

C48  
INV 449

The Antiquary  
from W. D. Lighthall

# Westmount's War Work

At Home

And Abroad



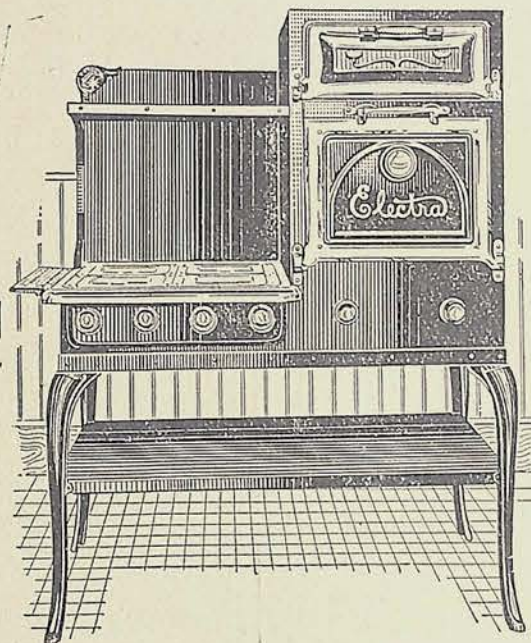
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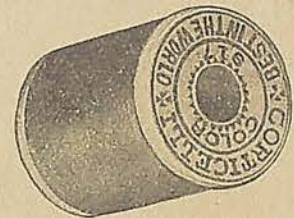
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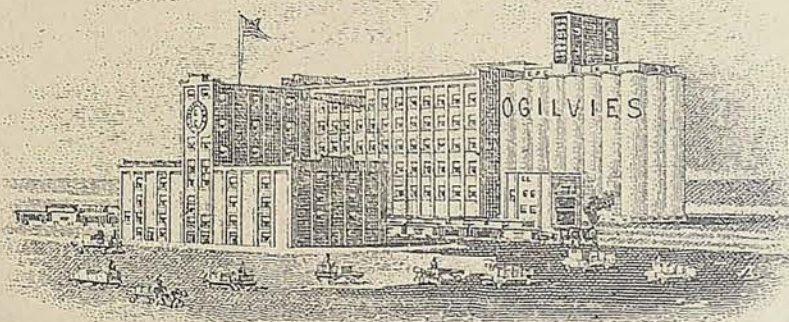
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¶ Ogilvie's "Royal Household" is the "cream" of Canada's choicest wheat, milled by the Company which has made Canadian flour renowned throughout the Empire.



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19,000 barrels



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Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business.      Largest Business in Force.      Largest Assets.  
Largest Surplus Earnings.      Largest Net Surplus.      Largest Income.  
Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

## THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st. . . . .	\$ 82,948,996	\$74,326,423	\$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income . . . . .	18,499,131	15,972,672	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders. . . . .	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st. . . . .	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders. . . . .	7,578,016	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash . . . . .	42,772,296	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force . . . . .	281,434,700	257,404,160	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

## The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872 . . . . .	\$ 48,210.73	96,461.95	1,064,350.00
1886 . . . . .	373,500.31	1,573,027.10	9,413,358.07
1896 . . . . .	1,886,258.00	6,388,144.66	38,196,890.92
1906 . . . . .	6,212,615.02	24,292,692.65	102,566,398.10
1916 . . . . .	18,499,131.62	82,948,996.06	281,434,699.94

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

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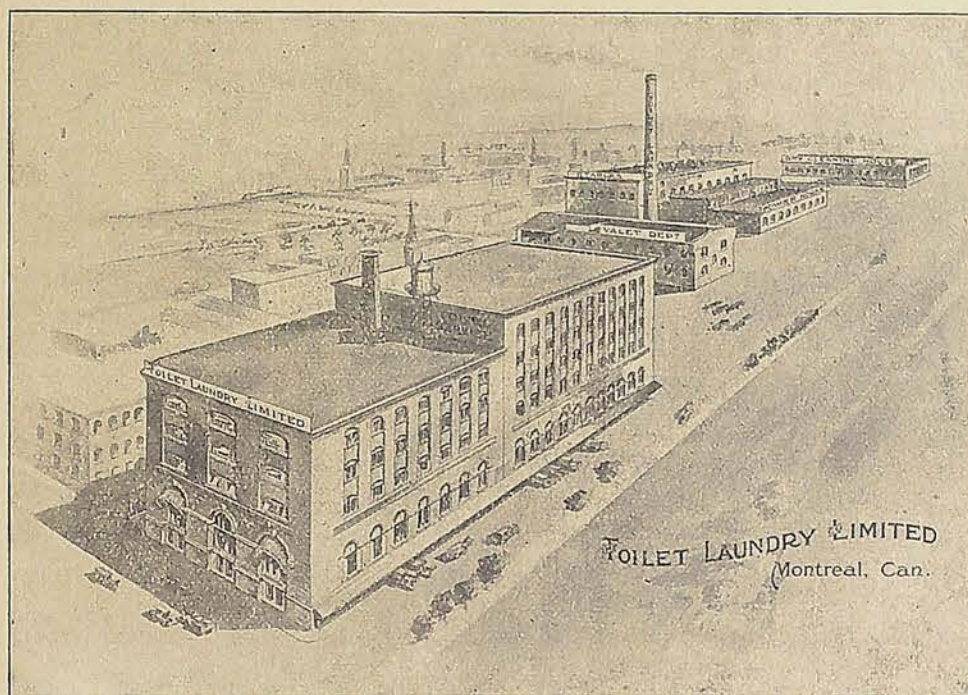
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1917



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Recommended by The Montreal Housewives' League  
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# Westmount's War Work

## At Home and Abroad

April 21st, 1917

Issued by The Westmount Soldiers' Wives League

Price 10 cents

### FOREWORD

When, in the autumn of 1914, the call to arms roused Britain from her life of careless ease, the echo of the bugle blast also stirred Canada to its depths. In Westmount, as in every other community throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, the people set vigorously about doing their share in defence of all that the Empire holds dear.

Looking back over the record of the past thirty months of war, we cannot help being proud of the part that this hitherto peace-loving community has played in the great drama which is refashioning the lives of nations and settling the course of civilisation for ages.

Many of Westmount's sons have gone forth to fight, and they have been equipped with all that patriotic generosity and love could equip them with, to make them strong in battle and strong in the knowledge that they had the support and the profound regard and admiration of their community. Alas, many of them have fallen; for on Canada's Honor Roll the name of many of our noblest and best have been inscribed, as it were, with their heart's blood. Let us never forget that they fell in our defence, on the field of honor.

Those who remained at home have given money and service of many kinds freely, and the end and aim of this righteous war have been kept steadily in mind.

But mere giving was not enough. As the men marched away to war, the women asked themselves, What is to be our part in this war? What can we organise and carry through to help in the great fight? Surely as we think of the part women have taken in the great struggle, we cannot but see that woman has come into her own, her highest and best. In service constant and untiring women have not only kept the "home fires burning," but they have warmed and cheered with love's ministry those who in the hard life of camp and the terrible trials on the battle front might otherwise lose heart and courage.

Many of our young women have gone forth to nurse the wounded men. Many others have taken part in the making and supply of clothing and hospital supplies. How much this has contributed to the welfare of the troops and the support of the army we cannot now estimate. We do know, however, that it was the work of women in the making of supplies of this kind which saved the day for the War Office in the early part of the war, and has been of the utmost material assistance to the authorities ever since in putting and keeping armies in the field comfortably and yet economically equipped.

The record of these pages is one

### WHAT WESTMOUNT HAS DONE IN THE WAR

When the War broke out in August 1914, there was a general feeling of uneasiness amongst the residents of Westmount, in view of the fact that there was no authorized military Unit in the City that could be called upon, at short notice, in the event of trouble.

Led by three young men—Messrs. St. C. Holland, H. C. Howard and R. M. Hannaford, a number of citizens waited on Lieut.-Col. Frank W. Fisher, an ex-Commanding Officer of the Victoria Rifles, and invited him to form a Battalion.

In turn, they waited on His Worship, the Mayor, John McKergow and shortly afterwards a public meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, when it was decided to ask permission from the Department of Militia, to organize a Battalion in Westmount for Home Defence, Mayor McKergow signing the Roll as the first recruit, and Colonel (now General) Bertram, being the second.

Early in September word came from Ottawa to go ahead, and permission having been obtained, the following Officers were appointed:—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fisher, Officer Commanding.

Major C. M. Strange, 2nd in Commanding.

Captain W. C. Hagar, Adjutant.

Captain B. P. Richardson, Quarter master.

Captain Miles Birkett, O.C. No. 1. Coy.

Captain D. McGill, O.C. No. 2 Coy.

Captain C. G. Macartney, O.C. No. 3. Coy.

Captain A. E. Middleton Hope, O.C. No. 4. Coy.

Captain Kenneth Campbell, O.C. No. 5. Coy.

Captain W. B. Clark, O.C. No. 6 Coy.

Captain A. McLean, O.C. No. 7 Coy.

Captain A. S. Laing, O.C. No. 8, Coy.

Active recruiting and drilling in Westmount Park started immediately. Sergeants Cox, (since deceased), Murphy and McClements being the first instructors.

It was soon decided at Headquarters that Colonel Fisher's services were required elsewhere, and early in October he was asked to organize a C.E.F. Battalion, and before the 58th Westmount Rifles were Gazetted in November, the 23rd (Westmount) C.E.F. were fully organized and equipped.

worthy, we think, of our beautiful and beloved city. May many of our readers who perhaps have not yet done their full share of patriotic work be thereby aroused and stimulated to get into line in this volunteer army, so that when the day of victory dawns they may, with uplifted heads, proudly say, "I too had some share in this."

Colonel Fisher took with him Lieutenants Dobbin, Burke, Johnston, Edwards and Lyle, and over 450 men were recruited by the 58th were asked for.

The Government were unable to provide the Battalion with uniforms and equipment at the start, so the Mayor and City Council came to the rescue, and a vigorous campaign resulted in a collection of about \$1,800.00 for an equipment fund.

The Mount Royal Stables, in part, were rented for an Armoury, and during the winter of 1914-1915, drills were kept up there three night a week, an Officers' and Non-commissioned Officers' class started under Sergeant Instructor Brown, and soon a real live Battalion, with qualified Officers and Non-commissioned officers, was ready to be inspected by Colonel Fisher, who came up purposely from Quebec to say Good-bye.

In April 1916, the Regiment was inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.P., G. C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., on Fletcher's Field, where they turned out 534, all ranks, and won the remark:—"The Rifles were particularly steady under Arms."

With the exception of two months last summer, drills have been continuous, and since the formation of the 58th for Home Defence, they have recruited and sent Overseas about 2,000 men and 77 Officers, all of whom have been well spoken of.

Hardly a regiment has left Mont real that has not been helped with both Officers and men—the biggest record being made with the 60th Battalion, which was made up of a Company from each of the following Regiments: 3rd Victoria Rifles, 1st Grenadier Guards, 55th Irish Canadian Rangers and 58th Westmount Rifles.

In a whirlwind campaign 478 men were given to that composite Battalion by the 58th.

The toll has been heavy, and already four Officers and many men have fallen. Captain E. J. Vesey, of the 60th; Lieut. Norman Edwards of the 23rd; "Tom" Ekers of the 87th; Lieut. E. W. Parker of the Red Cross; and among the Westmount boys:—Corporal Wilfrid Dawson of the 23rd, and Brian Hards, of the 24th.

The Regiment has now its own Brass and Bugle Bands, and the former played in Westmount Park on Monday evenings during the summer of 1916, assisting "Kitchener's Own" at their Recruiting Meetings.

The ranks have been depleted by Overseas drafts, recruits are wanted. Let every young man not in khaki don the Uniform and—"Help Westmount Lead the Way!"

Drill on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Lectures are given by returned Officers and Soldiers, Physical Drill

and Bayonet Fighting taught by competent instructors.

Let us hope the good work will continue, so that when the boys come marching back, Westmount will be able to say the 58th has done even more than was expected, and has reflected credit on Lieut.-Col. Fisher, the Honorary Lieut.-Col. J. McKergow, and Brig. General Sir Alex. Bertram, all of whom did so much to start it on its successful career.

Too many thanks cannot be given to Major General E. W. Wilson and his Staff for their assistance so cheerfully given at all times.

One of the things that helped recruiting for the C.E.F. Battalions, was the fact that all knew the Westmount Soldiers' Wives League would not only look after their comforts, but also the dear ones left at home.

### KHAKI CLUB RECREATION ROOM.

At a meeting held by the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League in October 1915, Mrs. W. de M. Marler, a member of the Khaki Club, explained the work being done by the Khaki Club and asked for assistance from the League to carry on the good work. \$200 was voted immediately for the purpose of furnishing a recreation room. The following ladies were appointed a Committee to look after this work. Mrs. Wm. Rutherford, Jr., Mrs. Edmund Sheppard, Mrs. Rhys. Roberts. The room was completely furnished in ten days and ready for the opening day, November 3rd, 1915. The room is now used by 150 to 200 soldiers per day and the comfortable lounges, easy chairs, piano, victrola and a long leather covered table containing papers, magazines and books, are very much appreciated by our returned soldiers, where they meet their chums and friends, some whom they have not seen since they were fighting shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. The recreation room is still in the care of the League, and they have found it necessary to recover the lounges and pillows, this being done in brown leather, making the room more attractive and very much appreciated by the Khaki Club. The Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League are in full sympathy with the splendid work that the Khaki Club is doing.

Sub.-Lieut. Stewart Graffey, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, who is in the Motor Patrol Service, and who left Montreal last June, is stationed at present at Dovercourt.

Serg't Basil Newmarck, who was with the 5th Mounted Rifles and wounded in the last Battle of Ypres, is now engaged at Militia Headquarters.



# WESTMOUNT'S WAR WORK AT HOME

## RED CROSS PREAMBLE.

No words of appreciation are needed here of the Red Cross work which has been so wonderfully extended and multiplied since the beginning of the war. The whole world is ringing with the praise of Red Cross workers at home and abroad,—in innumerable groups where materials are prepared for the Red Cross ministry of relief; in hospitals to which the wounded and suffering are brought for treatment; on ships set apart for the transportation and care of the sick and wounded, and near or at the battle front where often those who escape death meet hurts that are worse than death, and where the men of the Army Medical Corps giving first aid, feel themselves in active and vital contact with a vast body of ministering helpers, who by the sign of the Red Cross gather up and utilize for human relief the beneficent energies of millions.

Westmount has not failed to respond to the Red Cross appeal. Her mothers, thinking of their own sons at the front, have plied the needle diligently, not knowing whether the work of their own hands might not weeks hence be used for the care or comfort of their own boys. And other women, not represented on the fighting line by their sons, or by members of their own families, have remembered the multitudes whose own mothers, or sisters, or wives, could not sew and serve for them, and with true motherhearts, ministrant and loving, have willingly, gladly, eagerly done what they could to serve those who, while serving us and human liberty, go into the valley of pain and agony.

In this Red Cross work the churches, as was fitting, have been foremost. We believe that there is no church in Westmount which has not its circle of women engaged in Red Cross work. In some of the churches there are two or more groups at work. In some churches these groups hold one meeting a week, and in others two a week. In this work the rich and the poor meet together, the learned and the unlearned, mistresses and maids, all engaged as Christian women, sisters in the great trouble and need of these days, in doing what they can to alleviate the sufferings of the men who have been wounded in their defence.

Besides the church groups there are other groups. There is a Red Cross Circle connected with the Soldiers' Wives' League which meets each week in Victoria Hall. There is the St. George's Circle, which meets weekly in St. George's clubhouse. There are also a number of private groups, & neighborhood groups, also circles composed of groups of special friends, some of these among young women or girls, circles composed of Sunday School Classes, and so on. While it is possible that we may not have reports from all of these, we are glad to feel that the birds' eye view which follows, covers cer-

tainly the most of this work. We are indebted to the representatives of the different churches, circles, clubs, groups, etc., for the cordial response they have made to our request for information respecting the work done in their group.

## WESTMOUNT SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

The Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League has held two very successful bazaars in Victoria Hall, also an Easter sale of work.

The first bazaar held in Victoria Hall, November 1915, realized the sum of \$1,880.00, and the second held the 16, 17 and 18 of November 1916 realized \$3,700, and the Easter sale 1916 \$200, making a balance by these means of \$5,500. 200 string bags was made by blinded soldiers.

## RED CROSS BRANCH OF THE WESTMOUNT SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

The Red Cross Branch of the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League started March 4, 1915 under the convener-ship of Mrs. J. E. Martin, later under the convener-ship of Mrs. David S. Kerr, has met every Thursday afternoon in Victoria Hall except the two Christmas weeks. Sixteen machines are in use, some have been loaned, others donated and three purchased.

Afternoon tea is served at a charge of 10 cents, the money being used to pay the necessary running expenses, and the surplus has been donated to the Red Cross Society. Over 5,000 completed articles have been sent in and \$400 donated.

## ST. GEORGE'S RED CROSS

The St. Georges Red Cross Circle of Westmount was formed in May 1915. They held their first meeting in the St. Georges Clubhouse, when Mrs. J. D. Hathaway was elected director. Under her leadership the work has progressed until they now have a well organized, efficient and self-supporting society which during its existence of less than two years has turned out a total of some 63,000 articles.

Work is carried on at the clubhouse every morning of the week except Saturday. The directors of St. Georges S. S. Club having very generously given the use of their spacious clubhouse to this cause.

The work of the society is wholly self-supporting,—the funds being absolutely the voluntary subscription of its members and friends. These subscriptions during the twenty-two months duration of the society have amounted to \$4,445.00 which sum has been expended in the purchase of materials for their work.

The meetings have been well attended and the interest in the work well sustained. There is still room

for more workers, however and the committee will gladly welcome any who desire to help in the work.

Their contributions to the Red Cross have been largely supplies of a surgical nature, many thousands of dressings and bandages for use in the hospitals have been shipped to both the Canadian Red Cross and the South of France Relief Association. They have also forwarded many comforts and treats for the soldiers as well as having supplied hundreds of socks, dental supplies, etc., to the different battalions being formed in the City.

While doing Red Cross work almost entirely, they are unattached to the Canadian Red Cross Society and are often able to answer calls for assistance from sources requiring immediate supplies.

The following is a list of the articles made by the society and already shipped to their various destinations.—

- 944 Pillow slips.
- 3070 Towels.
- 352 Sheets.
- 1799 Socks.
- 1595 Compresses.
- 15411 Surgical dressings.
- 3019 Gauze rolls.
- 30935 Bandages.
- 1409 Slings.
- 17 Bags sponges.
- 32 Bandage caps.
- 510 Bed Pads.
- 25 Chair covers (Dental Supply.)
- 72 Comfort bags.
- 11 Bed socks.
- 27 Pair pyjamas.
- 1507 Folded gauze.
- 155 Shirts.
- 35 Blankets.
- 46 Bed jackets.
- 1000 Cakes soap.
- 828 Handkerchiefs.
- 54 Pneumonia jackets.
- 18 Mufflers.

ALICE M. BRODIE,

Secy. St. Georges Red Cross,  
558 Roslyn, Ade., Westmount.  
March, 13th 1917.

## MRS. BRUNEAU'S KNITTING CIRCLE.

When the Soldiers' Wives' League was organized, they called for Conveners who would, in turn, organize knitting circles. Mrs. Bruneau was one of the first to offer her services, as a convener, and as a consequence this circle was formed in September 1914 and has been meeting regularly every Wednesday afternoon since. A collection is taken at each meeting to defray the expense of wool for socks to be sent to soldiers who are relatives or friends of members of the Circle. This wool may be had by any member upon request.

The total pairs of socks handed in from the Circle for the year of 1916 is 984. A circle was later formed by Mr. S. R. Groves, whose knitting has been contributed to Mrs. Bruneau's Circle. This circle has raised money in various ways since, Sep-

tember last which has been forwarded to Lady Drummond to be used for our Canadian Prisoners of War. The following letter speaks for itself:—

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY,  
14-16 Cockspur street,  
London, S. W.

Mrs. F. F. Bruneau,  
Westmount, Que.

Dear Madam:—

We are most grateful for your kind and generous contribution of £34. 14s 0d send in a letter to Lady Drummond and for which I now enclose receipt. With this money we are sending 7 shilling and 12 shilling parcel, lists of contents enclosed, on alternate weeks to the following men in your name:—

F. P. Lamming, 153044, 43rd Battalion, Wahu bei Coln. Rheinland.

W. Thompson, 193206, 13th Battalion, Coy. 42, Group 3, Dulmen.

Thomas J. Hickey, 201187 3rd Battalion, Wahu bei Coln. Rheinland.

J. Forsyth, 30th Battalion, Giesen.

J. Slaterry, 455768, R. C. R., Dulmen.

N. Sanguins, 426182, 13th Battalion, Coy. 42, Group 3, Dulmen.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed), E. R. BULKELEY.

## WESTMOUNT SOCIETY OF PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOR.

The Westmount Circle of Patriotic Endeavour, consisting of nine members, was organized during the early months of the War, 1914, for the purpose of sending comforts to the soldiers overseas; its aim being primarily to send 500 pairs of socks monthly, with the result that, up to date, 8,538 pairs have been shipped for distribution at the front.

In addition, the Circle has been able to send:

\$100.00 to the Canadian Hospital at Folkestone.

150 garments for the refugee Belgians, wounded and sick soldiers; also caps, mitts, mufflers etc. to those on active service.

2 doz. sweaters and 2½ doz. pyjamas.

\$40.00 for tobacco.

\$50.00 to the Westmount British Red Cross Collection.

\$150.00 expended to furnish, provide screens, and paint the verandah of the Convalescent Home on MacTavish Street.

\$100.00 for Queen Mary's birthday shower for soldiers.

\$120.00 for Queen Mary's Hospital needs.

\$50.00 to Rev. Canon Shatford to purchase gramophone for soldiers at the front.

\$45.00 to Nursing Sister I. I. Clark for hospital needs in French hospital.

\$100.00 for Hospital No. 9, Bois-Lachapelle, La Reine, France.



\$300.00 to Queen Mary's Needle-work Guild to purchase comforts for soldiers.

\$100.00 to Q.M.N.G. for Armenian Fund.

The members also helped at Westmount V.O.N. Bazaar and Khaki League Collection.

MRS. A. J. BRICE, Jr.,  
President.

Westmount, 30 March, 1917.

### CALVARY CHURCH RED CROSS GROUP.

In the Spring of 1915 the ladies of Calvary Church organized a Red Cross Group under the Montreal Branch of the Red Cross, and since that time have held two meetings weekly, except during the summer vacations.

A great variety of work has been accomplished in clothing, ward linen and surgical supplies—in all amounting to 15,000 pieces. Special donations of hospital supplies and money have been sent to McGill General Hospital, France, Sister Beatrice Bartlett's work in France, and the Hervey Institute, the rest having been sent to the Red Cross Headquarters in Montreal.

During the earlier period of our organization we purchased our own materials and donated the result to the General Red Cross, but realizing that their facilities for buying were greater than ours, we have recently sent our money to them, securing from them the articles to be made, and thus effecting a large return for the money expended. Four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$427.20) has been contributed by special collections and the proceeds of a "Living Pictures" entertainment, organized by Mrs. E. Munson Hill.

This church has 133 enlisted members and adherents on its honor roll.

A number of pounds of used stamps have been collected and forwarded for sale to the Japanese, who extract the dye for their fine lacquer work.

Many pairs of worn kid gloves have been sent to the "Westmount News Co.", who forward them to London where they are used to make trench waistcoats for the soldiers.

### FRENCH METHODIST INSTITUTE.

Since the beginning of the war the French Methodist Institute of Westmount has been most active in its efforts to help in the cause of Justice and Civilization and take a share in the burden imposed upon all those who are trying to solve the problem of giving a helping hand to our soldier's heroes. About sixty of the students and former students of the Institution are now serving the cause of the Allies having enlisted either with our Canadian contingents or with the armies of France and Belgium. At least two have already paid with the sacrifice of their life their devotion to their country, one has died on the battle field, the other has died in one of the German prison camps.

The students of the French Institute have done their best to share in the bringing of comforts to those

who have offered themselves freely for the salvation of their country. Twice a year they have sent boxes containing delicacies to the former students of the Institution who are at the front. They have helped also in a quiet way several soldiers returned from the front and several who have come back to enjoy a short furlough in Canada. Moreover the Soldiers Sunny Helpers' Club, one of the girls clubs of the school, under the leadership of Miss Villard their president, have been most active in raising among the students, their friends and parents, important sums of money who have been forwarded to hospitals for our wounded heroes somewhere in France. Two years ago the Soldiers Sunny Helpers' Club forwarded \$150.00, last year the Club doubled their efforts and sent \$300.00. This year the club have already on hand an important sum and they hope to duplicate their gift of last year.

It might be added that the Principal of the Institute has been doing his share having acted since the beginning of the war as Chief medical officer for the French Government in Canada. As a reward for the services he has rendered, the Federal Government, in November last, gave him the honorary rank of Major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The St. Stephen's Ladies Patriotic Guild was organized in October, 1914; the following officers being elected:

President, Mrs. Evans.  
Secretary, Miss Fortier.

Committee: Mrs. Emo, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. Oswald A. Porritt, Mrs. C. P. Wilson.

The following articles are been made:—

Towels.....	2250
Pillow slips.....	864
Handkerchiefs.....	694
Manytail bandages.....	280
"T" bandages.....	210
Dressing cases.....	423
Body bandages.....	103
Face cloths.....	80
Sheets (pairs).....	14
Mitts (pairs).....	34
Socks (pairs).....	50
Sleeping sacks (pairs).....	15
Night shirts.....	20
Day shirts.....	60
Wadded jackets.....	30
Pneumonia jackets.....	30
Bed pads.....	71
Pyjamas (suits).....	60
Dusters.....	30
Nurses Aprons.....	10
Red ties.....	10
Triangular bandages.....	100
Bags.....	5
Total.....	5453

### DONATIONS.

Mufflers.....	15
Socks (pairs).....	8
Mitts (pairs).....	12
Wristlets.....	6
Total.....	41

(Signed) ALICE L. FORTIER,  
Secretary.

This church has 42 enlisted members and adherents on its honor roll.

### ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH.

St. Matthias Red Cross Circle was organized in April 1915 by Miss Agnes McDermot. A weekly meeting has been held regularly since that time. Much sewing is also given to those who so kindly do the work in their homes. The list is as follows:

Rolled cotton bandages.....	20,000
Towels.....	3,250
Pillow slips.....	2,075
Many tailed bandages.....	575
Triangular bandages.....	650
Knitted wash cloths.....	275
Handkerchiefs.....	200
Nurses aprons.....	35
Day shirts.....	105
Hospitals shoes (pairs).....	55
Comfort-bags.....	40
Body binders.....	30
Socks (pairs).....	156

Total.....27,446 roll.

(Signed),

NURSE LETITIA McCONACHIE,  
St. Matthias Church.

This Church has 27 enlisted members and adherents on its honor

### WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH AND MISSION.

Work returned to Canadian Red Cross Society:—

Pyjamas (pairs).....	5
Bed jackets.....	5
Day shirts.....	10
Fracture shirts.....	5
Hospital bed shirts.....	10
Sheets.....	30
Pillow slips.....	371
Towels.....	375
Handkerchiefs.....	514
Manytail bandaged.....	95
Triangular bandages.....	190
Socks (pairs).....	25
Total.....	1635

In addition to work done for Red Cross Society, the Aid gave 25 garments to the Westmount Soldiers' League.

Work returned to the French Section of the Canadian Red Cross:—

Pyjamas (pairs).....	25
Tee bandages.....	187
Triangular bandages.....	301
Manytail bandages.....	60
Towels.....	266
Socks (pairs).....	6
Mufflers.....	5
Total.....	860

One when lying wounded on the battlefield was taken by the enemy and is now a prisoner in Germany, namely Pte. W. J. Paterson of the P.P.C.L.I.

### ST. MATTHIAS WEDNESDAY MORNING CIRCLE.

About the first of November 1916, four ladies started the "St. Matthias Wednesday Morning Circle." Since that time our numbers have grown, and we now have from 10 to 15 ladies, who are most enthusiastic and perfectly fine workers, never hesitating to undertake the most difficult garments as the following list will show:—

- 19 Suits Pyjamas.
- 60 Fracture shirts.
- 15 Day shirts.
- 8 Convalescent suits,

- 5 Dressing gowns.
- 55 Body binders.
- 100 Triangular bandages.
- 30 Pillow cases.
- 70 Towels.
- 25 Comfort Bags.
- 10 Pairs Hospital Shoes.
- 120 Handkerchiefs.
- 40 Pairs socks (hand knit).

BESSIE M. JENKINS.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, began work for the Red Cross Society on April 19, 1915. In the twenty-three months since that time 14,173 articles have been made, as follows:—

Sheets.....	362
Pillow cases.....	862
Towels.....	2349
Rolled bandages.....	3550
Surgical covers.....	3897
Grey flannel shirts.....	450
Hospital shirts.....	222
Fracture shirts.....	10
Pyjamas suits.....	115
Dressing gowns.....	73
Pairs of socks.....	138
Comfort bags.....	67
Personal property bags.....	47

Besides many-tailed, body and "T" bandages, bed jackets, slings, slippers and aprons. A case containing 125 quarts of preserved fruit was sent in the autumn of 1915.

The sum of \$183.85 has been sent to the Provincial Branch, this amount being raised by voluntary offerings given regularly.

Other patriotic work has consisted of contributions of books and magazines sent to Ste. Agathe, the Khaki and Grey Nunnery Convalescent Homes, and to Dr. J. M. Elder several parcels of booklets consisting of complete stories detached from magazines.

For two years "our boys in khaki" have been remembered at Christmas-time with parcels of good cheer. For 1916, each one contained a half pound cake of maple sugar, candy, chocolate, nuts and raisins, besides other comforts. Our good wishes were expressed in the following token:—

This parcel is just a small token  
From friends many, kindly and true,  
To show that we, here in St. Andrews,  
Are constantly thinking of you.

We hope you will have it for Christmas,  
We trust it will bring you good cheer,

We pray the war soon will be over  
And you home again this time next year.

This church has 118 names of enlisted members and adherents on its honor roll.

### CHURCH OF ADVENT.

The Woman's Guild of the Church of the Advent, during the past year, did Red Cross work at it's weekly meetings in addition to it's regular parish duties.

Amongst the articles made and forwarded were:—

- 20 Pyjamas.
- 127 Pairs of socks.
- 190 Pillow slips.



15 Hospitals coats.  
A number of handkerchiefs.  
Christmas boxes were also sent to church members at the front and a donation was given to the Rector's Tobacco Fund.  
This church has 34 names of enlisted members and adherents on its honor roll.

### TEMPLE EMMANUEL SISTERHOOD AND HEBREW PATRIOTIC.

A new branch of work has been started by this Sisterhood in their rooms 4128 Sherbrooke Street for Red Cross sewing.

The following articles have been handed in:—

Handkerchiefs. 1b  
Towels.  
Pillow slips.  
Socks.

(Signed) ANNE LEWINSON,  
Hon.-Secretary.

### HEBREW LADIES PATRIOTIC GROUP.

Knitted articles were provided to equip the Jewish Infantry Reinforcement Draft.

The following figures will show the number of articles already distributed:—

Towels.....	1700
Sheets.....	330
Pillow cases.....	330
Manytail bandages.....	511
Triangular bandages.....	257
Tee bandages.....	60
Knitted face cloths.....	152
Hemmed face cloths.....	109
Hemmed dusters.....	40
Hemmed Ties.....	30
Body bands.....	15
Bed pads.....	22

#### DISTRIBUTED.

Knitted socks (pairs).....	260
Knitted scarfs.....	376
Knitted caps.....	136
Knitted wristlets (pairs).....	229
Handkerchiefs.....	260
Chocolate (bars).....	130
Gum (boxes).....	130
Cold cream (tubes).....	130
Cigarettes (packages).....	330

(Signed) MAY WENER,  
1st Vice Regent.

### DOMINION METH. CHURCH RED CROSS GROUP.

A Red Cross Group was formed from the Dominion Methodist Church Ladies' Aid Society on February 1st, 1915.

The following articles have been made and sent in to the Red Cross Society:—

"T" bandages.....	20
Pneumonia jackets.....	30
Surgical dressings.....	823
Handkerchiefs.....	130
Pyjamas (suits).....	128
Day shirts.....	205
Hospital shirts.....	25
Surgeon's aprons.....	30
Surgeon's gowns.....	10
Convalescent suits.....	60
Dressing gowns.....	12
Bed jackets.....	20
Sheets.....	25

Pillow cases.....	160
Towels.....	210
Caps.....	10
Socks (pairs).....	515
Donated by the Group to the Red Cross:—	
Pyjamas (suits).....	10
Sheets.....	52
Pillow cases.....	72
Knitted wash towels.....	90
Wristlets (pairs).....	4
Socks (pairs).....	35

Total.....2776  
Cash.....\$50.00

Since our third year began the interest in and attendance at our meetings has greatly increased, and as a result 360 articles and 50 pairs of socks have been sent to the Red Cross in the last six weeks.

This church has 23 enlisted members and adherents on its honor roll.  
(Signed) E. J. DILLON.

### THE TRIANGLE KNITTING CIRCLE.

The Red Triangle Knitting Circle was organized September 1914. For the past year the ten ladies comprising this circle have provided wool and knitted socks for the Y.M. huts in France and have also sent fifty dollars to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital in London, and fifty dollars to the "Laddie Millen" Hut in Shorncliffe.

### MELVILLE CHURCH REPORT.

That the men of our church have done their duty is evidenced by the large number (72) who have voluntarily given up their professions and business careers for the time being in order to take up arms for the emancipation of the world from Germany's mad dream of world domination.

Our church has the honour of having her late Pastor at the front. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., resigned his pastorate to take up British Y.M.C.A. work, the hard and wearing work at the "Back of the Front," but very important work, tending as it does to keep our "Boys" from degenerating into the Hun pattern.

Four fully qualified Medical men have gone from us. Dr. J. M. Elder, the eminent Surgeon, now with No. 3 General Hospital in France. Dr. R. P. Campbell and his brother Dr. J. A. E. Campbell and Dr. Douglas Waterston.

Of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, Sergeant Thomas Moore was the first, he went with the first Contingent, being killed in action shortly after his arrival in the trenches, leaving a wife and two young children to mourn his loss.

Corporal Thomas W. Lognon, a South African Veteran, while in training at Quebec volunteered for the first reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's, he was killed in action while that famous Regiment was holding the road to Calais on May 8th, 1915.

Corporal Wilfred Dixon Dawson was killed in action at Givenchy 17th 1915, while with the 3rd Battalion, where he had been sent from the 23rd

Westmounts, he died gallantly leading his men calling to them "Come on 23rds."

Corporal Dawson was only 20 years of age and was one of the first to volunteer when the Westmount Regiment was raised by Lt. Col. Fisher.

Maurice A. Jacques of the 5th Mounted Rifles, was killed in action and W. Ross Wallace of this Aviation Corps killed while flying.

Dr. Douglas Waterston, a brilliant young Surgeon, attached to the 9th Ambulance Corps was killed while acting temporarily as Regimental Doctor for the 43rd Battalion having volunteered for this work in the trenches, and was the first Canadian Medical Officer killed in the war.

A handsome Mural Tablet in the church erected by his Unit, testifies to the esteem in which he was held by them.

Dr. R. P. Campbell, killed in action, had obtained a high international reputation in his profession, but this did not deter him from going to the Front, where he was universally admired for his splendid work.

While the loss of these men is irreparable, their loyal surrender is an inspiration and spiritual heritage for the young men of Canada.

Many of "Our Boys" have been wounded some more than once.

Sergeant W. A. Stanley, was wounded on the 16th of June 1915 during an engagement at Givenchy and again later at Courcellette on the Somme 20th September 1916. He is now at home in Westmount, pending his appointment as Instructor to our Soldiers.

Gunner T. R. McLagan, enlisted in September 1915 as Gunner in 35th Battery C.F.A., shortly afterwards promoted as Bombardier—sailed for Great Britain in December 1915 with re-inforcing draft, and was attached to 3rd Reserve Battery C.F.A. at Shorncliffe. In March 1916 crossed to France as Gunner having voluntarily resigned Non Commission rank in order to go. Was there attached to Canadian Division as Signaller and 11th Battery C.F.A. 3rd Brigade, 1st was wounded at Ypres in June 1916. Re-joined in August and proceeded to Somme front, and was again wounded in October, later contracting pneumonia from which he is now convalescing.

Bombardier Donald Greig was amongst the first to go, having joined the 5th Battery R.C.F.A. in the first contingent. He remained unwounded at the front until September 1916, when he was severely hurt by coming in contact with a telegraph wire while on patrol duty at night. He was caught across the throat and dragged from his horse: after being in Hospital for some time he was given furlough for a month during which time he sent to Canada for his fiancée, to whom he was married on her arrival in England.

Some are still in training in England, just waiting until the call comes for them to go forward. Some of these latter being more particularly mentioned under the heading of the Young Men's Club.

Melville Church has honoured all those who have gone by having

handsome boards erected, on which the names and Units of all are displayed.

The Ladies Aid Society have provided for each one, a money belt with his name inscribed on it and in addition the Session has given them a Pocket Testament and a monthly letter is written to each keeping him posted with Church and Home news.

At Christmas time a box of comforts is sent to each of our Soldiers overseas from the Ladies Aid and in addition our Ladies Aid and Young Women's Guild are working constantly in Red Cross Work and Relief work for Soldiers, Wives and Children.

The Young Women's Guild also knit and sent overseas 250 pairs of socks last year and this year so far 90 pairs.

### THE KUKLUB OF WESTMOUNT.

The Kuklub has been in existence since October 1914. There are on the roll 15 members who meet one afternoon a week. The meetings take place at the homes of the members in turn, and ever since the war began, work has been carried on to help our men in khaki.

Acting independently the club has been able to engage in a more varied programme than would be possible if we were linked up with any other organization.

To sum up briefly the work accomplished so far this season:—

Since September 1916 we have sent to one of our large hospitals at the Front, a case of triangular and many tailed bandages, etc. We have another case now ready for shipment.

We also send monthly a parcel of socks to one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries overseas. He is very glad to distribute them for us, as he always knows of men who are in need.

Two dozen comfort bags were filled and these have been most gratefully acknowledged.

At Christmas-time with the kind assistance of friends, we were able to pack a case with one-pound boxes of candy, nuts and raisins, a box for each of the 143 soldiers doing guard duty at Spirit Lake Internment Camp.

We do not forget the needs of the men in training for overseas, and four times during the winter the Kuklub has served refreshments of cake and coffee to the men in the Soldiers' Recreation Room opposite the Guy St. Barracks. One evening we served 400 men. These visits are much appreciated and we find that the home-made cake is a great treat to all.

Our meetings will continue until the end of May, but the members are not idle during the summer, and we will have some finished work for distribution next autumn.

We too, together with all our fellow citizens are in this work until Britain and her Allies win the war; and we now are beginning to hope that the end is not far-distant.

M. ROSS, President.

M. G. Robertson, Secretary.



# REPORT OF WOOL COMMITTEE THE LADY SCOTT CHAPTER I.O.D.E.

The Lady Scott Chapter, I.O.D.E. of Westmount was organized by Mrs. A. W. McDougald, at the Home of Mrs. Preble MacIntosh, Belvedere Road, March 14th, 1913.

The Chapter was called after the famous Antarctic Explorer, Captain Scott, who gave up his life on behalf of science. We adopted the motto, "Let him who won, bear the palm." The original undertaking of the Chapter was the partial maintenance of a cot, in Memory of Captain Scott, in the Children's Memorial Hospital.

When the meeting closed in June 1914, there was no cloud or sign, to tell of the terrible war, that was no cloud or sign, to tell of the terrible war, that was coming a month or two later. From September 1914 we have held 95 meetings with an average attendance of 20, and a membership role of 65. During that time, our total receipts have amounted to \$2,826.90, out of that \$300 has been given to the Children's Memorial Hospital, the balance has been spent in comforts for the Soldiers. 10,337 articles were made and sent to the front.

Much of the success of the Chapter is due to the untiring efforts of the Regent, Mrs. J. M. H. Robertson.

Officers for 1917-18:  
Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Regent.  
Mrs. T. L. Morrissey, Vice-Regent.  
Mrs. M. Hinshaw, Vice-Regent.  
Mrs. D. J. Munn, Secretary.  
Mrs. D. Williamson, Treasurer.  
Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Stand. Bearer.  
Mrs. Heaton, Sec'y for Echoes.

## VOLUNTEER ORDER OF WORKERS.

In January, 1917, the above Order was formed.

Mrs. Thomas Fessenden was elected President, the object being to engage in any work already undertaken by other organizations. That there was need of more workers was evident for before the Order had been in existence a month we were deluged with propositions and offers of work. But the committee felt they could only do so much, and do it well. Consequently we undertook the visiting of 145 Soldiers families on the Patriotic Fund not being visited by anyone else. This work is being carefully done and in order that the work will not suffer in consequence of so many visitors leaving town, we have engaged a paid worker to continue the work during the summer season. Many of the families need, not only encouragement, but assistance, which we have cheerfully given in the way of clothing, footwear, etc., glasses have also been procured where they were much needed and could not otherwise be obtained. The members all through the months of February and March were actively engaged in knitting for "Kitcheners Own" to supplement the number of socks which the regiment required before they left.

Realizing that we could do nothing without money, we have created a fund with which to furnish a ward in

one of the many homes which we have reason to believe will be ready for equipment in the near future.

Although the order is only three months old we have already raised over five hundred dollars (\$500.00). After paying our ward worker, the rest of the money will be used for returned Soldiers.

The members are now knitting for our own men and will meet monthly to keep up the interest in the Order.

VERA E. McCRUDDEN,  
Rec.-Sec'y.

## WESTM'T METHODIST CHURCH

The "Nittentok" Circle was reorganized in May 1916 with a membership of fifteen, from whom the following officers were elected viz.—

Hon. Pres., Mrs. Wm. Mussell.  
President, Miss Alice Bruneau.  
Vice Pres., Miss Mabel Biltcliffe.  
Treasurer, Miss Dorothy Webster.  
Secretary, Miss Queenie Grant.

Meetings are held every other Wednesday evening at the homes of the members, the average attendance being ten. At these meetings the time is spent in knitting. Up to the middle of March 1917, this resulted in the turning in of 85 pairs of socks.

The Membership fees are used for purchasing articles, and sending boxes to Prisoners of War in Germany, as well as lonely soldiers at the front. The Circle has forwarded nine boxes up to the present.

In addition to the foregoing, the Members of the Circle, assisted by some of their friends, gave an entertainment to returned soldiers at the Grey Nunnery.

QUEENIE GRANT,  
Secretary.

4332 Montrose Ave., Westmount,  
March 22nd, 1917.

## KATHLEEN BURKE CHAPTER ANNUAL REPORT 1916-17

The Kathleen Burke Chapter of the I.O.D.E. was inaugurated on Nov. 17th at the residence of Mrs. John Patterson, 4222 Dorchester St.

The Chapter was organized by Mrs. H. B. Walker, owing to the absence of Mrs. A. MacDougald, Honorary Organizing Secretary.

Mrs. Walker was assisted by Mrs. W. J. Lewis.

The officers were elected as following j—

Regent, Miss E. Massey.  
1st Vice-Regent, Miss Patterson.  
2nd Vice-Regent, Miss C. Ewing.  
Secretary, Miss K. Parsons.  
Treasurer, Miss B. Henry.  
"Echoes" Sec., Miss Gandle.

Mrs. Clarke Murray, foundress of the Order, was present and spoke with reference to the origin of the movement.

The Secretary read a letter from Miss Burke, in which she expressed regret at not being able to be present at the organization of the Chapter, and suggesting new work.

A row of seats was taken at His Majesty's Theatre, Dec. 6th, for the performance of "The Black Feather" in aid of the Municipal Chapter. A

weekly meeting has been held on Fridays and a dozen Christmas socks were filled and sent to the soldiers in the St. Agathe Sanatorium. Owing to lack of funds for buying our own material, work has been done for the Red Cross and The Municipal Chapter, consisting of 21 pairs socks, 16 pairs wristlets, 3 caps and 3 mufflers, 200 dental towels, 25 handkerchiefs, 25 triangular bandages, 20 manytailed bandages, 16 I.O.D.E. badges, 5 slings, 1 apron.

Miss Burke was the guest of honour at a meeting on January 4th at Mrs. Allan Parsons, 4251 Dorchester St., others present being Mrs. A. MacDougald, Mrs. P. J. Kylie of Toronto, Vice-Regent of the Edward Kylie Chapter, Mrs. S. Ewing, Mrs. W. J. Lewis and Mrs. John Patterson.

Miss Burke spoke at some length with reference to the work of the Chapter and made arrangements for the sale of the book written by herself, "The White Road to Verdun" (costing \$1.00 per copy), the proceeds of which to be given to the Scottish Women's Hospital, France, for a bed to be named the "Kathleen Burke Bed."

A sale was held at the Ritz Carlton and Windsor Hotels on Saturday afternoon and evening of January 27th, at which one hundred and twenty copies of the book were sold. More than five hundred copies have been sold.

Mrs. A. E. Holt kindly consented to act as treasurer pro tem. Miss McGown was elected 2nd Vice-Regent in place of Miss Ewing, the former officer, who has resigned.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Hon. Sec.) KATHLEEN PARSONS.

Sister G. Massy went over with the 1st Can. Con., in Sep. 1914. Was at No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet and at present is at No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, France.

Home address: 4224 Dorchester St., Westmount.

## THE MARGARET POLSON MURRAY CHAPTER.

The Margaret Polson Murray Chapter of the I.O.D.E. was organized on November 18th, 1914, with a membership of 32 which has increased to 90 with an average weekly attendance of 30.

Mrs. G. F. Johnston was the first Regent.

The special work of the Chapter has been for the men overseas.

Splendid work has been done under the different convenors, Mrs. Wilds, socks; Mrs. Cauldwell and Mrs. Girdwood, sewing, and Miss Eveleigh, surgical dressings. Christmas stockings and many other comforts have been sent the men.

Since its inception the Chapter has raised the sum of \$8,964.68. The home charities have been helped in various ways.

The list of officers for 1917 and 1918 are:—

Hon. Regent, Mrs. H. McLaren.  
Regent, Mrs. Duncan P. Anderson.  
1st Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. D. Purcell.  
2nd Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. W. Wilks.

Treasurer, Miss Eva Currie.  
Rec. Sec., Mrs. William Northey.  
Cor. Sec., Mrs. Laurence Wilcocks.  
Sec. for Echoes, Mrs. J. B. Briggs.  
Standard Bearer, Miss M. Ross.

## COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. Girdwood.  
Mrs. Cauldwell.  
Mrs. Abrahm.  
Mrs. Davis.  
Mrs. G. A. Ross.  
Mrs. Matthews.  
Mrs. Borland.  
Mrs. Demers.  
Mrs. Le Beau.  
Mrs. Douglas.  
Miss Eveleigh.  
Miss Nicol.

## THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

A Systematic Collection of Westmount's Waste Material.

It has often been remarked that if all the waste material thrown out of the houses of an ordinary-sized city could be collected and converted into cash, an army of no means proportion could be adequately equipped and maintained. This idea has been taken hold of by our League and capitalized, the result being a larger number of our Westmount boys at the Front are receiving comforts from home, and their families are in a better position to "keep their home fires burning" with a more cheerful spirit. This has been effected by the Thrift Campaign which was inaugurated at the beginning of last year.

The Thrift Committee came into existence on March 4th, 1916. Having heard of the success of the collection of newspapers, rags, rubbers, magazines, etc., in Ottawa, it was decided to try this scheme out in Montreal. As this seemed a splendid opportunity to add to the funds of the League from a hitherto unproductive source, a Committee was appointed to work out the details and carry on this work. Mrs. J. B. Stevenson was elected Convenor, the other members of the Committee being Mesdames Waldo and Bagg and Miss Alice Gaffney. The first year was naturally uphill work, and many difficulties were encountered. The original plans included Notre Dame de Grace in the territory to be covered. This necessitated long trips for our carts, very often the drivers

## PAPER.

We must ask our readers to excuse the quality of the paper on which this magazine is printed. All the mills have their better class of paper booked up months ahead, and it was impossible to get a large enough quantity for this magazine except in the quality we are using, but that is a part of the disabilities of war, and must be accepted in that spirit.



calling at houses where no waste material was available. On the other hand, householders who had carefully saved their papers, magazines, etc., for us, could not get this accumulation of material removed. It was therefore felt that some steps should be taken to put this work on a more systematic basis. Toward the end of last year, the Alderson Chapter of the I.O.D.E., located in Notre Dame de Grace, placed boxes for the reception of papers on the principal streets of this section of Montreal. As both organizations were covering the same ground, and it was felt that we could each work our own territory to better advantage, an arrangement was made whereby the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League would collect only in Westmount and the I.O.D.E. would carry on their collection in Notre Dame de Grace. Any calls received by either organization would be turned over to the other by the convenors of the respective committees.

A special committee (composed of Mesdames Wm. Rutherford, Geo. Dawson and F. L. M. Chaplin), which was recently appointed to assist the Convenor of the Thrift Committee, has worked out what appears to be a feasible plan and one that it is hoped will produce large returns for the benefit of our soldiers. One of the chief problems, as pointed out above, was the amount of time consumed by the drivers in covering the territory. The City of Westmount has been divided into districts and schedule has been worked out, so that a certain number of streets will be covered each day. It is hoped, when the plan is in operation, that the entire City will be covered twice a month. By the time this paper goes to press, a card will have been placed in every house in Westmount. On one side, in large letters, are the words, WESTMOUNT SOLDIERS' WIVES LEAGUE. On the reverse is printed a few timely suggestions as to how the householders can help make this campaign a success. The public will be duly notified through the press of the days on which our carts will collect on the different streets. If the holders of these cards will place them in a conspicuous place in their window on the day that the cart passes along their street, their waste material will be collected with as little inconvenience to themselves as possible.

Through the kindness of the Westmount City Council, a vacant lot has been placed at the disposal of the League. On this, two well-known contractors, Peter Lyall Construction Co., and John Quinlan & Co., have promised to place a building suitable for our purpose. Here, the drivers will bring their material as they secure a load. The services of a Returned Soldier have been secured, whose duties will be to press all the paper before it is sent to the Company which purchases this material. This will save considerable cartage, and we will get a much better price for the paper by handing it over to the manufacturer in compact form.

To show the value of such material as was hitherto thrown out for the scavengers to collect, it is only necessary to say that we have cleared

over \$2,000 since the inauguration of this scheme. However, it must be remembered that this amount was made during a period of organization and experimenting. It is hoped that now that the campaign is fairly on its feet that we can show much better results during the coming year. And this rests largely with the citizens of Westmount. We will endeavor to do our part. We rely on everyone to assist us by acting on the suggestions offered. Among these, the most important is the saving of the driver's time by having all material ready on the day the cart is expected. Labor is scarce, and the driver should not be unnecessarily detained at any house. All cardboard boxes should be broken up, and newspapers tied in bundles. Bags are provided in which to collect this material. Extra bags and window cards will be gladly supplied to any who have been overlooked. A phone message to Westmount 5000 will bring a prompt response.

The public are asked to remember that this work is carried on solely in the interest of our boys at the Front and their families at home, largely through voluntary effort. Here is an opportunity for every member of the family to "do his bit", the only sacrifice being a little thought when about to burn a paper or magazine, or discard an old pair of rubbers or other clothing.

#### WESTM'T VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

Regarding Ward Furnishing by the Westmount Victorian Order of Nurses in Khaki Home No. 3.

In February 1916 the Westmount V.O.N. furnished a Ward in Khaki Home No. 3 with money obtained through a musical held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel some months previous when the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars (\$170.00) was netted. Mrs. Thomas Fessenden was appointed to take charge of arrangements. The bare furnishing cost \$150.00 but feeling that something more should be done for our men a musical was arranged by Mrs. Fessenden and her daughter (Mrs. Cecil Gowdey) to be held at the home of Mrs. Ed. Foster, 701 Grosvenor which proved a decided success and the sum of \$41.50 was given to supplement the balance of \$20.00 on hand. The amount \$61.50 purchased the following:

8 pairs of pyjamas, 4 dressing gowns, 12 bath towels, 4 pairs kid slipper, 4 pairs of bath slippers 4 large laundry bags, 4 comfort bags fitted with useful articles. These were all sent to the Home in March and duly acknowledged and much appreciated.

The Order also remembered the "Boys" at Christmas, and cakes have been sent from time to time, also games and books, and walking sticks have been sent for the use of the men. As money raised for V.O.N. work cannot be used in any other way, it will be necessary to make a special appeal if more money is required for the Ward, which the Order is prepared to do if occasions arise.

#### THE V.A.D. NURSES

Shortly after the outbreak of the War the Volunteer Aid Detachment, "V.A.D." was organized in Montreal, on the lines of the British "V.A.D.", by Mrs. Dr. J. A. Henderson, for the purpose of caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. Uniting with those of Montreal a number of Westmount ladies qualified for membership, which necessitates the holding of the St. John's Ambulance Association certificates for "First Aid", and "Home Nursing", and registration for Active Service in one of the Military Hospitals or Convalescent Homes.

When the first sick soldiers were sent up from Valcartier Camp to Montreal the V.A.D. nurses were in readiness in No. 1 Khaki Convalescent Home, Belmont Park, to receive and care for them, and from that time to the present have been in constant attendance in the Soldier's Homes in the City and elsewhere.

In August 1916 a call came from "Devonshire House", London, England, the Headquarters of the Women's Joint V.A.D. Committee, which is composed of the St. John's Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross, and the Territorials, to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught for sixty N.A.D's. from Canada, for hospital work in England and France.

She forwarded this request to the Public through the Deputy Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Associations, Sir. Hy. Pellatt.

Applications poured in to Toronto, the Canadian Headquarters, and of the number chosen eleven were from Montreal and vicinity, five being from Westmount, one from Montreal, and one from Lachine.

These young ladies crossed to England in September, under the care of the Commandant, Mrs. Dr. J. A. Henderson, and within a few days of their landing ten of the Montreal girls were ordered to France, where they have been upholding, by faithful service in hospital ranks, the same traditions that our men have been maintaining on the field.

On their return from overseas service most of them will wear a white strap on the arm, just below the shoulder which will signify at least thirteen months constant service in France.

The following are the names of those who have registered for "Active Service" in Montreal or elsewhere:—

Mrs. Dr. J. A. Henderson, Acting Matron in charge of the Drummond Convalescent Home and Commandant of the Montreal V.A.D's.

Miss G. Colley, Matron of No. 1 Khaki Convalescent Home, since its opening.

Miss Minna Arnold.

Miss Hazel Brown.

Miss Eva Bruneau.

Mrs. F. Buchanan.

Miss Edith Cushing.

Mrs. Cameron (trained nurse).

Miss D. Corneille.

Miss L. Corneille.

Miss Hazel Caverhill.

Miss Marguerite Duclos.

Miss Hazel Duclos.

Miss Dorothy Davison.

Miss Mona R. Elliot.

Miss Ethel Fraser (in France).

Miss Ethel Goodhugh (in France).  
Miss B. Grant.  
Miss Meredith Hodgson.  
Miss Marjory Hodgson.  
Miss Frances Heaton.  
Miss Ethyl Hersey.  
Miss Gweena Ibbotson.  
Miss Harriet Kane.  
Miss G. Lewis.  
Mrs. W. D. Lighthall.  
Miss Alice Lighthall (in France).  
Miss Cylie Lighthall.  
Miss P. Lect.  
Miss Elsa May.  
Miss Evelyn Massey.  
Miss Morris.  
Miss Dorothy Morley (in France).  
Miss Elizabeth McKim.  
Mrs. Winnifred May.  
Mrs. McNiece.  
Miss McDermott.  
Miss Dorothea McDermott.  
Miss Sydney Macfarlane.  
Miss Norma Macfarlane.  
Miss Nimmo.  
Miss D. Nolan.  
Miss Jean Oliver (in France).  
Miss Ethel Raynes.  
Miss Dorothy Ramsay.  
Miss Marguerite Plow.  
Miss Eva Smith.  
Miss Edith Smith (in France).  
Miss E. Norton Scott.  
Miss Marguerite Stethem.  
Miss Dorothy Stethem.  
Miss Grace Stanton.  
Miss Ida Williamson.  
Miss Isabel Williamson.  
Miss Mabel Warmington.  
Miss Wilson (trained Nurse).

#### THE 23rd BATTALION AND COMMITTEE.

When 'The Call to Arms' came after Great Britain declared war on Germany a great many officers on the Corp Reserve came flocking back to the colors and among the first was Lt.-Col. F. W. Fisher, R.O. 3rd Victoria Rifles.

He was asked by some of the leading young men of Westmount to form a regiment, and little did the peace loving residents of Westmount imagine his offer would result in not only gaining the consent of Militia Headquarters to organize a Militia Regiment but that at an early date the signal honor would be paid him of being called on to command an Overseas Battalion. Such was the case however and early in September, Col. Septimas Denistoun (now Brig.-General) asked him to organize what is now known as the 23rd Battalion, C.E.F. (Westmount).

Before the Mother Regiment had been gazetted, Col. Fisher with Lieuts. Dobbin, Burke, Johnston and Edwards of the 58th, with the following officers began recruiting:—Lieut.-Col. F. Bowen, Major I. A. MacKay, Major J. R. Speir, Capt. Buchanan, A. H. Charles, C. T. Etches, E. J. Griffith, Thomas MacKenzie, Geo. Mitchell, Allan Powell, Chas. Shirley, John Sumption, Lieuts. J. R. Anderson, F. Browne, Chas. Charlton, Hugh Chisholme, E. V. Collier, W. J. Cox, S. A. Dion, David Evans, Chas. Field, Richard Godwin, J. M. Knowles, Hilliard Lyle, W. E. McIntyre, George Eric Reid, John Henry Richardson, Irvine Robertson, R. K. Slater, R. E. Stavert and W. T. Wilson. While Major S. H. Hill, Capt. R. Smith



and Lieut. W. S. Atkinson recruited in Quebec.

On Dec. 9th the Battalion left the Peel St. Barracks and proceeded to Quebec where they trained until Feb. 20th and sailed from Halifax on the Missanabie for England on Feb. 23rd, 1915.

Before that time a company had been sent under Major Hill to reinforce the Princess Patricias. Among the officers selected to go was the late Lt. Norman Edwards of the 58th Westmount Rifles.

On reaching England the Battalion was given a royal welcome and the call for men made it necessary to send almost immediately drafts forward to the Princess Patricias, 14th, 13th, 3rd and other Battalions.

When they reached England they were stationed at Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, and the training they obtained both in Canada and in England won loud praise for their officers.

They are known as the 23rd Reserve Training Battalion and at present are stationed at Shoreham.

Before leaving Canada Col. Fisher was the guest of the 58th on two occasions, first when the Battalion in December paraded in Mufti at the Armoury, Hillside Ave., and presented their first O.C. with a Sam Brown belt, Wolsey Kit, camp bed, silver cigarette case, flask, wrist watch, gold Gillette Safety Razor, etc., and the same evening Major W. T. Rodden presented him with a thoroughbred horse.

On the second occasion a reception was held at the Armory and he inspected the 58th on their first appearance in uniform.

At a concert given in His Majesty's Theatre by Mr. W. G. M. Sheppard and others to obtain funds for the 58th equipment, he was presented with a service revolver and Parchment by His Worship, Mayor McKergow, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. of the 58th on behalf of the Council and citizens of Westmount.

The present Committee looking after the 23rd, is composed of officers' wives of the 23rd, 58th and their friends.

The Committee visit the families, and the first year of the war gave monthly teas for the mothers and children in Victoria Hall.

An annual Xmas tree is also given at Victoria Hall, where each child is given toys, oranges, candy and a useful gift by Santa Claus, and an entertainment provided through the kindness of the League, the Westmount Rifles and friends.

At the last tree a great many returned 23rd men were present and received pipes and tobacco.

A Committee visit the Convalescent Homes, and Hospitals and enquire into the wants of all the returned 23rd.

At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected:— President, Mrs. F. W. Fisher. Vice-President, Mrs. Geo. Dawson. Treasurer, Mrs. N. B. Stark. Secretary, Miss Zelda Chisholme. Clothing and Wool, Mrs. R. E. Jamieson.

Hospital, Mrs. Robt. Donaldson, & Mrs. Walter Smythe.

Among those who have assisted in helping to raise funds for the 23rd Committee must be mentioned Mr.

A. G. Racey who, through the Westmount Rifles, gave his famous "War in Cartoon". Another amount was raised by selling ice-cream, home-made candy, etc. in the Westmount Park during the summer at the Band Concerts held on Monday evenings.

Among the many officers who have won honors, must be mentioned Capt. L. Dobbin, who as a bombing officer stands in a class by himself. Major Hugh Chisholme has won the Military Cross, Lt. Hobday, the D. C.M., Lance Corp. Fred Drummond, the D.C.M. and Pte. H. H. Walford, the Military Medal. Sgt. Wm. Faulkner who was presented with a silver wrist watch for saving a man from drowning at Folkestone and afterwards received a medal from the Human Society.

In conclusion, little if any of the good work could have been accomplished had it not been for the generous aid at all times given by the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League.

#### WESTMOUNT'S SHARE IN THE 60th BATTALION, C.E.F.

Westmount claims a large part in the organization of the "Silent 60th". The Lt.-Col., Junior Major Adjutant, Quarter-master and one Company Commander were all residents of Westmount.

On June 1st 1915, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Gascoigne, D.S.O. (then Officer commanding the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada) received orders to recruit the 60th Battalion C.E.F. In less than nine months, the 60th were in the front line trenches in Flanders. This is a remarkable record.

The Battalion was composite in its formation, four of the Montreal Militia Units, the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada, 1st Grenadier Guards, 55th Irish Rangers and the 58th Westmount Rifles being represented by one company each.

The officers in charge of the Battalion were:—

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Gascoigne, D. S.O.

Major W. B. Evans, 2nd in Command, D.S.O. (Now Lieut.-Col. O.C. 52nd Battalion, C.R.F.)

Major J. V. O'Donahoe. (Now Lt.-Col. O.C. 199th Duchess of Connaught's I.B.R.) Medical Officer.

Major H. L. Pavey. (Now 2nd in Command Canadian Military Convalescent Hospital, Epsom.)

Major H. J. Webb, Paymaster.

Captain J. C. Kemp, Adjutant.

Captain C. M. Hall, Quartermaster.

Lieut. F. R. Phelan, M.C., Asst. Adjutant.

Lieut. G. A. McHaffie, Transport Officer.

Lieut. J. L. Todd, Works Officer.

Lieut. J. A. Creaser, Scout Officer.

Lieut. Basil J. Irwin, Signal Officer.

Lieut. S. A. Miller, Bombing Officer.

Lieut. H. D. Browne, Machine Gun Officer.

Capt. H. W. Burnett, Chaplain.

Capt. R. J. Shirres, Chaplain.

#### "D" COMPANY.

Captain E. Vessey.

Lieut. W. Miller.

Lieut. G. E. Jacques.

Lieut. F. F. Archibald.

Lieut. R. R. Macdonald.

Lieut. F. W. Wiggins.

#### FIRST REINFORCING DRAFT COMPANY.

Captain W. R. Creighton.

Lieut. R. A. Brodie.

Lieut. J. C. McKenna.

Lieut. Gordon K. Ross.

Lieut. H. W. Walker.

It will be noticed that many of these officers have received recognition for services rendered.

After the summer at Valcartier the Battalion went to Bramshott where they had about three months final training for trench warfare and went to France with the 3rd Canadian Division early in 1916. Since then they have seen a lot of hard fighting in the Ypres salient, at Hill 60, at the Somme and now near the pivotal point of the present German retirement. The casualties unfortunately have been heavy. It was on its first anniversary, June 2nd, 1916, that the Battalion suffered so severely in the 3rd Battle of Ypres.

In addition to the many privates who have made the supreme sacrifice, are the following officers:—

#### ROLL OF HONOR OF OFFICERS.

Captain the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy, killed at Ypres, March 1916.

Captain J. Vessey, killed at Hooze, June 1916.

Lieut. Gordon Ross, killed at St. Eloi.

Lieut. Bruce Macfarlane, killed at Hooze, June 1916.

Lieut. H. C. Campbell, killed at Sanctuary Wood, June 1916.

Lieut. A. M. King, killed at Hill 60, August 1916.

Lieut. H. Gallen, killed at Ypres, June 1916.

Lieut. H. D. Brown, killed at Ypres, June 1916.

Lieut. F. F. Archibald, Died of wounds.

Westmount is especially interested in "D" Company, which was raised by the 58th Westmount Rifles and commanded by the late Captain E. F. Vessey, of that Regiment, and the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League undertook to look after the supply of comforts, etc., for that Company.

Mrs. C. G. Macartney was appointed Convenor and the following ladies formed the Committee:

Mrs. S. C. Phillips, Sec. Treas.

Mrs. F. Worden.

Mrs. H. B. Henwood.

Mrs. F. F. Bruneau.

Mrs. F. L. M. Chaplin.

Mrs. R. C. Misson.

Mrs. R. B. Common.

Mrs. G. H. Townsend.

Mrs. A. E. Middleton Hope.

Mrs. J. W. Nicoll.

Mrs. L. H. Thompson.

Mrs. G. W. Oliver.

Mrs. John Irving.

Mrs. A. Barnston.

Mrs. H. Pavey.

Mrs. McNeice.

Miss Ruby Bruce.

Through the efforts of the Committee, money has been raised and this has been augmented by generous donations from the 58th Westmount Rifles and other interested friends. The Committee have purchased wool comforts, cigarettes, chocolate, etc. Some of the wives of the men of the

Company undertake to knit up the wool into socks, and with the assistance of friends of the Committee regular shipments have been made to the Company in France, up to date in all about 1,600 pairs have been sent.

The soldiers families are visited regularly and when assistance is required the League is always ready to help. The wives and relatives are invited to teas held in Victoria Hall, so that all may become acquainted. At Christmas time special entertainments were held for the children and presents distributed.

Christmas stockings containing handkerchiefs, towels, pipes, chocolate, mouth organs, puzzles, pencils, candles, etc., were sent to every man in the company in France.

Corporal Issac Taylor and Private Arthur Le Sueur, two men of the Company have won the Military Medal for bravery in action.

In the big action which took place at Ypres in June 1916 the Company suffered a great loss in the death of Captain E. J. Vessey. Captain Vessey was beloved of every man in the Company and devoted his active time to their welfare.

#### ROLL OF HONOR "D" COMPANY, 60th BATTALION.

Pte. Owen Walsh, killed at Hooze, April 20th, 1916.

Pte. Richard Foster, killed at Hooze April 22nd, 1916.

Pte. Richard Wright, killed at Ypres, June 4th, 1916.

Pte. Ami Rosario Panneton, killed at Ypres, June 3rd, 1916.

Pte. Robert Paul, killed at Ypres, June 3rd, 1916.

Pte. John Evans, killed at Ypres, June 4th, 1916.

Pte. Herbert Neilan, died of wounds, July 10th, 1916.

Pte. Charles Aspinale, killed at Hill 60, August 21st, 1916.

Pte. G. A. Small, killed, Sept. 16th 1916.

Corporal Henry J. Manton, killed, Sept. 16th, 1916.

Serg't C. O. Wilson, killed, Battle of the Somme, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Corp. J. Sullivan, killed, Battle of the Somme, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Corp. Albert John Cope, killed, Battle of the Somme, Oct. 9th, 1916.

Serg't. James H. Frampton, died of wounds, somewhere in France, Jan. 24th, 1917.

Pte. Jack Davis, killed, Dec. 19th, 1916, by a Trench Mortar.

These are the only men of "D" Company who have "Next of Kin" in Montreal.

J. Gordon Nicholson enlisted with the 5th Universities Company as reinforcements to the Princess Patricias and spent five or six months in the trenches when he was recalled to that unit in Sanctuary Wood on June 1916. Shortly thereafter he obtained his commission with the unit named above and he has been at the front almost continuously since.

V. C. Nicholson is now a Lieutenant in the Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery. He enlisted with the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and was through the terrible bombardment of Ypres.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The work of the Corresponding Secretary of the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League has been a light and pleasant task, for much of the correspondence consists of writing notes enclosing cheques or notes of greeting and good wishes, as at Christmas time, or notes of thanks for donations received, or notes of enquiry, or congratulations on a weddingday or for some honor received, etc.

Notes of sympathy and condolence have also been written, of these there have been many.

In all there have been, since the war started about 1,500 letters and cards written and sent out by the Corresponding Secretary.

Some of these have been sent overseas, to Britain, France, and Belgium; some to the United States of America; some to the far West; some to Ontario; some to different parts of Quebec province; many to Montreal and to our own City of Westmount.

At Christmas time numerous acknowledgements of gifts and greetings have been received from soldiers overseas. Many of these are interesting, partly because of the love for home which is read between the lines, and also because of the cheeriness which is so evident.

The gratitude of those boys, our brave Canadian boys, for what is being done for their comfort by the women of Canada, is often pathetic, and brings the lump in the throat that comes so easily these days.

Something over three hundred acknowledgements were received after Christmas this year from officers and men, expressing gratitude for remembrance sent to them.

One of the boys says, in referring to his gift of socks, chocolate, gum, etc., "It is just what the doctor ordered for the trenches."

Major Worrall says:—

"The box arrived just before Christmas... The socks were especially appreciated."

Major Cape referring to the box sent to his men said:—

"I can assure you that the N.C.O's and men appreciate the many comforts you are continually sending them, which in addition to their usefulness, also remind them that the people at home are thinking of them." And adds, "We had just moved to a new position with half of our battery living in dugouts at the guns, and the other half in a hut some two miles back. Owing to the move, we were almost without Christmas cheer for them. The day before Christmas the officers managed to secure a certain amount of food in a neighboring town, to give the men some sort of Christmas dinner. Your package arrived about one half hour before dinner, and added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion."

Lt.-Col. Gascoigne says:—

"We fortunately came out of the trenches the night before Dec. 24th, and we were therefore enabled to have a Christmas dinner in our rest billets, which we all enjoyed immensely, with the good things and

the comforts provided by our friends at home, and what we could procure in the vicinity."

Lt.-Col. Elder in acknowledging Christmas greetings says:—

"It will be a year ago to-morrow since we moved into this site, which was formerly an East Indian Hospital. During the past year we have treated here 36,091 patients, and have done 3,700 operations, and our total mortality has been less than one half of one per cent."

These few selections, taken almost at random from among the many letters received, are sufficient to show the appreciation of our boys for whatever is being done for them by friends at home.

An American doctor who has recently returned from one of the base hospitals said to the Corresponding Secretary that "The jolliest, healthiest, bravest of all soldiers at the front, whom he met were the Canadian boys."

And these are the boys that we delight to honour and work for.

## KEEPING FAITH WITH OUR SOLDIERS.

There are some workers in Montreal and in Westmount, P.Q., too who have been doing very interesting things for the soldier boys in a quiet way. They do not take time to attend any committee meetings, but every now and then they send off something. No, not socks but magazines, and picture post cards, the latter are always chosen because they are pretty scenes, and on the reverse side, where one usually writes, clippings are pasted. These are little jingles, or funny stories. Six cards go in each envelope and the soldier who gets them can pass them on, or stick them in a crevice, where all who don't run, may read. Evidently these have given much delight to the recipients.

It was last fall that Lady Smith-Dorrien had a most interesting article in The Lady's Pictorial asking people to make bags of gay patterned cretonne, no, not comfort bags, those we all know about, but an empty bag, those we all know about, which becomes the soldier's own property, in which, if he is wounded, he can put his own little personal belongings, and have them by his bed-side, and when he is discharged, the bag which bears his name and number on a parchment card, goes with him. Should the patient not recover, the bag is sent to his people, and so they have the treasures which he had by his bed side.

Every month Lady Smith-Dorrien gets an order from the Director General of medical services at the front, for 40,000 bags. Sometimes as many as 9,000 a week are placed. The bags are 12 inches by 10 inches, and the linen parchment card is stitched on the side.

Mrs. Campbell Nelles who is just now at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, has interested several ladies in the making of these bags, and she has already shipped several thousand to England. She will supply the materials, and the parchment cards, or one can use their own cretonne but it must be new, clean and of

bright design. You see modern battle background is very dull and dreary in colour, there is a grey monotony in the mud, the sky, the guns and even the khaki, which might depress any one, and in the hospital the Tommy finds a comfort in his bag which is "all over roses."

M. M. S.

## THE "LADDIE MILLEN" HUT.

A Y.M.C.A. hut to the memory of Corporal J. E. Lysle Millen was recently opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Shorncliffe.

The building was the gift of Mr. John W. Ross of Montreal, and will remain at this permanent camp long after the war as a memorial to one of the best-beloved and most promising young men in the Canadian Army.

At the official opening, which took place after the hut had already proved its usefulness for two months, Major Gerald Birks and Mr. Abner Kingman spoke of the splendid example of a strong clean personality and blameless character this young soldier had shown.

All who came in contact with Lysle felt his fearless influence for good. Like the warrior of Kipling's ballad, it might be said of him.

"E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth, In simpleness, and gentleness, and honour, and clean mirth."

Upon the platform of the concert-room, where the opening ceremony was held, stood a life-sized portrait of Lysle, or "Laddie", as he was generally known. Besides this large room the hut contains a writing-room, canteen, and sleeping quarters for a few men.

This is the kind of memorial that seems in keeping with the memory of those who have gone forth in their youth and strength to make the supreme sacrifice in the service of mankind.

Corporal Millen, P.P.C.L.I. was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Millen of Westmount. He was killed in action in France on February 19th, 1916, at the age 20 years. He had been recommended for a commission in his own battalion.

## MRS. JAMES PATON'S CIRCLE.

The Circle which was formed in Feb. 1915 has been working steadily every week, meeting at the different homes of our members at 2.30 and working till about 5.30. The Circle has 28 members, who pay a small monthly fee, and buy all their own wool and material. At different times receiving money and donations of material from our members. We have an average attendance of fifteen or twenty at our meetings. We have sent most of our work to France, donations having been sent to Nursing Sister C. E. Cameron, Nursing Sister Winters, Nursing Sister Crosely, McGill Hospital Corps, Colonel Loomis, No. 1 Casualty, Hospital No. 2 Casualty, Isle of Lernos Hospital, and different Battalions. The boxes contain hospital

supplies and hand knitted socks. We also work for the Canadian Red Cross Society at different times, and sent socks to Battalions that have asked us for them. We have knitted over one thousand pairs of socks and sent them away as well as 75 mufflers, 75 pairs of wristlets, 100 caps, 15 day shirts, 75 hospital night-shirts, 100 pyjamas suits, 340 slings, 450 dressings, 1,731 swabs, 235 face towels, 75 many tailed bandages, 400 bandages, 126 pairs of elderdown bed socks, 378 handkerchiefs, 60 pillow slips. Fifty-five comfort bags were sent at Christmas 1915 and the same number this year to bring cheer to some of our men in the different Hospitals. They contained the following articles:—

1 pair of hand knitted socks, 1 cap, tooth brush, tooth paste, 1 towel, 1 face cloth, 1 cake of soap, pipe, tin of tobacco, 1 package of cigarettes, box of candy, pair of boot laces, cake of chocolate, 2 packages of gum, 1 package of chicklets, penknife, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 pack of playing cards, 1 set of dominoes, 1 housewife filled, writing pad, pencil and six envelopes, mouth organ, short stories, 1 Gospel, some in English and others in French, Christmas greetings, also ten or twelve fruit cakes.

We have received letters from some of the men thanking us, and also letters from the nurses, which are very interesting. We hope to continue our work as long as the war lasts, and longer if necessary.

## STANLEY CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid Society has sent substantial cheques to the Khaki Home and to the Red Cross Society.

In November thirty-one Christmas boxes were sent to our nurses and boys at the front.

During the year the Society joined with the Young Ladies' Guild in doing Red Cross work; one member of our Society having personally purchased wool and knitted seventeen pairs of socks for "Kitchener's Own."

In addition to the regular monthly business meeting, a Red Cross meeting has been held in the Church Parlor every Tuesday afternoon. As the outcome of these meetings, together with the assistance of the Ladies' Aid Society, the young ladies have been able to return 1,040 pieces of completed work to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Captain W. Arthur Graffey who was invalided home and who recently spent two months in Canada, has returned to England and is at present at Elstone Camp, Bedford, taking a special, eight weeks course in military training, before returning to France.

Captain Graffey recently expressed his sincere thanks to the League for their generous gift of smokes to the men of the 42nd, which they received in the early part of February.

Lieut. James Waters, Mount Pleasant Ave., who enlisted with the 24th Battalion is home on leave.



# THE 3RD CANADIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY

Better Known As "Capes Battery."

"The Canadian Artillery played its full part in the great victory of Vimy Ridge." This was of the messages sent across the ocean by the war correspondents a few days ago, and the hearts of Canadians filled with pride that the men who only a comparatively few months ago had been engaged in peaceful pursuits in the city of Montreal had become so efficient in the handling of the big guns that they had been found worthy of a place behind the splendid heroes of the infantry line, and had done their "bit", in the victorious struggle just as they had done it on many previous occasions.

The news was received with special pride by the relatives and friends of the men of what was affectionately known as "Cape's Battery" but which was officially designated, when it was recruited in Montreal in the early winter of 1915 as No. 3 Siege Battery, and which is now doing valiant battle on the western front. And the reason is because of the receipt of a cable from the commanding officer, Major E. G. M. Cape, stating that his battery had been in the fight at Vimy Ridge and that all was well.

The battery was authorized in the middle of September 1915 and it was not long before it was recruited up to full strength. The prospect of a quick training overseas in a branch of the service which appealed especially to men of more than average education, just as it did to men of more than average height, attracted some of the best of Montreal's sons, young business men of Westmount and Outremont join in with men of good family from the city itself, all of whom gave up good positions in order to join the 3rd Siege Battery. There was no room in the battery for the loafer or the ne'er-do-well. Every man was hand picked by Major Cape, and if



HON. COL. JOHN MCKERGOW  
Mayor of Westmount.

he did not reach a high standard he was turned down without remorse—in those days it was not hard to get recruits. And so by the middle of November the battery was up to strength, and it was inspected on the reports that came back of them H. the Duke of Connaught, then the Governor General of Canada.

Such a fine body of men as they were naturally attracted to them much attention, and what with the friends they made while in training and the friends they had before,

there is no knowing how many broken hearts they left them when they finally sailed across The ocean on December 16th of the same year — enough it is to say that their send off was one of the most enthusiastic and touching—in every sense of the word. The majority of the boys were unattached, at least so far as being married was concerned, and as a consequence there were practically no "dependents" left behind for the Patriotic Fund to look after. The boys were either unmarried or were in such good positions in life that there was no call made for either Government separation allowances or patriotic fund grants, except in one or two instances. And so Cape's Battery, in addition to being a battery of Beau Brummels, of the most manly sort, were an inexpensive aggregation both to their friends and to the Government. They were a happy family and during the whole period of their training in England the reports that came back of them were always subjects for congratulation when the Ladies' Committee which looked after the needs of the men, headed by Mrs. Cape, and the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League, met to work assiduously in order to keep their friends supplied with field comforts. On June 16 1916 the battery crossed to France and entered the Field to take their part in the big struggle.

They were given four 6" guns, the latest development of the war, and these have been put to excellent use as Major General Wilson said that the Battery was a credit to Canada.

Extracts taken from a letter written in November 1916 to Staff Captain, 2nd. Corps Sub. Heavy Artillery show that the good work of this Unit has not gone unnoticed. The letter said—"In expectation of the 107th, now the 3rd Canadian Siege Battery, leaving my command shortly, I should like to draw your attention to the excellent work performed by this Battery—Officers, N.C.Os. and men during the time that they have served under me. I have had several opportunities of

giving promotion to the Officers of this Battery if they would transfer to the Imperial service but naturally preferred to stay in their own. From my knowledge of the personnel of the 107th Battery, I would say that a large number of the N.C.Os. are fitted to take Subaltern ranks, both as regards Military knowledge and social status.

(Signed) Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Hall, R.G.A.O.C. 10th. H. A. Group."

In January Major Cape was mentioned in dispatches; Lieut. McMurry and two of the Gunners have since been decorated by His Majesty The King.

The Battery is made of 45 p. c. Canadian born.

## WESTMOUNT W.C.T.U.

The Westmount W.C.T.U. reports that 2,389 articles have been made and sent in to Red Cross Headquarters during the winter of 1916 and 1917.

## A CANADIAN

The glad and brave young heart  
Had come across the sea,  
He longed to play his part  
In crushing tyranny.

The mountains and the plains  
Of his beloved land  
Were wine within his veins  
And gave an iron hand.

He scorned the thought of fear  
He murmured not at pain  
The call of God was clear  
The path of duty plain.

Beneath the shower of lead  
Of poison and of fire  
He charged and fought and bled  
Ablaze with one desire

O Canada, with pride  
Look up and greet the morn  
Since of thy wounded side  
Such breed of men is born.



OFFICERS OF THE 23rd BATTALION.



# Judge Our Product by the Interior Of Our Bakery!

You have seen and tasted and no doubt relished our many varieties of Canada Bread. But you will eat Canada Bread with an added relish after you have paid a visit to "the bakery in front of the park" and have seen clean machinery, clean floors, clean white-clad men and up-to-date methods of scientific accuracy employed.

## BUTTER-KRUST BREAD

and all other varieties of Canada Bread are made on honor—for the tables of the most discriminating. Westmount 1332. Saint Louis 108.

Canada Bread Company Limited

YOUR

STORE—

OGILVY'S

### High School Clothes

• • •

For the "Particular" Mother who wishes to have Her Boy wear the best there is---

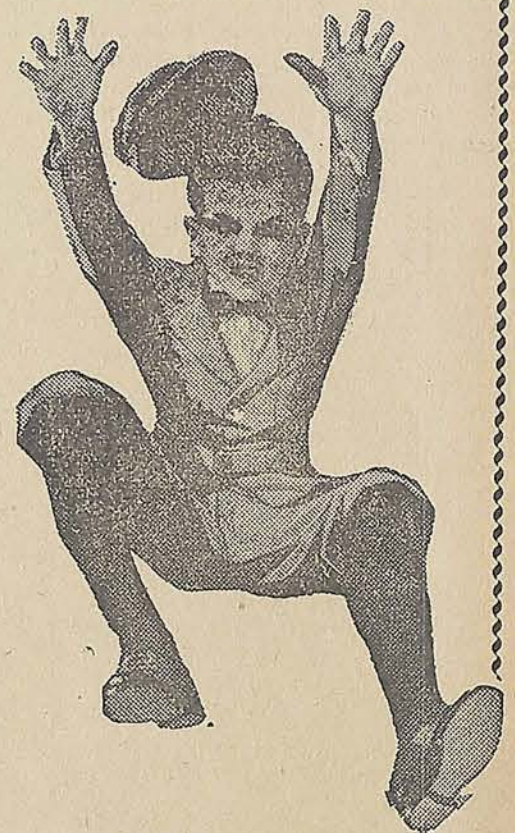
High School Clothes can be bought direct from the Semi-Ready Factory --- where they are tailored "just like fathers" from pure British fabrics --- which will stand the rough wear of boyhood play;

**Knicker Suits for Little Boys -- \$7.50 and \$8.50 to \$12.50**

**Long Trouser Suits for younger young men--\$13.50 up.**

**TOP COATS,  
REEFERS,  
ODD  
KNICKERS.**

• • •



**High School Clothes Shop,  
472 Guy Street**



# THE BATTLE OF YPRES

By W. D. LIGHTHALL

YPRES.

"Regions Caesar never knew  
Thy posterity shall sway,  
Where his eagles never flew—  
None invincible as they."

Cowper.

The Great War will, we hope, be the last large onslaught of savagery against civilization. Have we not seen every force of perverted mechanics, poisonous chemistry, calculated murder by land and sea, torture, incendiarism, slavery, art-wrecking, public and private theft, and bestial brutality systematised by the Zulus of the Baltic! If they fail it will be by the devotion of the young men of the civilized nations. The outstanding fact for Canada has been the testing of our young men. The first test was for willingness to serve. Those who were worthy of their ancestors and principles rose in crusade for the defence of the helpless and wronged of Belgium and France. Others able to go, hung back, and will be forever counted in the list of slackers.

On Thursday, April the 22nd 1915, the First Canadian Division, (the 2nd and 3rd infantry brigades) held front trench lines three miles long about five miles out of Ypres, with the 1st brigade in reserve behind them;—part of the long semi-circular line defending the city on the east. They had British to the south of them and French to the west. The day was calm and quiet. They were amateurs. The ordeal of the modern war-bell was still to try them, as the furnace-mouth of the Moloch-god of Fire tried young Shadrach and his companions. Up to then, the Prussians despised them as a ridiculous mob: British veterans, regarded them indulgently as youngsters of good intention. Ypres which they were helping to defend, was the Key to Calais, which in its turn was the Key to England itself, where only twenty six miles of Dover Channel would have stood between the heart of the Empire and the most formidable army the world had then ever seen. Had London been successfully overwhelmed by the Prussian war-machine, nothing could have saved Canada from all the deviltries of the Belgian invasion, and this Dominion and everything in it would have been loot for the Huns. Many prominent Germans in Canada even threatened Canadians, boasting what was intended to be done. And envy that we British should possess such immense territories was one of the principal causes of the war.

Suddenly, about four o'clock on that peaceful afternoon, the French Algerians holding the line to the west of the Canadians were overwhelmed by a vast cloud of asphyxiating gas, blinding and choking all—in their belief a fearful work of the Evil Spirit Eblis. It was the first use of such gas, a device forbidden by international agreement in which the Germans had concurred, and its use was one of their many dishonorable and inhuman crimes. When the poor Turcos fled in

agonized disorder, Captain Guy Drummond of the 13th Royal Highlanders, one of Montreal's young men of greatest promise, tried to rally them, but a stray bullet killed him. About six miles of line to the left, towards Langemarck village and the Yser Canal, were thrown open by this retreat, as the enemy had planned. Consequently the 3rd brigade, under Major-General Turner V.C., tried to fill part of it by extending westward, in thinner formation for two miles, bent in the form of a right angle with the original line, thus reaching to St. Julien wood behind Langemarck. At the point of this right angle the most desperate fighting of the six days of the battle was to be done. The forces concentrated for attack by the Teuton Commander, had a vast superiority of heavy artillery, and they outnumbered the Canadians over seven to one. That evening they rushed through the gap in the French line and, in the small wood west of St. Julien, took four field guns the British had lent to the French. At midnight, to recover these guns, the 3rd brigade fiercely assaulted; the wood under murderous machine gun fire, and recaptured it though with great loss. Later, they gave it up, owing to its exposure to heavy shrapnel. The pressure of artillery and machine gun fire continued with such incessant violence, that on Friday the 23rd, the whole situation became desperate. The huge mass of the enemy were steadily forcing their way through the gap and actually surrounding the Canadians. Had these given in, Calais would have fallen. Major King, with the Canadian Field Artillery, kept them back for a time by the dangerous device of playing his battery on them at only two hundred yards. To extricate the battery lance-corporal Fred. Fisher, V.C. of the 13th, ran up his machine gun and soon had his crew of four men shot down. He procured four more, and, fighting on, cleared the battery. Then while helping the front line, he was himself killed. The only means of holding on seemed now to be the forlorn project of a direct counterattack on the German advance at the gap. This was carried out by the reserve force—the 1st brigade—under General Mercier, aided by small English detachments under Colonel Geddes of the Buffs (who was killed by a shell five days later). At that time it did not seem as if any human being could live in those showers of shot and shell. Here Colonel Birchall died, leading the 4th Battalion. Colonels Boyle and Hart-Meharg, both Western officers and many others had been killed previously. Fiercely the first brigade pushed on, their numbers rapidly thinning, and bayoneted the enemy out of his most advanced trench, the Key of the battle.

They held the trench against what seemed all the powers of darkness itself—till Sunday night, when reinforcements arrived. Meanwhile on Thursday night, the third brigade, at the apex of the salient,

had been twice severely batted, and several enemy divisions followed this by piercing the line and pressing in around them. By sheer valor and daring, the sadly reduced remnant hung on, and even turned its front so as to face the foe and fight him in three directions at the same time. Here it was that Major Rykert McCuaig of the 13th, previously a young broker of Montreal, distinguished himself by his determination to stick it out at all cost. His indomitable pugnacity aided greatly in the shaping of the total result, although, after his main end was attained, he was wounded and taken prisoner. Brave Major Norsworthy, another young Montreal financier, was shot down when hastening to McCuaig's aid. The stern tenacity of the Canadians and their refusal to give in according to the ordinary expectations of warfare produced in the Germans the impression that their numbers must be greater than they appeared. An intercepted British message even added to their error and caused them to stay their own advance. It told of reinforcements "Brigade seven" which words they interpreted "seven brigades". Afterwards when one of their officers, taken prisoner, learned of their mistake, he wept at the opportunity they had lost. At this juncture, General Alderson hurried up three British battalions to help the left of the line and the French added some fresh troops in the same region. But the Teuton artillery at that time so heavily outweighed the British that the apex of the famous triangle had at length perforce to be abandoned: the 3rd brigade's line was slowly withdrawn to behind St. Julien village, but their advance further was arrested by an attack by British brigades. These as they marched out broke into admiring cheers for the Canadians. On Sunday the remnant of the latter went into reserve trenches, although still under shell-fire for a fortnight more, and on Monday, the tired and worn members of the 2nd, under General Currie, were called upon for two days more of necessary front-line fighting. All the units were so broken down that it took them weeks of rest and sleep to partly recover. The result of their efforts, however, was epoch-making. Calais was saved, the Empire preserved, the Canadians fully tested in the furnace of war. The enemy began to perceive the fallacy of his schemes to dominate the "effete" British race and possess our colonial domains. One of the Durham Light Infantry, who fought with them, wrote "Their losses were terrific, and every one of them who was left deserves a V.C." Of the 4th battalion only 220 mustered, out of 1100; of the 1st, 300 out of 1050; the 13th and 14th had similar losses. The remnants were gassed, exhausted and nerve-shattered by their long imprisonment within the gates of hell. In London the posters bore in large letters "CANADIANS SAVED THE DAY," and the American press took pride in them as citizens of this continent.

Some of those honorable men who paid the price in suffering and mutilation are now among us. At the meetings of the Association of Returned Soldiers the roll-call is answered by members of all those famous battalions, the 1st, the 4th, the 5th, the 7th, the 8th, the 13th, the 14th, the 15th, the 16th, the 2nd and 3rd Artillery. How eloquently speak their lost fingers, shattered arms, amputated feet, scars of bullet and shrapnel, and nerves shaken by gas. If questioned, the owners modestly answer "Yes, I was there."

These are they that have come out of great tribulation! And as for those—alas too many—whose spirits passed to the sky on those shell-torn April fields, their comrades occasionally tell how peaceful were their silent faces as they lay at rest, having done their work.

If in future years the flags of Canada fly on the solemn 22nd of April, it will be because on that day those young men of ours first proved they were of the invincible fibre of the greatest heroes of their race.

(Signed) W. D. LIGHTHALL.

## THE SOLDIERS FRIEND'S LEAGUE.

This League was organized in Nov. 1914 by Mrs. H. R. Hamilton who became its president and to whose untiring devotion and zeal for the cause must be attributed the success which has attended the Club. Removal to another city compelled Mrs. Hamilton to resign the presidency in March 1917, and the former secretary, Mrs. Fred. Locker, succeeded her and is ably carrying on the good work, assisted by Miss Lizzie King as secretary.

The object of the League primarily was, to send comforts to the Veterinary Corps, which was not being looked after by any other Club, at that time, but later, the activities of its members were extended to many other Battalions, more particularly to the boys fighting in the trenches, and to about twenty friendless lads who were receiving practically nothing from home.

Since its inauguration the Club has sent overseas, 3,348 knitted articles, 6,350 handkerchiefs, 1,485 boxes of eatables, including Christmas stockings.

The League has 25 active members, and the work is kept up by a membership fee of 25 cents per week and the proceeds from an occasional "bridge and 500" held in one of the homes.

The Club hopes to continue the work it has undertaken until all demand ceases.

## ROYAL FLYING SERVICE.

Douglas L. Macaulay, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Arthur J. Wilks, Sub. Flight Lt.

W. Jackson Rutherford, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Ross M. Laing, Sub. Flight Lt.



## NURSING SISTERS

Sister V. Tremaine has undoubtedly had the most wonderful experiences of all our Westmount nurses. Before war broke out she was in Quebec taking Military Training where she came out head of all the nurses and was made Matron and at the declaration of hostilities she went with the first contingent to England.

Her first hospital was at Salisbury Plains where the Red Cross supplied a lot of equipment. Then she helped to establish a hospital in a Cavalry School at Netheravon and there the Canadian Government sent the most useful things to equip the wards.

Sister Tremaine went to France to the No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station and was sent forward to turn an old jail into a temporary hospital. Near this place King George had a bad fall from his horse and Nurse Tremaine was sent to attend him. He was taken to an old Chateau until well enough to cross to England. Nurse Tremaine accompanied him and also his nurse who used to be nurse for King Edward. They crossed on Str. Anglia which was destroyed a week later by Germans who probably thought the King was on board.

For nearly six weeks Miss Tremaine remained at the Palace and when she left the King she carried with her some interesting gifts of royalty.

The Medal of the Victorian Order, given only for close personal attention upon the King. Autographed photographs of their Majesties and a tiny jewelled brooch which bears the

Imperial Crown in diamonds and beneath it the Royal initial in glowing red. Miss Tremaine says that while in the Palace she found the Royal family genuinely interested in all Canadians.

Sister Tremaine has also received the Royal Red Cross which was awarded her when in France.

After spending some time as Matron of the Daughters of the Empire Canadian Hospital for Officers in London, Sister Tremaine got leave for Canada. That leave is nearly over and she is in Quebec now prior to leaving for England when she hopes to be stationed in London at the Daughters of the Empire Hospital.

Sister E. Crossley was an X Ray expert in the Western Hospital, in Feb. 1916 she was sent under orders from Major Wilson and is now X Ray expert in the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital at Taplow, England.

Sister G. Massey went over with the 1st. Can. Con. in Sept. 1914. Was at Le Touquet and at present is at No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, France.

Sister Yvonne Doucet, daughter of Mr. Theodore Doucet, 4134 Dorchester St., Westmount, left with the 1st. Con. to nurse in France, nursing at Le Touquet, St. Nazaire and Outrean. She was next sent to nurse in Salonica and has just returned to England where she is attached to the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital at Taplow.

Sister I. Clarke, daughter of Mr. W. Flarke, Sydenham Ave., graduated from R.V.H. in May 1916. She

went across in Aug. 1916 and is now at No. 3 McGill General Hospital at Boulogne.

Sister Engelke is on leave in England at present. She went in May 1915 with a McGill unit, was sent to Rouen and then to No. 3 General Hospital at Boulogne.

Sister Atkins, well known in Westmount for several years as the Victorian Order Nurse, splendid girl in every way, left March 1916 with Laval Unit. Sent to No. 3 Hospital at Boulogne. Contracted diphtheria and is in England recuperating. Expects to return to France shortly.

Sister Jessie Mundie, trained in a New York Hospital. She went with No. 6 General Hospital, Laval, and is now nursing in Troyes, France.

Nurse Walters.

Nurse Clint.

Nurses Adkin (Mrs. Stanley Smith)

Nurse Robley.

Nurse A. H. Nelson Le Treport.

Nurse Carson.

Nurse Edith Leslie.

Nurse Beatrice Sanderson.

Nurse Mabel Trenholme (Mrs. F. Findley).

Nurse H. Glasgow.

Nurse A. L. G. Campbell.

Nurse Jones.

Nurse D. Smith.

Nurse K. Telford.

Nurse D. H. Wilks.

Nurse Carman (M.G.H.)

Nurse Norah Pedley (Mrs. Walter Gurd).

Lieut. Donald Fisher, 60th Battalion, who has been twice wounded, is now home the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Lansdowne Avenue.



LT.-COL. F. W. FISHER.

## 58th WESTMOUNT RIFLES FUND

In September 1915 the Mayor of Westmount, Mr. John McKergow, called together a number of the citizens of Westmount and inaugurated a campaign to raise funds for the equipment of a regiment to have its headquarters in Westmount. This regiment was afterwards gazetted as the 58th Westmount Rifles. The campaign resulted in a total collection of over \$18,000.00.

At a meeting held on Monday, January 25th 1915 at the City Hall, Westmount, at which were present:—

The Mayor John McKergow.

Ald. W. G. M. Shepherd.

Ald. R. B. Common.

BEFORE DECIDING ABOUT YOUR SUMMER FUR, PLEASE SEE OUR STOCK. WE HAVE A LARGE EXHIBIT OF FINE FOXES IN ANIMAL EFFECT.

PANAMA HATS  
FOR LADIES

LET US STORE YOUR FURS AWAY. YOUR VALUATION WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO US, AND WE WILL INSURE YOUR FURS AGAINST FIRE, MOTHS & BURGLARY

SILK AND WOOL  
SWEATER COATS  
IMPORTED

**A. J. Alexandor**  
FURS LIMITED

428 St. Paul Street West  
412 St. Catherine Street West

Ottawa Shop: 59 Sparks Street



## TWO OF WESTMOUNT'S AIR MEN



FLIGHT LT. ROSS JOHNSON  
Of The Royal Naval Air Service.



FLIGHT LT. ROY ALLEN  
Of The Royal Naval Air Service.

Mr. D. H. McLennan.  
Mr. F. S. MacLennan, K.C.  
Mr. C. F. Smallpiece.  
Mr. W. T. Mason,  
Mr. N. P. Bryant,  
representing the teams collecting for this purpose.

Mayor John McKergow, who had up to that time acted as Treasurer reported that with bank interest a total of \$18,510.63 had been collected. It was thereupon resolved to appoint Major C. M. Strange, now Lt. Col. O.C.; Captain P. S. McKergow and Mr. Artour F. Bell a Finance Committee to handle the funds which were to be deposited, in trust, and cheques to be signed by Mr. Bell and countersigned by Major Strange of Captain McKergow.

Expenditures were made for equipment of the regiment in Arms and Uniforms and also on account of Drill Hall, etc.

## THE CITY OF WESTMOUNT.

At the outbreak of hostilities and upon the declaration by the British Government many of the laborers of the City of Westmount were recalled to their home-lands for service in the Armies of the Allies. One of the first of these was a farrier in the employ of the City of Westmount who left behind him a wife and three children and the City Council resolved that his wages should be paid to him throughout the duration of the war. Later a resolution was adopted authorizing the City Treasurer to effect insurance upon the lives of the employees of the City of Westmount who might enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and to pay to the unmarried men a bonus of one month's salary and to the wives of the married men a monthly allowance of \$10.00. Unfortunately it was impossible to effect insurance upon the lives of a number of the men who enlisted for overseas service. This was in part due to the fact that the Insurance Companies refused insurance on such risks and in part to the fact that some of the men got away before required examinations were made.

Among those who have laid down their lives in the C.E.F. Insurance of \$1,000.00 has been paid to the families of two of those who were formerly employees of this City.

The total cost to date, that is May 1st, 1917 has been wages and bonuses, \$4,390.31 and insurance \$1,251.26. In all \$5,641.57.

In addition the City has contributed sums as follows to the Societies named:—

Canadian Patriotic Fund...	\$11,000.00
Westmount Rifles.....	1,750.00
Can. Red Cross Fund.....	1,400.00
British Red Cross Fund.....	1,000.00
Canadian Y.M.C.A. (Militia Work Council) .....	500.00
Belgium Relief Fund... ..	500.00
Khaki League .....	250.00
Citizens Recruiting Ass.....	250.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	200.00
Prisoners of War Fund .....	100.00
	<b>\$16,950.00</b>

Those who formerly were in the employ of the City and who have been killed in action or died of wounds Overseas, are as follows:—

Stephen Weeks, 87th Battalion.  
H.H. J. Hillyer, 73rd Battalion.  
W. J. Chambers, 42nd Battalion.  
Donald Bairnie, 60th Battalion.  
71 Westmount citizens who have made the supreme sacrifice.

CAPTAIN E. J. VESSEY  
D. Co. 60th BATTALION

(Notes by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.)

Captain Edward John Vessey, the son of a Church of England Clergyman, was born at Barnstaple, England, February 26th 1887. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Barrie, Ontario, and entered the service of the Bank of Montreal at Brantford, Ontario, in April 1906. A year later he was sent to Vancouver where he filled various positions in the Bank and finally became attached to the Department of the Superintendent for British Columbia Branches in a Secretarial capacity. In November, 1913, Captain Vessey came to the Bank's Head Office in Montreal and shortly after became Secretary to the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. He occupied this position until his enlistment for service overseas in June 1915.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, Captain Vessey joined the 58th Westmount Rifles and thus obtained his first military experience. In the summer of 1915 when the 60th Battalion was organized under Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, Captain Vessey offered his services as a Private but was given a commission as Lieutenant in recognition of his qualifications. In a short time he obtained his Captaincy and was given command of "D," Company of the 60th Overseas Battalion. Captain Vessey

was active and successful in securing recruits and both in Montreal and later at Valcartier he made a reputation for himself as a painstaking, capable soldier.

When his Battalion went to England, Captain Vessey attended the Canadian Military Training School at Shorncliffe where he made the highest mark ever scored by any candidate at the school. His aggregate was 577 out of a possible 600.

Throughout his brief military career, Captain Vessey was notably considerate for the men under his command. Their comfort and safety were ever foremost in his mind. It was said at Valcartier that Captain Vessey was generally missing at night about the time of 'ligots out' and his fellow Officers jokingly said he was "tucking his boys in". The reference is a clear indication of Captain Vessey's sense of duty.

At all times he felt keenly the responsibilities of a Company Commander. On June 2nd, 1916, while with his men in the front line trenches and anxiously guarding their movements, Captain Vessey fell a victim to disregard of self. He was struck in the head and shoulders by machine gun bullets and instantly killed. His superiors and subordinates were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of a remarkable personality whose loss was a severe blow to the whole Company.

By untiring zeal and outstanding ability during the few years he was with the Bank, Captain Vessey won for himself an enviable name in its service, for exceptional grasp of financial matters with a rare capacity for good work.

The writer of these notes heard the news of Capt. Vessey's death with the most profound regret. Not only had Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor a great respect for Captain Vessey's abilities, character and personality, but as General Manager of the Bank of Montreal he felt that his untimely death was not only a loss to the institution he had served so well but through the cutting short of a promising career, a loss to the whole of Canada. Throughout Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor's whole experience in the Bank of Montreal he never came in contact with a keener mentality coupled with such admirable power of concentration, conscientiousness and capacity than in the case of Captain Vessey.

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## DR. ELDER and the MCGILL HOSPITAL IN FRANCE

The Great War had not been very long in process when it came into the heart and mind of the Dean of the Medical Faculty of "McGill", Dr. Birkett to offer to the Canadian Government for use at the Front, the services of a hospital which should be staffed and equipped entirely by the "medicals" of McGill.

Before the offer had been made, it had been agreed that should it be accepted, Dr. Elder should accompany his old friend, and have complete charge of the surgical side of the work.

Thus it came about that in the Spring of 1915, Dr. Elder (taking with him his sixteen-year old son who, also keen to "do his bit", had been appointed as one of the two buglers, the Hospital unit required) sailed with the Unit for England, and a little later, for Northern France. There, near Camiers "No. 3 Canadian General Hospital" was established, houses in the gaily-coloured but rather light-weight tents that, some years previous, had done service at the Delhi "Durbar", and there, for several months, the hospital did splendid work, in spite of the drawbacks inherent in the nature of its location and its unsatisfactory housing.

In December 1915, therefore, arrangements were made for the removal of the hospital to an old college. As the central part of the building had been destroyed by fire, and as the two wings had just been vacated by Hindu soldiers whose

needs are so different from those of our men, much planning and over-seeing was necessary before the building could become a modern up-to-date hospital.

At the time of the evacuation of the Camiers Hospital, Dr. Birkett was in Canada, and Dr. Elder acting O.C. and in charge therefore of the perfecting of the arrangements in the new hospital as well as of the transference to it of the old one.

It is gratifying to his friends to hear—as reported recently by Sir Wm. Peterson—of the high praise accorded him by the British authorities for the remarkably prompt and efficient way in which the new hospital was made ready, and the transference from the old, effected.

In the Boulogne hospital a work has been and is being done of which all Montrealers and Westmounters may well feel proud, and which has earned for it, from the same high authority Sir Wm. Peterson quoted before, the praise of being "one of the very best hospitals in France."

The tension at which all members of the Hospital Staff work must be times tremendous. During the great battle of the Somme last July, the hospital received during the first twenty-five days, 6,000 patients, and performed 600 operations. In one day alone, 800 patients were received; 1,000 sent out: and the hospital had still in its wards fully 1,000. Think of the pressure of work this represents—when all patients received have to be sent out again, in

addition to the X Rays taken, the operations performed, the bathing, feeding, etc.

But the workers in spite of the daily fatigue rejoice in the knowledge that they are sharing in the accomplishment of a great task and that knowledge makes them cheerful despite the hard work.

When we read the figures for 1916—36,031 patients received and 4,701 operations performed—we get some idea of the immensity and the value of the work done, and especially when we learn that of this great number, the death rate was less than "one" out of every 200 (.045 p.c.)

It was no doubt in recognition of the Hospital's valuable services that Dr. Birkett was recently so highly honoured by our King, and too, that Dr. Elder was chosen as one of the three Canadian Doctors to serve on the Baptie Commission that met in Nov. and Dec. in London.

The doctor says in one of his letters: "The fact of the low death rate, and the fondness of our patients for the nurses and orderlies, are our proudest boast." He says nothing of their fondness for the doctors, but of that we have learnt from many of the lads themselves, as well as from grateful fathers and mothers: and the many Westmounters who have had experience of Dr. Elder's skill, care, cheeriness and sympathy here at home, will feel well assured that over in France he shows the same qualities, and that if "No. 3" has proved itself a bright spot for the wounded, he has

had no small share in this happy result.

May health and strength and satisfaction in the good work he is doing be continued to him.

Lieut. Colin Macaulay, reported as missing April 9th, 1916, son of late Col. M. B. and Mrs. Macaulay of Scotstown, Que., enlisted from Westmount, was 22 years old and a graduate in Science of McGill University. Sent to Gallipoli after the retreat from Dardanelles and was then sent to Mesopotamia. On April 9th, 1916, in a bayonet charge at San Nalyat, Lieutenant Macaulay with his men penetrated the Turkish trenches. No news has since been heard of him and his brother officers believe him to have been killed.

Flight Lieutenants F. Ross Johnson and J. Roy Allan of Westmount. These two well known young athletes who for years were connected with the Central Y.M.C.A. joined the Royal Naval Air Service a year ago, having their Pilot's Licenses at Long Branch, Ontario. They were fortunate in being able to keep together at the various advanced training stations in England, and passed all of their examinations most creditably. Each of them now has charge of one of the latest and largest heavier-than-air machines in the world, Somewhere in France.

Capt. Dan. Gilmour, 148th Battalion, has been invalided home.

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# In Flanders Fields

(By Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, A Canadian.)

In Flanders fields the poppies grow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place, and in the  
sky,  
The larks, still bravely singing,  
fly,  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead, short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset  
glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we  
lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch, be yours to hold it high,  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies  
grow  
In Flanders fields.



Major J. N. Warminton  
14th Battalion (1st G. G.)



Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker  
5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



Major Fitz-Herbert Price Buchanan  
13th Battalion R.H.C.



Captain George Massey Williamson  
14th Battalion (1st Gren. Guards.)



Major Hickson R. Holland  
63rd Battalion.



Captain Douglas Waterston  
Canadian Army Medical Corps.



Captain Chas. Hutton Crowdy.  
13th Battalion R.H.C.



Captain E. J. Vessey  
D. Company 60th Battalion



Captain Richard Steacie  
14th Battalion (1st Gren. Guards.)



## Ave Atque Vale

They saw in wider vision  
The Empire and its need,  
And came, with swift decision,  
To do the utmost deed.

And now, and ever after,  
Their fame will grow with years,  
They came with songs and laughter  
We leave them here with tears.



Lieutenant Maurice Jaques  
5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



Major J. E. Sumption  
23rd Battalion Westmount Rifles.



Flight Sub-Lieut. Wm. Ross Wallace  
Royal Naval Air Service.



Lieutenant Colin A. Macaulay  
4th South Wales Borderers, Imp. A.



Lieut. "Tom" Ekers  
Formerly 58th Westmount Rifles.



Lieut. Bruce C. Macfarlane  
60th Battalion.



Acting-Sergeant Arthur C. Drysdale  
14th Battalion.



Lieutenant Norman Allan Edwards  
P.P.C.L.I.



Lieutenant Howard Elliot Scott  
24th Battalion.



## The Woman's Part

They would not have us weep.....  
 Dear boys of ours, whom we have  
 lost awhile,  
 Rather they'd have us keep  
 Brave looks, and lips that tremble  
 to a smile,

They would not have us grieve.....  
 Dear boys of ours, whose valient  
 hearts are stilled  
 Nor would they have us leave  
 Our task undone, Our service un-  
 fulfilled.



Sergeant Paul Somerville Clark  
 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



Lieutenant E. W. Parker  
 Asst. Red Cross Commissioner.



Private J. J. G. Richardson  
 24th Battalion.



Serg. William Herbert Fitzpatrick  
 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards.



Private Brian Hards  
 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles.



Corporal J. E. L. Millen  
 P.P.C.L.I. 3rd Universities Company



Private Chas. Adams  
 14th Battalion.



Private Llewellyn Jackson  
 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



Private Wm. R. Lester  
 P.P.C.L.I.



## Requiescant

(By Rev. Canon Fred Geo. Scott.)

The anguish and the pain have  
passed  
And peace hath come to them at  
last  
But in the stern looks linger still  
The iron purpose and the will.

Dear Christ, who reign's above the  
flood.

Of human tears and human blood,  
A weary road these men have trod,  
O house them in the home of God.



Private John A. McConachie  
13th Battalion R.H.C.



Gunner Jack Kennedy  
3rd Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A.



Gunner Arthur Lawrence Powter  
5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A.



Private Lawrence Hardman  
24th Battalion.



Private David B. Rennoldson  
P.P.C.L.I.



Corporal Wilfrid Dawson  
3rd Battalion.



Private Frank Joseph Smith  
24th Battalion Victoria Rifles.



Corporal T. W. Lognon  
P.P.C.L.I.



Private Gordon Fowler  
13th Battalion.



Sergt. John E. R. Barrett  
5th Mounted Rifles.



Serg. Herbert Rittenhouse  
P.P.C.L.I. Universities C.



C. S. Maj., H. P. Sullivan  
24th Battalion.



Pvt. T. Sholto Douglas  
73rd Battalion R.H.C.



# LT.-COL. GEORGE HAROLD BAKER AND THE 5th C.M.R.

(By Major The Rev. A. H. Moore, 26th Dragoons.)

In recording the achievements of Westmount's patriotic citizens in the present colossal struggle for liberty and civilization a leading place must of necessity be given to Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. who left his seat in the Canadian Parliament to organize the 5th Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles, whose rare personality attracted to his unit a splendid body of officers and men, whose military genius and acknowledged ability as a leader of men enabled that unit to go overseas as one of the finest in Canada's army, and whose heroism helped the Regiment to win undying glory, and won for him a resting place in the little military cemetery in Poperinghe.

George Harold Baker was the last surviving son of the late Hon. Senator Baker of Sweetsburg, Que. who served his country in both the Quebec and Dominion Parliaments. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and took his degree in Law at McGill University. He was a member of the legal firm of Heneker, Chauvin, Baker and Walker of Montreal. In 1911 he was elected to represent the County of Brome in the House of Commons. He had been for some years active in the Canadian Militia, where he was known as one of the most popular officers in the Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade. He became commanding officer of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, the banner regiment of the brigade.

When war broke out in August, 1914, Lieut.-Col. Baker was one of the first to place himself and his regiment at the services of the Militia Department. He subsequently pressed his request to be allowed to raise a regiment and in December of that year the 5th Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles was authorized, with Headquarters at Sherbrooke, Que. Recruiting began in February, 1915. It was a mounted unit and mainly recruited from the Eastern Townships although Montreal and other centres sent quotas of splendid men. A large number of university men joined the regiment including nearly every available man from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The training took place at Sherbrooke.

In June, 1915, the regiment was moved to Valcartier Camp and on July 17th embarked for England, landing at Plymouth on July 29th. In response to the demand for Infantry, Col. Baker and his men had already volunteered to forego their standing as cavalry. In England, they trained at Shorncliffe Camp, and on Oct. 24th they crossed over to France; where in conjunction with the 1st, 2nd and 4th C.M.R., they ultimately became the 8th Infantry Brigade under Brig. Gen. Victor Williams, forming part of the 3rd Canadian Division under General Mercer's Command.

The re-organization took place in January and as early as March the Division moved up into the famous Ypres Salient. The morning of the 2nd of June 1916 found the 5th C.M.R. holding the second line trenches in a part of the Salient known as Maple Copse. Just north of them

the Princess Patricias held a similar position on the fringe of Sanctuary Wood, while the Royal Canadian Regiment was close at hand. Out beyond them lay the 1st and 4th battalion of the Brigade.

Suddenly at about 8.30 o'clock the Germans began a terrific bombardment of the whole position. Trenches were almost obliterated and the first line trenches were taken. "Here the defenders fought as well as ever men fought, till only a few survived and Lt.-Colonel A. E. Shaw of the 1st C.M.R. was killed. About 500 yards in the rear, Col. Baker and his men, in Maple Copse, were now exposed not only to the terrific bombardment but also to repeated assaults.

About 1.30 p.m. the Germans came across in force not charging, but with full kit in regular formation, as if to find the ground unoccupied. They paid for the mistake, but the failure of the attack meant another bombardment as terrific and concentrated as has ever been made.

With their backs to the remaining parapets or crouching behind such poor cover as remained, the men of the 5th held their ground. Up and down the line went the Colonel, passing a cheery word to each anxious group, inspiring them with his indomitable courage and cheering them with his unflinching smile. The evening shadows settled down. The constant casualties caused by the exploding shells of all sizes thinned the ranks terribly. Heavies fell like hail. The hellish intensity of fire could not last. When it eased off the men knew an assault would follow and as Colonel Baker continued to give personal attention to his wounded men he must have had many an anxious thought as to whether any would survive to withstand the attack.

As the shells burst he would call out from time to time, "Are you all right there?" and back would come the answer, "Yes sir, are you?" About 9 o'clock after a terrific moment there was no call from the "Little Colonel" and the survivors crept to his side to find him unconscious but breathing faintly. Through the barrage of fire his comrades bore him to a communication trench 100 yards in the rear and there rendered first aid. Their anxious hearts watched the slow ebbing of that life which had been the incentive of so much heroic work and shortly after midnight the breathing ceased. The beloved Commanding Officer of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles had fought his last fight.

Shortly after Colonel Baker had received his mortal wound, the bombardment ceased and the Germans again came over to occupy the devastated area. The survivors of the 5th Mounted Rifles were still there. Allowing the enemy to come within close range they met them with a hot reception and once more drove them back. Later in the evening detachments of the 2nd Mounted Rifles came up to re-inforce. The balance of the night was an alternation of bombardment and renewed assault, each attack being rendered futile and costly to the enemy. On

the following morning a gallant attempt was made by units of the 1st Division to retake the first line trenches but it was unsuccessful and all through the day and night of June 3rd the enemy renewed his efforts to dislodge the defenders of Maple Copse. The position which the 5th C.M.R. held was all that lay between the enemy and a breach in our lines. Under Major D. C. Draper, who succeeded to the command, the command, the battalion held on through that living death.

In a position that demanded superhuman courage, that offered no opportunity to reply to the deadly fire of the enemy's guns, where each passing hour took its toll of life, these stubborn defenders showed of what stuff they were made. On Sunday morning June 4th relief came and the little band left the line, handing it over to men of the 1st and 2nd Division. The old line British regiments cheered them as they passed to their billets and everybody knew that a new achievement had been written into the annals of the army of Greater Britain. All the officers were casualties save two. Among the non-Commissioned Officers were two of Westmount's sons, Sergt. Paul Clark and Sergt. Barrett. Both lost their lives. 75 per cent of the battalion has been wiped off the strength, for forty-eight hours these men had endured a veritable hell of fire, but in spite of the most strenuous efforts of overwhelming forces they had not yielded an inch of ground on their whole front.

After this glorious defence the battalion was again brought up to strength and under Lt.-Col. Draper, continued in the Ypres salient, and when they were moved to the Somme front they bore a more than meritorious part in the successful operations which resulted in the capture of Courcellette.

In addition to the acclaim with which their work has been received, recognition of their services has been made by a grateful country. The first honour won by a member of the unit was awarded to Lance-Corporal Lennox A. Robertson of Lennoxville, Que., who received the Distinguished Conduct Medal sometime in February. He was killed in defense of Maple Copse on the 2nd of June. Lt.-Colonel Draper was awarded a D.S.O., 5 Military Crosses, 6 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 1 Military Medal, and 1 Montenegro decoration were also conferred, while in the operations at Mouquet Farm a second bar to a Military Cross was won by Captain Barnes.

## LIST OF HONORS CONFERRED ON WESTMOUNT CITIZENS SERVING OVERSEAS.

(BY CZAR OF RUSSIA.)

Fourth Class Order of the White Eagle.—Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, 510 Roslyn Avenue.

Fourth Class Order of St. George.—Private Wm. K. Graveley, 1116 Greene Avenue.

The woman who simply orders 'coffee' deserves — whatever she gets

The woman who orders 'SEAL BRAND'



deserves the Best & gets it.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators. 168

## LIST OF HONORS CONFERRED ON WESTMOUNT CITIZENS SERVING OVERSEAS.

(BY KING GEORGE V.)

Victoria Cross.—Lance Corp. Fred Fisher, 576 Lansdowne Avenue. Distinguished Service Order.—Major T. Sidney Morrissey, 85 Church Hill. Lieut.-Col. Raymond Brutinel, 413 Roslyn Avenue. Lieut. Col. Fred. A. de L. Gascoigne, 4484 Sherbrooke Street. Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, 510 Roslyn Avenue.

Military Cross.—Capt. Patterson Lindsay Hall, 494 Lansdowne Avenue. Major Fred Ritchie, 475 Prince Albert Avenue. Captain F. R. Phelan, 434 Grosvenor Avenue. Sergeant H. M. Gillmor, 4149 Dorchester Street. Major J. C. K. Carson, 4113 Sherbrooke Street. Lieut. Chas. D. de Gruchy, 638 Belmont Avenue. Lieut. Chas. S. Martin, 1 Murray Avenue. Distinguished Conduct Medal.—Corporal Bernard Stevens, 1110 Greene Avenue. Sergeant Granet T. Riddell, 2 Burton Avenue.

Military Medal.—Private W. Gordon Cuttle, Westmount Ave. Corp. Archibald B. Rutherford, 467 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Lance Corporal Ewen McEwen, 542 Lansdowne Ave. Sergeant W. G. Brown, 32 Winchester Avenue. Sergeant Fred. C. Rowden, (employee of City of Westmount).

First Class Order of Royal Red Cross.—Nurse Vivien Tremaine, 262 Olivier Avenue. Nursing Sister Christina Cameron, 1265 Greene Avenue. Victorian Order.—Nurse Vivien Tremaine.



## WAR ACTIVITIES IN THE WESTMOUNT SCHOOLS

When the Schools re-opened in September 1911 after the declaration of War, both pupils and teachers appeared anxious to do what they could to help the brave boys who had joined His Majesty's Forces, and within a month a large number of High School pupils formed, outside of school hours, knitting classes under the guidance of lady teachers.

Such was the energy of the teachers and the determination of the girls that by Christmas 75 per cent of the girls were able to knit.

Wool was at first obtained from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and from the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League, and socks, mufflers and wristlets were made and handed over to these organizations.

The wool supplied was not sufficient for so many girls, so the idea of a "ten-cent week" once a month was well received and both boys and girls have periodically handed over a portion of their pocket money for the purchase of wool and other patriotic purposes.

The rolling of bandages was helped on by the manufacture by the boys in their Manual Training classes of about 75 bandage machines and 60 pairs of sock-stretchers, which were either used in the schools or distributed among local Red Cross organizations.

During the year the Athletic Sports were held and the pupils of both the High and the Public Schools decided to devote the money usually expended in the purchase of prizes to the Red Cross and the Purple Cross, each of which societies received a contribution of one hundred dollars.

In addition to this cash donation upwards of \$250.00 was collected in the High School and either spent for wool or given to the funds of the various societies for patriotic purposes.

While the High School pupils were showing such energy the children in the Public Schools were taking up their share of the work, the Queen's School taking the lead by providing wool and starting a knitting class, at which almost every member had first to be taught to knit. By the end of the session the children had made a large number of mufflers, wash cloths and wristlets, as well as twenty-two baby sweaters for the Belgians. At the Argyle School work was carried on for two months in the rolling of bandages.

The offer of the Daughters of the Empire to provide wool for those who would knit during the summer holidays was accepted by pupils in all the Public Schools and a good many mufflers, wristlets and socks were made. A number of wash cloths were also made and given to the Red Cross Society.

The articles produced would seem to mark more especially the work of the girls, but we must not forget that the boys have been doing their

share, both in making the bandage rollers and in rolling bandages and winding wool.

Bandage rolling has not been carried on since the first year, but a considerable amount of knitting has been going on as the result of the training given during the first winter, and the products have been handed over to the Red Cross and other societies; and it is no uncommon thing to see groups of girls knitting during the recreation period, which formerly was spent entirely in play.

A concert was given by the children of one class at the Queen's School which resulted in a good contribution to the Tobacco Fund, while an entertainment given by the pupils of Roslyn School in February 1917, realized almost \$150.00 for the Red Cross.

The School Commissioners allowed boxes to be placed in the schools during the collection for the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross and the children were invited to give their own money. The result in the Public Schools was \$166.67.

The Western Hospital received a sum collected at the Queen's School at Christmas, while at the same time articles of clothing were given to a number of children whose fathers were at the front. Roslyn School also sent Christmas stockings to several families connected with the "Princess Pats."

The latest effort of the Public Schools has been a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund of upwards of \$179.00 (for the Belgian kiddies).

The Patriotic Work in the High School has been well organized and continuous as may be seen from the following details:

In 1915-16 the money collected during the year was \$1,042.00 including \$300.00, the proceeds of a concert in May. This money was expended for wool and in contribution funds. The socks knitted numbered about 50 pairs a month, the recipients being the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League, 24th Battalion, Canadian Field Artillery, etc. Money contributions were made to the Red Cross, Patriotic Fund, Children's Memorial Hospital, Western Hospital, Westmount Circle Queen's Mary's Guild, etc.

During the present school year activities have been continued and extended.

Collections have been as follows:—October \$41.53, November \$63.33, December \$102.68 for wool and \$13.05 for Christmas dinners, February \$70.34 from pupils and \$97.00 from teachers, March \$99.60, and if we add \$150.00 from Field Day receipts in which the Public Schools have also a share the total up to the time of writing will be \$637.53.

This money has been spent in contributions to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds as well as in wool for socks of which about 300 pairs have already been knitted this year.

Collections have also been made annually at Christmas, of money, out-grown clothing, books and toys. Last Christmas over 1,000 articles of clothing were collected and dis-

## THE RIORDON PULP & PAPER Company, Limited

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HAWKESBURY, Ont,	EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP	55,000 tons
MERRITION, Ont.,	BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP	9,000 tons
SAWMILLS,	HARD AND SOFT WOOD LUMBER	20,000,000 feet b. m.

### ASSETS

Balance Sheets as at December 31st, 1915 and 1916 as audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and Geo. A. Touche & Co., show:—

Net Fixed Assets (Properties, Plants, Water Power, etc., less Depreciation).....	\$6,870,887.71	\$7,295,074.02
Net Liquid Assets and Investments after deducting all Current Liabilities Loans).....	793,259.50	1,680,809.06
Total Net Assets.....	\$7,664,147.21	\$8,975,883.08
Bonds outstanding.....	\$1,533,000.00	\$1,881,500.00

Total Net Assets as at December 31st, 1916, equal to nearly five times Bonds issued.

Net Current Assets and Investments total \$1,680,809.06 against \$1,881,500 Bonds issued.

### INVESTMENTS

Company owns approximately 70p.c. of the outstanding Capital Stock of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company—with Company has been a large consumer of Riordon Pulp for many years.

Net Earnings of the Ticonderoga Company for 1916 amount to \$509,675.05—which after deducting Bond Interest and Preferred Dividends, amounted to over 120p.c. on the outstanding Common Shares of the Ticonderoga Company—the majority of which are owned by the Riordon Company.

The product of the Ticonderoga Company, about 30,000 tons of soda pulp and high-grade book papers, for the year 1917 has been sold at most satisfactory prices, and the Ticonderoga Company's 1917 earnings show a substantial increase over those for last year.

### EARNINGS

Net earnings for last four years (after making provision for bank interest, and ample allowance for depreciation, but before deducting War Tax) as audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and Geo. A. Touche & Co.:—

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Net Earnings.....	\$1,331,051.75	\$292,558.62	\$247,078.60	\$228,073.20
Bond Interest.....	95,315.88	91,304.38	90,000.00	90,000.00

### OFFICERS

Chas. Riordon, President    Earl Riordon, Vice-President and Manager Director    F. B. Whittet, Secretary-Treasurer



tributed among local charitable organizations.

The teachers in 1915-16 contributed to the Patriotic Fund on the Day's Pay basis and though we have no record of the sums they have paid out this year in answer to the various calls made on them, we feel sure they are doing what they can in the way of financial assistance where it is needed, while a large number of the ladies can be seen knitting during every spare minute. A number of them, too, have given a large amount of time and hard work in teaching the girls how to carry on their part of the work.

Some teachers have left us either to take up nursing to do work formerly done by men, with the idea of making it possible for more men to go to the front, and if all were known it would be realized that in the case of many of our teachers if not indeed of all it might be truly said "She hath done what she could".

### WESTMOUNT SOLDIERS' WIVES LEAGUE

The Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League was organized on October 29th 1914, at the home of Mrs. John McKergow, Kensington Ave. The need for forming this League was self-evident. Our Empire had declared war. A war for the triumph of

the right over wrong. A war against the cruel domination of one nation over other peaceful nations. The men of the British Empire having come to her help, the women at once followed.

This League of Westmount women was formed for two purposes: first to bring wives, relatives and friends of all soldiers, whether officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the staff, permanent corps and active militia of Canada, into closer touch and sympathy with one another, so that whether in sickness or in health, they might be able mutually to aid and assist one another and their families in times of difficulty, trouble and distress, second, to provide comforts for our men on active service.

The League has been at work for over two years. The contrast in the two annual reports, could we print them in full, would clearly show to our Westmount citizens that the members and workers of the League have not been idle.

#### OFFICE-BEARERS 1914-15.

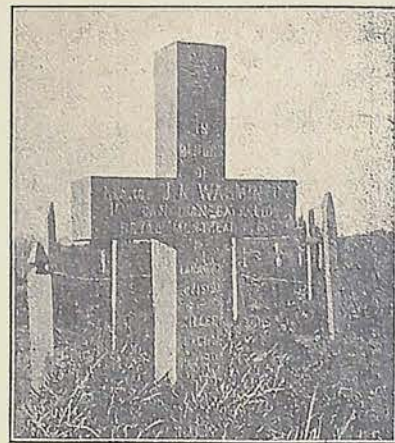
Hon. Pres., Mrs. John McKergow.  
Hon. Pres., Mrs. C. A. Smart.  
Pres., Mrs. Wm. Rutherford, Jr.  
Vice-Pres., Mrs. F. W. Fisher.  
Rec. Sec'y., Mrs. C. G. Macartney.  
Cor. Sec'y., Mrs. A. M. Simmons.  
Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Philips.

These with Mrs. W. G. Rodden, Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace, Mrs. E. Sheppard, formed the first executive.

The first work of the League was to fully equip the men of the 23rd. Battalion under Lieut.-Col. Fisher, for overseas service. This was done and the following list of articles was provided, 2,681 pairs sox, 751 mufflers, 255 caps, 790 cholera bands, 789 pairs wristlets, 622 Handkerchiefs, 1,100 boxes talcum, 200 cigars, 41 packages tobacco, 20,000 cigarettes, 200 packages chewing gum, 200 packages chocolate, 70 lbs. Caracas chocolate, 33½ lbs. Maple sugar, 24 mouth organs.

Other units were provided with similar articles during the first year of the League's work:—namely, 5th Mounted Rifles under Col. C. A. Smart, Army Service Corps under Major H. Stewart, Ammunition Column under Major Scully, Divisional Engineers under Lieut.-Col. Hughes, 3rd Battery Heavy Siege Artillery under Major E. G. M. Cape, Men on Patrol Boats under Dr. Shaw, C.P. R. Canadian Overseas Construction Co., the men of the British Navy, the La Toquet Hospital, France, Grelma de Co. under Capt. G. Dobbin, 14th Battalion, D. Co. 60th Battalion, C.E.F. under Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, Victoria Rifles Chapter I.O.D.E.

In all 3,525 pairs sox, 1,633 mufflers, 1,488 wristlets and many other comforts were given to the men in these various units.



MAJOR J. N. WARMINTON'S  
Last Resting Place, In France.

Lieut. W. Lighthall, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, who was home for three months, returned the end of November and is now serving with the 8th Entrenching Battalion in Salonika.

Lieut. Ewen MacEwen, who was awarded the Military Medal, when with the 2nd Div. Signal Co., has been given a Commission in the Imperial Army and is now in London.

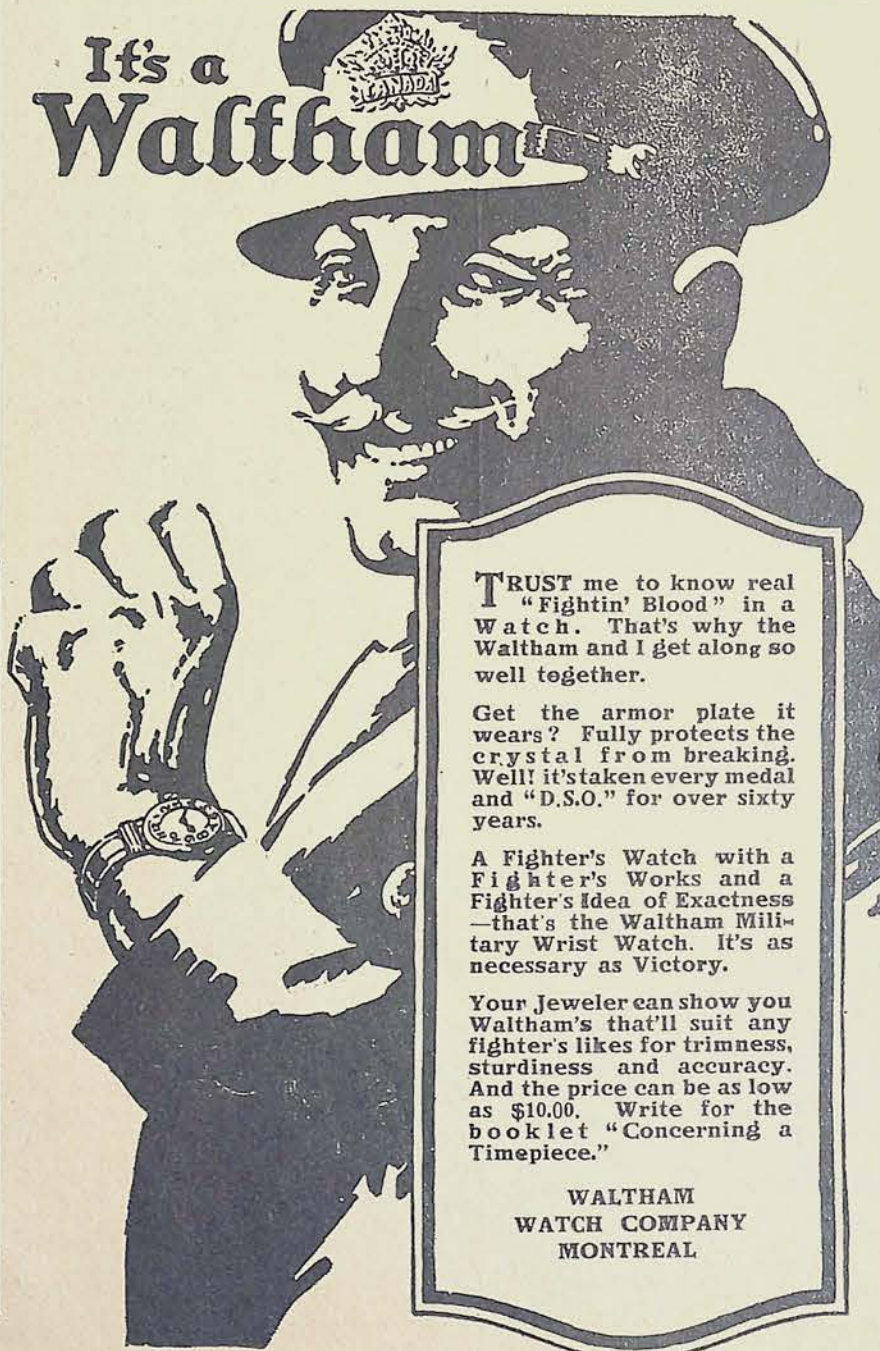
The proceeds of this Magazine will be given in aid of Soldiers' Comforts.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WESTMOUNT SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

From October 1914 to April 1917.

The following figures will show that the Westmount Soldiers' Wives League has been untiring in their efforts to raise funds to provide our men "at the front" with all necessary comforts, and to give assistance, when necessary to their families at home. We wish to thank those friends and organizations who have so generously helped us.

Relying upon the continued generous support of the public, the finance committee looks out with hope upon the coming year.

## TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Collection of waste...	\$ 2,000.00
Cash donations.....	1,707.96
Emergency donations ..	525.11
Membership fees ...	769.00
Seli-denial offering ..	280.25
Bazaars.....	5,333.49
Garden parties .....	791.35
Massed Bands Concert in Arena .....	1,661.97
Musicales.....	103.50
Bridge.....	384.25
Birthday Party.....	46.40
Patriotic Luncheon at Ogil- vy's.....	274.50
Ideal Home Show .....	51.05
Electrical Cooking Demon- stration .....	119.35
Sale of ice-cream in Park..	101.99
Military benefit.....	196.67
Red Cross Teas.....	112.00
Sundry small sums .....	113.76
Lecture by Sir Herbert Ames.....	182.50
Dramatic Recital by Miss Edith Margaret Smaill...	154.30
Minstrel Show, Boys' Dep't, North End Y.M.C.A. ....	39.25
Concert by Melville Boys' Club.....	139.65
Plan by Emmanuel Dram- atic Club.....	168.25
Westmount High School, Patriotic Concert ..	30.00
Percentage on "Britain Prepared" Pictures .....	20.40
Concert by St. Andrew's Choir, Westmount .....	249.85
Concert by Mr. Shearer's Glee and Madrigal Club...	119.50
Concert by Westmount Choral Society .....	135.60

Total receipts..... \$15,811.90

## TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Widow and Orphans Fund..	\$ 2,000.00
Wool.....	71079.42
Socks.....	409.22
Gifts and comforts to Men Overseas .....	2,000.24
Gifts to Soldiers' Wives & Children .....	1,054.70
Christmas Gifts to Army Service Corps.....	92.00
Gifts to Returned Soldiers.	111.05
Gifts to Prisoners in Ger- many.....	206.05
Gifts to Returned Conva- lescent Soldiers at Con- valescent Homes, St. Agathe, and Lake Edward	60.38
Thrill expenses: Cartage, etc.....	333.68
Sundries: Freight, Insur- ance, Boxes, Stationery, etc.....	542.19

## SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Red Cross.....	317.39
Gazette Tobacco Fund .....	200.00

Maple Leaf Club, London, Eng.....	200.00
Miss Manby.....	25.00
Lady Drummond's Prison- ers of War Fund.....	180.27
Recreation Room of fihaki Club.....	305.08
Salvation Army Rests Huts	50.00
Total disbursements ....	15,166.67

## NURSING SISTER C. E. CAM- ERON, (R.R.C.)

Nursing Sister Christina E. Cameron, who has so recently been decorated by King George, is a daughter of the late Allan Cameron of Westmount, and a Graduate of the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York.

During the two or more years of her active service, Sister Cameron has been stationed in turn at four different nursing centres. After over a year of splendid work at No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, she was placed in charge of No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, not far from which there was stationed at the time, another of her brothers, Captain George S. Cameron, attached to the 6th Field Ambulance.

Sister Cameron's third post was at the Granville Special Canadian Hospital, at Ramsgate, England, from which she has but recently been sent back to France,—to No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital.

It was on March 3rd, shortly before she left Ramsgate for France, that Sister Cameron was summoned to Buckingham Palace, and in company with a group of other Canadian and Australian Imperial nurses, she was decorated by King George with the Royal Red Cross.

As the Queen-Mother Alexandra is the head of the Nursing Order in the British Empire, all the nurses who had been thus honoured by King George, were asked to repair, after the ceremony at the Palace, to Marlborough House. There they were personally received by Queen Alexandra, who presented each with a book, and with a copy of that beautiful picture "The Angel of Pity" copy bearing Alexandra's portrait and over her signature, the expression of her personal gratitude to that noble body of nurses who are so unwearingly caring for our wounded men. Here are the words: "As the President of all the nurses in the British Empire, I am most anxious to express to every individual Nurse my heartfelt and grateful appreciation of their unselfish devotion and patriotism in ministering to, and relieving the suffering of, our brave and gallant soldiers and sailors who are fighting for the King and Country.

"With the whole Nation, I wish to convey to our invaluable Nurses, the undying debt of gratitude we owe them."

Sister Cameron's many friends in Westmount and elsewhere greatly rejoice in the honour done her, and trust that she may be given continued strength to carry on the great and good work she is doing.

Sergeant Bulmer Rutherford, 66th Battery, is still at Witley Camp, Surrey.



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# McGILL STUDENTS FROM WESTMOUNT IN THE WAR

By Dr. J. A. NICHOLSON, McGill University

It is sometimes charged against University education that it is impractical for general purposes and consequently fails to fit men for the sterner duties of life and the rougher walks along which, some time or other, each one of us must go. Those who make this charge must, either unwittingly or deliberately, limit their vision to a comparatively small part of the orbit of a man's life. It is easily refuted by the facts. It is doubtless true that the collegebred man is at a disadvantage at the outset as compared with the one who began his special work at an early age and was fairly efficient when the former was still (as the practical man, I suppose, thought) wasting his time on Latin and Economics and Physics and theories about life and the laws which govern the world, but mark the sequel. The so-called theorist, in consequence of his mental training, is able to master the details of the business, or trade, or profession, in a small fraction of the time which it took the latter to do so and is then, besides, in a far better position to take advantage of further possibilities. And this applies, not only in the case of the graduate in Arts, but also of those in the professional faculties, whose education has been along somewhat special lines. The mind has been trained to study causes and to observe effects, to distinguish between what is essential and what is not—in short, to think more or less deeply and comprehensively, and that is what makes the great difference between the one and the other. When the larger opportunity offers who is generally selected to meet it, the one with the practical experience but no outlook, or the one with the trained mind? In nine cases out of ten, the latter. True, there are exceptions. Sometimes the college man falls down and the office boy becomes president. When this happens the whole world hears of it, because it is out of the ordinary. The usual thing, which is the other way round, is not taken any notice of merely because it is usual.

But I did not set out to write a disquisition on the advantages of a University education in general. My purpose is rather to show, in particular, how far college influences have contributed to mould her men for the performance of the grimmest task which citizenship demands. If the charge referred to at the beginning of this article were true our University men would have been the last to respond to the call for volunteers when the Great War began, volunteers to endure the privations and run the risks associated with a soldier's life in actual warfare. But were they? Again, the facts speak in no uncertain tone. Among no other class in the community has the percentage of enlistments been so high as among the undergraduates of our Canadian Universities. McGill may not have excelled her sister institutions in this regard, but her record is not one of which there is any reason to be ashamed.

In thinking of the preparation for this duty I am not concerned so much with the military organization

which was started shortly after the declaration of war, although, no doubt, it had something to do with the splendid result, but rather with the general tendency of the higher education to make men realize more keenly than others the responsibility of citizenship in a land of liberty. The great factor, I believe, in bringing about the creditable record of McGill was the sense of duty which is developed at such a centre in its highest and noblest and most compelling form. One cannot read and assimilate great thoughts and dwell on high principles without being influenced thereby as regards his conduct in the great crises of the world's history as well as in the smaller concerns of his own career.

I am not unmindful either that college life, with its games, its societies, its friendly contests and its esprit de corps goes far to encourage unity of purpose and action when the occasion demands, nor do I forget that a fraternity of young men, imbued with the college tradition of a liberty which is almost licence, with their love of escapades and dare-devil doings, would be more ready to engage in the biggest of all games and adventures on behalf of the liberty so fully enjoyed themselves than would the average youth, but even this is not sufficient to account, to any appreciable extent, for what has been accomplished. The higher education, bringing in its train a quickened sense of responsibility, must surely be given the chief credit, for the proportion of enlistments has been just as high amongst the quiet, the studious, the grave, as among the athletes and the sporting class generally.

And now let me show how the record stands. Of the 1630 male students over 18 years of age who were enrolled during the sessions 1914-15 and 1915-16, 750 enlisted for service overseas in one capacity or another. Of this 1630 how many were debarred from service because of physical disability, it is hard to say, but judging from results as shown by the medical examiners' experience it is probably safe to assume that twenty per cent would be below the mark. This would leave 1300 possible. Of this number at least 200 were Jews and French-Canadians who, to say the least, have not shown themselves over-enthusiastic in the matter of enlisting and who, therefore, for the purposes of my calculation, should be left out of consideration altogether. If one deducts these there is left a possible total of 1100, out of which number, as already stated, 750, or 68 p.c., went forth to do their duty. Compared to the percentage in other circles this is indeed highly creditable. If anything approaching this standard had been done outside, not only the half million troops set as a minimum for this part of the Empire would have been raised long ere this, but quite as many more. The College record as a whole, however, is easily eclipsed when we come to take account of the Westmount student contingent. During the session immediately before the declaration of war and the two following there were enrolled

from Westmount 183 in all faculties. Of these, 9 were Jews who did not enlist (three did), 4 were Germans, 6 Americans, 4 French-Canadians and at least 7 under eighteen years of age, making a total of 30 to be deducted. Of the remainder (153) we can assume, as in the former case, that 20 p.c. were physically unfit, leaving a possible of 122. Out of this number 102 or 83 p.c. are known to have enlisted. Noble fellows all! How our hearts warm to them and how proud we are to call them ours. And we are all the prouder of them because they had not to be roused or encouraged to do their part. Not under the spell of a moving appeal or in a moment of unbalancing excitement did they make their decision. It was cool and deliberate and fully considered. Well they knew what that decision meant—privations, hardships, suffering and perhaps death, but notwithstanding this, they did not falter. For them there was only one thing to do. Duty called and to every other consideration their ears were deaf. And once the die was cast there was no drawing back, no thought of swerving from the straight path even though (as happened in many cases) they found the task much harder than they had expected. Who ever heard of a student deserting? Their constancy of purpose is the strongest possible proof of the fact that their decision was intended to be beyond recall. All honour to them. They are the salt of the earth, men of the true breed, without whom this old world would in time "reel back into the beast and be no more." Nothing that we can do for them, either now or when the work they have set themselves to do is done, can be considered too great. They have earned and must receive the everlasting gratitude of this and future generations on whose behalf they have so bravely stood.

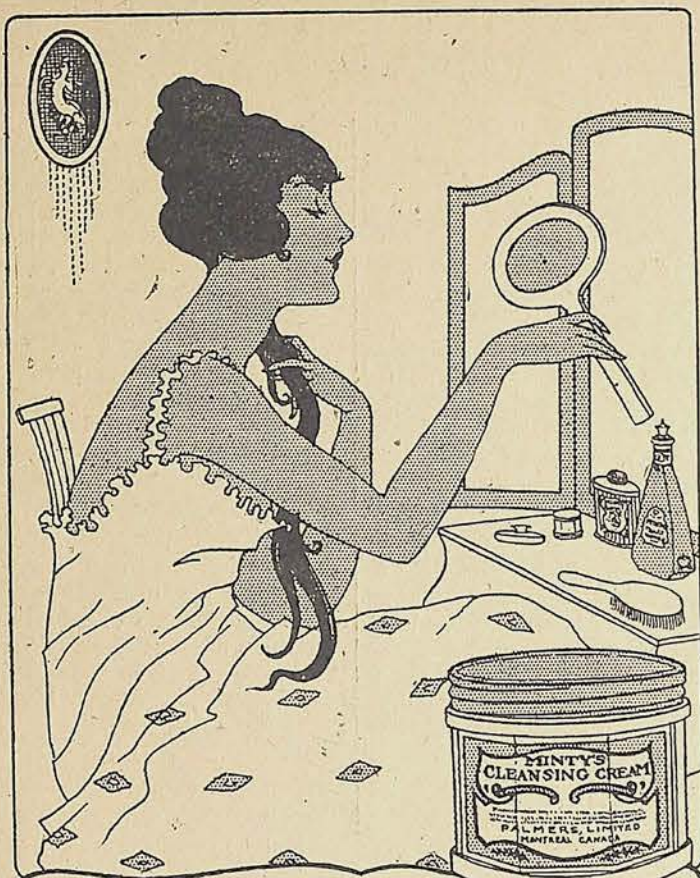
But what of the other 32 p.c., in the one case, and the 17 p.c. in the other, who could have gone and didn't? To them and to all other shirkers be everlasting shame. In proportion as we honour the former, in that same proportion do we despise the latter, who have clearly shown that they are unworthy of the great privileges they enjoy as citizens of a free country, unworthy even of the name of men. They too will have their reward, but it will be in the form of a blighted name and a dishonoured memory. Doubtless they trust to the fact that the world soon forgets, but there are two classes at least that can never forget, first, the unselfish fellows who went, and secondly, those to whom they are dear. But no less likely, I imagine, are all those who couldn't go (and their name is legion) and who recognize the necessity in this terrible crisis of putting country and the principles of justice and truth and righteousness first and self second. They will all form a fraternity, the bonds of which can never be broken and the power of which will long endure.

So far I have taken no account of graduates, except of those who obtained their degrees since the de-

claration of war, and who are consequently included among students in the above calculation. In the case of those who graduated prior to that event it is impossible to institute comparisons, for the simple reason that all who graduated before 1835 are over age for enlistment and of the remaining 3,000, or thereabout the great majority are prevented from taking an active part by obligations of one sort or another which they have assumed in the meantime. And yet we know of well over 900 of them who have donned the khaki, of whom 30 at least were regular residents of Westmount. When it is considered that men of from 25 to 30 years of age, and over, are generally not as free to follow their desires in a matter of this kind as they would wish to be, owing chiefly to family ties, it will, I think, be readily admitted that our graduate record can be pointed to with a reasonable degree of pride.

Of the noble sons of McGill who could be claimed by Westmount at the date of enlistment, eleven have already given their lives for the great cause. In the terrible series of battles around Ypres and St. Julien towards the end of April, 1915, when our troops were ill prepared to stand up against a perfectly equipped enemy, two of our number, Fred Fisher, 576 Lansdowne Avenue, a third year student in Applied Science and Arthur Lawrence Powter of 4839 Western Avenue, a graduate of the same Faculty, lost their lives. The former was a member of the famous 13th Battalion (of Montreal) and the latter a gunner in the 5th Canadian Battery. A few months later (on August 12th, 1915) William Ronald Lester, 78 Bruce Avenue, an undergraduate of the first year in Applied Science and a member of the 1st Universities Company, as reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's, also met the same fate, and on May 22nd, 1916, Douglass Waterson, B.A. 4468 St. Catherine Street, who was Captain of No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance, was killed by a shell whilst in the faithful discharge of his duty. The terrible attack by the German enemy in the early days of June last in the vicinity of Ypres, on which occasion the front trenches were held by the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Princess Patricia's, is responsible for the death of five of our number, Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, B.C.L. 1900, 4375 Montrose Avenue, the commanding officer of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles; Herbert Waterman Rittenhouse, third year Applied Science, a member of the Princess Pats, who although living in Winnipeg for a year prior to enlistment, I have taken the liberty of including among our Westmount boys, for he really was one; John Edisforth Reddy Barrett, 415 Metcalfe Avenue, an undergraduate of the third year Arts and a member of the 5th C.M.R.; David Benedict Rennoldson, B.A. 1911, and B.Sc. 1913, of 313 Grosvenor Avenue, who went over with the 1st Universities Company; and Paul Somerville Clark, B.A. 1915, of 517 Clark Avenue, a sergeant in the 5th C.M.R. In the same month Jas.





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Harvie, B.Sc. 1906, son of Mr. Robert Harvie, 355 Metcalfe Avenue, a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, and on September 15th, 1916, Howard Elliot Scott, B.A. 1914, of 4214 Western Avenue, and an undergraduate of the second year Law, a Lieutenant in the 24th Battalion, made the great and final sacrifice. It is just possible that there are others who should be included in this list. If so, I can assure their friends that the oversight is not intentional but due merely to the difficulty of getting full and exact information. I would be the last to fail in paying this slight honour to a fallen hero.

In more places than one, and nowhere more conspicuously than on the grounds and in the halls of their Alma Mater, will the deeds of these brave and true men be recorded.

When we consider every man a hero who exposes himself to great peril, as these brave fellows have done, and, in so far as service to their country is concerned, practically on an equality, it would be invidious to particularize. They met death in the discharge of the highest duty man can perform, fighting for the right. Nothing more need be said, and yet this article would be sadly incomplete if I did not recite the fact that the circumstances under which Fred Fisher gave up his life were such as to earn for him the high honour of the Victoria Cross, and that of the others who died, perhaps Paul Clark came nearest to this rare distinction, because he happened to be placed in a position somewhat similar to that of Lance-Corp. Fisher. He had charge of a machine gun in the front line of trenches on that fateful day (June 2nd, 1916) when the 5th Mounted Rifles and the Princess Pats had to bear the brunt of one of the most violent (if not the most violent,) bombardments to which the Canadian troops have yet been exposed and when the German infantry charged to take the trenches which their shells had previously demolished, he found himself in an exposed position and practically unsupported. Many a man under such conditions, seeing the apparent uselessness of resistance, would have either surrendered or taken advantage of such shelter as his broken trench afforded to await developments, which he might well know could not be worse than things then were. But he did neither. He was not cast in that mould. He felt that he had a duty to perform and in the fulfilment of that duty he could do something, if only a very little, to stop the advancing wave. The better to effect his purpose he raised machine gun to the parapet, and, in this position, facing almost certain death, fired round after round into the advancing enemy's ranks, before a Hun's bullet laid him low.

There are some who might say that Fred Fisher and Paul Clark died in vain. Not so. Who knows how many men in somewhat similar circumstances have been nerved to stand fast, and perhaps win, as they thought of these noble examples of faithfulness and courage? Their spirit, I doubt not, has inspired hundreds since the dark days on which

they fell to do their duty, and will continue to inspire others, no matter how stern that duty may be or how great the risk involved. Though dead, they yet speak. Of the others, it is enough to know that each man died at his post. That they did not win V.C.'s, is, we believe, not because they did not display conspicuous gallantry but simply because they had no great opportunity of doing so.

Of the eleven who died, it was my great privilege to know six of them more or less intimately, and I am proud to be able to testify that finer, cleaner, truer boys there could not be. One, however, stands out more conspicuously in my memory than another, perhaps because I know him best, Paul Clark, a prince among his fellows, clever far beyond the average, honourable to a degree and true as steel. A young man of rare promise, there died with him many high hopes and many expectations of an exceptionally useful and successful life.

These noble fellows, and all others who have made the same great sacrifice, truly died that we might live. They saved others, themselves they had no care to save, thus following the glorious example of Him who gave his life a ransom for many.

"Wherever through the ages rise  
The altars of self-sacrifice,  
Where love his arms has opened wide,  
Or man for man has calmly died,  
I see the same white wings outspread  
That hovered o'er the Master's head."

May the day of the triumph of right soon come and send back to anxious hearts the brave lads who, dear before, will then be dearer far, because in the day of testing — the day of the greatest of all tests, the trying by fire — they came out as pure gold. In that high day even the bereaved shall rejoice in the knowledge that their sons did not die in vain, that the principles for which they lost their lives have triumphed and that thenceforth there will be a new heaven and a new earth "for the former things are passed away".

T. R. McLagan, son of Ald. McLagan, who is convalescing has been given six months leave of absence and is in London expecting shortly to sail for home.

Corp. Charles Cushing P.P.C.L.I. who was wounded at Courcellette, is home on leave and is staying with his mother, Mrs. Chas. Cushing, who has also four other sons serving with the Forces. Flight Lieut. Dougall Cushing, R.F.C. is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Brigade Major T. Sydney Morrissey, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Morrissey, who went overseas with the First Contingent as Captain in the 13th Royal Highlanders, was recently called to Aldershot to give a lecture on trench raids, returning to France the following day. After the second battle of Ypres he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.



# WHY WE SHOULD KEEP ON WRITING TO OUR BRAVE LADS AT THE FRONT.

Part of a letter received by a lady in Westmount. Written somewhere in France.

"Nothing is more touching at and warm hearted ways of many of the disappointed soldier, who listens for the calling of his name, but alas, finds that, that letter did not come.

Thank God for all thoughtfulness and warm-hearted ways of many of the brave women at home. We do revere them more and more, we respect any, we boys, separated from their refining influence so long. We "love" them. True it is, the un-noticed often, is that mystic power that upholds many a boy here, when he struggles in his surroundings, often hellish, and wonders whether to succumb to the powers of wrong—or still rise and be a man."

## WESTMOUNT MEDICAL OFFICERS. ON OVERSEAS SERVICE.

Lt.-Col. Elder, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.

Lt.-Col. Spier, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital.

Major A. T. Bazin, No. 9 Field Ambulance.

Capt. J. M. Hutchinson, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.

Lt.-Col. A. M. Forbes was with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.

Major W. B. Howell was with No. 9 Field Ambulance.

Major W. E. Nelson was with No. 2 Canadian General Hospital.

Capt. D. Waterson of No. 9 Field Ambulance, killed.

Capt. McArthur was with the R. A.M.C.

Dr. G. S. Cameron, dentist.

## ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

J. Roy Allan.

J. F. Chisholm.

Dougall Cushing, Sub. Flight Lt.

Chas. B. T. Drummond, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Fredk. R. Johnson, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Mostyn Lewis, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Chas. McNicoll, Sub. Flight Lieut.

Gerald A. Magor, Sub. Flight Lt.

Norman A. Magor, Sub. Flight Lt.

Warren G. Peck, Sub. Flight Lt.

Harold Webster, Sub. Flight Lt.

W. Ross Wallace, Sub. Flight Lt.

## THE SISTER IRENE SEWING CIRCLE.

666 Belmont Ave., Westmount.

Dear Miss Clark:—

We have been sewing some handkerchiefs for your soldiers, we hope you will like them. Don't examine the stitches too closely.

We call the Club "The Sister Irene Circle," it is called after you.

Ruth Harrison, Secretary.

Vivian Jenkins, President.

Isabel Williamson, Vice-President.

Muriel Thompson, Treasurer.

Lucille Hodgson, Tidy Convenor.

Edna Swift, Work Convenor.

Marion Hand.

Hazel Ahern, Cup Bearer.

Ruth Brown.

Kathleen Simpson.

Dorothy Blumenthal.

90 handkerchiefs have been hemmed by these little girls, who at first could not thread their needles.

## THE CHATTERBOX CLUB.

The Chatterbox Club was organized in September 1916 for the purpose of sending comforts to "friendless soldiers."

This little band of workers, ten in number, meets every Wednesday evening at the homes of the different members, and under the leadership of its President, Miss Jean Webster, has accomplished considerable work. A fee of 10 cents per week enables the Circle to purchase wool with which to knit socks, for those who which are not in the habit of receiving any from home.

Many parcels of "eats" have gone to these brave lads from time to time, and the letters of thanks and gratitude received in return have amply repaid the members for time and labour expended. Some of these letters have been most interesting, especially one received from a Belgian prisoner interned in Holland, who also later sent one of the club a ring which he had made from a German Shell. Another letter of interest came from a Russian Wireless Operator.

Following is a list of its members:

Sec.-Treas., Miss Edith Norris.

President, Miss Jean Webster.

Miss Una Bruneau.

Miss Dorothy Bulmer.

Miss Beatrice Franklin.

Miss Edna Harrison.

Miss Gwen McEwen.

Miss Helen Swift.

Miss Norah Tremble.

Miss Agnes McNaughton.

## 5th CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

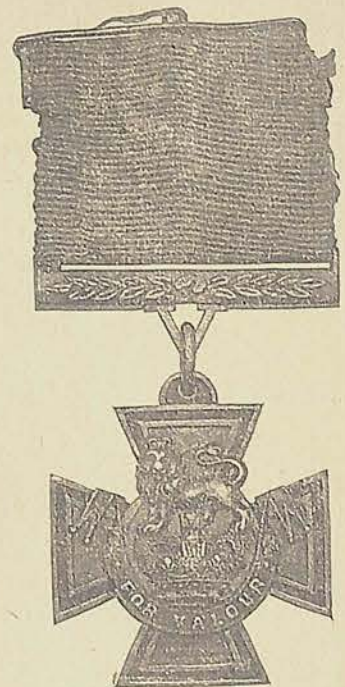
The Ladies committee of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles are a committee of twenty-one ladies who have charge of the visiting and the caring for six-three families, with a total of one hundred and twelve children. Over three hundred socks a month are sent to the men of this regiment overseas. The returned men are visited in the hospitals and are given comforts such as socks and cigarettes by a hospital visiting committee of three ladies. The Mothers' meetings have been most successful, held every last Monday of the month, when the mothers congregate and knit and sew garments which are sent to the returned soldiers.

A children's party is held every six weeks and it is hoped that when the weather gets finer these will take the form of garden parties. A monthly business meeting is held every first Monday in Victoria Hall when a monthly fee is collected from the members and added to the fund for comforts. The Emergency Committee just recently formed takes

## OUR VICTORIA CROSS HERO



LANCE CORPORAL FRED FISHER, V.C.



Buckingham Palace

5th October, 1915

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the death of Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher deprived me of the pride of personally conferring upon him the Victoria Cross, the greatest of all Military Distinctions.

GEORGE R.I.

W. H. Fisher, Esq.,

576 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount,

Province of Quebec

Canada

charge of cases that need immediate attention. In cases of illness the doctors bills are frequently paid; clothing is sent to children who are in need and work is secured for women who want it.

The ladies of the Committee are: Mrs. Ed. Sheppard, convenor, Mrs. Lorne Crawford, secretary, Mrs. J. E. Martin, treasurer, Mrs. A. Strachan, emergency visitor, W. G. Marshall, wool and sewing, Mrs. W. A. Forbes, charge of monthly fee, Mrs. W. H. Winter, Mrs. K. C. Campbell, Mrs. J. H. Garth, Mrs. H. Osborne, Mrs. W. R. Hughes, Mrs. E. W. Barlow, Mrs. L. B. Rodgers, Mrs. C. S. Bagg, Mrs. E. A. Wright, Mrs. John Allan, Mrs. A. D. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Hyde, Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Mrs. Campbell Stewart and Mrs. J. Harold.

Pte. Henry Newmark, who also went through the Ypres battle, is now home.

## PROMINENT WESTMOUNT OFFICERS.

Among the many Westmount men who have distinguished themselves both at home and overseas must be mentioned Major General Wallace Carson, C.B., Major General E. W. Wilson, General Officer Commanding Military District No. 4. Colonel Robert Starke Commanding 12th Infantry Brigade and McGill Officers Training Company. Lt. Col. J. A. Gunn who commanded the 24th Battalion C.E.F. Major J. V. P. O'Donahoe who went overseas second in command of the 60th Batt. and is now in command of the 199 Irish Rangers who were organized and taken overseas by Lt. Col. H. J. Trihey also of Westmount and Lt. Col. F. M. McRobie who has recently arrived in England with his Battalion the 244th, Kitcheners Own.



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TOWELS and TOWELLING  
BUREAU COVERS YARNS BLANKETS  
RUGS TWINES

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## Indispensable Adjunct to the Army. Some Sidelights on the work of the Red Triangle

(By the Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Late Pastor of Melville Church.)

### THE END OF VIEW.

The high service which the Y.M.C.A. has been enabled to render the troops and munition workers of the Empire, wherever their lot is cast, is now universally acknowledged; but as with most enterprises of the kind, the general public have rather hazy notions of what the work really entails. I propose, therefore, for the interest of your readers to fill in a few points in the very extensive outline.

I think it is commonly supposed that the Y.M.C.A. Hut in the Military Camp is a new thing; one of the outgrowths of the war. This, however, is a mistake. For a decade or more before the birthday of Kitchener's Army, the Y.M.C.A. had been at work in the Territorial Camps, and it was the experience which it had gained there, and the confidence it had inspired in military leaders like Lord French, which enabled it on the outbreak of war to rise so splendidly to the occasion. The organization has been multiplied a hundred and possibly a thousand-fold. But the nucleus was there, and many of the men whom one meets on the Headquarters Staff are workers who had their training in those early days.

One of the secrets of the success of the work is its sanity.

The work is broadly based. The Y.M.C.A. symbol and badge, the Red Triangle, stands for body, mind and spirit. That is, the Association is out to serve the whole man. The physical side, the feeding and comfort of the soldier, naturally, in the beginning took precedence. The camps were wet and uncomfortable, the food monotonous, and the Y.M.C.A. Hut formed often the only cheerful centre of resort and entertainment. And this it continues to be. But, as the war has gone on, the demand for mental and spiritual food has enormously increased. The men want something to think about. Some mental rag to chew that will serve as a relief to the everlasting drill and routine. They also want, in more or less degree, spiritual uplift and strengthening. These sides of the Red Triangle work have correspondingly received, not a forced, but an entirely natural expansion.

The special devil of camp life seems to be monotony. Tommy suffers from a chronic condition of "fed up." The Association lays itself out accordingly to deal with this monster. The scope may not seem to be a wide one, and with its limited assortment and small over-burdened staff, it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Y.M.C.A. itself to fall into the deepest of ruts. Yet, a skilful leader will always avoid this, and by the management of his evening programmes, game competitions, and even the food and drink he displays on his counter, he will supply the much-jaded soldier with the welcome spice of variety.

Tommy has worse enemies than

monotony. Everyone who has had experience of Camp Life testifies that the down-drag on a man's better nature is tremendous. Many of the soldiers are mere boys who possibly never before have been absent from the parental fold. They are transported into a moral atmosphere indescribably different, where standards and modes of life not their own are day and night thrust upon them, and in many cases there is little or nothing to support or counteract. Little wonder that so many fall victims to drink and lust; or if not so bad as that, lose something of the fineness and fragrance that once characterised them. Obviously the chief antidotes to this miasma of evil, are association with men likeminded, and the home letter.

Now, one of the greatest objects of the Y.M.C.A. is to facilitate the operation of these antidotes. It provides a place of resort where the atmosphere is always clean, and where the better class of associate is to be found. And by providing writing tables and a quiet room, it encourages the men to keep in touch with home. Writing material is one of the few things which the Association gives to the soldier free of charge. Last year this one item cost fifty thousand pounds sterling, and this year that outlay may be nearly doubled. No money, however, could be better spent. When all is said and done, there is nothing so powerful to keep a man straight as the thought of home, and so the Y.M.C.A. does everything possible to keep this thought operative and to suggest it. The presence of ladies behind the counter, the arrangement of the chairs in the hut, little touches of decoration, and not least the songs in the evening programme, closing usually with short family prayers, all these are made to contribute.

There are no rules in the hut, i.e., none which are obvious. If a man makes himself very objectionable he is remonstrated with, and usually the esprit de corps of a regiment is such that his comrades in arms may be counted upon to deal with him. But there are no 'shalt nots' or 'Don'ts' placarding the walls. In this touch of freedom, so welcome after military discipline, the home atmosphere is once more suggested. If a man chooses to keep his pipe going, or to write his letter during a religious address or the evening prayer, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

There is a certain similarity in the make-up of huts, but no sameness. Each has its own special features and type of decoration, and its own local needs to meet. At all the great London railway termini, the huts are provided with dormitories and cubicles capable of accommodating several hundred soldiers. Six pence is charged for a bed, and these are in great demand, especially with the Colonials. At Munition Factories the social work is chiefly among boys. At the battle front it has to



be performed in dug-outs to which even the carrying up of water is necessarily attended with danger.

Everywhere the Tommy goes the Y.M.C.A. follows. There is a hut in the West of Ireland, thirty miles from a railway. There are huts in Moses' Desert, in the wilds of East Africa, on the plains of Mesopotamia. The Y.M.C.A. is out to serve the soldier in all places and in all aspects of his life, and Tommy Atkins is himself the strongest witness that it does.

## II

## THE WORKER.

One day in France a Private sidled up to a Canadian Major and saluted awkwardly. "Just a word with you Sir" he said. The Major looked at him a trifle hard. "Have you forgotten the rules Cunningham that you are not allowed to speak to an officer unless on parade?" "No Sir" said the Private meekly, "but I thought as you would not mind for once Sir." "Well" said the Major, "I'll overlook the offence for this time. Now what have you got to say?" "Well, I just wanted to tell you Sir that those men of the draft that came lately are runts Sir, runts is what I call 'em and I don't —". "You mean" answered the Major, "you find them too rough for your taste. Well in war we can't always choose our company you know." "No" went on the indefatigable Cunningham, "but there's the Ambulance Corps now—they're gentlemen. It's my opinion, Sir, that men who follow a profession are always gentlemen, and if you don't mind Sir, I thought as I'd like to be transferred to the Ambulance." "But don't talk nonsense Cunningham," said the Major, "How could you be transferred? you've no experience." "Oh yes Sir," cried the eager one, "I served two months with the St. John's Ambulance Corps." "That doesn't cut any ice," said the Major, "these men have been in training for half a year." Here Cunningham shifted from one foot to another and did everything a Private ought not to do in speaking to an officer. "But" he continued, "I've had two years training Sir, in that kind of work." "Two years?" whistled the Major, "what do you mean?" "Well, you know Sir when I was in Kingston, I was two years assistant to an Undertaker, Sir."

The quality of persistent belief in his own capabilities, of which Private Cunningham showed himself such a master, is one which the Y.M.C.A. worker at the front would do well to copy. The place to hide your light under a bushel is not the Y.M.C.A. Hut. Every ounce of past training and experience counts, and in due time will find its opportunity. The hut leader wants to know not only what your vocation is, but all that you've been, done, seen, and taken in your terrestrial pilgrimage. "Ever handled money?" There's the change desk on the speed of which the running of the entire hut depends, and before which the queue of waiting, hungry men may often be fifty or a hundred deep. "Been in an office?" There's the accounts, and the stock taking, and the monthly

audit. "Ever touched a piano or sung in a choir?" "You are the very man we need at this minute." "Books?" "We had a worker with us last year who was keen about books, and under his care the library became a huge success."

So the sifting of the accomplishments of the prospective worker goes on until the last forgotten dreg is dragged to the surface and docketed for future use. Most men offer their services to a Y.M.C.A. Hut spend an uncomfortable half hour wishing that they had their lives to live over again, and wondering how their parents suffered them to grow up such incompetent asses. Oh for five talents instead of the scrumpy one! But this depression seldom lasts. Once in the work they learn that they are much more generally usefully than they supposed, and that lots of things that they never tried their hands at before are by no means beyond their mastery. But—and this is the important point—the real talent is to be looked for not in the little band of Y.M.C.A. workers, but in the surrounding camp which they are trying to serve; and the best successes of the Y.M.C.A. have been attained not by men who have themselves mounted the platform, and led off concerts and lectures, but who have had the faculty of discovering the gifts of which there is no lack to-day in any Military Camp, and turning these to use for the advantage of the whole. Remember that the British citizen army contains every variety of training and occupation; College lecturers, scientists, musicians, actors, artists, both of the R.A. and the Music Hall type; and where the co-operation of these men can be secured, the task of the Y.M.C.A. that of attacking the deadly monotony of camp life and providing means of mental and spiritual relief, is brought a long way towards solution.

Thus a one-armed worker who wasted the coffee scandalously while serving at the urn, made a notable hit in organizing one of the best camp orchestras that the war has seen. In time, of course, the musicians one by one went on to the Front, but others came in to take their places, and the work went on. One man discovered a magazine writer and got him to start a camp magazine, which proved a great success; another set a band of artists to the decoration of the hut. One camp carried through a partial performance of "Hamlet" with costumes borrowed from a neighbouring French town, and stage scenery painted by the men themselves. These are the sort of thing that help to make Tommy's life in camp endurable, and which keep up his spirits, and for these with the sports and games in summer, the Y.M.C.A. Hut must provide the initiative and the social centre.

Nothing differentiates the new army from the old more than the thirst for knowledge which now obtains. When the Y.M.C.A. began its work among the troops, education hardly came within the scope of its project. Now it has become of the most important of its departments. The men demand classes and study circles of all kinds. History is especially popular. A University lec-

turer upon this subject who made a tour of the lines in France, met with an ovation. In one camp it happened that a popular London Concert Party were billed for the night, and it was feared that the lecture would be, in consequence, a failure. But for every man who attended the concert, two went to listen to the story of the "Early History of Germany" or some such recondite theme. So great is the appetite of our new armies, not only for cakes and coffee, but also for facts.

## III

## THE ORGANIZATION

Thanks to our national gift for self-depreciation, one hears so much these days of British muddle-headedness, red tape, unco-ordinated departmentalism, and general capacity to mess, that I approached the Y.M.C.A. organization with some curiosity and perhaps a little suspicion. Here was one of the war's vast improvisations. From a mere spore it had grown into a gigantic mushroom over night. It was more or less amateurish in character, and was being run almost entirely by volunteer workers, who, according to the usual professional estimation, are so notoriously unreliable. It even contained a fair sprinkling of Clergymen, no recommendation certainly from the business point of view!

Well, I am far from saying that mistakes have never been made, that huts have not been mishandled, or that the leaders have in all cases proved themselves efficient.

These things will be found in any business. But, what I am now going to speak of is the general system and methods in vogue. And these, I think, must commend themselves to any man's judgment as well thought out and suited to the purpose in hand. The entire plan strikes one as simple, elastic, clean-cut, and workmanlike.

The division of responsibility is three-fold. There are first of all the heads of departments attached to the Headquarters Staff. These look after the purchase and shipment of supplies, the general accounting publications, the building of new huts, the collection of funds, the recruiting and training of new workers, and so forth. Second there are the area leaders. These have jurisdiction over a district containing an unspecified number of huts. All goods and accounts pass through their hands. They receive supplies at wholesale prices, and pass them on to hut leaders, invoiced at the retail price. To them the hut leader sends up his monthly and quarterly statements, makes requisition for fresh goods or additional workers, and refers all difficulties. The area leader may also arrange for touring concert parties, theatrical companies, lecturers, etc., throughout his district.

And lastly there is the hut leader on whom the responsibility rests for the case and welfare of his Unit. He has to keep in close touch with the Commanding Officer of the Camp and defer to him on all occasions. Much depends on him. He can hardly be blessed with too much tact, judgment, initiative, business acumen.

The huts are all more or less of a pattern, a long rectangular room, occasionally with a transept or two built on, and capable of accommodating anywhere from a hundred to a thousand men. Round one end runs the counter in crescent shape, the horns pointing outwards. At one end of this are the tea and coffee urns, in the middle eatables and dry goods, at the other end the change desk and post office. Behind the counter are the workers' quarters; near the urns the kitchen; in the middle the store room; and behind the change desk and post office, the leader's office containing his books and strong box.

Going down the hut from the counter we find first of all the refreshment tables, then the billiard tables, and, if there is not a special writing room, the writing desk; and lastly there is the platform end with stage, piano, a goodly stock of chairs, and let us hope some decorative plants. Naturally the platform end is the emptiest by day, but the busiest after 7.30 when the singsong usually begins.

Certain difficulties have to be contended with. One is that the Y.M.C.A. is dependent on voluntary workers, many of whom offer their services only for a three month period, and who may be the merest tyros in business capacity. Another is that Tommy is apt to come to the hut in rushes several hundred strong, and want what he does want very quickly. Both these difficulties are met by having all the work simplified and systematised to the last degree. Nothing is sold by weight. Every article such as candies or biscuits is done up in small packages ready to be handed out swiftly. According to the system in vogue, only the exact change or else the exact value in tickets is received across the counter. For his supply of change or tickets Tommy must go to the cash desk. I mention these things only as illustrations, but they are indicative of a system extraordinarily well devised for its purpose, and smooth in its running, yet altogether escaping the metallic hardness of the machine. The relationship between the workers, like that between workers and the soldiers, is cordial and human. They are not sellers and customers. They are a band of brothers. Thus order without rigidity, and precision without fussiness, is the ideal sought for and obtained. The atmosphere is home-like, but it is that of the wellkept house.

What of the profits? Because the Y.M.C.A. handles most of its turn over at a small gross profit. Are they not then coining money? So a critical Tommy here and there with an eye to business is wont to think. The answer is that by their arrangement with the War Office, the Association is pledged to hand over all profits for the advantage of the soldier. As a matter of fact, while many of the individual huts may show a margin to the good, there is a net deficit on the entire enterprise of more than a million dollars a year, a deficit which has to be met by public beneficence. Huts are not built and equipped with a view as to whether they will pay or not pay, but to meet the needs of the soldier. The ordinary Y.M.C.A. funds, which are separate from the war funds,



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have suffered heavily on account of the war.

It is well to have these facts in mind in case of hostile criticism. The British soldier is the most charitable creature in the world, but sometimes, like everybody else, he gets a suspicion that he's being "had". A friend related to me the following incident. Among the servers at a London hut was a young Scotch woman who naturally affected a special interest in any soldier from across the Tweed, and was very successful in drawing them out. One day her fellow workers informed her that one of her fellow countrymen stood without the hut in the last stages of sulks, and would on no account enter, and that she better go and have a look at him. She found a raw-boned Kiltie looking unutterably depressed. "Aren't you coming inside?" she said brightly. "No likely" he replied, "A've been there before." "Why" she said "didn't they treat you well?" "They stole ma sanguidges". "What?" she cried, "They sneaked ma sanguidges" he repeated sullenly. "Oh, that was too bad" said the sympathetic fair one "but who would do such a thing?" "It was yon wife wi' the blue dress" said the man with fierce intensity. "You don't mean Lady K—?" naming a popular society leader who was assisting in the hut. "A don't ken her name" said the man, "but any way it was her that sneaked ma sandguidges. A had the plate beside me and was having a bit snooze and yon wife cam an' cadged them."

The young lady assured him that if only he came in he would have another plateful. But no, his pride was hurt, and he had no more money. Finally she persuaded him that she had a fund specially devised to meet his case, and as Sandy was apparently suffering from the pangs of hunger, he gradually thawed and followed his fellow-countrywomen inside the hut. Over a very good supper, he became quite confidential, but whenever Lady K. appeared, he cast sundry glances in her direction. "Yon's her" he whispered.

That evening Lady K. was well roasted by her fellow workers till she could not bear to hear the name of sandwiches mentioned.

Two days later Sandy again appeared looking rather sheepish and dragging by the arm an apparently unwilling companion. They went up to where the Scotch girl was standing. "Ma mate here's got something to tell you miss" he said. The mate after sundry gulps began, "It was about some sandwiches he thought had been took from him by a wife. I eat them." Immense explosion in the hut, in the midst of which the indignant Lady K. was dragged forward to receive an apology.

If at the end of the war anybody asks what the Y.M.C.A. have done with all their profits, this will be the answer, "Tommy eat them."

A cable from London says:—There is much satisfaction in Canadian circles at the promotion of Brig. General Charles Smart of Montreal. The promotion is in recognition of his fine work in command at the front, also at Bramshott, and latterly as O.C. at the Instruction School.

## WOOL COMMITTEE, SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

In giving a brief report of the work done by the "Wool" Committee since the formation of the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League, it might be well to first state that this always has been, and is, a very important and busy department of the League's work. At the beginning wool was purchased at the best prices, and given out twice weekly to heads of circles, or individual members to be knit into socks, mufflers, etc. This wool is charged, and credit given for the finished work when received. After a few months, we realized that socks were the only woollen comfort necessary, and discontinued making other things, but not until we had sent a large number across especially of mufflers and wristlets. We also discontinued distributing wool except Tuesday morning, before and after the League meeting.

The socks are measured and marked, and tied up in packages of six of the same size, and this Committee attends to the shipments, both locally and overseas.

Owing to the general shortage of all classes of material, the supply of wool was affected the same as other articles, and it was found necessary, and has proved to have been advantageous, to buy in large quantities when the market warranted. The Terminal Warehousing Company has been kind enough to store this wool free of charge, and this, as well as the supply of socks and wool at Victoria Hall, have been covered by insurance.

During the two and one half years or thirty months of the League's existence, 6,027 lbs. of wool have been purchased. There have been distributed 14,000 pairs of socks, 1961 mufflers, 1905 pairs of wristlets, 258 Balaclava caps, 790 cholera bands, and many other articles, such as bed socks, knee caps, hose tops, etc.

Our comforts have been sent very largely to the battalions or company whose families we have undertaken to look after, but we have also been able to add to the comfort of many others.

The donations have been during the two and one half years as follows:—

22rd Battalion and officers of 23rd now in other Battalions: 6000 socks, 761 mufflers, 873 wristlets, 255 caps, 790 cholera bands.

5th Canadian Mounted Rifles: 3,300 socks, 99 mufflers, 57 wristlets.

"D" Company 60th Battalion: 1,530 socks, 250 mufflers, 250 wristlets.

Cape's Heavy Siege Battery: 1,235 socks, 200 mufflers.

Major Scully 21st Battalion: 34 socks, 100 mufflers, 50 wristlets.

Training Depot Divisional Engineers: 130 wristlets.

Field Artillery: 125 socks, 40 mufflers.

Le Tonquet Hospital France: 12 mufflers, 12 wristlets.

C.P.R. Overseas Engineers: 25 socks.

Patrol Boats Atlantic Coast: 27 mufflers, 27 wristlets.

The Navy: 218 mufflers, 205 wristlets.



Major Harry Stewart, 180 socks, 100 wristlets.

Victoria Rifles Chap. I.O.D.E.: 60 wristlets.

Canadian Engineers: 14 socks.

42nd Battalion: 37 socks, 35 wristlets, 35 mufflers.

Returned Soldiers at Lake Edward: 24 socks, 16 mufflers, 16 wristlets.

24th Battalion: 500 socks.

"D" Company 73rd Battalion: 60 mufflers.

No. 3 Co. 3rd Div. O.S.C.: 50 socks.

Madame Bieler: 25 socks.

9th Field Ambulance: 36 socks.

148 Battalion: 12 mufflers.

And many donations sent to St. Agathe and elsewhere.

Mrs. Edmund Sheppard was Convenor when the League was organized, but had to resign after four months because of illness, and Mrs. E. A. Wright, was appointed to take her place. Mrs. G. W. Oliver and Mrs. H. Patton, were very faithful members of the Committee for one year, and Mrs. Andrew Strachan, and Mrs. R. Common are the present very able assistants.

MAY L. WRIGHT, Convenor.

Mme Bieler, wife of Prof. Charles Bieler and eldest daughter of the late Merle D'Aubigny, the French historian, has four sons at the Front and is devoting most of her time lecturing in aid of the Missionary Relief Work among the French refugees, in which her sister has been greatly interested ever since the beginning of the war.

### M.A.A.A. OVERSEAS CLUB.

In the Autumn of 1915 a number of ladies connected with the M.A.A.A. offered their services for the purpose of preparing and dispatching Christmas parcels for the members on active service.

(At that time the roll contained 360 names; to-day it is twice that number.)

So successful were their efforts, and so congenial the task for which they had organized, that of ministering to the comfort and pleasure of the brave lads, who had left comfortable homes, in Montreal and Westmount, to fight for, and if needs be to die for King and Country. That on the conclusion of their task, these ladies requested the directors to allow them to continue the work, and devote their time to the preparation of Hospital comforts, and Red Cross supplies, for the Canadian Hospitals in Europe.

Not only was the request readily granted, but the M.A.A.A. Board of Directors undertook to raise the necessary funds for the work, by voluntary subscriptions from the members, and it is gratifying to note, that up to the present time, the sum of \$2,600.00 has been received.

The generous contributions of the members, have enabled our club to supply goods of high class quality.

From that day the work has steadily continued; week by week the attendance of the working parties at the Westmount Clubhouse has never lapsed, and even during the holidays

the output from summer homes by lake shore or mountain side has been maintained.

So far 48 cases have been completed, containing the following articles, which have been shipped to France, and each piece is stamped with the Association Crest, the well known "Winged Wheel."

Pyjamas, hospital shirts, flannel bed jackets, pillow-slips, towels, panfcovers, tray-cloths, slings, dressing-gowns, "T" bandages, face-cloths, comfort-bags, sponges, swabs, comfort-pillows, gauze bandages, heavy bandages, surgical-dressings, gramophone records, safety-pins, mouth organs, playing-cards, reading matter.

Besides which we now have ready to ship 12 cases of the above articles.

Letters of appreciation of the work of this club have been received from the Medical Officers commanding, several Canadian Hospitals in France, and the well known crest of the M.A.A.A. to be seen on everything sent by this club, is a touch of home to those doctors, nurses and patients, who are from this part of Canada.

Our intention is to continue the work as long as necessity demands it.

LAURA B. FINDLAY, Convenor.

M.A.A.A. Overseas Club.

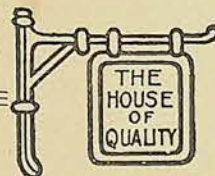
April 12th, 1917.

### HONOR ROLLS IN WESTMOUNT.

In compiling this magazine it has been found impossible to insert the Honor Rolls of the various churches, school, Y.M.C.A. and other well known institutions. To our regret they had to be omitted, otherwise it would have been impossible to have this magazine on the date advertised. There is ample material for another work of this same nature on Westmount and enough good and original matter can easily be obtained to fill one hundred pages of a magazine of this size. When our plans were made we little knew of the great wealth of material available and we hope this particular field of patriotic work will not be neglected. In the time at our disposal we have done all that could be done and we want to thank our many friends for their kind co-operation, which we sincerely appreciate. Many excellent articles had to be omitted because they arrived too late for publication and we desire to tender our sincere regrets to the senders.

Lieut. W. Jackson Rutherford, son of Ex-Mayor Rutherford, has finished his training in the R.F.C. and expects to leave shortly for France.

Major C. N. McKergow who helped to raise the 5th, and 6th, Universities is now commandant of Calvary and Infantry School and O.C. of Mobilization Depot, Guy St. Barracks.



## Emphasizing Quality in Ladies Suits of Cloth and Silk



Quality means satisfaction. This is the House of Quality. This fact is amply expressed in the magnificent assortment of Ladies Suits displayed in our showrooms to-day.

The prices at which they are marked prove that it costs no more to have a suit that carries the quality assurance for which the name of FAIRWEATHER stands. . . .

COME AND SEE

\$25.00 up

You can match each suit with a stunning blouse in georgette crepe, crepe de chene or taffeta with exquisite embroidery and dainty trimmings. \$6.50 up.

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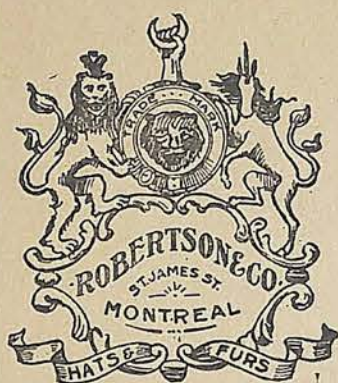
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No time should be lost in placing your Furs in safe-keeping for the Summer.

All Furs require special care during the Summer months to preserve their natural lustre and to protect them from the enormous damage that is annually done by moths.

*Our receipt covers all risks by  
Fire, Burglary or Moths at a  
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We have the best equipped Prescription Laboratory.

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Machine Tools

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Canadian Sales Agents  
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**EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM  
MRS. C. A. SMART, CROW-  
BOROUGH, SUSSEX,  
ENGLAND.**

At your request I will try and describe some of the work done here by Canadian women.

All our women who are in England just now "to be a little nearer their husbands," seem to be engaged in work of some sort. Some are in London doing canteen work at the Maple Leaf Club, others at the office of the Prisoners of War Fund, many visiting hospitals and reporting on their cases to the head office of the Red Cross, and so very many women doing canteen work at the various camp throughout England.

In Crowborough we have no hospitals for the wounded so the women are doing Red Cross and canteen work.

We have the largest Y.M.C.A. canteen in England here, it holds 2000 men. I do not know what the men would do without there huts.

The Y.M.C.A. are doing a magnificent work in this war, and they have everything so well organized.

In our hut we have two Y.M.C.A. Captains and several orderlies.

The hours the ladies come on duty are from 1 to 9 p.m. every day including Sunday.

We sell tea, coffee, cocoa, malted milk and ginger ale, all sorts of buns, tarts, cake, meat pies and sausage rolls and biscuits, tobacco, cigarettes, chocolate, canned meats, beans, etc., all cleaning materials the men need, boot laces, postage stamps, post cards and all sorts of stationery, pencils, etc.

They supply the men Y.M.C.A. paper and envelope free of charge.

We have a large mail box where the men can mail their letters and small parcels, and you would be amazed to see the number of letters collected twice a day and taken to the post office.

There are five billiard tables for the men and all sorts of games.

On Sundays they have a service for the men at 9.15 a.m., a short service in the evening.

Every evening during the week there is some form of amusement for them, sometimes moving pictures, band concerts, London concert parties and addresses by prominent men.

A few weeks ago the Y.M.C.A. took over a small hut, quite near the large one, for a reading and writing room, it is always crowded with men, but is so quiet that the men can write and read without any interruptions.

The ladies have got together a splendid library; we do not charge the men for the loan of the books but keep track of those taken out.

Six ladies go up to the canteen every day, and as they are from all parts of Canada, they take their own home papers so that men can read the news from their own city papers. The ladies take up flowers for the counters and magazines for the reading room.

In our slack minutes we have some very interesting chats with the men. A few days ago one man said to me, "Are all these ladies from Canada?" and when I said yes, he said "My but it makes me think of home when I see you here." I asked one man

how he liked having the ladies wait on him, he said "Well, I would much rather have a lady hand me a piece of cake than a man."

We are continually doing errands for the men, as the village is a long walk from camp, even sending to London for things they want, and they always appreciate what we do for them so very much.

Men are leaving with drafts for France continually and so many of them come in to say good-bye to the ladies.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who lives in Crowborough, frequently comes up to the hut to see the men and has promised a little later on to give them an address.

The senior chaplain of the Imperial Forces is coming to Crowborough early next week to speak to the men.

At Christmas time the officers at the camp subscribed money towards giving a Christmas Tree and supper for the wives and children of the Imperial men of Crowborough who are in France, we had 250 present and they seemed to enjoy it so much we had a band concert for them and then gave them all gifts from the tree.

I so often think of you all and hear from time to time of the splendid work you are doing in Canada. It is all so much needed.

Please convey my good wishes to the members of the Westmount Soldiers' Wives League. I should be so glad to hear from you how the work is going on and I shall be glad indeed to write you from time to time and let you know how we are carrying on our work here.

Yours very sincerely,  
MAUD SMART.

**WESTMOUNT Y.M.C.A. MILITARY NEWS.**

Ninety-eight members are now upon our Honor Roll.

Capt. T. Hicks Miller, our Physical Director, writes very interestingly of his work as a Y.M.C.A. officer in the war zone in France. Just recently a small luncheon had been prepared by him owing to the presence of Sergt. Gordon Cuttle, Corps. Ernest Walford and Cliff. Carter, Major Gerald Birks happened in and home news were the order of the day.

Capt. Miller has recently been transferred back to England to supervise the Physical Work for the Folkestone area.

It is interesting to note that Capt. F. B. Wilson, a Montreal boy who was to come to Westmount as Boys' Work Secretary but went overseas in May last, succeeds Capt. Miller as Senior Officer of the Division in France.

**ARTILLERY NOTES.**

A large number of Westmounters are serving with the different Artillery units. A great proportion of these are with the 5th, 35th, 66th, and 79th Field Batteries, also with the 3rd Siege Battery. The 66th having over forty of our young men in it.

*The Best Only.*

*Always the Best.*

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Prime Meats, Poultry,  
Fresh Fish, etc.  
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

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Prescriptions and all kinds of repair work promptly executed.

Thermometers, Motor Goggles, Lorgnettes, Binoculars and Barometers.

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Milk and Cream of the very best quality put up in sterilized and sealed bottles.

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**LYMANS**

*Eider Flower and  
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A pleasant and useful preparation for preserving the face and hands from the action of the sun and weather

*Sold by all Druggists.  
Price 25c Bottle.*



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Gowns and Evening Wraps

Blouses and Lingerie

*Special department for ladies*

## Tailor Made Suits

262 BISHOP STREET

Uptown 5690

(Formerly Crescent Street)

## Most Men Want Something Distinctive

Our new Spring lines of exclusive Haberdashery amply provide for the lively young fellow who goes in for the ultrafashionable styles and just as adequately for older men—who like to stick to the middle road of quiet dignity.

Shirts in hundreds of new exclusive patterns and designs.

Cravats from England's best makers in many new weaves and colors.

Gloves—all popular Spring shades.

Burberry and Wilson world-famous English Top Coats.

## HENRY MARKS

THE HABERDASHER

*Three conveniently located shops*

148 Peel Street 190 St. James Street Windsor Hotel Shop

## The Best in Groceries & Provisions

Davidson's is the place to buy your Groceries and Provisions—every article in my stock is strictly fresh and has been carefully selected from the very best and most reliable brands of merchandise on the market.

### FINE TEAS

Choicest Indies and Ceylon Teas @ 50c, 60c & 70c lb.

Pure Japan Teas @ 40c 50c & 60c per lb.

Formosa Oolong Tea in ½ lb tin @ 80c per lb.

All the above Teas less 5c a pound when taken in quantities of 5lbs and over.

### GOOD COFFEES

Perhaps you are longing for a cup of Good Coffee.

"GIVE MINE A TRIAL"

and you will long for many more cups—my coffee sells @ 35c, 40c, 45c, & 50c lb.

ALL FRESHLY GROUND WITH EVERY ORDER

I Specialize in:—

### BOXES OF COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS

All are carefully packed and shipped on the shortest possible notice.

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—GROCER—

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## A Sensible Instrument

For everything of value there is a sensible price. To pay more than that price is extravagance.

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Has tone-deep, resonant and lasting. This is housed in a case—an excellent piece of furniture at a price, and on terms you can afford to pay. \$300.00 the price.

Terms as low as \$10.00 cash and \$7.00 per month. Let us give you demonstrations of these magnificent instruments.

Liberal allowances for second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

WM. LEE LIMITED, 618-622 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST  
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A well assorted stock of Garden Tools, Hose and Farming Implements  
Paints, Varnishes, Stains, Oil, Turpentine, Gasoline, etc.

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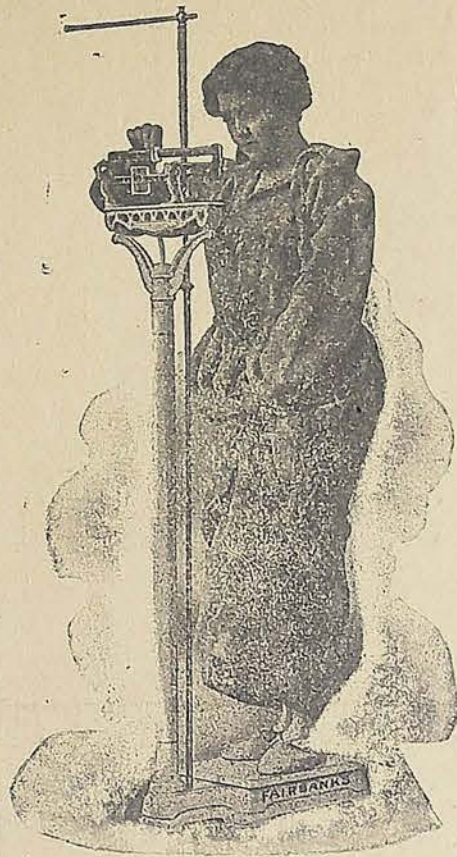
320 to 328 St. James Street  
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Watch your weight. Keep it within bounds and you will feel 100 per cent better. There is a definite average weight which corresponds to your height. Any serious deviation from this weight will materially affect your health.

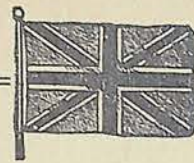
A FAIRBANKS BATHROOM SCALE will give you an accurate and private record of your weight, and will help you to retain that average so necessary to the full enjoyment of health and happiness.



Call and see these scales

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.**  
LIMITED

84-98 St. Antoine Street - Montreal



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WESTMOUNT  
TO SHOW THE WAY

EVERY YOUNG MAN IN  
CANADA SHOULD BE IN

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JOIN THE  
**58th Westmount Rifles**  
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TOTAL RESOURCES over	- - - - -	\$ 84,000,000.00
FIRE LOSSES PAID	- - - - -	474,000,000.00

AGENTS WANTED IN BOTH BRANCHES

Apply to R. MacD. PATERSON } Managers  
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**PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND**

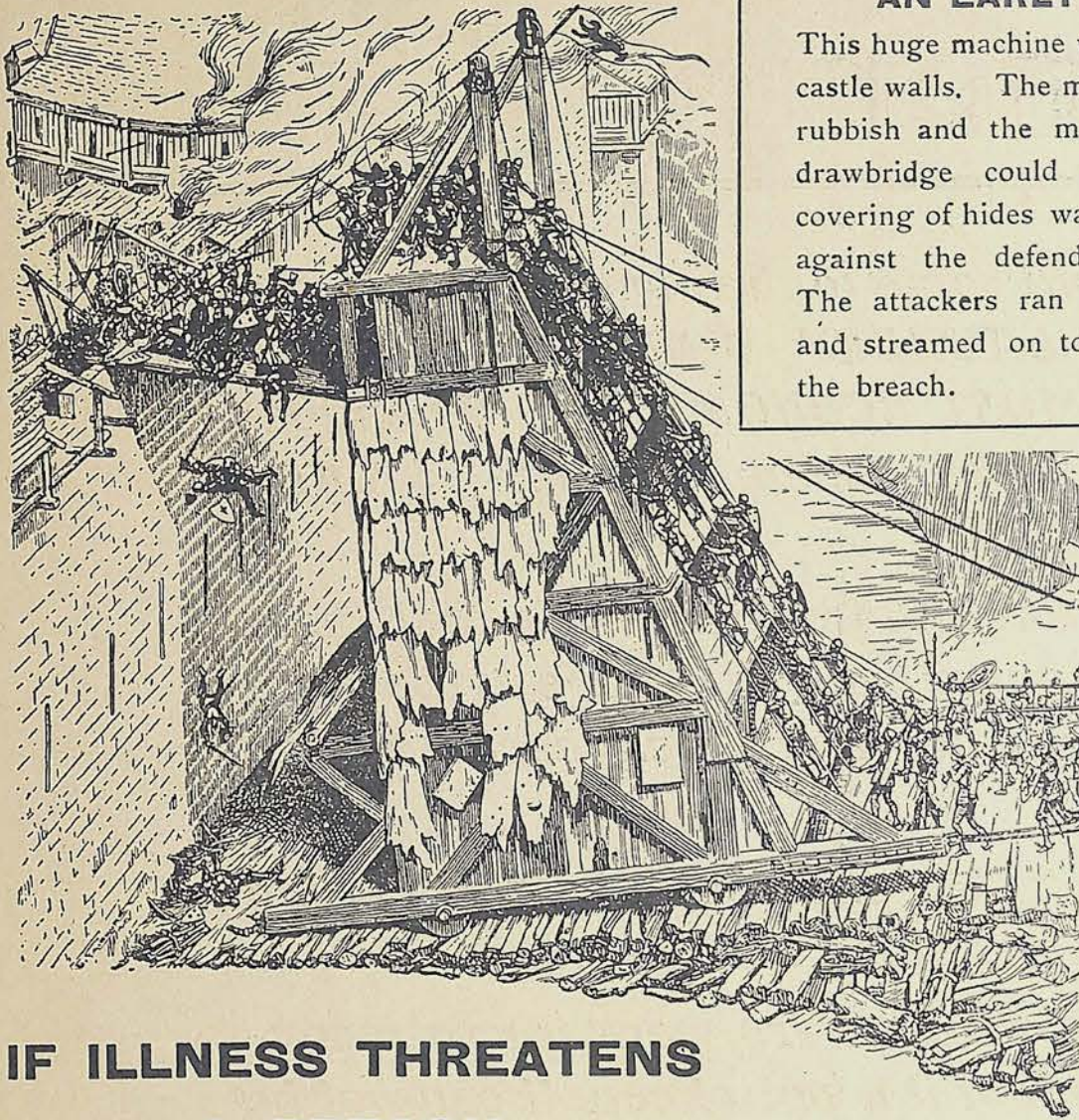
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1782

GENERAL AGENTS wanted for the Cities of TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC and other  
places where the Company is not represented.

Apply to R. MacD. PATERSON } Branch Managers  
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### AN EARLY LAND-SHIP

This huge machine was brought up to the castle walls. The moat was filled in with rubbish and the machine pushed till its drawbridge could reach the walls. A covering of hides was used as a protection against the defenders' burning arrows. The attackers ran up the ladders behind and streamed on to the parapet to effect the breach.

## BOVRIL FOR THE FRONT

We have made special arrangements on receipt of \$3.50 to despatch from our factory in London, Eng., half a dozen (6) 4 oz. tins of Concentrated Campaigning Bovril post free to any Canadian Soldier in England or with the Expeditionary Forces.

This is an exceptionally quick and cheap way of sending Bovril to your friends.

BOVRIL LIMITED,  
27 St. Peter St.  
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## IF ILLNESS THREATENS A BREACH REINFORCE WITH

# Bovril

If you let yourself get "run down" the germs of illness break through the defensive forces of your body and you fall a victim. To-day more than ever you need to hold the fortress of your health intact. The nation needs your work. The nation cannot afford that you should fall out of the fight. Maintain your health with Bovril.

The wonderful body-building powers of Bovril give you more strength to resist the attacks of illness. You are sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

And Bovril gives you that fine sense of energy and vitality which makes it a joy to accomplish big work. Indeed, Bovril may well be termed "concentrated energy" for it takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. Start taking Bovril to-day—but remember it must be Bovril.

**The Body-building Powers of Bovril proved to be 10 to 20  
times the amount taken**

In spite of the increase in the cost of beef, the raw material of Bovril, the price of Bovril has not been increased since the outbreak of the war.







# Sooner or Later

*You will come to the conclusion that the  
BEST LAUNDRY WORK is in the end  
THE MOST ECONOMICAL. When that  
time comes remember there is ONLY  
ONE BEST.*

*Don't forget, Mrs. Housewife that there  
is nothing so truly expensive as the laun-  
dry work you buy simply because IT IS  
CHEAP.*

*There is vast difference between being  
cheap and being economical.*

*The Crown Laundry work is most econ-  
omical, but it is not cheap, it can not be  
cheap, because the very finest and best  
of materials are used to do the work with-  
out injury to the most delicate fabrics.*

*Particular people appreciate the marked  
superiority of our work.*

*All our work is hand starched, hand  
ironed, by the highest paid laundry em-  
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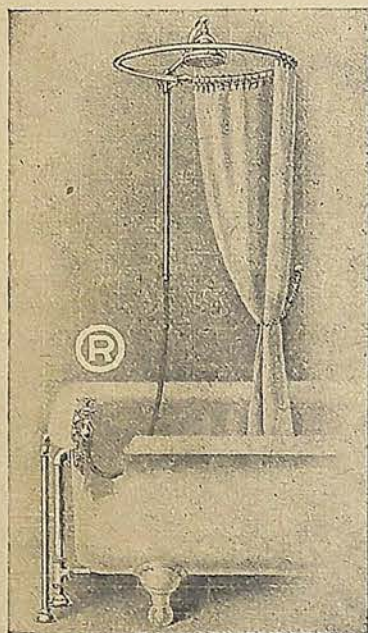
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We call particular attention to our

## GRAHAM WAFERS

which are a welcome addition to any meal. Crisp, Flaky, and so tender that they melt in the mouth.

Serve them frequently in your home the family will appreciate their truly ideal quality.

Great for children when they come in from school; nourishing and just the Biscuit to satisfy a healthy appetite.

We manufacture a variety of High grade lines suitable for **Luncheons, Five o'clock teas**, and other special functions.

Ask any grocer for our:

**DUCHESS LADY FINGERS**  
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**VANILLA WAFER SOCIAL TEA**  
**GRAHAM SANDWICH**

Each one is sure to satisfy and you can order them with every confidence in their quality.

Buy your Biscuits from the "M.B.Co." tins if you care for quality

**THE MONTREAL BISCUIT CO.**  
Montreal





FORCE of circumstances  
may keep us from our dear  
ones, but we can keep close  
to them through that intimate token  
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*Established 1786*

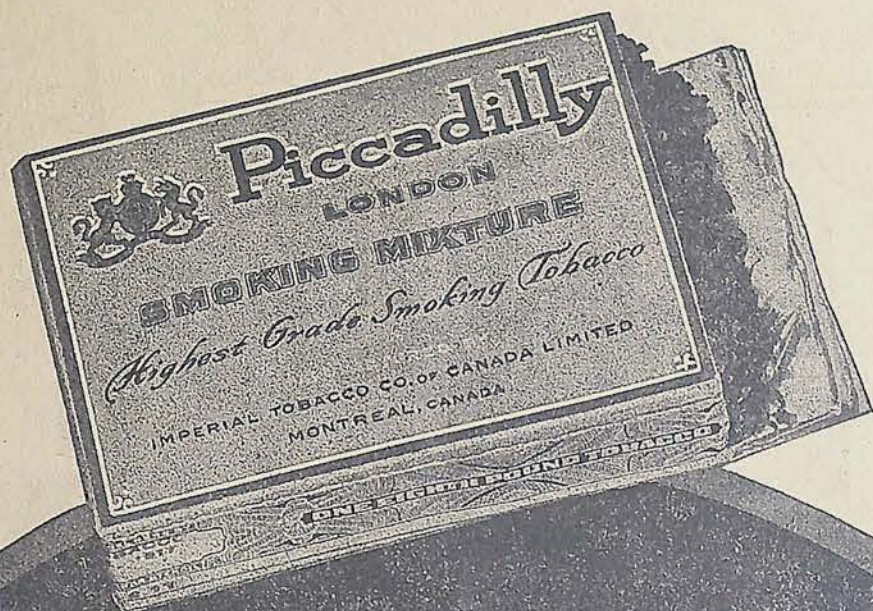
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Sales in Montreal Exceed All Other  
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## Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

*Clean Shaving on the firing line, possible only with the Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed.*

*As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.*

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighty."



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When the call for munitions came—and speed was essential—the great problem of Factory Power was quickly solved—**ELECTRICALLY.**

This was the start. Factories sprang up over night and then new ideas came out.

Labor Saving Machinery operated electrically actually reduced the cost of munitions in spite of rising material costs.

Little shops in out-of-the-way places were able with electric power to become munition producers and thus do their bit.

Factory managers found that by properly electrically lighting their factories, work could be carried on at night as well as by day.

To-day nearly everything you can think of in munitions guns, shells, explosives, and even steel itself—is made—**ELECTRICALLY.**

The Shawinigan Company supplies by far the largest part of the electricity used in Quebec Province—sending the harnessed power of the mighty falls at Shawinigan to Montreal, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Quebec and scores of intermediate cities and towns.

The great demand for electricity for munitions manufacture has placed a tremendous task before the Shawinigan Company—a task the more difficult due to the number of men absent on leave to serve their country.

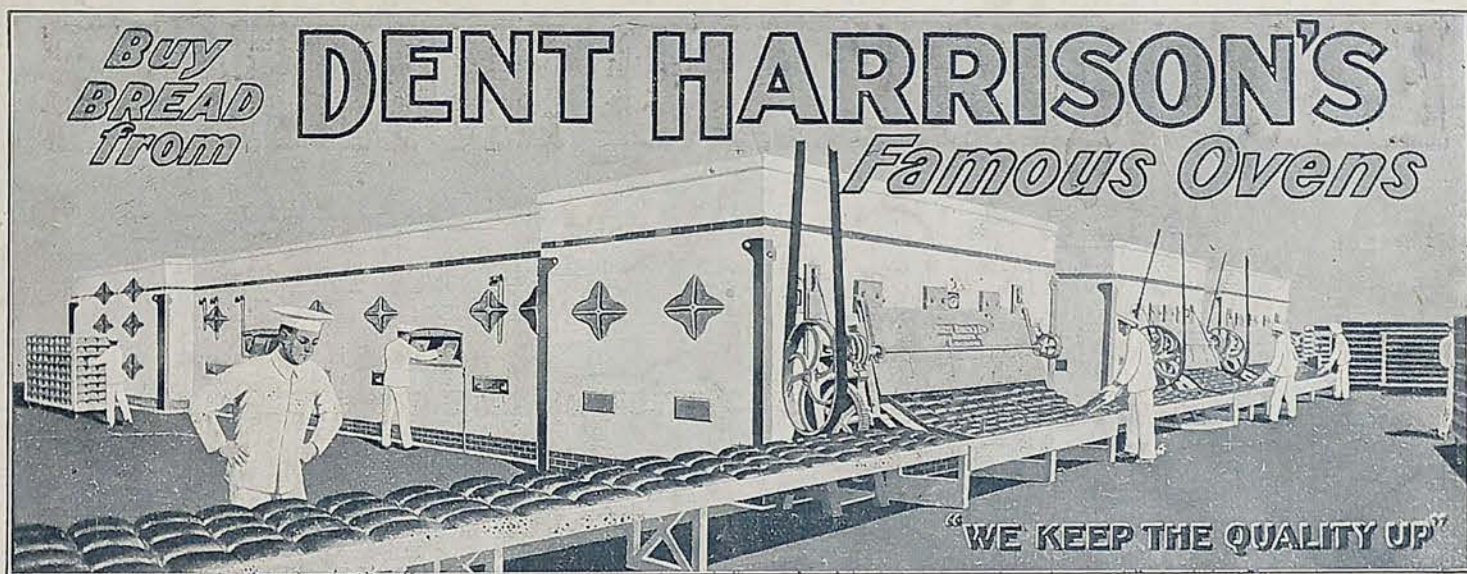
The spirit of the times, however, seemed to fill the entire organization, and by steady work—often night and day—the Shawinigan Company was able to meet every demand for electricity for munitions purposes. Moreover steps have been taken to provide for the future and it is certain that when an increased demand for munitions comes the supply of one of the most important elements, **ELECTRICITY**, shall not be found wanting.



## THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY

**"Use Shawinigan Power"**





## OUR WORK AT HOME

The above reproduction of our poster at present showing at 150 locations in Montreal and vicinity shows you actually how your bread is baked in Dent Harrison's Marvel Bakery, Westmount, the only Bakery in the world where three travelling ovens are employed for Baking Bread.

---

## OUR WORK OVERSEAS

Forty-six of our brightest and best men have gone overseas. Five have made the supreme sacrifice, eight have been wounded, one made prisoner of war and one has been awarded a military medal. As an employer I am proud of the war record of my staff.

**DENT HARRISON**

**Westmount**