



WIRELESS AT THE FAIR

A COMPLETE EQUIPMENT IS IN USE SENDING MESSAGES.

A Second Station Is in a Tent Outside the Main Building—Harvest for Red Cross.

There is one booth at the fair which is attracting no end of attention, and for the first time the Kingston fair can boast of having a complete wireless equipment on exhibition. The equipment is that of the School of Signalling at the camp, and Sergt. Inst. Hicks and his class are reaping much money for the Red Cross Society by their work.

In the main building there is a booth in which the full sending and receiving wireless apparatus is on exhibition. Here an operator sits and takes the messages being sent by visitors to the fair and sends them to another tent in the yard outside. The charge is ten cents for each message, and the Red Cross should get a harvest of dimes for the enterprise of the wireless school.

In addition to the wireless apparatus Capt. E. W. Henderson, commanding No. 5 Field Company Canadian Engineers, is waiting with blank attestation papers to sign up

any would-be recruits. There should certainly be some eligible men who can answer the call.

R.C.H.A. TENT AT THE FAIR

RECRUITING DECORATIONS TO ATTRACT MEN TO UNIFORM

Lieut. Sheppard Is in Charge of the Tent, With the Assistance of Men Of R.C.H.A. Battery.

"C" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, is appealing for recruits to the artillery service by a campaign now being started. One very enterprising piece of work was the erection of a tent near the start-ups stand at the fair grounds and from the platform on which the tent is erected there are streamers and flags and pictures that should inspire should-be recruits that "C" Battery, R.C.H.A., makes an exceptional offer.

The tent is in charge of Lieut. Sheppard and some men from the battery and for the days that the fair is in progress every effort will be made to secure recruits from the large crowd present.

It has been announced that the R.C.H.A. would return from Petawawa and again take over Tete de

Pont Barracks, which shows that all men who enlist will be trained in the city as soon as Petawawa camp breaks up for the winter.

AN EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR

BOMBING SCHOOL HAS AN INTERESTING DISPLAY OF THINGS

Various Kinds of Grenades and Ways of Throwing Them Are Demonstrated to the Public.

To the right of the main entrance of the main building at the fair grounds is one of the most interesting exhibitions every shown to the public of this district. It was furnished by the School of Bombing and Trench Warfare at Barriefield Camp, and is in charge of Lieut. W. K. Macnee and Sergt. Tucker.

The first exhibit is the West spring trench gun, that throws bombs right into the enemy trenches. The gun is propelled by nine coiled springs, and is very powerful. The instrument was built at the school at Barriefield, and is an exact duplicate of that in use in the trenches.

Beside it there is a trench catapult. Long and thick rubber elastic act in throwing a bomb in the same way that the well-known boy catapult works. This, however, is much more powerful, being probably six feet high. There is a crank for stretching the elastic, and the missile to be thrown is sent forward when a trigger is touched.

On a board in the centre of the booth are many relics of the front, being grenades of various kinds. There is the "G. S. No. 1," "Hale's No. 2" hand grenade, "Hale's No. 3" rifle grenade, "Mills' No. 5" hand grenade, and a mushroom head, "Hale's No. 20" rifle grenade, British hand-made jam tin grenades, German rifle grenades, and on top of the board is a gas helmet that neutralized the effects of the deadly German gas. Three drawings of grenades that were made by Sergt. J. B. Hancock, are shown.

To the right of the board on which the grenades are shown are two very interesting objects. One is a miniature section of trench complete with dug-outs, etc. The other is a battery of five rifles that can be used to throw bombs into a neighboring trench.

It is also a place where young men may sign their attestation papers for enlistment, as a complete uniform serves as a reminder that the Empire still needs men to handle the grenades shown.

THE SCHOOL OF COOKERY

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION AT KINGSTON FAIR GROUNDS

Sergt.-Major Rolfe and Staff Sergt. Brown Are in Charge and Showing Public How Soldiers Cook.

Sergt.-Major Inst. Rolfe is in charge of an exhibition at the Industrial Fair that shows the public the work being accomplished by the School of Cookery of the Army Service Corps at Barriefield. The public should remember that this school is the first to be established in Canada and after consistently hard work against tremendous odds, Major J. Hamilton and Lieut. V. C. Kerrison, with Sergt.-Major Rolfe and his instructors, were able to put it on a footing that showed its value to such an extent that other military camps are following the example. There have been officers and men at Barriefield from several different Canadian camps to take the course and they returned to their units to spread the knowledge they had gained. It is this school which is exhibiting at the fair grounds and it is indeed an interesting sight.

The school started in on Tuesday morning and in a short time had a field kitchen finished and food cooking for the bayonet fighting and Physical Training squad under Lieut. J. Bews, the stretcher-bearers of Queen's Field Ambulance Corps and the wireless staff. The single clay trench was made by Sergt.-Major Rolfe and Staff Sergt. Brown and the class and with eleven kettles there could have been sufficient food cooked for 140 men.

Today (Wednesday) it is planned to have a kettle trench operated by five men made. This will show how the food is cooked for soldiers on the march.

Tomorrow (Thursday) the public will see how the soldiers can cook a good square meal in their own mess tins.

The exhibition is in the centre field and located close to the track at the west side of the grounds.

Camp Notes

Co. Sergt.-Major O'Shea is acting sergeant-major of the 156th Battalion, while Sergt.-Major Clarke is on leave.

Sergt.-Major Platt, Instructional Cadre, is giving instruction to the N.C.O.'s of the 156th Battalion every afternoon.

The exhibition given by the Q.F.A. staff under Sergt.-Major Beasley, W.O., and the physical training and bayonet fighting squad under Lieut. J. Bews was well received at the fair grounds.

Capt. E. D. O'Flynn, 2nd Battalion, and Dr. Dolan, of Belleville, were visitors at the camp on Tuesday.

Capt. Proctor, Army Medical Corps, who is in charge at the Minawaskie Sanitarium at Gravenhurst, was in conference with Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gardiner, A.D.M.S., on Tuesday morning.

Capt. Symons, architect of the Military Hospitals Commission, was in the city on Tuesday. He looked over the Mowat and Elmhurst institutions to plan alterations that will be made.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Gillespie, headquarters staff, left for Ottawa on Tuesday.

Lieut.-Col. T. Clyde, Wilton, was a visitor at headquarters on Tuesday. The popular colonel is in excellent health and was much taken with the

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splendid spirit of the camp soldiers. He was formerly O.C. of the 4th Hussars.

23 OFFICERS RETURNING

UNABLE TO GO OVERSEAS FROM VALCARTIER WITH BATTALIONS

Have Reported To Barriefield Camp Headquarters, and Will Have to Wait For New Battalions.

When the 130th, 136th, 139th and 146th Battalion had to go overseas with only sufficient men for three companies to each battalion the result was a number of officers could not accompany their units. They have been ordered to report at headquarters Barriefield. The following have reported to date:

146th Battalion—Major R. M. Vanliven, Capt. J. H. Hannah, Lieut. W. Campion, Lieut. G. A. R. Emery, Lieut. V. Mullen, Lieut. W. Burton, 136th Battalion—Lieut.-Col. W. Farrel, Major A. H. C. Long, Capt. H. W. Dudley, H. F. Wilson, R. W. Nicholson, W. J. Hoar and Lieuts. J. S. Armstrong, G. J. Bray, L. S. Dumas, W. Fair, F. C. Hambrooke, H. M. Jakeman, J. G. McCellan, 139th Battalion—Lieuts. A. W.

Knill, T. R. Tubman and A. A. Baker. 130th Battalion—Lieut. A. H. Baxter.

ARMY BANDS.

They Are the Best Agency for Bringing in Recruits.

Almost from time immemorial British soldiers have marched to battle to the tune of the drum or the skirling of the pipes. Perhaps, however, the most interesting of the early records of martial music is that concerning an episode in 1333, the date of the Battle of Halidon Hill, when the English mysticelles beaten their labors and blown their trompes, and pipers piped a loud and made a great show upon the Skottes."

The earliest date at which drums were carried on horseback in England appears to be 1543, when Henry VIII. sent to Vienna for kettle-drums that could be played on horseback "after the Hungarian manner." Mounted bands were in vogue in the last decade of the eighteenth century, the two regiments of Life Guards having them in 1795.

Regimental kettle-drums are usually draped in beautifully-worked drum banners, which often display great artistic taste, and are inscribed with the regimental honours. The Royal Horse Guards have a pair of silver drums which were presented by King George III. in 1805.

Fifes also have a claim to notice. They were in favor before the reign of James I., when they were withdrawn, to be restored by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745, who reintroduced them into the Guards. Thereafter the drums and fifes took their place as a recognised body, distinct from the band generally speaking, but a valuable asset for marching purposes.

Marches, properly so called, are believed by some authorities, says The Windsor Magazine, to have originated in the Thirty Years' War between 1618 and 1648, when Germany indeed was the battlefield of Europe.

An epoch in the history of military music was the adoption of wooden instruments with keys. This enabled melodies to be played long before the brass instruments could do more than sound their "open" notes. Until near the end of the eighteenth century the Guards' regiments were content each with a band of eight—two hautboys, two clarionets, two horns, and two bassoons.

One of the most famous bands is that of the Royal Artillery. Many persons who have attained distinction in the musical world have been connected with the Royal Artillery or its band. Among them was Sims Reeves, who was the son of a bandsman, and who, in his boyhood, sang in the military choir at Woolwich. It is, perhaps, not well known that the Royal Artillery band is fifty years older than the Philharmonic Society, having been formed in 1762. It has done much for the advancement of music in England, and has always enjoyed the advantage of having a succession of eminent musicians as bandmasters. It has always been double-handed; that is to say, the players are as proficient on stringed instruments as on wind, and can at any time assume the character of an orchestra.

ARE STILL SOLDIERS AFTER PRISONER TERM

The Whig has been informed by headquarters that a soldier, who is sentenced by a civil court to a term of imprisonment for desertion, can be still considered a soldier at the expiration of his sentence and therefore still liable for service overseas.

This should certainly put an end to professional deserters, or men who blow that they would rather go to prison than fight for their country. They will have to serve at the end of their prison term.

St. Andrew's Highland Cadet corps will have the use of the Armouries for drill purposes on Friday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30 o'clock.

Avoids Breakfast Cooking--

New Post Toasties are ready to eat direct from the package. They have a fine new flavor—self developed by a new patented process—that rare, true flavor of prime, white Indian corn itself. These New Toasties are the first corn flakes that do not depend on cream and sugar for palatability.

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