

10,000 Instruments Keep Army in Shape

Cugie, Bagpipe and Bass Survive Though All Other Old-time Traditions Swept Away In Modern Military Set-up—Some are Costly.

"Sound the trumpet, beat the drum." Since the days of Jericho, Johnny—the-soldier-boy has demanded martial music. Canada's fighting men of today are no exception, and the Department of Munitions and Supply is helping to maintain tradition by assuring the



THE BUGLE'S THEIR CLOCK

armed forces an ample supply of bugles, drums, and even less commonplace instruments.

With negotiations under way for the purchase of 200 bagpipes, the number of musical instruments bought by the department for the three services since the war started totals nearly 10,000, involving an expenditure of \$300,000.

The new bagpipes will cost a little over \$80 each and specifications call for first quality African blackwood, mounted in imitation ivory, and supplied complete with tartan covers, cords, and tassels. To keep our warring Highlanders in fighting mood, the best is none too good.

Some fifty types of band instruments, including several species of drum, horn, trombone, clarinet, and saxophone, are among the purchases made by the department. In addition, there are large quantities of accessories and spares, such as

heads, straps, sticks, and aprons, for the drums; cords and chains for the bugles and trumpets; mouthpieces and reeds; instrument cases and music card holders; and maces for the drum majors.

For the men in uniform, the bugle is not only an alarm clock; it is a curfew signal, a rallying call, and a toll bell. Evidence of its importance to military life is apparent from the fact that since the beginning of the war, 2,170 have been purchased, together with 2,287 trumpets.

Big voice of the parade, metronome of the march, is the bass drum with its satellite, the side drums. Since September, 1939, a monthly average of more than 80 percussion pieces has been purchased. The total includes 277 bass drums, 2,185 side drums, 152 tenor drums, as well as 47 sets of cymbals and one lone triangle.

That bands are plentiful in Canadian fighting units is indicated by the purchase of 405 clarinets, 295 cornets, 271 saxophones, 147 saxophones, 49 flutes and 27 piccolos. The horn section alone is represented by 564 instruments, such as the bass, the alto, the baritone, the tenor, the French horn, the Flugel, weird names and strange shapes—saxophones, euphoniums, mellophones, bombardons and bassoons. The list is completed by 4 oboes, 26 fives and 150 bagpipes, Scottish and Irish.

Because they must be perfect in pitch, and therefore call for the highest quality of materials and workmanship, the cost of some of the instruments is high. A saxophone may cost anywhere from \$275 to \$350; a bass horn, from \$200 to \$250; a French horn from \$150 to \$250. Then there are flutes at \$185, clarinets at \$150, saxophones at \$225, trombones and cornets at \$100. A bass drum calls for an outlay of close to \$70 and a side drum, of around \$40. Cymbals range in price from \$20 to \$50. The average price of bugles is \$7.50. Even a diminutive piccolo may cost as much as \$100.

The purchase of these band instruments, however, form but a very small part of the duties of the man who buys them. As head of one of the 12 divisions of the General Purchasing Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply, his responsibility is to order bar-tracks stores material for the services, as well as a tremendous diversity of wartime requirements.

Great changes have taken place in the art of warfare. Gone are the bow and arrow, the sword and the lance, the cavalry horse and the scarlet garb. But the trumpet blare and the roll of drums still echo on the battlefields. Essential to the morale of the men who fight our battles, martial music will remain until the end of war.

"Sound the bugle, beat the drum!" and watch Johnny-the-soldier-boy pull out his chest, straighten his back, and walk to battle with a song and a smile.

THE LADS STEP OUT IN THEIR NEW DRESS UNIFORMS



DAY IS DONE . . . OFF COMES BATTLE DRESS PHONING THE GAL LET'S LIMBER UP ON ROLLER SKATES

LIEUTENANTS CONTROL GREAT FIREPOWER

OTTAWA—Because of the tremendous hitting power given modern armies by new weapons and mechanized transport, today's sub-altern commands more potential destruction than many a great general of the past. That is why the Canadian Army puts increasing emphasis on the leadership qualities of the individual soldier.

Intelligence, a quick mind and adaptability to mechanical weapons and equipment are the hallmarks of the efficient modern warrior. And only a mind that is well-drilled can make the quick decisions and give the instantaneous response to orders which today's swift-moving far-spreading warfare demands.

It is in action where the real test will come of the Canadian training system. The thoroughness of the Canadian soldier's early training will be seen in how the individual Bren gunner, tank driver, radio signaller and mobile artilleryman rises to his opportunities. The speed with which the motor battalions plug the week spots, or build up a defence while the tanks reorganize for successive blows, the precision of fire of the anti-tank, anti-aircraft and field artillery, the close-knit coordination of all ancillary troops, will disclose the worth of days on the parade-square and training square.



THE SOLDIER HAS A DRESS UNIFORM PARTIES NOW

CRECY STARTED ALL THE SHOOTING

First authentic record of the use of guns in battle was at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 where they were introduced by the English. Authorities claim the last time bows and arrows were employed on a European battlefield was in 1813 when the Russian Cossacks were equipped with them at the Battle of Leipzig.

Army Cooks Come into their Own Now Rate Commissioned Rank

Stiff Examinations Set To Find Best Men For Army Kitchens

For the first time in history, promotion up to commissioned rank is possible for army cooks with the necessary qualifications of ability, experience and personality.

The Canadian Army, thoroughly awake to the value of a good cook, has found this way to demonstrate practically its appreciation of his value.

The announcement has been made by Lieut. Col. R. H. Webb, army director of messing and catering. This indicates the real change in the attitude of the army towards the whole question of feeding troops, Col. Webb said.

Previously the army kitchen was a place to be shunned, a place reserved for a special kind of punishment and fatigue. Today it is a highly specialized part of the army machine. Its importance in fitting troops for the time of actual combat in the battlefield is of no less importance than that of training.

It requires specialized knowledge to order, prepare and serve appetizing and wholesome rations to troops.

Until recently the highest rank open to a cook in the field was that of sergeant. Today he can be raised to staff sergeant, staff sergeant cook, instructor, and through warrant officers rank to a commission.

Already there are several messing and catering officers in the Canadian Army who have risen through the ranks in this way. Some are stationed at the Ottawa Basic Training Center, The Army Trades Schools at Hamilton and London, the Officers' Training Center at Brockville, the Ordnance and Signals Training Centers at Barriefield, the Long Branch Small Arms School, and at Camp Borden.

By opening up avenues of promotion to the hundreds of good, even excellent, cooks now in the service, the army has given incentive to them to give of their best effort. It is also hoped to enlist many professional cooks who have hitherto remained out of the service because of the relatively small prospect of promotion. There will be many openings for messing and catering officers, in Canada and overseas.

Another hope is that men already in the army will want to take up cooking and will apply for a basic or advanced course at the army trades school.

In squarely facing up to the importance of good messing and dieting, the army has in mind not only the fitness of the troops for battle, but also their fitness to return in time to civil life. Following its

Lofty Ideals in Camp

Canada's army is air-minded. Every day in the training centres across the Dominion recruits are making earnest inquiries about the formation of Paratroop units.

PILORY PUNISHMENT

The pillory was abolished as an instrument of criminal punishment in Britain 1837.

Army Mail Needn't Go Astray

OTTAWA—Despite the perils of shipping and the problems of organization that the post office faces in wartime, the average of mail received by the Canadian forces overseas is two letters a month per man.

Some get 10 to 15 letters but unfortunately some get none at all.

Insufficient and incorrect addresses are given by the post office as the chief reason why many lone-some men fail to get their letters.

Here is the proper way to address letters and parcels to the men overseas:

Army—Number, rank, name (first line); unit, regiment or service, and force (second line); Canadian Army Overseas (third line).

Navy—Number, rank, name; R. C. N. or R. C. N. V.; name of ship, if known; care of Fleet Mail Officer, Halifax, N. S., or Esquimalt, B. C., as the case may be.

Air Force—Number, rank, name; unit; Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas.

Parcels to Canadians serving in British units, should be addressed as follows:

British army—Number, rank, name; unit, regiment or service, and force; care of Canadian Auxiliary Services; Dilke St., London S. W. 3, England.

Royal Navy—Number, rank, name; Royal Navy; name of ship; care of Fleet Mail Officer N. S. or Esquimalt.

R. A. F.—Number, rank, name; unit when known; R. C. A. F., attached to R. A. F.; Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas.

Parcels to Canadians who joined the R. A. F. before the war should be addressed: Number, rank, name; unit or place, but not both; care of Canadian Auxiliary Services; 6 Dilke St., London, S. W. 3, England.

Supplies in bulk for free distribution by Canadian Legion War Services, are to be addressed: Canadian Legion War Services; care of Canadian Auxiliary Services; 6 Dilke St., London, S. W. 3, England.

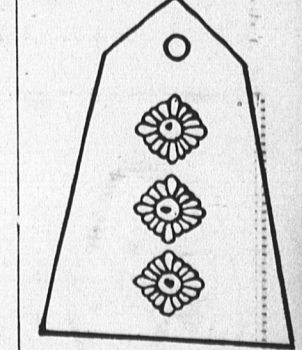
All of the 100 species of maple trees are found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

policy of trying to teach every man a trade during his service, the army has added cooking, one of the most select and higher paid in civil life, to an already lengthy list.

TABLE OF FOUR MAKES A MESS

Mess, term applied to gatherings into which members of a regiment are divided to eat, such as Officers' Mess is the term applied to a group of four people eating together at one table and served with the same dishes. In the King of Court in London the original number is still preserved, four benches, or four students sitting together.

ORDER OF BATH STAR—THE "PIP" OFFICERS WEAR



The "pips" worn on the shoulder straps of lieutenants, captains and some higher army ranks symbolize something more than the holding of the King's Commission. In most cases the "pip" is actually the Star of the Order of the Bath.

This star was chosen for general use as a rank badge because the rose, thistle and shamrock—emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland—appear on it. Also it carries the inscription *Tria Juncta In Uno—Three Joined In One*.

Less frequently used are the stars of the Order of the Garter, Order of the St. Michael and Order of the Thistle. The Governor General's Foot Guards wear the Star of the Garter.

The Order of the Bath itself has a curious history. When it was established by King George I in 1725 it was supposed to be a revival of an order created by King Henry IV. Some authorities claim, however, that actually it had not previously existed.



THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE TRIES OUT A BRENGUN

The Canadian Army deserves the most thorough-going and wholehearted support which Canadians can give. It is their army and it will soon be called on to make good on all the training and preparation which it has had.

This is the purpose behind Defence Minister Ralston's appeal to all Canada to honor the Canadian soldier during Army Week, June 29th to July 5th.

"Near the end of June will come Army Week when Canadian citizens will be given special opportunities to learn at first hand what the Canadian Army is doing and, better than that, of knowing more intimately the officers and men of the army," he said. "I ask all citizens to take advantage of it. To go to the camps and units to meet the men, to let them know how much we value their service."

"Let us do honour to the men on coast defence who through drab days and nights are watching and eager to get a sight of an enemy ship; to the Veterans' Guard and the provost personnel who know no respite in guarding internment camps; to men doing double duty by training and at the same time being in constant readiness for emergencies; to instructors and men in training centres and schools and camps and units preparing to do their part in whatever task may come; to all those in the different branches of the service who serve these troops to help make them efficient; to the nursing sisters and to the Canadian Women's Army Corps which is already making real and efficient contribution in releasing men for combatant service."

And let us do special honour to the men of Canada's army who have kept the ceaseless vigil in the British Isles on duty in that front line for

over two years; and who interrupt that duty only to train and work come, any time and anywhere to drive the 'dagger' home."

Rations in South African War A Famine Compared with Today

Whatever burdens Canadian troops carried in the South African campaign (1898-1901) their rations were one of them. They are and were filled, apparently. But in terms of the diet sheet of today's army menus every meal was a famine.

"Fresh meat, bread, coffee or tea, sugar, salt, pepper, vegetables or potatoes, jam." That was the full credit in 1898.

By 1914 the army's caterers had added nine staple items to the

come—to be ready to go anywhere, any time and anywhere to drive the 'dagger' home."

United Nations' Victory

V is for VICTORY we shall achieve, I INSPIRATION, our leaders receive, C is for CHIVALRY, still in our Land, T for the TRUTH, with us never banned, O is for OPTIMISTS, like you and me, R for RECOVERY: we hold the key, Y Yes, FULL Victory, air, land and sea.

—Sterling Bretnen, Fredericton, N. B.

Physical Training Stamina Builder For Modern War

Physical training is in this war too—but bigger and better.

Army "P. T." isn't just a before breakfast, get-me-up any longer. It's a builder. Modernized—the Canadian system is modelled on the world's five best, including those of Norway, Czechoslovakia and the United States—it aims at developing character, mind and muscles.

Men on the long side of 35 find it hard to get enthusiastic about physical training. Also it's a rough diet for the lazy man. But a few weeks of it and even the most inactive recruits straighten their shoulders and walk with a new spring in their step.

P. T. is a great conditioner for route marches; it develops the stamina, mental as well as physical, which days under fire demand. All this is hard to believe during the first few days of—stretching and bending and hopping about. Then the very thought of P. T. puts kinks in the muscles. But after a four-months' course, feeling is believing.

Fighting nations have always used P. T. to train their armies, beginning way back with Sparta. Prior to 1914 the British were a bit backward about it, and their young soldiers were not so well equipped to stand the rigors of war as the Germans. This time things are different.

Canadian recruits get the swing of P. T. very quickly. Many of them have had something of the sort in school and in the Y. M. C. A. Others assimilate it quickly. To see a battalion exercising in the morning is a sight for the hypochondriac. There are about 45 minutes of it all told. At least 20 minutes are spent in orderly and rhythmic exercises starting with the easy stuff and progressing into the difficult.

Modern P. T. in the British army, which means Canadian as well, dates from 1919 when the P. T. staff at Aldershot evolved a system which was improved in 1925. Incorporated in it were the best features of the famous Nils, Birkh Danish exercises and such systems as the Ling system of Sweden, the Blecks system of Germany, the sokol exercises of Czechoslovakia, and American dynamic tension.

Our present P. T. system develops character, according to P. T. army instructors, because a man is coached in attempting physical exercises requiring nerve. He is taught perseverance, and control of his muscular equipment, and trained to combat the nervous strain of modern war. Alertness of mind is induced by exercises and games

CAMOUFLAGE

Khaki, the name which unofficially at least has been used to describe all the drab and grey-green uniforms in British armies, had its origin in "kaki" a word of the East Indian Urdu language meaning dust.

The color, which makes the soldier hard to distinguish from the natural background of scenery, was apparently first used by the Guides, a mixed regiment of troops, in India about 1848. During the Indian Mutiny 1857-8 most British troops wore the color and it was also general in the South African War.

which reduce what is termed reaction time. There is the whole picture. P. T. is in the army for keeps.

Trained Eyes Watch For Fires

In Canadian army camps trained men are keeping sharp eyes on possible fire hazards. Gasoline and inflammables are isolated. Oily rags and other combustible materials are removed from danger points.

The fact that there has been no disastrous fire in any army camp is a testimonial to the watchfulness of these trained crews.

If a serious outbreak ever has to be dealt with, the firefighters will be well prepared. Under Col. H. O. Lawson, Director of Supply and Transport, the officers of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps have planned and built special fire engines which have proved themselves ideal for fighting flames in camp.

SWORDS INTO SHELS

LONDON (CP)—More than 10,000 swords, mostly from mechanized cavalry units, have been melted down in Britain for the making of munitions.

Jig Saw Puzzle Experts Show Talent As Mechanics

The jig-saw puzzle craze of lush peacetime is yielding wartime dividends.

A few years ago nearly every dining-room table was cluttered with oddly shaped pieces to be fitted together into coloured pictures. People thought of jig-saw puzzles as a somewhat exasperating pastime. No one thought they could have a worthwhile purpose.

But the psychologists of the army have shrewdly put them to use. They help to evaluate the mechanical ability of men entering the Mechanics' Training Centre at London, Ont. If a man shows skill in fitting bits of cardboard into their proper places, he will probably be good at putting parts of a gasoline engine together. Such things are known as "aptitude tests."

Sure-handedness, mental speed and brain-muscle coordination are measured this way.

How accurate are the tests? Instructors say they are correct in 85 per cent of cases. The other 15 per cent includes some men who are not so good on the machines as the tests promise and some who falter with the puzzles but prove excellent with the real thing.



Just as the soldier proves ability for special work by doing a jig-saw puzzle, so does the industrial worker. This young lady is taking an aptitude test in an ammunition factory.