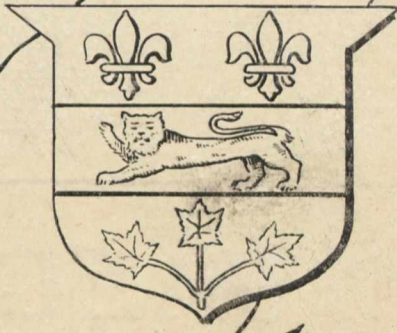
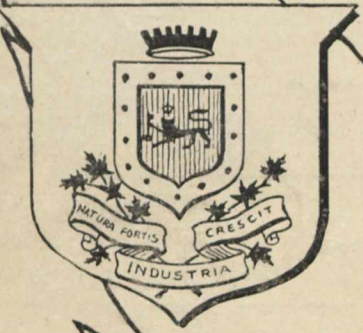
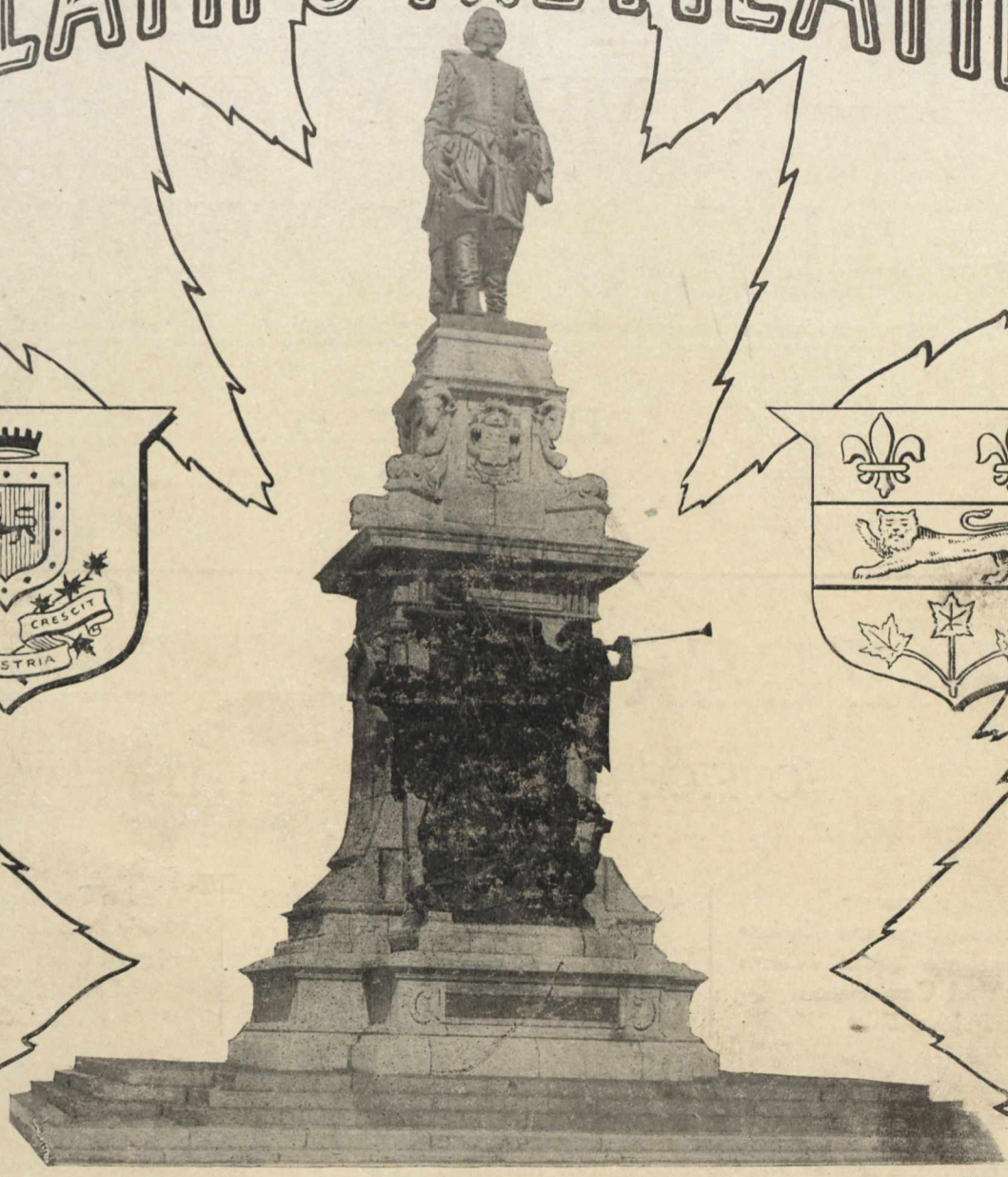




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QUEBEC



**BREATH O' THE HEATHER**

Issued by  
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**Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie**  
O. C. 236th Bn. C. E. F.



Editor  
**Capt. J. D. Black**  
Manager  
**Capt. Percy F. Godenrath**

No. 5

QUEBEC, P. Q. OCTOBER

PRICE 10c

## QUEBEC—AN APPRECIATION (By Sergt T. J. WREN)

Whether one approaches Quebec by land or by water the very sight of the old city, rising mistily on the steep banks of the St. Lawrence, gives one a wholly indefinable sensation of having stepped down into the past. There is something in the air that speaks of past deeds, of long forgotten wars, battles and chieftans, of all the romance and rich glamour that was New France. Shapes and figures flit through the mind—friendly ghosts—Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Madame de la Peltrie, Laval, Talon, de Frontenac, Wolfe, Montcalm, hundreds of others whose stories are the history of Quebec.

To every foot of ground, every one of those quaint old buildings there is its romance.

“Where a multitude of men breathed joy and woe long ago;  
Lust of glory pricked their hearts up, dread of shame struck them tame;  
And that glory and that shame alike, the gold bought and sold.”

Towering high upon Dufferin Terrace one can see the statue erected to the city's father, Samuel de Champlain. Among all the figures that graced the life of New France, his is the most prominent, the most striking. Warrior and statesman in one, he governed with a firm yet kindly hand. Bareheaded, with far-seeing eyes, he stands gazing over the city to which he gave his life and in which he died almost three centuries ago.

To-day there stands in the city of Quebec no building that is intimately associated with the illustrious founder. An hotel has risen on the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, no one knows where the Abitation de Quebec stood, even his grave is lost. Yet through the many years of French occupation his memory served as a shining light to his successors in the government of New France

As one strolls through the streets of the

city, the impression of age grows apace. The quaint street names, the narrow and tortuous streets themselves, the old buildings—some magnificent and some lowly—the loopholed fortifications with their out-of-date artillery blend picturesquely with the feeling of a romantic past. Here is an



[Brig. Genl. A. O. FAGES, G. O. C. (Military District No. 5)]

old church bearing the date “1688”—a memory of two English attacks, Notre-Dame des Victoires. What tales could it tell of the noble Frontenac, Montcalm and the infamous Bigot. There is the Ursuline Convent, founded in 1639, where the body of the last defender of New France lies buried. At every turn some object of absorbing interest presents itself.

For the soldier, the Citadel—the present

temporary home of the Kilties—which crowns the heights is one of the main points of interest. Reminiscent, as it is of the military glory of France in Canada, and the deeds of those who made Canada British, its broad grey walls, gates and moats breathe memories of the struggles of two centuries and more. From its walls one may look down upon the historic Plains of Abraham, the heights of Point Levis where the British encamped in 1759, the great harbour where fleet after fleet has brought its guns to bear on these walls, the historic gates of the city, the Ste. Foye road, in fact almost every landmark of the old regime.

Modern years have made but little impression on the general aspect of Quebec. Beyond the destruction of several of the old gates on account of the stream of traffic the greatest veneration has been shown for anything that holds memories of the past. Care has been taken to make the more important of the modern buildings harmonize with the style of architecture of French times. The old gardens still bloom, the old cannon still frown from the walls, street names are unchanged, the venerable churches still lift their spires over the roofs of the city, once the proudest in the two Americas.

Sitting on a bench, in that garden where wandered the governor of the greatest colony of France one conjures up a picture of Quebec as it was. Laughter, gaiety, love, stern war, dark intrigues, murder, all that is good and bad in humanity this city has known. Two flags have flown over its gray walls, another went down to an inglorious defeat there. Still it stands, triumphant on its heights, glorying in its grandeur of the past, rich in its varied history, magnificent in its hopes of the future, mother of greater children.



# CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE BATTALION

BY THE ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANT.

(Continued from last month)

## JULY, 1917

- 1st. Battalion in training at Valcartier Camp. 89 men taken on strength.
- 2nd. Battalion leaves for Quebec to take part in Dominion Day Celebration. Reviewed in Quebec by Lieut. Governor, and returned to Valcartier the same day.
- 5th. 53 recruits taken on strength.
- 7th. Draft of one hundred men arrives at Valcartier.
- 8th. Open air service at Engineers Camp. Holy Communion (C. of E.) administered in the Ante Room of Officers Mess. Colonel Guthrie and Captain Black arrive in camp.
- 28th. 236th defeats 249th at base-ball 6 to 4.
- 29th. 29 N. C. Os. and men proceed to R. S. I. for N. C. O. course.
- 30th. 4 officers and 40 other ranks commence 21 day B. F. and P. T. course. 47 men categorized B II transferred to Q. R. D.

## AUGUST

- 1st. 2 Officers and 88 other ranks arrive from Fredericton.
- 3rd. Lines again flooded by heavy rain.
- 4th. Colonel Guthrie and Captain Black report back to camp. Kit inspection by Q. M. Battalion sports

- other ranks proceed to Levis Forts Nos. 1 and 2, Martinière and Beaumont Battery to take over guard duty.
- 23rd. Special Order giving in detail the complete establishment of the battalion.
- 24th. Sergeant's Dance at Lake St. Joseph.
- 30th. 249 all ranks proceed to Quebec to take over Citadel and the St. Louis Barracks.
- 31st. Millerent (Weekly guard) sent out from Citadel.

## SEPTEMBER

- 1st. Further detail of 1 Officer and 104



BATTALION CHURCH PARADE AT VALCARTIER CAMP.

- 9th. Colonel Guthrie and Captain Black return to Fredericton to complete organization of New York Campaign
- 10th. The battalion mascot "Mac" stolen and sarch parties organized.
- 11th. Through the clever detective work of Sergt. Greenlaw the bear is recovered.
- 13th. Married Sergeants beat the single Sergeants at base-ball 19-12.
- 14th. Muster Parade on battalion parade ground.
- 15th. Draft of one hundred men arrives at Valcartier.
- 16th. Muster parade and pay day.
- 17th. First party from the battalion goes to the rifle range for shooting. Musketry being energetically pushed.
- 18th. Review and march past of all troops in camp, on the Plateau. Inspected by Lt. Governor of Quebec.
- 20th. Heavy wind storm and cloud-burst strikes camp accompanied by violent electric storm. Lines flooded and a number of men forced to take up quarters in Canteen and other places.
- 22nd. Categorization of all men in camp commenced. Percentage of rejections very small.
- 24th. Detachment of 27 men arrive from Fredericton.
- 25th. Strength 1160—men in camp 1001.
- 27th. 994 men out of 1001 categorized.
- held, 3rd anniversary Great Britain's entry into the war.
- 11th. Tents struck and inspection by Brigadier General A. O. Fages, G. O. C.
- 12th. Mayor James Curley of Boston, and Mr. Power, official secretary, arrive. Royally welcomed by all.
- 13th. Mayor Curley presides at a big bon fire and sing song. Address the men. Stirring and eloquent oratory.
- 14th. 23 N. C. Os. and men proceed to R. S. I. course.
- 15th. Mayor Curley and party bid farewell to the Kilties and depart in a ring-storm of cheers. 27 men transferred from Q. R. D. on recategorization.
- 17th. Heavy down pour of rain and lines again flooded; men taking refuge in Canteen and other buildings.
- 18th. 236th Brass Band gives concert in Y. M. C. A. tent.
- 20th. 1 Officer and 25 other ranks proceed to Levis Forts, P. Q. to take over guard duty.
- 21st. Establishment of H. Q. Staff and all details completed and Battalion placed on official established basis. Orders issued to concentrate all energy on musketry. Strength 1199
- 22nd. Further detail of 1 Officer and 104
- other ranks proceed to the Citadel at Quebec.
- 4th. All troops in Citadel C. B'd on account of anti-conscription meeting.
- 6th. 95 men all ranks, proceed to the Citadel. 70 N. C. Os. and men return from Quebec to Valcartier to complete musketry.
- 13th. Battalion parades on Plateau at 10 a. m. for the purpose of having all "Group 1" men re-classified. 20 men taken on strength at Citadel Detachment.
- 14th. Detachment at outer forts relieved by detachment from the Citadel. Strength Quebec Detachment 550.
- 22nd. Strength of Battalion 1203
- 25th. 70 N. C. Os. and men detailed for duty at Immigration Buildings, Quebec City. Presentation of pipes and drums by Mrs. E. Atherton Smith at Valcartier, Battalion given a half holiday in her honour. First anniversary of organization of Battalion.
- 26th. 70 N. C. Os. and men detailed for duty at Immigration Buildings making a total of 140 men on guard there. Strength of detachment materially reduced making it necessary for guards to remain on duty for 80 hours.





SHOETOWN BOYS IN THE KILTIES.

Front row, sitting (left to right)—John Melver, Thomas A. Drover, Frederick D. Spooner, W. Hoy, G. W. Ross, William Finch, John Cunningham, Reuben H. Wells, Middle row (left to right)—E. Lakin, E. Nicholl, Frederick William Crosscup, William Mageary, John Tulloch, J. McNaught, Albert Parker, William Lakin, Rear row—J. Adkin, H. Campbell, William Nichols, F. Lakin, J. Douglas, E. Holt, Wilfred Parker.

29th. 1140 all ranks transferred from Valcartier to Citadel and 5 to Levis.

OCTOBER

- 2nd. Brigadier General A. O. Fages, G. O. C. M.D. No. 5 holds an inspection of all troops at Valcartier Camp on the Plateau. Half holiday.
- 8th. Thanksgiving day.
- 9th. Strike tents, preparatory to leaving Valcartier. Officers and men billeted at Khaki Club for the night.

- 10th. Battalion departs from Valcartier and Quebec arriving at Montreal in evening. Takes up quarters in Peel Street, Barracks.
- 13th. Over half the Battalion starts on final leave. C. P. R. provides special train for New England boys. Brass and Pipe bands play for returned soldiers at Windsor St. Station.
- 14th. Ross Rifles returned to Ordnance. Church parades, Protestant party to Douglas Methodist Church, Roman Catholics, to St. Patrieks.

What night was Sgt. H-lm-s so anxious about an automobile? The night he drank the Adjutant's ink?

— o —

Sgt. Perrin wants to know who threw the bottle on the way up from Fredericton—so does the conductor.





## HANDS ACROSS THE LINE

(By Sergt. G. W. Ross).

For over one hundred years the United States and Canada have dwelt at peace, side by side, with three thousand miles of unguarded border between them. No row of sentries, forts and guns, such as have marked boundaries of European nations, presents itself to the view of the traveller. In a spirit of friendly understanding they have settled their differences, but they have been two peoples separate and distinct in spite of their common origin.

In the past any attempt of the two governments to bring the countries closer together was met by the old cry of "An-

affection across the border line.

It was in recognition of this fact that the Mayor of Boston, the Honourable James M. Curley, visited the battalion at Valcartier Camp where the Kilties from Canada and the Kilties from the United States were being welded into one strong, powerful fighting machine. It was this fact that thrilled the hearts of twelve hundred soldiers as they roared forth cheer after cheer of hearty welcome as Mayor Curley's machine rolled down the battalion parade ground.

These are days of growing democracy

ful and winning personality of the man; the officers of the battalion, because they realize the value of his assistance in the New England recruiting campaign, and are grateful. Mr. Curley came to the Kilties as one of us and as one of us he was taken into the life of the regiment.

No one of the Kilties who thronged about His Honour will ever forget the eloquence of his oratory. Every word radiated the good will of the United States towards Canada and every cheer of the men rolled back a hearty and warm response.

The Mayor rode to his tent in the officers' lines on the shoulders of a joyous crowd of men. After reaching his destination he held a reception and among those who pressed forward to shake his hand he recognized many old friends.

Immediately after dinner the Mayor enjoyed a cabaret performance in the officers' mess, the entertainment being provided by members of the battalion. In the ranks of the Kilties there are a considerable number of professional entertainers. Privates Garrity and Craig were, before donning the khaki, familiar to those who patronized the Keith and Orpheum Circuits. They and others—instrumentalists and vocalists—gave of their best and sounds of merriment and applause volleyed alternately from the officers' lines.

As the long northern twilight faded into darkness and the rank and file were spreading their blankets for a night's rest the bugles blew "General Assembly". In a minute or two every man was on the battalion parade ground. The glare of flames reddened the sky toward the mystic Jacques Cartier and then the word passed along the waiting battalion "It's a bonfire in the Mayor's honour".

Led by their officers the Kilties trooped to the river bank and formed a great circle about the blaze with Mr. Curley and Colonel Guthrie in the front rank. A piano was borne into the circle of firelight and the songs of the war, one after another, were boomed forth by a thousand voices, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" each had their turn.

Insistent cries from the circle induced the Mayor to respond with a recitation "The Dandy Fifth" and His Honour's



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY at the Kilties Tented home on Valcartier Plain.

nexation". Thus in 1911 the Reciprocity Treaty proved the lever by which a political party was thrust from power. Finally, it was realized that it was not by legislative means but by the common and personal decisions of the two peoples, that this idea of closer friendship was to be effected. This movement found a beginning when several hundred New Englanders donned kilt and sporran in the ranks of the Maclean Kilties to follow the paired flags of both nations. Thus began a new era of closer

and the sweeping aside of the old ideas of the self-sufficiency of nations. This is the spirit of the day and even the most uneducated of us feel it as a vague, yet strong and irresistible impulse for the drowning of the old national prejudices and differences. Thus it was only natural that Mr. Curley be welcomed by both peoples, that he be liked by both, the Bostonian Kiltie because he knows him and appreciates his services in the past; the Canadian Kiltie because of the power-





HIS HONOUR (right) AND OFFICIAL SECRETARY—Mr. C. O. Power, in Front of the O. C. tent.

rendering of the old war ballad was tremendously effective.

During the rest of his visit the Mayor interested himself in the various activities of the Battalion. He visited the Plateau and followed the men at drill, at bayonet fighting practice, and at the rifle range. He attended a session at the Orderly Room and watched the O. C. administer discipline. He swam in the chilly waters of Jacques Cartier River. He visited and talked with almost every Boston man in the Kilties. His Honour's memory for names and faces is remarkable and many men who had only enjoyed a slight acquaintance with Boston's Chief Magistrate were surprised and pleased when he called them by their names as he grasped their hands; recognizing them in spite of the difference in appearance the Kiltie uniform makes.

The night of Mr. Curley's farewell to Valcartier was marred by a steady down-pour of rain but in spite of the weather every man in camp except the sentries crowded around a large bon-fire to give god-speed to their departing guest.

Colonel Guthrie conveyed to Mr. Curley

the regiment's appreciation of the Mayor's assistance to the battalion and gave him a message to carry back to the citizens of Boston. He expressed the pleasure the Mayor's visit had given the Kilties. As His Honour was about to reply a hundred hands lifted the platform on which he was

standing and raised it high in the air from which elevation he made his parting address. It was a simple yet stirring talk every word vibrating with sincerity. It was an impressive scene and as the Mayor's remarks drew to a close the Kilties bore their visitor, platform and all in triumphal

procession around the fire. With the roar of three last cheers and a tiger ringing in his ears Mr. Curley entered the waiting machine and was whirled away.

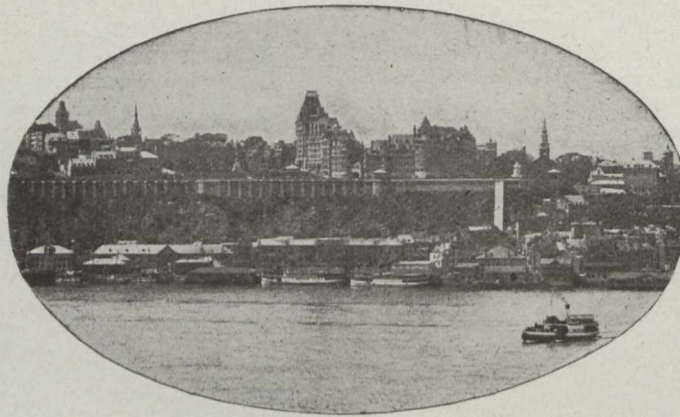
"Charlie" Power, the genial official secretary to Boston's chief magistrate, accompanied His Honour on the trip and was voted one of the very best by the members of the officers mess.



On the Banks of the Jacques Cartier River.



# MOTHER OF CANADA



BY  
Major  
D. ALLAN LAURIE

Quebec, the ancient stronghold of France in Canada, is crowned with points of interest. The venerable relics of the old regime stand side by side with the landmarks of the new. The purpose of this article is to give the reader a short account of the principal of these and to demonstrate that a little time spent among the wonders of the city will be productive of lasting results.

First, we will turn to the Citadel, which crowns the rocks from which Quebec rises. This will be of especial interest to the Kiltie for here the fall months in Canada are being spent. The Citadel with all its various appendages covers forty acres of ground. The fortifications erected by the French upon the site of the present Citadel originally consisted of wood. These were succeeded by stone walls and earthworks—those which met the eyes of Wolfe and his men on that memorable morning 13th September, 1759 after they had climbed the heights and were drawn up in line of battle upon the Plains of Abraham. The British, after their conquest, strengthened and enlarged the fortress, but the old fabric, weakened by age, fell into decay. It was rebuilt a quarter of a century later at a cost of \$75,000,000 and since then the changes have not been numerous. The three Martello towers were constructed in 1812. Of stories connected with the Citadel there are a multitude. One of these will serve to show what a wealth of interest will reward a little careful research. In October, 1838 there were imprisoned in the fortress two American sympathisers, General Theller and Colonel Dodge. These determined to escape and finally achieved their object by drugging a sentry and climbing down the halyards of the flagstaff which crowns the King's Bastion.

The old gates of the city are also prominent in the historical records of Quebec.

These gates originally numbered six, but like Temple Bar in London, they have had to give way to modern commerce. St. Louis and Kent Gates were rebuilt after their destruction through the agency of Lord Dufferin. Hope Gate, Prescott Gate and Palace Gate have disappeared entirely. St. John's Gate is still marked by two walls of stone which give entrance to the upper part of St. John Street. None of these, however, retain their original formation.



WOLFE'S MONUMENT.

Another point of military interest is the Esplanade which lies between the St. John and St. Louis Gates. This forms one of the most beautiful spots within the city. Until 1871 it was the parade ground of the Imperial Troops which garrisoned the Citadel. On the Esplanade stands the

monument to the veterans of the South African War. The erection of this was completed in the late summer of 1905. It bears the inscription,

"Not by the power of commerce, art or pen, shall our great Empire stand; nor has it stood, but by noble deeds of noble men, heroes outpoured blood."

Quebec is indeed a city of beautiful churches. Standing out above all others is the famous Basilica, situated at the junction of Buade and de la Fabrique Streets. The erection of this magnificent edifice dates back to the year 1657 and it was first used for religious purposes in 1660. In the year 1666 it was consecrated by Monseigneur Laval de Montmorency, Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec. In 1759 it received considerable damage through the bombardment of the city by Wolfe's fleet. In 1874 it became a Basilica Minor. Within its walls are priceless objects of arts, some gifts of the rulers of France, some brought to Canada during the Reign of Terror. The Seminary Chapel, a modern adjunct of the Basilica, was completed in 1891, the former edifice having been destroyed by fire three years previously. Among its treasures are a number of purported relics of Christ's Passion, including pieces of the cross, the seamless robe and the crown of thorns.

Second only to the Basilica in historical interest is the little church of Notre Dame des Victoires in the Lower Town. It was built in 1688 and on completion was given the name of "Notre Dame de Victoire" in commemoration of the defeat of Sir William Phipp's assault on Quebec in 1690. In 1790 the name was changed to Notre Dame des Victoires after the wreck of Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet on Egg Island in 1611. It is said that the church faces the site of Champlain's *habitation de Québec*.





INTERIOR OF FRANCISCAN'S  
CHAPEL, Grande Allée.

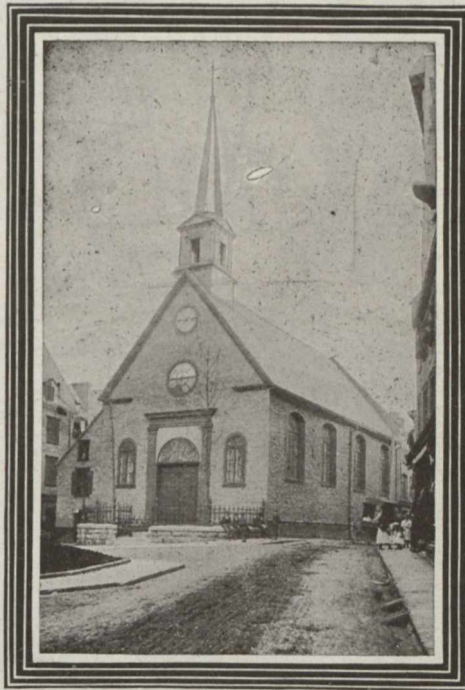
The Ursuline Convent also has a strong appeal for the soldier. In its chapel are interred the remains of Montcalm, the defender of New France, to which fact a tablet on the outer wall bears witness. The convent was founded by Madame de la Peltrie in 1639. The first building was erected in the year 1641 and was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1659. The reconstructed edifice met with the same fate in 1686. An Highland Regiment, Fraser's, part of Wolfe's forces, were quartered in the convent in the winter of 1659.

There are many other convents, chapels and churches within the city among these are the Hotel Dieu, the convents of the nuns of the Good Shepherd, the Grey Nuns, and the Franciscan nuns; the English Cathedral, completed in 1804 and numerous others.

No account of the churches of Quebec would be complete without some mention of St. Andrew's Church, situated on St. Ann Street. This was the original garrison church of the British forces in Quebec and is the depository of the colours of two Highland regiments—78th and 79th. The first service dates back to 1759, the year of Wolfe's occupation of the city.

Many other parts of Quebec contain points of deep interest. Little Champlain Street, to which lead down the iron successors of the famous old wooden "Break Neck Steps"; Sous-le-Cap Street, the narrowest in America; the oldest building in Quebec, opposite the St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis Street; Montcalm's headquarters, the Post Office and the famous "Chien d'Or" above its entrance; the magnificent new City Hall; the Jeffery Hale Hospital; the General Hospital, one of the most perfect types of Old French architecture in existence; Morrin College with its valuable

library; the Drill Hall in front of which is the Short-Wallick Monument, dedicated to the memory of Major Short and Staff-Sergeant Wallick of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who died bravely at the fire at St. Sauveur in 1889; The Parliament house, its facade richly ornamented with magnificent bronzes; the ruins of the old Intendant's Palace; the Dominion Arsenal, which has already been visited by most of the Kilties; Laval University and its wonderful art gallery the Cardinal's Palace; the new Court House the Union Building, in old times the famous club-house of Quebec and where the first legislative assembly sat, to-day occupied by the firm of D. Morgan tailors; Dufferin Terrace, which is sufficiently well known to most of my readers to make useless further remarks; the ex-



NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES CHURCH.

ension of the Terrace extending along the Citadel walls and giving an unexcelled view of the river, harbour and opposite bank, and last but not least the monument erected to the illustrious Champlain, founder of the city and the first governor of New France. There are riches in legend and history connected with each of these places which space forbids us to deal with. Let the reader search for himself.

A trip around the outskirts of the city is highly interesting. First, of course, to the mind, springs the Plains of Abraham with the monument to Wolfe. These obtain their name from Abraham Martin who received a grant of the land from the Company of New France in 1635. The

monument erected on the spot where the British General fell dates from 1849 and replaces a former one erected by Lord Aylmer in 1832 and which had become "broken and defaced".

In another direction, along the heights, may be found a relic of the Revolutionary War. At Cape Diamond there is a tablet bearing the legend,

**Here Stood  
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY  
Safeguarding  
CANADA  
Defeating Montgomery  
at the Pres-de-Ville Barricade  
on the last day of  
1775  
GUY CARLETON  
Commanding at  
Quebec**

This recalls the memory of the last assault on Quebec when Arnold and Montgomery were thrown back in defeat from its walls. This was the last time the flag of an enemy foreign nation appeared before the fortress.

These are not all of the places whose stories make up the history of Quebec. They are but a few culled here and there from the multitude. The "Mother of Canada" has many and marvellous treasures which she will reveal to the student, ruins, magnificent in their decay are to be seen by anyone who will take time to look at them. The stay of our battalion in Quebec is an unexcelled opportunity which may not be afforded again. Let us make the best use of it.

The cuts illustrating this article were kindly loaned by the Telegraph Printing Company, of Quebec. For more detailed information "Carrel's Illustrated Guide and Map of Quebec" will be useful. It may be bought in any book shop in the city, price 25c.



BREAK-NECK STEPS.



— HEADQUARTER'S STAFF —

# THE MACLEAN KILTIES OF AMERICA



### Captain Frank Eason

Captain Frank Eason, Adjutant of the Kilties, was born at Galt, Ontario on 9th. November, 1890. He received his education at the Public and High Schools of that city and is a graduate of the Canadian Horological Institute, Toronto.

Captain Eason began his military career at school, serving two years with the Galt Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps. In 1908 he enlisted in the 28th. Waterloo Regiment and the next year was gazetted to a commission in that corps. He later served a year with the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and in 1913 was transferred to the 71st. York Regiment, Fredericton, N. B.

At the beginning of the war he was appointed to the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and served with the 10th. and 12th. Battalions, later going to France with the 26th. Battalion, Second Canadian Division being wounded at Ypres in June, 1916.

CAPT W. S. GODFREY  
CHAPLAIN

CAPT J. D. BLACK  
QUARTERMASTER

CAPT. J. P. McPEAKE  
PAYMASTER



LIEUT. A. P. MURTAGH  
MEDICAL OFFICER

During the training of the Canadian Contingent in England Captain Eason instructed many officers and N.C. Os. in musketry, for which he holds many certificates for high qualifications.

After his return to Canada Captain

Eason took up the duties of Adjutant of the Kilties, which position he has held since the organization of the battalion.

### Captain Joseph P. McPeake

Captain J. P. McPeake was born in Fredericton, N.B. and was graduated from the High School there. Entering the Militia a number of years ago, he took out a commission with the 71st York Regiment and later was promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving the appointment of Adjutant.

Captain McPeake, at the outbreak of war, proceeded with the 71st. Company to Valcartier, becoming Lieutenant of the 12th Bn. He was subsequently transferred to the Headquarters Staff of the 3rd. Infantry Brigade and crossed to England.

After his arrival in England he became Paymaster of the 12th. Bn., later applying for a transfer and accepting the same appointment with the 3rd. Field Ambulance in Belgium. From this it was but



a step to a combatant command in the 1st. Battalion which he held during the heavy fighting on the Ypres Salient.

He was wounded at Zillibecke and on being discharged from Hospital was recalled to become Paymaster of the Kilties.

#### Hon. Capt. J. D. Black

Honourary Captain J. Douglas Black, Quartermaster of the Kilties, was born at Fredericton, N.B., on 21st. June, 1883. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto and at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. He engaged in the profession of journalist and was News Manager of The Daily Gleaner at Fredericton, N.B.

Captain Black was gazetted to the 71st. York Regiment on 1st. July, 1916 as Provisional Supernumerary Lieutenant and immediately after received the appoint-

ment of Honourary Captain and Quartermaster of the Kilties.

#### Hon. Capt. W. S. Godfrey

Honourary Captain W. S. Godfrey was born in Chatham, N.B., on 12th. January, 1891. He was educated at the Public Schools of his home town and later, deciding to enter the Methodist ministry, became a student at Mount Allison University, Saskville, N.B., where he received the degree of Bachelor in Arts as well as his Theological Certificate.

Captain Godfrey is very prominent in athletics, having captained his college football and track teams and being a member of the hockey team.

The Kilties' Chaplain received his first military experience while at college, with the Canadian Officers Training Corps, he later enlisted in the Kilties when they were first organized and was promoted to the

rank of Company Quartermaster Sergeant. A few months later he was gazetted honourary Captain and received the appointment of Chaplain of the Battalion.

#### Lieut. A. P. Murtagh

Lieutenant Andrew P. Murtagh was born at Ottawa, Ont. on 28th. December, 1891. He attended Ottawa University and later became a student at McGill University, receiving the degree of Doctor in Medicine and Master Chirurgeon in 1917.

He was gazetted lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in May, 1917 and attached to training depot No. 4 at Valcartier. After Major C. G. Geggie was forced to relinquish his appointment with the Kilties on account of ill health, Lieut.-Col. P. A. Guthrie obtained the services of Lieut. Murtagh as Medical Officer of the Kilties.

# COMPANY SERGEANTS MAJOR

A

B

C

D



Company Sergeant Major R. H. Sheffield

Company Sergeant Major R. H. Sheffield was born at Barnstable Devon, England in 1887. He received his education in France at Lausanne and at the University of Heildeberg, Germany.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the 9th Battalion and went to France about the first of April, 1915 where he saw active service until October of the same year when he was invalided back to England.

Upon his recovery he returned to France

with the 18th Battalion and was again wounded at Vormicelli on May 31st., 1916 and subsequently invalided to Canada.

He re-enlisted with the Kilties, January 9th. 1917, and became first sergeant and later Company Sergeant Major of A Company.



### C. S. M. Irving D. Appleby

Company Sergeant Major Irving Deloss Appleby was born on 5th. December, 1890 in Kings County, New Brunswick. His parents were Benjamin J. and Frances R. Appleby.

Sergeant-Major Appleby received his education at Rochester, N.Y., graduating from the Normal Training School at that city in 1904, and at Niagara Falls, N.Y., where he completed the course at the High School in 1906.

After leaving School, the Sergeant Major devoted his time to farming on his land in Kings County. He joined the Canadian Signal Corps and served with them three years at St. John and Sussex Camp. Later he became a member of the Canadian Field Artillery as Staff Signaller under Colonel Beverly R. Armstrong.

On the outbreak of war he enlisted with the Signal draft at St. John and on August 18th left for Valcartier Camp. At Valcartier he was employed as staff signaller and on his trip overseas was placed in charge of the signallers aboard the flagship.

For some time after his arrival in England he was employed on instructional duties with Canadian and Newfoundland units, and later, in February 1915, went over to France as a signaller with the 1st. Battalion. With this unit he went through the actions at Fleur Baix, Armentieres, and the Ypres Salient. In August, 1915 he was detailed as linesman between the 1st Brigade Headquarters and the four battalions. On this work he became a casualty twice and was invalided to Canada in June, 1916.

Sergeant Major Appleby joined the Kilties as Signalling Sergeant in August, 1916 and became Company Sergeant Major of B Company on 2nd. October of that year. He acted as Regimental Sergeant Major at Valcartier Camp during the absence of R. S. M. Bayers in Quebec.

### C. S. M. Hiram Copp

Company Sergeant Major Hiram Copp was born at Newcastle, New Brunswick on the 30th day of March, 1880. He received his education in that city at the Hawkins Academy.

He enlisted on August 8th, 1914 with the 12th Battalion but was later transferred to the 15th. Battalion, 48th Highlanders of Toronto.

He arrived in France February 18th, 1915 and served at the front in France and Belgium until July 19th, 1915 on which date he was wounded at Ploegsteert, Belgium. After a period of recuperation

in England he returned to France December 26th, 1915 where he served as corporal until June 4th, 1916 in the Ypres salient when he was again wounded and this time invalided home to Canada.

On his recovery he was transferred from the 15th. Battalion to the Kilties on November 1st., 1916 and became sergeant. He was later promoted C. S. M. of D Company.

### C. S. M. William L. Delaney

Company Sergeant Major William L. Delaney, of D Company, first saw the light of day at Irishtown, P.E.I., 12th July, 1891. He was educated at Kensington High School and later was a student at Summerside Commercial College.

At the beginning of the war he was employed as a salesman and in August enlisted with the 36th. P.E.I. Light Horse and finally became a member of the 12th. Battalion in the First Canadian Contingent. After his arrival in England he was transferred to the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) and served with them in France, being wounded at Festubert, May 21st. 1915, and sent back to Canada.

After spending almost a year in convalescence at home, he joined the Kilties in August, 1916, passing successively through the ranks of corporal and sergeant, finally becoming C. S. M. of D Company.

### A Problem in Mathematics

If Dug C—mp No. 12 writes seven six page letters a week to Edna, how many does George Cr—g write to Marjorie.

### WHY ?

Why all this procrastinating,  
Killing time, vexatious waiting,  
Hanging round and veccillating,  
Dreary work predominating?  
Why this danged inoculating,  
This confunded vaccinating?  
Why not start decapitating,  
Either that or amputating—  
Or the Uns eradicating?  
George Rex knows it's humiliating  
And horribly exasperating;  
Why doesn't he get us over?

—ACTION FRONT.

### DEPARTURE OF THE KILTIES

(Quebec Telegraph)

Quebec has always been a city of soldiers; and soldiers are proverbially capital fellows; which means that Quebec has always had the best of company within its storied walls. Many regiments have come, and many have gone, but it is doubtful if any aggregation ever quartered here found their way more thoroughly to the hearts of the populace than the 236th Battalion Maclean Kilties of America, whose departure from the city is now imminent. The officers and men alike of this brave kiltied regiment will be sorely missed from Quebec as they move forward on another step toward the Great Adventure.

Both individually and as a regiment, their career will be followed with the most sincere interest by the whole city. And it is safe to say that their deeds will be worthy of them and of their cause.



FIRST N. C. O. CLASS AT VALCARTIER.



## POETRY

## THE MACLEANS OF CANADA

Quick to aid her in her need  
 Britain's distant warriours speed,  
 Eager each to take the lead  
     From far Dominions,  
 Borne to quell the Teuton's greed  
     On eagle's pinions.

See them in the foremost place,  
 First in battle as in chase,  
 Scorning ease as 'twere disgrace.  
     Sons of Gillean!  
 Thousand of a Highland race  
     Worth a million.

Hark!—the Slogan of Maclean,  
 See his galleys plough the main  
 Home from Canada again  
     At Chieftain's call!  
 Patriots' honour sworn to gain  
     And foemen's fall.

Gather, Clansmen! draw your steel,  
 Colin, Lachlan, Hector, Neil;  
 Proud traditional make appeal.  
     Your ancient Highlands  
 On your valour set their seal  
     Argyll and Islands.

As in many an ancient feud,  
 Macleod, Macdonald, Campbell rued  
 The day they challenged Dewart's brood  
     And felt the dirk.  
 Now German caitiff sinks in blood—  
     Macleans at work!

Your Chieftain may not with you ride—  
 Too rich in years to head the tide  
 Of battle, marching by your side—

But sends you joy,  
 And greets his Clan with honest pride,  
     Brave old Fitzroy.

So serve your country, win new fame,  
 Canadian Clan of glorious name;  
 Your sires were warriors, you're the same,  
     Each man a Spartan;  
 The Empire cheers with loud acclaim  
     Your famous tartan.

R. McN.

## THE CONSTANT KILTIE

I'm nae gi'en information  
 I'm nae tellin' bout masel'  
 I've roamed over all creation  
 An I've loved a bit as well.

There's a lass or twa in Boston  
 Loved a kilt that I could name  
 There's a lass I left in Fredericton  
 Wi' whom I played the game.

For the summer at Valcartier  
 I was True as I could be  
 But now I'm guardin' Old Quebec  
 Just listen lad tae me.

There's a lass in Old Quebec  
 That I'm lovin' true and fond  
 She'll be wavin' from the pier  
 When I'm headin' cross the pond

And I'll be true to her  
 (At least untill I get to England  
 If we dont go to some other place.)

—G. W. R.

Furriers



to

H. M.

the King

You are at the very  
 outlet for the  
**F U R S**  
 of the Great North

Make the most of your  
 opportunity and send  
 your wife

A Black Fox Set  
 Lynx Set  
 Mole Set  
 Kolinsky Set  
 Seal Coat  
 Fur Slippers

Officer Outfits including  
 Regulation Fur Caps  
 and gauntlets



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QUEBCE



## BREATH O' THE HEATHER



A Regimental Journal printed and published on active service by the 236th Battalion—Maclean Kilties of America, C. E. F.

All Mss., Sketches, Contributions, etc., and Business communications to be addressed to The Manager.

QUEBEC, P. Q. OCTOBER, 1917

On the eve of our departure from Valcartier Camp and Quebec the "Breath O' The Heather" takes this occasion on behalf of every member of the Battalion to thank the good ladies of the Khaki Club and also the Y. M. C. A. for the many kindnesses extended to the unit during its stay in camp and city. Both have earned the gratitude of the boys, and when shortly we leave Canada for overseas we will, one and all, carry with us kindly remembrances of these two practical helpers of the man in Khaki.

For a number of months this unit has enjoyed the help of Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor E. C. Bingham of the Royal Canadian Regiment, in connection with its training. His painstaking work, ready understanding and thorough instruction have made him friends and admirers in all ranks. While we deeply regret his loss we hope he will have every success in his future fields of endeavour.

At a large anti-conscription meeting held some time ago in the city of Quebec, one of the many banners displayed bore the inscription, in French, "We will not forget". Let those who are hindering the successful prosecution of this war remember that there will be an end some day. Thousands of men will come marching home through the streets of that very city, and in that day with its happiness and rejoicing, there will be others who "will not forget". Towards those who have refused to defend either the country from which their race has sprung, or the country which their fathers adopted, the memory of the khaki-clad will be very long indeed.

The battalion is now over strength and still growing, thanks to the untiring efforts of the recruiting staff in the cities of the New England States. The battalion has a class of men equal to that obtained by any Canadian infantry battalion, excepting those of the immortal First Contingent. We have every reason to be proud of our unit. Let us put away petty internal dissensions, minor quarrels, and strive ever to the betterment of that which is "more precious than much fine gold" regimental spirit.

There is a little old Stone church on St. Ann Street, Quebec, with which the history of many Highland regiments is entwined. Within its walls hang the colours of the 78th (2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders) and 79th (1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders) and in front of its pulpit is draped the white cross of St. Andrew on its blue field. The church was first used in 1759 as a garrison church for Wolfe's troops. It would be most appropriate if a service could be arranged in St. Andrew's church for this battalion which is keeping up the spirit and dress of the Macleans of Duart.

The Kilties have become a famous regiment by reason of the kind services of their friends and by the fact of their being the last volunteer unit to be filled in Canada. In contrast to other famous corps, their history is all before them; it is up to them to "make good". The men as well as the officers feel this obligation, laid on them by the large amount of publicity given the unit. That the services and expectations of those friends of the battalion, both in Canada and the United States, must be repaid in deeds not words is the responsibility which the Kilties have undertaken and they and all join in the prayer that when they return—if this be granted them—they will be famous for service rendered by them rather than to them.

To one uninitiated in the ways of military life there is an amazing lack of interest among the men of the Kilties concerning the progress of the war. A casual "That's jake" or "Too bad" greets the news of victory or defeat on the battle fronts. This is not mere callousness. They are much more absorbed in the task of fitting themselves for the part they are to play overseas than they are in the daily sway of battle. The manuals "Infantry Training", "Musketry Regulations" and "Field

Service Regulations" are more widely read than the daily papers. This is as it should be and is also a concrete illustration of the fact that if the war worries you—Mr. Civilian, get into khaki and forget about it.

Although the old name "The New Brunswick Kilties" has vanished from our badges to give place to "The Maclean Kilties of America", let the people of the province that gave us birth, remember that we are no less loyal to her. Most of the recruits from the United States spent some very pleasant weeks in her capital city and will entertain only pleasant memories. Regarding those others, members of the regiment from its earliest days, those who struggled along with it in the times of its adversity, what question can there be of their loyalty to New Brunswick?

The man without a country is a familiar figure in literature and history but the Kilties have developed a new species. The man with two countries. And he is several hundred strong in the 236th. His birthplace is usually Canada, England, Ireland or Scotland, his home is the U.S.A. He is a patriotic Canadian, Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman and also he is a patriotic champion of the United States. It is unfair to say that such a man has a divided allegiance, rather he is a citizen of the English speaking race who has outgrown the political division of its two great branches. He stands at attention when the band plays "God Save the King". He stands at attention when it plays the "Star Spangled Banner" and both bring a thrill to his heart. In the ranks of the Kilties is the one place where such a man may follow the flags of both countries.

## SERGT. T. JARVIS WREN

When the Overseas Draft of the 1st Hussars sailed from Quebec for England on September 30th they took with them as Orderly Room Sergeant, a Kiltie to whom this magazine owes a debt of gratitude. From his gifted pen came a large number of the article which have appeared in these columns. Sgt. Wren was a student at Mount Allison University at the beginning of the war. He was granted a commission in the Canada Militia but relinquished his commission to enlist with the Kilties as a private as he was anxious to go over seas, a desire which was the reason of his transfer to the 1st Hussars. Sgt. Wren was the literary Editor of this magazine from its inception.



# OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY

(By The Padre)

To-day September 25th in Valcartier Camp, we celebrate our first anniversary. In our tented homes on the banks of the Jacques Cartier we are a happy and contented family over twelve hundred strong. The sun shines upon us and Fortune smiles benignly for our efforts have been crowned with success during this long hard year. Let us then look back and from our past struggles with their triumphant endings take heart and step out hopefully and boldly towards our second birthday.

At this hour (eight in the evening) on our natal night, all arrangements had been completed for the great opening of our campaign for men. Down in New Brunswick a lofty peak in each of the fifteen counties had been topped with a huge pile of trees and fagots, and as the clock struck the hour there blazed forth into the Heavens the call to arms.

The fire torch in the hands of motorcyclists, horsemen and runners was passed from shiretown to shiretown until in the space of two hours a complete circle of fire had been drawn around the Province. In each county the skirl of the pipes was heard as a little girl in Maclean tartan stepped on the platform and recited "Fire the Pile on Craig-Gowan Height," to the assembling multitudes.

Eloquent speakers followed at whose feet during the meeting the lighted torch was cast by the runners, to be picked up and passed on its long journey. Following this night fourteen other meetings were held in each county by the Lieutenant or Chieftain who was to command the platoon from that County, while the Chief made a tour of the Province following the course of the fire cross and addressing a meeting in each County.

In all two hundred and twenty-five meetings were held and as a result some three hundred and seventy-eight men joined our ranks. Upon the close of the campaign attention was turned to barrack accommodation for our winter quarters at Fredericton and with our own labor we fitted up the Exhibition Building and Old Government House.

The kilts which were to have been on hand September twenty-fifth, did not arrive until December as the contractor had discovered difficulties. In order to make good his agreement dyes were finally obtained through the United States that

were brought over in the Deutchland, and hand weavers were obtained from Rhode Island and taken to Scotland as the kilts being seven coloured could not be woven by modern looms.

It had been hoped that the unique and olden summons would have filled the ranks in a month or so but New Brunswick, like the other Provinces, had given freely of her manhood and recruiting was practically at zero. The weather hardened into Winter and the Chief and his Chieftains hardened also in their determination to win.

They had faced seeming defeat before and by courage and perseverance had won—would they falter now? Authority was obtained to go into every Province of Canada for "Macleans and their connections" and soon in each Province organizations were formed and Officers and Non-



**MISS ISABEL MACLEAN of Boston**  
who pointed the way to ultimate success.

commissioned Officers scoured the country for recruits. A tour of Canada from Sydney to Prince Rupert was made and every where our Kilted emissaries were received with open arms. Recruits began to pour in and our spirits rose once more, but, the jealousy of other units was aroused and protests began to reach Ottawa in such numbers that the order was cancelled and just as the harvest was about to be gathered the blow fell, and all the work and planning of months came to a miserable end. The campaign had cost a large sum of money and the liquidation of this now took up the attention of all. The Battalion about six hundred strong trained and waited anxiously for the fear of conscription to drive men to its rank, or for an order for overseas.

The Winter became a memory in the melting snow of Springtime and Fredericton woke to wonder at the great strides

that had been made. The Battalion presented a fine appearance with its Pipe, Brass, and Bugle Bands and its smartness and completeness of organization called forth praise from the highest inspecting generals in the land. It only lacked in numbers—would the luck turn?

A rumour spread about that soon British subjects would be recruited in the "States". Hope woke again and whispered in the ears of the clansmen. A letter came from a lady in Boston (Isabel Maclean) urging a campaign there to fill the Battalion. It was followed by another from Sergt. J. Roberts, who was there on leave. Things looked favorable. The Chief asked Ottawa for authority to go over and make a try. Ottawa refused. The Officers and Sergeants gathered in conclave in the officers mess and talked the matter over. They decided to take the plunge and with the cheers of their confidence ringing in his ears the Chief hurried out of the meeting and caught the train for the "Bean City."

The world knows the rest of the story. Then why repeat that which is now history. The six New England States and New York and New Jersey as well heard the stirring call of our pipes and the fire eloquence of our speakers. Over six hundred men of British blood gathered from twenty-one States of the Union joined their Kinsmen at Valcartier Plain, and trained to follow the three flags that came as gifts to us from friends across the border—the flags of France, of Britain and Old Glory.

To-day we look out upon the world with a degree of pride and satisfaction:—

1. We are one year old.
2. We are the last complete volunteer unit at present in Canada.
3. We are overstrength and in fact the largest unit to be raised in Canada since the war began.
4. We have sufficient Maclean kilts here and en route to supply each member of the unit.
5. We have all the heavy recruiting expenses paid.
6. We are a well drilled and thoroughly organized unit marking time until the word comes to cross the Atlantic.

We ask no man's pardon for being as described above but we thank our friends

(Continued to page 20)





Lou:—I kissed a girl just before I left Fredericton.

Paul:—Is it anyone I know?

Lou:—I can't say. Why?

Paul:—Well, you see, I wouldn't like to think that she was one of the girls I'd tried to kiss and failed.

— o —

Information is urgently desired by the boys from the depot regarding the manner in which Sergt. L—rm—nth got his knees so badly mosquito bitten in Fredericton.

— o —

#### New Books Published

'A Narrow Escape' by Sgt. R. C. R—b—ns—n.

'Fishing in Little River with a Collapsible Pole' by 'Bertie'.

'Wild Beasts I have Trained' by Sgt. S. M. Gr—nl—w.

'That Wonderful Australia' by Cpl. H. H—n—y.

'The Lost Violin' by Sgt. Frank H—nt—r.

— o —

What was C. Q. M. S. K—hr—ng doing in Montreal? We understand that he had a very good reason for going there.

— o —

Sergt. Sh—ph—rd:—(After a fruitless examination of the mail): If I don't get a letter to-morrow I'm going to apply for a divorce!

— o —

#### Horrible Revelation

In spite of every precaution awful news comes from the Citadel.

Sergt. McGl—n has trespassed on the prerogatives of commissioned officers. He wears *pyjamas* every night.

Sergt. Roi M—rs:—Militia Orders say that fat must be reduced twice a week. Does that mean the R.S.M. and Percy L—b—ns?

— o —

Who is the difference between "officiousness" and "efficiency"?

— o —

The Amatory Apostle:—She is strictly an one man girl. She kissed me and then passed on to the next. She never kisses two men at once.

— o —

The staff of "Breath O' The Heather" wishes to apologise to the battalion for the statement which appeared in the June issue, to the effect that "The tents are dry even in the wettest of weather" and to substitute "Running water is always available. Canoeing may be indulged in on the battalion parade ground."

— o —

We think that Sergt. S—mps—n was just a wee bit too hasty in cutting his bootlaces that time.

— o —

Pte. McC—n—ce is developing an ear for music. We understand that bugle calls have a peculiar fascination for him.

— o —

Capt. McPeake:—What's your number?

Pte. McD—n—ld —Don't know, Sir.

Capt. McPeake:—Look inside your hat it's stamped there.

Pte. McD—n—ld:—(After a close examination of his balmoral) Six and seven eights, Sir.

— o —

Seven Boston recruits reporting to Major Laurie after a strenuous first attempt to erect a tent:—Sir, we've got the pole up all right, but we don't know how to throw the tent over it.

O. C. (Watching a game of Dead Man in the Circle during P. T.):—Have you an appropriate text for the occasion, Reverend.

Pte. the Rev. Clarke (Who has been rather severely knocked about during the session):—Yes, sir. "A man from Jericho fell among thieves."

— o —

Young lady at a band concert at Fredericton:—I think that R—ss man has the nicest whitest knees.

— o —

Voice over the 'phone from H. Q.:—I want a list of your horses.

Clerk (commencing):—Major H. H. McLean, second-in-command.

Major D. A. Laurie, O.C. "B" Company.

— o —

What sergeant has gone wild over "Macherie bebé"? Tell us Robbie?

— o —

When is A Company going to enter the Olympic games?

— o —

Sergt. D—yt—n (in marquee when one of our chronic thunderstorms is brewing):—Where is the driest place in the tent?

Sergt. R—ss:—Over there between those two poles.

Sergt. D—yt—n:—But think of all that walk if it doesn't rain.

— o —

Cpl. Fl—nn:—I would like my job as tap-tender much better if the blamed thing ran Scotch instead of water.

— o —

#### Unconscious Humour

Sergt. H—lm—s (In charge of making out B Company's Military Wills—as Ross Rifles are being issued to the men):—Have all you fellows made your wills yet.

— o —

Sgt. C—mpb—ll, the nominal roll expert — Now, boys, watch *me* sling the quill.



How did C. S. M. Sh-f-f-eld get so much money at the Battle of Montreal. How did he and Sergt. H-lmes make use of it? It is understood that it was also in evidence at the Skirmish of Chateau Frontenac and the engagement of Montmorency.

— o —

We are glad to bring to the notice of our readers of the musical genius of one of the most talented members of our battalion, that is the wonderful rendering on several occasions of the osculatory prelude "Tulips" by Staff-Sergt. McGl-n.

— o —

We wonder if Sergt. Fred L-w-n-y's morning attacks of indigestion are in any way due to the gargantuan amounts of food he consumes at the Khaki Club in his endeavours to create an excuse for spending as many hours there as possible? Perhaps they are a punishment for not being more faithful to the girl in Terre Haute.

— o —

How many "widows" did Sergt. Jim M-l-n- leave in Fredericton?

— o —

Things are getting to a pretty bad stage when Segt. C-mpb-ll has to go around with a civilian in order to get a girl. What if Edna knew?

— o —

#### MUSKETRY

The scores are now compiled for the summers work on the ranges and the long debated question of who is the best shot in the battalion is settled so far as practice on this side of the water is concerned. In the main the work has been excellent and though the list of best shots appended does not take into consideration the scores of the officers of the battalion among which are several really remarkable returns, it is complete so far as the N. C. O.s and men are concerned.

The best shots are as follows out of a possible 250:

Sgt. J. C. Burness.....	A Company	..236
Sgt. J. C. Perrin.....	B Company	..235
CSM. Hiram Copp.....	C Company	..230
Pte. M. Wiley.....	A Company	..230
Cpl. H. A. McAleese....	C Company	..229
Sgt. J. Dymond.....	Staff	..228
Pte. E. Smith.....	D Company	..227
L. Cpl. J. Graham.....	D Company	..225

#### B. Q. M. S.

Out of one uniform and into another (the kilt) in ten minutes is the quick-change record of the new Battalion Quar-



B. Q. M. S. JOHN T. HOLMES.

termaster Sergeant John T. Holmes. He joined the Kilties the same day his enlistment expired in the far-famed Royal North West Mounted Police. It wasn't training on a vaudeville stage that gave him his speed, either. He had to be hard, active, and nimble to be one of the Scarlet Riders of the plains.

As a matter of fact, he started life in a lively environment. He was born in U. S. A.—Great Falls, Mont—some 29 years ago, back in the days when Jesse James was still loose and the region of the Rockies was still not "safe for democracy." Under those conditions, only the fit survived. Life, at best, was hard.

The sweeping country in and around Great Falls is known for its great sheep ranges and its big Highland ranches. They are a rugged type. Q. M. S. Holmes is of this stock. His mother was a MacDonald of the sturdy MacDonalds of Glencoe; his father was born in Chatham, New Brunswick.

When law and order finally came to be a part of the West, young Holmes took to the study of it. He acquired a quantity of Blackstone and then was taken with a desire to seek new fields. Life had become too staid in Great Falls.

He went to the growing Canadian North West. There he eventually joined the Mounted Police, and led a life which suited his nature—full of thrills and hair-raising adventures. As a result of one of them, his hair to-day is prematurely grey: A gang of smugglers were known to be loose in the north. He was sent in pursuit. For a number of days and nights he rode in search only to be lost in the "Great Alone" with nothing about him but "hunger and night and the stars." Six days later, half starved and frozen almost unto death, he was rescued by comrades of the force. For diligence in performance of duties he was later promoted to the Detective Branch of the Service where he remained for the year prior to his rapid shift to the Kilties.

Quartermaster Sergt. Holmes was the first recruit in Col. Guthrie's western campaign. Before coming to Fredericton with the western contingent of recruits, he assisted Lieuts. Seely and Baldwin in their winter's work of western campaigning. And the same time he married Miss Bertha Sullivan of Winnipeg. Upon joining the Battalion he assumed the duties of Sergeant; qualified in the school of musketry and machine gun in Halifax and later became known as the Machine gun Sergeant of the Battalion. He came to Valcartier as acting Sergeant Major of Company B and later carried on as one of the musketry instructors.

He is now speedily acquiring the knowledge necessary to perform the many duties of Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.



Obtain a COMPLETE SET OF BADGES before leaving for Overseas.

We have a splendid line of

## Regimental Souvenirs Suitable for Parting Gifts

THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED

*THE 236th BATTALION CANTEEN*

PEEL ST. BARRACKS

MONTREAL, P. Q.

### THE SOLDIER'S COMMANDMENT

(By Major W. E. F. French, U.S.A.)

- I. Keep your eyes at the ready, your ears at full cock, and your mouth at the safety notch; for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly; but, as a rule, you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenge or the charging cheer. Obey orders first, and, if still alive, kick afterward, if you have been wronged.
- II. Keep your rifle or gun and your accoutrements clean and in good order, and yourself as clean as you can; treat your animals kindly and fairly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.
- III. Never try to fire an empty gun nor at an empty trench; but when you shoot, shoot to kill, and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.
- IV. Tell the truth squarely, face the music, and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, doesn't skulk, and is no squealer.
- V. Remember Edith Cavell, Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitania, Louvain, and the U-boats of the Hun, and, remembering Teuton savagery, barbarism, and atrocities, steel your heart against the ravishers of women the murderers and mutilators of children and noncombatants, the ruthless destroyers of homes, the Hounds - of - the - Hohenzollern, the bestial Boches.
- VI. Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man, not a beast, and a woman bore you. And pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child, and only a dastard makes war on the weak.
- VII. You shall kill in the name and for the sake of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, until Right shall triumph over Might and Victory crown Justice. You shall never desert your Cause, your Country, your Colors, your Corps, your Comrades in Arms, or the Great Alliance of the Liberators. And you shall fight shoulder to shoulder with your Brothers in the League of Liberty, to the end that Despotism, Autocracy, and Frightfulness shall perish upon the earth and that Freedom and Democracy shall become the heritage of humankind.
- VIII. Fear dishonor, dread defeat, be of good cheer and high courage, and don't shirk work or danger; but fear not death, dread not wounds, suffer in silence, and die game.
- IX. Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dead brother or your fellow-soldier beaten and ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.
- X. Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good shape; for you think with your head, fight with your body, stand on and march with your feet.

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## STADACONA TEAS



## WITH SCISSORS AND PASTE

A welcome visitor this month is "N.Y. D." organ of the 1st., 2nd, and 3rd. Field Ambulances, 1st Canadian Division. This publication incorporates "The Iodine Chronicle", "The Splint Record", and "Now and Then", which incorporation be came necessary on the publication of the order limiting regimental journals to one for each infantry brigade or three Field Ambulances. The copy which is just to hand consists of eight pages. Most of the material is original, although we notice on the first page "The Litany of the French Poilu," which has made the rounds quite completely. Throughout, the magazine is decidedly amusing and is plentifully besprinkled with verse. It's Editor Sergt J. H. Paulding of the 1st. Field Ambulance has every reason to be proud of his efforts.

### Ladies Admire Kilties

It is a pleasing tribute alike to the advantages of The Times as an advertising medium and the popularity of the Maclean Kilties and their tartan that the paper had not been on the street two hours yesterday morning before young ladies willing to affiliate with the battalion presented themselves at this office to make enquiries about the Highlander who is advertising for a wife.—The Times, Moncton, N.B.

### Canadian Hospital News

"Canadian Hospital News" is also to hand. Since our last issue several copies have arrived. Sixteen pages and a cover make up one of the most interesting of all our exchanges. Prominent among the list of contributors we notice the name of—Miss Dorothy L. Warne. Miss Warne is litterateur, and we take this opportunity of congratulating her on her fine work. "Canadian Hospital News" owes much to her.

### Not a Fighting Name

(New York World.)

"Tisdall" is no fighting name. Leastwise, history is silent about it. But then, "what's in a name?" There's fighting stock in the Tisdalls, anyway, even though their name bears no prefix "Mac"; at any rate in the Tisdalls of Hoboken, one of whom, Victor, joined the Kilties during their recruiting campaign.

There are in all seven Tisdalls in the armies of the Allies, and two of the sisters are doing hospital work while their soldier husbands are at the front. The mother,

Mrs. W. J. Tisdall, told the New York newspaper men:

"It seems a pity that I am too old to do anything for my country but knit" meanwhile busily clicking needles over a heavy grey sweater. "If I were only a bit younger I'd be right over there doing my part. I haven't forgotten the training I had in nursing many years ago in England."

Mrs. Tisdall's father, Thomas McCurdy, fought in the English army with Wellington at Waterloo. Her husband was a soldier. She claims it's in the blood—the boys just can't help being fighters. They were born in Dub in of Scotch-Irish parentage. Their military record runs like this:

John and Edward are with the Canadian Forces and have already seen many months service in France.

Henry has been in the British Army five years and holds high rank.

Trevors is an Engineer in the 11th Regiment, New York.

William and Mark, both residents of Connecticut, are in the new U. S. National Army.

Not only did Victor enlist in the Kilties, but his wife at the same time started to study nursing and hopes to be sent across with a Red Cross unit. Victor also served three years with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.

Of all the big family only a young daughter is left at home. Even a boarder at the Tisdall house, Samuel Toronto, caught the spirit of the family and went and enlisted in the Italian Army.

This is indeed a wonderful record.

### Shoetown Boys

It was with great pleasure that those of the Kilties who own the city of Lynn, Mass. as their home, saw the picture taken of all the recruits from that city in the Item, News and Telegram. It brings home to them the fact that though they are serving in the ranks of Canada's Army, yet their home city is very, very far from forgetting them.

### To All Returned Soldiers

Hon. Gilbert W. Ganong, Lieutenant Governor, has offered the following prizes for the three best articles on "How Best to Assist the War Veterans in Getting Back into Civilian Life". First prize, \$50.00; second prize, \$30.00; third prize, \$20.00. This competition is open to all returned soldiers. It must be noted, how-

ever, that it is necessary that all competitors should be vouched for by either Lt. Col. J. L. McAvity, president of the Great War Veterans' Association, or by E. J. Puddy, secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, St. John, N. B.—The Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B.

### THE 236th BATTALION

(Quebec Chronicle)

When—as will soon be the case—the gallant 236th Battalion leaves Quebec, its departure will be genuinely regretted by the citizens of the Ancient Capital. There have been many fine regiments quartered in this city since the beginning of the war, but these stalwart "kilties" form one that is second to none. There is a splendid organization and one officered by gentlemen who have already had their mettle tried and proved in the fiery furnace of the Flanders battles. The commanding officer, Colonel Guthrie, who left Valcartier in the 12th Battalion—the regiment to which Generals Watson and Swift and so many of the 8th R. R. were first attached—won a most brave and honorable record at Ypres where he did valiant work with the famous 10th. A man of fine physique and attractive personality, he has the thorough confidence of his men, with whom he is deservedly popular. The second in command, Major McLean, is also a most capable officer, and these two are assisted by a most efficient adjutant and staff of officers and N. C. O's. The men are stalwart and of unusually fine physique. They are well trained and well disciplined, have a manly and resolute appearance, bear themselves well on parade, and their general deportment has made a most favorable impression here. There is no doubt but that they will fully maintain the proud record of Canadian soldiers as fighters and workers when the time comes for them to go to France. They will certainly acquit themselves like men. During their sojourn in Quebec the members of the regiment have identified themselves with many deserving patriotic and charitable objects. The regimental band has figured in numerous entertainments for discharged soldiers, etc., etc., and its loss will be much felt. We wish the regiment all that is good, confident that it will make a noble showing, no matter what trials it may be called upon to face.



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**ODDS and ENDS**

"Mac"

The most interesting recruit that the battalion has received for some time is "Maclean—the bear"—popularly known as "Mac". He is considerably below the enlistment age, having been brought into the world only a few months ago. He inhabits a large box behind the battalion lines and seems quite happy on the end of his long chain. "Mac" is under the careful guidance of Sergt. S. M. Greenlaw, his



foster-father and discoverer, who we may be sure is "bringing him up in the way he should go".

"Let George do it"

In the orderly room, when any particularly difficult return is to be made up, someone is sure to remark, "Let George do it". It usually ends up with George doing it, and doing it well. Sergt. George Craig came to the Kilties in their earlier days, when the orderly room was in a more or less disturbed condition. His experience soon gained him a place among the elect and he has remained there throughout his military career. His recent transfer to the battalion Staff as permanent Orderly Room Clerk has met with the appreciation of his comrades. We congratulate him.

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## WHAT A SOLDIER OUGHT TO KNOW

(By the Assistant Adjutant.)

*Ques:*—When does a Court Martial sentence begin?

*Ans:*—From the date the President of the Court Martial signs the proceedings which is usually the date of trial.

*Ques:*—When does a soldier begin to forfeit pay while awaiting trial by Court Martial?

*Ans:*—If convicted, from the date he was placed under close arrest.

*Ques:*—When is a soldier's company conduct sheet destroyed?

*Ans:*—1. On promotion to company sergeant major or higher rank, when any entries will for purposes of assessment of character be transferred to his regimental sheet in red ink with a note saying, they do not count as regimental entries.

2. On his discharge a soldier's company conduct sheet will be destroyed and a blank one substituted:

"A" On completion of six months from the date of his attestation.

"B" On attaining the rank of sergeant.

"C" After every continuous period of two years during which he shall not have incurred an entry in his company sheet.

When a new sheet is made out, an entry signed by the company commander will be made at the top of the sheet as follows:

Sheet destroyed (date) last entry (date), number of cases of drunkenness (number) last drunk (date).

Before destroying company conduct sheets, the headings on the new sheet will be compared. Entries in the regimental sheets will be checked and completed.

## A Braw Hielander

Sergeant Instructor Carson, who has had charge of the Bayonet and Physical Training instructional Work of this Unit at Valcartier Camp, has a rich fund of Scotch humour and his squad can be sure that their training hour will be enlivened by sallies well calculated to disturb any egotism entertained by the luckless individual at which they are aimed. He has the faculty of making an hour of hard work pass quickly and those who are fortunate enough to be under his instruction are to be congratulated

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(Continued from page 13)

who stood by us and fought for us while we overcame our enemies and attained success. We are anxious for the day when we may go to the assistance of our comrades in France and Flanders, for is everything not due to these bravest of brave men who have so unselfishly given of their blood while we prepared? Comrades don't chide us. We will endeavour by our devotion and friendship to win a place in your hearts when we strike the line. We hope soon to be with you and we feel that our coming, twelve hundred strong, garbed in the tartan of our farthers, with the skirl of our pipes and the birl of our drums, will add cheer and impetus to your gathering strength, and that we will be with you when the great smash is made, the Hindenburg fetters broken, and our eager millions cross the Rhine to Victory and Peace.

### THE ANSWER

The beacons have blazed from crag and from hill.

The pibroch has sounded. The ranks to fill.

And true men have answered and answered again.

Aye we're for the tartan of good Clan Maclean.

We've come in our youth, we've come in our strength,

To fecht for the truth, and to fecht for the right,

Here's a han' to the brithers awa' o'er the main

For we've put on the tartan o' good Clan Maclean.

We're proud o' our kinsman who fight for the cause,

O' Freedom an' Justice an' Liberty's laws;  
W'll fight by their side, and come hame again,

Wi' honour an' glory for Old Clan Maclean

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## PRESENTED THE PIPES



PRESENTING THE PIPES TO MAJOR C. R. MERCEREAU—President of the Band Committee.

The Kilties first anniversary was fittingly marked by a formal presentation on the bag pipes used by the Kiltie Band. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith of St. John, New Brunswick, to whose efforts the pipe band owe their instruments presented them to the Kilties before the massed battalion on the parade ground at Valcartier September 25th.

The Battalion Benefactress was introduced by Colonel Guthrie. He reviewed her splendid services to the Kilties and her untiring work in behalf of those organizations which are making life bearable for men at the front.

In replying Mrs. Smith spoke of her first encounter with a Kiltie Recruiting party, a year ago, which was the occasion of her maiden recruiting speech and of the pleasure it gave her to see assembled before her the long line of men who were but a dream of the future when she became interested in the battalion. She complimented the officers and men on the manifest result of their work at Valcartier and expressed her conviction that the battalion would make an honourable record at the front. As she concluded her remarks and held out to Major C. R. Mersereau, President of the Band Committee a new set of pipes emblematic of the twenty odd sets she was instrumental in securing for

the battalion, the Kilties gave three hearty cheers and a tiger.

They were heart felt cheers for Mrs. Smith will always hold a foremost position among those to whom the battalion feels they owe a debt of gratitude.

Mrs. Smith was accompanied by Mrs. O'Hara, wife of Major O'Hara of the Intelligence Department at Quebec.

## COLLECTING FEATHERS

(New York Herald).

"These are turkey feathers for the 'Ladies of Hell,'" explained Robert T. Dunlop, assistant manager of the McAplin hotel, indicating to a curious person a box which looked as if it contained several gobblers. "They are the nucleus of a large shipment we hope to send over to Lieutenant-Colonel Percy A. Guthrie for the members of the Maclean Kilties, who were here recently and who are expected to go to the front soon.

"The Highlanders told us turkey feathers had become scarce in Canada, especially the white tipped ones, which the kilties like. The men want them for their

Balmorals. Heavy weather and hard work have worn out the feathers they had in their bonnets, and it's difficult to get fresh ones. So when we heard about it we decided we would save all the turkey feathers we have and forward them to the Highlanders."

## SERGT. J. ERNEST KERR

The Boston contingent in the battalion are glad to welcome Sergt. J. Ernest Kerr to Valcartier after his successful work in Boston and New York. Sergt. Kerr was one of the first recruits from the Hub and immediately after his enlistment he was assigned to assist in the Boston campaign. As he was a well know publicity man in civil life he was in a position to be of material help in spreading the news through New England of the Kiltie's appeal for men for overseas.

Sergt. Kerr was born in Boston May 19th, 1893 of Canadian parents and he is prominent in the Scottish organizations of that city. He was editor of the Firey Cross, the official paper of the clans. He is the founder and ex chief of Clan MacKinlay the best known of the Scottish Clans in Boston.





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## A HEELAN'ER'S PRAYER

Oh Lord-Lord o' the glens an' the bens  
an' the hills an' the stills an' the gills an'  
haugmutchkins—hear oor prayers. Pless a'  
the piz Floras an' the wee Floras, an' the  
piz Archies an' the wee Archies, an' a' the  
Jeans and Marys an' Ponals an' Tonals  
an' Tugals an' Sandies an' a' the rests' us,  
moreover. Pless a' oor Captins an' Leg-  
tanants—they as is higher 'an that air  
no' needin' it sa mooch. Pless a' oor piz

Sergents' and oor wee Sergents an' a' oor  
piz Lance Jacks and all oor wee Lance  
Jacks—Corprels can a' pless them sel's  
enous wi' oot yer aid.

An' Lord, don't forget to sen us some  
wheeskey, an' we' re a' likin fresh meat  
petter 'an pully—and after that sen' us  
some more wheeskey; an' sen' us hills o'joy  
an' rivers o' love an' prave hairts ta gay  
straff you rashley Hoons. An' Lord, pless  
a' oor ponnie pagpiyses an' a' oor ponnie  
pagpiysers too, moreover an' sen' 'em

win' Lord, gales o' win', win' ta fill' their  
pipes an' soont us on wi' the spirist o'oor  
faithers in oor hairts. An' God save the  
King an' pless a' mere solteirmens partik'-  
ler. Mak' 'em prave Lord; an' a' ways  
ready wi' their paonets to knock tamna-  
tion oot the Germins.

An' don't forget, pless us a' ta-day, an'  
ta-morrow, an' the mornin' pefore, an'  
Lord don't forget the wheeskey an' fraish  
meat an' prave hairts, an' a' gloory is  
thine for evermore—Amens.



MRS. E. ATHERTON SMITH WITH THE KILTIES' PIPE BAND.



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### A Loss to the Battalion

It was with the deepest regret that the members of the battalion heard that Captain Theodore H. Rand McNally had been declared unfit for overseas service. Captain McNally, a former officer of the 1st Battalion, has been with the unit since its organization and has been in active charge of several of our recruiting campaigns. For several months he commanded the Special Service Company which was attached to the Kilties and later became second-in-command of A Company. He leaves us to take up the duties of adjutant of K Unit, M.H.C.C. at Fredericton. The battalion wishes him good luck in his new position.

### A Boy's Alleged Essay on Scotland

Scotland is a brow wee land on the North of England; it has water nearly all around it, and whisky over a large part of it. The population is about four and a half millions including Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It has a peculiar language of its own, and if anyone can pronounce it coherently it is an infallible test of sobriety. It possesses considerable mineral wealth but very little of it ever finds its way out of the country. Gold has at times been discovered in certain districts as well as in the pockets of natives, but in both cases it has been found difficult to work. The best known exports of Scotland are Harry Lauder and Scotch Whisky, though sufficient of the latter is retained in the country to satisfy the demands of home consumption. The chief import in recent years is Winston Churchill.

The national dress of Scotland is the Kilt, which is a kind of short petticoat. In pattern it resembles a chess board, though in cold weather the wearer finds it more like a draught board. It is believed to have been originally invented because the aborigines were unable to find trousers big enough to get their feet through.

The bagpipes provide the chief music of the country. It is a wind instrument which is said, when blown, to produce a tune. On many occasions in the history of war Scotch regiments have marched to death listening to the strains of the bagpipes, though it is not known whether their willingness to meet the former was inspired by their desire to escape from the latter.

Scotland has produced many well known men, among them Robert Burns, believed to have been a poet. It is usually denied that he was born in Battersea. His most

famous poems are "Scots wha hca' and "Stop yer Ticklin' Jock".

In Scot'and for a couple to declare themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses is tantamount to a marriage, though there is often a tendency in many quarters to dispense with the witnesses.

The chief national characteristic of the Scottish in their reckless expenditure.—The Southern Times, Benbury, West Australia.

G. W. V. A.

Boys you've done your bit, and we are mighty glad to see you back. Mighty glad to meet you in the streets of old Quebec. You are on your way home and we are on the way to take up your work where you left it, but you leave behind you a record we have got to hustle to keep up with.

The sight of your empty sleeves and crutches sobers us. It is eloquent of the fact that there is no joy ride ahead of us. When we greet you in passing we are painfully aware that we are only recruits and that you are veterans and that you must consider us raw and new. Just the same we like to talk to you, to listen to the stories of what we are to see and the twinkle in your eyes as you spin your yarns, heartens us; for it shows us that though your bodies may be broken your spirits are not.

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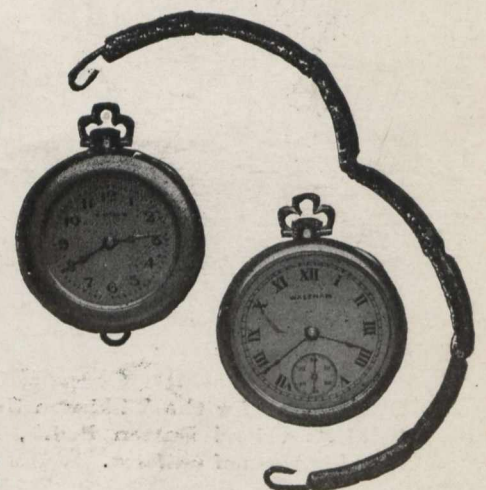
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