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THE 9TH MISSISSAUGA HORSE

AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

VERY shortly after the termination of the South African War a new cavalry unit of one squadron was formed in Toronto, under the command of Major (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) George Peters, one of Toronto's most distinguished surgeons, and was given the name of the Toronto Mounted Rifles. The four original troop commanders of the squadron were Captain Hume Blake and Lieutenants D. L. McCarthy, John H. Moss and John R. Meredith.

The original intention of the Militia Department, which was shortly abandoned, was to form a mounted rifle regiment, with the Toronto Mounted Rifles forming one of its squadrons, and with the three others distributed at different centres through the country.

The Toronto Mounted Rifles went into camp at Niagara for the first time in June, 1901, and after their return the Department consented to increase the local establishment to two squadrons.

At that time the cavalry wing of the Armouries had not been built. There was no accommodation available for the new unit in that already overcrowded building, and quarters were found in an old stable off University Avenue.

The difficulties and discouragements occasioned by the use of such unsuitable accommodation were very great, but the enthusiasm and energy of Major Peters carried the regiment through them, and in 1905 he was rewarded by having his command increased to the strength of a complete cavalry regiment, under the name of the 9th Toronto Light Horse, he himself being made a lieutenant-colonel.

After the death of Lieut.-Col. Peters, in 1906, the organization of the regiment underwent another change, the headquarters of "A" Squadron being removed to Barrie, and of "C" Squadron to Oakville. This departure rendered it necessary to re-christen the regiment, as it had ceased to be exclusively a Toronto unit, and the name 9th Mississauga Horse was selected by Lieut.-Colonel Vaux Chadwick, who took over the command.

In 1911 Mr. H. C. Cox was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment and still retains that post. Lieut.-Col. Chadwick was succeeded in 1913 by Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lockhart Gordon, who held the command at the outbreak of the war, and who, with the assistance of Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cox, organized a voluntary mobilization of the regiment at Long Branch in September, 1914, and offered its services to the Government.

This offer was, however, declined, and the regiment was demobilized towards the end of October.

In November, 1914, Lieut.-Col. Gordon became attached for overseas service to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Major Beckett became commanding officer of the 9th Mississauga Horse, with Major John H. Moss as second in command.

When Major Beckett received his appointment as O.C. of the 75th Overseas Battalion, in August, 1915, the command of the militia regiment devolved upon Major Moss, the present C. O., who was gazetted Lieutenant-colonel in December, 1915.

The outbreak of the war found the 9th M. H. a militia unit with a peace establishment of 333 officers and 312 N.C.O.'s and men.

The regiment had recently returned from its annual summer training of 12 days in camp at Niagara, under Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lockhart Gordon.

The camp had been very successful and the regiment was well supported both by officers and men, and was in as advanced a stage of efficiency as could be expected with the very limited amount of training afforded under then existing militia regulations.

When the first overseas contingent was organized, the 9th M. H. was called upon for half a company of infantry, and this quota was immediately furnished and became part of the 2nd Battalion. Its officers were Major Sidney Thorne and Lieutenants Leslie Gordon and Herbert Klotz, all since killed in action.

In the autumn of 1914 the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles was authorized under command of Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick, former C.O. of the 9th M.H. This regiment, to which the 9th M.H. contributed largely, numbered 32 officers and 475 N.C.O.'s and men. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, the O.C. of the 9th M.H., accepted a reduction of rank and went on service as major in command of "A" Squadron.

Before the regiment left Valcartier, Lieut.-Col. Chadwick was given a staff appointment, and Lt.-Col. S. F. Smith took over the com-

mand, with Lieut.-Col. Gordon second in command. Lieut.-Col. Smith subsequently was appointed O.C., Divisional Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Gordon being temporarily invalided. Major Ussher, of the 9th M. H., took command.

Major Ussher was taken prisoner at the battle of Zillebeke, and the 4th C.M.R., which suffered severely in that action, were withdrawn and reorganized under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, who now commands the unit in the field.

Early in 1915 the 9th M. H. were called on to furnish a quota to another mounted unit. Major Walter Brown was the commanding officer, with Captain T. D. Archibald as second in command and four lieutenants and 135 non-commissioned officers and men from the 9th M. H. formed "C" Squadron of the 84th C. M. R. and went overseas with that regiment.

In the summer of 1915 the 9th M. H. was asked to provide a platoon with one officer for an infantry battalion. The platoon called for was quickly formed, but instead of relaxing its efforts when this goal was reached, an intensive recruiting campaign was inaugurated, which resulted, in the course of a few



LIEUT.-COL. GEO. A. PETERS

weeks in the raising of an entire battalion, the 75th, under Lieut.-Col. Beckett, who had been second in command of the 9th M. H. under Lt.-Col. Gordon, and who had taken over the command of the regiment when that officer joined the 4th C.M.R.

Towards the end of 1915, Lieut.-Col. Chadwick relinquished his staff appointment in order to take command of the 124th, or "Pals", Battalion, which was raised and officered by the Governor-General's Body Guard, and the 9th M. H. acting in conjunction.

Early in 1916 the 170th Battalion, another 9th M. H. unit, was authorized, the command being given to a 9th M. H. officer, Lieut.-Col. Le Grand Reed.

Later in the spring of the same year Lieut.-Col. Burton, also an old 9th M. H. officer, received permission to raise the 216th Bantam Battalion, in affiliation with the 9th M. H.

In addition to contributing the above units and parts of units, the regiment has furnished small parties and individual men to every branch of the service and has officers serving in every capacity.

Three of its officers are now with the Royal Naval Auxiliary volunteers, several are with the Flying Corps, the Medical Service, the Artillery, the Engineers, etc.

Notwithstanding the great drain upon its resources, both in men and money, involved in the raising of these contribu-



LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. MOSS

tions to the fighting force, and in spite of the fact that the personnel of the regiment has almost entirely changed since the beginning of the war, the 9th M. H. is still in an efficient condition to carry on its work and has a full complement of officers and about 400 men on its reserve roll. Its financial condition, while not affluent, is still solvent, and officers and men alike are animated by a spirit of enthusiasm and a determination to uphold the traditions handed over to them by their predecessors who have gone overseas. When the 75th Battalion was formed, practically all the uniforms of the regiment were taken over by that unit, as none were available from Government stores, and it was felt that to make the new battalion a success the men must be clad in something else than mufti. Largely through the energy and activity of Hon. Lt.-Col. Cox sufficient funds were immediately raised to purchase new uniforms for the 9th M. H. and the regiment was thus saved from disorganization. When the service rifles were called in by the Militia Department, to be used in training overseas battalions the civic authorities generously came to the rescue and loaned sufficient Winchester carbines to arm all the squadrons. Many other difficulties which need not be enumerated here have been met and overcome by the energy of all ranks and the hearty co-operation of the many friends of the regiment.

GOOD FRIDAY, 1916.

A composite squadron of the 9th M.H. was organized and paraded at 9 a.m., Good Friday, for a day's field work, instruction being given on extending, taking cover and field signals.

Arrived at Stop 5, Yonge Street, at 10.15 a.m., and in company with the 109th Regiment, marched to the North Toronto Golf Club, arriving before 12 o'clock noon. Preparations were immediately made for luncheon, which was enjoyed by all. As it was a wet day, plenty of hot coffee was very welcome. Re-assembled at 2 p.m., and orders were received for the 9th M. H. to act as supports to B. Co., 109th Regt., who were ordered to attack an enemy position with a frontage of approximately 440 yards. There was ample cover to within 500 yards. Here the firing line advanced in extended formation with 10-yard intervals to a hollow about half-way across the open. Supports closed up and further advance was made in section rushes, the cover conditions affording an excellent opportunity for instruction in taking advantage of hollows, mounds and bunkers, the latter constituting excellent cover. The men adapted themselves rapidly to the conditions, carrying out orders intelligently and promptly. The line was strengthened by the reserve and the position was assaulted with the enthusiasm of men interested in their work. In the second attack the 9th M. H. acted as the firing line, and in the third attack as reserve, thus having an opportunity of undertaking different work in each movement.

The troops were then given 30 minutes' rest and further refreshment, the whole force moving off at 4.30 p.m., arriving at North Toronto station at 5.35 p.m., where the 9th M. H. were dismissed, all ranks having had an instructive and enjoyable day.

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You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honor of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely.

Fear God.

Honor the King.

KITCHENER,
Field-Marshal.

2ND BATTALION C.E.F.

WAR was declared on August 4th 1914, and inside of a week Canada offered 30,000 men to the Empire's cause. This was accepted and in less than a month 40,000 were mobilized; in two months 33,000 men were in England. Among these were the 2nd Battalion, to which the 9th M. H. contributed one company, five officers and 226 men. The battalion was organized at Valcartier camp, and was commanded by Lt.-Col. David Watson, of Quebec, now Major-General. It was known as the Eastern Ontario Battalion, and was in the 1st Brigade of the first complete Canadian Division ever assembled. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Mercer, who lost his life on June 3rd, 1916, while inspecting the 4th C. M. R. lines near Zillebek.

While in Valcartier camp every effort was made to render conditions adaptable for military purposes, and the period there was spent in drills, manoeuvres and musketry; the only ordeal which met with unanimous disapproval was inoculation. On the dark, wet night of Sept. 23-24, 1914, the infantry entrained for Quebec and embarked in a fleet of Atlantic liners, which assembled in Gaspé Basin, and were conveyed to England by British warships. Disembarked unexpectedly at Plymouth and Devonport, where command of the Division was taken over by Lieut.-Col. E. A. H. Alderson, C.B.

The 2nd Battalion were encamped on Salisbury Plain, where for four long months their patience and endurance were severely tested by cold, rain and mud, the like of which none had ever experienced. The battalion was inspected by Lord Roberts prior to his departure for France.

In the second week of February the first Canadian Division sailed from Avonmouth and disembarked at St. Nazaire, on the Bay of Biscay, entrained and proceeded to Ploegsteert, in that fateful area known later as the Ypres salient. On their first turn in the trenches or behind the barricades nothing serious occurred, and few casualties were borne, and it was during this period the battalion gained the experience which enabled them to hold their own with the best among so many heroic units. They were in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle during the operations in that vicinity, but were not engaged, and were afterwards withdrawn to rest billet. On April 22nd, 1915, the Canadian Division held a line of 5,000 yards on the right of the French, from a point about half a mile southwest of Poilcappelle, extending in a southwesterly direction to the Ypres-Roulers Railway, there connecting up with the British 28th Division. The left Canadian front was held by the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, the right by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, the 1st Brigade being in reserve. At 5 p.m. the Germans launched their gas attack and drove in the French a considerable distance, and the 2nd Battalion were thunderstruck by the appearance of French soldiers, largely Turcos and Zouaves, with distorted and twisted faces, vomiting and gasping for breath, retreating wildly before an enemy which they could not resist. Chaos resulted, but quickly steps were taken which produced a degree of order that enabled the 1st Brigade to go to the assistance of their comrades in the 3rd Brigade, which, through its left flank being in the air, had been forced to fall back, pivoting on a point held by the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada). Here the 2nd Battalion came up and supported the 16th and 10th near St. Julien. At midnight, April 22-23, these two battalions assaulted the wood in which four British guns were taken and succeeded in destroying them. At 7 a.m., April 23rd, 1915, the 2nd Battalion occupied a position about half a mile northeast of Fortuin, fighting bravely under their gallant Colonel. They were suffering seriously, but continued holding a line which was repelling the attacks of greatly superior forces.

On April 24th orders were received for the 2nd Battalion to retire, but Col. Watson being telephoned if he could hold on, and answering in the affirmative, same was cancelled, but finally it became imperative and the battalion was retired by companies, under the personal supervision of its Colonel, who in person went into the front line and gave his company commanders their orders. The losses during this operation were very heavy. The battalion was moved out of the firing line on the morning of the 26th, and were reinforced by a draft of five officers and 112 men, which represented about 25 per cent. of their losses. On the evening of the 28th, Col. Watson received orders to advance and dig a line of trenches to connect up the French right and the British left.

They moved out early in the evening and came under a hail of fire, which caused delay; finally they got under way and marched across the Ypres Canal bridge and reached a spot where only a few days before they had incurred serious losses. During that awful night march under all kinds of artillery fire they moved silently forward with the determination of men who were intent on doing all that was asked of them. Col. Watson led out two companies into the open to cover the other two companies, who did the digging. They dug as men never dug before, but fortunately the enemy's fire was inaccurate and losses here were slight. At 2 a.m. the work was finished. The battalion returned to Vlamertinghe, from whence with its brigade, they were withdrawn on the 4th of May to billets in Bailleul. Lieut. A. N. Klotz and Lieut. Leslie Gordon were killed during these operations and the battalion since has been reinforced from other sources. At the present time it is not known definitely if any of the old 9th M. H. boys are still with the unit, but we know that the material by which they are replaced will have to work hard to maintain the reputation earned in the eventful fight in which Canada saved the day.

OTHER UNITS.

5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The 9th M. H. provided one squadron for this regiment with an establishment of six officers and 135 men. The squadron was commanded by Major Walter Brown, with Lieut. T. D. Archibald, Lieut. Norman Gianelli, Lieut. Leslie Harling, Lieut. Riches and Lieut. Tudhope. The unit was subsequently trained as infantry. In the chance Lieut Tudhope was transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons. The 8th C.M.R. was incorporated and formed a portion of one of the C. M. R. battalions. Of the officers Lieut. Leslie Harling has since been killed and Lieut. Giannelli was wounded, came home on leave and has returned to duty.

The 9th M. H. also provided recruits for the following overseas units:

58th Batt.—60 men.

37th Batt.—50 men.

95th Batt.—95 men, under Major J. Morrow Oxley, of the 9th M. H.

REGIMENTAL PARADES.

The 9th Mississauga parade on Thursday evenings weekly in the Riding School, Armouries.

"Markers" is sounded at 7.55 p.m.

"Fall in" is sounded at 8.00 p.m.

"Officers" is sounded at 8.05 p.m.

Intending recruits should report at the Armouries at a quarter to eight on Monday and Thursday evenings.

The 4TH Canadian Mounted Rifles

In November, 1914, Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick, former commanding officer of the 9th M. H., and remembered affectionately by all who have served under him, was authorized to raise a mounted rifle regiment, to be known as the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. The unit was to be recruited from four cavalry regiments of the 2nd Military Division. A squadron was recruited by the 9th M. H., and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lockhart Gordon, the officer then commanding the home regiment. Among the other 9th M. H. officers with this unit were Major Ussher, who reverted to the rank of captain, and was second in command of "C" Squadron, 4th C. M. R.; Lieut. Harvey Lightbourne, Lieut. D. R. Mackay, Lieut. Victor Sifton, Lieut. Guy Rutter, Captain Hedley E. Snider and Lieut. Ken Marlatt.

The unit was recruited rapidly and a large proportion of the recruits were 9th M. H. men. They took up quarters in the Live Stock Building at the Exhibition, which peculiarly suited them, owing to the excellent stable accommodation. During the winter and early spring the unit was training in rifle exercises, equestrian, and had a considerable amount of physical drill. They were, before leaving for Niagara camp in May, 1915, a credit to their officers and presented a good appearance for a unit receiving its first training as mounted men under difficult conditions. They remained in Niagara for two weeks and were moved to Valcartier, where they remained for a month, musketry forming a considerable portion of their instruction during this period. While at Valcartier Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick received a staff appointment at Ottawa and command of the unit was taken over by Lieut.-Col. Sandford F. Smith, of the Governor-General's Body Guards. In July the regiment sailed for England and on disembarking entrained for Shorncliffe, being quartered for a time at Ditchgate Camp and subsequently at Caesar's Camp. Here a full course of mounted rifle work was covered and the regiment left for France in October, landing at Boulogne and went into camp for one and a half days, later entraining for Bailleul, marching into billets about half way between Bailleul and Meteren.

After another short period of additional instruction the unit was moved up into camp nearer the firing line. Here the atmosphere was more to their liking and each squadron was sent into the trenches to be initiated into the mysteries of wading in mud a foot to three feet deep, repairing of crumbling trenches, seeing without being seen, shooting, if possible, without being shot at. This continued over a period of two weeks, when the whole regiment went into the trenches as a unit, in the vicinity of Hill 63. During this turn of duty Lieut. F. R. Mackay was killed. He was the first casualty among the officers. He was accompanying the brigade major, Colonel Black, and Lieut. Victor Sifton during an inspection. Both of these officers were wounded and several men were killed and wounded. The losses incurred in this locality were relatively light and not out of proportion to normal trench warfare. The men proved themselves first-class material and quickly adapted themselves



LIEUT.-COL. LOCKHART GORDON

to the conditions. From October to January the unit retained its cavalry formation and remained in this locality. They were then withdrawn and the establishment changed to the infantry basis, the difference in numbers between cavalry and infantry units being made up by absorbing "D" Squadron and machine gun section of the 6th C.M.R., with additional drafts from England. During this reorganization Col. S. F. Smith took command of the 3rd Divisional Cavalry and was succeeded by Major Jack Ussher, with Major W. W. Dennison second in command, the latter being a well-known and popular officer with the G.G.B.C. before the war. The unit was from this on known as the 4th C.M.R. Battalion, C.E.F. This change involved an enormous amount of work, as the men had to be all trained as infantry and officers to take their courses. This was done while in billets west of Meteren, and when completed the battalion went into the front lines again, taking over a section extending from just north of St. Eloi to the immediate vicinity of Hooze. Continuous trench warfare, raids and

counter-raids, bombing and the daily artillery duel, which varied in intensity and more or less spasmodic, was their experience.

Early in May the battalion was withdrawn to rest billet and returned on the night of 31st May, 1915, with a strength of 23 officers and 700 N.C.O.'s and men. Nothing of interest occurred until the morning of June 2nd. About 8.15 the Germans began shelling the lines. Unfortunately Major-General Mercer, G.O.C. of the 3rd Division, with Brigadier-General Victor Williams, of the 8th Brigade (of which the 4th C.M.R. Battalion formed a portion), with their aides, were inspecting the trenches at this time. At first the impression prevailed that it was no more than the usual daily strafing, but it quickly developed into the heaviest bombardment experienced up to that date. Tons of steel were hurled into the lines. It was impossible to get assistance, as a curtain of fire had been dropped to the rear of the trenches, cutting off supports. The bombardment was maintained for five hours with increasing intensity, trenches were levelled, barbed wire cut to pieces, nothing could withstand this devastating cyclone of high explosive, tear-producing shells, with their poisonous gases. The intensity of the artillery fire may be gauged by the estimated number of shells thrown into the line, artillery observing officers putting the figure at 180,000. At 1.15 the shelling ceased and the Germans captured the section, encountering little opposition, though several isolated groups bravely fought to the death. Of the original strength four officers and about 70 men answered the roll-call. General Mercer was killed and his aide, Capt. Lyman Gooderham, captured. General Victor Williams was wounded and captured, as also was Col. Ussher, the C.O. The casualties of the 8th Brigade were so heavy as to necessitate its withdrawal for reorganization. Additional drafts were immediately supplied and in two weeks the brigade was up to strength and preparing to take its place in the line. Lieut.-Col. Lockhart

(Continued on page 24).

75TH BATTALION C.E.F.

IN July, 1915, it was decided to raise an infantry battalion from among the cavalry regiments of Toronto, Brantford and St. Catharines. The 9th Mississauga Horse, with their usual energy, raised men so quickly that permission was obtained to recruit a full battalion. It speaks well for all those connected with the work at this time that the battalion was recruited up to full strength in ten days. A proportion of the credit was due to the energy and organizing ability of Lt.-Col. Le Grand Reed, O.C. 170th Mississaugas then lieutenant in the 9th M. H., in command of the machine gun section. Lt.-Col. S. G. Beckett, Commanding Officer of the 9th M. H., took command of the battalion. Early in August they went to Niagara camp, a breakfast was given to the officers by Mayor Church that morning. The trip was made on the Corona in one of the worst storms experienced on the lake.

It was a tired but cheerful body of men, some in plain clothes, some in uniform, that disembarked at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but they were full of the spirit and enthusiasm which has since resulted in their recognition as one of the best battalions raised in Toronto. During their period in camp 250 men left in a draft and the unit recruited up to strength in four days.

After two months' training in camp they returned to Toronto and took up quarters at Exhibition. It was difficult to realize that the half-uniformed mob which arrived in Niagara that wet morning was the same body which returned in a few weeks a well set-up, smart and businesslike battalion. The work of training was kept up and all remember the excellent appearance they made in a parade through the city which was held while they were quartered in Toronto; every man seemed personally interested in keeping up to the high reputation which the unit had already earned.

In March, 1916, the battalion sailed for England, and after an uneventful voyage, disembarked safely and proceeded to Bramshot. Here training was started all over again from recruit work on. Sections and platoons were engaged in bombing, bayonet, musketry and machine gun work, and all the intricacies of trench tactics were readily absorbed by minds bent on "doing their bit". A high degree of general efficiency was reached when 850 men were drafted to France to reinforce the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Pioneer Battalion and 60th Battalion. All the 75th Battalion officers and the bulk of the non-commissioned officers remained with those left and the battalion was reorganized and brought up to strength by drafts from the 84th Battalion, another Toronto unit. The new material, while arriving in England much later than the 75th Battalion, soon reached a high standard of efficiency and early in August the battalion left for France, disembarking at an unnamed port and proceeding immediately to billets in the rear of the front line. Each company went into the trenches separately with other units for two days' instruction, and ten days after arrival in France the battalion went into the trenches as a unit about the middle of



LIEUT.-COL. G. S. BECKETT

August, in the neighborhood of St. Eloi. This portion of the line was at that time held by the 11th Brigade, under Brig.-General Odium, whose divisional commander was Major-General Watson, of the 4th Division.

The battalion's first turn of duty in the trenches covered a period of 23 days, an unusually long time, but officers and men quickly adapted themselves to the discomfort of trench work and proved themselves quite up to the standard which their friends and admirers expected. The period was one of normal trench warfare, with bombing, artillery fire and trench raids. On the night of Sept 8th and 9th a trench raid was conducted under Lieut. H. L. Devlin and Lieut. F. C. Howard, both of whom have since been missing, although Devlin is now reported a prisoner. The raid was carried out successfully, though both of these young officers were severely wounded and were placed in a shell-hole by their men for safety. As they did not return a search party was organized in the forenoon of the 5th Sept. in broad daylight, and at about 1 p.m. they set out on their extremely hazardous errand with a devotion and

willingness which is beyond praise. British artillery maintained a barrage during this search. There were five in the party and they carried two stretchers. Their efforts were unsuccessful, though they found a revolver and the caps of the missing officers. All returned safely to the trenches keenly disappointed. The members of this forlorn hope were all rewarded and complimented individually by the General. Sergt. B. C. Rowley, of "A" Company, was awarded the Military Medal and recommended for a commission. Corporal Bullen, "A" Company, the Military Medal, and since promoted to rank of sergeant. Corporal McGowan, "A" Company, was awarded a bar to a Distinguished Conduct Medal earned in South Africa. Private Richardson, of "A" Company, a Military Medal, and since promoted to corporal. Private Nobbs, the Military Medal.

Among the other honors won by this battalion during their first turn in the trenches were Military Cross to Lieut. W. K. Commins, then acting bombing officer, succeeding Lieut. Devlin. Military Medals were awarded Pte. Arding and Pte. Sale, both of the bombing section, making a total of one Military Cross, one bar to D.C.M., and six Military Medals earned by men of the 75th in their first experience of modern fighting.

Casualties numbered about 150 of all ranks, among them being Lieut. Bartle, of Niagara Falls, Ont., who was killed on his first turn of duty. Lieut. Benson Wright, of the machine gun section, was wounded on the second day in the trenches. Capt. G. L. Watt was painfully wounded, by high-explosive, while inspecting his section of their trench and lost his right eye. He is now on leave at home. Lieut. M. A. Neelon was painfully wounded in the face while repelling a German raid, which was a miserable failure and never reached the parapets; he bravely and with fortitude remained on duty. Lieut. J. C. Snelgrove, while conducting a raid on the German lines, was wounded in the mouth by a bomb and is now in Toronto recovering.

(Continued on next page).

124TH BATTALION C.E.F.

THE 124th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick, who had previously raised the 4th C. M. R.'s, recruited early in the New Year, 1915, and characteristic of the mounted units of this city, conducted a whirlwind campaign, with such vigor and energy that their establishment was complete in record time.

The battalion was first quartered at Jesse Ketchum school, on Davenport Road, which was converted into a barracks, and named "Davenport Barracks." These quarters were ideal, quite commodious and new, besides having good parade area, which enabled the battalion to carry out its preliminary training prior to going under canvas for field work.

In May they were sent to Niagara-on-the-Lake, to undergo further training on a larger scale, and were brigaded with other overseas units.

Despite the inclemency of the weather and the incessant rain, the battalion made considerable headway in bayonet fighting, physical drill, etc.

On the 4th July, 1916, the unit was sent to Camp Borden from Niagara camp. The men were in heavy marching order, and in addition each man carried two blankets.

Whilst the regiment were entraining they were almost deluged with heavy rain, but this did not dampen the spirits or ardour of the men, and in a short time they were fully accustomed to their new surroundings and gladly entered upon this new phase of their training.

They arrived at Camp Borden early on the morning of the 5th, and after a trying march, they reached their camping area and were brigaded with the 176th, 213th and 216th Battalions. Their brigade area like all the rest of the brigade areas, lacked shelter from the heat, the only foliage being in the rear of the 124th, 176th lines, which was an undergrowth along the Catawampus creek. This did not afford much protection, as it was infested with mosquitoes, and the men preferred the open, rather than be tormented by these pests.

The battalion was withdrawn Sept. 19th, and next day started on a march of 45 miles (during which Lieut. Benson Wright rejoined them, his wound being better), and entrained for the Somme. On arrival the battalion rested and prepared to add new laurels to those already earned, and were engaged in the vicinity of Courcellette and Mouquet Farms, successfully maintaining and enhancing its reputation, willingly paying the price, but inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in successfully achieving its objective wherever engaged. On the 18th of November it participated in the historic attack on Regina trench, when a successful drive was organized and this supposedly impregnable barrier was captured by our Canadian boys, adding to the reputation for bravery and initiative already earned at Ypres and Festubert. The attack was made at daybreak and fighting continued all day. Losses were heavy, but, as one officer writes, "What we went after we got." The work was hand-to-hand and in many cases practically underground. It is impossible to give a list of casualties, but among the officers



LIEUT.-COL. VAUX CHADWICK, O.C.

Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick acted as brigadier of the brigade, and Major Ardagh commanded the 124th Battalion. This brigade, with the other brigades in the division, were called upon to perform one of the most trying ordeals for a soldier, that was the ceremonial parade, with the decreasing and increasing of intervals between units and brigades, then the march past, and the men strained every nerve to look their best under the scrutiny of the inspecting officer. These ceremonial rehearsals, also the ceremonial parades, were conducted under intense heat, and it was observed then that the 124th Battalion showed the benefits of its training. They set an example to the junior units in the brigade by their steadiness on parade.

The 124th Battalion remained at Camp Borden until the afternoon of the 4th of August, when they left in heavy marching order to go overseas. They eventually reached their destination at Bramshott, and were installed in comfortable quarters, the men having huts. Officers' and sergeants' messes were provided with

excellent accommodation and recreation rooms for the men, which added materially to their comfort. This battalion, shortly after they arrived, furnished a draft of 300 or 400 men for France, and the remainder were moved to Whitley Camp. There is a possibility of the battalion being included in the new 5th division. They were recently reinforced by Wentworth and Brockville drafts, still leaving a number of vacancies to be filled in order to bring them up to strength.

Col. Vaux Chadwick surrounded himself with an exceptionally fine lot of officers, mostly young men, who are filled with vim and enthusiasm, and are, in the majority of cases, athletes. This has been a great incentive to organizing sports with the rank and file, and no doubt has been one of the chief factors in making the battalion one of the smartest corps that has left Canada.

75TH BATTALION, C.E.F.

were Major Alex. Milne, who lost his life while consolidating a position captured. Lieut. D'Arcy Wadsworth was killed. Among the wounded were Lieut. Wm. E. Chester, who was wounded by shrapnel below the right knee, but continued fighting until ordered to the rear at 3 p.m. that afternoon; he has since returned to the firing line. Lieut. L. E. Porter, wounded in the right arm, is now in England. Lieut. G. G. Wimperley sustained shrapnel wounds in several parts of his body and is now in the hospital in London, England. Major Poupore was also wounded, but particulars are not known.

Bearing incredible hardships, with a fortitude unequalled, these men of the 75th Battalion continue to fight in the cause of civilization and liberty, maintaining the honor of their country with the conviction that their efforts will ultimately be crowned with success.

"Fortes a fortibus creantur."

(Brave men are created by brave men).

170TH BATTALION C.E.F.

THE 170th Battalion was organized in December, 1915, under Lieut.-Col. Le Grand Reed, and commenced recruiting in February, 1916.

This officer was formerly a machine gun officer of the 9th Mississauga Horse, and had not only been instrumental in organizing the machine gun section, but had raised funds to purchase machine guns. Needless to say, the machine gun section under his command was very efficient.

Lieut.-Col. Le Grand Reed was appointed O. C. for the Toronto Recruiting Depot, which appointment he relinquished in order to take command of this battalion. This organization did not by any means recruit under such easy conditions as former overseas units of the Mississauga Horse, as there were no less than five other battalions recruiting in Toronto at the same time; consequently recruiting was slow, and at times discouraging, but eventually Col. Le Grand Reed had the satisfaction of seeing his corps developed into a state of splendid efficiency, composed of men of fine physique and full of enthusiasm for their duties.

He selected competent officers, who not only displayed great interest in their work, but encouraged football and outdoor sports to such an extent that they were a team to be taken seriously by their opponents.

During the month of June they were stationed at Davenport Barracks, and had little opportunity to attempt any preliminary instruction before leaving for Camp Borden, which they reached early in July. They were with the 1st Brigade, under Acting Brigadier W. C. Macdonald.

They did not have an ideal location at camp, not only did it lack trees to shelter them from the intense heat, but their exposed position subjected them to all winds, with accompanying dust.

On May 23rd, 1916, the 9th M. H. paraded at 9 a.m. at the Armouries for the purpose of engaging in a day of field work, and were entertained to luncheon by R. J. Fleming, Esq., at his residence, where an excellent repast was served and thoroughly appreciated by all who participated. On the previous evening enemy scouts were reported in the neighborhood of Richmond Hill, and word was received at Cedar Vale at 12 o'clock noon that a small hostile force were in the neighborhood of Eglinton Avenue and Bathurst Street. Orders were issued for the 9th M. H. to move north and capture this force. "I" Squadron moved north via St. Clair, Vaughan Road and Oakwood; "C" Squadron via Connaught Avenue; "A" Squadron via Bathurst Street, and "J" Squadron via Spadina Avenue.

Instructions in advanced guard work was advantageously given and patrols came in contact with opposition about 2 p.m. Information was received that the enemy occupied a sand-pit 1,200 yards north of Eglinton Avenue and 300 yards west of Bathurst Street. Orders were issued to attack. "B" Squadron moved north rapidly and occupied woods east of sand-pit, but



LIEUT.-COL. LE GRAND REED, O.C.

while cutting off retreat via Bathurst, could not make any further progress. Retreat to the northwest was cut off by the occupation of woods west of position by "D" Squadron, who advanced in extended formation to within 400 yards of the objective. "A" Squadron occupied the ridge overlooking Belt Line bridge, within easy range and under good cover. "C" Squadron was held in reserve. Further advance was held up until "C" Squadron assisted "B" in moving along Belt Line and north, forcing the retirement of advanced posts held by the enemy in an orchard on the eastern and southeastern slope of main position. Additional assistance of two troops from "A" Squadron increased the pressure from this direction, and finally the assault was delivered.

About ten days after the arrival of this battalion in England a draft of 250 men was sent over to France, which shows the high state of efficiency to which this battalion had been brought before leaving Canada.

CEDAR VALE.

The position held by the enemy was unusually suitable for defence and as the strength of force was about fifty men, they were ample to hold off the force attacking.

The regiment marched home, arriving at the Armouries at 5.15 p.m., all ranks feeling that the day's work was as profitable as it was enjoyable.

The Battalion quickly settled down to training, the ranks taking interest in their work, every facility was offered for the training in the art of war, trench-making, bomb-throwing with live bombs and bayonet fighting, up-to-date, not the old-fashioned methods, but the "bite and scratch idea" in order to get the man. Much time was given to physical drill, which they made one of the most important features in training. The results were soon shown in the general health, fitness and physical development of the men.

Such a course in this line of military training would certainly stand the men in good stead, when confronted by the foe, and in hand-to-hand encounters, as well as fitting them to meet and overcome the many trying conditions of modern warfare.

The battalion received as reinforcements some 200 men from the 201st Battalion. This brought the 170th nearly up to strength and placed them in line for overseas. They proceeded in October to Eastern Canada, sailing on the "Maure-

The Canadian Militia and the War

AN ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 9th MISSISSAUGA HORSE

WE are not unfamiliar with the unthinking type of person who turns up his or her nose at the militia regiments which are carrying on at home. Such people believe, or affect to believe, that these regiments are kept up mainly because a number of men who are unable or unwilling to go overseas desire to array themselves in khaki and swagger about to the admiration of their female friends.

Sometimes, too, when we are feeling out of sorts and when the blue devils work their will with us, we find ourselves asking whether we are really serving any useful purpose, and whether our activities result in anything more than furnishing us with harmless occupation.

It is, therefore, not amiss that at this season when we are starting on another year we should take stock of what the militia has done during that part of the war which is behind us, and consider what service it may expect to perform in the future.

Now the only military organization Canada had at the outbreak of the war was the militia. Plans had been carefully worked out for its mobilization in case of a conflict in which Canada should be involved.

These plans were cast aside when the First Contingent was formed and new methods were improvised, but still it was to the militia that the late Minister of Militia turned for the men to fill up the overseas battalions then organized, and it has been to the militia that the Government has gone for nearly all the units that have since been formed. The 9th Mississauga Horse alone has already supplied for overseas service some 127 officers and 4,876 men.

The system which has been adopted of treating the overseas battalions as independent entities, and of mixing the men together without considering where they were recruited, has caused their original connection with the militia units to be obscured, and in many instances to disappear altogether.

The fact remains that nearly all the forces which are to-day overseas or are about to go overseas, were raised through the agency of the militia regiments and could not very well have been raised without them.

It is, moreover, true that the only military organization of a permanent character existing in Canada to-day is the militia, and it is to the militia that the Government must look for the future requirements of the overseas service.

Notwithstanding the responsibilities thus cast upon it, it seems to have been thought that no money and little time could be spared to build up the efficiency of the militia, and it has been obliged to struggle along as best it might, dependent entirely on voluntary effort for the performance of its work and on private subscriptions for financial assistance.

I am not without hope that in the near future these conditions may be changed and that additional facilities for the performance of its functions may be furnished. Whether this expectation be fulfilled or not, our duty is plain—we must carry on to the best of our ability and with unflagging energy and interest.

When the war is over the overseas battalions will disappear, and it is upon the militia that will devolve the duty of preserving and treasuring the glorious traditions which are being built up to-day and which will form such a priceless heritage for future generations of Canadians.

It is to his militia regiment that the home-coming soldier must turn to find a local headquarters where he may foregather with his comrades in arms.

It is from the militia that will be built up whatever system of defence Canada decides to adopt after the war.

It is evident then that those who are now holding together the militia regiments and maintaining them as active, living organizations, are doing no unworthy work, and that their service, while inconspicuous, is of real and substantial use.

Let us consider some of the other ways in which their work is of value.

In the first place, they provide a force available for home service in the event of any trouble occurring in Canada, which requires military intervention.

It is true that at present they are insufficiently armed, but this disability is likely to be shortly remedied, and while it seems at present unlikely that any occasion should arise requiring any portion of the militia to be called upon, conditions change with marvellous rapidity in such a war as this, and contingencies may well occur that will render the assistance of the militia most important.

What events may lead to such a situation it is better not to discuss, but it is obvious that preparation for it is both prudent and necessary.

In the next place, the circumstances surrounding the life of each individual in the regiment are liable to change. Reasons which now make it seem impossible that any particular man should go overseas may disappear and the call of duty may any day present itself as imperative. In that event the training received and the discipline acquired with the home regiment will prove invaluable assets.

Every week a few men leave us to join overseas units, many of them as non-commissioned officers, and every one of these men has to thank the other members of the regiment for rendering it possible for him to start in with some knowledge of soldiering and with some idea of how to obey orders and to comport himself.

Every officer in the regiments is, as you know, pledged to go on overseas service when required, and no officer will be taken on the strength who is unwilling to give such a pledge. While you are acquiring training yourselves you are assisting the officers to acquire familiarity with their duties, and by so doing are rendering them really valuable assistance.

I have said enough to show how important it is that every member of the regiment should persevere in carrying on its work—now a word as to the spirit in which it should be carried on.

In many respects I believe that a voluntary organization furnishes better facilities for acquiring the true instinct of discipline than are to be found in a unit where powers of punishment can be invoked. A man who obeys orders cheerfully, punctually and promptly simply because he has pledged himself to do so, and because his spirit of manhood impels him, will quickly develop a keenness which he might miss if his obedience were based even in part on fear of the consequences of a failure to obey. But the absence of any penalty for disobedience renders the process of demoralization very rapid once it sets in, and the only way in which it can be arrested is by ridding the regiment immediately of anyone, whether officer, non-commissioned officer or trooper, who exhibits a tendency not to play the game.

Every man must be prepared to put his heart into the work of making the regiment a success. Anyone who does not feel disposed to do this had far better hand in his uniform at once and apply for his discharge, rather than be carried along for a while as an incumbrance to be ultimately struck off for non-attendance.

Now, we need recruits. We want men who are in earnest and who will stay with our work once they come in, and we look to the members of the regiment to interest their friends and bring them into the ranks.

I need scarcely say that the 9th Mississauga Horse is not a haven of refuge for men who should be overseas. If a man feels he should be on active service, entering our regiment will not protect him from his own conscience, nor shelter him from the criticism of those whose opinion he values.

We do not, however, presume to sit in judgment on each other, and no one who joins in good faith for home service need feel that he will be subjected to undue pressure from the officers to induce him to go across the water.

JOHN H. MOSS, Lieut.-Col.,
O. C. 9th M. H.

216TH BATTALION C.E.F.

THE 216th "Bantam" Battalion needs no apology and at this date no introduction. The appeal of this popular battalion to the popular imagination is such that, ask any newsboy in the street, any clerk in any store, and maid in any kitchen, any worker in any factory, any conductor in any car, any business man in any office, and they will, on all, talk enthusiastically of the "Bantams," the little fellows who are about as long around as they are tall.

If the deeds of individuals, nations, armies, are the bricks and mortar out of which civilization are built up, then when the present chapter of the world's history is written, the 216th Battalion will have no reason to be ashamed of their contribution to human progress. For months last spring and again this fall they have paraded the streets of Toronto and taken their part in brigade manoeuvres with the tread and smartness of veterans, calling forth the warmest eulogies, not only from the general public, but from military critics as well, while at Camp Borden they established a reputation for themselves in industry, thoroughness, discipline and capacity for work which is perhaps unsurpassed.

The orthodox way of beginning any biography is "He was born." Well, the "Bantam" Battalion was born on the 17th of February, 1916, when Col. F. L. Burton was given authority to recruit a battalion of short men 5 ft. 5 to 5 ft. 2 in.

This baby battalion skipped the creeping days entirely and started off to walk 200 strong. By the 5th of July, when the battalion left Toronto for Camp Borden, it had grown in strength to 700, and on its return to Toronto, on Oct. 20th, it had further grown to 860, while at this date the Bantam roll stands at 925. With a little more perseverance and push, this popular battalion will make the grade, and in the near future proceed overseas at full strength.

The success of the "Bantam" Battalion in recruiting, training and discipline is due, of course, to Lieut.-Col. F. L. Burton and the efficient corps of officers with which he has surrounded himself.



LIEUT.-COL. F. L. BURTON

Lieut.-Col. Burton is a soldier and officer of very considerable experience. As a schoolboy he served as lieutenant in the Cadet Corps of Ridley and Upper Canada Colleges, after which he joined the 35th Regiment, Canadian militia. In 1906 he transferred to the Toronto "Light Horse," now known as the Mississauga Horse, and was in command of "A" Squadron until 1912, when he transferred to the Queen's Own Rifles to take command of Toronto University Company.

At the outbreak of the war Col. Burton was placed in command of the Island Guard, which post he held till June, 1915, when he was appointed adjutant in the 58th overseas unit, being promoted shortly afterwards to the position of junior major.

When the 75th Battalion was organized, Col. Burton was appointed second in command, and when this unit was fully recruited and ready to proceed overseas he was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with authority to recruit a "Bantam" battalion.

It will thus be seen that the commanding officer of the 216th Battalion brought to his new position an intimate and personal knowledge of military life and training which augur well for his success in the responsible position in which he now finds himself placed.

In choosing an officer for the responsible position of second in command, Col. Burton made an ideal choice in the person of Major Alex. Lewis. In the various responsible position which Major Lewis has hitherto held—municipal editor of the "Telegram," city assessor, member of the Board of Education, and secretary of the Toronto Harbor Commission—he displayed such energy, such capacity and such a thorough mastery of the issues involved as to heartily commend himself to all connected with him. Those who were associated with him in the Queen's Own from 1891 to 1904 observed how he took to military life "like a duck to water," and predicted that, given the occasion and opportunity, Major Lewis would distinguish himself in active service. That prediction now bids fair for a complete realization.

NOTES FOR OFFICERS AND N. C. O.'S.

"Always play the game and give no catches, however bad you may think the fielding is."

A distinguished cavalry officer in South Africa used to say: "If you don't know for certain that there are no Boers in a place, always suppose there are at least 300 and act accordingly."

"Never give away a subordinate." In other words, officers and N.C.O.'s are responsible for sins of omission and commission on the part of subordinates and should be big enough to assume this responsibility.

"Dress the part as well as play the part." An old C. O. of one of the Imperial Army battalions, in speaking to his

officers used to say: "If you fellows go hunting and riding races, I will have you properly dressed; think of my feelings if it comes to a coroner's jury and you are laid out dressed like tinkers."

Judicious praise is a very powerful lever. Remember that to call a man a fine fellow goes a long way to make him one. Mark the word "judicious." To overdo it is injurious for all.

Men are governed by punishments and rewards. The necessity of the former is very much increased by neglect of the latter.

It is talk that divides; it is work that unites.
The force of example is great.

Honour Roll

Officers of Ninth Mississauga Horse on Active Service

KILLED IN ACTION.

Major S. L. Thorne, 60th Batt., C.E.F.
 Major Alex. Milne, 75th Batt., C.E.F.
 Capt. R. D. MacKay, 4th C.M.R., C.E.F.
 Lieut. L. M. Gordon, 2nd Batt., 1st Brigade.
 Lieut. H. N. Klotz, 2nd Batt., 1st Brigade.
 Lieut. T. L. Harling, 8th C.M.R., C.E.F.
 Lieut. F. C. Howard, 75th Batt., C.E.F.
 Lieut. Benson Wright, 75th Batt., C.E.F.
 Cadet Lieut. James Yates.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major J. F. H. Ussher, 4th C.M.R., C.E.F.
 Lieut. A. H. Lightbourne, 4th C.M.R., C.E.F.

MISSING.

Lieut. H. Devlin, 75th Batt., C.E.F.

Second Base Hospital.

Lt.-Col. R. D. Rudolf.

Orpington Military Hospital.

Major N. K. Wilson.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Capt. A. V. S. Nordheimer Lieut. G. H. Pepler, Dep. Sq.
 Capt. J. H. Todd, Med. Officer Lieut. W. A. H. MacBrien

Second Battalion, C.E.F., First Brigade.

Major L. V. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O. Lieut. J. H. Strathy
 Lieut. J. C. Wallace

Divisional Ammunition Column.

Lieut. E. B. P. Armour Lieut. W. E. Clarkson

Sixth Battery, First Field Artillery Brigade.

Lieut. G. L. Magann

Fifteenth Battalion, C.E.F., First Brigade.

Lieut. H. Shoenburger Lieut. A. C. H. Andrews

Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. L. Gordon Lieut. Victor Sifton
 Capt. H. E. Snider Lieut. V. O. W. Forsyth
 Lieut. K. D. Marlatt Lieut. L. E. Clark
 Lieut. W. N. Moorhouse Lieut. D. G. Higgins
 Lieut. Lynn Plummer Lieut. Gregory Clark

Fifteenth Battery, Fourth Brigade.

Lieut. V. H. DeB. Powell, M.C.

Seventh Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.E.F.

Lieut. W. A. Bishop

Eighth Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.E.F.

Major W. T. Brown Lieut. A. V. Gianelli
 Capt. T. D. Archibald Lieut. Stanley Riches

Fifty-First Battery.

Lieut. M. A. Clarkson.

Eleventh Brigade Machine Gun Co.

Lieut. K. Junor Lieut. H. J. Burden

Eaton Armoured Motor Battery.

Lieut. W. A. Hale

Divisional Engineers.

Lieut. F. C. Malloch

Seventy-Fifth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. S. G. Beckett Capt. C. D. Clark
 Major D. Forbes Keith Lieut. G. R. Kappel
 Major W. L. Baynes Reed Lieut. A. B. Lindsay
 Major A. G. Poupore Lieut. R. D. Galbraith
 Major F. S. Povah Lieut. J. P. R. Whittle
 Capt. L. M. Langstaff Lieut. L. H. Eliot
 Capt. G. L. Watt Lieut. W. E. Poupore

Depot Mounted Regiment.

Lieut. H. W. Baldwin

Ninety-Fifth Battalion, C.E.F.

Major J. Morrow Oxley

One Hundred and Eighteenth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut. O. E. Zeigler

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick Lieut. W. G. Moffatt
 Major B. Holford Ardagh Lieut. L. B. Duckworth
 Major G. N. Molesworth Lieut. C. J. Ryley
 Capt. W. H. Latimer Lieut. C. F. Moore
 Capt. R. C. Berkinshaw Lieut. S. H. Pepler
 Lieut. J. E. Bell Lieut. H. H. Watson
 Lieut. H. S. Boulter Lieut. P. E. Williams
 Lieut. E. B. Munroe Lieut. G. D. Hunter

One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut. E. F. McDonald Lieut. H. M. Morrow

One Hundred and Seventieth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. Le Grand Reed Lieut. Harvey Gordon
 Major J. F. H. McCarthy Lieut. I. E. Robertson
 Capt. G. A. Keith Lieut. S. J. Reeves
 Capt. W. O. Tudhope Lieut. D. C. Wright
 Lieut. Allan Greay Lieut. A. C. Lewis
 Lieut. W. R. Barton Lieut. R. E. Woodcock
 Lieut. G. W. Nicholson Lieut. A. G. Bonn

One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Battalion, C.E.F.

Capt. F. H. Kortright

One Hundred and Ninety-Eighth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut. R. H. Hocken Lieut. H. D. Howell
 Lieut. E. F. Applbe (since deceased).

One Hundred and Fourth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut. J. A. Gilpin Lieut. J. M. Lawson
 Lieut. W. R. Adams Lieut. C. S. M. Morrison

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. W. O. Morris

Two Hundred and Sixteenth Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. F. L. Burton Lieut. C. H. R. Fuller
 Major A. E. Murdoch Lieut. A. O. Armstrong
 Capt. J. W. Magwood Lieut. V. W. Armstrong
 Capt. J. V. N. Williams Lieut. H. A. Bartlett
 Capt. H. A. Cooch Lieut. W. C. Cole
 Capt. S. K. Bennett Lieut. H. R. McCuaig
 Capt. H. J. Elton Lieut. Albert Sprinks
 Lieut. J. W. Crashley Lieut. G. T. Walsh

Divisional Signallers.

Lieut. H. A. Golwynne Lieut. H. C. Myers
 Lieut. H. K. Cox

Canadian Army Service Corps.

Lieut. M. K. Lennox

Imperial Army.

Lieut. A. K. Kingsmill

One Hundred and Eighth Battery, 23rd Division.

Lieut. A. D. Harris

Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing.

Flight Lieut. D. G. Joy Flight Lieut. P. R. Meredith

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieut. A. C. Turner Sub-Lieut. J. L. Goad
 Sub-Lieut. W. M. Hargraft

School of Instruction, Toronto.

Lieut. J. L. Lewis

THE NINTH MISSISSAUGA HORSE HAS SUPPLIED 127 OFFICERS TO THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE AND 4876 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Ladies' Organizations of our Overseas Units

ORGANIZATION OF THE 1ST AND 2ND CONTINGENTS.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of the war, the Colonel's wife, Mrs. H. Lockhart Gordon, acting as secretary, and Mrs. Robert Angus as treasurer, called the officers' wives together, and letters were sent to all officers' wives, mothers and sisters in Toronto and Oakville for their co-operation in supplying comforts for the 9th M. H. men then at Valcartier.

The result was nearly \$200.00 was collected for this purpose.

The ladies also decided to visit all the wives and mothers of the men and see that they secured their separation allowances and were otherwise provided for.

At Christmas, 1914 all the children of the 9th M. H. men of the 1st and 2nd Contingents were remembered by the officers, who supplied the necessary funds. Since then, Mrs. J. H. Moss, the present Colonel's wife, and the wives of the present officers are carrying on this work of looking after the children.

A great number of the officers' wives, as well as the wives and children of the men of the 1st and 2nd Contingents, have gone overseas.

The following ladies compose the Visiting Committee: Mrs. H. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Mrs. Rudolf, Mrs. S. G. Beckett, Mrs. R. F. Angus, Mrs. W. A. Moore, and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

Each man was supplied with a Jaegar cholera belt, wristlets, socks, scarf, housewife and sleeping cap.

75TH BATTALION WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Auxiliary was formed and had its first meeting February 4th, 1916.

The officers:—

Hon. Pres.—Mrs. H. C. Cox.

President—Mrs. S. G. Beckett.

Secretary—Miss Milne.

Treasurer—Mrs. W. J. Lindsay.

The aims of the club are to further the interests of the 75th Battalion and add to the material comfort of the men.

To organize the visiting for the promotion of comradeship between the families of the men.

Every friend of the battalion is eligible for membership, and facilities for work are so extensive that all those who so desire can find something to do at home.

The meetings of the club are held every Wednesday—all day—in our commodious quarters in the Excelsior Life Building, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

The club badge, a maple leaf with 75 in the centre, and "Women's Club" above, may be had at the club headquarters for 25 cents.

About \$1,200 in money has been raised by this Women's Club in different ways, and is used to purchase material, wool, etc.

In eight months, 2,000 pairs of socks and 2,500 gauze shirts have been made.

There are four hundred good knitters and sewers amongst the members, and the average attendance is about 75.

Five Hundred pairs of socks were sent in from the Exhibition camp to be re-footed, before the battalion left for England. Since leaving, three bales of socks have been returned from there and are now being re-footed. Socks and shirts were given the battalion before leaving Toronto. Three large bales were sent to Bramshott, May 22nd, and distributed to the men on their departure for France.

Since they reached France, 20 7-pound parcels have been sent direct to the platoon commanders, to distribute amongst the men.

The club has a men's advisory club, and they were instrumental in sending to the battalion for Christmas distribution 70 large boxes of 50 pounds each, containing socks, shirts, tobacco, pieces, etc.—enough for every officer and man.

124th BATTALION WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

The Comforts Club of this battalion was formed early in the year 1916. The wife of the Colonel, Mrs. Chadwick, was voted president, but owing to her departure for England the executive was changed in October, 1916, and the meetings then took place fortnightly as battalion meetings, instead of companies, as formerly.

These meetings are held in the Deer Park Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Clair Avenue and Avenue Road, on Friday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock, at which there is an average attendance of 75, and after knitting tea is served.

In August 750 pairs of socks were shipped to the battalion in England. In November 500 more pairs were sent. A cash contribution of \$250.00 was also sent to Lieut.-Col. Chadwick, who is arranging a Christmas dinner for the men of the battalion who are already in France.

The officers of the Club are:—

President—Mrs. Chadwick.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Thompson.

Secretary—Mrs. G. N. Molesworth.

170TH BATTALION WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Association of the 170th Battalion meets every Tuesday in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock.

Object: To promote friendliness amongst the wives and mothers of the men, and to knit socks for them.

President—Mrs. Le Grand Reed.

Secretary—Mrs. Cockburn.

Treasurer—Mrs. Gwyn Francis.

216TH BATTALION WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

The 216th Battalion Women's Auxiliary meets every Friday in Jesse Ketchum school.

President—Mrs. F. Burton.

Secretary—Mrs. Wreyford.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. Williams.

All friends of these Battalions are invited to attend the meetings of the different auxiliaries and help in this useful and necessary work.

A PRAYER.

By Lord Roberts.

Almighty Father, I have often sinned against Thee. Oh, wash me in the precious blood of the Lamb of God. Fill me with Thy Holy Spirit that I may lead a new life. Spare me to see again those whom I love at home, or fit me for Thy presence in peace. Strengthen us to quit ourselves like men in our right and just cause. Keep us faithful unto death, calm in danger, patient in suffering, merciful as well as brave; true to our King, our Country and Colours. If it be Thy will, enable us to win victory; but, above all, grant us a better victory over temptation and sin, over life and death, that we may be more than conquerors, through Him who loved us and laid down His life for us, Jesus our Saviour, the Captain of the Army of God. Amen.

SQUADRON NOTES

"A" SQUADRON.

This squadron was formerly recruited in the neighborhood of Barrie, Ont., and while there was noted for its smartness and efficiency. Trained annually at Niagara Camp and provided a large number of recruits for overseas on the declaration of war. Squadron headquarters were moved to Toronto in 1915, and in November of that year, after complete reorganization, took its place with its sister squadron with a strength of 68 men of all ranks. Since then the number of enlistments for overseas total 31, and active recruiting has resulted in keeping the unit in good shape, though still somewhat under strength.

Officers of "A" Squadron entertained their N.C.O.'s and men at a smoking concert on the evening of Oct. 3rd, 1916. An enjoyable entertainment was provided and the evening resulted in obtaining six recruits.

Nine men of "A" Squadron paraded with the Special Instruction Squadron, which "carried on" during the months of July, August, September and October. The result of the work was creditable to those attending and resulted in the completion of the N.C.O. establishment of the squadron.

During the year the following officers, formerly attached to "A" Squadron, obtained appointments in overseas units: Lieut. Jack Crashley, Lieut. S. J. Reeves, Lieut. A. C. H. Andrews, Lieut. H. C. Meyers, M. K. Lennox, D. G. Wright, W. N. Williams, C. S. M. Morrison, J. L. Lewis, M. E. Poupore, J. A. Gilpin.

On the night of Nov. 21st the officers entertained their N.C.O.'s and men at a smoking concert, with "C" Squadron and signallers as guests of "A" Squadron. The programme was thoroughly enjoyed by all and the evening had satisfactory results from a recruiting standpoint.

It is the ambition of officers of "A" Squadron to make it a first-rate unit. This can only be done by intelligent co-operation and mutual confidence between officers and men. "Play the game and give no catches."

"B" SQUADRON.

When the 9th Mississauga Horse was first formed, "B" Squadron headquarters were situated at Eglinton, the headquarters of one troop being in East Toronto, the squadron being under command of Major J. H. Ussher.

The headquarters of the squadron were afterwards transferred to the Armouries, and was placed under command of the late Major S. L. Thorne, who at the outbreak of the war went overseas in command of a company composed of 9th Horse men in the 2nd Battalion, C.E.F.

Many of the troopers last year had the pleasure of having their first ride on horseback, when a number of mounts were procured and instruction in riding took place. We hope to be able to continue this work during 1917.

Much interest was taken in indoor baseball, games being played each Thursday night during the winter and early spring months. The winning troop finally played off with the officers, the latter being the victors in a very close and exciting game.

Commencing January, 1917, gallery shooting on Thursday nights will begin. Prizes for winning troops and individuals will be given.

Our squadron commander is recovering from a recent operation and will re-join the regiment within the next few weeks.

More than 50 men have joined C. E. F. units from "B" Squadron during the past year.

"C" SQUADRON.

This squadron was authorized in 1906 in Oakville, at the time of re-organization of Toronto Light Horse, and now known as Mississauga Horse. The squadron was commanded by Major

C. H. Riches, and attended their first camp with the regiment at Niagara-on-the-Lake under command of Lt.-Col. Vaux Chadwick. From the fact that this squadron recruited from the vicinity of Oakville it had the advantage of securing a splendid class of officers and men, also a particularly good type of horses, and it was quite noticeable that this squadron was a factor to be always considered in regimental competitions.

In 1911 Major H. C. Sparling took command on the retirement of Major Riches, and maintained the same efficiency as in the past. Major W. T. Brown took over the squadron in 1913 and headquarters were then transferred to Toronto. During camp of 1914 the squadron had a strength of 107 men and 110 horses, being the largest squadron in the regiment. A noticeable feature of this camp was the fine number of horses that were secured and this was largely due to Major W. T. Brown surrounding himself with capable horsemen.

When war broke out this squadron contributed its quota of men to the 2nd Battalion, and when the 4th C.M.R. was recruited for overseas the following officers from "C" Squadron joined that unit: Lieut. Donald MacKay, Lieut. Harvey Lightbourne, Lieut. Kenneth Marlatt, Lieut. Victor Sifton; also the rank and file practically recruited to a man and suffered severe casualties at Zillebeke.

The squadron was rapidly recruited to strength and displayed the same energy and efficiency, and early in 1914 Major Brown, still in command, called for recruits for the 8th C.M.R. and they responded in the same spirit as in the past, and the strength was practically depleted. Major H. A. Telfer then took command and with the traditions of the squadron it was again quickly brought up to strength.

Under Lt.-Col. S. G. Beckett, 75th Batt. (Mississaugas), the following officers joined this unit: Lieut. B. Wright, Lieut. H. J. Burden, Lieut. A. B. Lindsay, and it was particularly commendable that each officer took his entire troop with him.

The 124th Battalion, early in 1916, under Lt.-Col. Vaux Chadwick, was authorized and the following officers went with him overseas: Lieut. G. D. Hunter, Lieut. H. J. Watson, Lieut. H. S. Boulter, Lieut. C. J. S. Riley, and, like former instances, these troop officers took their entire units.

When the 170th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Le Grand Reed (2nd Mississaugas), was authorized, the squadron again furnished a number of officers, N.C.O.'s and men, which considerably reduced the strength.

In the 216th Battalion (Bantams), Lieut. (now Major) Murdock commands a company and Lieut. Fuller, (now Captain) is acting adjutant.

Besides supplying officers and men to the above mentioned units, it has furnished drafts for other units from time to time. The squadron is now nearly up to strength, and with the energy displayed by officers and men it is apparent that it will maintain its traditions as in the past.

"D" SQUADRON.

"D" Squadron was the city of Toronto squadron of the 9th M.H., and their armouries were first located in one of the Company rooms of the present infantry quarters, where they were considerably cramped for space and room, which handicapped them in their work.

The squadron went to camp in June, 1907, wearing their uniforms at that time, of scarlet serge, blue pantaloons, with yellow welt, distinctive grey felt hat with green pugaree, surmounted by the Mississauga hat badge.

(Continued on page 23).

"THE DAY" AT OAKVILLE

On Saturday, July 1st (Dominion Day), 1916, the 9th Mississauga Horse, Lieut.-Col. John H. Moss commanding, boarded a special train at the Union Station, in full marching order, and set off for Oakville to spend two joyous days at Ennisclare Farm, as the guests of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cox, the honorary colonel of the regiment.

Those two days will be memorable always in the minds of every officer, N. C. O. and man of the 9th M. H. They were brimful of interest, entertainment, and excitement from the moment the train pulled out on Saturday morning until it pulled in again Sunday evening, and even the small hours of the night of July 1-2 were not without their activity. Lieut.-Col. Cox turned Ennisclare Farm over to us, but not before he had arranged for everything that went to make a perfect holiday. Even the special train was provided by him, and both he and Mrs. Cox welcomed us, entered into our fun with us, and generally made us feel that we were there to have a good time, and that they enjoyed having us.

It must not be taken from this that we did nothing but play, for such is not the case. There were marches, counter-marches and manoeuvres; also there was the "Tactical Scheme," but more of this anon. The regiment on detraining at Oakville, made a discovery. It was that the year 1916 had at last decided to become hot. This became more and more of a conviction as time went on, but it did not phase the 9th M. H., partly because it is a gallant regiment and partly because there were so many things to otherwise occupy our minds. So we set out for Ennisclare Farm, two miles away, in "column of sections," "B" Squadron leading, followed by "D", followed by "A", followed by "C", and the Cadets. The band was at its best and the boys threw out their chests intent on impressing their metropolitan "savoir faire" on the timid villagers, who only live in the city nine months of the year.

Ennisclare Farm is a lovely spot. It lies on both sides of the Lake Shore road Torontowards of Oakville. Since making it his home, Lt. Col. Cox has turned the large rolling farm land into a landscape garden. On the principal knoll, overlooking the lake, is the stately residence flanked by tall elms, while all about are gardens of rare and beautiful flowers and shrubs laid out in the most tasteful abandon. Back near the road are the handsome stables and riding-school, and the latter building was turned into lodgings for the whole 9th M. H. Across the road was the dairy department. A large outbuilding was made over into officers' mess and men's mess, and in a nearby field was a great pile of wood ready for the bon-fire.

This was the place that was virtually handed over to the 9th M. H. to be its home for two whole days. Was it any wonder that the trip was a bright spot in the history of the regiment?

The Somme is Heard From.

Almost immediately upon our arrival at the farm we were ushered into a repast that was in itself an event, and 'twas then we heard the first report of the Battle of the Somme. Over the wires it came, the great bombardment, the miles of trenches taken, the villages captured; the Lion had made his first spring. Our thoughts went out to the boys of the old 9th M. H. Were they in it? We knew that if they were they were winning glory for their regiment, and we cheered them to the echo. It was great news, and we envied them not a little.

The afternoon was employed rehearsing for the "Tactical Scheme" which was to be the "piece de resistance" of the trip. Open order, firing line, supports and the assault on the inoffensive red brick house. We did it three times under a hot barrage from Old Sol, and to the intent interest of a flock of cows in a neighboring meadow. After dinner, also an event in itself, was the big bon-fire and the sing-song. Here the latent talent of

the regiment sprang into life, and the band gave us a concert that made us feel proud. It drew the friendly inhabitants from miles around, many of whom came in motor cars. We had music, and singing, and cock-fights, and then more music, until the hour grew late and the music ceased. But not so the singing. It seemed as if those voices could not be stilled. On through the night, after we had repaired to our bivouac in the riding-school, in "sudden bursts at unexpected intervals," as the regulations say, it lasted.

Now, the Ennisclare riding-school is one of the finest on the continent. It is large, and commodious in every respect, and a fit training quarters for some of the finest equines that ever graced a gentleman's stable; but for once it was full—of noise that would not be quelled. It was rumored that the Adjutant was preparing a charge sheet, and that there would be no loopholes in the indictment: that certain parties "did sing, did attempt to sing, or did open their mouths and emit noises that would lead others to suppose that they were trying to sing," and this at an hour when we should have been a regiment at rest. But let us draw the curtain over the scene, for in the morning our principal interest was centered in

The 'Tactical Scheme.

The tactical scheme was roughly this: The Blue Force, the enemy, was in Hamilton, which, some of our readers may know, is a place about twenty miles to the west of Oakville. A reconnoitring force of Blue cavalry, estimated at 150, was reported on July 2 at 2 a.m. as having bivouaced at Ennisclare Farm over night. This force was apparently screening an advance of the main body on Toronto. "B" Squadron enacted the role of the Blue cavalry, and it was the intention of the rest of us, who were the Red cavalry, defending Toronto, to attack the Blue cavalry from the front, and to cut them off from their main body. There is one great difficulty about a tactical scheme, and that is that neither side wants to stay dead, and it has never been decided to the entire satisfaction of everybody just which side won, though the tale is re-told to this day by the survivors of that fight, and the authorities still do not agree. But it must be a painful subject to "B" Squadron.

In the first place, there was the position. Young officers who have taken their course at Stanley Barracks all know that it is laid down some place that an ideal position to defend is one with the ocean on the right flank, a vast marsh on the left, and a river along the front, with a draw-bridge to let down, over which the launch the counter-attack. It is even allowable for the ocean to be on the left and the marsh on the right, but stress is laid upon the river being in front, with the draw-bridge ready to let down. Now, "B" Squadron deliberately ignored the regulations, for at 9 a.m. their right was on the G. T. R. tracks, which are not a marsh, and the line extended westward to Lake Ontario, which is not an ocean, and there was no river in front, so they tempted fate from the first. They may claim that there was no river, or marsh, or ocean, but what are regulations for, if not to be followed?

The Red force was supposed to be in Toronto, its advanced guard at Port Credit, and "A", "C" and "D" Squadrons and the Cadets were the protective Red cavalry moving against the Blue cavalry, covering a front from the lake shore to a road east of the G. T. R. tracks. A troop was despatched along this road to encircle the enemy's flank and move toward the lake along a concession road that is maintained by statute labor. This would menace the enemy's rear, for they were being attacked in three directions.

Hemmed in on three sides, with the lake on the fourth side, "B" Squadron put up a sturdy resistance. They refused to surrender, preferring to fight to the bitter end; but wave after wave of extended lines moved up on them, carefully avoiding divers

fields of young grain. It was in trying to avoid these grain fields that some of the troops found themselves a mile or so from their objective, but they maintain that, "tactically speaking," they were not lost, because if they had wanted to spoil the crops they could have easily crossed over and shown "B" what was what. As for "B", they hold that being cut off from Hamilton was of no importance, because nobody really wants to go to Hamilton; and besides, a very tempting Sunday dinner awaited them in another direction.

The describe the fight in detail is impossible, for one cannot be everywhere, but the attack on a strawberry patch near the railway tracks was one of its most successful features. A troop suddenly found itself confronted by a splendid field of red berries in mass formation. Quickly extending and taking cover from view, for obvious reasons, they bent to their work of annihilation, until officers marvelled at the capacity of their men. Still there were thousands of berries unconquered. The troopers seemed done, though they stuck manfully to the task, for fresh strawberries off the vine are not to be encountered every day in our native city streets. So on in the blistering sun, in the prone position, they kept at it, till somebody, real-

izing that more troops would be needed to clean out the patch thoroughly, gave the command:

"Bring up the reserves."

Then happened one of those instances when in the din of battle a verbal order is misunderstood, and dire results follow. The order was taken to be "Bring home for preserves," and on the word each man took off his cap and filled it to the brim, and cursed the luck that he had no basket. Thus it was that later a senior officer riding by found one of our crack troopers by the roadside improperly dressed.

So much for the "Tactical Scheme." It was a success, though the day was hot and the men tired. But that evening when train-time drew nigh and we stepped out for the station, there wasn't a man who wanted to go home. We had had about forty-eight hours of genuine enjoyment, and as the train moved off with Lt.-Col Cox and Mrs. Cox waving a farewell, we felt that we had left two real friends behind.

While we were out two days all told, none of us had slept during the hours between Saturday night and Sunday morning for reasons aforesaid, and thus it was really one big double day, and that is why we have called this article "The Day" at Oakville."

"D" SQUADRON NOTES (Continued).

Major Beckett was in command of the squadron, having Captain T. D. Archibald as second in command, S. L. Thorne, N. K. Wilson and C. D. Clarke as lieutenants.

The squadron completed its annual training, and was in a very fair state of efficiency at the completion. They also carried off many prizes in sports, and are in possession of a considerable number of trophies, which decorate their squadron room, as an indication of their victories in athletics.

Major Beckett took a keen interest in the squadron and instilled into every officer and man that their efficiency and discipline and constant attention to the work was required to maintain the reputation which the squadron had attained.

In 1914, Col. Beckett became second in command of the 9th M.H., and was succeeded by Major R. F. Angus, having Capt. Moore as second in command, Lieut. J. F. McCarthy, the late Herbert N. Klotz, Moore Cosgrave, Norman Gianelli, J. H. G. Strathy.

At the outbreak of the war the squadron sent its quota of men to the Second Battalion, amongst whom were Sergt.-Major Paton, who was always enthusiastic, and a keen non-commissioned officer, who took great interest in the sports of the squadron.

The officers who went with that battalion were Lieuts. Klotz (killed in action), J. F. H. McCarthy and J. H. G. Strathy.

When the 4th Mounted Rifles were recruited, their ranks were considerably diminished, and it was only by the untiring energies and ceaseless efforts of the troop officers that the depleted ranks were filled in, and they very shortly afterwards contributed a number of men for the 37th Battalion.

When the 75th Battalion was authorized, Col. Beckett, being in command, the squadron heartily responded to the call, and in instances entire troops went with their leaders.

Amongst those who went with the 75th from "D" Squadron were the late Major Alexander Milne (killed in action), Captain G. L. Watt, and Lieut. H. Devlin (missing).

Shortly afterwards, another mounted unit was raised, the 8th Mounted Rifles. "D" Squadron furnished three officers, Capt. T. D. Archibald, Lieutenants Norman Gianelli, and the late T. L. Harling (killed in action). These officers, like on former occasions, took their entire troops with them.

During the interval in recruiting between the 8th Mounted Rifles and the 124th Battalion, they had supplied a considerable number of men for mounted units, the R.C.H.A., C.F.A., and

R.C.D.'s, and again it taxed the efforts of the troop officers to build their troops up to strength.

When the 124th Battalion was organized, the squadron furnished a number of officers, amongst whom were Major G. N. Molesworth, Major W. H. Latimer, L. V. Duckworth and C. F. Moore.

A few months later the 170th Battalion was organized. "D" Squadron supplying Lieuts. Allan Greey, T. W. Nicholson and A. G. Bonn.

At this period their number, both in officers and men, was considerably reduced, as the officers from time to time were taking commissions in the Imperial army, or joining some other unit, so that now "D" Squadron is represented in practically all of the various branches of the service.

"D" Squadron may well be proud of the officers and men who have distinguished and acquitted themselves so nobly upon the field of battle and have to their credit two officers who have received honors, Major L. V. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O., and Lieut. D. V. DeB. Powell, M.C., 15th Battery, 4th Brigade.

Among the officers of "D" Squadron on active service is Major L. Moore Cosgrave, D.S.O. He went overseas Aug. 14th, 1914, with 1st Brigade Artillery. After eight months' service in France, having been frequently mentioned in despatches, he went to England under Colonel Morrison, where the 6th Howitzer Brigade was formed.

Upon returning to France he was made staff captain in the 2nd Brigade, Artillery, and recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his efficient services, and has since been promoted to the rank of major. Major Cosgrave is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

THE CADETS.

The 9th Mississauga Horse Cadets have an interesting history, but space here will not allow that, so we will only mention a few things, which will give you some idea of why we are in existence.

Our Cadet Corps was organized a few years before the war. We took part in a number of things—three of them being: summer camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, a tournament at the Armouries, and hare-back riding and horsemanship at the Canadian National Exhibition. At the present time our work is given over to route marches, field-days and drill. At the out-

(Continued on page 24).

FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES (Continued).

Gordon succeeded Col. Ussher, and the battalion remained in this vicinity until the end of August, when, with other Canadian units, they moved to the Somme. Among those on whom honors were conferred were Major W. W. Dennison, the D.S.O.; Captain (now Major) W. E. L. Coleman, who was severely wounded, the Military Cross; Sergt. C. K. Hoag, the D.S.M. and recommended for a commission.

Since going to the Somme the battalion has been engaged in several severe engagements, which is best covered in the text of an address to the 4th C.M.R. Battalion on the 23rd Sept., 1916, by Major-General Lipsitt, C.M.G. and G.O.C. 3rd Canadian Division, who succeeded General Mercer. His speech, altered to meet with the censor's mercy, was as follows:

"What I wish to say is how pleased I am with the work the brigade—and especially this battalion—did during the big attack that was pulled off last week. Both the corps commander and army commander have expressed their great appreciation, and are entirely satisfied with what you did.

"The attack that is going on down here is extended over a large frontage, so that the enemy cannot concentrate his artillery on any particular point as would be the case if the advance was only on a small frontage.

"It was on Sept. 15th that the brigade got orders to attack, and in the morning the 5th C.M.R. were ordered to attack and successfully accomplished their task. Later, the brigade got orders from divisional headquarters that we had to make an attack on a large frontage, taking the German trenches before they had time to settle down after their morning set-back.

"The —th brigade were at —, and had to be moved up, they taking up a position on the —; the —th brigade, which was represented by the 4th C.M.R. only, were given the — position. We know now how well they did their work, and how one company practically did the whole brigade work. At first we had reports that the — company could not get into position, and had been nearly cut to pieces by machine gun fire.

"Had we known then what the 4th C.M.R. could do we would not have been so dubious about their success, as shortly afterwards word came that the company on the — had gone on and had taken and cleared all the trenches allotted to the brigade. Not only did you take your objective, but successfully bombarded a considerable way down the enemy's trench to the left and erected some very good blocks. The remainder of the — company arrived later, and the consolidating work done was wonderful.

"Later, Colonel Gordon sent up another company, which took over another part of the old German front line on the — and did some very good work consolidating under heavy fire.

"The work of Major Patterson, Major Coleman (W. E. L. Coleman, of Toronto), Sergeant Lavton, and a dozen others. I know, deserve special recommendations, and I only regret that all cannot get decorations; but a soldier should always remember that he should find his reward for his work in the fact that he is held in high esteem by his comrades.

"I am glad that the 4th C.M.R. have had this opportunity of wiping off an old score—that of the pounding they got on the 2nd of June.

"This brigade now need have no fear of ever having to take second place to any brigade in the whole of the Canadian contingent."

THE CADET NOTES (Continued).

break of the war a large number of our Cadets went overseas and so decreased the roll that disorganization for a time was unavoidable. Major Beckett (now Lieut.-Col. and O.C. of the 75th Battalion) came to our assistance and helped us to obtain some good officers, N.C.O.'s and a number of fine recruits. This meant the reorganization of the Cadets and the training of boys who would sometime soon take a more serious part in military life. Two of our officers, Capt. Yates and Lieut. Leslie Harling, have made the supreme sacrifice.

Since the reorganization we have had many more leave, but we have successfully kept on recruiting. At present we have eighty Cadets, and lately have received permission to recruit to the strength of a cavalry squadron, which is 146 all ranks. We give the Cadets cavalry training and act as a source of recruiting to the regiment. We are putting through a re-

cruiting campaign that will no doubt help us in our effort to succeed in our plan.

Our officers and N.C.O.'s have acquired a high standard in the training of the boys in the corps. Our N.C.O.'s have qualified as N.C.O.'s in the regiment—this means they must be capable.

Through the kindness of Mr. McMurtry, of the Gold Medal Furniture Co., the Cadets are opening club rooms at 215 Dundas Street.

Our recruits must be 5 ft. 3 in. or over and must come to us with the idea to learn and willing to attend drill regularly.

NOTES FROM THE BANDS.

The strength of the brass band is 35, and is ably conducted by Bandmaster S. Douglas.

This organization has reached its present degree of efficiency during the last eighteen months and is one of the best.

The brass band was chosen as duty band at the concert for returned soldiers recently held at Massey Hall, and has also provided music at the Spadina Military Hospital.

The trumpet band has a strength of 25, under Trumpet Major Chessel, an old soldier, who has trained buglers and trumpeters at the depot.

The demand for trumpeters and buglers has rendered the maintenance of efficiency difficult and only hard work has brought them to their present standard.

FIRELIGHT FANCIES

Of a Lad of the 75th.

When the bugles have sounded "lights out" through the park,
And the sergeant has switched off the "glim,"
And the laughter and chatter and noise in the dark
Has subsided, the great hall seems grim.
There's a thin slanting moonbeam comes through the glass dome,
And then joins in the canvas o'erhead,
Straight on to my bunk near the stove, red and warm,
These set me a-thinking in bed.
Do these wonderful fellows of Beckett's command,
Who bunk by my side through the night,
Hope, like I, to be named with the best of the brave
When the story is told of the fight?
There's the fire before us and light up above,
To test us and guide us through all,
Will we shrivel like driftwood or harden as steel?
Will we look to the light, stand or fall?
My blanketed comrades have answered the call,
And the time for the testing draws nigh,
But the brave hearts sleep on and reck not if the cause
Means glory or calls them to die.
And I gaze at the fire in the quiet and I hear
The voice of my mother—my love—
"God bless my young boy. Keep him brave. Keep him true.
Keep his trust in Your light up above."
She knew the secret, the fires tried her;
And I love the boys by my side,
So I look at my moonbeam and lengthen my prayer,
Oh, God, keep up all true when tried,
Let the name "Mississaugas" ring over the world.
And be cherished by ages to come,
Let each blanketed boy deem his duty a joy
Till Peace brings us Freedom and Home.

—Matthew Wayman.

The Regiment is indebted to its many friends who enabled them to produce this "History of the 9th Mississauga Horse" by their support in using its advertising pages.

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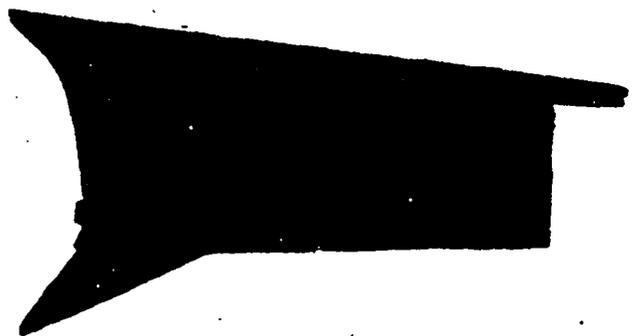
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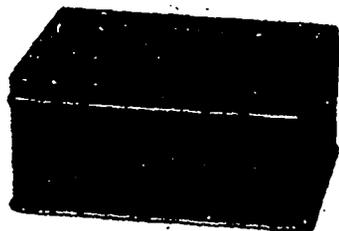
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