Introduction

The First World War is the story of millions of men and women living and fighting in conditions that test the human spirit, not simply the story of great men directing great battles. It is the story of unprecedented human suffering and death as well as victory and glory. This book is a record of the thousands of people who responded to the jubilant call to arms and encountered the agony of war on the Western Front. The triumph of Vimy Ridge and the tragedy of Passchendale, along with the rats, mud and lice of the trenches, are significant elements of their story. The problems of mobilizing the homefront in support of the war effort are as much a part of the conflict as the soldier himself. The war did not end with the armistice in 1918, it carried on in the lives and minds of the thousands of survivors who returned home broken in body and spirit.

The reality of this story is presented by integrating the photographic documents with the accounts of those who served. Only then can you see the war as the soldier did. Words alone cannot describe victorious Canadians at Vimy, mud at Passchendale, aliens interned in Western Canada, a happy POW, a circus entertaining troops behind the lines, a flattened city, women making guns and shells, or a limb-fitter's shop in Canada.

To understand the war you should experience the battlefield, the life of the soldier behind the lines, and the homefront. This book integrates these three themes and invites you to follow the young men of Canada as they joined up, went off to the training camps and finally met the enemy on the battlefields of Europe. You will join the Canadian soldiers in the trenches where they lived for over four years, assault the enemy across no man's land where certain death awaited them and then retire to the rear where recuperation and recreation occupied their time before they re-entered the lines. A visit to the casualty clearing station or medical aid and the limb-fitter's shop for an artificial limb for the stump of an arm or leg will complete your journey.

On the homefront you will help drum more men into the forces, participate in the efforts to raise money to pay for the war, and respond to the patriotic appeal to eat less bacon and sugar and more corn meal mush.

This book tells the story of Canadians at War 1914-1918.

Darcy, Garth and Eric

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The Call to Arms

Kerosene Soaked German Kaiser Is Burned in Effigy in City

Vast Crowd Gathers Near the Hotel Vancouver and Starts a Huge Bonfire.

As effigy of Emperor William, fully uniformed in the garb of the war lord of Germany, was burned at 10:30 last night on the vacant lot across from the Hotel Vancouver, while a crowd of hundreds, attracted to the spot by the firing of gun crackers and rockets, chanted wildly.

The orchestra at the hotel had just finished playing "Rule Britannia" a few minutes before. A group of enthusiastic Britons who had conceived the idea of burning the war lord in effigy, started with their dynamy down Granville street. Two of them, supporting the figure, rushed down the street and soon a great crowd was in hot pursuit, not knowing what was up. The reception of the figure kept ahead, though not so close as another black block they would have been overthrown. They rushed their figure to a supper ready for it, and it was but a moment when the kerosene-soaked effigy was a figure which stood out in almost perfect distinctness, while the flames licked it into a distorted shape. Strings of fireworks hung around it crisscrossed with the starlit reports of artillery, while the crowd shouted and boomed.

Vancouver Sun, 6 Aug. 1914, p. 10

Twenty-two volunteers were chosen and on Friday, August 14th, clad in their red tunics, blue trousers, and white helmets, they marched to the railway station, led by the officers who carried their unsheathed swords. They were supported by "C" and "G" Companies of the 35th Regiment, the Citizens’ Band and the Collegiate Cadets Bugle Band. They were followed by the fire brigade and a large number of Autos and horses and buggies decorated with flags. It was a gala event. The women of the town presented $80 to the contingent, and the Council the next day presented each man with $10 and each officer with $15. The war, of course, would be over in three months. These men probably would not see action. Nevertheless, it was a great demonstration of Orillia’s support of the Empire.

War was still a chivalrous, romantic thing; the Battle of Mons was still ten days away. The awful casualties of modern warfare were not even suspected. After the speeches, as the train was about to pull out, Band Master Mitchell ordered his band to play “God Be With You Till We Meet Again.” With this a hush fell over the crowd. Perhaps, after all, this was serious business. Both soldiers and citizens seemed to be affected for a few minutes. However, the enthusiasm soon again prevailed. The band struck up “The Cock o’ the North,” the Simesco’s regimental march, and the train pulled out and the farewell cheers of the huge crowd.

2
"As to our duty all are agreed, east and west, and shoulder to shoulder, with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel. And that duty we shall not fail to fulfill as the honour of Canada demands. Not for the love of battle, nor for the love of conquest, nor for the greed of possessions, but for the cause of honour, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, and to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yes, in the very name of the peace we sought at any cost, save that of dishonour, we have entered into this war!"

Maurice of Commandos, 1st August 1914

**Italians in Vancouver Ask That They May Be Allowed To Fight for Great Britain**

Prepared to Give Their Lives to Triple Entente—Thousands of Italian Canadians, Desiring to Serve Their Country, Are Preparing to Join the British Forces.

**Service d'Outre-Mer**

**178th Bataillon C.F.**

**Échelle du Salaire**

**Fonds Patriotique**

**Allocation pour Famille**

As an elderly officer, I was one of the first to man a machine gun. I was among the first to fire at the enemy and there were few who had any idea of the things that we had to do. I was one of the first to fall, but the others went on. The men were brave, and they knew it.
Training an Army

Enlistment in the different units of the Canadian forces.

- INFANTRY 235,604
- ARTILLERY 37,741
- CAVALRY 7,268
- ENGINEERS 29,259
- SIGNALS 4,391
- CYCLISTS 1,138
- RAILWAY 22,801
- PAY 1,541
- CHAPLAIN 442
- NURSES 2,411
- MILITARY POLICE 222
- VETERINARY 1,479
- ORDNANCE 1,250
- SERVICE CORPS 14,000
- POSTAL 352
- FORESTRY 22,905
- LABOUR 5,532
- DENTAL 882
- MEDICAL 15,929
- GYMNASTIC 392
- IN TANKS 1,812
- MACHINE GUN 16,315

Valcartier: The Ideal

As soon as the policy of the Government had been ratified, General Hughes devised and ordered the establishment of the largest camp that had ever been seen on Canadian soil. The site at Valcartier was well chosen. It lay some sixteen miles to the west of Quebec, within a day's march of the gathering transports. The soil was, in the main, light and sandy, and a river of pure water was available. Yet the work of adapting this virgin soil to military purposes was enormous, and the transformation, effected within a fortnight by an army of engineers and workers, a remarkable triumph of applied science. Roads were made, drains laid down, a water supply with miles of pipes installed, electric lighting furnished from Quebec, and incinerators built for the destruction of dry refuse. A sanitary system, second to none that any camp has seen, was instituted. Every company had its own bathing place and shower baths; every cookhouse its own supply of water. Troughs of drinking-water, for horses, filled automatically, so that there was neither shortage nor waste. The standing crops were garnered, trees cut down and their roots torn up. A line of rifle targets 3 1/2 miles long—the largest rifle range in the world—was constructed. Three miles of sidings were run out from the wayside station, and a camp telephone exchange was quickly put in working order.
Valcartier: The Reality

The men were without adequate tentage and without great-coats in the autumn frosts and rain; the horses were without coverings. Catarrhal conditions developed. The Jacques Cartier river which flowed through the camp became polluted; swift precautions were taken; there was no epidemic of typhoid; only one case developed before England was reached. This method of concentration bore heavily upon the medical services. The officers were suddenly faced by forty thousand men for whom sanitary arrangements were required if epidemic sickness was to be avoided. Each recruit must be examined in a confused camp rather than in the peaceful leisure of his native town, where the established standards should have been applied. But at Valcartier military training in a general sense was negligible. The time was occupied in organizing and re-organizing, issuing clothing and equipment, examining and inoculating recruits, writing new attestation papers, and preparing for reviews.

A. Marshall, History of the Canadian Corps, pp. 20-22

The total weight of a soldier's pack including clothing, arms, ammunition, tools, toilet articles, rations and water is approximately 60 pounds.

The object to be aimed at in the training of the soldier is to make him, in mind and body, a better man than his adversary on the field of battle. Fitness for war is the only thing that counts, and every soldier should himself to keep this constancy in mind.

Discipline is the living force which turns a crowd of men into an army. It is absolutely necessary for the efficiency, safety, and comfort of all ranks. The essence of discipline is prompt and cheerful obedience, not only to commands given by word of mouth, but to all rules and regulations duly prescribed by proper authority.

John F. Macpherson, What Every Soldier Ought to Know, p. 4
"And down all the roads from the front, on every day in every month of that first six months of war... come back the tide of wounded: wounded everywhere, maimed men at every junction: hospitals crowded with blind and dying and moaning men."

British War Correspondent
Philip Gibbs

A. M. Jones, American Heritage History of WWI, p. 95

"At two or three places which I am forbidden to name corpses filled the Meuse until the river overflowed. This is no figure of speech. The river bed literally was choked by the mass of dead Germans. The effect of our artillery surpasses even our dreams."

A. M. Jones, American Heritage History of WWI, p. 105

After only five months of war the total number of dead, wounded and missing men exceeded 1,500,000.

A. M. Jones, American Heritage History of WWI, p. 95

The Battle of the Somme
July 1 to November 18, 1916

The artillery barrage before the infantry attack on July 1, 1916 which marked the beginning of the Battle of the Somme lasted for five days. In spite of it, the German defences were not destroyed. German soldiers emerged from dug-outs over forty feet deep to meet the British troops.

On July 1, 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, British casualties totalled 57,470 the heaviest ever in the history of warfare for one day's fighting.

In spite of the heavy losses on the first day of battle Haig continued the attacks for 5 months. By the time the offensive was ended the British army (including the Canadians) had sustained 420,000 casualties.

During the 141 days of the Battle of the Somme the daily casualties of the armies involved was French... 1,632 casualties per day; British... 3,360 casualties per day; German... 5,360 casualties per day.
``In our part of the trench there was a large barn, in which the Germans were at one end and our boys at the other.''

OVER THE TOP...

``We were in our trenches at dawn when suddenly a most infernal din commenced. You never saw such a sight; you never heard such a noise! I heard one of my men say, 'This is the end of the world' and I did not blame him for thinking so. We could see in the distance great masses of flame, earth and brick in great clouds of smoke—across the trench where we were, enormous shells screamed over our heads and burst among the German entrenchments and the houses of the village. At the end of a half-hour's bombardment the fire ceased as suddenly as it had begun."

``All this time we were awaiting the order to advance towards Aubers. At length we jumped out into the open. The air seemed alive with bullets and shells. There was a bursting noise, such as you hear in a tropical forest on a hot summer day. But we moved, until we came to an open stretch, which was being swept by an infernal shell fire. We crossed this in rushes to gain the shelter of a few houses, losing some 40 or 50 men. There we remained for some little time, reforming the battalion and awaiting further orders. When these came we moved forward over rough, open ground, coming upon lots of our poor fellows lying dead. They were from the only battalion which had preceded us."

``Then we entered the German trenches which had been captured. Again we halted. All this time our shells, German shovels and rifle and machine gun bullets were shrieking overhead."

``Thank goodness, in an action like this you seem to look your senses! A kind of elevation above all ordinary feelings comes over you and you feel as though you were rousing through the air. There is so much to frighten you that you cease to be afraid. Then your senses gradually come back. That is why all infantry attacks should be carried through with one overwhelming rush.'''

Over the Top...

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Trench Warfare

-By November of 1914 a system of trenches was established from the Swiss border to the North Sea. For the next three years of war the front line would not vary by more than 1½ km at any point.

When it rained, which it did a great deal, the water poured into the trenches and down into the dug-outs. Day after day, week after week, the men ate and slept, or crouched behind their rifles, in soaking wet uniforms. Often the water and the mud came above their knees. When shells landed near them they were half buried in mud. There was mud everywhere, thick, gummy mud, in which was mixed up all the rot of the war, bits of trees and buildings and guns... and human bodies. They could not keep warm and they could not keep clean. Their bodies crawled with lice, and rats swarmed everywhere. There was always plenty of food for the rats, for they fed upon the dead bodies. The men who died in no-man's-land could not be buried. It was not safe to go out and fetch them. And even the wounded could not always be brought to safety. The men in the trenches had to listen to the cries of their dying comrades. They had to smell the stench of blood and rotting bodies.

For the guns hardly ever stopped firing, day or night. High explosive shells fell upon the dug-outs and buried men alive. Shrapnel shells burst in the air, spraying their deadly splinters above the open trenches, the tin helmet was invented to protect men's heads against shrapnel. Machine-guns splattered. Rifles cracked. There were many different noises at the front. Even more terrifying than the crash of the explosions was the noise the shells made as they flew through the air. The heavy shells rumbled like express trains. The smaller shells whizzed. The bullets whirled. The men learned to recognize the different noises and this often saved their lives.

A rumour came that we were to be relieved, but we never believed any rumour. But it was true. After fifty-five days we were withdrawn from the trenches and taken back beyond the reach of machine-guns.

Following the Canadian capture of Hill 70 on August 15, 1917, the enemy counterattacked 21 times during 4 days and 3 nights. The Canadians held the hill.

AFTER putting up a splendid trench during the night, the men (the enemy) will pound it to pieces in the morning.

Most attacks against the enemy occurred in the early morning.
A Gas Attack

Gas was used for the first time on October 27, 1914 by the Germans when they fired 3,000 gas shells into Allied lines. Its first effective use did not occur till April 22, 1915 at the Second Battle of Ypres. With an east wind blowing toward the French and Canadian lines, 5,000 chlorine gas-filled cylinders were opened causing panic in the lines.

...running blindly in the gas-cloud, and dropping with breasts heaving in agony and the slow poison of suffocation mantling their dark faces. Hundreds of them fell and died; others lay helpless, froth upon their agonised lips and their rocketed bodies powerfully sick, with tearing nausea at short intervals. They too would die later—a slow lingering death of agony unspeakable.

The whole air was tainted with the acrid smell of chlorine that caught at the back of men's throats and filled their mouths with its metallic taste. Behind the gas-cloud came the advancing hordes of Germans, under cover of a violent artillery fire.

By the end of the war 79,000 were killed from gas and almost 1,000,000 were wounded.

How long in the trenches?

The men in the firing and supporting trenches exchange places every forty-eight hours. After a four days' spell they all retire for four days' rest, fresh troops taking their places as they move out. At the end of their four days' rest they return again to the trenches. All relieving movements are carried out in the dark to avoid the enemy's rifle fire.

As I gushed downward, my steel helmet struck a strand of barbed wire that strained the trench. The helmet saved my face on the right side but not on the left. There the long barbs of German wire tore the skin above my eye, ripping to the bone. I landed with a crash but was not otherwise hurt.

How Soldiers Overcome Three Deceptive Obstacles

气体攻击

1914年10月27日，德国首次使用毒气攻击。1915年4月22日，在第二次伊普尔战役中，首次有效使用。向东风的影响，5,000个装有氯气的气瓶被打开，造成恐慌。

...在气体中盲目地奔跑，呼吸急促，痛苦地咳嗽，慢慢地中毒，恐惧地将他们的暗淡面部。数百人倒下，数百人躺下，地上有泡沫，他们的痛苦的身体被震得干呕，短时间内反复地。

他们也会晚些死去——慢慢地，痛苦地死亡，无法言喻。

空气被氯气的刺鼻气味染色，它抓住了人们的喉咙，填满了他们的嘴巴，有金属的味道。在气团的后面，成千上万的德国士兵，躲在大炮的火力后。

到战争结束时，79,000人死于毒气，近1,000,000人受伤。

在战壕中停留多久？

士兵们每48小时交换位置一次。4天的工作后，所有的人都会休息4天，新部队接替他们的位置。

所有替换的行动在黑暗中进行，以避免敌人的步枪火。

当我在下落时，我的钢盔撞到一道铁丝网，拉紧了战壕。钢盔保护了我的右侧脸上，没有保护到左侧。那长长的铁丝在眼睛上方划过，划到骨头。我摔到地上时，看上去没有受伤。

士兵们如何克服三个欺骗性的障碍？

Part of the Hindenburg Line, October 1918. Mass of barbed wire
All British Objectives On Passchendaele Ridge Won by Canadian Troops

General Currie's Men Are on the Outskirts of the Village of Passchendaele and They Are Holding Their Ground.

FIVE DESPERATE ATTACKS BY TEUTONS BEATEN BACK

In spite of the Marshy Nature of the Ground and Bad Weather Conditions Important Progress is Made by Troops

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British troops in Flanders carried out successful operations today, according to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report tonight. The Canadian troops pinned down all the German offensives and held the Passchendaele ridge and almost beat off five desperate attacks. The first two attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Canadian troops are advancing west along the lines of the German railway, and in the afternoon, the Canadians reached the second line of German trenches. The advance was made without any serious losses and the troops are now in possession of the railroad.

Canadian advances were made with great success and the Germans were forced to fall back.

There are three things men here that are hard to get accustomed to. The first are rifles, the second are battles, and the third are shells. We live in daily contact with all three and do not find that we like any of them any better.

This was the day and night work and in the work, it is continuous for over two hundred and fifty miles on this front alone. We fight on the earth, in the earth, under the earth and above the earth. Bullets, machine guns, field guns, heavy guns, bombs, grenades, poisonous gas, etc. are all employed. Sometimes the fires are terrible. One of our ships in writing home dated his letter "Somewhere in Hell." He was not far out.

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D. Lloyd George, War Memoirs, Vol. IV, pp. 1462-1464
A Muddy Nightmare

Over 4,000,000 shells were poured into German lines before July 31, 1917 which marked the beginning of the Battle of Passchendaele. The artillery barrage which lasted 30 days dumped an average of 1,370 tons of shells per day on German lines for a total of over 45,000 tons. In comparison, the total of the shells fired at Waterloo in 1815 was only 37 tons.

The entire drainage pattern of the area was so disrupted that by the time the fall rains came the entire region was converted into a quagmire. The Canadian Corps was committed to the battle in October to seize the ridge of Passchendaele, an almost impossible objective.

TROOPS ARE ESTABLISHED IN NEWLY WON POSITIONS ON PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE

3,000 of the 16,000 casualties were sustained by the road building units.

Arguments which refute the need for the Passchendaele offensive:

1. The French army had recovered from the mutiny and had just successfully attacked Verdun and captured 13,000 prisoners.

2. Currie argued that the October rains which turned the whole area into a bog made attack impossible for either side.

3. Pulham, the French president, inquired whether the offensive at Passchendaele would stop as that British troops could take over more of the line. Currie protested against the attack on Passchendaele adding that the expected cost of 16,000 casualties was too high – in fact the casualties were 13,584.

There was an awful explosion and then a shower of dirt, frozen mud, shrapnel, etc. We had a second warning, no more, before we ducked... A piece of shrapnel went right through his head..."
The Soldiers’ Diet: Three Views

What do our soldiers get to eat? The very best and most substantial food and plenty of it. The first item is meat—fresh or frozen. Each soldier is entitled to one pound every day. In addition, he is given four ounces of bacon, usually for breakfast. Fish, too, much of it from Canada, sausages from government-owned factories, and pork and beans, are issued to supplement the meat rations. Bread is, perhaps, next in importance. Of this each soldier receives daily one pound, or ten ounces of biscuit, or an equivalent ration made up of the two. Bread for the Canadian army is made at the base bakeries at Boulogne. These turn out daily 200,000 two-pound loaves, made from Canadian flour of the same quality as in pre-war days. Other items in Private Jack Canuck’s daily bill-of-fare are: ten ounces of rice, two ounces of butter served three times a week, three ounces of jam, five-eighths of an ounce of tea or coffee, two ounces of cheese, two ounces of oatmeal three times a week, three ounces of sugar, one ounce of condensed milk, an ounce of pickles three times a week, two ounces of potatoes, eight ounces of fresh vegetables when obtainable, or two ounces of dried vegetables.

The food was monotonous and barely adequate—biscuit that had to be soaked in water before it could be eaten, tinned meat that was all too often tainted when opened. No attempts at all were made to achieve a diet that would give strength to the body. The cookhouse at the training camp near the Chateau de la Haie had a hard-tack biscuit nailed to the door over a sign that read: “A square meal.”

Food in the trenches was always scarce; a day’s ration was a tin of bully beef, hardtack, a tinfoil can of tea and possibly a sweet sticky mixture called plum and apple jam. The troops swore it was made of turnips and rhubarb.

Rats...

One night I was awakened by stiff whiskers on my face. I opened my eyes to see a large rat scanning me gravely. He backed off a trifle as I looked at him and pushed himself into the palm of my hand. The feel of his feet was revolting and I pitched the thing from me. My comrade lent strength to the movement. The rat rose in an arc and descended, once again, straight into Thornton’s open mouth. Its weight drove him in and Thornton, as reviled conscriptively. For a heartbeat there was a picture of the rat and the soldier’s face set up andisplayfully, giving me a tug. I was about to add a note with some but pretended to be stupid. What’s up?” I asked.

“A rat—suf—it’s come into my tent. Pick it up.”

“You’re crazy,” I said. “They don’t.”

“But I’m—suf—telling you they do,” he said. And soon he had everyone awake and was describing, with much spitting, how the horrible thing had jumped into his mouth. All hands asked questions and shook with laughter.

Many times the Canadians took over front line trenches reeking from the stench of decomposing bodies of allied soldiers.

Suppression of Flies

A fly lays between 100 and 150 eggs at a time, usually in horse manure. All horse manure should be collected and burnt in special incinerators constructed near camp.

Life in
There were the usual lice -itchy-coins, the men called them -- and rats which, tormented by the heat, grew in enormous size.

... and lice

Extermination of Lice

The body louse lives on clothes over the skin. It requires a meal of blood twice in 24 hours. It lays its eggs in the seams of clothing and retreats into the seams and folds after feeding. The female louse lays 6 to 7 eggs per day to a total of 295 and the eggs hatch in 3 days.

1. Change of clothes as often as possible.
2. Keep clothing away from an infested area.
3. Lice can survive in a person's hair in the absence of clothing.
4. Brushing and ironing are the best means of destroying the eggs.
5. Badly infested clothes not needed should be burnt, buried or sunk in water.
6. The wearing of silk underwear will prevent lice.

To pass the time Canadian soldiers often played black jack, spit in the ocean, poker, and seven-toed Pete. This game was played during a break in the action at Vimy, 1917

One of the more exasperating absurdities of dress was the kilt, and no fewer than eight Canadian battalions wore it with a fierce pride that made nonsense out of reality. Heavily pleated, the kilt was a happy haven for vermin. Made of coarse, unyielding wool, it could not be cleaned properly under battlefield conditions. On the march, when the kilted columns hunkered down for the 15th minute break that was decreed each hour, the garment picked up gores of wet mud, which, when it dried, lacerated the calves of the marching legs. All men smelt in the line, but none gave off so basic an odour as a kilted Highlander.

M. F. Wood, Vimy, p. 48

The complete efficiency of the men is largely due to the excellence of their food. The Army is, in fact, healthier than any other army that has faced. Typhus is almost unknown. The amazing record of health owes much to the sanitary precautions which are taken. One of the most remarkable of these is the system of hot baths and the sterilising of clothing.

Bathing establishments have been put up in various parts of the field, and the largest of them is in a building which, before the war, was a jute factory. Every hour of the day, successive companies of men have hot baths here. They strip to the skin, and while they wallow in huge vats of hot water, their clothing is treated with 200 degrees of heat, which destroys all vermin.

M. Aden, Canada in Flanders, p. 10

The 42nd Infantry Battalion consisting of approximately 1,200 soldiers received... 90,625 packages of cigarettes, 14,325 packages of tobacco, 11,800 plugs of chewing tobacco, 360 plugs of smoking tobacco, 223 pipes.

OPA 1919.13

Please accept my many thanks. Smoking tobacco is the one thing men in this branch of service will never say no to.

J. R. Brown

Forestry Corps

OPA 1919.13
The second episode I would remember was the issuing of whale oil to rub on our feet. It came in jugs and was colder than ice. It would prevent trench feet. Orders were that every man should rub it on his feet once in twenty-four hours while we were in those winter trenches. I did so religiously and never had the least trouble. But we had a big chap who had blustered much until we were within sound of the guns. Then he had tried in every way to get from the front, going on sick parade, complaining of blindness, even trying to wound himself slightly. He had been caught in the act and warned of what his punishment would be, so he never used the whale oil, although the sergeant who made the nightly check was told he did. The result was that after two days his feet started to swell. It was learned later he had purposely walked through wet places and the cold had penetrated. His feet became so bad he could not walk and finally he had to be taken out on a stretcher. The last we heard of him was from a lad who had been to see him in hospital in England. Both feet were huge blobs of mis-shapen flesh. He could only move around on crutches and his feet would never be normal again.

W. R. Reid, Ghosts Back: War 1914-18, pp. 37-38

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Shippings of pay were made in the following cases:
1. Absent without leave.
2. In hospital for drunkenness.
3. In hospital with self-inflicted wound.
4. In custody for any offence against the Army Act.
5. In custody for drunkenness.
6. In hospital with venereal disease.

OPA 1917 073

Canadians contributed funds to purchase tobacco products for soldiers in the trenches. Over a four year period the following quantities were sent overseas:

- Cigarettes: 25,635,850
- Plug chewing tobacco: 351,400
- Plug smoking tobacco: 123,310
- Pipes: 6,774

OPA 1919 12

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The Chinese volunteers, organized into labour battalions, build roads, railways and gun emplacements. Here they are celebrating New Year’s 1918, February

In the absence of major engagements the troops spent the time maintaining trenches and breastworks that liquefied and dissolved in the rain. Water rose thigh-deep and the high rubber waders that had been ordered the year before did not arrive till the following spring, when the need was far less urgent. Illness was prevalent and the continual wetness induced a painful condition known as trench foot, similar to frost-bite. If neglected, it could turn to gangrene.

L. Worthington, Along the Great Below, p. 41

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We have one or two cats in the trenches, which are very popular.

OPA 1919 44

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Free coffee in the front lines, March, 1917

Tom Longboat, the well-known Indian long distance runner, buys a French newspaper
A Soldier’s Christmas

Christmas: 1914

Soon the men at the front began to wonder if the war would ever end. Soon they ceased to have any enthusiasm for the fighting. They did not even hate the enemy. In fact on Christmas Day, 1914, British and German troops met in no-man’s-land and played football matches and talked about home and peace. Senior officers on both sides were worried about this and said that it must not happen again. For they were afraid that if the men got too friendly they would no longer want to go on killing each other. They need not have worried. The soldiers in all the different armies went on fighting and dying bravely even though they hated the war much more than they hated the enemy.

R. Newman, The First World War, p. 34

HE WILL LIKE A
Trench Talking Machine

SEND one of the Stewart Trench Ttalking Machines to the boy in the front. It has a remarkably clear tone; in crowds of metal and in sound of charge. We pack them all ready to mail free of charge. 7 lbs.

COME IN AND HEAR THEM. PRICE.

$8.50

Montelius Piano House, Ltd.
“Trench Victor Store”
120-130 Granville Street
Phone Sey. 874.

Christmas Greetings to the enemy: Special Delivery

The quantity of mail sent to the Canadian soldiers required a special unit to handle it

Christmas: 1916

Private Norman Keys (now a lawyer in Montreal) had gone to college in Germany before the war and spoke German. He and the battalion bomber sergeant arranged an armistice and we met the enemy in no-man’s-land. They were surprised to see us with rubber boots, cigars and new clothes. It seemed to demoralize them. About ten that night the “Van Doos”, who were on our left, raised the German trenches and stole all their Christmas presents and this ended the truce.

H. F. Wood, Versi, p. 190
Early in the war the German army fell back to Vimy Ridge when they failed to take Paris. There they established a defensive position which turned back a French assault in 1915. In spite of the 100,000 French casualties in 1915, the British tried unsuccessfully to take the Ridge in
1916. By 1917 the German hold on the Ridge was considered impregnable.

The Preparations.......

To ensure victory a constant supply of ammunition had to be guaranteed.

Twenty miles of railroad in the Corps’ area, over which gasoline-driven locomotives or even mules drew light trains, were reconditioned and extended until eight hundred tons of ammunition, engineer stores and rations came forward every day. Push-trucks were equipped forward for the evacuation of wounded. Stokes mortar positions, and projectors that could toss gas drums almost a mile forward, were installed.

G. W. L. Nicholson, Canadian Expeditionary Force, p. 500

A few empty craters and casing from the shells fired on Vimy Ridge, 1917

Large dumps for the enormous quantities of ammunition to be expended in the preliminary bombardment and attack, and for other stores necessary for the assault, were prepared in good time by British and Canadian sappers assisted by labour units. Work was done at night. Roads and light railways for transportation were built in the Canadian forward areas. Twenty-five miles of road in all were repaired and maintained; three miles of new plank road were constructed, at which the Canadian engineers were particularly adept.

G. W. L. Nicholson, Canadian Expeditionary Force, p. 200

To guarantee contact between the front-line soldier and headquarters during the Battle of Vimy Ridge, seven different systems were used:


It was necessary to bury telephone cables at least 6 to 8 feet below the surface to protect them from enemy shelling.

The control tower, which served Vimy Ridge, was 20 feet below the surface, 6-7 feet high and 3 feet wide. They contained a light gauge railway, water lines, electrical lines, communication cables. To permit round-the-clock use they were ventilated with large fans.

The Vimy Ridge Assault: April 1917

Canadian artillery and its objectives at Vimy Ridge. Each gun was matched by range and nature to appropriate target.

It had already been agreed that the preparatory bombardment would last two weeks, with intensity increasing for the last six days. Not all the guns would be employed on this. It was vital not to indicate the exact day of the attack, and the fire that came down on the German lines, dumps, guns and billets from March 20th onwards was calculated to destroy slowly and methodically without alerting the enemy to the likelihood of imminent attack and provoking him into moving his reserves forward. Wire was cut a bit at a time by big guns using the 106 fuse, while others fired thereafter just enough to make repairs impossible.

R. P. Wool, Vimy, p. 119
In its final form it would be a "rolling" barrage, a curtain of fire that would advance one hundred yards every three minutes until each objective was secure. Supplementing this, medium and heavy guns would bombard known enemy strong-points throughout the timed programme. All this was impressive enough; each enemy machine-gun, each steel cupola, each concrete emplacement would receive its share.

The Attack...

As they advanced a fireworks display of Very lights lit the sky; the enemy was signalling wildly for artillery fire. When it came, weak and delusory, it did little harm. The counter-battery programme had worked unbelievably well and the infantry passed over no-man's-land unscathed by shelling. Of the enemy batteries identified in those long months of preparation, eighty-three per cent had been silenced. Burgess was not so preoccupied with the advance that he could overlook what seemed, to him, to be a very funny incident. "There was a man struggling through the mass of rubble the same as the rest of us, when a 'whiz-bang' came over and drove into the ground right underneath him. The ground was so soft and the shell went in so far that when it exploded all it did was turn this man upside down, scattering his equipment and load around. He sat up and looked about him to see if anyone had noticed, got up, gathered up the scattered parts and started on his way again, evidently none the worse."
The main task of a counter-battery was to destroy the enemy guns which would be used to shell attacking troops. To achieve this goal, enemy guns would have to be located before the attack area was occupied. Information was gathered from:

1. Aerial photography
2. Agents
3. Prisoners
4. Intercepted messages
5. “Flash Spotting” during the battle
6. Sounding

Factors to be considered by an artillery officer when aiming gun at target:

1. Temperature of air.
2. Temperature of charge.
5. Direction of wind.
6. Type of fuse.
7. Amount of wear of barrel.
8. Propellant for shell (cordite, ballistite).
9. Muzzle velocity.
10. Angle of barrel elevation.

Siang names for enemy shells.

Jack Johnsong
Waddy Willis
Rum Jar
Tear Shells
Whiz Bang
Gas Shells
Coal Boxes

The development of the 106 fuse enabled artillery to cut paths through barbed wire. The 106 fuse permitted the shell to explode on impact, thereby cutting the wire. Time fuses in use since the 19th century permitted shells to explode in the air and spray the entrenched soldiers with steel pellets. The 106 fuse was simply a mushroom cap with a small explosive behind it which speeded up the detonation of the main charge.


Artillery Support for Infantry

Rolling barrage - a wall of exploding shells just in front of the attacking troops would keep the enemy confined to his trenches and he could not use his machine guns.

Box barrage - the attacking infantry would also have the line of exploding shells protect his flank as he attacked.

Counter battery - through observation balloons, airplane reconnaissance and listening devices the enemy guns would be located. When the infantry attacked, the counter battery guns would shell enemy guns to prevent them from being used against attacking troops. At Vimy Ridge, the artillery knocked out 80% of the German heavy guns.
A shell weighing 70 pounds explodes into a shower of 1200 pieces. 

Mills Bomb

By the end of the war over 13,000,000 tons of shells and explosives had been fired at each other.

A typical shrapnel shell would explode just above the trenches spraying up to 300 lead balls, as well as fragmented shell casing, on the troops.

The daily ration of 7 rounds per gun per day in 1914 rose to 500 rounds per gun per day in the great artillery battles of 1918.

Rifle Grenade

The modern tank traces its origin to designs submitted by Lt.-Colonel Ernest D. Swinton to the War Office in 1914. When his proposals were rejected by the army, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, decided to proceed with the development of the “land ship” to be used to help naval personnel cross enemy defences in coastal areas. For two years the secrecy of the project was protected with the code word “tank”, and finally on September 15, 1916 it lumbered into action at the Battle of the Somme. Shell craters, mud, and mismanagement contributed to their floundering, but on November 20, 1917 a massed attack of 400 tanks achieved a breakthrough at Cambrai of over 6 miles in only 12 hours while sustaining only 4000 casualties.

The Vickers .303-inch Machine Gun Mark 1 was the standard machine gun in use by British forces in both world wars, and was a sturdy (if heavy) and reliable weapon. It is shown mounted on a Mark I Vickers tripod.


K. J. Mackie, Vickers, p. 96

Although artillery caused more casualties during the war the machine gun was the perfect weapon to stop an infantry attack across no man's land. Splitting out bullets at rates of 500-600 rounds per minute, it could mow down men like wheat.

Specifications (Mark I, 1916)

<table>
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<th>Weight</th>
<th>28 lbs. Ns</th>
<th>105</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>14 Speed</td>
<td>4 miles</td>
<td>30 rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>8 Crew</td>
<td>6 men range</td>
<td>12 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns</td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>150 feet</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>3 (Mark III)</td>
<td>1 machine guns (Vickers)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caring for the Wounded

From the battlefield...

A “flying pig” had exploded as it left the gun and three men had been shredded to fragments. We were to pick up legs and bits of flesh from underfoot, place all in the bags and then bury them. It was a harsh break-in. We did not speak a word as we worked. When we were done Stevenson told us we could go, but Tommy and I lingered in a trench bay and stared over the dark, flickering, silhouette landscape.

W. R. Reid, Echoes From Ypres, pp. 13-14

| TOTAL CASUALTIES OVERSEAS FROM DISEASE AND WOUNDS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 | Officers  | Other | Total |
| Cases of disease | 18,100   | 375,994 | 395,094 |
| Died of disease  | 175      | 2,600  | 2,775  |
| Percentage of deaths by disease to number of cases of disease | .91     | .97    | .94    |
| Cases of wounded | 6,347    | 143,385 | 149,732 |
| Died of wounds   | 819      | 16,363 | 17,182 |
| Percentage of deaths by wounds to number of cases of wounds | 12.90   | 11.41  | 11.66  |

A. Macphail, History of the Canadian Force, p. 286

... to the casualty clearing station ...

During the years of their service the 2,555,442 operations which the dentists of the corps performed included: fillings, 933,765; treatments, 355,924; dentures, 164,543; prophylaxis, 187,110; extractions, 536,113; devitalizing, 87,997. During the year 1918, alone, they cared for 8,564 cases of “trench mouth,” and these received 49,449 treatments.

A. Macphail, History of the Canadian Force, p. 333

A hospital for the wounded was established in Toronto mainly through donations. All those who contributed either $40,000 or $1.00 or even a pair of socks had their names listed and printed in a book.

He was a stretcher-bearer. For nine days before, during and after Vimy he got practically no sleep, little food and very little water. He said: “We lived on the rum ration.” His job was to take stretcher cases, too serious to be operated on by the field ambulance, back to the casualty clearing station. On the return journey he and his companions brought forward two-gallon petrol tins of water. He remembers a young officer who came in on a stretcher so badly wounded that Smith could see his heart beating.

H. F. Wood, Vimy, p. 197

Stretcher bearers at Passchendaele

Field Ambulance dressing wounded at Amiens

Mustard gas burns

Dental office at a field ambulance dressing station, 1916
The bomb burst between the two gunners. Not a bit of metal touched Brown or myself. One German never moved but lay on his back, dead. The other pawed at his side feebly for a time, then was still. Brown and I struggled up, went over and made sure both Germans were dead, then heard a voice calling. We found a 42nd man in a shell crater, holding his left arm and groaning. He told us he was from "A" Company, that his group was lost and most of them had been killed or wounded. His left hand dangled, held only by a strip of skin. I cut the skin with my trench knife and bound up the stump with his field dressing, poured a bottle of iodine over it, slit a hole in his tunic and had him thrust his arm through it for support. Then I took off one of his puttees and made a tourniquet of it at best I could to stop the bleeding. We helped him from the crater and away he went, past the dead German gunners.

W. R. Reid, Cheers Here Worn Trench, p. 83.

John McCrae (1872-1918) was born in Guelph, Ont. He studied medicine at McGill University and became a physi-
cian and pathologist. In 1914 he left his Montreal practice and joined the medical corps. It was during the Second Battle of Ypres in 1915 that he wrote "In Flanders Fields". He threw the poem out but it was recovered by a friend who sent it to Punch magazine. After its first publi-
cation on December 8, 1915 it became the best known Canadian poem of the war.

In one room a surgeon had a soldier on the operating table and was pulling pieces of shell from a huge hole in the inner side of one of his legs. On a stretcher on the floor, waiting for his turn to come under the surgeon's care, was an officer. His face was covered with blood, he was waving his arms wildly and gasping for air. This scene left an impression of the utmost horror upon me.


Robert Service of Klondike fame served on the Western Front as a stretcher bearer when he was over forty years old.

That one house was used as an outlying hospital or dressing-
place nearest the firing line, and the wounded had to be led or carried only two or three hundred yards to reach it. They sat on the dining-room chairs or lay helpless on the floor. A few surgeons were at work upon them, cutting off loose fingers and throwing them into basins, plugging black holes that welled up instantly through the plug, straining band-
ages, which in a minute ceased to be white, round legs and heads. The smell of fresh, warm blood was thick on the air. One man lay deep in his blood. You could not have supposed that anyone had so much in him. Another's head had lost on one side all human semblance, and was a hideous pulp of eye and ear and jaw. Another, with chest torn open, lay gasping for the few minutes left of life. And as I waited for the ambulance more were brought in, and always more.


Sphagnum moss was gathered in Cape Breton Island and used for surgical dressing during the war. Its remarkable absorbent qualities aided the healing process and by 1916 it was adopted by the British Army as an official dressing. Moss growing near the seacoast where the air was damp and subject to few violent temperature changes was found to be most suitable. The moss was gathered and sent to the Natural History Museum in St. John, New Brunswick where Red Cross workers graded it for use.

Canadian Red Cross Society, November 1918.

..., by truck ...

To care for the wounded the Canadian army mobilized a large
staff and had the use of a wide
variety of facilities.
1,817 medical officers
2,002 nursing sisters
12,002 other ranks
6 general hospitals
6 stationary hospitals
6 casualty clearing stations
13 field ambulances
In England there were
9 treatment hospitals
5 special hospitals
5 convalescent hospitals
In Canada 65 hospitals with a
capacity of 11,706 beds were
maintained.

..., to the field hospital.

OPA 1919 17
Life Behind the Lines

Rest Billets

There were various types of rest billets, from the shelter made of sandbags with a tarpaulin top, no floor and few comforts, to the really "cushy" still-inhabited village where the engineers might have built three-tiered bunks in dry barns. Chicken wire served as good springs in the bunks. In between these two extremes there might be a Nissen hut of corrugated steel with floor, doors, but no windows. Most common was an abandoned village where soldiers made do with what they could find. Field kitchens were always at hand and the men had regular meals. For breakfast there was tea and hardtack with jam and sometimes bacon; for dinner beef or mutton stew, fried fish, pork and beans or, very occasionally, roast beef. All were good, but sometimes rabbit stew appeared and that was universally loathed. Supper was the same as breakfast, but extra "pickings" might be scrounged around the countryside. In the few days of rest men washed and mended their clothes, smartened up with some drill, took part in sports and on one evening had a company "smoker" where beer was free and sing-songs rowdy.

L. Worthington, Aeof As Close Betes, p. 35
Some of our men were sleeping in a barn on straw. Three of them had heavy colds. One was Hillary from our unit, a college graduate from a good home. He was very sick that night, and Christensen went to the medical officer and said it was necessary to get an ambulance at once to take Hillary to hospital. He was told the patient would be examined the next day, but the ambulance did not come until late afternoon. It was altogether too late. Hillary died the next morning. Christensen was so angry that he wrote a letter to Hillary’s parents telling exactly what had happened. The letter was stopped by the censor, and Christensen was given fourteen days’ punishment.

W. R. Read, Chans: Race Wars: Hoods, p. 34

**A Light Bit of Heaven**
Oh a little bit of everything got into a tin one day And they packed it up and sealed it in a most mysterious way And some “Brass Hat” came and tasted it, And “Pon me Sam,” says he, “We shall feed it to the soldiers, And call it M and V.”

Music and Humour

OPA A/2 A Christmas Card

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**Horse back wrestling at the Canadian Corps Horse Show, 19 July 1918**

---

**Tea and Biscuits for the Troops at the Battle of Amiens, 1918**

Supplies for overseas work care of the YMCA - an order placed

- 22 basketball sets
- 22 volleyballs
- 14 cricket sets
- 44 baseball bats
- 138 sets checkers
- 44 baseball gloves
- 24 tennis rackets
- 500000 gramophone records
- 112 dozen baseballs
- 64 lacrosse sticks
- 132 finger gloves
- 64 baseball gloves
- 8 typewriters
- 12 dozen baseballs
- 800000 envelopes per month
- 40 dozen indoor baseballs
- 1500000 new magazines
- 2 Ford touring cars
- 124,000 new magazines

Even the circus came to entertain the troops during wartime

---

**Y.M.C.A. War Work**

5. The Y.M.C.A. has 120 Military Centres, forty-five in Canada, twenty-two in England and fifty-three in France.

6. A typical Overseas centre has a building 30 x 100 feet, a marquee 30 x 90 feet with a platform, writing tables, chairs, canteen, gramophone, piano and moving picture apparatus.

7. We have one hundred pianos, three hundred gramophones and twenty-seven small and large moving picture machines in England and France.

8. From sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand cups of hot tea and coffee are distributed free at the firing line daily, costing us not less than $500 per day.

9. One hundred and forty thousand magazines are distributed gratuitously every month.

10. One thousand dollars is spent monthly on the concerts in England alone. These concerts are frequently attended by over one thousand men.

11. All athletic requirements are furnished free to the troops. One single overseas order for baseball equipment totalled $25,000; a larger sum than is spent by either of the American Major Leagues.

12. One million sheets of paper are distributed free each month. The soldiers were encouraged to use this freely and thousands of letters were written home - that would never have been written but for the facilities afforded. It is estimated that thirty thousand letters are written daily by Canadian soldiers in our Overseas buildings.

SPORTS DAY EVENTS

1. 100 yard dash
2. 3 legged race
3. Relay race 1 mile
4. Sack race
5. Pic a dac wrestling
6. Mute race
7. Wheel barrow race
8. Tug of war
9. Greased pig
10. Packer’s race
11. Chantet race
12. Boxing

OPA A/2 A Christmas Card
The War at Sea

To Defend Canada's Coast
Qualified Officers and Men wanted at once for service in the Canadian Naval Patrols.
PAY Officers from $25.00 a day to $30.00 and upwards monthly in arrears. Men from $18.00 a day and $20.00 separation allowance. Petty officers $1.50 to $1.75 and $18.00 separation. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Also seamen for Busters, Coots, and Sworn-vets.
Apply to THE NAVAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Enriment, R.C., or The Naval Recruiting Secretary, 230 Wellington St., Ottawa.

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE

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At the time of the outbreak of the war the Canadian Navy consisted of two cruisers, Niobe 11,000 tons, Rainbow 3,000 tons.

In July of 1918 the first aircraft carrier came into operation when seven Sopwith Camels took off from the deck of the Furious. In August, planes landed on her deck for the first time.

The British method employed a serrated wire stretched 400 to 500 yards between pairs of sweepers. By 1917 about 400 miles were swept from the seas around Britain.

The Northern Barrage—a mine field stretched from the Orkney Islands to the Norwegian coast and was from 15 to 35 miles wide. G. O. Dode, Great Wars of W.W. p. 398.

51 trawlers, 56 drifters and 16 armed auxiliaries were engaged in mine sweeping, patrolling and examining and destruction of shipping.

Because of the length of time required to build a warship Great Britain urged Canada to concentrate her efforts on land. However, because of the rapid expansion of submarine warfare Canada quickly become involved in patrolling the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. By 1918 over 100 ships were operating under the Canadian Patrol Service.

The Royal Canadian Navy recruited men to serve in the Royal Navy.

635 pilots for the Royal Naval Air Service
111 anti-submarine destructors
112 mechanics
8,826 served in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve.
The submarine became a practical offensive and defensive naval vessel with the development of the periscope in 1902.

The largest British submarine, the mighty "M"*, displaced 1,000 tons, carried a 12 inch gun on deck. which supposedly could fire when submerged in 30 feet of water.

Defensive measures against the submarine.
1. Mine the areas you wish to protect.
2. String nets across key passages.
3. Sink blockships at entrance to sub bases.
5. "Q-Ships" Merchant ship camouflaged to conceal heavy decks.
6. Arm ordinary merchant ships.
7. Bomb sub bases.
8. Institute convoy systems.

The value of the submarine
"The introduction of vessels that swim under water," he said, "has in my opinion entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on top of the water. The functions of a war vessel were these: Defensively, (1) to attack ships that come to bombard our forts, (2) to attack ships that come to blockade us, (3) to attack ships convoying a landing party, (4) to attack the enemy's fleet, (5) to attack ships interfering with our commerce; offensively, (1) to bombard an enemy's ports, (2) to blockade an enemy, (3) to convoy a landing party, (4) to attack the enemy's fleet, (5) to attack the enemy's commerce.

Great Britain's supremacy on the seas was established for the war when nine battleships, armed with 15 inch guns were launched in 1915 and 1916.

Length 650 feet
Width 90 feet
Displacement 31,000 tons
Belt armour 13 inches
Horse power 75,000
Speed 25 knots
Crew 1000
Armaments 9-15 inch guns

Comparative Sinkings, 1917-1918
U-BOATS

GERMAN U-BOATS
Lost at Sea 178
Surrendered 157
Scuttled or lost on route to surrender 21
Interred or ejected to other nations 7
Destroyed in Germany 8
TOTAL BUILT BY NOVEMBER 11, 1918: 371

By the time the First World War was over Germany had built over 400 submarines of which over 200 were destroyed. The German had sunk 5408 ships, a total of 11,191,000 tons, half of which was sunk in 1917.

By mid-1917 one of every four ships which sailed from Great Britain never returned.

The Sinking of the Lusitania
A warning to travelers
NOTICE!
TRAVELERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

On Board the Lusitania: 1917
Then, on May 7, as stokers gathered on deck after lunch to watch the approaching green fields of Ireland, disaster struck. "The ship stops immediately and quickly heels to starboard," wrote Commander Walter Schwager of the U-boat that had just sent a torpedo through the ship's hull.

Great confusion: Lifeboats being cleared and lowered to water. Many boats crowded...immediately fill and sink." The Lusitania went down in 18 minutes, carrying 1,198 people to their deaths. A. M. Josephs, "American Heritage: History of W.W.I." p. 145

The total number of souls aboard the Lusitania was 1,915. The passengers, first, second and third class, numbered 1,231, and the crew 805. Of the total number on board 782 were saved, while 834 lost their lives. The saved included 605 passengers and 317 members of the crew. In the death roll were 286 passengers and 348 of the crew. The dead passengers included many Canadians and 115 neutral American citizens.

Dining facilities (mess) at Deseronto on the left and Beamsville on the right

The War in the Air

"Flying is very cold these days, and we have to gobble whale-oil on our faces to prevent frostbite. After doing four hours at 1500 feet we are numb when we get back, but a square meal and the rum ration help a lot.

Letter from the Front.

Aero 304 aircraft. Left, Lieutenant J. G. Farquhar of Winnipeg, Manitoba and right, Lieutenant W. J. Dultzel of Wapella, Saskatchewan."
Air Service

3960 soldiers switched to a branch of the Royal Flying Corps. 1309 Canadians in England volunteered for air service. 10,010 cadets were recruited in Canada (4,280 went overseas). 7453 mechanics were recruited.

During the First World War 22,900 Canadians served in the Royal Flying Corps as pilots, observers, and mechanics.

Bomb dump for 214 Squadron R.A.F., France, 1918

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin who had watched the role of observation balloons during the American Civil War brought Germany into the war as the most advanced nation in airships and airship design. Raids on England began in January of 1915 and by the war’s end over 200 bombing raids had been made, 6000 bombs dropped causing 2000 casualties. Able to “fly” at altitudes of up to 16,000 feet the Zeppelin was difficult to bring down. It was not until the development of the incendiary bullet that the gas-filled balloon was rendered obsolete. During the war Germany produced 80 air ships, 73 of which were destroyed.

Zeppelin Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>670 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>72 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>2,000,000 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load</td>
<td>3 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns (2 on top &amp; 2 in gondola)</td>
<td>4 Maxim guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power source</td>
<td>6 air screws, 240 hp each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>55-60 mph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>16,000 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew</td>
<td>16 - 22 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>3 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air strength of Germany and Allied nations in the First World War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>2800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daily rates of pay for Canadians attached to the Royal Flying Corps — 1917

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commander</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Officer</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The problems faced by Canadian pilots

- Rain
- Cold
- Open cockpit
- Identification of enemy
- Sunlight — screen enemy

A target which moves along rails

The synchronized machine gun made it possible to fire between the rotating blades of the propellers thereby increasing the accuracy of the shooting.

In 1914 the plane was used for reconnaissance; had a top speed of 75 miles per hour and carried no guns or bombs. By the end of the war the best fighters could reach a speed of 170 miles an hour and the bombers could carry up to 3 tons of bombs.

Billy Bishop, Canada’s foremost flying ace, August 1917

The Newport fighter flown by Billy Bishop was capable of climbing 7000 feet in seven minutes and had a ceiling of about 20,000 feet.

Air speed — 140 mph
Flight time — 27½ hours

Aircraft operated from the decks of battle ships as early as 1911. The ship was fitted with a flying-off deck and cranes to retrieve the planes when they landed in the water.

The earlier aircraft had the engine mounted on the trailing side of the wing. The engine literally pulled the plane through the air, rather than pulling it.
Decisions on . . .

The Ross Rifle
Shortly after the Ypres battle Currie presided over a board of inquiry on the Ross rifle. The verdict was a damming condemnation of the weapon, and this infuriated Hughes. He refused to believe that in rapid fire the moving parts seized, making it worse than useless, and impelling men to fling it over the parapet in frustrated fury — retrieving it after dark because it had to be accounted for.

When Sir John French, on the strength of the Board's report, ordered the Ross withdrawn and the Lee-Enfields issued to the 1st Division, Hughes blamed Currie — not without reason.

Promotion
When promoted to command the 1st Division in the fall of 1915, Currie openly opposed the appointment of the Minister's son as commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade. There was no personal animosity, the two were good friends. Currie simply did not consider Garnet Hughes sufficiently competent to command a brigade and did not want him in his division in that capacity. This did not increase his popularity with the Minister, who saw to it that his son received the appointment anyway.

Doing Battle
General Currie had many differences with the British Higher Command during his eighteen months as Corps commander. He refused to serve under General Gough, whom he considered incompetent. He protested against the Passchendaele action, agreeing to participate with his whole Corps or not at all. Then he picked his own date of attack, insisting on time to repair battle areas and bring up supplies, and he refused to be hurried, for such details were the difference between defeat and victory.

Attacking the Enemy
In August 1918 Currie was a strong force behind the great push at Amiens and the decision to transfer to Arras when the German defence stiffened. At the Canal du Nord, he refused to make a suicidal frontal attack, but his alternative plan showed a skill and courage incomprehensible to many of the other generals and saved the Canadian Corps from probable destruction.

Using the Canadian Corps
In March, 1918, during a thirty-six hour absence, his Corps took apart, separate divisions sent careening up and down the line. Only his return prevented their commitment to the sausage machine of the German advance, with the same hysterical lack of direction the British troops were enduring. His insistence on his return to his command incurred Haig's anger, but his Motor Machine Gun Brigade went in — cool, hard-hitting mobile batteries, trained to act independently. Their participation was valuable not only for their tremendous fire-power and field movement, but for the confidence and leadership they gave to disorganized groups of men left leaderless by the hasty departure of their headquarters.

Dealing with Superiors
As a Canadian, Currie could do that which neither Alderson nor Byng, as British regulars, could do — protest unsound assignments from British General Headquarters. As General Seely says, he all but refused to commit his men to useless suicidal engagements. Instead, he submitted alternate plans which the Higher Command acknowledged as superior and eventually adopted. He did refuse, to the anger and resentment of Sir Douglas Haig, to allow the Corps to be broken up and integrated with the British. Currie knew that the Corps' strength lay in its cohesion and unified action. They would not have done as well apart: furthermore, Sir Arthur had small regard for the ability of some of the British army commanders. Only in emergencies, and then on a temporary basis, did he permit employment of his divisions elsewhere.
In praise of Currie...

by Sir Robert Borden

"I believe he is the oldest corps commander in the British Army, more than that, I believe that he is at least as capable as any army commander in France."

L. M. Frost, Fighting Men, p. 10

by Field Marshal Jan Smuts

"He was a man, solid, straightforward and sincere, no highflyer, and not pretending to be other than he really was. He was a clear cut character and so was his work. In him you felt instinctively you had a case which could be decided on its merits."

"He himself of course falls into the class of leaders of high executive power, and in this class he ranks very high among the war leaders of the first Great War. There is probably not a single Army Commander whose place he could not have taken. And this is high praise indeed, because there were great leaders among them."

"He was single-minded at his great job. He kept his personal integrity. He moved unsullied through a world of political and professional intrigue. He trained himself, he trained the practically untrained loaves sent him, and turned them into finished soldiers. He studied his moves, and rehearsed them in advance with his officers and men until the corps machine worked with clocklike regularity. He gave his division, and then his corps, a soul, which is the real task of a commander. He left little to chance in a sphere where chance plays so great a part. Short of the flair of supreme genius he was everything a great commander should be."

H. M. Unsworth, Arthur Currie, p. 211

by Major General J. E. R. Seeley

"Of all the men that I knew in nearly four years on the Western Front I think Currie was the man who took the most care of his men. Moreover, again and again he nearly brought his career to an end by bluntly refusing to do things which he was certain would result in loss of life without compensating advantage."

L. Worthington, Avoird the Game Below, p. XIV

by General Horne

"Many great qualities as a leader, commander and organizer. He has inspired and created an esprit, and morale throughout all ranks which is second to none. His perseverance and tact has smoothed away many difficulties... I have felt confident that any task I called upon General Currie to perform would be carried through to my satisfaction."

H. M. Unsworth, Arthur Currie, p. 182

Currie and the Corps

It was only four divisions strong, but from 1917 on, it never lost a gun, never lost ground, and never failed in any assignment, although its tasks became more and more difficult. It revolutionized the tactics and employment of the machine-gun, and its complement included the first fully contained motorized armoured fighting unit in the Allied Forces—a motor machine-gun brigade. It led the Allies in advanced and effective artillery techniques. Finally, when chosen by Generalissimo Foch to spearhead the attack against the Germans in the late summer of 1918, it met and decisively defeated sixty-four fresh or rested German divisions in the last hundred days of the war. David Lloyd George in his war memoirs wrote: "Wherever the Germans found the Canadian Corps coming into the line they prepared for the worst."

L. Worthington, Avoird the Game Below, p. XI

His return home, August 1919

There were no cheering crowds, bands, flags, or glitter of military pomp on the deck—simply the chilly echoing emptiness of the clearing sheds and the usual small groups of officers, officials and kind-hearted women who had got up at all times and seasons for the entire four years of the war in "make Canadian soldiers welcome."

H. M. Unsworth, Arthur Currie, p. 279

"After the official welcome," writes one of Currie's younger comrades in the field who was present at that occasion, "I got a chance to go up to him for a minute. The meeting was a bit tense and I found difficulty in maintaining control of myself. I managed to salute him and said 'Welcome home, sir.' Then for a moment he lost control of himself. His eyes got a bit wet, his lips trembled, he put one hand on my shoulder, two fingers of the other in my Sam Browne belt, quietly shook me and never said a word."

H. M. Unsworth, Arthur Currie, p. 280

He came back to Halifax a world-famous general yet his homecoming compared rather with the burial of Sir John Moore... On arrival at the City Hall they were met by a guard of honour, a group of officials, chiefy officers, who received Currie in silence, and the garrison band. After inspecting the guard Currie proceeded to the Council Chamber where he was greeted by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Mayor. They presented him with an address of welcome and a piece of silver plate, while flowers were handed to Lady Currie. Halifax Chronicle, 38 Aug. 1919

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HONOURS AND AWARDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prisoners of War

WAR PRISONERS IN CANADA

A parliamentary return tabled in the Dominion House of Commons on April 5th in regard to Canada’s prisoners of war showed that up to February 25, 1918, there had been 33,620 citizens of enemy countries paroled in Canada, while the total number of prisoners of war who 2,294, interned in ten detention camps. The cost of the camps had totaled $112,500, while relief granted to the families of interned prisoners had been $125,296. The value of the work done by the war prisoners was placed at $15,000. It consisted of clearing and draining land, making roads, cutting wood and preparing land for crops in the Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec camps.

The total number of Austro-Hungarians paroled was 27,840, Germans 7,410 and Turks 370. The total number of prisoners at the Halifax detention camp on February 25th was 156: Kingston, 196; Petawawa, 56; Spirit Lake, Quebec 362; Kapuskasing, Ontario, 60; Lethbridge, 95; Brandon, 220; Vernon, 65; Nanaimo, 123.

T. H. Russell, World's Co-Operative War, p. 302

Of the 15,196 people living in Berlin, Ontario 10,637 were of German origin but, only 1258 were actually born in Germany. In 1917 the city of Berlin was renamed Kitchener.

German POW’s

Prisoners of war may be put to work by the government that captures them and the duties must be assigned with a view to their aptitude, fitness and rank. The tasks must not be unduly severe, so as to border on cruelty, and they must have no bearing whatever on the operations of the war. The prisoners must be paid for the work they do, moreover, at a rate equal to that being paid to the soldiers of the national army, and prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons or on their own account.

T. H. Russell, World’s Co-Operative War, p. 302
That evening as we looked for billets in a small village with only one innkeeper, we heard shouting in French and went out to see four British soldiers coming across the field. They had lain hidden for two days in a wood and were almost starved. Every man in the platoon wanted to do something for them. They said they had been prisoners since March. They were walking skeletons, with matted hair and beards, rags tied around their feet in lieu of boots, their clothing crawling with vermin. Seeing them so weak, voiced and pitiful made us furious, as all of us had seen German prisoners in England well-fed and well-housed, working on farms in the Midlands. We all chipped in and paid Madame to get them a grand meal. We bought them bread to take with them, and were able to give each man ten francs with which to buy more food. W. B. Red, Chas. Hour

Worn Heels, pp. 236-237

Three parcels of food are sent to each man in a fortnight, each parcel weighing 10 lbs when packed in a cardboard box, and costing 10s. Infinite pains are taken to provide, so far as regulations will allow, what is most acceptable to the men, and also to vary the food. Even the particular needs of each man are studied.

The three general parcels sent in the fortnight ending August 31 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin pork and beans</td>
<td>1 lb. tin pork and beans</td>
<td>1 lb. tin pork and beans</td>
<td>1 lb. tin pork and beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. carton smoked bacon</td>
<td>1 lb. carton biscuits</td>
<td>1 lb. carton biscuits</td>
<td>1 lb. bacon and beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. tin cheese</td>
<td>2 oz. cream primeurs soup</td>
<td>2 oz. cream primeurs soup</td>
<td>2 oz. cream primeurs soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. tin milk</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ lb. tin tea</td>
<td>1 oz. butter</td>
<td>1 oz. butter</td>
<td>1 oz. butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin corned beef</td>
<td>½ lb. tin margarine</td>
<td>1 lb. tin corned beef</td>
<td>1 lb. beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin sausages</td>
<td>½ lb. cream primeurs soup</td>
<td>1 lb. tin sausages</td>
<td>1 lb. beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin meat and potato pie</td>
<td>5 oz. lemon squash powder</td>
<td>1 lb. tin meat and potato pie</td>
<td>1 lb. bacon and beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ lb. tin aspic</td>
<td>2 oz. cream primeurs soup</td>
<td>¼ lb. tin aspic</td>
<td>1 lb. bacon and beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin milk</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>1 lb. tin milk</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ lb. tin fruit in syrup</td>
<td>1 oz. tobacco</td>
<td>¼ lb. tin fruit in syrup</td>
<td>1 oz. tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. tin bacon and beans</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
<td>½ lb. bacon and beans</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
<td>1 lb. tin army rations</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin bully beef</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
<td>1 lb. tin bully beef</td>
<td>1 oz. condensed milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 oz. potted meat or fish paste</td>
<td>4 oz. cake tart soup</td>
<td>6 oz. potted meat or fish paste</td>
<td>4 oz. cake tart soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. tin milk</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>1 lb. tin milk</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. tea</td>
<td>1 lb. sugar</td>
<td>½ lb. tea</td>
<td>1 lb. sugar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarising the contents of parcels sent out in fortnight ending August 31, we arrive at the following facts. Each man received 4 lb. solid meat, 5 lb. meat with vegetables, 1½ lb. fruit, ½ lb. fish, ½ lb. meat, Ac., paste—10½ lb. of food. It is calculated that 5 lb. per week should make two meals per day.

In addition, each man received in that fortnight:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 lb. milk</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. sugar</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. tea</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. coffee</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. bonbons</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. fats</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. sweets</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 oz. soap</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lb. biscuits</td>
<td>1½ lb. per week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canadian POW’s In Germany

Sept. 1, 1917

While I thought it was time to write and thank you and all who are working so hard for us boys, we do not grumble, but give our thoughts over to them who have done many kindnesses for us, all who depend on you for our daily bread. You have done splendid work and the English boys say so too. We cannot thank you all enough, we know by the things you send us. Warmest thanks to you and to all those who are working on behalf of the Canadian P.O.W. in Germany. I greatly appreciate all you are doing and the splendid manner in which you have looked after us during the past months deserves every praise, and I am grateful to you all. The parcels of food and clothing arrive without failure regularly and contain many requirements. With every good wish for the New Year I once again thank you all for your great kindness. I remain,

Canadian P.O.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society, June-July 1918

Many people are glad to "adopt" prisoners either wholly or partially by subscribing towards their 30s. worth of food-stuffs every fortnight. These parcels are sent in the name of the subscriber, and the prisoner is asked to acknowledge the receipt of the contents of the parcel. For these purpose two parcels are enclosed in each parcel, one addressed to the Canadian Red Cross—so it is essential that a check should be kept as to how a man is receiving his parcels—and the other addressed, which can be sent to the subscriber. These acknowledgments do not count in a man’s correspondence, which is, of course, strictly limited. It should be added that all prisoners, whether "adopted" or not, receive exactly the same amount.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Canadian Red Cross Society has through the Prisoners of War Department saved hundreds of lives. Many Canadian repatriated prisoners of war had said that they could not have lived had it not been for the Canadian Red Cross Society.
The Victoria Cross: For Conspicuous Bravery

I cannot refrain from telling you of some of the superhuman deeds our records disclose. Let us tell you of the conduct of Sergeant Hugh Cairns, late of the 66th Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment. He was recommended for and awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery before Valenciennes on November 1st, 1918. When a machine gun opened fire on his platoon, without a moment’s hesitation Sergeant Cairns seized a Lewis gun and single handed, in the face of direct fire, rushed the post, killed the crew of five, and captured the gun. A little later the line was again held up by machine gun fire. Sergeant Cairns again rushed forward and alone killed twelve of the enemy, captured eighteen prisoners and two machine guns. Here he was wounded in the shoulder. Subsequently when the advance was again held up by the fire of machine guns and field guns, he led a small party to outflank them, killed many and forced about fifty Germans to surrender. Here we captured a number of machine guns and five field guns. After consolidation he joined a battle patrol which was pushing out to exploit towards Martly. It came on a road filled with Germans. The officer in charge of the patrol, Sergeant Cairns with his Lewis gun, and two others, broke open the door and entered the yard, Cairns firing his machine gun from the hip. About sixty Germans threw up their hands in token of surrender, but one of their officers pushed him to the floor, and when close to Cairns shot the latter through the body with his revolver. Cairns sank to his knees, but again opened fire with his machine gun. The fighting became general, the enemy picking up their arms and opening fire. Sergeant Cairns was shot through the wrist but he continued firing, inflicting heavy casualties. A moment later the butt of his gun was smashed by enemy bullets, and he collapsed from weakness and loss of blood. The officer and one of the other men held the enemy at bay, while the other comrades dragged Sergeant Cairns from the yard. Others of the patrol came up and, placing him on a door panel, attempted to get him away. The enemy opened fire on this stretcher, killing one man and again wounding Cairns. By this time none of the patrol had joined in the fighting and what was left of the Germans in the yard were forced to surrender. As the record says of Sergeant Cairns, “through the operation he showed the highest degree of valor and his leadership greatly contributed to the success of the attack.” He died on November 2nd from wounds.

From a speech by Sir Arthur Currie

Foreign military honours awarded to Canadians during the war.

From France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarnia</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military honours awarded to Canadians during the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Order</th>
<th>Distinguished Conduct Medal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Cross</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Cross</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Medal</td>
<td>6,097</td>
<td>6,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOLDIERS LAUGH AND SING

Of Sixteen Sons, Ten Are Killed

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ball, of Fourteenth Avenue, Have Made Great Sacrifice; Six Remaining Boys Serving.

Out of 14 boys who enlisted, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ball, of Fourteenth Avenue, have only one left at home. The 14 brothers are in the armed forces and only one is left with his parents, the rest having been killed in action. Mrs. Ball herself is original from whom her husband is descended, and is only 43 years of age. Mrs. Ball has been at home for a few weeks and has been busy with her household duties. She says that she is content with the way things are now, but would still like to have her sons home with her. After the armistice of war in the zone of action about the place where they started to serve, Mrs. Ball feels that she is content with the way things are.

If you want the old battalion, We know where they are —
Hanging on the old battled wire.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

Why did we join the army, boys? Why did we join the army? Why did we join the army to fight? We must have been bloody well bally.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

We're here because we're here.

Tipperary

Mesdemoiselle from Armentières

Has Anyone Seen the Colonel?

Oh, see him in the House of Commons,
Passing laws to put over the women.
While the victims of his passions
Trouble us in mud and dust.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

Dye down Sam Hughes

He's the foe of booze

Or the one champion

Of a dry carnival.

Oh well, all go to bed
For the camp is dead
And we won't have a bit
In the morn——

L. Washington, Ask Me, 79.

Send for the boys of the old brigade
To keep old Ed and free
Send for me father and mother and my true love.
But for Ganges take don't send me,
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

SONGS OF THE TROOPS

Oh, What a Lonely War

Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag

B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

If you want the old battalion,
We know where they are —
Hanging on the old battled wire.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

Why did we join the army, boys? Why did we join the army? Why did we join the army to fight? We must have been bloody well bally.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

We're here because we're here.

Why did we join the army, boys? Why did we join the army? Why did we join the army to fight? We must have been bloody well bally.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

We're here because we're here.

Send for the boys of the old brigade
To keep old Ed and free.
Send for me father and mother and my true love.
But for Ganges take don't send me.
B. Gardner, 1st Pte. 1st Bn. of Ed., 79.

Vancouver Sun, Dec. 17, 1917.
Enemy atrocities reported in Canada

"But how about a woman's body I saw, with her hands and feet cut off? How about a white-haired man and his son whom I helped bury outside Sempstad, who had been killed merely because a retreating Belgian had shot a German soldier outside their house? There were twenty-two bayonet wounds on the old man's face. I counted them. How about the little girl 2 years old who was shot while in her mother's arms by a Uhlian, and whose funeral I attended at Baystoppelberg? How about the old man who was hung from the rafters in his house by his hands and roasted to death by a bonfire being built under him?"

— T. H. Russell, World’s Greatest War, pp. 116-117

"The dead body of a child of two was seen pinned to the ground with a German lance."

"A pregnant woman had been wounded with a bayonet and was discovered in the convent. She was dying."

"A paralytic was murdered in his garden."

"Four hundred Belgian civilians, men, women, and children, were placed in front of the Germans, who then engaged the French."

**THE ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE**

The Undersigned loyal Britisher, in full accord with the principles advocated by the Anti-German League applies for membership and encloses a subscription of:

Name

Address

To C. H. Blackmore

152 Bay Street

Toronto, Ontario

PAC 1914-4352

**Poster Slogans**

We'll Get Them

Won't You Help And

Send a Man to Enlist Today?

Fall In

Answer Now In Your

Country's Hour of Need,

Over the

Hun is at the Gate

Forward to Victory

The Watchers of the Seas

"Be Honest With Yourself. Be Certain

That Your So-Called Reason Is Not A

Selfish Excuse"

"Come Along Boys

Enlist Today"

You Said You Would Go

When You Were Needed

You Are Needed Now.

Take Up The

Sword of Justice

Women of Britain Say Go!

Under the Defence of the Realm

Act a Press Bureau was

established which:

1. Prohibited the publication of

information about enemy air

raids, the amount of

damage, the number of hits,

and the names of the places

hit.

2. Prohibited the publication of

any military information of

possible use to Germany

3. Prevented the circulation of

any stories which tended to

magnify the German

victories.

PAC 1918-34

**Daddy, what did you do in the Great War?**

**Recommended Techniques for Poster Design.**

1. Must have immediate mass appeal regarding race, culture, wealth, ancestry, position or religion.
2. Should attract eye at a distance.
3. Should be realistic, not realistic.
4. Must be taken in by single stroke of the eye.
5. Should seduce the casual spectator.
6. Must appeal to a hetero-skeletal public.
7. Must implant a sense of righteousness into the viewer.
8. Minimize the concept of time.

PAC 1919-4796

**German Girls Forcible to Pilot Planes Under Penalty of Death**

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 28.—A letter received here today from Dr. Philip G. Cole, of Helena, a member with the American expeditionary force in France, says a German bombing plane recently forced to descend in the American sector, proved to be flown by a girl of 16, who said she was compelled, under penalty of death, first to learn to fly and later to guide bombing planes over the European front. She and many other girls were operating war planes under the same circumstances.

Vancouver Sun, 31 Oct. 1917, p. 1

"If German agents see a way to injure Canada, they will stop at nothing to compass their ends. Arson to them is a commonplace and murder an incident in the day's work. The destruction of the Parliament Building may have been the result of an accident, but the general belief at Ottawa is that it was the work of an incendiary."

— T. H. Russell, World’s Greatest War, p. 149
Fighting the War on the Homefront

"...the outcome of the war must be decided in the kitchens of Canada."

By reducing food consumption...

"If there has been waste of food stuffs investigation is made, and if it resulted from carelessness, the offender is prosecuted." PAC 1915 K997

Recommended one day menu for a hard working man which would conserve essential food products for the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Supper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oatmeal</td>
<td>Park Chop</td>
<td>Bean Soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamed Cod</td>
<td>Mashed Potatoes</td>
<td>Corn Muffins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown bread</td>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>Butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Sliced bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk for oatmeal</td>
<td>Steamed pudding</td>
<td>Cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Milk for coffee</td>
<td>Tea and milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAC 1917 K997

"All bakers have been required to discontinue the manufacture of fancy bread."

Government Regulation PAC 1918 K997

Before the war started the average Canadian consumed 92 pounds of fish each year. By 1917, because of efforts of the government, the consumption rose to 125 pounds.

"In November, 1917, it was forbidden by the Dominion Government, as a war measure, to use food stuffs in the distillation of liquors." PAC 1918 K997

As an act of patriotism and in order to help out the war effort the women of Saint John, New Brunswick abandoned a planned candy sale.

"It is unpatriotic to buy or use candies that are made of cane or beet sugar." PAC 1918 K997

The food controller’s office suggested that the weekly consumption of a family of five should not exceed:

- 10 lbs of meat or substitutes
- 20 lbs of cereal
- 20 lbs of potatoes
- 28 lbs of vegetables and fruit
- 3 lbs of fats products
- 16 qts of milk.

PAC 1917 K997

Mush — Next to oatmeal, mush is about the best porridge. It takes much more water, and takes much longer to cook. About six cups of water to one of meal. Dampen the meal well, then stir into the boiling water, to which salt has been added. About two hours cooking is required.

Fried Mush — Fried mush is really a delicious substitute for potatoes, or to serve with steak, roasts, sweetbreads, sausages — any meat dish in fact. Left-over mush will do, but it is better not cooked quite done at first, then poured into a dish about 1/2 inch thick to cool. Cut in squares, or better, form into small balls or cakes, roll in flour or bread crumbs, and fry to a delicate brown.

Advice to the Housewife

1. Use butter or margarine.
2. Remove left-over bread into new bread, cake, or pudding.
3. Instead of one beefsteak dinner, why not try for six to make up for people less patriotic?
4. Eat a little cake and pudding if you can.
5. Use oats, corn, barley and rice instead of wheat.
6. Use ham and pork bones in other dishes.
7. Chew your food thoroughly — you will be satisfied with less.
8. All kinds of cold cereal can be saved, and when not enough to roll into balls to fry, they can be used in batter cakes and corn breads.
9. Cut each slice of bread as required.
10. Mix your own breakfast (chocolate milk, coffee, tea, etc.)
11. Fifty million dollars is thrown away in garbage cans annually.
12. Do not display the joint of meat on the table. It is an inducement to eat more than you need.
13. Do not eat both butter and jam with bread.

War Mills — 1917

Win the War — 1917

PAC 1917 24 Canada Food Bill
By helping war-wives

The Canadian Patriotic Fund was established during the War to raise money to help support the wives and families of soldiers serving overseas. In April of 1915 $273,423.90 was distributed to 14,615 families. The average payment to each family was $18.71. The maximum daily payment for a family of four would be:

- Mother: $1.00
- Child—12 years: $0.25
- Child—8 years: $0.15
- Child—4 years: $0.10

By September of 1915, 26,000 families were receiving $375,000 from the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The export value of munitions and materials during the war grew rapidly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>298,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>572,213,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>296,505,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>388,213,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>390,711,751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By recruiting children to work for the war effort.

Baden-Powell Issues Instructions to Scouts

Boys May be of Material Service to Empire

To help win the war Boy Scouts in England and the Dominions were urged to:
- supply free labour for odd jobs around the community.
- camp near water supplies to prevent German agents from poisoning the water.
- serve as guides near stations and docks.
- care for the gardens of men who were at the front.
- guard and patrol bridges, culverts, telegraph lines.
- aid the sick and wounded.
- establish first aid stations.
- operate refugee and soup kitchens.
- deliver notices.
- serve as signal riders.
- guide vessels.

“We must produce all we can, waste nothing and shift our consumption as much as practicable from wheat, flour, beef and bacon to other foods. The other foods are just as wholesome for us but are not as suitable for shipment overseas in wartime.”

Food Controller of Canada 1917

The Canadian farmers contributed to the war effort by greatly increasing their food production and permitting the government to export more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter (pounds)</td>
<td>3.632,825</td>
<td>4,926,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (dozen)</td>
<td>114,217</td>
<td>8,984,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat (bushels)</td>
<td>92,466,791</td>
<td>150,342,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon (pounds)</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef (pounds)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>87,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (dollars)</td>
<td>189,000,000</td>
<td>835,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>$33,048,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>$79,650,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>18,661,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>18,523,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>18,377,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1918 the federal government introduced daylight saving time to conserve electricity. This measure was very unpopular with farmers.

A ton of coal is needed to produce three big shells.

Soldiers of the Soil

During the war, 11,952 boys between 15 and 19 were enrolled and placed on farms to help do the chores and overcome the labour shortage.
Women and the War Effort

A special appeal was made to the women of Canada to enlist their assistance in recruiting the men who refused to join the army.

You entertain these wretched apologies in your homes. You accept their donations, their theatre tickets, their flowers, their cars. You go with them to watch the troops parade. You foolishly wrong their manhood by encouraging them to perform their parlor tricks while Europe is burning up.

While Canada is in imminent danger of suffering the same were it not for the millions who are cheerfully enduring the horrors and privations of bloody warfare for the millions who stay at home watching the war pictures and drinking tea.

Bar them out, you women. Refuse their invitations, scorn their attentions. For the love of Heaven, if they won’t be men, then you be women. Tell them to come in uniform, no matter how soiled or misfitting—bar out the able-bodied man who has no obligations, show that you despise him. Tell him to join the colors while he can do so with honor. And the day is not far off when he will have to go. The old mother has issued the last call to her sons.

Make your son, your husband, your lover, your brother, join now while yet retain the remnants of honor. Compulsory training is in the offing.

Get the apologists, the weaklings, the mother’s pet, into the service. Weed out all, and we will find out who are the cowards. Analyze your friends—you women—refuse their attentions, and tell them why. Make them wake up.

OPA C81 Royal Canadian Overseas Battalion

Undercutting for copper bond on an 18-pounder shrapnel shell

Women excel at doing meticulous work. Here they are soldering the cap of a No. 80 fuse.

It is interesting to note that in practically every instance the world over, where women have substituted on the land, they have been accepted grudgingly by the farmer and parted with regretfully... The verdict of the farmers themselves at the end of their first season with “farmwomen” is that they are far superior to the “typical hired man” who is too often content to be simply “the man with the hoe.”

OPA C81 From Support and Substitution Pamphlet

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

To provide for the needs of the dependents of soldiers, a separation allowance is paid to a lawful wife, a wife separated by a court which decrees husband must support her legitimate children (payable to guardian), a widow whose sole support is her son, etc. at the following rates:

- Colonel: $60.00 per month
- Major: $50.00 per month
- Captain: $40.00 per month
- Lieutenant: $30.00 per month
- Rank and file: $20.00 per month

When a separation allowance is being paid on behalf of a soldier, it is compulsory for him to assign to his dependent at least one-half his pay.

The following articles were shipped from the G. G. Women’s Branch to the Belgien Fund, Montreal, Shipments extending from November 10th, 1915 to Sept. 10, 1916:

- 1,158 Flannel shirts
- 6 Chalk shirts
- 546 Surgical shirts
- 416 Bed jackets
- 356 Pyjamas
- 31 Dressing gowns
- 338 Wound bandages
- 671 Pillow cases
- 679 Towels
- 6,051 Handkerchiefs
- 1,453 Wash clothes
- 720 Mouth washes
- 1,250 Soap
- 998 Wash clothes
- 4,840 Bandages
- 124 Triangular bandages
- 1,184 Non-slip bandages
- 7 Bandages
- 224 Personal property bags
- 126 Comfort Bags
- 90 Dressings
- 1,080 Sponges
- 2,076 Pants socks
- 12 Socks
- 160 Pant cuffs
- 483 Pant mitts
- 339 Pant gaiters
- 60 Pants knitted bed socks
- 6 Feather pillows
- 44 Feather pillows
- 643 Christmas stockings
- 152 Bed pads
- 52 Drop jaw
- 14 1/2 lbs maple sugar
- 2 Coal oil

29,294

OPA C81 Annual Report of the Red Cross Society of Clancy, 1916

Overhauling a Curtiss OX5 engine
...women in every grade of life and labour did something, gave something, helped in some way; if there were a number who were ignorant or selfish or indifferent the proportion was less than amongst the men. Society everywhere was very quiet after August, 1914, and through the succeeding years; display in dress and luxury in entertainment, or expenditure, were abandoned very largely, or at least upon the surface. The domestic labour problem, too, became very complex and difficult as so many working women came into incomes which relieved them from the absolute necessity of outside work while, also, large numbers of young girls became independent through their marriage with men going to the Front, and others found the monetary rewards of factories and munition work far beyond those of domestic service. The problem directly affected social and war conditions. Many women found that they had to do housework and look after their children as well as perform patriotic duties; many younger and unattached women in sudden possession of large wages gave little time to any work of a patriotic character.

Thousands of women did voluntary work on the farms during the food production campaigns and more than 1,000 young women were employed in the Royal Air Force; about 5,000 women were employed in Civil Service work of a war character, while 70,000 gave their services in the compilation...

J. C. Hopkins, Canada at Wor., p. 100

Wives, Sisters and Mothers, do your part in upholding the Glorious Freedom of the British Empire by encouraging your young men to assist in this, the greatest of all Emergencies.

W. B. Hony.

Women's organisations involved in war work.

- Women's Institutes
- Women's Red Cross and Patriotic Fund
- Toronto Women's Patriotic League
- Women's Toronto Conservative Club
- Toronto Women's Liberal Club
- Women's Gram Growers Association of the West
- Women's National Service Committee
- Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire
- Women's Christian and Temperance Union
- Victorian Order of Nurses
- Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

"The Dorcas Club"

The Dorcas Club was established to permit single ladies an opportunity to contribute to the war effort. Between January and May of 1917, with a membership of 17 ladies, 67 sets of pajamas, 101 pair socks, and 125 box linings were made for the men at the front.

From the minutes:
"March 26, 1917 - Agree to meet and sew every night."
"Because of the coal shortage meetings will be cancelled during the winter of 1918."
"Everyone will bring $1.00 to fill a comfort bag at the next meeting."

Letter from a nurse, 12 miles behind the lines.

"Then I was put in the Operating Room and as I told you, we three girls had 291 operations in ten nights so that will give you a fair idea of a week's work."

J. W. A. Grimes

2,400 women went overseas as Nurses in the C.E.F. and served in England, France, Belgium, Egypt, Greece, and Russia. They were posted for duty in base hospitals, clearing stations, ambulance trains and hospital ships, and there were also 527 on duty in Canada. They had war casualties of 18 deaths by bombs or submarines with 15 dead of disease. The Canadian V.A.D.'s on active service were 342, and the honours awarded to Nurses, etc., from Canada included 4 Military Medals and 192 Royal Red Cross Medals of the 1st and 2nd class. J. C. Hopkins, Canada at Wor., p. 100

Burial of Canadian nurses killed in an enemy air raid, May 1918.

Role of Women

- 2,000 enlisted as nurses
- 30,000 worked in munition factories
- 1,000 worked for the Royal Air Force
- 6,000 were employed in the civil service.

FAC 1682 00417

Camp Mohawk, Deseronto
Religion and War

At the same time, even Christ shows the fighting spirit sometimes, and will not accept peace at any price. His indignation blazes forth against greed and hypocrisy. He is angry at the proper time because he is merciful, because His supreme passion at whatever cost is to sweep the earth clean of the evils which defile it... It will be our fault, then, if we do not make this war a holy war that fires us with moral enthusiasm, as well as undaunted courage; a war in which we can humble, but sincerely, invoke the help of God; a war in defence of justice and freedom; a war which has no meaner purpose than the establishment of Christian principles among the nations of the world... God bless our boys who have gone or may yet go across the sea. We mourn for those who have fallen, and pray that a Divine comfort may rest upon the homes which they shall see no more...

For we need more men in training to take some part in this great war... I see in imagination a stalwart host of young Canadians marching as to war. The cause they espouse should nerve their arm and embolden their character. They will be compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses who watch their valorous deeds and anticipate their final victory. The heroes of past days will seem to share in the ascent to God with shouts of conflict and shock of arms. If when peace has come again, they return to the land they have left behind, they will be greeted with the welcome which bffs those who have done their duty, and if they are called on to lay the sacrifice of their lives on the altar of freedom, their name will be enrolled in the ranks of the immortal, their memory cherished by generations yet unborn.


A Prayer for Wartime...

Let us unite in intercession to God, for our Navy and Army, for all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and especially for the sons of our own homes and churches who are serving. Inspire them with faith and hope, with reverence and a high sense of honour, with tenacity in reversals and mercies in the hour of success. Grant that at every post, in every task, through every emergency of duty on land and sea, in the air and beneath the waves they may have about them Thy Guardianship and the Angel of Thy presence.

We beseech Thee to hear us O Lord.

For all who are striken in the field of battle in all the armies, our own and others', that the wounded may have Thy healing and the dying Thy peace and assurance. For all who are prisoners and captives of war, for all doctors, nurses and chaplains, as they minister healing and consolation.

We beseech Thee to hear us O Lord.

Queen's Park, Toronto
Sunday, 28 April, 1918
PAC 1918 4756

...as Canada is officially and effectively participating in this war, it is within the province of a bishop or a priest to urge the members of his flock to fulfill their war duties. For one cannot be a good Christian if one is a bad citizen. He who is disloyal to his country is disloyal to the Church. He who is only partially patriotic is only partially religious, for patriotism is a virtue.

- Major Rev. Dr. John J. O'Gorman, 1916

PAC 1918 4638

I am writing this on Easter Sunday and some of us attended a Protestant service this morning held in a little Church Army hut erected near camp during the week. This has been our first opportunity to attend church this year...

Letter from the front

38
Because of the "evils of drink and lewd women" a chaplain was posted in London to shepherd soldiers on leave to the Catholic Women's League Hut. There they would be provided with wholesome entertainment, he provided tickets for the theatre and be reminded of their religious duty.

---

...and that Salvation Army fellow made us bowls of soup, gave us biscuits galore and a wonderful dessert of canned fruit. Every front-line soldier of World War I knew that his true friend was the man in the Salvation Army canteen.

W.S. Red, Chain Face Worn Behind, p. 101
"Every man and woman in Canada can help win this war by practising self-denial"... "Honour Button. Patriotic Owners of Victory Bonds Wear This Button."

Paying for a War

With Savings Bonds...

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS

Begin with a strong, positive, concrete statement, -- something that will immediately arrest the attention of your audience. Example -- state at once Proceeds of Loan 1918, spent 3/5 for war costs, 1/5 for farm products -- All spent in Canada.

Avoid oratory. Fine phrases will weaken rather than strengthen your speech.

Talk in plain, human manner. Use simple language. Avoid preaching and moralizing.

When you make a strong point, pause -- let it sink in.

Use an anecdote or illustration only to drive home a thought.

Speak distinctly. Try to reach the person farthest from the platform.

Speak with authority. Remember that you represent Canada, and do not let your audience forget it.

Finally, finish strong. Beware of an anti-climax. OPA 1918 The Victory Loan

Money raised in Canada through borrowing from the public.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount Raised</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>24,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>34,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>130,000,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>5½%</td>
<td>398,000,000</td>
<td>820,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>5½%</td>
<td>660,000,000</td>
<td>1,067,879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada's Public Debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>$350,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>350,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>475,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>625,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>900,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,175,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1918 the war cost Canada over one million dollars per day. OPA 1918

By March of 1919 the war had cost Canada about $1,300,000,000. OPA 1918
To the Children of Canada...

You have heard that “actions speak louder than words.” Do you know what your actions say when you go to the Post Office and buy a Thrift Stamp or a War Savings Stamp? This is what they say, “I love my country. I have faith in the future of this Dominion. I am helping to make Canada great and prosperous. I am learning to save money.” Every time you are tempted to spend money on something foolish or unnecessary, think how much more good money would do if invested in a THRIFT STAMP or a WAR SAVINGS STAMP.

Did it not always thrill you to read, during the progress of the war, of the battles in which the Canadians went, all together, “over the top”, in a grand charge against the enemy? Every boy and every girl can go “over the top” in a very real sense by saving money and sending it to Canada.

All together, then, for WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!
"Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I myself stated to Parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the Government. But I return to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation and with a sense of responsibility for our further effort at the most critical period of the War. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results."

J. C. Hopkins, Crisis or War, p. 49

### Enlistment/Casualty Rate for 1917

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Enlistments</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>9,194</td>
<td>4,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>6,809</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>6,640</td>
<td>6,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5,330</td>
<td>13,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6,407</td>
<td>13,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>6,348</td>
<td>7,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3,882</td>
<td>7,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,117</td>
<td>13,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3,588</td>
<td>10,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,394</td>
<td>5,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4,019</td>
<td>30,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3,921</td>
<td>7,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sequence of Events

**April 9**
Heavy casualties during the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

**May 18**
Sir Robert Borden after his return from England announces the intention to introduce conscription.

**June 11**
Borden introduces Military Service Bill into Parliament.

**August 29**
Military Voters Act passes parliament.

**September 14**
War Time Election Act becomes law.

**September 26**
Military Service Act becomes law.

**October 12**
Union government formed from Conservatives and Liberals who left Laurier.

**November 25**
Union government announces sons in production of food would be exempted from military service.

**December 17**
Election—Union Government wins landslide.

**January**
Conscription of men proceeds.

### SOME DOUKHBOROS SHOULD BE CALLED

**VERBOURG, Sask., Oct. 13—** Peter Verbois, leader of the Doukhobors, stated here yesterday that he considered Doukhobors who have broken away from the religious teachings of the old and who eat meat and drink wine, should be conscripted under the Military Service Act. He stated there were two sects of Doukhobors, one of which held to the old teachings and did not belong to any Empire. But the other sect had accepted homesteads from the government of Canada, which the first refused to do as it would have entailed citizenship. The ones who had taken homesteads should be subject to the laws of the country. They had changed their ways and had become British subjects, had firearms in their homes, and should defend the Empire.

**Something About the Strange Colony Which Lives at Brilliant, British Columbia—Simple Folk Who Think Killing Animals a Crime.**

But, the agreement made with the government of Canada when they came here, says that they must not be called. The government purposes to hold to that agreement.

Peter Verbois, their leader, said recently that all his people need not have been exempted. He also said many had volunteered and were already at the front.

**Time and Date, Oct. 24, 1917**

### War Cabinet at Ottawa on a 50 – 50 Basis.

**OTTAWA, Oct. 12—** Union government is a reality. The new cabinet will be formed of practically an equal number of Conservatives and Liberals, with Sir Robert Borden at the head. It had been anticipated throughout the afternoon that the new cabinet would be definitely sworn in during the evening. It was stated that the Liberals had agreed to come in and the question was now simply one of the distribution of the portfolio. But, as the evening wore on, the Liberals remained in conference at the Château Laurier and it was not until after 11 o'clock that N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario opposition, and Hon. J. A. Cullen, of Regina, appeared at the cabinet council room. There, a statement was made which had the concurrence of the prime minister and of the representatives of the Liberals who attended the conference.
Voting Overseas: 1917

How the Soldiers Will Cast Their Vote

1. I vote for
   - Ja vote pour
2. I vote for the Government
   - Ja vote pour le Gouvernement
3. I vote for the Opposition
   - Ja vote pour l'Opposition
4. I vote for the Independent Candidate
   - Ja vote pour le candidat indépendant
5. I vote for the Labour Candidate
   - Ja vote pour le candidat Ouvrier

Formation of a Vote (Government) will not interfere with the details of the election process. In Canada, as in many other countries, there is a system of registration of voters which is based on the principle that every citizen who is registered and who is able to cast a ballot is entitled to do so. The system is designed to ensure that every vote is counted fairly and that the results are accurate and reliable.

By the spring of 1917 44,000 had enlisted from a male population (18-45) of 1,720,000 men, or approximately 30%.

J. C. Hopkins, Canada at War, p. 96

By December 31, 1917 the casualties sustained by the Canadian army were

- Killed 25,239
- Wounded 162,726
- P.O.W.'s 2,740

J. C. Hopkins, Canada at War, p. 86

Canadian Sisters vote at a Canadian Hospital in France

DECISIVE VICTORY WON BY UNION GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT DOMINION

Under the terms of the Military Service Act Quebece was allowed 90,375 exemptions and Ontario 94,197.

Results of the Military Service Act

- Exempted (job, health, agriculture) 401,862
- Employed 221,049
- Unexempted defectors 24,116
- Available but not called 26,223
- Enrolled in British forces 8,445
- Taken on list but never received 10,198
- Discharged — variety of reasons 8,817

On strength in C.E.F. Nov. 11, 1918
- 96,279

On strength in units in France
- 47,299

On the front lines
- Unknown

G. W. L. Nicholson, Canadian Expeditionary Force, p. 301
MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES

Allied Losses (REGISTERED TONNASGE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>9,055,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,862,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>807,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>531,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Allied Losses</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,076,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neutral Losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,172,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>526,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>829,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Neutral Losses</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,148,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL LOSSES** | 14,224,000 tons

[Image: Cemetery at Etaples where many Canadians were buried July 1918]

The Cost of War

They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not wither them, nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning,
We shall remember them.

Laurence Binyon

To this hour I cannot think of the heroism of our soldiers without wonder—without wonder and reverence. There has been in the history of mankind such a courage as theirs. Never! Think what it was. The least of us is capable of a flash of valour. In a sudden emergency the meekness of us might be brave. Once or twice in his life a coward might do noble things. But think what these men did. It was not for an hour, nor for a day, nor for a week, nor for a month, nor for a year that they did fine things.

Year after year their life was a fine thing. It was not valour they displayed; it was not even heroism; it was something so new and terrible, so undreamed of, that man has created no new word for it. I try to find some word to define it, to suggest it; I can't. The nearest word I can get to Endurance. They were in hell every day of their lives, and they endured. They were in peril of death, and worse than death, day after day, night after night; and they endured. They were exposed to all the nerve-shattering rage of artillery, artillery which rived the soil like an earthquake, which hurled the bodies of the dead into the air, and flung the bodies of the living into a deeper sepulchre; and they endured. They went out into the darkness to storm the trenches of the enemy, to destroy machine-gun nests, to break a line of fire the very thunders of which deafened the men; and they endured. But something more. That is what haunts me. They endured for all these years a manner of life utterly unnatural—utterly unnatural and horrible beyond the expression of words.

[Image: Not all of the Canadian dead were buried in marked graves]

It is indeed pitiful to see the ruin that this war has caused, as all around you can see towns and villages all reduced to ruins, and it will be many years before this country is restored to anything like it was before the outbreak of war.

The true horror of World War I was not in its maimed and killed, not in the length of the war, and not in its barbarism or atrocities—it was in the fact that so many men died and achieved nothing by it.

R. M. Wat, From Cell to

Barrow p 88
After a battle where the deaths mount into the thousands some field will be shut off for a cemetery and there the bodies are buried, each grave receiving some kind of a cross wherever it is possible, but here no names can be attached. There will be many homes in which there will be vacant places and where it will not even be known where the absent ones are buried.

Buried on the Field
The bodies of the dead in this war were not, with occasional exceptions, returned to their relatives, but were buried on the field and where numbers required it, in common graves. Valuables, papers and mementoes were taken from the bodies and made up in little packets to be sent to the relatives, and the dead soldiers, each wrapped in his canvas shelter tent, as shrouds, were laid friend and foe side by side in long trenches in the ground for which they had contested.

T. H. Russell. World’s Greatest War. p. 96

The Cost of World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Force Mobilized</th>
<th>Military Battle Deaths</th>
<th>Military Wounded</th>
<th>Civilian Dead</th>
<th>Prisoners &amp; Missing</th>
<th>Economic &amp; Financial Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALLIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8,410,000</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>4,266,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>537,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>8,904,467</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>2,900,212</td>
<td>30,635(4)</td>
<td>191,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
<td>2,000,000(5)</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5,615,000</td>
<td>462,391</td>
<td>953,886</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
<td>50,385</td>
<td>205,490</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td>44,486</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>34,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>707,343</td>
<td>45,000 (47)</td>
<td>133,148</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>152,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>13,751</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>12,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>907 (6)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALLIED TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>42,188,810</td>
<td>4,880,891</td>
<td>12,009,280</td>
<td>3,157,633</td>
<td>4,121,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Powers

| Germany               | 11,000,000            | 1,808,545        | 4,247,143     | 760,000(8)          | 1,152,800                | 58,072                   |
| Austria-Hungary       | 7,800,000             | 922,500          | 3,620,000     | 300,000(9)          | 2,200,000                | 23,706                   |
| Turkey                | 2,850,000             | 325,000          | 400,000       | 2,150,000(10)       | 250,000                  | 3,445                    |
| Bulgaria              | 1,200,000             | 75,844 (11)      | 152,390       | 275,000             | 27,029                   | 1,015                    |
| **CENTRAL POWERS TOTALS** | 22,850,000           | 3,131,889        | 8,419,533     | 3,485,000           | 3,629,829                | 86,238                   |
| **GRAND TOTALS**      | 65,038,810            | 8,020,780        | 21,228,813    | 6,642,633           | 7,750,919                | 280,137                  |

What was the extent of the national military effort and the price of the Canadian achievement? The records show that 819,536 Canadian men and women served with Canada’s army in the First World War. (Canadian naval forces numbered some ten thousand, and about 24,000, many of whom came from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, fought with the British air forces.) The sacrifice in lives was heavy. Of those who did not return 81,748 Canadian soldiers and nursing sisters were killed in action or died of their wounds. The addition of 7,796 who died of disease or injury, or who were accidentally killed, brings the total of total army casualties to 39,344 all ranks. For all services the total was 60,661, or 9.28 per cent of all who enlisted. The total number of Canadian army casualties of all categories in all theatres was 232,494.

G. W. L. Nicholson, Canadian Fighting Armies, pp. 187-194

Canadian Casualties in the First War

- Killed in action: 34,925
- Missing and presumed dead: 4,430
- Died of wounds: 11,740
- Died of disease: 1,373
- Wounded: 126,595
- Gassed: 11,572
- Injuries: 34,784

Ypres Cathedral, only one of many Gothic cathedrals destroyed during the First War. July 1916

PAC 1917 3066
The Survivors

Institutions in Canada For the Treatment and Training of Returned Soldiers

NOVA SCOTIA
SYDNEY-Cape Breton Hospitals
HALIFAX-Clearing Depot
Industrial Reclamation Centre
Confederation School for the Blind
KENTVILLE-Taunton Sanatorium
NEW BRUNSWICK
EDMONTON-Clearing Depot
Fredericton Clearing Depot
RIVER GLADE-Sanatorium
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CHARLOTTETOWN-Clearing Hospital
SYDNEY-Mילי Industrial Reclamation Centre
ST. AUGUSTINE-Sanatorium
ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE-Clearing Hospital
ONTARIO
OTTAWA-Clearing Home
KINGSTON-Clearing Hospital
Sudbury-Clearing Hospital
WATERLOO-Clearing Hospital
TORONTO-Industrial Reclamation Centre
TORONTO-Industrial Reclamation & Hospital
THORNHILL-Guardian and Hospital
KIRKLAND-Industrial Reclamation
TRACING-Parkwoods Hospital
HALIFAX-Clearing Hospital
IMPERIAL-Woodwards Industrial Reclamation Centre
BURLINGTON-Clearing Hospital
ST. CATHARINES-Clearing Hospital
GUELPH-Clearing Hospital
KITCHENER-Sanatorium
STOP-Clearing Hospital
KITCHENER-Clearing Hospital
DOUGLAS-Clearing Hospital
SANITARIUM-Clearing Hospital
MONTROSE-Clearing Hospital
MANITOBA
WINNIPEG-Clearing Hospital
Industrial Reclamation Centre
BURLINGTON-Clearing Hospital
THORNHILL-Guardian and Hospital
WILLIAM-Guardian and Hospital
LITTLE-Toronto Reclamation Centre
SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA-Clearing Hospital
WOODBURY-Clearing Hospital
PORTLAND-Clearing Hospital
SOUTH-Clearing Hospital
NORTH-Clearing Hospital
BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER-Clearing Hospital
VICTORIA-Clearing Hospital
ICANADIAN-Toronto Reclamation Centre
SITTING-Hut-Commando Hospital
QUEBEC
QUEBEC-Clearing Hospital
MONTREAL-Industrial Reclamation Centre
ST. AUGUSTINE-Sanatorium
ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE-Clearing Hospital

By December 1920, 108,061 soldiers had been treated for injuries in the hospitals. 50,521 were passed for vocational training, and 109,493 soldiers were placed in civilian jobs.

73,620 soldiers were put on pension. A pension of $650.00 per year for a totally disabled soldier.

Disability pensions were available to help the veterans who were permanently injured. In addition, pensions were also available to their dependents.

Pensions for:
- Widow: $400.00 per year
- Parent: $400.00 per year
- Child: $200.00 per year
- Orphan: $200.00 per year
- Helplessness grant: $300.00 per year

OFA 1807 4573

Disability pensions are often easy to show patriotism and will employ an amputee, but it is difficult for them to find work. A pension of $650.00 per year for a totally disabled soldier.

"Each limb must be made to individual specifications and fitted to the stump of the patient... A stump shrinks for some time after amputation so it may be wise to provide a soldier with a temporary limb... later with a permanent limb."
A soldier will be awarded a pension in direct proportion to his disability.
Class I: Total disability — 100% pension.
Loss of both eyes.
Loss of both hands or all fingers and thumbs.
Loss of both legs above the knee.
Insanity.
Class II: 80%, disability — 80% of full pension.
Loss of one hand and one foot.
Loss of both feet.
Class III: Disability of 60% to 80%.
Loss of one hand.
Loss of leg at or above knee.
Loss of tongue.
Loss of nose.
Class IV: Disability of 40% to 60%.
Loss of one eye.
Loss of one foot.
Total deafness.
Loss of both thumbs.
Class V: Disability of 20% to 40%.
Loss of one thumb.
Ankylosis of elbow, knee, wrist, shoulder or ankle.
Class VI: Disability of under 20%.
Total deafness in one ear.
Partial deafness in both ears.
Loss of index or other finger.

Post war ailments and medical needs of the veterans.
Pulmonary tuberculosis
Permanent insanity
Orthopaedic appliances
Dental care
Permanent care for incurables
Recurrent of wartime disabilities.

Suffering from spasms of dizziness and pain in the skull, deafness of both ears, the hearing in the left ear being only one-third of normal and in the right ear slightly less, from injury received when blown out of a trench by shell explosion at Ypres. Disability permanent. Incapacity 50 per cent. Awarded $16 a month for a year, etc.

Suffering from loss of right eye, loss of middle and ring fingers of right hand, and loss of power of flexion of first and fore-fingers, from explosions of shrapnel in action at Messines. Disability permanent. Incapacity two-thirds. Awarded $24 a month for a year.

Suffering from nervousness, continuous tremor of limbs, and body, insomnia, palpitation, and loss of weight from shock or shell explosion in trenches. Incapacity total for six months, Awarded $40 a month for six months, etc.

Widow of who died at the Military Hospital, Halifax, from dilatation of the heart, following acute pneumonia developed while he was on active service. Her sworn statement shows she is 44 years of age and has no family. Awarded full pension so long as she does not re-marry.

The Soldier Land Settlement plan was set up to help returning soldiers get established in farming. A soldier could apply and if accepted would qualify for a free land grant as well as a loan to get started. By December of 1920
Number soldiers applied 50,827
Number accepted 43,765
Area of free land granted 2,500,000 acres.
Area of land purchased 2,354,799 acres.
Number of loans approved 20,624.
Value of loans approved $84,772,243.63

Loans granted by province.
P.E.I. 329 Manitoba 3319
N.S. 381 Saskatchewan 5136
N.B. 543 Alberta 0058
P.Q. 385 B.C. Columbia 2975
Ontario 1521

To qualify for free land and low interest loans under the Soldier Settlement Act a man must
— take up residence on the land.
— make farming his job.
— have an honourable discharge.
— be physically fit.

Under the Soldier Settlement plan the average cost per acre of land was
Ontario $40.00
B.C. Columbia 48.63
Saskatchewan 17.20

"I was gassed for a few seconds at Valenciennes in 1918 and became very ill. After a week in the hospital I was able to return to the front. When the war was over I got a job in an office but by the summer of 1920 I fainted at work several times. My doctor said it was because of the poison in my system caused by my "bad" bottom teeth and that I would have to have them pulled. Back on the job the fainting continued so the top ones were pulled too. This did not help me at all. In 1920 I was finally sent to a doctor in Toronto who asked me if I had been in the Great War. He questioned me further and discovered that I had been gassed in '18. He recommended a partial disability pension, but by 1920 the fainting spells became so frequent that I was put on full pension and have not worked since.
I never could marry and have been living alone for over forty years."

Charity, a "vet" of the Great War.