commando, and died because they refused to lay down their arms. In another phase of the Campaign, Sergeant Richardson won for Canada her first Victoria Cross.

The men of a Strathcona patrol, riding up to a farm-house which carried the white flag, were suddenly treacherously fired on from

the windows. They loosed the lariats from their cowboy saddles, and hanged that group of Boers. While they were busy, a staff



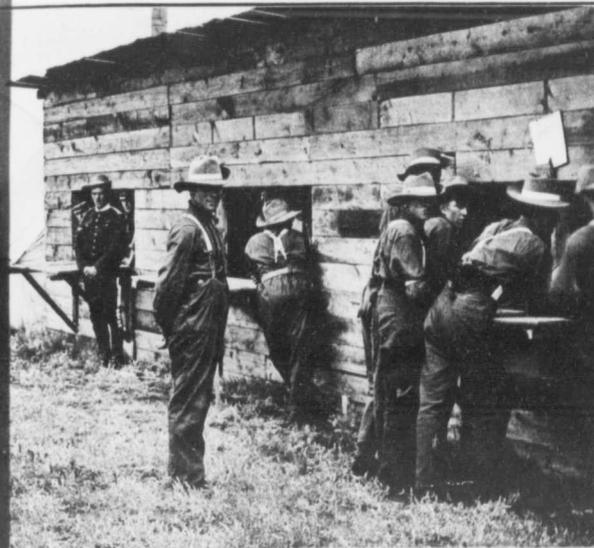
"COME TO THE COOK-HOUSE DRAGOONS IN CAMP.

I doubt if the world has seen such grand irregulars as those of the Canadian contingent in South Africa. In the mix-up at the end of the war, when soldiering at five bob a day had become a profession for stray adventurers, and the campaign had degenerated into a huge picnic, one saw the relative values of single men and groups. The New Zealander was perhaps most generally respected for his unobtrusive devotion to duty. The Australian larrikin from the towns threw away the glory which had been won by the superb bush regiments. The Rhodesian stood head and shoulders above the rest of the Africanders.

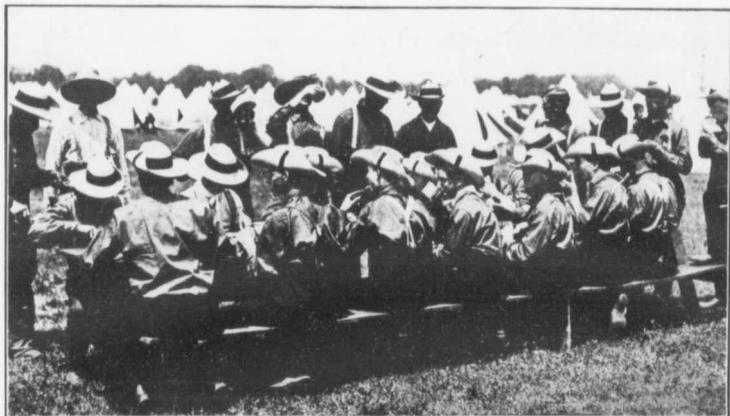
The scrub Canadian was altogether absent because he could not pay the fare to Africa, and had not been sent by the Dominion Government. Only the better types of Canadians were seen in the

officer rode up and interfered. "Say, Bill," called one Strathcona to another, "your rope ain't used yet." The staff officer bolted.

Field Force. They were distinguished above all other types for a certain brilliancy, hard to define on paper, *élan* with a

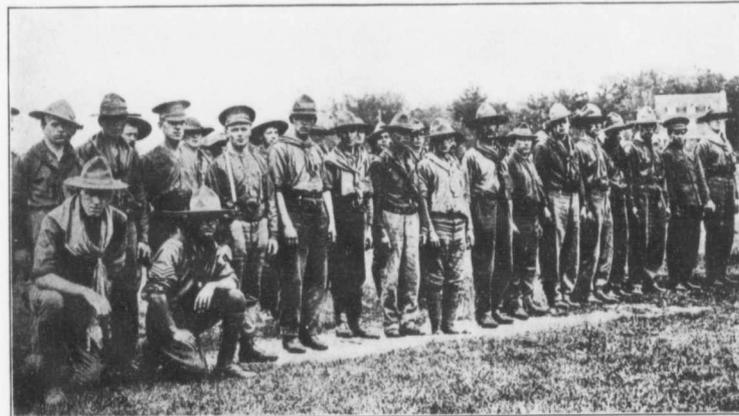


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Photo, Pringle and Booth.

THE CANADIAN SOLDIER IN THE ROUGH.—MILITIA RECRUITS ENJOYING THEIR DINNER.



Photo, Central News

TROOPERS OF THE CANADIAN LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.



A REST AT THE BIG CAMP AT VALCARTIER.—CAMPSMENDERS WAITING FOR TENTS TO BE ALLOTTED TO THEM.

touch of swaggering gallantry, an extreme handiness and resourcefulness, and a variety and splendour of expletive which made Tommy's monotonous oaths feel merely tame. They were perhaps the most popular men among the irregulars.

In all, Canada sent seven thousand men to South Africa, and her regiments, raised for the war, became permanent units of the Militia.

When Colonel Steele returned to the Dominion, he was given military command of the Canadian Plains. Up to last summer he had raised a dozen regiments, and added the departmental corps, so that he held a Lieutenant-General's command. In June I saw his troops in camp and at manoeuvres. They had an odd gait, that of civilians in uniform, civilians of the frontier with the feet straight forward as on wilderness trails,



Photo. Central News.

and the shoulder swing of axemen. They looked quaint in uniform, and yet at a second glance most formidably strong, most deeply tanned, stark as their grand-sires who fought the old campaigns of the eastern forests. And they *can* ride.

In the South African Field Force we were able to compare the men of all the Dominions with one another and with the Regulars. One fact stood out above all

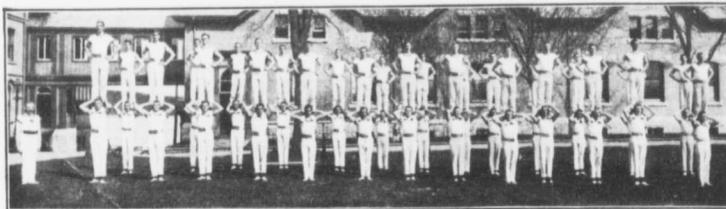
others—the absolute veneration and love of all Colonials for Tommy. Compared with the real regular professional, we felt mere amateurs. We plundered the camps of rival Colonial units, we systematically robbed the second contingents of Yeomanry, and it is said one Colonial gang of robbers stole a hundred and eighty horses from a single contingent. But that last was a breach of the standing rule which



SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (VANCOUVER) MARCHING IN REVIEW.



GARRISON ARTILLERY IN WINTER KIT. Photo. Topical.



CADETS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (ONTARIO) ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Photo. Henderson.

bound us like a law. "Rob everything in sight, except Tommy."

The Canadians claim that their Ross rifle is the best extant model, and the refusal of our National Rifle Association to admit this weapon led to a row at Bisley. In the end, the Association climbed down from its antique perch, and Canada has won the highest honours in marksmanship.

The Legion of Frontiersmen.

The Canadians have also invented great improvements in field dress, adopting the stetson or cowboy hat, which is now in general use among the Mounted troops of the four Dominions, also the good frontier shirt, which leaves the arms free, and has four times the warmth per pound weight as compared with the military tunic.

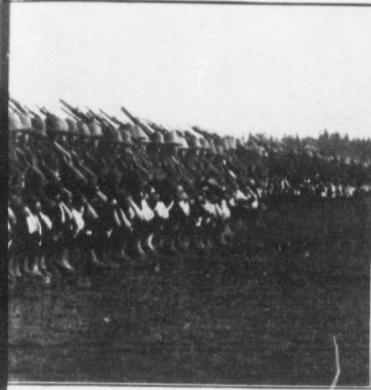


Photo. "Daily Mirror."

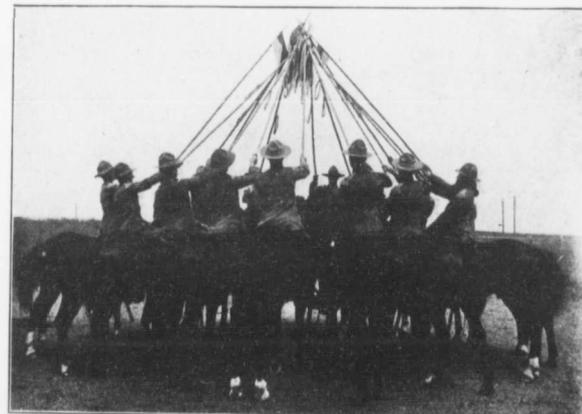
Photo. Pringle and Booth.
CANADIAN MILITIAMEN AT PLAY IN CAMP.

Apart from her regular Militia, Canada has a system of rifle clubs, supplied by the Government with a rifle and ammunition for each four members. It is under the Rifle Club law that a military society called the Legion of Frontiersmen has grown up all over the Empire, numbering many thousands of adventurers and pioneers. Five years ago, the St. Anne and Yukon Commands of Canada were by far the most brilliant

in the Legion, the one consisting of gold miners, the other of trappers, and both adopted as part of their uniform, if I remember rightly, the beautiful buckskin shirt of the old Frontier. The Moosejaw Command is included, I see, in the Expeditionary Force, and there are rumours concerning the Edmonton, a large Command in Alberta.

When one thinks of Canada's incomparable seamen, by

long odds the finest in the world, of her French river drivers, her Scottish adven-

Reproduced by courtesy of "Canada," London.
16TH SASKATCHEWAN HORSE CADETS IN A MUSICAL RIDE.

turers of the mining camps, her shrewd, hard farmers, the vine-dressers of her vineyards, her matchless engineers, her forest rangers, her stockmen, her trappers—aye, and many another tribe of valiant men; when one compares these with the machine-like soldiers of Germany, one knows with certainty that the Canadians must be the better fighting stuff.

A very little discipline suffices for troops already perfect in their physique, already bred to arms, already trained to high initiative, powerful in intellect, sound, sane, and clean. A week of active service teaches such men far more than a month of drill. They will come out from this war as soldiers, regulars, veterans, fit to take their

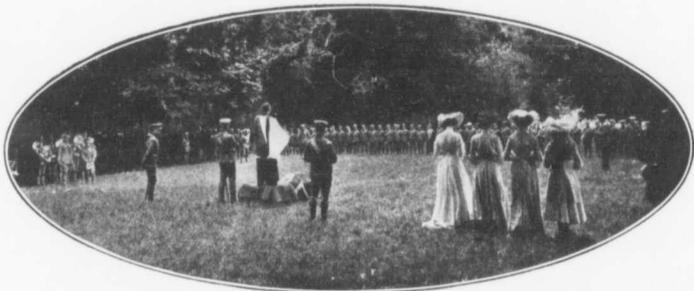


CANADIAN CADETS.

Photo. Topical

place in the best armies of the modern world. The Germans have laid claim to world-dominion, and have staked their existence as a nation upon that issue. No fighting man decries their courage, no student denies their intellectual power, no business competitor doubts their capacity for work and organisation. But when all that is said, the Canadian is the equal of the German in courage, intellectual power, in capacity for work, and organisation. And, above all that, the Canadian excels the German as a clean-minded, humane, and honourable man.

The Canadians will prove themselves worthy of the Flag.



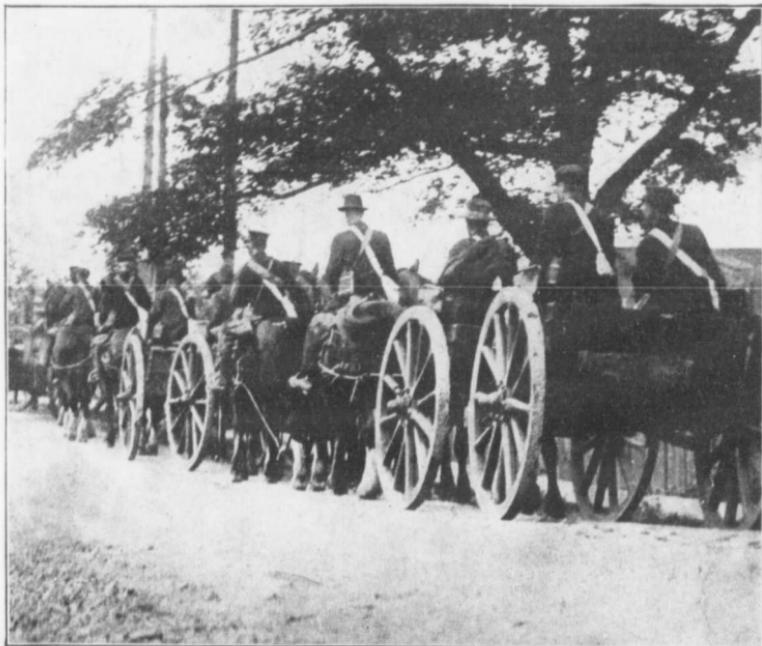
CHURCH SERVICE IN CAMP.

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A SQUADRON OF NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.



THE 9TH CANADIAN ARTILLERY LEAVING THE FORT AT TORONTO.

Photo. Central News