

CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE

SEPTEMBER 1980
Vol. 16 (3)

- 916 - History of Medals - Fordham
- 918 - Casualty List - Soudan Boatmen 1884 - Irwin
- 918 - Lieut, Herbert McClellan
- 919 - "D" Battery, RCA, South Africa, 1900
- 922 - Canadian Bravery Awards, 1980
- 924 - Medal Roll - Red River 1870 Clasp - Irwin
- 929 - Order of the Dragon, 1901
- 929 - Obit - Brig. Gen. F.M.W. Harvey, VC, MC
- 930 - British Auxiliary War Services, WW II, Pt. I.

ISSN 0318-2436

Editor: Ross W. Irwin,

The History of War Medals

By Lieut.-Col. R. S. W. Fordham, K.C.

War Medals Are of Comparatively recent Origin. It was Not Until the Beginning of the 19th Century That Service in a Campaign, However Long and Arduous, Was Marked By the Award of a Medal.

The recent war has been productive of many changes and innovations in the three Services. Some have been good, while others have been of doubtful, if any, benefit. One that has, as yet, attracted surprisingly little written comment is the vast variety of service medals devised since 1939. It is quite common, for instance, to meet young soldiers wearing as many as six ribbons representative of service medals earned during one war.

That such medals may have been well earned is not to be denied. One does wonder, however, whether so many were either necessary or desirable. Furthermore, what is the resulting effect on the relative value of medals earned in earlier, and sometimes longer, wars and campaigns? The Great War of 1914-1918 is one in point. For over four years of the discomforts of trench warfare and all that went with it, three service medals were awarded. Personnel of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who did not reach France in 1915 were not eligible to receive the 1914-15 Star and thus received two service medals only. The answer to this inquiry seems to merit a brief outline of the history of British war medals in general.

THE ORIGIN

Viewed from the standpoint of time, war medals are of comparatively recent origin. It was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that service in a campaign, however long and arduous, was marked by the award of a medal. Certain orders and decorations were awardable, to a very limited extent, to the most senior officers engaged. Officers of lower rank might receive brevets or promotion to substantive rank, but nothing more. Other ranks could be given a step in rank only. No other form of recognition was to be had. The result was that a sailor or soldier—there were, of course, no airmen then—who had seen several years of more or less gruelling service in the Peninsula War (1807-1814) might, and usually would, have nothing to show for the fact and no outward evidence that he had ever seen a shot fired on a battlefield. Wounded men with missing limbs or bearing war scars were the only ones with apparent evidence that they had fought for England somewhere.

About 1809 a gold medal was authorized in acknowledgment of service in the Peninsula War, that was to last for five more years. It was awardable, however, only to officers of senior rank. Perhaps the fact that the medal was of gold rather than silver made the Government

of the day chary about a too general distribution. The use of silver instead of gold does not appear to have occurred to anyone. Nowadays silver is the most valuable metal ever found in service medals. Bronze has frequently been chosen.

The injustice of such a restricted bestowal of the new gold medal soon made itself felt, although it took a long time to obtain a remedy. Thirty-nine years passed before one was sanctioned. In 1848 a further medal was approved by Queen Victoria for issuance to junior officers and men who had seen service in the Peninsula. By that time, as may be imagined, not many of those entitled to the medal still survived. In his memoirs, published in 1924, General Sir George Greaves, who rounded out a fine military career by living to be ninety-one, gives us some first-hand information regarding this second medal. He recalls that in 1848 his father received the new medal, with five clasps, for service given as a captain before Waterloo (1815) had been fought. This long delay forms a striking contrast to present-day methods. We have become accustomed to seeing new medals for all ranks struck and ribbons designed before hostilities have ended. The slow rate of distribution of the actual medals is brought about chiefly by the huge numbers in all three Services that have to be reached.

It should be added that a single exception was made to the policy—if such it was—of not awarding service medals for war experience in the forefront of the last century. The outcome of the Battle of Waterloo meant so much to England that a grateful nation concluded something special should be done for her victorious soldiers. The result was the striking of a medal to commemorate a great battle that had lasted but a single day. The medal went to all officers and other ranks who had participated. This is the only known instance of service in a single engagement, albeit a fierce and momentous one, being recognized by the award of a medal. In later years, when the granting of medals for war service had become an established practice, a single engagement was marked by the award of a silver clasp or bar for attachment to the ribbon of the medal granted for the war involved as a whole. This system continued until the end of the South African War of 1899-1902. For reasons that will be mentioned later, it seems a pity that the same system was not followed with reference to the recent war. There was much to commend it.

EACH WAR COMMEMORATED FROM 1842 ONWARD

The medal of 1848 was not the first war medal devised for general issuance. It was just one of a number of different medals devised near that date in furtherance of a decision of the War Office to recognize active service by the grant of an appropriate medal from that period forward. In 1842 the first of

such medals appeared. Its purpose was to reward service given by all ranks during hostilities in Afghanistan in that year. Beginning with this period of the last century, medals were designed and awarded for each of the many wars, large and small, that crowded Queen Victoria's reign. Until the Egyptian campaigns of 1882-83 the British Government religiously awarded but one medal for an entire war or campaign. As bars were awarded for separate engagements, one medal would seem to have been enough. The Crimean War of 1854-56, in which so many men lost their lives through sickness, exposure and lack of proper clothing and equipment, as well as by enemy action, brought forth one medal only, with four bars to mark the principal engagements. The hard fought Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 was likewise recognized by a single medal, with appropriate bars or clasps. Service in the various small wars that followed was commemorated in the same manner. Recipients appeared quite satisfied with one medal.

Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley is credited with responsibility for a change in this procedure that came about after the Egyptian War of 1882. For service in the latter war two medals were issued. In his autobiography, "A Soldier's Memories", Major-General Sir George Younghusband who finished a long life of campaigning in October 1944 comments somewhat unfavourably on this change. He credits Wolseley with having said that a lot of medals made a man feel brave and, though he might never have seen a shot fired, impressed others, made the Service popular, and attracted recruits. Younghusband says further that medals were distributed so generously after this particular war that soldiers who had never set foot in Egypt, but remained on board ship in the harbours, received both medals. The best instance, however, was that of an officer stationed in India who had received orders in 1882 to leave for Egypt, but never got there. In fact he did not even succeed in leaving India. Nevertheless, he was awarded two medals, two Orders and given brevet rank. He had the grace to return these unexpected honours. Someone at Whitehall had blundered.

5 AWARDS FOR 5 YEARS

Wolseley, by the time he was forty years of age in 1873, and a Major-General, had gone through five wars in widely-separated parts of the globe. The first included the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He held only five service medals with clasps, or one medal for each war fought in. That he was no more medal-hunter is borne out by the fact that he was severely wounded in one shoulder and lost the sight of an eye early in his career. He was also renowned for his efficiency as a soldier. The difference between Wolseley's day and the present time has become striking. A soldier who had managed to serve through the last five wars and risings in which

England has been engaged, commencing with the war just ended, would become entitled to a total of 13 service medals. That is eight more than went to Wolseley for the same number of campaigns. The latter, as his biography shows, did hold five decorations as well, but this article purports to deal with war or service medals only and not with decorations. Medals are often wrongly referred to as decorations and these, in turn, are often classed as medals, which is also wrong. Actually, each is entirely distinct from the other. Our American friends are prone to describe all awards as medals. They appear to make no distinction between decorations and medals, as we do.

When making his novel recommendation in 1882, Wolseley "started something", as we would say today. The liberal award of medals for service between 1939 and 1945 shows that it has been more far-reaching than he could possibly have anticipated. Wolseley could hardly have foreseen that eventually one war would bring a soldier more medals than the former received for five separate wars spread over a period of nineteen years. But this is precisely what has happened.

It is at least questionable that the new medals will be viewed with the same regard and as having the same value that attaches to medals for the Great War of 1914-1918. It is rarely that quantity makes up for quality, and it is to be feared that the authorities responsible have, quite unwittingly, lessened the value of war medals as such. One doubts that veterans of earlier wars will view all medals issued for the hostilities ended in 1945 as having the significance claimable for their own medals. No other country in the world has developed such an excellent system of medal-awarding as obtains in the United Kingdom. Since the 1840's it has been consistently followed and carefully nurtured. Numerous books have been written on the subject of British war medals and decorations and all show a praiseworthy usage that has stood the test of time and been copied, in part at least by the armies of other states. After over a century's satisfactory experience of it, many people will wonder why such a wholesale departure has been made.

AMERICANS STARTED IT

Likely our American cousins are largely to blame for our vast output of war medals. The United States War Department began issuing new medals in the forefront of the recent war. The scale was a generous one. Personnel of all ranks already in one or other of the Services when the United States entered the War appear to have been granted a medal simply on account of the fact. Later a separate medal was awarded for service in a particular theatre, and it did not have to be service in a theatre of war. Little imagination is required to realize how many medal ribbons were soon appearing on thousands of uniforms. In most instances there had been no opportunity of making contact with an enemy. Medals could be earned nevertheless.

The necessary mingling of American soldiers and sailors with our own drew attention to the unusual number of medal ribbons worn by the former and caused our own men to wonder. They could not see why members of an allied force should have so many medal ribbons when no unusual service had been performed. This was only a natural criticism on the part of our men and it was bound to lead somewhere. Conceivably our lavish award of medals after May 1945, was founded on a desire on the part of the War Office to "even up" the score and remove a cause of justifiable dissatisfaction. The idea was a commendable one, no doubt, but that it has rather played havoc with the British medal system is hardly to be denied. One hesitates even to guess what the policy will be in the future should it again become necessary to strike service medals. The precedent so recently established is apt to be an awkward one. Will still more medals be awarded if we are so unfortunate as to get into another war, some day or will a halt be called and the number kept within a restraining limit? Somebody in the perhaps not far distant future, will have this problem to face and the solving of it will not be easy. There is a strong tendency to follow precedent, and now that service in one war has been recognized by no fewer than six medals it seems safe to prophesy that the days of two-medal and three-medal wars have gone completely.

This policy of awarding many medals would appear to have created a difficulty unforeseen by its originators. Most of the medals are produced in England. There is a shortage of silver in that country as well as of other commodities. In addition, as we read frequently in our newspapers, the lack of goods on which to spend money is making people disinclined to work as many hours per week as in pre-war days. The gigantic task involved in turning out the quantity of medals needed is thus made even greater. Over two years have elapsed since the war ended and the general distribution of medals earned has not even begun. It will be recalled that medals for the Great War appeared remarkably soon after its conclusion. Huge numbers were issued in 1919, for instance. In view of the circumstances just mentioned, however, it is quite understandable why no medals have yet appeared for the recent war. A search through official records may help one to appreciate even more the magnitude of the undertaking.

Figures made public by the War Office in 1935 are impressive. From 1919 onwards the following quantities of medals were issued: 1914 Stars, 366,200; 1914-15 Stars, 2,083,000; British War Medals, 5,700,000; Victory Medals, 5,145,000; Territorial Force War Medals, 340,000. Such an item as Clasps to the 1914 Star totalled 150,000. These figures do not include issues of medals made in bulk to the Dominions. Excluding the latter, as to which the writer has no figures, it will be seen that 13,634,200 medals were struck and issued in the United Kingdom. This grand total does not take into account the fact that in addition, there were 33,000 Distinguished Conduct

Medals, 129,000 Military Medals and 29,000 Meritorious Service Medals awarded and distributed. It is said that the ribbon required for these medals would stretch for over 2,000 miles.

Two facts arising out of the recent war will contribute most, one may assume, to the delay that must occur in bringing out the wanted medals. One is the great numbers of personnel who wore uniform and made even larger by the inclusion of women in all three Services. The other and equally salient fact is that whereas from two to three medals was the average number issued per sailor, soldier or airman, it has now become nearer five or six medals per individual. It requires only a little simple multiplication to form a fair estimate of how many medals must be produced to square accounts for the war just ended. The result will make the number of medals issued for the Great War seem almost trifling, although it appeared tremendous in 1919.

There is still a third factor that may operate to delay, to some extent at least, the production of medals. Decorations—and many were awarded between 1939 and 1945—are likely to receive a certain amount of priority in relation to service medals. Furthermore, they cannot be made as quickly as the latter on account of the more complicated design and variety of metals involved. Having been specifically granted to designated individuals, their early presentation is naturally looked for and this is understandable. At the present time the War Office is far behind time, where the turning out of decorations is concerned, and many recipients-to-be are patiently looking for them. Of all post-war situations, this is quite one of the most unusual.

Looking back, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a conference between representatives of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain early in 1942 would have saved both countries from the multiplicity of medals which the independent policies of each have created. We would not have been in the position of having to keep pace with the United States Forces in order to maintain an even balance of medals. A system of uniformity would have rendered this unnecessary. As it is now, there is no uniformity and more medals have been authorized than can possibly be made available within a reasonable time after the end of hostilities. It is an unfortunate situation and one about which nothing more can be done, evidently. It calls for a degree of patience that may seem particularly irksome to veterans of earlier wars who received their medals with promptness.

CASUALTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN - BOATMEN, 1884

Caughnawaga	44	Louis Capitaine, drowned 30/10/84
	24	John Morris, drowned 16/11/84 at Ambako
Peterboro	357	J.A. Sherlock, died of fever
	350	John Faulkner, drowned 15/11/84 at Ambako
Manitoba	57	A.M. Armstrong, died of typhoid fever
	81	George Fletcher, drowned 16/11/84 at Ambako
	89	Richard Henderson, died at sea of brain fever, 20/9/84
	96	Patrick Leonard
	103	D.B. McLean
Ottawa	332	Wm. Doyle, drowned 16/11/84 at Ambako
	191	Soloman Bigeault, died of small pox
	211	Michael Brennan, died of dysentery
	273	Leon Chattelin, drowned
	193	Leon Pilon, fell off train
	212	Wm O'Rourke, fell off train
Col. Wm. Kennedy, Paymaster, died of smallpox in England		

**HERBERT
McCLELLAN**
Nov. 30, 1898-
Feb. 15, 1980

"Herb McClellan was the youngest Canadian officer in World War I. Herb was born in Peterborough on November 30, 1898. At the age of sixteen years, early in 1915, he enlisted in the Canadian Army. After some training at Petawawa Camp, he moved in the spring of 1916 to Valcartier camp, sixteen miles from Quebec City, and there was transferred to the 18 pound artillery. Subsequently, he embarked for England and went to Whitley Camp where he joined a new outfit called the Third Division, 60-pound Trench Mortars, which fired from distances of 150 to 450 feet. Their bombs were used for wire cutting and, with the Germans at such

close range, their casualties were heavy. When Herb became 18 years of age, he received his commission as lieutenant, making him the youngest Canadian officer in WWI.

"He spent eight months in the trenches, taking part in many great battles; namely, Lens, Amiens, Monchy, Vis-en-Artois, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, Arras and Mons. He was blown up at the Lens' front, near Vimy, and spent three months in hospital in France where he was known as "Canada", being the only Canadian there at the time. He remembers that his outfit suffered their largest number of casualties in a two-hour period in the attack at Amiens on August 8, 1918. There they lost 65% of their outfit, going into attack with 120 men and coming out

with only 38 of them alive. Although he survived, he was saddened by the loss of so many good friends that day.

"On Herb's return to Canada, he spent six months in Kingston Military Hospital recuperating from back, spine and leg injuries. He had particular praise for the doctors who repaired the roof of his mouth with a steel plate correcting a hole left by shrapnel. In all, Herb spent a period of four years in uniform, and received — along with the usual medals — the Medal of Merit from the Government of Belgium.

February edition of "The Herald's News" Branch 67 Library of the Royal Canadian Legion

GUELPH'S GLORIOUS SEND-OFF.

The Weekly Mercury

GUELPH, THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1900

Yesterday was a royal red letter day in the history of Guelph. The rest of all conversation hinged around South Africa and the second contingent. You heard it at the breakfast-table, it was in your mind as you stood in the hallway and put the last touch of the whisk on your once gay fedora, it was current in the conversation passing down the street with your old neighbor, it was the counting-house, in the shop wherever your chief business was to be, the story told by the street-boys took on its most malignant form and even the windows inside and outside the concrete evidence of loyal and patriotic feeling.

All day long the crowds increased. Visitors from the country came driving in, and before four o'clock in the afternoon Wyndham street was a mass of moving humanity whose constituent parts had come out to give a fitting send-off to the lads who now stand for the Empire in its quarrel with the two South African Republics.

Touching Scenes.

There were many affecting scenes on the streets during the course of the day. One little fellow was sobbing as if his heart would break and beguile his father not to leave his little boy. Here and there were mothers who were heavily keeping back their tears and choking down the agonizing feeling of a possible last farewell; here and there were sweethearts billing and cooing on the side streets with the shadow of the near future on both of them. Sisters and brothers were there struggling between a loyal patriotic pride and the natural affections. Sometimes the one, sometimes the other would get the upper hand. Now it was a proud smile, soon to be exchanged for the sob of a wild, bitter sorrow.

It is a matter of much satisfaction that the members of the contingent did not yield to the temptations offered by admiring but mistaken friends during the afternoon. Everyone wanted to show his appreciation and hearty good-will, but the warnings of the officer in command of the detachment were evidently born good fruit, for it was seldom that the men touched the girls with whom they had, alas, flirtations.

Beggars Description.

The march from Petrie's rink to the C.P.R. station simply beggars description. It was a compact body of men, marching steadily along, surrounded by wild, cheering and numberless crowds of people. Was it a crowd? There were as many as a dozen crowds and all their backs to the marchers at the same moment opposite the C.P.R. station. The crowd of men facing up Gordon street, and the crowd of faces with the solid mass of humanity that was marching with the contingent, and when those two arrived opposite the station they were joined by two more large bodies which had made a flank movement in a way of Queen and Woodville streets.

The scenes at the C.P.R. station as seen from the G.T.R. bridge were weird and striking in the extreme. On the ice in the middle of the river some patriot with a forethought equal to his loyal heart had started a huge bonfire, and the light flung from this lit up the whole station and revealed the huge mass of people with a picturesque scene that would have been denied by daylight. It was a most impressive scene to the thoughtful spectator; it was a wildly picturesque scene to the eye of the artist, and an object lesson to the man who has never yet troubled his head as to the duties of a patriot. The 30th Battalion band played "The British Grenadiers," and as the notes of its music, hallowed by time and the military associations it engendered, the scene became impressive to a degree. Then came the last good-byes, and they were sincere and heartfelt, God knows, and then the train moved out amidst the cheers of the multitude, the band first playing "The God I left behind me," followed by "God Save the Queen." Then the great crowd sobered down to solemn silence, and each citizen realized the fact that our quota towards the second contingent was already off to the wars.

The Afternoon.

The boys mustered at two o'clock at the Petrie rink, and after a short drill under command of Lieut. McCrae, they marched outside and were arranged in front of the building, while Messrs. Burgess & Son, photographers, took views of them collectively and then individually for a large group picture.

After their return to the gymnasium, the men were addressed by Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, who said the number from Guelph comprised a third of one of the batteries. He complimented them, and felt they would prove worthy representatives. He urged them to obey orders, and also, when any of them gave an order, to see that it was obeyed. These two essentials, he considered, were the key to military discipline. It was a great satisfaction to everybody to see the way the colonies had come to the assistance of the motherland. For himself he felt proud to see, after a service of 26 years, the way the call was responded to in Guelph. He referred to the formation of a branch of the Red Cross Society in the city, which would assist those left at home while they were away. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to Lieut. McCrae.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, who was among those present, was asked by Lieut. McCrae to say a few words.

Mr. Guthrie, in response, made an appropriate speech, in thanking them for the honor of being asked to say a few words. At a moment of this kind it was hard to express one's thoughts. The citizens had taken a great interest in this matter and the volunteers had been in our hearts and minds for some time and would continue to be so while far away. It would be a proud moment tonight as the train went out to see such a body of men leave in such a cause, and there would be no finer for them those from the Royal City. All eyes would be listening and eyes would be watching for incidents of their career. He hoped their numbers would not be lessened when they returned home.

The men were discharged at 4.30, to assemble again at 6 o'clock sharp, to allow a final farewell to their friends.

PRESENTED WITH TESTAMENTS.

Shortly after the proceedings opened, Rev. Dr. Torrance, Mr. J. W. Kilgour, Mr. J. A. Davidson and Mr. Chas. Haywood, on behalf of the Guelph Branch Bible Society, presented each member of the company with a testament. The presentation was made by Rev. Dr. Torrance in a few fitting words.

Called to Attention.

At six o'clock the contingent was called to attention in Petrie's gymnasium and the roll called and checked by Lieut. McCrae. Nearly all the men were present, and the few that were not in time had been bidding good-bye to their families and friends and fell in afterwards.

In the centre of the contingent was observed: Lieut.-Col. Nicoll, commander of the Batteries; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Major Davidson, Capt. Murchison, Surgeon-Major O'Reilly, Capt. Simpson, Lieut.-Col. White, Lieut. Petrie, Lieut. Ogg, Lieut. Knowles, Lieut. McCoukey and other officers of the batteries and allies. The full muster of the men was as follows:

THOSE SWORN IN.

No. 16 Battery.

CHARLES W. FENNELL, mechanic, age 22, present corps, 16th Battery, P.O. Guelph.

HOWARD CHURCH SYMMES, electrical engineer, age 25, 16th Battery, residence Aylmer.

SAMUEL WILSON BARBER, carpenter, age 22, 30th Batt., Guelph.

JAMES CORMACK, JR., traveller, age 39, 16th Battery, Guelph.

HAROLD SOMBY, farmer, age 39, 16th Battery, Guelph.

MALCOLM NUGENT ROSS, student, age 25, 16th Battery, P. O. Lyman, Cheshire, England.

GEORGE KYNCK SHEPHERD, clerk, age 24, 16th Battery, Paris, Ont.

MORGAN STYANT PRIDE WILLIAMS, student, age 22, 16th Battery, P.O. Cardiff, Wales.

ARTHUR STANLEY RICHMOND, student, age 22, 16th Battery, P. O. 22 Holyrood Concert, Glasgow.

DOUGLAS HENRY NEWBERRY RUSSELL, student and artist, age 22, 16th Battery, P. O. Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

JAMES GLENISTER, horse shoer, age 22, 16th Battery, Guelph.

CHARLES EDWARD MOLE, farmer, age 22, 16th Battery; P.O., Woodstock, Ont.

HARRY STORMAN THOMAS, marble cutter, age 38; 16th Battery; P.O., Guelph.

GEORGE R. BANCROFT, farmer, age 22; 16th Battery; P.O., Newington, Ont.

GEORGE PARKER, farmer, age 22; 16th Battery; P.O., Strathallan, Ont.

JAMES EDGAR SPARROW, teacher, age 24; 16th Battery; P.O., Guelph.

HARRY C. CORNETT, (insmith, age 29; 16th Battery; P.O., Dundalk.

WILLIAM GAVIN, express driver, age 23; 29th Battalion, P.O., Guelph.

ARTHUR FLANAGAN, mechanic, age 24; 16th Battery; P.O., Paris.

THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, brakeman, age 23, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton; P.O., Hamilton.

C. KIDD, farmer, age 22; 16th Field Battery; P.O., Cookstown.

WILLIAM JOHN MOORE, glove maker, age 24; 20th Batt. Lorne Rifles; P.O., Acton.

JAMES BALLANTINE, merchant, age 24; 20th Batt. Lorne Rifles; P.O., Georgetown.

WILLIAM JOHN GOULD, druggist, age 27; 20th Battalion; P.O., Acton.

CERBERAND VINCENT WM. HOWARD, teller Canadian Bank of Commerce, age 23, 15th Battery, P.O., Aymer.

MORRIS EDWIN WIDEMAN, carpenter, age 22, present corps 20th Batt., P.O., Guelph.

HAROLD MCKENZIE, Bank of Commerce, age 23, civilian, P.O., Guelph.

BATTERY NO. 11.

HERMAN QUIMBACH, express driver, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Berlin.

WM. ROBT. PARTRIDGE, laborer, age 27, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

JAS. PHILIPS, tinsmith, age 25, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

DUNCAN MCGIBBON, shoemaker, age 40, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

JOS. W. JAMES, laborer, age 23, 11th Battery, P.O., Rockwood.

FRANK W. GOSSETT, veterinary surgeon, age 25, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

FREDERICK ABBS, miller, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

KENTON LEIT, student, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph. This is a son of Dr. Leit.

WM. TAYLOR, laborer, age 22, 11th Battery, (9 years R.C.S.I.) Gloucester, Eng.

BROCK STEPHENSON, carriage builder, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

JOHN C. McDONALD, laborer, age 29, 25th Batt., Perth, P.O., Guelph.

ALBERT MILLER, woodworker, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

THOMAS E. BARGETT, cook, age 23, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

WRIGHT R. CARLIDGE, merchant, age 27, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

HENRY HOWE, carpenter, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

WM. J. A. CAMPBELL, clerk, age 22, 20th Batt., P.O., Elora.

HARRY DIAMOND DENTON, cabinet maker, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

WM. MASON, carpenter, age 22, 11th Battery, P.O., Erin.

CHAS. KING, farmer, 20th Batt., age 24, P.O., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN WALLACE, organ finisher, 22, 26th Batt., P.O., Guelph.

LOUIS ELLIOTT, photographer, age 23, 26th Batt., now in Bell's factory, P.O., Glen Sound.

ERNEST SUTTON, laborer, age 22, former corps, 20th Batt., P.O., Guelph.

DAVID DOLTON, printer, age 22, 16th Battery, P.O., Guelph.

F. S. LEE, messenger, age 22, P.O., Toronto.

JOHN JACKSON, blacksmith, age 23, 11th Battery, P.O., Mount View.

JOHN MCKAY RUSSELL, student, O.A.C., age 22, P.O., Glasgow, Scotland.

WALTER BAPTIST, student, O.A.C., age 22 years, P.O., London.

Nationalities and Religions.

The make-up of the contingent is as follows:

From the city 27, from the O. A. College 8, and the remainder from outside.

Nationalities—38 Canadians, 8 English and Welsh, 3 Scotch, 5 Americans, and one French.

Religions—19 Presbyterian, 13 Episcopalian, 11 Methodist, 7 Baptist, 3 Roman Catholic, 1 Salvation Army, and 1 Christadelphian.

Money Presentation.

After the roll call Mayor Nelson was called on to speak. He said it was not his intention to make a speech. He

did not feel like doing so. He would simply wish them God-speed, and offer a prayer for their safety, and express the hope, whose fulfillment was doubtful, that he would see them all back again. He had a pleasant duty to perform on behalf of the city, yet it was a painful one to present each single man with \$5, each married man with \$10, and Lieut. McCrae with \$20, as a part of the \$500 grant given by the city, the remainder to be forwarded to the general fund.

The roll was again called, and the Mayor went around and personally handed the money to the men. It was a pleasing feature to note that several of the married men handed the money to their wives, and some of the single men gave it to their mothers.

Field Glasses for Lieut. McCrae.

After this duty had been performed Lt.-Col. Nicoll, in command of the 11th and 16th Batteries, stepped forward and briefly addressed the men.

The Colonel complimented them on their appearance, and remarked that he had been associated with many of them during camp, and it was a pleasure to see such a fine body of men before him. He trusted that they would endeavor to educate themselves between now and their arrival—physically, mentally and morally—so that they would acquit themselves with credit to Canada and the Empire. They occupied a position to be envied. They had voluntarily offered their services in a just cause. The eyes of the whole British Empire would be upon them, and he had no doubt but that they would "quit themselves like men." We, here in Canada, would watch their movements with the keenest interest, and he was assured that their conduct would be such as the people of this country would not be ashamed of. In concluding, he wished them all God-speed and good-bye. If he himself were spared, he would be the first to welcome them back again, and he hoped that the Almighty Hand would protect them, and that God's blessing would be with them.

The Colonel then in a few appropriate remarks presented a valuable field glass, on behalf of the officers and ex-officers of the Artillery Brigade to Lieut. McCrae.

Well Officered.

Major Davidson then spoke. He also congratulated the men on their soldierly appearance. He was well acquainted with the officers of D Battery, and he could assure them that in this respect they would be well governed and their interests looked after. Their officers were second to none in the Dominion. With regard to their Lieutenant, he had known him since he was a boy. He was capable in every respect and would ask no man to do what he was not able and willing to undertake himself. They were going to face a stern foe, and, though they would likely receive hard knocks he was perfectly satisfied that they would be able to return them with interest. He hoped to see them all back again, although this was hardly to be expected. But he had a very lively hope, if he did not meet them all here again, that he would meet them on the right hand when the last roll was called.

Reasons for Pride.

Lt.-Col. White was proud of the appearance of the men, and proud of the interest the citizens of Guelph had taken in them. The contingent to South Africa was a grand one, and the object still grander, to uphold the dignity and prestige of the British Empire, of which Canada was a loyal and no mean factor. Their first duty

was obedience. They should obey their officers and uphold each other. He laid stress on discipline and unity. He expressed his pleasure that the first Canadian contingent had left Guelph, that they had acquitted themselves well, and had maintained their position. He was well acquainted with Major Hurdman. He was an able officer. During his short acquaintance with Lieut. McCrae he had learned to admire him. They should learn to love and respect their officers. He wished them all a safe journey, and hoped their arms would be crowned with success. It was touching to wish that all would return, but he was sure that those who fell would fall nobly and give a good account of themselves.

Cheers and Counter Cheers.

By this time it was drawing near the hour of departure for the station, when Lieut. McCrae proposed three cheers for the officers remaining, which were heartily given.

Capt. Merewether then proposed three cheers for the contingent, which was most enthusiastically responded to by the large crowd present.

Order of Procession.

When the artillery detachment were marched from the gymnasium, they were met at the door by the 30th Battalion Band and the Silver Creek Band, which had amalgamated for the occasion, and by a large procession, consisting of the following:

Local Officers of the Artillery and 30th Rifles.

Veterans of '85.

Members of the First Brigade Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Merewether.

The Contingent, commanded by Lieut. McCrae.

Members of the City Council.

Collegiate Institute Cadets, commanded by Capt. Clark.

No. 2 and 9 Company, 30th Batt., commanded by Capt. Wideman.

Fire Brigade, commanded by Chief Robertson.

Citizens.

Vets of 1866.

Special mention may be made of the veterans of 1866, who, under command of Lt.-Col. Higinbotham and Captain Bruce, were given the place of honor in the procession. They numbered about twenty. The "old boys" in the ranks were: Lt.-Col. Higinbotham, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Mann, Hagle-Major Dwyer, Corp. Bard, Ptes. Bard, Brown, Brierley, Clay, J. W. Colson, J. Colson, Congalton, J. Marriott, G. H. Skinner, Guelph Rifles; Sergt. O'Brien, Barrie Rifles; Hospital Sergt. Hammond, Harrietsville Infantry, James Algie, Elora Rifles; J. Lambert, 20th Hulton Rifles; P. Anderson, First Artillery; W. Harrison, Wardsville Rifles.

The March.

The march from the rink to the station was a very imposing one. The route was along Gordon street, Market Square, Wyndham, and Macdonell street to the station. The streets were thronged with people all the way, and the procession was continuously cheered. At the Market Square Mr. T. P. Hoffman set off a number of rockets, which exploded and added to the cheering. The march in line, as a procession of the crowd which followed the march. As the procession reached the station a huge crowd, which had been built up at the rink, came

and the boys and some of the other surroundings were made as high as they. The boys of faces which filled the station platform and grounds and extended up a rising ground toward the



LIEUTENANT MCGEE
Of the Guelph Detachment.

Grand Trunk depot and the Bell organ factory, as well as the railway bridge and that below, formed a most inspiring sight. And there was a most interesting reflection to be drawn from the fact that all this crowd was assembled at and that our soldiers were starting for far South Africa from the very spot where John Galt's men cut the first tree in the Guelph settlement 75 years ago, and that in embarking at the station they were going from the Royal City's first habitation, the Priory, the house which the city's founder had built for himself.

The Trip to the Junction.

On reaching the station the departing volunteers lost no time in embarking. Then the last good-byes were said. Promptly at seven o'clock the train pulled out, amid a rattling volley of fog signals, the firing of rockets, the tooting of the locomotive whistle and the ringing cheers of the spectators.

Several military gentlemen and private citizens went on the train to Guelph Junction, and had a final shake hands with the boys. The roll was called by Lieut. McCrae. All the contingent were present, and one extra, who had to return to Guelph. The men were obliged to Mrs. (Dr.) Lee for luncheon on the train to Campbellville. The train on the main line was about on time, and they took their departure amidst ringing cheers as they cheered in return.

330 FROM FIRE BRIGADE.

The Guelph Fire Brigade was not "backward in coming forward," to assist the contingent. They have a little to spare even on hand, and they are not afraid to spend it in a good cause. Yesterday afternoon Chief Robertson, on behalf of the brigade, Lieut. McCrae \$25, to be divided among the boys. The act was a kindly one, such that it was much appreciated by the recipients.

330 Old Hero.

Private Joseph W. James, one of the men on the Guelph detachment, will be remembered as having saved the lives of Messrs. Albert and Phillips from drowning at Allan's dam some four or five years ago. The act was a most heroic one on the part of James. The gentleman named had been upset from a boat and were poor swimmers, and James promptly jumped into the water from a watery grave. He jumped into the river, swam out to them, and getting hold of one in each hand brought them safely ashore. At that time the late Mr. W. G. Smith was Mayor of the city, and, knowing the bravery displayed by James, interested himself in procuring for him a medal as a token of recognition. Mr. Smith's untimely death a short time afterwards caused the matter to drop.

Last evening, just before the boys were mustered in previous to their march to the depot, James spoke to a Mercury representative in regard to the matter, and stated that, as he had left a wife and family at Rockwood, maybe yet a medal or some form of recognition could be got and presented to them which they might keep as a remembrance of him. Mr. James was introduced to Mayor Nelson by the Mercury, and the case explained to him. His Worship very kindly undertook to revive the matter, and assured Mr. James he would be pleased to do all in his power to carry out his parting wish.

Presentation to Private Fennell.

On Thursday morning a number of the shopmates of Charles Fennell presented him with a gold ring, and the following address, which was read by Mr. R. A. Payne:

Your fellow employees in the "Bell piano and organ works" desire to express their good-will toward you before you leave to serve your Queen in foreign lands. While we are sorry to part company with you, we admire the pluck and bravery that leads you to enlist for service in a noble cause. We realize the many dangers before you, but we expect you to be brave and faithful, and our sincere wish is that you may return again to home and friends. As a small tangible token of our esteem we ask you to accept this ring. May it ever remind you of the peaceable and happy days spent in the factory. Good-bye Charlie.

Signed—YOUR COMPANIONS IN THE SHOP.

ARRIVED AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 8.—THE GUELPH CONTINGENT ARRIVED O.K. UNDER LIEUT. J. MCCRAE AND LIEUT. VANTUL AND MARCHED TO THEIR QUARTERS IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS. LIEUT. MCCRAE AND VANTUL ARE STOPPING AT THE RUSSELL.

Notes of Interest.

Quartermaster Whistler and Thomas Bessie headed the Elevators.

One feature of the procession, which is worthy of note was that Peter McNeil was there, and played his pipes for all they were worth. He had a good following of Scotchmen.

Br.-Col. Macdonald leaves for Ottawa shortly, and will be pleased to take anything with him to the members of the Guelph contingent from their friends.

Capt. Craig, Lieut. Beattie, and a detachment of the Fergus rifles and a large number of the citizens were present, and joined in the send-off to the Guelph contingent.

The huge bonfire on the ice, at the depot, was suggested by Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Willocks and Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, who with their friends carried out the idea.

Thursday morning a subscription was taken up in the factories for the three former employees, viz: Fennell, Wallace, Elliott, who have enlisted on the contingent, and a handsome sum was realized. The factories have also contributed liberally to the Red Cross fund.

At a meeting of Court No. 37, I. O. Foresters, held last evening, the sum of \$10 was granted to the Red Cross Fund. High Chief Ranger McPhee was in the chair. Bro. J. H. Doughty, together with others of that Order, met with Lieut. McCrae in Major Davidson's office and invited the Guelph detachment as a member of the Guelph Court.

Yesterday afternoon, Brock Stephenson, who was lately employed with the Guelph Carriage Top Factory, and who is on the Guelph contingent, was presented by his employers and fellow workmen with a purse of gold. The presentation was made by Mr. Watson, foreman of the woodworking department, and ex-Mayor Chase, who occupied the chair, made a few remarks, in which he bade him God-speed.

The Following are brief sketches of two

Wellington County boys, who go with the Toronto contingent, to South Africa:—

Gordon Albert McRae, 37 years old, was born at Erin, Ont. His father is Dr. McRae, 288 College street, Toronto.

James Huttard, 37 years old, was born at Uxbridge, Ontario. He was a farmer at Orangeville, and a member of the 30th Wellington Rifles. He has served in the N.W.M.P., and is a crack shot and rider.

This afternoon twenty horses were shipped by the C. P. R. for the contingent, after careful examination by Dr. Reed. They were purchased from the following parties: Messrs. Sunter, Hooper, Stewart, Ziegler, Sully, E. Palmer, Parsons, Tyson, Morlock, Williamson, McCrae, McLaren, J. Palmer, Sockett, Howitt, Harvey, Cunningham, Nicol, and two from Mr. Little.

An unfounded report was current on the streets this morning to the effect that several of the members had remained behind. It is needless to say that there was not the slightest cause for such a statement. When the train had reached the Junction, it was found there was one man extra. Private Gaughan, who had applied for enlistment, had not his papers with him. Thinking it would be all right, he boarded the train, but was compelled to return home.

Guelph may well feel proud of the showing of her volunteers, the Royal City being about the only place in Canada that sends out a complete unit. From 1837 up to the present time, with the exception of '71 and '81—the years of the two Riel rebellions—Guelph has been called upon for volunteers to set in defence of their country on three occasions, viz., in the Mackenzie rebellion, the Fenian raid and now the Transvaal war, and has responded with creditable promptitude.

Mr. Chas. King, who leaves for South Africa, is a farmer by profession, taking a successful course at the O. A. College. He has been manager of several live stock farms in Ontario, and was formerly foreman of the F. W. Stone estate, Guelph, and better known throughout the 30th Wellington Rifles. Mr. King left Mossboro on the 3rd, where he was engaged with Mr. John E. Birrell. The people there gave him a hearty send-off, as he had gained the favor of all while there.

Private W. J. Moore, Acon, who goes out as a member of the contingent, was in the Burmese war, and is personally acquainted with General Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

CANADIAN BRAVERY DECORATIONS

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, on the recommendation of the Canadian Decorations Advisory Committee, has awarded bravery decorations as follows:

Cross of Valour

PRIVATE AMÉDÉO GARRAMMONE

At the risk of his own life Private Amédéo Garrammone, of CFB Halifax, made a valiant attempt to assist another member of the Forces, a stranger, who was being stabbed by thugs in Halifax, on 4 November 1978. Private Garrammone was returning to the base when he saw Private Bradley Quinn being pursued by three men, one of them wielding a knife. Quinn fell and was beaten and stabbed by the culprits. At the risk of his life Private Garrammone intervened and received a knife wound in the chest just below the heart. Bleeding profusely and barely conscious, he staggered to the gate of the base and was rushed by others to hospital where he underwent heart surgery. He survived but Quinn succumbed to his wounds.

Star of Courage (posthumous)

STANLEY MORRIS MITCHELL

Stanley Mitchell, of Oshawa, Ontario, died of smoke inhalation after rescuing his niece and her two children from a fire in their home, on 14 February 1978. Mrs. Chantal Vaillancourt was awakened by the smell of smoke and called for help to her uncle who lived nearby. By the time he arrived, Mr. Mitchell found his niece unconscious and aroused her. They then rescued the two children from a bedroom, but as they were leaving the house Mr. Mitchell became separated from the group and was overcome by smoke. Firemen arrived moments later and rushed him to hospital, but he died the following day.

Star of Courage

DONALD ANTHONY RICHARD

Donald Richard, of Usk, British Columbia, saved Anne Baxley from drowning in the Skeena River near Usk, on 3 August 1978. The girl and her father had been running the rapids when their kayak overturned. Mr. Baxley was drowned, but his daughter continued downstream with the kayak. Her cries were heard by a railwayman Donald Richard who was eating his lunch by the river bank with other men. He stayed on the scene while the others went for the police; and when he realized that the girl would be dragged into other rapids, he swam out to her. Rather than tow her to shore he took her on his back, and though they were carried along a considerable distance by the current, he was able to bring her to safety.

Star of Courage

JOSEPH CARDINAL

Joseph Cardinal, of Edmonton, saved his one-year-old nephew from a fire which destroyed his home, on 18 November 1978. On noticing flames, the child's mother had placed him on a bed. She then left the room to gather up her other children and get them out through a window. By then, however, the flames had sealed off access to the youngest child, and she flew for help to her relatives next door. The first person on the scene received burns when he opened the door and promptly retreated. In spite of very great danger Joseph entered the house and braved heat and smoke until he found the child and carried him to safety.

*Medal of Bravery*TED HOWARD HEYWORTH
GEORGE BRIAN HUNTER

Ted Heyworth, of Savona, and George Hunter, of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, rescued Donald Roadhouse from the wreckage of a helicopter which had crashed and burst into flames near Seymour Arm, British Columbia, on 8 August 1977. The men had been hoisting heavy equipment by means of the helicopter close to some power lines, with Mr. Roadhouse piloting and the two other men working on the ground. In the process the helicopter had come into contact with the lines and fell several metres to the ground. Flames broke out all round, but at grave risk Ted Heyworth and George Hunter reached inside the cockpit to unfasten the victim's seat belt and carried him several metres away. The rescuers then administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to the pilot, but he died en route to the hospital.

*Medal of Bravery*JEAN-PIERRE LAVOIE
GAËTAN LAVOIE

Jean-Pierre Lavoie, aged fifteen, and his younger brother Gaëtan, of Esprit-Saint, Quebec, saved Maria Suarez from drowning in a canal near their home, on 1 September 1978. Mrs. Suarez was a passenger in a car driven by another woman, which missed the entrance to a narrow bridge and fell into three metres of water. The boys witnessed the accident and ran to the spot. Jean-Pierre swam out and dived to find Mrs. Suarez who had managed to unfasten her seat-belt and was struggling to escape. Seizing her by the arm he was able to bring her to the surface. He then returned to the second victim but was only able to open the car door before he was exhausted. Gaëtan then dived into the water but after several attempts he too was forced to return to shore. By then the police were at the scene and the body of the drowned woman was brought to the surface.

Medal of Bravery

ROBERT JAMES HAMMOND

At Harmony, Ontario, on 24 July 1978, Robert Hammond, of Stratford, jumped onto a runaway combine to prevent the driver of the vehicle from being crushed. The steering mechanism of the machine had come apart and when the combine made a complete turn on one side and then rolled backwards down an embankment, Kenneth Coombs became helplessly trapped. Without concern for his own safety Mr. Hammond leapt up near the cab of the vehicle, reached through the broken windshield and brought the heavy machine to a halt moments before it would have upset and caused serious injury.

CONSTABLE TIMOTHY JOHN McQUADE

Police Constable Timothy McQuade, of Dunnville, Ontario, received severe burns to his hands and face as he rescued Thomas Chrysler from a fire at Dunnville, on 2 November 1978. While on patrol Mr. McQuade and another officer had seen smoke escaping from the third floor of a building and had climbed up a fire escape. Mr. McQuade traced a noise through several floors to a corridor where he found the sole occupant, Mr. Chrysler, lying on the floor. The man was helped to his feet, and as the two made their way to a stairway, fire shot out of a doorway and inflicted severe burns on them. Constable McQuade persisted and they escaped from the building.

Medal of Bravery

MALCOLM MACKINNON

Malcolm MacKinnon, of Alexandria, Ontario, rescued Serge Viens whose clothes were on fire following an explosion, at Bainsville, Ontario, on 14 February 1979. Mr. Viens had driven his tractor-trailer into a service station. While Mr. MacKinnon was refuelling it the driver entered his trailer in order to warm up a forklift situated inside. No sooner had he started the engine than an explosion ripped through the wall of the trailer, shattered the windows of a nearby restaurant and set fire both to Mr. Viens' clothes and to the vehicle. Mr. MacKinnon ran to the victim and tore off his jacket. Then at grave risk he drove the burning truck away from the gas pumps as flames rose several metres into the air and threatened to set off a general inferno.

Medal of Bravery

STANLEY REGINALD POWIS

Stanley Powis, of Moorefield, Ontario, rescued Foster Dempsey from a fire which claimed the life of Mr. Dempsey's sister and destroyed their home in Stratford, on 25 February 1979. In an effort to extinguish the flames, the eighty-one-year-old Mr. Dempsey had been overcome by smoke and collapsed at the top of stairs. When Mr. Powis arrived on the scene he was advised by other members of the family that both the man and his bed-ridden sister Jessie were trapped on the second floor. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Powis braved the heat and smoke and found the man prostrate on the floor and carried him to safety. He then repeated his efforts to save the other victim; but fire bursting out of a bedroom forced him downstairs, and nothing further could be done to save the sister.

Medal of Bravery

JOHN WALTER CHOMLACK

John Chomlack, of Summerland, British Columbia, rescued Gordon Paulen, aged twelve, from a mountain ledge at Summerland, on 21 March 1979. Gordon and other boys were exploring for caves when he became stranded. By the time the police and a search-and-rescue team reached them darkness was closing in. Mr. Chomlack, a member of the team volunteered to rappel down from the mountain top and was a few metres above the boy when the shale broke under him and he fell some ten metres. Though losing his helmet, breaking bones in his foot and severely burning his left hand, he nevertheless decided to complete the rescue. He reached Gordon by traversing several more ledges and instructed him how to use rope and belt before lowering him sixty-five metres to the ground.

Dated January 28, 1980

ESMOND BUTLER

Secretary to the Governor General

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

ORDER OF CANADA

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, in his capacity as Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, has appointed the following Canadians, who have been recommended for such appointment by the Advisory Council of the Order,

To be an Officer of the Order of Canada

Kenneth Douglas TAYLOR

To be Members of the Order of Canada

Laverna DOLLIMORE

Roger V. LUCY

Mary Catherine O'FLAHERTY

John V. SHEARDOWN

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, Chancellor and Commander of the Order of Military Merit, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Order of Military Merit, has appointed the following:

Members of the Order of Military Merit

Master Corporal George Edward BRIAN, CD

Sergeant James Gordon EDWARD, CD

Sergeant Joseph Richard Noël Claude GAUTHIER, CD

Witness the Seal of the Order
of Military Merit this first
day of July, 1980



MEDAL ROLL

CANADIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

CLASP

RED RIVER 1870

Number	Rank	Name	Service
	Hon. Capt.	Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona)	Staff
	Lt. Col.	S.P. Jarvis	Staff
	Mil Secty G.G.	John C. McNeill	Staff
	Capt	J.B. Amyot	QR
	Capt	Dan F. Reid	QR
	Capt	Thos Macklin	OR
	Capt	W.J. McMurtry	OR
	Capt	N.W. Wallace	1/60
	Capt	E.H. Ward	1/60
	Capt	John O. Young	1/60
	Capt	C.W. Calderson	1/60
	Capt	Hugh McCalmont	Staff
	Surgeon	Alfred Codd	OR
	Lieut	E.T.M. Duschesnay	QR
	Lieut	Gabriel Des Georges	QR
	Lieut	E.L. Fraser	1/60
	Capt	C.E.M. Shaw	ASC
	Lieut	Keith Tournour	1/60
	Lieut (Adj)	H.S. Marsham	1/60
	Lieut	J.H. Burstall	1/60
	Lieut	Francis J.A. Wood	1/60
	Ensign	Alphonse Tetio	QR
	Ensign	S. Mulvey	OR
	Ensign	W.H. Holbeck	1/60
	Ensign	F.W. Archer	1/60
	Ensign	H.S.H. Ridell	1/60
	Ensign	Geo. Simard	QR
	ADCM	G.A. Jolly	ASC
	DACG	Albert Meyer	ASC
	Chaplain	Robt S. Patterson	OR
	Chaplain	Joseph M. Royer	QR
	Press Corr.	M. St. John	Staff
3480	Serg Maj	Wm Dixon	1/60
	Serg Maj	Arthur H. Griesbach	OR
	Col. Sergt	Henry Main	OR
		Edward Ellis	OR
		Wm C. Cowan	OR
		Henry Harvey	QR
		Wm J. Picton	QR
		Martin Lawson	QR
		Reg A. Fowler	OR
		H.T. Champion	OR
		Ernest T. Roberts	OR
265		Chas Underhill	1/60
491		C.W. Lawrence	1/60
374		James England	1/60
	Hosp. Sergt	A. Mills	OR

1540	AQMS	Thos. Wallis	1/60
	QMS	R.S. McGinn	QR
	Band Sergt	David Maddigan	OR
	Captain	E.M. Shaw	ASC
527	Sergeant	Henry Clarke	1/60
605	Sergeant	Wm Beech	1/60
3497	Sergeant	Edward Thompson	1/60
3135	Sergeant	John Tointon	1/60
3192	Sergeant	J. McNaughton	1/60
1117	Sergeant	W. Fraser	1/60
3458	Sergeant	F. Matthews	1/60
	Sergeant	Edwin Wilson	1/60
1052	Sergeant	Thos White	ASC
	Sergeant	Thos Tweed	OR
		David Hamilton	OR
		Edwin Doidge	OR
		Edw. J. Vicars	OR
		Geo Black	QR
		John L. Crawford	QR
		Robt Drewery	QR
		R.H. Hunter	QR
		A.G. Isaacson	QR
		John H. Clarke	QR
		G.P. Dillon	QR
		Herbert Swinford	OR
		Harry Walker	OR
		W.J. Dunbar Winter	OR
		Thos H. Pentland	OR
		H.F. Slaveley	OR
1336	L/Sergeant	John Dalgleish	1/60
	Foreman	Henry Leggitt	Teamster
1614	Corporal	John Gauntlett	1/60
1147	Corporal	Chas Putnam	1/60
918	Corporal	Geo Green	1/60
1624	Corporal	Thos M. Riley	1/60
	Corporal	Joseph Thompson	OR
		Wm Fargey	OR
		H. Leblond	QR
		W.H. Wilson	QR
		Sam. B. Steele	OR
		Geo E. Fulthorpe	OR
		A.W. Stock	OR
		Nelson Harmon	OR
		H.G. Ball	QR
		Thos Marks	QR
		A.H. Smith	QR
		Nap Voyer	QR
		G.S. Greenley	QR
		G.N. Swanston	QR
		Edward O'Neill	OR
		G.W. French	OR
428	Corporal	Jas Alderwan	1/60
	L/Corporal	Wm Yuill	OR
1616	L/Corporal	Robt J. Foster	1/60
1469	L/Corporal	Robt Girling	1/60
1049	L/Corporal	Thos Hancock	1/60
1586	L/Corporal	Chas. Mills	1/60

1441	L/Corporal	Jas. Hatton	ASC
	L/Corporal	Jas. Clark	RE
	Stoker	Hugh Falconer	Gunboat Prince Alfred
468	Bugler	Wm White	1/60 KRRC
1275	Bugler	E. McCandle	1/60
	Bugler	W. Tane	OR
		Thos Collins	OR
		Jas F. Tennant	OR
	Bandsman	John Landers	OR
	Boatman	John Barr	QR
	Ord.	J. Bradshaw	HMS Minstrel
13012	Gunner	Adam Bird	4/RA
815	Gunner	Patrick Rowe	4/RA
9335	Sapper	Wm Brown	RE
9319	Sapper	Chris. Hurdew	RE
9473	Sapper	Jas. Thomas	RE
681	Private	Henry Workman	1/60
794		Daniel Lamb	
1537		Thos Harris	
890		James Watson	
1103		Benjamin Ware	
1496		Geo Short	
1673		Jas Greenhill	
1250		Benj. Pearson	
706		W.J. McCallum	
1015		Francis Conn	
843		Sam Sainsbury	
1162		Jas O'Halloran	
1944		James Wells	
1417		Peter Gaffney	
1415		L.C. Doughty	
1463		John Clarke	
513		Robt A. Barnes	
491		Joseph Brown	
123		F.W. Richards	
992		Patrick Hogan	
1008		Geo. Law	
1502		Geo. Richards	
1132		Wm Muir	
554		Jos Norkett	
1449		Chas Owen	
1545		Henry Povey	
1231		Geo Robinson	
1769		Chas Roberts	
1232		Mike Slevin	
946		John Smith	
1533		John Suckling	
1518		Harry Welsh	
1645		Geo Haybourne	
525		Wm Stratton	
1589		Henry Perks	
1224		W.J. Stevens	
1345		Henry Smith	
1631		M. Coady	
605		E. Donegan	
450		Jas. Judge	
1092		Patrick Byron	
823		Geo Cripps	
1529		Henry Found	

1455	Private	Wm. Harvey	1/60	KRRC
1723		W.H. Hughes		
1766		James Jackson		
1743		Wm. Wells		
774		Chas R. Wilson		
846		Wm. Kirby		
1619		H.G. Clarke		
900		Geo Baldwin		
1597		Walter Beswick		
201		Aron Blacell		
1627		John Butt		
3062		Jas Carn		
911		Andrew Dickson		
		Alex Gibbons		
1480		Robt Gray		
1554		E. Graystone		
725		T. Latham		
1322		Wm Perrin		
1378		John Nolan		
1682		Thos Baker		
1472		Wm. Baker		
1411		John Flood		
1004		Chas Kimberley		
891		Jas Mitchell		
1492		Geo Bingham		
1461		Angus Campbell		
1498		Chas Clements		
1663		Edw. Crawley		
1528		Andrew Cowan		
943		C. Doxey		
1272		Chas. Exley		
539		Jas Filby		
		Wm. Elrick		
		Jas McNabb		
1449		Chas Owen		
1301		Benj. Read		
567		Robt Lawrence		
1742		Wm McDaid		
598		Jas Bonshaw		
1081		Robt Fisher		
		Thos E. Roberts		
			ASC	
			RCRR	
			ASC	
			1/60	
			Army Hospital Corps	

Private	J.E. Mallen	QR	Private	John Harvey	QR
	Geo Harflett	OR		A.W. Helliwell	QR
	John Osborne	OR		Robt Jessop	QR
	J.A. Martin	OR		A.C. McCartney	QR
	Samuel Emmerson	OR		Robt O'Dell	QR
	L. McGovern	OR		J.A.W. Roscoe	QR
	Wm Rogers	OR		L. Patenaude	QR
	Robt Munro	OR		Arthur Lord	QR
	Henry Hall	OR		Joseph Caron	QR
	James M. Eastman	OR		J.K. Chapman	QR
	Edw. Ash	QR		Wm Goodbody	QR
	Louis Bresier	QR		Jas Boyd	QR
	John Boon	QR		Geo Rolph	QR
	Wm P. Garvino	QR		M. Ormston	QR

Private	A.D.O. MacDonell	QR	Private	Chas Popham	QR
	John Pugh			F.J.C. Robertson	
	Tim Ryan			Robt Scott	
	J.L. Smith			Alfred Stewart	
	A. Thereault			John Waite	
	W.H. Wilton			Chas Woodall	
	F.I. Clarke			Wm H. Kelly	
	Edw W. Machon			Chas Bennett	
	Richard Deacon			Robt Fisher	
	John Harbour			Byron H. Jenkins	
	C. Loiseau			Wm Abbott	
	Wm F. Alloway			C.C. Bailey	
	Geo Bates			Felix Chenier	
	G.S. Davison			H.J. Dean	
	John Dunbar			Richard Gardner	
	Wm F. Gillman			Wm E. Globensky	
	Joseph Gordon			Alex Goyer	
	James Hickey			David Huston	
	W.J. Keates			Napoleon Lyon	
	Hiram Marsh			Herman Martineau	
	James May	QR		Wm Mulvaney	QR
	Silas A. Ramsay	OR		John McClay	OR
	Wm Patterson			John Miranda	
	Jos H. Case			C.O. White	
	Jas Andrew			J.B. Cade	
	Roger Tuson			James Herbert	
	Chas Simpson			Wm Lumsden	
	A.C. Harvey			Henry Wallis	
	W.S. Wood			Matt. Keen	
	Thos Nixon			W.R. Whitelaw	
	Chas A. Wells			Geo Scott	
	Wm Coallin			Benj. Case	
	Geo A. McIntyre			Wm Mills	
	Thos Hughes			Wm McClelland	
	Jos Gunn			Thos J. Robinson	
	John A. Greenwood			Wm Sutton	
	Jos Gardner			Alex McDonald	
	Hector McKay			Wm H. Dunbar	
	Wm Skillen			John A. Kerr	
	John E. Hale			Wm Hubbard	
	Richard Moore			Herbert Swinford	
	Joseph Tuson			Henry Miller	
	Jas D. Taylor			Jas W. Butcher	
	James Cross			James C. MacGregor	
	S.S. Kelvington			Wm A. Jackson	
	Wm Peel			Jas Madill	
	Jas Lillies			Thos Leslie	
	Arnold C. Dorland			W.S. Volume	
	John F. Wilson			Robert Wishart	
	Michael Foot			John Keenan	
	J.F. Neilson			Jas Eyre	
	Joseph Hetherington			Henry Nicholls	
	James Noble			J.W. Havelock	
	Wm Zimmerman			R.H. Biscoby	
	W.B. Williams			Wm Warren	
	Wm Laing			John Thurston	
	Wm J. Bishop			John Croot	

Private James S. Janes
Wm McEwen
Peter Nichol
John Shaw
T.W. Turner
Geo Young

OR

Private F. Luscombe
J. McFarlane
E. Saunders
Henry Thompson
W.J. White
Sam. Emerson

OR

929

THE NEW ORDER OF "THE DRAGON"

(Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly)

The Military Order of the Dragon had its inception and came into being in a certain corner of the Temple of Land and Grain, which is in a compound by itself, approached by a fine avenue of trees, just across the moat from the Forbidden City. The Temple of Ancestry on the east and the Temple of Land and Grain on the west stand as sentinels flanking the great Wu Men, where Emperors used to sit and look down upon the world. Large mats had been suspended between the lacquered pillars to divide our quarters. Camp-beds were arranged where they best suited our comfort. These, with sundry tables and chairs, completed the transformation of this temple for the time being into the headquarters of the 9th Infantry. In the evenings when the cold winds blew in through the gaping windows, a little group of officers and one correspondent used to gather around a certain table, just below a phenomenon of Chinese architecture—a pillar that rested on nothing but never fell—and in conversation by degrees the rough idea took shape which has now grown into a great organization that is becoming international in its membership.

The Military Order of the Dragon was formed to perpetuate the memory of the China relief expedition, and its original membership is limited to officers of the Army and Navy and certain civilians who accompanied the relief forces in China or served with the troops in China during determined dates. A hereditary class of membership has been created, similar to that in the Loyal Legion. A class of honorary members has been added, which takes in the officers of the allied forces. At the moment of writing the British membership is almost as great as the American. Before the Order was reached its final proportions, it will probably include Army officers of every nation represented in China. General Chaffee has been elected president, and he is taking an active interest in the international aspect of the organization. It is doubtful if anything like it exists at the present moment. Nothing could more eloquently proclaim the splendid feeling which has sprung up between the British and American officers here than the hearty manner in which the British officers have come forward, and their pleasure in becoming members of what is really an American order, though it is assuming an international character.

The order has adopted a constitution, elected officeholders and formed committees, which are regularly carrying on its business. A design for a medallion of a dragon rampant has been accepted. Yellow and blue, the Chinese imperial colors, have been adopted into the design, and are the colors of the order. The full significance of the order is only now revealing itself, and those who are lucky enough to be members can be justly proud of the distinction.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

July 27, 1901.

Don Barnett says old sailors never die,
They just get a little dinghy!

Brig. Frederick Harvey

General a holder of Victoria Cross

CALGARY (CP) — One of Canada's most colorful and most decorated war heroes, Brig. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, died in Calgary last Thursday at 91.

Born at Athboy, Ireland, Brig. Harvey came to Canada in 1908 and carved out a place for himself in the country's military history during the First World War.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1917 while serving in France with the Calgary-based Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) as a troop leader.

During an attack by the regiment on the French village of Guyencourt, a party of German soldiers ran forward to a trench protected by barbed wire and opened fire at close range with a machine-gun, causing heavy casualties. Brig. Harvey, then a lieutenant in command of the leading troop, ran ahead of his men toward the fully-manned enemy trench, jumped the barbed wire, and shot the machine-gunner.

For later action in a major trench raid, he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. He also saw action at Moreau Wood for which he was awarded the Military Cross.

After studying physical education in post-war England, Brig. Harvey returned to Canada as a captain, serving until 1927 as physical education officer at Royal Military College in Kingston.

In 1938 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assumed command of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians). He was ultimately promoted to brigadier and appointed commander of the 13th Alberta military district.

He retired in 1946, but held the honorary position of colonel of the regiment of Lord Strathcona's Horse.

BRITAIN'S AUXILIARY WAR SERVICES

An interesting and important development in Britain's national war effort has been the establishment of auxiliary services on a nation-wide basis.

Civil defence was organized to demand the co-operation of every citizen, and efforts were made by civic authorities in every part of the United Kingdom to ensure that, in every possible emergency, maintenance of order, the continuance of business and industry, and the protection of vital communications should be preserved. The number of civilian auxiliaries is estimated (Sept. 1941) at 4,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 at least are "fire-watchers".

A.R.P. (AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS)

Ministry of Home Security, Whitehall

A.R.P. falls under the control of the Ministry of Home Security, Whitehall, S.W., but is administered through the local government authorities of the U.K. The evacuation of children from industrial and crowded areas; the organisation of medical and hospital services; the provision of gas-masks for every man, woman and child, and steel shelters for every householder who wished to possess one; the protection of public buildings, and the erection of public shelters are illustrations of air raid measures taken throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

A.R.P. (AIR RAID WARDENS)

Ministry of Home Security, Whitehall

Among the many duties which devolve upon the Air Raid Warden are the distribution and fitting of gas-masks to the residents in his area, to see that the houses and shops in his sector rigidly adhere to the black-out regulations, and to get people off the streets and into shelter whenever air raids are in progress. Other A.R.P. workers include stretcher-bearers, decontaminators, and first aid squads.

Compulsory Fire Watching of premises by all able-bodied men of 18 to 60 years of age, except by specific exemption, now forms part of the general A.R.P. organisation.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES

41 TOTILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

General Secretary..... Mrs. M. E. Nanson
The Women's Voluntary Services for civil defence is a national voluntary organisation which, in co-operation with the various departments concerned, and under the Ministry of Home Security undertakes the enrolment of women in the different branches of civil defence work. The services with which it particularly deals are air raid precautions nursing and first aid services, mobile canteens and kitchens, and evacuation.

In June, 1941, it had 1,500 offices throughout the British Isles with a register of 943,000 members.

ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS (ANTI-AIRCRAFT)

c/o Air Ministry, London, W.C.

This organization is at present considered as part of the special constabulary, and its function is to man observer posts for 'spotting' aircraft in country districts and certain towns. The Corps was given the title "Royal" in 1941 in recognition of its services.

CIVIL AIR GUARD

c/o Air Ministry, London, W.C.

This body was set up before the war and consisted of men and women with a knowledge of flying, consisting mainly of units attached to light Aeroplanes clubs throughout the country, pledged to give their services in war time in connection with aviation. The Civil Air Guard as such has been almost entirely absorbed, younger members into the R.A.F., and older members into the R.A.F.V.R.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE

This consists of men between conscription age and 48, many of whom were drawn from the Civil Air Guard. This reserve is mainly employed in non-operational duties as instructors and ferry pilots.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

c/o Air Ministry, London, W.C.

The W.A.A.F.'s were formed in 1939 to provide a body of capable young women trained to take on non-flying duties behind the lines in war time with the R.A.F. This force, now under the direct command of the R.A.F., is largely responsible for manning of the

Balloon Barrage. It also replaces airmen by airwomen in certain ground appointments and trades, including clerks, fabric workers, radio operators, aircraft hands, cooks, equipment assistants, etc. Pay ranges from 1s. 4d. to 22s. 4d. per day. Age limit is 18 to 43. Uniform is of Airforce Blue.

Ranks: Air Commandant, Group Officer, Wing Commandant, Squadron Commandant, Flight Officer, Section Officer, Asst. Section Officer, Sr. Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal, Aircraftwoman 1st Class, Aircraftwoman 2nd Class.

AIR DEFENCE CADETS

c/o Air Ministry, London, W.C.

Some time before the war the Air League undertook to raise 20,000 air cadets in the country, to provide a reservoir from which British aviation could draw in time of emergency. Cadets are enrolled between the ages of 14 and 18, and are given instruction in the general theory of flight, airmanship, air navigation, aircraft engineering and maintenance, wireless and A.R.P., operations of the observer corps, balloon barrage, searchlight and anti-aircraft gunners.

AIR TRAINING CORPS

An important new long-term training scheme to increase the number of pilots, navigators, and technicians for the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm came into operation on 1st February, 1941. This is known as the Air Training Corps and was instituted to provide pre-entry training for young candidates for air-crew and technical duties. Units are formed at the Universities, at private and secondary schools, and locally. On the completion of the course, candidates who are regarded as suitable for commissions, go direct to a flying training or observer training school. The age limit is 16 to 18 years.

R.A.F. CIVILIAN WIRELESS RESERVE AND

R.N. (VOLUNTEER) RESERVE

c/o Air Ministry, London, W.C.

This organisation is composed of proficient amateur wireless operators, mainly holders of G.P.O. Transmitting and Experimental Licenses.

A.F.S. (AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE)

Under the Fire Department of the Home Office.

To meet the risk of destruction and fires anticipated by mass air attack, the Auxiliary Fire Service was brought into being by the Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937, and has greatly increased in size and usefulness.

The duties of the auxiliary firemen fall into several categories. The majority are trained for active fire-fighting duties, and have their own appliances—pumps of different types and capacities—and they work side by side with the permanent brigade. Others are serving with emergency water units.

In 1941 compulsory Fire-Guard service was introduced. In the areas concerned all fit men between the ages of 18 and 60 are required to undertake service unless they are in the categories of persons exempted. Members of the Fire-Guard are on duty up to 48 hours per month, during the hours of darkness.

A.F.S. (WOMEN'S BRANCH)

Women are recruited for the London Auxiliary Fire Service in two categories: 1. Motor drivers. Their three main duties are: (a) To act as car despatch riders (b) to act as drivers of light vans or cars for towing trailer pumps to fires (c) to act as drivers of staff cars. 2. Watch-room workers. The principal duties are: (a) To take in fire calls and to order on the appropriate appliances (b) to receive information as to damaged water, gas and electricity mains, roads rendered impassable, collapsed buildings, poison gas, etc. (c) to maintain the necessary records as to fires, casualties, etc.

W.R. (POLICE WAR RESERVE)

New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.

In war time members of this reserve are paid and receive free medical treatment. Compensation is payable in respect of death or disablement in the course of duty. In most forces there exists a first-class organization of Special Constables.