

BREATH O' THE HEATHER

ISSUED BY
PERMISSION OF
LIEUT.-COL. PERCY A. GUTHRIE
O. C. 236th BATT. C.E.F.



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NO. 1

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL, 1917

PRICE 5C.

To the Boys

To-day a new recruit joins the Battalion. A recruit who will soon become a comrade and a pal of each and every member of the Unit. He has enlisted, passed the Doctor, been fitted out in the appointments he will wear, and now comes swanking across the parade ground to be one of us, and to share in our successes and reverses, our joys and our sorrows. We had expected him in September last, but unforeseen circumstances delayed his appearance. He is not too late, however, and we all join in wishing him "cead mille failte."

When Time was in its infancy, and people were as babes in the arts and sciences and in things which make up present day life, they even then evinced an interest in the doings of their neighbors, so they appointed in each Clan "Dame Gossip," whose duty it was to take note of the "goings on," and with ever increasing detail to spread the news that all might know. At periodical intervals the folk of one Clan would become anxious to know what was happening in another Clan, and so feasts were prepared and gatherings took place, when all matters of common interest were discussed and the folk in this way began to know and understand each other better.

As time passed on, communities grew larger and "Dame Gossip," though very proficient in spreading news, could not be relied upon altogether, and so it was that out of "Mother Necessity" there was born the "Printed Page," whose romantic career is so well known to us all. Beginning as a child, the "Leaflet" in short, terse paragraphs chronicled the news of its locality. As folk visited folk in different parts of the one coun-



LT.-COL. PERCY A. GUTHRIE

try and different countries, they wished to keep posted in the events of these other places, and so with the "postal coach," the "telegraph," "cable," and "wireless" the little "Leaflet" became the great "Newspaper" of to-day, truly gazetting the doings of men and nations, that the Old World might know all about itself.

When the Great War came to the world in 1914, there assembled together

er larger bodies of men than would have composed whole communities in peace times. They gathered from all parts of the earth, to answer the call of God and their King, and, while still interested in their newspapers which came from long distances and at uncertain intervals, they began to feel that they should be kept in touch with the doings of their comrades and their more immediate surroundings. "Mother Necessity" again saw the need and gave birth to the "Army Gazette," which soon multiplied until now we have for practically every Unit at the Front its established periodical.

With these ideas in view, the "Breath O' The Heather" joins our ranks. He will keep us posted in our own happenings, he will gazette our daily doings, he will chronicle and turn into history the story of "The New Brunswick Kilties—Sir Sam's Own," so that the world may know who we are and what we are, and so our many relatives may follow our footsteps on his printed page from the time we toddled forth in swaddling red tape robes, down through our career in Canada, Britain, France, Flanders and Germany—till the war is won.

"The Breath O' The Heather" is intended to be the special mascot of our N. C. O.'s and men. We want them to feel that it in every sense belongs to them and that its success depends upon their talent, energy and interest. Let the boys not fail in making it a success, and the "Breath O' The Heather" on its part, coming like a refreshing zephyr from the heath of a Scottish hillside, will bring with its voice a touch of comfort, that our hard lives may be less severe, and our partings, longings and absence from our loved ones may be less sad.

PERCY A. GUTHRIE,
Lieut.-Colonel

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE BATTALION

BY THE ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT

A people are usually judged by the glory of their past, the greatness of their present, and prospects of their future. As a rule they are prone to look back upon their early struggles and view with pride the determined efforts put forth to overcome the difficulties that beset them on their upward climb. This past is known as History and great men and great peoples always find in its pages the necessary incentive to urge them to accomplish great things in their days. So it is with organizations, large and small, each has its history, and its history is the foundation stone upon which its success is built.

If this be true, why not commit to history the early doings of our Regimental organization, in order that those who follow us in the vicissitudes of war may be roused to greater effort in the times that are to come, by a knowledge of the early doings of this unit?

It is with this idea in view that the writer intends to trace in each issue of the "Breath O' The Heather," in chronological order, the course as it is run of "The 236th Overseas Battalion, (The New Brunswick Kilties—Sir Sam's Own), C. E. F."

The idea of having a battalion of Scottish Highlanders represent the Province of New Brunswick on the battlefields of France, Flanders and Germany occurred to Lieut.-Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, late O. C. 10th Battalion, First Division, when lying in No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital in France, upon hearing the skirl of the pipes as a Scottish battalion passed on its way up to the line. This idea was concurred in by Capt. Conrad G. Geggie, also late M. O. of the 10th, when he met his one-time O. C. on the decks of the ill-fated "Hesperian," subsequently torpedoed off the coast of Ireland in September, 1915, with both officers aboard.

After returning to Canada and recovering from his wounds, Col. Guthrie set about to form his battalion, along the lines of his previous plans, and in its organization he had the able support of Capt. Geggie, who became Major and M. O. of the new unit.

May 15th, 1916, the New Brunswick Kilties came into existence by an order authorizing its organization, issued from Militia

headquarters at Ottawa. It did not however begin to recruit until September, for the reason that there were under process of enlistment in the Province of New Brunswick some six other battalions, and the Officers Commanding requested that the new unit, with its pipes and kilts, would not break into the field until they had filled their ranks. These new battalions were ready to leave for Overseas in the month of September, and so it was that the campaign to fill the Kilties began September 25th. Following the old traditions of Scottish clans, a novel scheme was devolved for the first campaign put on by the unit. There are fifteen counties in the Province of New Brunswick, and in each of the fifteen counties, near the shiretown, on the opening night a meeting was arranged. This meeting was addressed by a soldier back from the front, who had been wounded in the service of his King, as well as by prominent civilian speakers. Huge bonfires were prepared on the highest summit near each shiretown. At 8 o'clock on the night of September 25th there appeared before the large gatherings of citizens on the platform prepared for that purpose a little girl dressed in the tartan of Clan Maclean, who opened the meeting by reciting "Fire the pile on Craig-gowan Height." Immediately upon the close of the recitation, a piper in the distance began playing "The March of the Cameron Men," representing, as the music came to the ears of the listeners, the septs of the different Scottish clans as they gathered at the call of duty to repel the invader and maintain their liberties in the olden days. As the skirl of the pipes reached the ears of the listeners, a torch was touched to the bonfire on the nearby hill and there blazed into the heavens the red call of war. These bonfires were so arranged that no citizen of the Province could stand on his doorstep without viewing in the sky the reflection of one of these calls to arms.

An arrangement was also made by which a flaming torch, in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross, was passed around the Province, from shiretown to shiretown, by automobile, motor cycle, horseman and foot-runner, representing the method in which the runners carried the word to the different isolated hamlets in the days of Bruce. In the middle of his address, the speaker would be interrupted by this torch-bearer, who, clad in the tartan of the Clan would come dashing into the audience with his blazing torch held on high, and hurl the flaming message at the speaker's feet, whereupon the speaker would pick up the fiery brand and pass it on to another runner, who would carry it to the next village. So, around the province on this night was drawn the "Girdle of Fire" and people, having been advised in the meantime as to the route that would be followed, came for miles to watch the flaming torch on its path of duty, as it called out of the forest and from the farm the sturdy sons of the old sires, who in the days that will never be forgotten, maintained the might of the greatest race that ever graced a world. The accompanying map shows the course of the fiery torch, as it circled the Province. During the fifteen days following the begin-

ning of the campaign, fifteen meetings were held in each County of the Province making 225 meetings in all. The country stirred such as it had never been before, and recruits came trooping to answer the call.

SEPTEMBER, 1916

Sep. 25. When the recruiting campaign opened, Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie had the assistance of the following officers, who had previously returned from France, been commissioned in the Battalion and posted to their respective duties:—Captain Frank Eason, Adjutant, (Lieut. 26th Batt.); Major G. Stewart Ryder, (Lieut. 31st Batt.); Major D. Allan Laurie, (Lieut. 2nd Batt.); Captain Cecil R. Mersereau, (Lieut. 26th Batt.); Major Cuthbert J. Morgan, (Capt. 5th Batt.) Captain Conrad G. Geggie, M. O., (10th Batt.); Captain Joseph P. McPeake, Paymaster, (Lieut. 1st Batt.); Captain Edward J. Mooney, (Lieut. 4th C. M. R.); Lieut. N. Cameron MacFarlane, (L. Cpl. P.P.C.L.I.); Lieut. Ray L. Brewer, (L. Cpl. 26th Batt.); Lieut. Frank H. Ryder, (Sergt. 10th Batt.); Lieut. Frederick W. C. Wetmore, (Cpl. 4th C. M. R.); Lieut. Andrew J. Baldwin, (Pte. 5th Batt.); Lieut. J. Albert Humphrey, (Lieut. C. F. A.); and Lieut. H. Arthur Seeley, (Sergt. 8th Batt.). Captain J. Douglas Black, (Lieut. 71st Regt.), had been appointed Quartermaster, and Captain William S. Godfrey, (C. Q. M. S.), promoted Chaplain. Regimental Sergeant Major Edenirum Bayers, (66th Princess Louise Fusiliers), and Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant James Dymond, (R. C. R.), had also been appointed to their respective ranks.

Sep. 30. Captain J. P. McPeake held first pay parade.

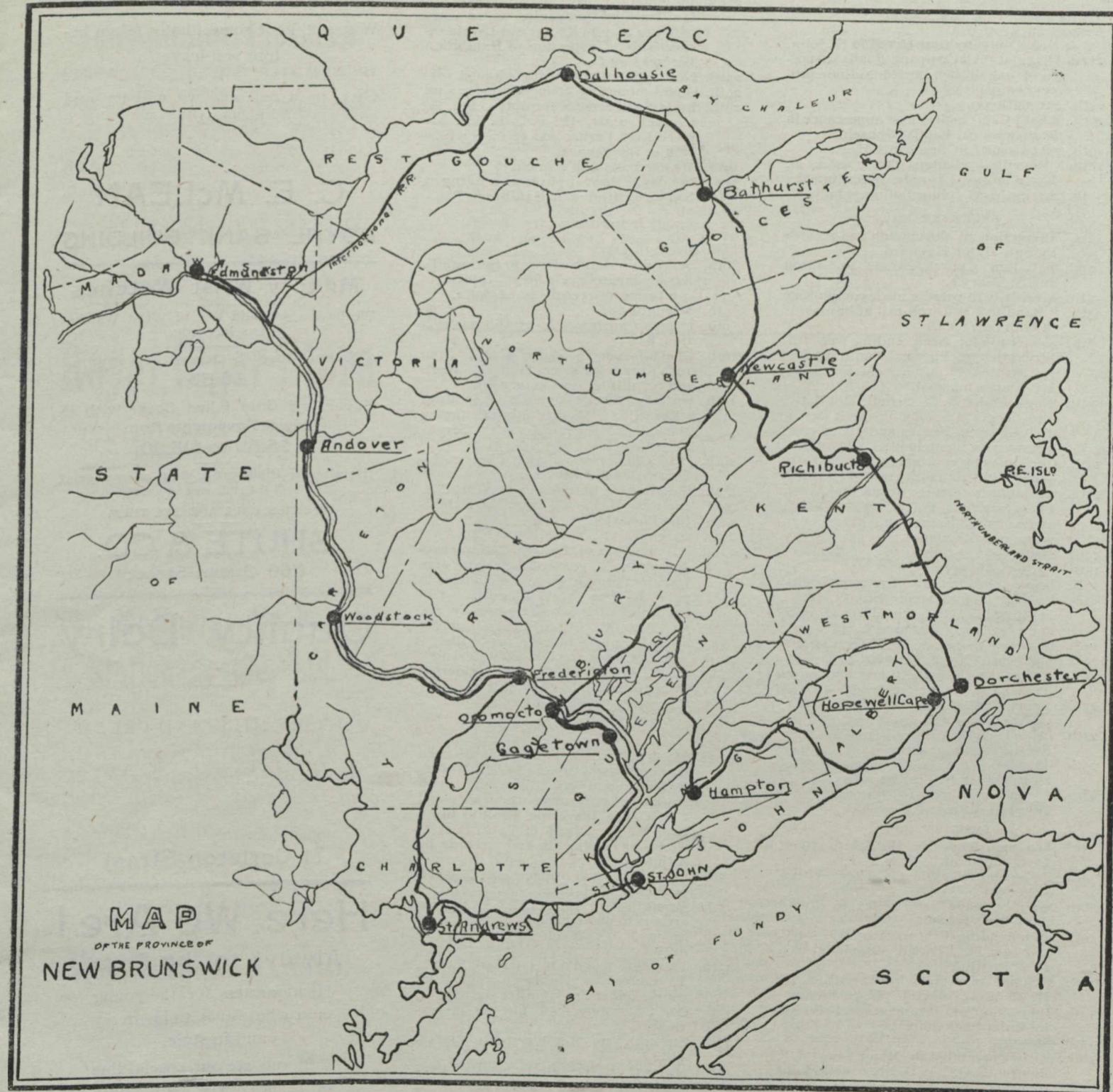
OCTOBER, 1916

- 4th. Sergt. Irving D. Appleby promoted C. S. M.
- 7th. R. Q. M. S. Charles E. Blair, (13th Batt.); Sergt. Percy F. Godenrath, (16th Batt.); Lieut. H. H. MacLean, (52nd Batt.); Lieut. Herbert S. Everett, (4th C. M. R.); and Lieut. E. Allan Sturdee, (25th Batt.), arrived from France, reported, and were commissioned in the battalion.
- 9th. Clachan Fair opened in the Armouries.
- 12th. First Battalion route march with pipes and drums.
- 14th. Battalion parade for issue Highland uniform.
- 16th. St. Mary's placed "out of bounds" to troops.
- 22nd. First church parade. Protestants to Parish Church and Catholics to St. Dunstan's.
- 24th. Inoculation parade to M. O.'s office.
- 25th. Strength of Battalion 234. Officers' mess formally opened.
- 28th. Inoculation parade.
- 31st. Western recruiting campaign authorized. Major C. G. Geggie, M. O., and Lieut. Frank Ryder to Calgary, Alberta; Lieut. H. Arthur Seeley and Lieut. A. C. Baldwin to Regina, Sask.; Captain Percy F. Godenrath to British Columbia; Major Frank Eason to Toronto, and Major D. Allan Laurie to Quebec. Lt. Col. Guthrie accompanied party to Ottawa to arrange Ontario campaign. Captain C. R. Mersereau

promoted to Major and O. C. "C" Company, and Lieut. Percy F. Godenrath to Captain and second in command. Pay day.

ing duty in Toronto. First military funeral of member unit, Pte. Lawrence D. Cowie, who died yesterday.
10th. Recruits for first ten days November,

ed to Major. Capt. H. H. MacLean promoted to Major and second in command 236th Bn.
15th. Twelve recruits from 10th to 15th No-



NOVEMBER, 1916

- 2nd. Pipe Band leaves for St. John on recruiting duty. Ontario campaign is launched at Toronto.
3rd. Strength of Battalion 248.
6th. Inoculation parade.
9th. Lt.-Col. Guthrie returns from recruit-

35. Strength of battalion 272.
11th. Quartermaster's inspection of bedding, stores and equipment in Queen St. Barracks.
12th. Captain T. H. Rand McNally, (1st Batt.) transferred to unit.
13th. Captain C. G. Geggie, M. O., promot-

- ember. Strength 284. Mid-month pay day.
16th. Kit inspection at Queen St. barracks.
18th. Committees for Regimental, Canteen and Recruiting Funds appointed.
20th. Strength 317. 26 men of Special Ser-
(Continued on page four)

Chronological History of the Kilties

(Continued)

- vice Company transferred to St. John.
- 22nd. Original "A" Company finally disposed of and all men posted to their proper companies.
- 25th. Strength 325.
- 26th. Khaki Choir makes first appearance in Brunswick St. Baptist Church.
- 27th. "At Home" in Sergeants Mess.
- 28th. "Reveille" changed to 6.30 a. m. Early morning parade discontinued.
- 30th. Strength 335. Inoculation parade.

DECEMBER 1916

- 1st. Inspection of documents and records by Sgt.-Major Hayward.
- 2nd. Battalion Church Parade to Gibson and St. Mary's.
- 4th. Weekly bath parades made compulsory
- 5th. "Stand to" and roll-call at bunk-side in both barracks.
- 7th. 20 recruits for week ending Dec. 7th. Strength 355. Physical Training class started in Y. M. C. A. Major D. Allan Laurie married.
- 9th. Sergt. Major E. M. Scovil, (1st Batt.) and Sergt. A. O. Budd, (10th Batt.), arrived from France and given commissions as Lieutenants.
- 11th. Christmas leave from retreat 21-12-16 —midnight 28-12-16 granted all ranks
- 13th. 20 recruits arrived from the West. Pte. Daryl G. Peters, (26th Batt.), arrived from France and given commission as Lieutenant.
- 14th. Strength of battalion 393.
- 15th. Mid-month pay day.
- 17th. Inspection of files and records by Lt. Col. C. J. Mersereau. Pte. G. H. P. Babin (7th Batt.), arrived from France and given commission as Lieutenant.
- 19th. Inoculation parade. Christmas advance made by Paymaster.
- 21st. Practically the whole battalion leaves for Xmas holidays. Strength 410.
- 22nd. Lieut. C. F. C. Meahan, (31st Batt.), reported for duty.
- 24th. Lt.-Col. Guthrie returns from Western Recruiting Campaign.
- 25th. Christmas dinner in Queen St. barracks for all men in barracks.
- 28th. 21 recruits for week. Strength 436. Men return from Xmas leave.

JANUARY 1917

- 3rd. Ten men leave for Halifax to attend Dist. School of B. F. & P. T.
- 4th. By score 2 to 1, Officers defeated Men at hockey.
- 6th. Six men leave for Halifax to attend Signalling School.
- 10th. Commanding Officers Parade on Exhibition Bks. Parade Ground at 9.00 a. m. instituted.
- 13th. General Inspection by Brig-Gen. H. H. MacLean, G. O. C., N. B. Troops.
- 14th. Inspection of documents and records by Chief Staff Officer.
- 15th. Strength 463.
- 16th. Kilties inspected by Major General T. Benson, G.O.C.M.D. No. 6, and Major Jones, G.S.O.
- 17th. 115th Band from England taken on strength.
- 18th. Notice received of Medical Board.
- 19th. Medical Board for every available member in barracks. 38 rejections out of 294 examined. 11 accept operations. Inoculation for those passed fit.

- 20th. 2 N. C. O.s and 2 men leave for Halifax to attend Musketry Course.
- 21st. Strength 501.
- 22nd. Battalion divided into No. I. and No. II. Training Companies, under command of Majors Ryder and Laurie respectively. Inspection of Exhibition Barracks by O. C.
- 23rd. New syllabus of training adopted.
- 27th. Guard mounting changed to 9.30 a.m.
- 28th. Brass Band reports for duty. Pte. A. C. McKinnon, (P. P. C. L. I.), arrived from France and given commission as Lieutenant.
- 30th. Muster Parade in Armoury.
- 31st. Pay day. Special physical training at 8 a. m. instituted at Exhibition Bks.

FEBRUARY 1917

- 1st. Strength 524.
- 6th. Sergeant's sleigh drive to Springhill. Arrangements made for an 'intensive' campaign for recruits in St. John.
- 7th. Strength 530.
- 9th. 17 men transferred to 257th Construction Bn.
- 10th. Quartermaster's Stores closed from 10th to 12th for stock taking. Western recruiting party returns.
- 12th. Orderly officer commences rounds at "Reveille." School of Infantry started in Armoury under Sergt.-Major Warren.
- 16th. Inspection of men and quarters by Major General Lessard.
- 17th. Battalion Church Parade to Y.M.C.A. Pictures of Parade taken at Exhibition Barracks.
- 21st. Strength 540.
- 22nd. All members of the Battalion 21 years and upwards, granted leave and free transportation to go to their homes to vote at Provincial Elections. Old Government House occupied by No. II. Training Co. Kilties Concert Company opens tour at Marysville.
- 23rd. Concert Company play in Fredericton.
- 26th. Lieut. F. E. V. B. Groves transferred from 7th Inf. Bde. to 236th Bn.
- 28th. Strength 552. Pay day.

MARCH 1917

- 2nd. Muster Parade in Armoury. Inoculation and Inspection by M. O. Toronto Contingent of 28 men and Lieut. Norman MacLean report. 2 men and 2 N. C. O.s leave for Toronto to attend H. Q. School of B. F. & P. T. Audit of documents and records by Adjutant.
- 5th. Two officers and 10 men take Musketry Course at Halifax.
- 7th. Strength 560. Lt.-Col. C. J. Mersereau arrives to make general inspection.
- 9th. Lieut. N. C. MacLean attached for duty.
- 12th. Two officers and 9 men take B. F. & P. T. Course at Halifax. Signalling course under Sgt. Burdon started.
- 13th. Col. C. J. Mersereau finishes inspection.
- 14th. Strength 570. Route march to Marysville.
- 15th. Major C. G. Geggie transferred temporarily to N. B. Command as S. M. O. N. B. Troops.
- 16th. Lieut. Leigh Stevenson (8th Batt.), reports for duty.
- 17th. Capt. Irvine attached temp. as M. O. Route March to Experimental Farm.

(Continued on page five)

Boys of the 236th

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Chronological History of the Kilties

(Continued)

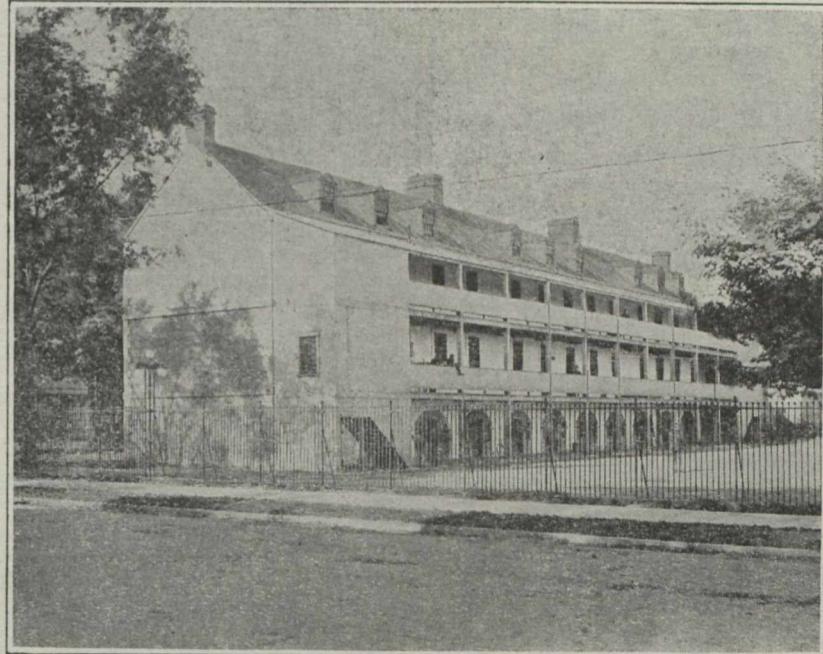
- 19th. 12 recruits from St. John. Golden anniversary of Shoemaker Sgt. R. W. Gregory.
20th. Sergeants' Dance at Old Government House Barracks.
21st. 20 men transferred to No. 6 Special Service Co.
24th. Strength 574.
25th. Appointments of following officers officially approved by Canadian Headquarters: O. C., Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Guthrie; second in command, Major H. H. MacLean; adjutant, Captain F. Eason; Q. M., Hon. Captain J. D. Black; paymaster, Hon. Capt. J. D. McPeake; M. O., Major C. G. Geggie, A. M. C.
Company Officers—Major D. A. Laurie, Major G. S. Ryder, Major C.

J. Morgan, Major C. R. Mersereau, Capt. T. R. McNally, Capt. E. A. Sturdee, Capt. P. F. Godenrath, Capt. E. J. Mooney.

Subalterns—Lieuts. F. Meahan, C. E. Blair, A. C. Baldwin, F. H. Ryder, N. C. McFarlane, R. L. Brewer, F. W. C. Wetmore, G. H. P. Babin, H. S. Everett, D. G. Peters, A. O. Budd, E. M. Scovil, F. E. B. Groves, H. A. Seeley, J. A. Humphrey, N. A. MacLean.

Supernumerary—Lieutenants L. F. Stevenson, A. McKinnon, W. H. Brooks, G. H. McKinney.

- 27th. Training for Assault-at-Arms commenced by Sgt. C. A. L. Waite.
30th. Major A. R. Brennan, District Musketry Officer, arrives to inspect and Lieut. E. S. Mitchell to start Lewis Machine Gun course. Corporal's Dance at Old Government House Barracks.
31st. Muster Parade and Pay Day.



QUEEN STREET BARRACKS AND PARADE GROUND

The Queen Street Barracks, sometimes known as the "Stone Barracks" were erected in 1791. The first corps to occupy it was the 6th Foot (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment). At the opening of the French war in 1793 they were relieved by the King's New Brunswick Regiment, raised in the province from among the veterans of the Revolutionary War. Among the famous Imperial Regiments which were quartered in the barracks are the 60th Foot (King's Royal Rifle Corps), and the 72nd (1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders), which regiment was the only Highland corps stationed here before the advent of the 236th. The last Imperial Regiment to occupy the barracks was the 1st Battalion of the 22nd Cheshire Regiment. In 1867 they were taken over by the Royal Canadian Regiment. Since war started several batteries and an ammunition column of the C. E. F. mobilized here, have occupied these quarters. Today these barracks are used to accommodate the headquarters details of the Kilties.

Dear old lady (to Canadian who has just shown her the nose of a 5.9 shell which had nearly sent him to St. Peter's Gate)—And is that the kind of a bullet a machine-gun fires?

Some sweet thing (after listening to a vivid description of sniping)—Do you mean to tell me that you shoot the Germans on their own ground?

A SKETCH OF THE HONORARY COLONEL OF THE KILTIES

Brigadier General Hugh Havelock MacLean, K. C., M. P., whose picture adorns the Supplement, has a military career, not excelled, and seldom equalled, by any officer in the Canadian Militia. He has been actively connected with the military service since the time of the Fenian Raids and today is more energetic than many younger men and spends long hours each day and night in his office, attending to the work of the New Brunswick Command.

He was born at Fredericton, where at the age of 14 years he became a bugler in the 71st Regiment and attended the annual drills of that unit for some years. Afterwards he became a lieutenant in the 62nd St. John Fusiliers and continued with the unit from 1874 to 1903, during which period he held the position of Adjutant and worked up to the ranks of captain, major and Lieut.-Colonel respectively. In 1903 he was appointed to command a brigade at Camp Sussex and during the period from 1903 to 1910 he successfully commanded and trained a Brigade at Sussex Camp, receiving many times commendation from higher authority for his work.

In 1911 he resigned as Brigadier and was authorized to raise and command the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, with the rank of full colonel, leading into camp one of the finest mounted regiments ever raised in Eastern Canada. In the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, he was again promoted acting Brigadier and given command of the Cavalry Brigade at Sussex, of which his regiment of New Brunswick Dragoons formed a part.

In 1915 he was appointed to command the 7th Overseas Brigade at Valcartier Camp, P. Q., which position he held with great distinction, during the training season. In February, 1916 he was given command of all New Brunswick Troops which he held until June, 1916, having in May been confirmed Brigadier General when he was placed in charge of the First Overseas Brigade at Valcartier, which position he held during the season at that camp and upon the completion of the training he returned to St. John, N.B., where he resumed command of the District in October.

SPECIAL SERVICES

During the Northwest rebellion a provisional battalion for service in the Northwest was formed and though an exceedingly young man at the time, he was made Captain and Adjutant of the same.

In 1899 he was made Commandant of the Bisley Team, which so well represented Canada on the Bisley Ranges in England.

In 1901 he was Acting Brigadier in command of all troops in New Brunswick, which were assembled at St. John, N. B., on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York—now King and Queen. He was also in command of the Infantry Brigade at Halifax, for the same purpose, upon the arrival of Their Highnesses in that city.

In 1908 he was placed in command of the Infantry Brigade at the Quebec Centenary, a position which, because of the time allowed for organization, was very difficult. Everything in connection with his duties was performed in such a manner as to redound to his lasting credit and to the great satisfaction of the Department of Militia.

As far back as 1877, at a time when war was imminent between England and Russia, he raised a company of 100 men and trained and equipped them for service, if called upon, for which action he received the thanks of the British War Office.

During the British-Boer war, he offered to raise a company, of war strength, for service in South Africa, for which he received the thanks of the G. O. C.

In 1910 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, whom he accompanied also during his visit to the Maritime Provinces.

In June, 1911, he was placed in command of all the Canadian Troops which were sent to England to be present at the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary.

In 1903 he was elected President of the New Brunswick Rifle Association, which position he still holds.

CIVIL CAREER

In private life General MacLean practised law in the city of St. John, N.B., which is his home. From his

earliest days he was very successful in his profession, and by patient, energetic and careful business methods as well as an unusual talent and ability for grappling and managing large commercial interests, he built up, without doubt, the largest legal practise ever possessed by any one firm in the Province. He is still head of the firm of Weldon & Maclean, but since the war began devotes his whole time to military matters.

Since 1908 he has represented in the Federal House of Commons the Constituency of Queens-Sunbury. His burning patriotism showed itself very prominently when in the debate in the House of Commons on "Canada's Right to contribute to the British Navy," he outlined a policy by which Canada should do her fair share toward the upkeep of the Royal Navy, which policy has come to be generally accepted as the proper course to be followed by nearly every patriotic Canadian citizen. In the bold stand he was called upon to take, he found it necessary to oppose his party, but his attitude was so striking that he inspired respect and received commendation on all sides.

His brother and his two sons are in the service of the Empire, and all of them have faced the enemy on the Western Front.

Brigadier General MacLean is Honorary Colonel of the New Brunswick Kilties.



J. L. HOLIDAY IN "THE LISTENING POST," 7th BATT., C.E.F.

Pot Pourri from the Officers' Mess

"I'm what they call a plutocrat"—Mr. McL.'s description of himself after receiving his back pay.

"The dress for this parade will be summer caps without greatcoats."—Extract from Adjutant's orders. September morn!

When did the moths get into the Quartermaster's horse?

Chorus of young ladies:—"Aren't Colonel Guthrie's new breeks *awful!*!"

"Now, gentlemen, who really does own this bally auto?"

"To own or not to own?" was the horsy problem that confronted Mr. C. B. when he had concluded his course at Halifax.

Why did the C. O. smile when the light's went out at the Opera House during Miss Gardner's musicale? Wonder if Baldy could unravel the mystery of the "Cradle Song."

From St. Andrews comes the story of "Eddie" and a lonely lane. We don't blame the Cap a bit.

An echo from the Pacific Coast. "Who placed the hoo doo on the good ship Prince Rupert?" Pussy must have had the proverbial number of lives.

"Aint it the truth! He was a real Prince and I met him in Calgary."

It is rumored that the Kiltie Koncert Kompany will provide the battalion with a honeymoon. The Padre has been assiduous in his training of the Major and prospects for success are bright.

We wonder who the Major and M. O. were who "shook the bones" so professionally at a recent house party?

Hurry up Steve and get well. Our band needs your guidance and we want another party before the *First!*

Was the Physical Training syllabus laid out for the special benefit of Captain S., because of his having been "flattened out" by his charger?

My! but those rosettes on Mr. E.'s kilt have a *dainty touch*.

And writing of kilts. Wasn't it awful how they were introduced to the dear public of St. John?

Three Generations in the Kilties

It is safe to state that in no regiment of the British Army today, can be found three generations as represented by Shoemaker-Sergeant Gregory, Sergeant-Drummer Gregory and Bugler Gregory of the Kilties.

The grandfather, Shoemaker-Sergt. Richard William Gregory, was born in 1843. In 1862 he entered military life, joining the 12th Hampshire Volunteers. Two years later he became a Regular in the 1st Battalion of the 22nd Cheshires—the "Red Knights" and served in Fredericton, later joining the old Infantry School Corps. At the commencement of the European



war he was attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment and has since served with the 55th, 104th, and 140th Overseas Battalions, C. E. F., and finally transferred to the Kilties, with his present rank, by order of the Militia Department.

His son, Sergeant-Drummer Richard Alexander Gregory was born at Fredericton in 1872, when his father was a member of the Cheshires. He first enlisted in the Infantry School Corps in 1887. During the present war he was at the front with the 10th Battalion, was wounded and returned to Canada, and is now Sergeant-Drummer of the Kilties.

Bugler Kenneth Harry Gregory, the grandson, is but 15 years of age, joined the 236th in Dec., 1916, as a bugler.

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BREATH O' THE HEATHER

BREATH O' THE HEATHER



A Regimental Journal printed and published on active service by the 236th O. S. Batt., New Brunswick Kilties.

All MSS., Sketches, Contributions, etc., and Business communications to be addressed to The Manager, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 1917

The "Breath O' The Heather" makes its first appearance without any cause for apologies, aside, perhaps, from the fact that the first issue is coming out at a much later date than originally intended. There is, we believe, in the life of a battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force need for a publication such as we aim to make this one, and if we are able to reach our ideals the "Breath O' The Heather" will find its way not only to all the men of this unit, but into the homes of friends and relatives of all ranks. It is proposed to continue its publication as regularly as possible wherever the battalion happens to be—Canada, England or "Somewhere in France"—but to make this possible the management needs the wholehearted support of the battalion.

For the first time since 1745, fighting-men are wearing the tartan of the Macleans of Duart. It is but fitting that in the initial number of the "Breath O' The Heather" we should tell the story and relate the deeds of the clan whose name we bear and of whose tartan we are so justly proud.

Two traditions account for the origin of the Macleans. One that they were descended from a Fitzgerald, a brother of the traditional progenitor of Clan Mackenzie. The other, and more reasonable explanation, is that they were one of the tribes transplanted from the province of Moray. The earliest Maclean of whom we have any record is Gilleain-na-Tuaigh, (Gillean of the Battle Axe) who lived during the reign of Alexander III. and fought at the battle of Largs. His son, Gilliemore Maclean, settled in Lorn and is numbered among the subscribers to the Ragman's Roll in

296. The two grandsons of Gilliemore Maclean, Lachlan Lubanach and Eachin Reganach, were the founders respectively of the two main branches of the clan, the Macleans of Duart and the Maclaines of Lochbuie.

At first the Macleans were followers of Mac-Dhugaill Lathurna but afterwards, owing to a dispute with the latter, they gave allegiance to Mac-Dhomhnuill-nan-Eilan, Lord of the Isles, who rewarded them with large tracts of land in the island of Mull. These grants caused a long and bloody feud between the Macleans and the Mackinnons—the original inhabitants of the island. In 1366 Lachlan married Margaret, daughter of the Lord of the Isles.

A dispute regarding the chieftainship of the clan arose between the Maclaines of Lochbuie and the Macleans of Duart, the former alleging



An Easter Egg for the Kaiser
FROM "TRENCH ECHO"
27th Batt.

that their founder, Eachin Reganach, was the elder of the two grandsons of Gilliemore Maclean. This incident marks the beginning of the ascendancy of Duart over the other branches which becomes more and more evident during their subsequent history.

At the time of the forfeiture of the last Lord of the Isles, the Macleans of Duart had gained great power and numerous possessions. They were completely independent of the other three branches of the Clan, and held a charter from the Lord of the Isles and it was afterwards confirmed by the Crown.

In 1632 Lachlan Maclean of Duart was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I, whom the Clan supported in the Civil War. The Macleans were always zealous supporters of the Stewarts for whom they

turned out both in 1715 and 1745, mustering five hundred claymores at the battle of Culloden. This was the last battle in which the Maclean tartan was worn.

The Macleans have two tartans, the "Dress," worn by the 236th Battalion and the "Hunting" tartan. The Duart badge is the Crowberry, their battle cries are "Beatha no Bas" (Life or Death) and "Fear eil' airson Eachainn" (Another for Hector), used alternately. They have a great deal of their own pipe music. The mottoes of the Clan are "Virtue mine honour" and "Altera merces" (Reward is secondary).

The present chief of the Macleans of Duart is Colonel Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean K. C. B., Bart., of Duart, Morvern and Brolass. He is the last of his line.

The Editor invites members of the Battalion to contribute comic sketches, cartoons, drawings or jokes with a view to making the "Breath O' The Heather" brighter and breezier. The "Breath O' The Heather" is the battalion paper and the measure of its success depends entirely on the amount of support it receives from the N. C. O's. and men. The profits derived from its publication will be turned over to the Canteen fund. Remember it is *your* paper, so dig in and help.

The financial success of the first issue is largely due to the generous assistance accorded by our advertisers. It is to the interest of the battalion, whenever possible, to deal with those whose advertisements appear in this issue and thus show our appreciation of this help in supporting our initial newspaper effort.

Suggestions with a view to the establishment of new departments will be thankfully received. Next issue we purpose devoting considerable space to featuring sports and athletics.

All of us know what a letter from home means, and we also know that even a letter from home does not take the place of a newspaper from one's home. To the people at home the "Breath O' The Heather" will, we hope, become as welcome as the newspaper from home is to the boys on active service.

Kilties, remember your comrades who have done their bit and patronize this European War Veterans concert the week.

C. E. F. JOURNALS PUBLISHED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BY
P. F. G.

Primarily issued as a vehicle for regimental news and anecdote and reflecting in a large measure the enterprise and *esprit de corps* of the publishing unit the regimental journal or magazine has firmly established itself in the ranks of both Regular and Citizen Army. In the Canadian Expeditionary Force at home and abroad, many units have from time to time published journals which are cherished by members as souvenirs of the Great War. In some cases publication has been fairly regular and continuous, embracing Canada, England and the Front; in others it has been spasmodic, but more frequently after the initial issue it became "a casualty." Today in France only one journal per Brigade or one for three Field Ambulances in a division is authorized by G. H. Q. and since that order went into effect last Spring a number of papers had to take the official count. A reference to K. R. & O. par. 1933 shows that the War Office takes cognizance of these journals and invites C. O.'s to send copies of all such magazines and newspapers which may be privately printed to the Librarian of the British Museum.

During the early stages of the war editors of papers at the front had a fairly free hand in being able to present to their readers the doings of their own units and could publish names of battalions, brigades etc. This however has been stopped and the news contents is now very closely censored. Few Canadian journals are actually printed in "the zone of fire" but the one the writer was manager of, The Brazier, issued by the 16th Battalion—The Canadian Scottish, 1st Canadian Division, was not only issued within range of the Hun's artillery, but on more than one occasion was actually printed under shell fire. It was unique also in being the only journal at the time possessing a mechanical staff from the ranks of the battalion, who did the actual setting of type and printing. This staff turned out a considerable amount of job work, principally military forms etc.

To The Listening Post belongs the honor of being the pioneer regimental journal of the Canadians in France. Its initial number, if I remember correctly, came out in the summer of 1915 when the 1st Canadian Division held a frontage at Ploegsteert Woods.

It was the official organ of the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia) and was then edited by Captain W. F. Orr and Lance Corp. H. Maylor was news editor. In March of last year it became the journal of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, covering the 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th Battalions. It is still going strong and is printed in France.

The Dead Horse Corner Gazette was produced by the 4th Battalion in the late fall of 1915 and also pub-

being Drummer A. R. McCreadie and Piper George Inglis. The first two issues of the paper were printed at Bailleul. The next two at Poperinghe and the fifth at St. Omer, the writer severing his connection with the Battalion when the 16th reached the Somme. In May the paper became the organ of the 3rd Infantry Brigade and covered the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Battalions. Piper Geo. Inglis who succeeded as Editor, is not only a practical printer but a very clever cartoonist and publishes today possibly the breeziest and largest journal of its kind at the Canadian Front.

In the Second Division, the 27th Battalion (City of Winnipeg) issued an Easter number of the Trench Echo, printed in England, and the 20th Battalion (Northern & Central Ontario) also printed a journal in England entitled, the Twentieth Gazette. The Forty Niner was the name of the 49th Battalion periodical.

In the 4th Division the Western Scot issued by the 67th Battalion (4th Pioneer Battalion) is a typical example of a publication that travelled with its unit from the time of mobilization at Victoria, B. C. It published a train and boat edition while crossing to England and continued throughout its training in two camps in the Motherland and thence to France. It was capably edited by Lieut. C. L. Armstrong, recently invalidated back to Blighty.

Representing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Field Ambulances, 1st Division, is the "N. Y. D." incorporating the Iodine Chronicle, Splint Record and Now & Then. Cpl. R. O. Spreckley was the original editor of the Iodine Chronicle and between October '15 and February '16 published six highly interesting issues. In May he formulated an amalgamation of the three Ambulance papers and has been largely instrumental in making the "Not Yet Diagnosed" the success it is.

At the base in France the Canadians have two magazines La Vie Canadienne, a monthly for the Canadian Section, General Headquarters' 3rd Echelon, printed at Rouen, and the Rouelles Camp Magazine published for the Base Depot at Havre. Sergt. D. H. Tozer, now of the Kilties, was one of the managers of this interesting publication.



PIPER GEORGE INGLIS, EDITOR
THE BRAZIER" 16TH BATT.
1ST CANADIAN DIVISION

lished a Christmas number. After an interval of five months it reappeared as the official organ of the 1st Infantry Brigade, covering the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, being printed in England.

The 14th Battalion (R. M. R.) broke into the field of war journalism in January 1916 with the R. M. R. Growler, but only lasted one issue.

Next came the Brazier of the 16th Battalion. The greater part of the copy for the first issue was prepared by the writer while doing duty in the trenches opposite Messines. On February 15th, 1916, the initial issue was launched, the mechanical staff

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R. S. M. Edenirum Bayers

With possibly one exception Regimental Sergeant Major Edenirum Bayers has to his credit a longer period of continuous service in the permanent force of the Canadian Militia than any other member of the Kilties. Thirty-two years in the uniform of the Canadian Army is a most creditable record, and our R. S. M. has the proud distinction of having the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the honour being one of



the hardest decorations to obtain in the service. He enlisted when a boy in the Royal Canadian Regiment in 1885, and served in that Corps until 1912, when he transferred to the 6th Princess Louise Fusiliers to enter the band. He has passed through all ranks leading up to Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant, and on enlisting in the New Brunswick Kilties last July was made Regimental Sergeant Major. R. S. M. Bayers was born at Musquodobit Harbour, Nova Scotia, was married the 15th October, 1889, and has three daughters.

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R. Q. M. S. James Dymond

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant James Dymond was born 14th September, 1886. He enlisted with the Royal Canadian Regiment on 7th September, 1904, and accompanied the band of that regiment to the Coronation of King George in 1911, for which he wears the medal. After the outbreak



of war he joined the Composite Battalion in Halifax. Before coming to the Kilties, in July, 1916, R. Q. M. S. Dymond had several times volunteered for overseas but because of his invaluable service he was unable to effect a transfer before. R. Q. M. S. Dymond was married on the 14th April, 1909, and has two boys, three and five years of age.

Pte. Henriksen (on picquet at Old Govt. House)—By de lifing Gott, I vill not go down to de barracks for de lunch, I haf already been down tree times and long-legs ofer dere hass not been down once.

THE MEN OF THE

236th

AND THEIR FRIENDS
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wi' its

Playactors

Pipers

Dancers

Singers

Band

Tumblers

Jugglers

an' a an' a

Tis' a rip
roarin,
cavortin,
contraption
of Love and Hate
Comedy and Tragedy
Tears and Smiles
And Modern war

So the multi-coloured hand bills graphically announced that the Kiltie Concert Company had struck town, and to accentuate their presence the boys put on the time honored stunt—a street parade. Without a doubt the most successful feature in connection with the Battalion's recruiting campaign is the Kiltie Concert Company. The idea of having a company of entertainers on the road to represent the battalion was a unique and popular one. Of material from which such a company could be formed there was plenty. Sergeant George Nichols Duthie before his enlistment had been a prominent member of the stage. Besides playing in stock for several seasons in many of the large cities of the United States, he was for a time a member of the famous Marlowe and Southern Shakesperian Company and had been in support of Margaret Illington in "Damaged Goods." A number of others had had a great deal of amateur experience on the stage and several jugglers, tumblers and acrobats were found. The Brass and Pipe Bands also supplied capital musical features of the entertainment. A Pipe Band was a novelty to the people of the province, and the reputation of the Brass Band, which had formerly been attached to the 115th Battalion in England, had spread far and wide.

Two playlets were selected as vehicles for the histrionic talent of the troupe. "The Stragglers," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and "Boys of the Bulldog Breed." The services were obtained of Miss Ethel McLean

and Mrs. W. S. Godfrey, both popular singers, who had assisted the Kilties in their first recruiting campaign.

The programme presented by the company during their Provincial tour was as follows—

1. Military Fantasia, "For King and Country".....236th Brass Band
2. Juggling.....Lce. Cpl. C. A. Cromwell
3. "The Straggler"....Sir A. Conan Doyle

CAST

Norah Brewster (niece of Cpl. Brewster) Miss E. McLean
 Sgt. McDonald.....Piper Wm. Blair
 Cpl. Gregory Brewster (a survivor of Waterloo).....Sgt. G. N. Duthie
 Col Midwinter (of the Scots Guards).....Sgt. D. H. A. Tozer
 4. Scottish Reel.....Pipe Band
 5. Tumbling.....Lce. Cpl. Harry Wright Pte. A. Arseneau
 6. March.....Pipe Band
 7. A Little Comedy..Major C. J. Mersereau
 8. Musical....Miss Ethel McLean, Mrs. W. S. Godfrey, Capt. W. S. Godfrey, Pte. Pierce
 9. Instrumental Sextette.....Brass Band
 10. "Boys of the Bulldog Breed"....A Sketch introducing the poem "My Mate," by Robert W. Service.

CAST

Pte. Preston.....Lce. Cpl. C. A. Cromwell
 Pte. Allen (a cockney)....Sgt. D.H.A. Tozer
 Pte. Lumley (a married man)Major C. J. Mersereau
 Pte. Sid (a sentry).....Piper Scott
 Pte. Jerry.....Piper C. Regan
 An Orderly.....Piper C. E. Ross
 The Platoon Sergeant....Sgt. Fred Lawney
 A. Sgt. Hawkins (a pal of Lumley)Sgt. G. N. Duthie
 Stretcher-bearers, Sentries, etc.

The initial performance took place in Marysville on February 22nd. This was the "try-out" of the show and every Kiltie who possibly could loyally turned out to make it a success. The second performance was staged in the Opera House, Fredericton, February 23rd, and met with the same success as the first. The company then moved to McAdam Junction, where they played on the 26th and 27th. On March 1st they visited St. Stephen, and on the 2nd moved to St. Andrews, completing their first tour.

The second tour opened in St. John on March 7th; on the 8th Sussex was played and on the 9th and 10th Sackville. On the 12th the company visited Nova Scotia, playing to a large audience in Amherst.

The first performance of the third tour took place in Bathurst on March 23rd. Newcastle was visited on the 24th, and Chatham on the 26th and 27th. The Company finished their tour in Moncton on the 28th.

The Kilties started on their fourth

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Kiltie Koncert Company—Continued

tour by playing in Campbellton on April 3rd. Woodstock was the next stop, where they performed on the 11th. Grand Falls was played on the 12th, and on their return the show was presented at Perth on the 13th.

The Kiltie Concert Company have now put on twenty performances in all and their efforts have been crowned with so much success that the S.R.O. sign has been in evidence at almost every town in which they have played. From both a recruiting and financial standpoint those in authority are very well satisfied with the results of the tours and it can be confidently stated that any one who has seen a performance of the Kiltie Concert Company is equally satisfied that he has received his money's worth.

Major C. J. Mersereau was manager assisted by the Kilties' Padre, Capt. W. S. Godfrey. Sergeant D. H. A. Tozer looked after financial affairs, Sergt. G. N. Duthie, stage manager, and Transport Sergt. Fred Lawney, transport arrangements. Lieut. H. S. Everett and Lieut. A. C. Baldwin covered "the advance" work.

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THE INCOMPETENT,

A MILITARY NOVELETTE
By T. J. W. of the Kilties

Somewhere behind the trenches, out of which the British rushed in their last great advance, there is a grave. Over this grave two pieces of wood have been nailed together in the form of a cross, and on that cross is scratched in indelible pencil,

"CAPTAIN GERALD ROWE, M. C."
"THE COMPETENT"

I

I knew Jerry Rowe long before the war—when war with Germany was thought to be only the wild nightmare of foolish politicians—and when, last October, I saw his name among the "Killed in Action," and thought what it must mean to the people at home, I knew that I must tell his story as I had known it.

Shortly after the outbreak of war Jerry had received a commission and joined the —th battalion then training for overseas. In his course of instruction at the R. S. I. he had grasped the "bookwork" so thoroughly that he gained his certificate without being much hampered by his low marks in the "practical." He soon got the reputation of being the best dressed officer in his regiment—but I knew from his letters that there was some trouble, some hing I could not understand.

I arrived at the place where the —th was encamped on the morning of a July day and early in the afternoon I set out to find Jerry. As I strolled up the main roadway of the camp, I saw, on the parade ground, a young officer and his platoon getting into mutual difficulties. To use army slang, the platoon was completely "balled up," and a perspiring sergeant was vainly endeavoring to extricate them. The young officer was standing a few feet away, playing with his cane and look ng extremely foolish. I came closer and to my horror saw that it was Jerry.

I watched the parade to the end, it was simply one confusing mistake after another, and when the men were dismissed, I accompanied Jerry to his tent. He threw himself down on his cot and buried his head on his arm.

"You saw?"

"Yes."

"They say—I am no good—I can't drill a platoon—the other fellows call me—"the Incompetent."

For the first time in my life I saw

Jerry Rowe's body shake with violent sobs.

II

"There's a silver lining through the dark clouds shining,
Turn the dark clouds inside out till the boys come home."

—so sang the crowd on the pier and with cheers and tears the great ship swung slowly away and headed seaward. I was lucky enough to be with Jerry, since my battalion had been assigned to the same ship as his. As we began to move away my eyes were on him. He was standing by the rail, looking, not at the singing, cheering crowd, not at the surging mass of khaki, not even at that corner of the pier where I knew the girl he loved was waving her last good-bye—but at the dark water foaming from under the keel. As he started to move toward the group of officers where I was he staggered. I knew that Jerry was drunk.

After our arrival in England, I found that my battalion had been brigaded with Jerry's and that the brigade was to be quartered in a group of huts recently vacated by troops which had left for France. We soon got down to hard work, completing our training and making ready for the great test. I had hoped that Jerry's drill would improve with experience but he showed himself more of an abysmal failure than he had been in Canada.

The weary months of training dragged on. One drizzly night when I was sitting in my hut I heard the officers' call with its three piercing notes. Snatching my belt and cap I doubled to Headquarters. Everything was in a rush of preparation, orders had arrived for France. As I heard the disposition of officers read, I listened for Jerry's name. It did not come until the last—"Lieut. G. F. Rowe will remain at the base." The words buried themselves into my brain, for I knew their disgrace. As I glanced toward Jerry I saw that he had turned white and was grasping his chair with both hands. I pushed through the crowd until I reached him.

"Hard luck, old man."

"No—it's only what I deserve—one of the supernumeraries has taken my platoon—I am what they call me—"the Incompetent."

III.

A meeting of the officers of the—th Brigade had been called, and we were all assembled in the cottage which served as Brigade H. Q. The matter under discussion was the selection of an officer for barbed wire work. As the position was an especially dangerous one and did not offer a great opportunity for a long and peaceful life, volunteers were conspicuous only by their absence. Subaltern after subaltern had refused to risk his precious person "foolin' with bally entanglements," and the "powers that be" were in despair. At last the adjutant of Jerry's battalion made a suggestion. "What about that idiot Rowe—the Incompetent' you know—he might as well be dead as alive."

"Wire for him," commanded the Brigadier.

So Jerry was sent for. He arrived a few days later, immaculate and shining as ever, with just a little less of that look of despair in his face.

He took up his work with new spirit, and the strange part was, he made good. During his enforced stay in England he had crammed his head with innumerable facts about barbed wire. His enthusiasm, cool daring and clever work soon became the talk of the division and yet when one mentioned it to an officer of his battalion, one would simply get a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders and the one word—"luck."

One day during our turn in the trenches the Hun bombardment broke out with special fury. The parapets and entanglements in front of our trenches were completely blown away. After nightfall Jerry and his little party crept out to repair the damage to the barbed wire. The work was almost finished when a star shell went up. A rattle of machine gun and rifle fire broke out, then all was silent. Twenty minutes later Jerry crawled back to the trench dragging a wounded corporal—the rest of the party had been killed. The corporal died within a few minutes and Jerry was found to be badly wounded in the leg.

IV.

After his convalescence, Jerry, who had received the Military Cross and promotion to a captaincy, was detailed for further light duty as Base Censor. Some important information had just leaked out and even officers' letters were ordered to be examined. I had managed to get a few days leave and on my way back through the lines I

dropped in to see Jerry. I expected to find him his normal self again, the old Jerry, my chum of eighteen months ago; instead I found the same man I had known in England. I questioned him and in answer he picked up a letter from his desk. It was from an officer of his battalion and was addressed to another officer who was convalescing in England. It ran, "I suppose you have heard of the luck—the wonderful luck—of that incompetent Rowe. Of course the man"—Anger! I was so angry that I could not read more, the malicious stupidity of the thing amazed me. I dropped the letter and swore luridly, but nothing I could say or do would change Jerry's mood.

While I was on leave in England I heard that Jerry had gone back to his unit and was second-in-command of a company. There I found him on my return to duty.

V.

A few days later we received orders to attack. Jerry's battalion started the advance and had heavy losses, including their commanding officer. A German counter attack drove us back into our trenches. The losses were tremendous, the—th having lost their second-in-command and two company commanders. We surged forward again, men were dying like flies, the din was deafening. Officer after officer fell. Our battalion became merged with Jerry's. The line wavered before the awful fire. Hardly an officer remained alive. Suddenly I saw a young officer, capless and with his brown hair tumbled over his forehead, spring in front of the disorganized units and with a shout lead them on. At the top of the parapet he stopped, wavered, and fell, revolver in hand, dead.

We buried him behind our old line and as we nailed two rough slabs of wood to mark his grave, the Adjutant scratched upon them,

"CAPTAIN GERALD ROWE, M.C."

"THE COMPETENT"

An Irish and a Scotch soldier were discussing the Great War. They were both becoming quite excited when the Scotchman made use of his national exclamation "Hoot, mon." The Irishman was astonished. "Hoot! did ye say," answered he; "hoot yerself, ye're more of an owl than I am."

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**Rooms with Bath
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We hear that Sergeant Burtt is rapidly developing a great fondness for ice-cream. The Corporals thought so when they looked up that particular item in the expense account for their dance.

* * *

Doesn't Sergeant Major Bayers look "simply sweet" in kilts?

* * *

1st young lady (discussing our N.C.O.'s)—I think Sergeant H-g-ns is nice—he's both bow-legged and kissable.

2nd young lady—And I like "Brownie" M---rs. He is the most adorable thing imaginable.

3rd young lady—But isn't Sergeant L-wn-y conceited!

Alas! poor "lady-killer!"

* * *

Sgt. Duthie (in play)—"Where is my old dog Tozer?"

* * *

Chorus by Koncert Kompany—"I wants me rations."

* * *

Instructor on Parade Ground—Men without arms, *Slope—ARMS*.

* * *

What is below the Pay Office? Answer—B. Lowe.

What the Boys would like to Know

Did Billie approve of Sam's conduct on Saturday night?

* * *

Isn't Bertie Lowe the bad, bad boy?

* * *

Who was Sergeant of the Guard between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of the first of April? Who was the April Fool?

* * *

Who were the three N.C.O.'s left ladyless at the Corporals' dance?

* * *

Is Paymaster Sergeant Mooers accustomed to accompany slightly "corned" civilians home?

* * *

Is Sergeant O.G. Burtt still in the habit of posting up dead men for



Pte. Lawson, (mournfully)—I'll have to get some tonic after a while, I'm falling away fast.

* * *

What have the ladies chosen as the most popular color among the Kilties? Answer—"Pink."

* * *

Voice over the telephone, "Is Sam there? This is Billee!"

* * *

Young lady (in midst of discussion on kilts) It isn't a kilt that I want but a Kiltie!

(Application for the position will not be received at this office.—Editor)

* * *

Arseneau (on Kilties Koncert tour) The train was full on the way from Fredericton to the Junction—and most of the passengers were, too.

guard, and when they are not present making charges against them?

* * *

Is Private "Camel, of Campbell" thinking of setting up in the hack business after he receives his discharge?

* * *

Isn't "Daddy" M---rs the "sweet old thing"?

* * *

When are Treen, Bonnell and Sergeant Craig to be confirmed?

* * *

Has the poor chap who was "married by mistake," got matters straightened out yet?"

* * *

When is Sergeant Wanamaker going to call to collect the belt and bayonet he left at a house one Sunday evening?

We don't wonder that Sergeant McKinnon is growing robust and jovial, we were at Park Barracks one day when he was receiving supplies. Oh, rawther!

* * *

It is rumored that Piper Simpson is soon to receive the appointment of valet to Corporal Stewart.

* * *

Lady (at reception to Kilties Koncert Kompany in St. John)—So this is Major Duthie and there is dear Sergeant Mersereau.

Congratulations, Duthie!

* * *

G. O. C. (inspecting barracks)—My! Sergeant! there's an awful smell in here.

Sergeant—Yes, Sir, but we didn't notice it till you came in.

* * *

We understand that Sergeant Rutherford is very much attached to the corps. He is having his nose dyed in the Maclean colors.

* * *

Sergeant Duthie (in play)—"I loaned it to old Bill Lawson, my rear-rank man. I shouldn't wonder if I never got my money again, he's a close fisted old beggar."

What that atrocious noise was that issued from a window of the Queen Street Barracks one Sunday afternoon? Could the Sergeant-Drummer supply the information?

* * *

Does Sergeant Hagans really want to go away or is it only a bluff?

* * *

Who's the guy who put the rum in Edenirum? We don't know but we couldn't let this get *by us*.

* * *

If Corporal Mirabelli is still collecting the three dollars for the coat he sold last winter?

* * *

If Private Jamieson is still in the habit of mistaking members of the Bantam Battalion for young ladies?

* * *

Was Sergeant Waite on a goose chase lately?

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From a painting presented to him by the Clan