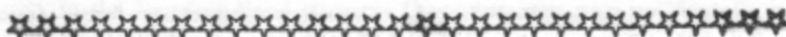


CANADIAN

MILITARY MEDALS

&

INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S NAVAL AND MILITARY CONTRIBUTION DURING THE WAR.*

(January, 1920.)

1. At the outbreak of war there was no military force in Newfoundland. There was, however, a pre-War Establishment of 380 Naval Reservists, besides local boys' brigades.

Newfoundland contributed to the fighting forces of the Empire 11,922 all ranks, consisting of 9,326 men for the Army, 2,053 men for the Royal Naval Reserve, 500 men for the Newfoundland Forestry Corps, and 43 nurses.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment furnished a battalion for the Gallipoli campaign, and sent 4,253 men to France and Belgium, suffering the following casualties :—

Killed in action and died of wounds	...	...	...	1,082
Died from other causes	...	...	...	95
Missing	...	...	...	18
Prisoners of war	...	...	...	152
Wounded	..	...	...	2,314
Total	...	...	...	3,661

3,000 Newfoundlanders enlisted in the Canadian and other forces (outside Newfoundland) but there is no statistical record of casualties regarding them, although it is known they were heavy.

	<i>Money, &c.</i>	\$
Total receipts—		
Cot Fund†	...	129,200.52
Aeroplane Fund	...	53,487.45
Red Cross Fund	...	151,500.00
Patriotic Fund...	...	166,687.16

A War Loan of \$6,000,000.00 was raised by Newfoundland.

A large quantity of Red Cross material, &c., was sent from the Dominion during the war to the various organizations overseas in addition to many thousands of dollars worth of comforts for the troops.

Newfoundland provided the pay and allowances of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment (6,326 all ranks) and made up the difference in pay to bring the Royal (Newfoundland) Naval Reserve to the same scale as that of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, besides equipping the Royal Newfoundland Regiment before proceeding overseas.

2. Grand totals of Newfoundlanders raised for the war up to 11th November, 1918 :—

	All ranks.
(a.) The Royal Newfoundland Regiment	6,264
(b.) The Royal Newfoundland Regiment, recruited in Great Britain	62
(c.) The Newfoundland Forestry Corps (non-combatant)	498
(d.) The Newfoundland Forestry Corps, recruited in Great Britain	2
(e.) The Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) (pre-War Establishment)	580
(f.) The Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) raised since August, 1914	1,473
(g.) Enlisted in other units in Canada and elsewhere (estimated)	3,000
(h.) Nurses serving overseas	43
	11,922

* Based on information supplied by the High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

† Instead of maintaining a hospital overseas, Newfoundland supported 301 beds in addition to 32 in Newfoundland.

3. Number on Active Service, up to 11th November, 1918 :—

761

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment	5,046
The Newfoundland Forestry Corps (non-combatants)	477
The Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland)... ..	2,053
In Canadian and other units (estimated)	3,000
Nurses... ..	43
	10,619

4. Of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, 183* officers and 5,248* other ranks proceeded from the United Kingdom to theatres of war, of whom 38 officers and 1,140 other ranks served in Gallipoli.

145 officers and 4,108 other ranks served in France or Belgium.

NOTE.—The latter does not include officers and men who were transferred from Gallipoli to France or Belgium in 1916.

5. Casualties in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment (*see next page*).

6. In the Newfoundland Forestry Corps two men were accidentally killed.

7. In the Royal (Newfoundland) Naval Reserve there were :—

Killed in action	167
Invalided out	124
Sent home for discharge on completion of term of service	279

8. There are no figures available for casualties in regard to Newfoundlanders in forces not administered by the Newfoundland Government, *i.e.*, 2 (*g*).

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

I.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment (Overseas).

	Combatants. All ranks.
Number of men sent from Newfoundland	4,984
Enlisted or commissioned in Great Britain	62
Total	5,046

II.

State of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at 31st December, 1919.

1. Killed in action	588
2. Killed accidentally (British Expeditionary Force)	1
3. Died of wounds (including 15 in German hands)	254
4. Missing (presumed dead)	259
5. Died of sickness (including 15 in German hands)	95
6. Died by suicide	1
7. Died by violence (in German hands)	1

8. Found drowned (in Great Britain)	1
9. Accidentally drowned (whilst bathing, France)	1
10. Died as result enemy air raid on hospital, France	1
11. Died by misadventure (in Great Britain)	1
12. Repatriated to Newfoundland	3,632
13. Retired or discharged in Great Britain (75 of whom were subsequently repatriated).	166
14. Deserted	10
15. Transferred to other corps (not including Newfoundland Forestry Corps)	18
16. Remaining in Great Britain—	
(a.) In hospital	7
(b.) Pay and Record Office (London) on duty	10
(c.) Elsewhere Great Britain	—
Total	5,046

* Including officers and men who may have proceeded Overseas several times.

III.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Casualties as at 31st December, 1919.

Expeditionary Force or Place.	Killed.		Died of wounds.		Died, other causes.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Total.			
	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Officers.	Other ranks.		
British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (Gallipoli).	1	17	..	13	..	18	7	86	..	..	..	..	8	134
British Expeditionary Force	28	543	17*	223†	..	40‡	58	2,163	8§	251§	6	144	117	3,364		
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Totals	29	360	17	236	..	102	65	2,249	8	251	6	144	125	3,542

* Including 1 in enemy hands. † Including 14 in enemy hands. ‡ Including 16 in enemy hands.
 § Of whom 8 officers and 251 other ranks are presumed dead.

IV.

Newfoundland Forestry Corps (Overseas).

Number of men sent from Newfoundland	479
Enlisted or commissioned in Great Britain	2
Total	481

1. Discharged to Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	476
2. Discharged in Great Britain	...	...	...	...	2
3. Accidentally killed	...	...	...	...	2
4. Found drowned	...	...	...	...	1
Total					481

Silver medals given to 30,000

Commemorative medals are struck from time to time to mark important anniversaries and other great occasions. The most recent of these events was the Centennial of Confederation in 1967, and before that a medal was issued at the time of the Queen's Coronation in 1953.

In keeping with that tradition, a medal was created in 1977 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign.

The medal, measuring one and one-quarter inches in diameter is made from sterling silver (.925) and produced by the Royal Canadian Mint.

The award of the Queen's Jubilee Medal is an expression of appreciation of the worthy and devoted service rendered by the recipients in their various walks of life and the esteem in which they are held by their associates.

In order that the list of those to be honored will be representative of all the regions of Canada, agencies of government at the federal, provincial and local levels have been invited to propose the names of candidates for the Medal. National organizations in every important field of endeavor, including the professions, education and arts, veterans' groups, sports associations, philanthropic, charitable bodies and welfare services were also asked to participate by submitting nominations.

Thirty thousand Canadians are receiving the following letter, written in both English and French, from Governor-General Jules Léger, Rideau Hall, Ottawa:

"On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the accession of H. M. the Queen to the throne, the accompanying medal is presented to ..." — and here the recipient's name is typed in.

The medal is silver with an engraving of Queen Elizabeth wearing a large crown; on the obverse side is a stylized maple leaf with the inscription "CANADA 1952 ER 1977." It's on a red white and blue striped ribbon with a little metal bar-pin.

No reason is given as to why the person is being so honored, and so it's puzzling, particularly to the man who received two of them.



Canadian forces get medal for rescue role

LAHR, West Germany (CP) — Italian Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga yesterday presented the Italian gold medal for civil valor to Canadian Forces Europe.

The award recognizes the Canadian military contribution to relief operations following the May 1976 earthquake in the Friuli region of Northeast Italy.

A gold medal was also presented posthumously to Captain Ronald McBride of Toronto, a Canadian Forces helicopter pilot

killed during the operation.

There were 350 combat engineers and medical specialists engaged in the operation named Dolomite. But because it involved members from all units, the medal was awarded to the entire force.

Two West German army engineer units have also received the medal for their assistance during the operation.

The gold medal for civil valor dates from 1793 when it was instituted by Victor Amedeus II to re-

ward acts of bravery by junior officers and soldiers.

Major-General Charles Belzile, commander of the force, received the medal and announced it would be displayed in the foyer of the forces' headquarters.



Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

1. VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.)

Rank	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	3
Major	2
Captain	8
Lieutenant	17
Sergeant	10
Corporal	10
Private	14
Total	64

2. THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (Instituted 1799.)

KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.)	
Lieutenant-General	3
Major-General	5
Total	8
COMPANION (C.B.)	
Major-General	4
Brigadier-General	29
Colonel	10
Total	43

3. THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (Instituted 1818.)

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS (G.C.M.G.)	
Lieutenant-General	1
KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.M.G.)	
Major-General	8
COMPANION (C.M.G.)	
Major-General	9
Brigadier-General	88
Surgeon-General	1
Colonel	25
Lieutenant-Colonel	74
Major	5
Chaplain	2
Total	169

4. THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (Instituted 1896.)

MEMBER (M.V.O.)	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Captain	1
Total	2

5. THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (Instituted 1917.)

COMMANDER (C.B.E.)	
Colonel	19
Lieutenant-Colonel	26
Major	1
Captain	1
Chaplain	1
Matron	1
Total	48
OFFICER (O.B.E.)	
Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	7
Major	105
Captain	60
Lieutenant	2
Chaplain	1
Matron	1
Total	253
MEMBER (M.B.E.)	
Lieutenant-Colonel	6
Major	12
Captain	29
Lieutenant	43
Regimental Sergeant-Major	1
Company Sergeant-Major	1
Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant	2
Sergeant Major	2
Total	97

6. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O. with Bars) (Instituted 1886.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Major-General	1	—
Brigadier-General	6	4
Colonel	68	6
Lieutenant-Colonel	68	292
Major	26	369
Captain	1	35
Lieutenant	1	37
Chaplain	—	7
Total	193	705

7. MILITARY CROSS (M.C.) With Bars (Instituted 1915.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Major-General	27	65
Brigadier-General	145	808
Colonel	136	1,807
Lieutenant-Colonel	2	25
Major	—	44
Regimental Sergeant-Major	—	44
Total	310	2,867

8. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (D.F.C.) With Bars (Instituted 1918.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Major	—	1
Captain	1	15
Lieutenant	3	20
Total	4	36

9. AIR FORCE CROSS (A.F.C.) (Instituted 1918.)

Major	3
Captain	7
Lieutenant	6
Total	16

10. DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL (D.F.M.) (Instituted 1918.)

Corporal	1
----------	---

11. DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (D.C.M.) With Bars (Instituted 1902.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Captain	—	1
Lieutenant	—	10
Sergeant-Major	9	340
Sergeant	19	726
Corporal	5	394
Private	5	448
Total	38	1,919

12. MILITARY MEDAL WITH BARS (M.M.) (Instituted 1916.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Lieutenant	2	21
Matron	—	1
Nursing Sister	—	8
Sergeant	318	3,062
Corporal	194	2,884
Private	359	6,149
Total	873	12,225

13. ROYAL RED CROSS (R.R.C.) with Bars (Instituted 1906.)

Rank	Bars	No.
Matron	3	39
Nursing Sister	—	278
Total	3	317

14. KING'S POLICE MEDAL (Instituted 1909.)

Sergeant	1
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15. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (Instituted 1845.)

Lieutenant	4
Sergeant	901
Corporal	168
Private	193
Total	1,266

16. MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	2
Major-General.....	44
Brigadier-General.....	18
Colonel.....	56
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	278
Major.....	645
Captain.....	974
Lieutenant.....	645
Chaplain.....	18
Matron.....	15
Nursing Sister.....	117
Sergeant.....	1,125
Corporal.....	345
Private.....	412
Total.....	4,501

17. FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

FRENCH

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX DE COMMANDEUR.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	2
Major-General.....	1
Brigadier-General.....	2
Surgeon-General.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2
Total.....	8

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX D'OFFICIER.

Rank.	No.
Major-General.....	2
Brigadier-General.....	2
Surgeon-General.....	2
Colonel.....	2
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	5
Total.....	17

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX DE CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General.....	1
Colonel.....	3
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	9
Major.....	11
Captain.....	6
Lieutenant.....	2
Total.....	22

MÉDAILLES MILITAIRES.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	27
Corporal.....	12
Private.....	11
Total.....	50

DÉCORATION MILITAIRE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	5
Corporal.....	1
Private.....	1
Total.....	7

CROIX DE GUERRE. (Belgian and French.)

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	1
Major-General.....	5
Brigadier-General.....	12
Colonel.....	5
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	27
Major.....	54
Captain.....	51
Lieutenant.....	56
Sergeant.....	341
Corporal.....	56
Private.....	156
Total.....	708

MÉDAILLE D'HONNEUR AVEC GLAIVES
(en Vermeil.)

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	2
Private.....	1
Total.....	3

(en Argent.)

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	3
Corporal.....	4
Total.....	7

(en Bronze.)

Rank.	No.
Corporal.....	3
Private.....	12
Total.....	15

MÉDAILLE DES ÉPIQUEURS
(en Argent.)

Rank.	No.
Major.....	1
Nursing Sister.....	2
Quartermaster Sergeant.....	1
Total.....	4

(en Vermeil.)

Rank.	No.
Nursing Sister.....	1

ORDRE DU MÉRITE AGRICOLE. Chevalier.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2
Major.....	2
Captain.....	1
Lieutenant.....	1
Total.....	7

MÉDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE. (FRANÇAISE.)
(en Bronze.)

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Lieutenant.....	1
Total.....	2

BELGIAN

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—COMMANDEUR.

Rank.	No.
Major-General.....	1

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—OFFICIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
-------------------------	---

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—CHEVALIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Major.....	2
Captain.....	1
Not stated.....	1
Total.....	5

ORDRE DE LA COURONNE—OFFICIER.

Lieutenant-General.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2
Total.....	3

ORDRE DE LA COURONNE—CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant.....	1

MÉDAILLE DE LA REINE ELIZABETH.

Rank.	No.
Matron.....	1
Nursing Sister.....	2
Total.....	3

RUSSIAN

ORDER OF ST. SPASSKII.

Rank.	No.
Major-General.....	1
Brigadier-General.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3
Major.....	5
Captain.....	9
Lieutenant.....	5
Total.....	31

ORDER OF ST. ANNE.

Rank.	No.
Colonel.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2
Major.....	8
Captain.....	3
Lieutenant.....	2
Total	19

CROSS OF ST. GEORGE.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant.....	3
Sergeant.....	14
Corporal.....	7
Private.....	79
Total	103

MEAL OF ST. GEORGE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	6
Corporal.....	7
Private.....	12
Total	25

ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Major.....	1
Total	2

ITALIAN

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1

ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAMBERT.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	2
Total	3

SILVER MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.

Rank.	No.
Captain.....	3
Lieutenant.....	1
Total	4

BRONZE MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.

Rank.	No.
Captain.....	1
Lieutenant.....	2
Sergeant.....	9
Corporal.....	4
Private.....	6
Total	22

SERBIAN

ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Major.....	2
Total	4

ORDER OF ST. SAVA.

Rank.	No.
Major-General.....	1
Colonel.....	1
Captain.....	1
Total	3

GOLD MEDAL FOR ZEALOUS SERVICE.

Rank.	No.
Private.....	1

MONTENEGRIN

ORDER OF DANNO.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General.....	1
Colonel.....	1
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Major.....	1
Lieutenant.....	1
Total	5

SILVER MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

Rank.	No.
.....	2

PORTUGUESE

MILITARY ORDER OF AVIZ.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	1
.....	3
Total	4

RUMANIAN

ORDER OF THE STAR OF RUMANIA.

Rank.	No.
Colonel.....	1
.....	1
Total	2

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF RUMANIA.

CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
.....	1
.....	1
Total	2

ORDER OF THE VIRTU MILITARA.

Rank.	No.
.....	4

MÉDAILLE BARBATHÉ DE CROIX-ROUGE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant.....	2
Private.....	3
Total	5

ORDER OF REGINA MARIA.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1

AMERICAN

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	1
Major.....	1
Total	2

15. SUMMARY OF ALL ORDERS AND DECORATIONS, BY RANKS.

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Lieutenant-General.....	-	9
Major-General.....	1	25
Brigadier-General.....	8	98
Surgeon-General.....	-	4
Colonel.....	-	80
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	68	494
Major.....	53	713
Captain.....	147	1,131
Lieutenant.....	140	2,044
Chaplain.....	2	44
Master.....	2	24
Navy's Sister.....	-	256
Regimental Sergeant-Major.....	-	2
Company Sergeant-Major.....	-	45
Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	-	3
Sergeant-Major.....	9	342
Sergeant.....	337	3,096
Corporal.....	199	3,601
Private.....	264	7,588
Not stated.....	-	1
Total	1,209	21,129

NORTH IRISH HORSE

767

A white metal maple leaf, similiar to that worn on the C.V.S.M. ribbon, is worn below the shoulder title of the North Irish Horse. This decoration commemorates the units action with the Canadians on the assault on the Hitler Line in Italy during 1944-45.

R.A.F. UNIFORM COLOUR

The R.A.F. received its peculiar shade of blue uniform from the old Tsarist Russian uniform. A large quantity of cloth had been ordered from England but the October revolution left it on hand. The cloth was used for the new R.A.F. being organized at that time.

In October 1918 12 R.C.N.A.S. airship cadets died on the S.S. "Northland" enroute to England from acute bronchopneumonia. B.W.M.'s are very rare to this service, would these have been awarded to next-of-kin?

FIRSTS TO THE AIR FORCES

The first World War I medal awards were gazetted October 22, 1914 but did not include any to the R.F.C. The French gazetted several to the R.F.C. November 3, 1914. The first M.C. to the R.F.C. was January 1, 1915 and the first D.S.O. to the R.F.C. was also on January 1, 1915. The D.F.C. and A.F.C. first awards were June 3, 1918. The first Canadian gazetted with the D.F.C. was Hon. Capt. Claver Victor Bessette in the King's Birthday List of June 3, 1918.

RELATIVE VALUE OF SELECTED MEDALS SELECTED FROM SALES

	1963	1968	1973	1975
Royal Navy L.S.G.C.	1	2.5	7.5	16
1914 Star	1	1.2	16	16
Crimea - 1 bar	1	5.2	12	25
Waterloo	1	1.9	4	14
N.G.S. - Syria	1	5.2	16	21
Queens South Africa	1	4.0	10.7	20
Military Cross	1	2.3	4.2	5
Military Medal	1	2.7	5.7	12
MGS - Chateauguay	1	7.5	13.5	23
- Fort Detroit	1	9.6	14.8	25
Fenian Raid 1866	1	1.5	2.5	5
Fenian Raid 1870	1	1.5	2.7	4
North West 1885	1	1.5	2.5	4
Red River 1870	1			10

Conspicuous merit and exceptional service earned the Order of Military Merit for 109 officers and men during the year, who were invested at Government House in Ottawa by Governor General Jules Leger.

In addition, for performances of deeds and actions beyond the call of normal duties, Chief of the Defence Staff Commendations were awarded to 47 members of the Forces.

Italy's most prized civil decoration for valor was awarded posthumously to Captain Ronald McBride, 42, of Toronto, the Canadian helicopter pilot who lost his life in a crash during earthquake-relief operations in northern Italy May 16.

Two members of his crew injured in the mishap were awarded the Italian Silver Medal of Valor.

The Cadet Award for Bravery was awarded posthumously to 13-year old Leading Air Cadet Gordon Lapointe of Sudbury, Ont. While on duty as a member of a school safety patrol, he saved the life of a four-year old boy during a traffic accident, at the cost of his own.

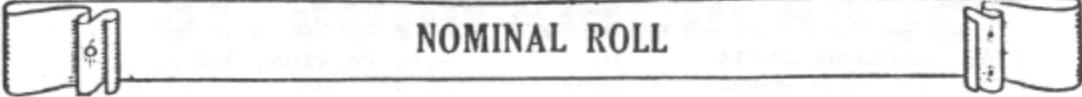
GARTER PROBLEMS

The design of Canadian Militia badges was haphazard. Authority to use devices was seldom obtained, heraldry was extremely poor.

In 1929 a complaint was lodged about the improper use of the Garter on Canadian militia badges. An order was issued that new badges be designed to eliminate the problem. The regiments against which a complaint was lodged was:- Vancouver Regiment; Francs de Sagueny; Regt de Maisonneuve; Regt de Quebec; Cape Breton Highlanders; 48th Highlanders; Governor General Body Guard; Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars; Grey Regiment; Sault Ste Marie Regiment; Dufferin Rifles of Canada.

The above guilty regiments were using the Garter and strap but were not using the accompanying HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE; most were substituting the name of the regiment. This was a no no.

Many units solved the problem by eliminating the Garter strap and just used a double circle, others developed an entirely new badge.



NOMINAL ROLL

AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD R.C.A.F. MEDAL ROLL

R. W. Irwin

SUPP. No.	DATE	SERVICE NUMBER	RANK	NAME
2052	22/ 9/44	C686	AVM	J.A. Sully, CB, AFC
		C5774	SL	A.H. Tinker
2101	29/ 9/44	C450	AC	G.N. Irwin
		C640	AC	A.H.K. Russell
		C373	GC	R.H. Foss
		C647	GC	G.H. Sellers, AFC
		C631	SL	J.E. Rogers
		C4506	FL	J.S.R. McArdle
		C38539	FO	J.H.K. Ellison
		2028A	WO 1	R.J. Bunstad
2160	6/10/44	C225	GC	A.D. Bell-Irving, MC
		C564	GC	W.J. McFarlane
		C544	GC	W.A. Murray
2231	13/10/44	C621	AVM	A. Raymond
		C715	WC	G. Vadboncoeur
		C35377	FO	R. McDowell
		4020A	WO 1	John Kerr
2274	20/10/44	C721	WC	A. Walmsley
		C13010	FL	J.O. Griffith
		33A	WO 1	K.W. Hall
		4067A	WO 2	J.L. Giles
2314	27/10/44	C585	AVM	K.G. Nairn
		J23998	FO	J.J. Solski
2373	3/11/44	C333	AC	R.A. Delhaye, DFC
		C616	GC	W.R. Pollock
		C725	WC	E.A. Weaver
2429	10/11/44	2019A	WO 2	C.D. Cunningham
		23A	WO 2	J.G. Harris
		87A	FS	F.J.C. Smith
2479	17/11/44	C3358	WC	H.W. Padwick
2534	24/11/44	C317	AVM	W.A. Curtis
		C452	WC	G.W. Jacobi
		C876	WC	M.D. McPadyn
		J44470	PO	P.J. Cooper
		7A	WO 1	H.J. Wiggins
2684	15/12/44	C299	GC	V.B. Corbett, DFC
		C723	GC	A. Watts, AFC
		C5205	FO	A.W. Hardman
		C586	SL	E.A. Nanton
		C5429	SL	L.S. Scott

770

2732	22/12/44	C1013	WC	G.A. Polkins, AFC
		2046A	WO 2	M. Wilson
132	26/ 1/45	C305	GC	H.P. Crabb
		C351	WC	G.W. Dutemple
		C223	WC	R.F. Begg
337	23/ 2/45	72A	WO 2	H.C. Ellis
471	16/ 3/45	C638	GC	W.W.S. Ross
		C387	SL	J.W. Gledhill
508	23/ 3/45	C820	WC	E.W. Beardmore, WAC
		C515	WC	H.G. Malcolmson
		C10937	FL	G. Carpenter
		2A	WO 1	George Orange
721	27/ 4/45	105A	FS	James Henderson
		8041A	WO 1	J.S. Tuppington
918	1/ 6/45	73A	WO 2	C.H. Holloway
765	4/ 5/45	C738	GC	D.H. Wigle
		6103A	FS	W.A. Birnie
		6109A	Sgt	J.M. Mathews
1127	6/ 7/45	J13630	FO	E. Rozen
1183	20/ 7/45	C380	GC	E.R. Gardner
		C40315	FO	J.S. Allen
1216	3/ 8/45	C16881	FL	T.E. Barraclough
1395	31/ 8/45	C565	AVM	F.S. McGill, CB
		C409	GC	W.F. Hanna
1424	/ /45	C15090	FL	C.W. Boughner
		39A	WO 1	W.H. Refause
		64A	WO 1	G.A. Leitch
1507	28/ 9/45	C811	WC	S.A. Sprange
1600	12/10/45	4013A	WO 1	J.H. Pickering
1730	16/11/45	C786A	GC	J.M.W. St.Pierre, DFC, AFC
		C245	SL	B.J. Benchi
		C28447	FL	A.C. Pennells
1822	7/12/45	2085A	WO 1	D.T. Jardine
183	8/ 2/46	C10525	FL	W.S. Pearce
212	1/ 3/46	C37391	FO	R.N. Lyel
302	22/ 3/46	C50149	FO	N.R. Fraser
388	12/ 4/46	C818	WC	G.G. Diamond
566	7/ 6/46	C826	GC	G.H. Elms
660	5/ 7/46	4058A	WO 2	A.W. Hives
845	30/ 8/46	C742	GC	A.H. Wilson
1123	6/12/46	C24850	FL	L.A. Yellowlees, BEM
		122A	FS	J.L. Goldey
1	3/ 1/47	C10938	FL	Wm. Copley, 402 Sdn
144	21/ 3/47	95A	WO 1	H.D. McCollum
403	25/ 7/47	C1018	WC	F.W. Hillock
		19645	FL	W.M. Iverson
334	28/ 5/48	10001A	WO 1	A.E. Carver
169	14/ 4/50	C20493	FL	W.A. Doe
365	28/ 7/50	120691	FL	J.R. Fraser
649	19/10/51	38786	FL	N. Wiseman
503	25/ 7/52	C535	GC	E.H.G. Moncrieff, OBE, AFC
454	24/ 7/53	90131	FL	H.A. Hornell
117	5/ 3/54	120371	FO	G.W. Hill
114	17/10/58	120074	Sgt	G.W.A. Bell

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

The Order was established in England about 1145, but during the reign of Elizabeth I the dissolution begun by Henry VIII was made complete.

FROM 1831

The Order was revived in 1831, and in 1856, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England was established. During the next 27 years, the familiar first aid services and instruction now provided by St. John Ambulance, were developed in response to military and public needs for volunteer medical assistance.

According to the information supplied by the Heritage Foundation, military conflicts that were fought in Europe, and which ranged from the Crimean War to the Turkey-Serbia War of 1876, stimulated the formation in England of various philanthropic organizations.

In 1870, for example, the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was formed in response to the Franco-Prussian War, to provide voluntary medical aid. Apparently the Council of this Society considered itself unable to establish voluntary aid training centres. As a result, in 1877, the Order of St. John inaugurated the St. John Ambulance Association "to train men and women for benefit of sick and wounded" and to provide a "civilian reserve for the Army Medical Department".

The first instruction centre for first aid was established by the Association in 1877 and soon other centres were established throughout Britain and abroad. The growth of the Ambulance movement in Britain introduced the prob-

lem of providing first aid services to the public. In 1883 the Invalid Transport Corps, composed of trained volunteers, was initiated for the movement of the sick and injured in London. This work expanded to the establishment of ambulance stations at large public gatherings and in 1887, various local Ambulance or Invalid Transport Corps were united to form the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

In 1888, Queen Victoria granted a Royal Charter to the Order and assumed the title of its Sovereign Head. Queen Elizabeth II bears this title today. The Grand Prior in 1972 was the Duke of Gloucester.

IN CANADA

In Canada the earliest recorded class in first aid was held in Quebec City during the winter of 1882-83, although, according to the Heritage Foundation information, there were members of the Order active in New France during the seventeenth century. The first St. John Ambulance Association centre in Canada was established in Halifax in 1892 but became inactive within two years.

The founding of the St. John Ambulance Association in Ontario was due largely to the efforts of Dr. George Sterling Ryerson, a Toronto physician and surgeon, and a nephew of the redoubtable Reverend Egerton Ryerson. As assistant surgeon to the 10th Royal Grenadiers, during the Saskatchewan Rebellion of 1885, Ryerson was strongly impressed by the need for trained non-professionals in the army's medical service. He was instrumental in the formation of the Association of Medical Of-

ficers of the Canadian Militia. When this association, formed in 1892, was rebuffed by Militia Headquarters, Ryerson turned to the head-office of the St. John Ambulance Association in London.

In 1894 he requested and was granted permission to establish a branch of the Association in Canada. With the support of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir George Kirkpatrick, a provincial committee was formed. At a meeting held on November 25, 1895, at the Canadian Military Institute in Toronto, a provincial centre or branch was organized with Kirkpatrick as President and Ryerson as General Secretary and Medical Director.

From 1895 various centres were established throughout Ontario. In 1896 the Toronto Centre was organized, with centres being formed in Belleville, Guelph, London and Orillia a year later. In the same year the Central Executive Committee in England recommended the elevation of the Ontario Provincial Centre to a Dominion Council with Sir George Kirkpatrick as President and Ryerson as General Secretary. The initial effort to expand and sustain the Association met, nationally, with limited success. During the late 1890's and early 1900's the Association remained in the shadow of the Red Cross Society.

Between 1904 and 1912 various support organizations were undertaken and significant changes were effected in the national organizations of the Association — all of which affected the various centres in Ontario.

In 1910 the now defunct Dominion Council was replaced by a Canadian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association with authority to establish Provincial Councils. The Ontario Council was subsequently organized in Toronto in December of 1910. For several years the work of the Association had been carried on more actively in Ontario than in any other part of Canada. The Toronto Centre especially had not only promoted an extensive first aid instruction program in that city, but by 1910 had been instrumental in establishing classes in five other provinces. Within Ontario centres were in operation in Peterborough, Brantford, Berlin (Kitchener), Stratford, London and Sault Ste. Marie. At the Toronto Centre, from 1896 until 1910, 2,073 certificates had been issued in four fields: First Aid to the injured, Home Nursing, Military Sanitation, and Junior First Aid to the injured.

After 1911 the Ontario Centres encountered, and solved with varying degrees of success, problems dealing with financing, the supply of adequate first aid materials, and local support. As in England, the formation in Ontario of St. John Ambulance Brigades brought the Corps directly into public view.

As a great believer in public relations I can easily see where this would be a great step forward in making the public aware of the activities of St. John Ambulance.

The first Brigade Ambulance Division for volunteer aid to the public had been formed at London in 1909, followed two years later by the formation of a division in Toronto. By the end of 1913 the Brigade had spread throughout the province with

Nursing Divisions in Toronto and Owen Sound and Ambulance Divisions in Toronto, London, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Welland, Brampton, Muskoka, Oshawa and North Bay. In several Canadian centres, such as Hamilton and Montreal, first aid training was provided within industrial plants or railway shops, where safety and first aid were particularly important.

The First World War brought new vigour into the efforts of St. John Ambulance in Ontario. The St. John Ambulance were quite involved in the First World War. Typical of the services performed by Voluntary Aid Detachments in Ontario were those of the Ottawa Detachment, formed in 1915 to provide voluntary trained medical assistance primarily in hospitals. Personnel for the detachments were drawn from St. John Ambulance as was the training and instruction by the detachments. Equally as valuable to the war effort in Ontario was the first aid instruction given by the Association nationally to some 200,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

After 1918 St. John Ambulance in Ontario, and throughout Canada, entered a period of decline and significant readjustment. By the mid-1920's both the Association and Brigade, however, had regained lost ground and had entered new fields.

When the Second World War broke out thousands of persons flocked to first aid and home nursing courses to qualify themselves for air raid precautions duties and other war work.

According to the Royal Bank information there was agreement between the Canadian Red Cross and the St.

John Ambulance that the Red Cross Society would be responsible for collecting and distributing funds and materials while the Order of St. John would train in first aid all male personnel required for war service.

In 1948 the Canadian St. John Ambulance organization became "The Priory of Canada of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem". This past October a retired LCVI teacher in the person of Harold Choate had the opportunity of personally meeting the Prior of the Order, the Governor of Canada the Right Hon. Jules Leger. Mr. Choate was one of some 100 Canadians who were invested in the Order as Serving Brothers or Sisters. Fourteen Canadians were made Officers, three were made Commanders, and two, one from Uxbridge in the person of Brigadier-General Gordon Wotherspoon, had the "Knight of Grace" which is the highest order conferred upon them.

Below the level of National headquarters, the elements of the Order are administered by provincial councils. These councils are charged with providing training through the Association and rendering service through the Brigade.

General Routine Order 4663 of August 1, 1918 authorized badges for wear in France. The Maple Leaf badge was to be worn by all units for which a special badge was not authorized.

The 13th and 42nd battalions wore a scarlet hackle in lieu of a cap badge.

A grenade was authorized as a cap badge for the C.E.; Artillery and the C.M.G.C.

Worsted shoulder badges for the C.E. were the blue letters C.E. on a red patch. PPCLI used white letters on a red patch.

Collar badges authorized by this order were the initials:- C.L.H.; C.O.C.; F.G.H.; R.C.D.; R.C.R.; P.P.C.L.I.; 1/C.M.R.; 2/C.M.R.; 4/C.M.R.; 5/C.M.R.

All Canadian infantry, except the R.C.R. and P.P.C.L.I. were to use as a collar badge the letter "C" over the unit numeral.

The 161st Overseas Battalion

The following history of the 161st Overseas Battalion was written by Col. H. B. Combe, V.D., of Clinton:

In October, 1915, I had arranged with Major T. Hays, senior officer of the 32nd Bruce Battalion, to organize an overseas battalion from the 32nd and 33rd Battalions. This was to be endorsed by General Shannon and forwarded to the Department of Militia and Defence. In November, 1915, the Government decided to form county battalions, and on December 3rd I received the following telegram: "You will command and train an overseas battalion to be known as the 161st Battalion C. E. F. Proceed to London at once for instructions." I reported to General Shannon the following day, and his first question was, "Where will your headquarters be?" I told him Clinton. His next question: "Who will be your officers?" I took the militia list and read all the names of officers of the 33rd Huron Regiment. I named Major R. S. Hays as my senior major, M. D. McTaggart as paymaster, Major J. W. Shaw as medical officer; the ranks of the rest were to be left until I could meet them, which I proposed to do at Clinton on December 6th. This meeting was held in the rooms of the Clinton Club, and we decided to recruit and enlist men at the following places: Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth, Exeter, Hensall, Bayfield, Blyth, Wingham and Wroxteter. The Battalion was mobilized at Clinton on April 6th, 1916, for the first time, and was inspected by General Shannon and Col. Smith, G.S.O. of military district No. 1. The battalion was taken to London at the end

of May and trained there until July 11th, when they were moved to Camp Borden and trained there until the end of October. We were inspected at Camp Borden by Major-General Louis Francois Lessard, who gave us this parting word, which we took as high praise—"This is a good, sound battalion, well administered."

The battalion then sailed for England and camped at Lower Dabgate. When we landed at this point, we were asked to give the troops a week's holiday. At the end of this time we were asked to send 200 men to France. These proceeded to France and became absorbed in the 58th Battalion. We then moved to West Sandling, and while there we sent ten non-commission officers to the 18th Battalion. While at this station the 5th Division was organized, and we were moved to Whitley Camp and became a line battalion in the 5th Division under Sr. General Garnet Hughes. I remained with the battalion until July 12th, 1917, when I was sent to France, being attached to the headquarters of the 3rd army whose commander was Lt.-Gen. Sir Julian Byng. The 5th Division was demobilized in March, 1918, and the troops sent to France to reinforce the 4th Division in France. Most of the 161st were sent to the 47th Battalion, some to the 52nd Battalion, and some to the 42nd Battalion.

When we landed we had 775 all ranks, ninety-one of these were killed in action, 191 were wounded. We won one Victoria cross, three distinguished conduct medals, twenty-eight military medals, eight military crosses and twelve V.D.'s.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 1st CANADIAN DIVISION.

Reg't No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
24362	Major.....	Lambarde, F. F.....	Reserve of Officers.
	Second Lieut. (temp. Lieut.)	Harbord, G. M.....	Royal Artillery.
	Lieutenant.....	Ramsden, A. G. F.....	R.F.A. Special Reserve.
	Corporal.....	Pobjay, H.....	
	Driver.....	Marks, F. T.....	

1st CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

40106	Captain.....	Cosgrave, L. V. M.....	Brigade Staff.
	Captain.....	White, D. A.....	2nd Battery.
	Corporal.....	Laplough, L. A.....	1st "

2ND CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

C41445 C41314	Lt.-Colonel.....	Creelman, J. J.....	Brigade Staff.
	Major.....	Hanson, E. G.....	5th Battery.
	Lieutenant.....	Geary, H. F.....	6th "
	Lieutenant.....	Savage, H. M.....	7th "
	Corporal.....	Hicks, A. S.....	8th "
	Corporal.....	Shirley, S.....	7th "

3RD CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

42423 42244 42635 40105	Lt.-Colonel.....	Mitchell, J. H.....	Brigade Staff.
	Major.....	Carscullen, H. G.....	11th Battery.
	Major.....	King, W. B.....	10th "
	Lieutenant.....	Greene, E. A.....	9th "
	Lieutenant.....	Ryerson, A. C.....	Amm. Column.
	Lieutenant.....	Scandrett, J. H.....	12th Battery.
	Bty. Sgt.-Major.....	Wildgoose, R.....	9th "
	Sergeant.....	Barnacal, W.....	11th "
	Sergeant.....	Hayward, J.....	Amm. Column.
	Sergeant.....	Jacobs, M.....	Brigade Staff.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-18.

40336 40005 416155	Major.....	Constantine, C. F.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Craig, C. S.....	
	Captain.....	Dunlop, M. McD.....	
	Major.....	Gillmore, E. T. B.....	
	Major.....	Goodeve, E. C.....	
	Paymaster and Hon. Capt.	Kelley, L. S. G.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Leach, R. J.....	
	Major.....	Leonard, E. W.....	
	Major.....	Magee, F. C.....	
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Morrison, E. W. R. (D.S.O.)	
	Lieutenant.....	Paterson, A. T.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Tingley, F. H.....	
	Lt.-Colonel.....	MacLaren, C. H.....	
	Sergeant.....	Langford, J. R.....	
	Bombardier.....	Quilter, G.....	
Gunner.....	Bleakney, V. A.....		