

# CANADIAN

## MILITARY MEDALS &

## INSIGNIA JOURNAL



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Editor: Ross W. Irwin,



## AIR FORCE CROSS

A Commonwealth medal formerly awarded to Canadian Aviators was granted for two possible reasons:

- (1) Exceptional valour, courage, or devotion to duty while flying other than on active operations against the enemy, or
- (2) Distinguished service to aviation in actual flying.

The award was made to officers and Warrant Officers while airmen below the rank of Warrant Officers received the Air Force Medal. The suspending ribbon for the Air Force Cross is diagonally striped wine and white. The medal itself is well illustrated in the accompanying photo.

### Flight Lieutenant Raymond William Cass

On the morning of 20 February 1964, Flight Lieutenant Cass was the captain of an Albatross aircraft assigned on a search and rescue mission to locate a missing seal-hunter, Albert Muise, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After a search in constantly deteriorating weather conditions, the hunter was found stranded on a small ice pan which was breaking up in floe ice on the edge of an open lead of water. Determining that no other means of rescue could arrive in time to save

Mr. Muise's life, and that dropping of survival equipment was inadvisable, Flight Lieutenant Cass decided to land his aircraft in the narrow open water lead and effect the rescue by using a small rubber boat aboard the aircraft. Appreciating the dangers in landing in floe ice conditions, Flight Lieutenant Cass coolly and deliberately made at least twelve inspection runs to select the safest landing path. He informed his crew fully respecting his decision to land, sought their advice and, in his composed manner and genuine concern with the safety of all aboard, demonstrated leadership of a high order which engendered the unstinting, unanimous support of his whole crew. He landed the aircraft and subsequently manoeuvred it during the actual rescue with great skill and precision. After the rescue of Mr. Muise was accomplished, in shifting winds and waves as high as four feet with a heavy chop, Flight Lieutenant Cass took the aircraft off expertly and returned to base. This officer's calm, professional approach, exceptionally fine airmanship and devotion to duty in an extremely critical situation were major factors in saving a man's life.

### Flying Officer L.B. Pearson

Flying Officer Pearson on 18 June 1950, proceeded to Payne Bay on the western shores of Ungava Bay to evacuate a seriously ill boy. After landing in a confined area of open water it was noticed that the swells caused by the landing were breaking off large pieces of ice from the frozen section of the river which began drifting toward the aircraft. If allowed to strike the aircraft these would have caused serious damage to the hull and wing floats. He positioned two men on the wing and directed them to run from one wing tip to the other as necessary in order to raise the wing floats whenever ice was drifting dangerously close. At the same time he had other crew members fend off floating ice with boat hooks and use sleeping bags as buffers when it was impossible to prevent ice from pushing too close in against the hull. A successful take-off was accomplished and the ill patient was flown to hospital.

### Flying Lieutenant O.G. Nelson

On 5 October 1949, Flight Lieutenant Nelson volunteered to undertake mercy flights to remote settlements. On 6 October 1949, he took off from Goose Bay in a Canso for St. Mary's on the Labrador coast but was forced back due to gales and adverse and hazardous weather and water conditions when he reached destination. On 7 October under very bad conditions he reached Nutak on the northern coast and picked up a severely injured Eskimo. On 9 October he returned to St. Mary's and picked up a small boy dangerously ill with a rupture appendix. He proceeded to St. Anthony on the northern Newfoundland coast and emplaned several seriously ill Eskimos. Exceptional skill and determination was exhibited in landing and taking off on these flights as well as boarding his patient from small boats with heavy seas and cross currents threatening harm to the personnel and aircraft.

### Flying Officer R.B. West

On 1 January 1948, Flying Officer West was captain of a Canso aircraft which had been ordered to attempt the evacuation of a woman who was critically ill at her home at Muttan Bay, Labrador. Although climatic conditions were extremely poor, heavy clouds, fog and driving snow being encountered, and very adverse sea conditions existed in the confined harbour at Muttan Bay, he succeeded in making a landing. Although the aircraft was heavily-laden with ice from flying spray, and water was pouring into the hold from a faulty

nose-wheel door, Flying Officer West made a most successful take-off.

#### Squadron Leader J.F. Mitchell

On 20 September 1950, Squadron Leader Mitchell proceeded to Eureka Sound which lies 700 nautical miles north of the Arctic Circle and within 500 miles of the North Pole in a rugged uncharted area to evacuate one of the weather station staff who was suffering from severe blood poisoning. Because of distance and unusual atmospheric conditions, normal radio aids to navigation are negligible. In addition the proximity of the magnetic north pole renders the magnetic compass useless. Facilities for forced landings are non-existent and the nearest alternate for landing in event of emergency was Thule in Greenland. On arrival at Eureka a landing was made on a rough strip only 2,000 feet long. The return flight to Churchill was made via Resolute Bay through extremely trying weather conditions. During this time he had flown 3,139 nautical miles in 28½ hours and had had only 3½ hours sleep. A total of 3,857 nautical miles had been covered—the longest mercy flight in the history of the RCAF.

#### Squadron Leader A.G. McLeish

This officer rescued a gravely injured man on Cornwallis Island, Resolute Bay. Squadron Leader McLeish took off from Baffin Island at dawn in a blinding snowstorm, using the lights of two motor transports for guidance, as the runway flares would not stay alight in the gale. Despite heavy cold and extreme icing conditions, with 100 foot visibility at Resolute, he successfully landed, emplaned the patient and took off again safely reaching his home base. On another occasion he successfully landed a Lancaster aircraft on the ice on Clyde River on the north east coast of Baffin Island to

bring out a ten year old Eskimo boy suffering from malnutrition and gangrenous frozen feet. His landing run, although violently rough was completed successfully with great skill. After a hazardous take-off, he flew with the patient to Halifax without further incident.

#### Flight Lieutenant A.G. Carswell

On 28 June 1956, Flight Lieutenant Carswell took off in a Canso aircraft in an attempt to rescue two fishermen from a sinking vessel near Galiano Island in the Straits of Georgia. Despite strong winds and extremely rough waters, Flight Lieutenant Carswell made a successful landing. Flight Lieutenant Carswell then manoeuvred the aircraft into a position where the two fishermen could be rescued. The takeoff in the rough seas was a particularly hazardous one demanding of the highest skill as the aircraft had been severely damaged by the heavy seas during the landing and was shipping water faster than could be handled by the pumps. He then flew with the survivors to Sea Island without further incident. On another occasion on 6 September 1956, Flight Lieutenant Carswell, under difficult conditions, successfully landed a Canso aircraft at sea some 600 miles off the west coast of Vancouver Island in an attempt to remove a critically ill member of the weather ship, St. Catherines. With considerable difficulty the seaman was transferred to the aircraft and with jet assisted takeoff the aircraft became airborne and returned to Victoria where the seaman was transferred to hospital. It was the belief of authoritative medical personnel that had not the patient been evacuated by air, he would not have survived the long sea voyage to Victoria. Flight Lieutenant Carswell's courage, devotion to duty, and skill have served as an inspiration and fine example to fellow aircrew.

## Victoria Cross winner met king and president

**BATHURST, N.B. (CP)** — He was a country boy who grew to be a giant. He lived a simple life, yet won the Victoria Cross and felt the handclasp of a United States president and a reigning monarch of England.

Herman James Good was born at South Bathurst Nov. 29, 1888, attended the country school there and worked in the lumber woods.

In the First World War he went overseas in the 55th Battalion and afterwards went as a reinforcement in the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch).

The Canadian Corps was caught up in the great Allied offensive of 1918 and the 13th was in action around Amiens on Aug. 8. The incident in which Lance-Sergeant Good became a Victoria Cross winner was at Hangard Wood.

The London Gazette reported his citation was "for most conspicuous bravery and leading when, in attack, his company was held up by heavy fire from three enemy machine-guns which were seriously delaying the advance."

"Realizing the gravity of the situation, this NCO dashed forward alone, killing several of the garrison and capturing the remainder."

"Later, while alone, he encountered a battery of 5.9 guns which were in action at the time. Collecting three men of his section, he charged the battery under point-blank fire and captured the entire crews and

three guns."

Returning to civilian life, Herman Good went back to lumbering and guiding the occasional party of visiting sportsmen. He joined the New Brunswick Travel Bureau in 1927 and helped arrange exhibits at sportsmen's shows in Boston and Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Show of 1931, a select corps of New Brunswick guides was taken to the White House. Herman Good, in uniform, was one of the party which presented a hamper of choice moose steaks, venison and Atlantic salmon to President Herbert Hoover.

Eight years later, Herman Good was presented to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Fredricton.

He died in his native town on April 18, 1969, and his memory is preserved in the name of the Herman Good Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, at Bathurst.

# Victoria and George Crosses

By ERNIE RONNENBERG

The Victoria Cross, highest decoration for valor, has been awarded to 1,348 servicemen since it was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856. Ninety-six have been Canadians, 24 from Ontario.

Three are in the Waterloo County Hall of Fame. They are Capt. George Fraser Kerr and Sgt. Frederick Hobson, both of Cambridge (Galt) and Lt. Samuel Lewis Honey who served with the Highland Light Infantry of Canada.

The Hall honors a fourth hero, Acting Sgt. John Rennie of Kitchener who won the George Cross which ranks next to the Victoria Cross in the recognition of gallantry. The George Cross also is sparingly awarded.

## Capt. George Kerr

Capt. Kerr was thrice decorated. Previously he had won the Military Cross and the Military Medal. Born in Deseronto in 1885, he moved to Galt with his parents and attended Galt schools, matriculating from the Galt collegiate institute at the age of 17. His intention was to enter the University of Toronto in the fall of 1914 to study chemistry, but he enlisted as a private with the first Canadian contingent, Aug. 10, 1914.

He went to France in February, 1915, with the rank of sergeant. On July 30, 1916, while going back for reinforcements, through a heavy barrage, he was wounded. He was carrying a wounded comrade at the time. For this deed he was awarded the Military Medal. As a result of his wounds, he was laid up for five months in hospital in England.

On his recovery he trained in England for his commission and returned to Flanders as an A.D.C., later rejoining his old battalion, the 3rd, in August, 1918.

"He won the Military Cross when he organized and led with great valor an attack that put a German machine gun out of commission, which was causing no end of trouble to our men. thirty Germans fell before his attack but not before our 'Bobbie' fell severely wounded in arm and leg.

"Despite medical persuasion and even orders to remain out of further fighting, he tricked his examiners at inspection by showing his leg wound and not his severe arm wound, in this manner getting back to his unit. On Sept. 2 he won a bar to the Military Cross "for conspicuous gallantry, initiative and skill during the Drocourt-Queant attack Sept. 2, 3, 1918. He led two platoons to the assistance of one of the attacking companies, which was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, surprising the hostile machine-gun crews and personally accounting for several of the enemy."

Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Sat., March 5, 1977

He won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery and leadership during the Bourlon Wood operations Sept. 27, 1918, when in command of the left support company in attack. Said his citation:

"He handled his company with great skill and gave timely support by outflanking a machine-gun which was impeding the advance."

"Later, near the Arras-Cambrai road, the advance was again held up by a strong point. Lt. Kerr, far in advance of his company, rushed this strong point single-handed and captured four machine guns and 31 prisoners."

## Sgt. Frederick Hobson

Sgt. Frederick Hobson was in the employ of the Corporation of Galt when the First World War broke out. He made several attempts to enlist in Galt but was refused by the doctors. Undaunted, he went to Simcoe where he was accepted on Oct. 10, 1914. Later he transferred to the 20th Battalion in Toronto.

"On the morning of Aug. 17, 1917, between Hill 70 and the City of Lens, during a strong enemy attack, a Lewis gun in a forward post of a communication trench leading to the enemy lines was buried by a shell and the crew, with the exception of one man, killed.

"Sgt. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasped the great importance of the post, rushed from the trench, dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy who were then advancing down the trench and across the open.

"A jam caused the gun to stop firing. Though wounded, he left the gunner to correct the stoppage, rushed forward at the advancing enemy and, with bayonet and clubbed rifle, single-handed, held them back until he himself was killed by a rifle shot. By this time, however, the Lewis gun was again in action and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy was beaten off.

"The hero, who had saved the post, lay dead—his rifle still tightly grasped in his hand. His comrades found him when dawn was coming over the ridge. In winning the Victoria Cross, Frederick Hobson laid down his life."

Efforts to trace the families of Capt. Kerr and Sgt. Hobson were unsuccessful. James Hobson of Galt said his father, whose name also was Frederick and who also served in the First World War, did not know the Victoria Cross winner with the same name.

## Lt. Samuel Honey

Samuel Lewis Honey, the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. George E. Honey, was born in Conn. Wellington County, Feb. 9, 1894. A plaque at Conn United Church where his father was minister in the 1890s also honors his memory.

Other members of the family were two other sons, the late George Jr., who also served overseas; Seldon of Fort Erie, and four daughters, Mrs. bfranklin (Mary) Brown of Richmond Hill, Edith and Isabel of Toronto, and the late Gertrude Honey. Mrs. George Honey of St. Catharines said Rev. and Mrs. Honey lived in St. Catharines when her late husband returned home after the war.

Lewis attended school in Drayton and Princeton and before he was 17, taught school at the Six Nations Indian Reserve near Brantford. He later graduated from the Normal School in London, Ont., taught school in Huron County, and then attended Walkerton high school where he won a scholarship. He resumed teaching in York County, but his teaching career and his immediate plans to enrol in Victoria College were brought to an end by his enlistment, Jan. 25, 1915.

He went overseas with the 34th Battalion as a sergeant. In 1915 he was an instructor in physical training and bayonet fighting after taking a course at Aldershot. He went to France in August, 1916, as a sergeant in the 78th battalion of the 4th Division.

He won the Military Medal for his activities during raids on enemy trenches Jan. 10, 1917, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallant leadership after most of the officers of his company were put out of action. He was recommended for a commission and returned to the Officer's Training School in England. He rejoined his unit in France in October, 1917.

He won the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous bravery during the Bourlon Wood operations, Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, 1918. When his company commander and all other officers had become casualties, Lt. Honey took command and skillfully reorganized under very severe fire.

"He continued the advance with great dash and gained the objective. Then finding that his company was suffering casualties from enfilade machine gun fire, he located the machine gun nest and rushed it single-handed, capturing the guns and ten prisoners.

"Subsequently he repelled four enemy counter-attacks and after dark again went out alone and having located the enemy post, led a party which captured the post and three guns."

On Sept. 29, he led his company against a strong enemy position. He died of wounds received during the last day of the attack by his battalion.

### Sgt. John Rennie

Sgt. John Rennie, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Rennie of Kitchener, won the George Cross in the Second World War. John was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1924. The family moved to Kitchener after living for a time in Kingston. John attended Suddaby school and was later employed at the Canada Skate Co.

He and his brother, George, who operates the Rennie Insurance Co., in Kitchener, enlisted early in the war. Other members of the family are James, a teacher in the electrical department at Conestoga College, and two sisters, Mrs. Roma (Agnes) Lavigne of Waterloo and Mrs. Olive Frazer of Kitchener.

John served at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in British Columbia and for 21 months in Jamaica, before going overseas with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

On Oct. 29, 1943, he was supervising grenade throwing by a member of his unit at a Canadian training camp in England. Said his citation:

"One grenade had been successfully thrown, but a second grenade failed to clear the protective embankment and rolled back into the throwing area.

"Despite the fact that he had the time and opportunity to escape from danger, A/Sgt. Rennie, without the slightest hesitation, dashed forward, interposing himself between the grenade and his comrades and attempted to pick up the rolling grenade and throw it clear. Before he could do so, however, the grenade exploded and A/Sgt. Rennie sustained mortal injuries.

"By his sacrifice A/Sgt. Rennie prevented serious and possibly fatal injuries to three other soldiers who were within five yards of the explosion and his gallant act, carried out in complete disregard of his own safety, showed bravery of a high order that stands out in the annals of the Canadian Army."

Sgt. Rennie and his brother, George, a sergeant-major, had travelled extensively in the service with Capt. J. M. Harper, Waterloo lawyer. Following Sgt. Rennie's heroic act, Capt. Harper had written:

"Kitchener can be proud of him (Sgt. Rennie) and he really deserves recognition for what was a real heroic deed. The unit is proud to know that they had a soldier of his calibre with them and we are all mourning his loss tonight."

Sgt. Rennie was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and a talented vocalist. He had fulfilled many requests to sing at concerts and for friends.

The portraits of a number of Victoria Cross winners in the First World War, including that of Capt. Kerr, were painted by Dr. A. Y. Jackson, noted Canadian artist and a grandson of Henry F. J. Jackson, one of the founders of the

Economical Mutual Insurance Co. of Kitchener and president of the Pioneer Tobacco Co. of Berlin (Kitchener).

Dr. Jackson enlisted in the 69th Battalion in 1914. In a book which serves as an autobiography, he said: "My opportunity to paint again came after I had been wounded at Maple Copse in June, 1916."

British artists were engaged to paint portraits for a pictorial record of Canada's achievements in the war, and Jackson was called to London for an interview with Lord Beaverbrook.

Describing one of his visits, he said Lord Beaverbrook gave rapid-fire instructions: "Tell Winston Churchill I will have lunch with him tomorrow at one. Tell Bonar Law I will see him at eight o'clock tonight. Tell Lloyd George to meet me on Thursday afternoon at four.

"He looked at me: for a moment he had forgotten who I was. Then 'Alexander', he said, 'Make this man a lieutenant.'"

"Do you paint portraits, Jackson?, he asked.

"No sir, I am a landscape man."

"Well, anyhow, we want you to go to No. 3, Earl's Court; there is a large studio that has been taken over by the Canadian War Records. There you will find canvas, colors, everything you need. You'll also find Cpl. Kerr, V.C. of the 49th Battalion. We want you to paint his portrait.

"I went to No. 3 Earl's Court. Kerr was there, a tall westerner who had captured 62 Germans all by himself, for which exploit he had been awarded the V.C. I told Kerr he was out of luck; they had sent a landscape painter to do his portrait. He said that was O.K. with him; he had been given ten days' leave to have it done. With considerable trepidation, I started. The press had announced that all the Canadian holders of the Victoria Cross were to have their portraits painted by outstanding British artists.

"Hanging over me was the prospect of being returned to the infantry if I failed in this first assignment. I drew in the head and rubbed it out many times; later I scraped out the painting until finally I got a passable likeness and took no more chances. I was still a private, but on the last day when I went to put in the highlights, my commission and my uniform had both arrived and I put on the final touches as a lieutenant, much to the amusement of my sitor (Cpl. Kerr)."

Later Jackson said he was told the portrait of Cpl. Kerr was "fine." He was asked to do two more portraits but he did not give the names of the others he had painted.

## VC harder to win in modern warfare

The 1½-inch bronze Victoria Cross, created by Queen Victoria after the Crimean War, is still struck from Russian guns captured at Sebastopol.

In the centre of the Maltese cross, the royal crest is surmounted by a lion with semi-circular scroll below inscribed "For Valour."

Three men have won the honor twice. Members of the Royal Navy have won 118, the Army 867 and the Royal Air Force 31. Another 331 have gone to servicemen from Commonwealth countries.

The cross was awarded to 633 servicemen during the First World War and only 182 in the Second World War. Military authorities say the VC is becoming harder to win because the highly organized nature of modern warfare reduces individual opportunity.

The standards established by Queen Victoria were rigid. Usually three eyewitnesses had to attest to the heroic deed.

### HALL ENSHRINES NAMES OF 1,388

The Waterloo County Hall of Fame honors not only the county's Victoria Cross and George Cross winners, but also the memories of 1,388 county servicemen and a nursing sister who gave their lives in the Boer War (1), the First World War (563), the Second World War (880), and the Korean War (4).

Their names are enshrined on six panels located at the front of the hall. Overlooking the panels from front and side walls are nine wartime paintings; one of the first Canadian division landing in France in 1915, also Vimy Ridge, Ypres, the Somme, War in the Air and Second World War scenes.





James W. Lang

George L. Dore joined the army in December 1899 with the Pincher Creek Volunteers for the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. He left for the Transvaal January 2, 1900. The N.W.M.P. did the recruiting. There were 1 Inspector and 4 Mounties in the 37 men that left from Pincher Creek, Alberta. Dore made the following comments:-

Inspector Davidson, N.W.M.P.  
 R.C. Butler, N.W.M.P.  
 R.G. Bolster (Barney), W.R. Ranch  
 R.W.V. Crawley (Australian) went with Cape Mounted Rifles  
 I.R. Donnelly  
 T. Dirbury  
 R.C. Dickson (Bob) drove stage  
 G.L. Dore (George) ranch hand and homesteader  
 L. Cuddy  
 G.D. Gould (town bum weighed 300 lb) said he would lose 10 lbs per week, got down to 150 lbs.  
 A.S. Glover  
 G.M. Green near Loundbreck, Alta, (33) carried big knife.  
 H.T. Green (Herb)  
 R. (Dick) W. Galloway (W.R. Ranch)  
 H.A. Gunn (Harry) (W.R. Ranch) WALRON Ranch --brother Billie Gunn paid own way over and served with Cape Rifles.  
 Jack Hewitson  
 A.I. Johnston, took buckskin horse with black stripes  
 A.S. Johnston  
 R.I. Kerr (Bob), killed with Mordon at Honing Spruit  
 R. Kraft, N.W.M.P.  
 B. Laws, N.W.M.P.  
 F.R. Mordon, took 7 of his own horses, killed at Honing Spruit  
 T.A. Miles (Tom)  
 H.V. Miles (Vern), came from North Fork  
 L. Mougron  
 C.G. Miad  
 L.A. Ossen  
 L.R. Redpath, son of millionaire Redpath Sugar Co.  
 T.M. Ramsey (Tom), father in law (Taylor) built arena in Pincher Creek  
 A.C. Raper (Sammy)  
 F. Rubbra (Frank) N.W.M.P., brother Charlie paid own way over and beat us there.  
 A. Souve  
 O. Smith, cook, drove cart for doctor and orderlies, drank a lot, had a camel hair blanket (took poison).  
 M.T. Skinner, barber, always looking for loot.  
 H.M. Tucker (Harry), blacksmith, when drunk went crazy  
 T.G. Wilson (Tug), dead shot, made Corporal or Sergeant  
 M.S. Wilson

George Dore was a scout with 9 notches on his rifle; other scouts were Garth Green who fought with the Sergeant Major over barning horses and was arrested. Also Jack McArthur from Bar 44 ranch near Cyprus Hills Herb Green, Angus Sovey who reenlisted but died aboard ship on the return trip. N.W.M.P. Gen. McNamara wanted to drill, most men thought they knew how to ride and shoot and really didn't want to play soldier, they enlisted to fight and shoot Boers.

Courtesy:  
J. W. Brown

G



R

797

# Third Class Certificate of Education.

Awarded on the authority of the Army Council.

R. W. D. M.

Secretary Army Council.

To

N<sup>o</sup>. 4602.151 Private G. Whittington  
of the 2nd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regt.  
On the recommendation of Inspector of Army  
Schools Major R. W. Kinghorn.

Date Oct 14th 1920.

## Attainments.

Arithmetic:—Compound Rules and Reduction of Money,  
Avoirdupois Weight and Lineal Measure,  
Simple Addition and Subtraction of Vulgar  
Fractions, a simple Messing Account.

Writing from Dictation:—Proficiency in Writing  
Regimental Orders.

Composition:—Writing a simple letter.

W. D. M. Lt. Col.

Commanding 2nd Duke of Wellington's

Or other Officer duly authorized

James W. Lang

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I.R. Donnelly

T. Dirbury

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G.L. Dore (George) ranch hand and homesteader

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G.D. Gould (town bum weighed 300 lb) said he would lose 10 lbs per

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H.A. Gunn (Harry) (W.R. Ranch) WALRON Ranch --brother Billie Gunn paid own way over and served with Cape Rifles.

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T.A. Miles (Tom)

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L. Mougron

C.G. Miad

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L.R. Redpath, son of millionaire Redpath Sugar Co.

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## ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

## MEDAL ROLL

R.W. Irwin

Name	Rank	Number	Date Approved
Alphonse Bouffard	Ch Eng	C25	6/12/1938
Wm S. Woods	Ldg Smn	D48	5/ 1/1939
R. Hebert	Ch Sto	D52	10/ 2/1939
L.G. Choadlum	Sto 1	D241	6/ 5/1939
J.A. MacDonald	Ch Eng	D129	13/ 3/1940
Charles H. Thompson	Sto 1	D131	21/ 2/1940
C.G. Williams	Ch Skr	-	11/ 7/1940
F.J. Burt	AB	C124	24/11/1941
B. Gingras	SPO	D55	3/ 9/1942
N.M.E. Rose	CERA	A118	30/10/1942
E.E. Jordan	AB	C178	2/ 2/1943
C.D. Smith	CERA	C176	22/ 2/1943
J.W. Broome	AB	C180	19/ 2/1943
M.C. McVean	CERA	C153	?
J.W. Winn	APO	B232	27/ 9/1943
A. Cahill	STO PO	C181	8/10/1943
G. Darachi	LS	B256	26/ 4/1943
J.A. Rowland	C STO	B245	22/10/1943
M.L. Bernays	CPO	C321	27/ 9/1943
E.M. Temple	PO	A395	24/11/1943
H.A.G. Deacon	CERA	C139	5/12/1943
L.J.E.G. Houde	Sk Lt	-	6/12/1943
F. Galley	Wt Eng	-	2/ 2/1944
J. Blouin	Ch Skr	-	27/ 1/1944
J.P. Cloutier	Ch Skr	-	18/ 2/1944
L.G.F. Despuis	Lieut (E)	-	18/ 2/1944
J.M.L.E. Vigneau	Ch Skr	-	18/ 2/1944
L.A. Hickey	Skr Lieut	-	22/ 3/1944
A.J. Emery	C STO	B231	4/ 4/1944
J.L. Cloutier	Ch Skr	O-14460	10/ 6/1944
J.H. Wheeler	CPO	B352	8/ 6/1944
C.E.G. Noble	PO	B286	29/ 6/1944
J.F. Pelletier	PO	B237	23/ 7/1943
J.A.M. Gagne	CPO	B241	21/ 9/1943
F.J. Morgan	LS	B284	10/ 7/1944
J.M.L.A. Bernier	Skr	-	10/ 7/1944
J.L. Bolduc	Wt Eng	-	18/ 8/1944
J.A.P.E. Vezina	Skr	B244	29/ 6/1944
R.W. Warburton	PO	A298	20/ 9/1944
M.E. McVean	duplicate issued 16/10/44		
J.A. Morris	CERA	B259	19/10/1944
W.W. Reid	PO	B256	9/11/1944
A.H. Lee	C STO	B351	25/11/1944
J.G. Racette	SPO	B216	27/ 1/1945
N.C. Poole	SPO	B247	19/ 2/1945
J. Douglas	PO	B327	14/ 3/1945
J.P. McLean	SPO	C155	7/ 4/1945
L.J. Lambert	PO	B260	26/ 6/1945
L.J.O. Bastein	CPO	A299	26/ 6/1945

J.J. Boyd	CPO	A608	10/10/1945
J.J. Anderson	PO	A368	5/10/1945
C. McDonald	LS	A636	8/ 1/1946
G. Collier	Skr Lieut	-	22/ 2/1946
P. Picard	Skr Lieut	-	7/ 3/1946
R.L. Clark	SPO	B218	6/10/1951

## CLASP TO THE R.C.N.R. LONG SERVICE MEDAL

C.H. Thompson	STO 1	D131	25/ 8/1947
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## ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY (R) LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

J.J. Moffet	CPO 2	R2041	22/ 3/1949
W.S. McQueen	PO 1	R7648	22/ 3/1949
H.P. Gill	CPO 2	R263	20/ 6/1949
S.R. Essex	PO	R2180	14/ 6/1949
H. Gothard	CPO 2	R137	18/ 8/1949
C.E. Vallie	CPO 2	R1022	28/10/1949
W.B. Haviland	ERA 3	A2240	20/12/1949
E.R. Tuplin	PO 1	A651	11/ 2/1950
R.C. Donaldson	PO	R914	7/ 6/1950
A. Costello	P1TC	R2299	10/ 7/1950
W.L. Millington	P2SM2	R202	22/ 8/1952(replaced)
C.B. Scrivens	P1(NG)	RX2534	3/10/1952
P.D. Deacon	C1SM3	R5307	9/12/1952
P.J. Doran	P1MM2	R5403	3 / 3/1954
H.R. Haywood		R8959	8/ 3/1955
D.R. McNaughton		R402	22/ 3/1955
J.M. Simpson		R569	8/ 9/1955
A.W. Rummer	PO	A3879	26/11/1957
G.H. Lafontaine		R2255	12/ 2/1959

## CLASP TO THE R.C.N.(R) LONG SERVICE MEDAL

Burch		R249	3/ 1/1949
Gallo		R135	17/ 1/1952
Coakes		R1775	27/10/1954
Cordy		R206	28/ 8/1956
Gilraine		R143	13/11/1957

## CLASP TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

J.D. Pratt	CERA	X21317	26/ 3/1946
J.R. Joslin	RPO	X2141	7/ 6/1946
N.W. Crisp	C2MR3	2642-E	17/ 8/1951

Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct medals were issued as replacements to:- A. Martin; G.A. Burch; E. Karrer; R.F. Cowan; J.A. Peters; J. Murphy; H.E. Mathews; and G.W. Mercer.

A note of note:- "Medals which have been engraved as shown below, but which had been forfeited by the men to whom they were originally issued presented, have had their inscription deleted and have been engraved and issued to other men." Four names are included.

# PART XI.—WAR HONOURS.

(August, 1914, to 31st May, 1920.)

## BRITISH FORCES.

### HONOURS CONFERRED FOR SERVICES IN THE FIELD.

V.C.	V.C. bars.	G.C.B.	G.C.M.G.	G.B.E., MIL. DIV.	K.C.B.	K.C.M.G.	K.B.E. (including D.R.E.)	G.B.	C.M.G.	C.B.E., MIL. DIV.	D.S.O.	D.S.O. bars.			O.B.E., MIL. DIV.	M.B.E., MIL. DIV.	R.R.C., 1st Class.	M.C.	M.C. bars.			D.C.M.	D.C.M. bars.			M.M.	M.M. bars.			M.S.M. bar.	M.S.M.	Totals.
												1st.	2nd.	3rd.					1st.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.			
578	29	6	17	120	143	21	846	2,137	348	8,981	708	71	7	331	1,159	456	39	37,081	2,983	168	4	1,506	24,301	472	9	115,577	5796	180	1	21,063	4	145,229,431

Note.—Distinctions shown in the above table are arranged in the order notified in A.C.F. No. 1230 of 1918.

## PROMOTIONS.

Under Arts. 33a and 331, R.W.																			3,815
Field-Marshal.	General.	Lieut.-General.	Major-General.	Surgeon-General.	Hon. General.	Hon. Lieut.-Gen.	Hon. Maj.-Gen.	Hon. Brig.-Gen.	Brevet Colonel.	Brevet Lieut.-Col.	Brevet Major.	Hon. Colonel.	Hon. Lieut.-Col.	Chaplain.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	High- rate of	pay.
															27	87	57	200	
3	7	41	190	3	1	2	7	3	513	1,548	1,109	2	3	7					

No honours or promotions conferred by the Royal Air Force are included in these tables.

## INDIAN FORCES.

### HONOURS CONFERRED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR SERVICES IN THE FIELD.

G.C.S.I.	K.C.S.I.	C.S.I.	G.C.I.E.	K.C.I.E.	C.I.E.	Order of British India.		Indian Order of Merit.		Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	Indian Meritorious Service Medal.	I.M.S.M. bar.	I.M.S.M. bar.	Totals	
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.					1	2
..	4	15	1	5	86	42	412	21	984	3,174	1,835	2	2	6,604	239,853

Total services in the Field ..

HONOURS CONFERRED FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

† Air raids, coastal bombardments, &c.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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No honours or promotions conferred by the Royal Air Force are included in these tables.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Total services in connection with the War

Total services in the Field .. ..

Total services in connection with the War..

Grand Total



Ontario Plaque given to Samuel Beirness

As we begin to get history conscious and hunt through our cellars and attics for some of our "Roots" many interesting things are turning up.

Phyllis Taylor has come across a certificate awarded to her grandfather, Samuel Beirness in 1904 for taking part in the Fenian Raids. It states: This is to certify that Samuel Beirness having served as a private in the Guelph Rifle Company in Ontario in 1866 on the occasion of the Fenian Raid is hereby authorized to enter upon and occupy the East Half of lot number four on the Ninth concession of the Township of Lyon containing 163 acres under and subject to the provisions of said Act.

Given under my hand at Toronto this thirtieth day of September A.D. 1904. (signed) E. J. Davis (countersigned) Rt. Browne.

This caused Phyllis to look up a little family history and discover. Mr. Beirness was born near Guelph on a farm in 1845. In 1866 he was awarded a medal as well as the land grant in Northern Ontario by Queen Victoria for his part in the skirmish with the Fenians.

After the war he married Mary Lenard of Springfield, Conn. and they had two children in the USA and then returned to Canada and raised 7 more near Hellka, Ont. (in Muskoka) He died in 1926 and his wife in 1918 and they are both buried in Hekkla. Incidentally she sold the land grant, sight unseen for the sum of \$1.00.

The Fenian Brotherhood was organized in New York City during 1859 to assist the movement for Ireland's Independence.

This group of militant men took part in raids against the British Government. Forcing its way into Canadian Territory and then retreating back into the States.

The United States Authority finally intervened and arrested their leaders and disbanded the troops.

By 1871 the Roman Catholic Church condemned the movement because of its secret nature and its organization collapsed and its leaders were imprisoned. These raids made Canada realize that some action must be taken and therefore a political union and confederation plans were begun.

Phyllis' grandfather of course then became a part of this history leading to our country's development when he fought with the Guelph Rifle Company against the Fenians in 1866.

## COMMONS DEBATES

April 7, 1978

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

#### NATO—CREATION OF GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

**Mr. Bob Kaplan (York Centre):** Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Minister of National Defence. A few weeks ago I reminded him of the commitment of the government, pursuant to a resolution which I had introduced, to introduce a medal as a military decoration recognizing NATO service. Following his answer of a few weeks ago, is the government now ready to proceed on this matter?

**Hon. Barney Danson (Minister of National Defence):** Yes, Mr. Speaker; as a result of the hon. member's representations, considerable work has been done in the department.

**Some hon. Members:** Oh, oh!

**Mr. Danson:** Recommendations have come forth. I will not be recommending specifically a NATO medal, but a general service medal which can also be identified for special service, with bars and rosettes for NATO, NORAD or other types of unusual service. I would rather avoid a proliferation of medals which show that service is recognized. I appreciate the hon. member's interest in this matter.



# PRESENTATIONS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS AND ROUTE AFRICAN WAR MEDAL.

The preparations for the presentation of the South African war medals by his Royal Highness having been entrusted to the General Officer commanding the Militia, Major General R. H. O'Grady, C.B., D.S.O., the following procedure was adopted.

The programme for the tour of His Royal Highness provided for presentations at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, St. John, and Halifax. The corps to which those entitled to medals having been disbanded and the members thereof being scattered all over the Dominion, it was deemed practicable to have nominal rolls of individuals who would parade to receive their medals prepared only at the various places where presentations were to be made, and immediately before the ceremony.

A nominal roll was, therefore, prepared at headquarters, Ottawa, containing the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man who proceeded to South Africa as a member of a Canadian Contingent, or who was sent to South Africa by the Dominion Government, the names being placed thereon in alphabetical order. The names on this roll were then numbered consecutively, the medals were numbered to correspond, and placed in consecutive order, in drawers in a large chest specially made for the purpose. Any medal could thus be readily found on ascertaining its number from the nominal roll.

Major J. Lyons Biggar, deputy assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, assisted by Mr. Ernest F. Jarvis, Acting Chief Clerk of the military branch of the Militia Department, proceeded to the various places where presentations were to be made to identify claimants, prepare the nominal roll of those who were to parade, and to assist at the presentation.

Claimants for the medal were notified to call upon Major Biggar to establish their identity and to sign the roll. When this was done an identification card was issued to them. As late as circumstances permitted a nominal roll was prepared of all who were to parade to receive their medals, the names of the officers being arranged thereon according to seniority, and of the non-commissioned officers and men alphabetically, irrespective of rank. The medals were then set apart and arranged in the order in which the names were on the nominal roll. At the parades the officers and men were lined up in

the same order. The names were in due time called by an officer, generally Major Biggar, the medal being at the same time handed to his Royal Highness by the Duke of Roxburghe, the recipient advancing to receive it.

All the arrangements were well planned and carefully carried out, and with the exception of at St. John, where owing to the enthusiasm of the spectators the pickets were unable to keep the crowd back, the line was broken and confusion for a few moments ensued, there was not a hitch in any of the presentations.

The total number of names on the nominal roll was 3,099.

His Majesty the King had already presented medals to 476 members of Lord Strathcona's Horse, leaving 2,624 for presentation. Of this number 1,493 were presented by his Royal Highness, as follows:

Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Time and Place.
17	13	Quebec. At the Royal Review immediately after the March Past.
9	131	Montreal. On arrival at the Place Viger Railway Station after the presentation of addresses to His Royal Highness.
14	125	Ottawa. On Parliament Hill, after the unveiling of the Statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
5	90	Winnipeg. In front of the City Hall, immediately following the arrival, after the presentation of addresses.
3	23	Regina. At Government House after the presentation of addresses.
10	89	Calgary. Immediately after the review of the North-west Mounted Police.
1	26	Vancouver. At the new Drill Hall, immediately following the formal opening of the Drill Hall by His Royal Highness.
1	19	Victoria. At Parliament Buildings, immediately after the presentation of addresses.
58	447	Toronto. During the Royal Review, immediately before the March Past.
1	3	Shorebrook. At the railway station.
12	121	St. John. On the Barrack Square.
15	119	Halifax. During the Royal Review, following the March Past.
145	1,390	

Victoria Crosses were presented to Lieutenants R. E. W. Turner, H. Z. C. Cockburn, and Sergeant E. J. Holland, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa, respectively.

R. W. Irwin

The Canadian Technical Training Corps was suggested by the Adjutant General November 12, 1942, G.O. 482, 1942, to permit the enlistment of underage boys of 17 so that they would have their training completed by the age of 19 when they could enlist for overseas service.

The formation of the Corps was approved by the Army Council June 4, 1943. The boys did one month military training at a V.T.S. and three months orientation at S8 CATS Hamilton, or S5 VTS, S7 VTS or S12 VTS followed by courses in a trades group of six to ten months. The trades were: electrician, machinist, auto, drafting, surveyor and clerical.

There was space for 1,500 in the training program. The need for trademen had vanished by 1945 and the C.T.T.C. was disbanded Feb 24, 1945. There had been 2,300 people in the program.

General Order 433 of October 15, 1943 established the cap badge design to be: Upon a shield surmounted by a beaver, a pair of outside calipers open, and between the points of the calipers, a lamp: on either side of the calipers, the letter "T". At the top of the shield the word CANADIAN and at the bottom, CORPS. This badge was to be in bronze plastic, 56 mm by 27 mm.

By General Order 312, 1945, the badge was changed from plastic to brass and its size was reduced to 51 mm by 30 mm.



## British Tommies Get Sock in Eye, Must Return Pair of Dog Heaters

(Maple Leaf Bureau).

LONDON—Now wouldn't that curl your socks. The British War Office has decided that a soldier serving in Britain in peacetime needs one pair of socks fewer than he does in wartime. So troops are head deep in their kitbags in an effort to find the saddest pair of pad warmers ever to grace the inside of a QM store.

Nobody seems to know what's going to happen to the 1,500,000 pairs of steamers that will be returned. Nobody seems to care. Some military bigwigs think the socks will be handed over for the recovery of the wool. Others feel that they may be renovated and released to recruits. However, a thing like that shouldn't even happen to a recruit.

The official order which rocked the English Tommies back on their socks stipulated:

"The Army Council orders all ranks, from Private to Warrant Officer, to hand one pair back to the Quarter-Master Stores."

"Informed quarters," quoted while swabbing beer off a Naafl floor, expressed the feeling that the 1,500,000 pairs of socks would probably be lined up in column of route and route-marched to the War Office in London. Socks discarded by a WO1 would, in all probability, lead the parade.

There is also considerable speculation among the Jocks and Tommies in England as to whether the War Office will extend the beckoning hand to other apparel as well; for instance that extra suit of underwear. The inference is that if such a measure was taken, there would be a minor revolution in the lace market as a goodly number of British Army camiknickers have reached an unrivaled stage of lace-like delicacy.

The Canadian reaction to the War Office dictum was mirrored in the comment of Sign. D. Braithwaite of Toronto, at present loitering in Brussels, who uttered the classic words:

"Now wouldn't that rot your socks."

## THE HERALDIC IMAGINATION

by Rodney Dennys, Somerset Herald of Arms

A quality book published in England on the origins of heralric practice and the beasts, birds and other creatures which adorn arms. It details the position and job of the early heralds which give an understanding to the practice of today. Collectors of insignia should take time to study the detail of their badges. If they did they would find this book a great help in understanding the devices illustrated on their badges, even though few of them have official recognition. The book is primarily for those interested in heraldry however badge collectors would find it a useful reference.

Available from Hugh Anson-Cartwright, 229 College St., Toronto, Ont.

8½ x 12 224 pp illustrated + 16 plates hard cover \$29.50

## BADGE OF THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA

by Ruth McQuade

This work describes the badge created by James I as a means of financing the settlement of Nova Scotia. The book clearly sets forth the reasons for the creation of the order, lists the names of the recipients and their issue. The plates illustrate the several varieties of the insignia. Few collectors can expect to obtain an example of this insignia for their collection however the book will make an interesting addition to your library of Canadian badges and insignia. It is an interesting story on one of our early awards.

Published privately by the author, 183 Island Park Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, 1976.

8½ x 11 78 pp illustrated soft cover \$4.95

## THE JOURNAL OF MOISE CORMIER

by David Ross

An illustrated and interesting booklet dealing with the Diary of Moise Cormier, a French Canadian who took part with other Pontifical Zouaves in the defence of the Vatican in 1868 - 1870. This was Canada's first expeditionary force and should be of interest to all. The background material to the campaign is sketchy however the uniform, badges and medal of merit is well illustrated. Most accounts of this campaign are in French and long out of print so this booklet fills a current vacuum in the literature quite well. A nominal roll of the French Canadian contingent is included.

Published by the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, 1975.

8½ x 11 39 pp illustrated soft cover price not known

Publication available through the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa.

**MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.**  
**CANADIAN DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY.**

Reg't'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
	Lieutenant.....	Dennistoun, J. R.....	

**CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**

*Third Supplement London Gazette, Date 18-8-15.*

*Authority London Gazette, 29200, Date 22-6-15.*

*Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.*

	Lt.-Colonel.....	Foster, G. la F.....
	Captain.....	Chisholm, H. A.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Ford, F. S. L.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	McPherson, D. W.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Ross, A. E.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Shillington, A. T.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Watt, W. L.....
	Captain.....	Bell, F. C.....
	Captain.....	Brown, G. P.....
	Captain.....	Donaldson, A. S.....
	Major.....	Duval, J. L.....
	Captain.....	Fraser, J. J.....
	Major.....	Hardy, E. B.....
	Lieutenant.....	Hayward, A. K.....
	Captain.....	McGibbon, R. H.....
	Captain.....	McKillip, L. H.....
	Captain.....	McQueen, J. D.....
	Captain.....	Stone, E. L.....
1822	Q.M.-Sergeant.....	Cooke, G. S.....
32713	Staff-Sergeant.....	Brown, R. M.....
1825	Staff-Sergeant.....	Butt, H. G.....
32979	Staff-Sergeant.....	McKay, J. W.....
33394	Lance-Corporal.....	McDonald, W.....
33259	Staff-Sergeant.....	Milborne, A. J. B.....
33442	Staff-Sergeant.....	Rotsey, A. E.....
32758	Staff-Sergeant.....	Smith, W. B.....
	Colonel.....	Bridges, J. W.....
	Colonel.....	McLaren, M.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Cameron, K.....
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Nasmith, G. G.....
	Major.....	MacKinnon, W. T. N.....
	Major.....	Young, C. A.....
	Lieutenant.....	Hart, W. M.....
	Captain.....	Gibson, G. H. R.....
	Captain.....	MacDonald, R. H.....
	Captain.....	Smith, S. A.....
24618	Staff-Sergeant.....	Hogg, W.....
33844	Lance-Corporal.....	Horne, R.....
33801	Sgt.-Major.....	Robart, R.....
33854	Private.....	McKeegan, F.....
33060	Private.....	Farr, C. J. E.....
33387	Private.....	Lisney, F. J.....
33358	Private.....	Head, R. L.....
33365	Private.....	Holloway, W. J.....
33408	Private.....	Millen, A.....
33099	Private.....	Leishman, W. M.....
33461	Private.....	Stewart, H. G.....
33470	Private.....	Tomkins, C. S.....
32922	Private.....	Trottier, E.....
33214	Private.....	Youldon, J. G.....
33280	Private.....	Bartley, A.....
28722	Private.....	Chester, R. W.....
33047	Private.....	Dalton, J.....