

CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



EDITOR:-
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The medal was instituted by Royal Warrant July 7, 1909 as a reward for "acts of exceptional courage and skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty as a member of a recognized police force and all regularly organized fire services." By Royal Warrant March 14, 1938 Canada was allocated not more than 12 per year.

The obverse of the first medal awarded to Canadians bears the coinage bust of George V bearing the inscription GEORGIUS V BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP:.. The obverse of the medals awarded 1939 to 1949 bear the crowned effigy of George VI bearing the inscription GEORGIUS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX ET INDIAE IMP:.. It is uncertain if the medals awarded in 1950 would bear the revised Royal Title - GEORGIUS VI DEI GRA:BRITT:OMN: REX FID:DEF:..

The reverse of the medal shows the armed figure of a watchman robed and helmeted, supporting a great sword in his right arm; his left hand supports a shield inscribed TO GUARD MY PEOPLE. A lighted lantern sits at his feet. In the background is a fortified city. The exergue of medals issued to 1933 bore an oak cluster, medals awarded after 1933 in Canada bore the inscription FOR GALLANTRY.

The medal has a ring mounting, is silver, 1.42 in in diameter. The ribbon is dark blue, 1-3/8 in wide with a narrow silver stripe at each edge. In 1916 a central silver stripe was added. After 1933 the gallantry award bore a thin red line in the centre of each of the three silver stripes.

By Royal Warrant December 12, 1933 the King's Police Medal was divided into two categories - For Gallantry and For Distinguished Service. These words were added to the reverse of the respective medal. By Royal Warrant August 20, 1940 the name was changed to The King's Police and Fire Services Medal - a new title but no change in the medals. In 1951 the medal, except for posthumous awards, was replaced by the George Medal.



APPROXIMATE STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCES

R.C.M.P. & Federal	12,000
Quebec Prov. Police	3,900
Ontario Prov. Police	4,600
Municipal Police	25,000
C.N.R.	600
C.P.R.	500
National Harbour Commission	260

CORRECTION:- The silver mark on page 431 of the Journal assigned to Lackie Mfg Co. should be corrected by substituting for the leopard mark the trade mark of Lackie which is two L's, thus L L .

MEDAL ROLL

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- 1912 - Hugh James Brown, Constable, Winnipeg City Police
John C. McRae, Late Chief Const., Winnipeg City Police
William Patrick Traynor, Constable, Winnipeg City Police
- 1914 - Charles Slein, Chief Constable, Brantford, Ontario.
Narcisse Leon Grandchamps, Late Supt. of Police, Montreal
- 1915 - Nicholas Power, Late Chief of Police, Halifax, N.S.
- 1919 - Thomas Caulkins, Sgt. Maj., R.N.W.M.P.
- 1923 - John House Carlisle, Chief, Vancouver Fire Department
- 1939 - Oswald Brown, Sgt., Toronto
Albert Forget, Capt., St. Lambert, Que.
Wm Cairney, Patrol Sgt., Sault Ste Marie, Ontario
Robson Armitage, Insp., Ottawa, Ontario
Donald Maxwell, Const., Vancouver, B.C.
Samuel McKeown, Sgt., St. Thomas, Ont.
- 1941 - Charles Baker, Capt., Dist. Fire Chief, Toronto, Ontario
John Lackey, Fireman, 17 Hose Co., Toronto Fire Department.
Frank McGirr, Det. Sgt., Sarnia Police Department
Wm F. Simpkins, Detective, Sarnia Police Department
George Smith, Patrol Sgt., Sarnia Police Department
George E. John Lewis, Constable, Sarnia Police Department
- 1942 - Henry Ernest Glasscock, Det. Sgt., Toronto Police Department
Henry Earl Scott, Sgt., Toronto Police Department
Joseph Shield, Detective, Toronto Police Department
James Allen Stringer, Sgt., Ontario Provincial Police, Timmins
Lionel F.M. Strong, 11979 Constable, R.C.M.P.
- 1943 - Alphonse Duchesneau, Constable, Quebec Provincial Police
Eugene Torpey, Acting Dist. Fire Chief, Toronto Fire Dept.
- 1944 - Elgin R. Jones, Capt., Orillia Fire Department.
Daniel MacLeish, Lieut., Orillia Fire Department
- 1945 - Thomas J. Keefer, 13610 Const. R.C.M.P.
William H. Warner, 12963 Const. R.C.M.P.
Joseph William Pooke, 10288 Cpl. R.C.M.P.
John Doyle, Capt., Toronto Fire Department
Thos A. Mitchell, Spec. Const. Sask. Prov. Police
Watter Pascoe, Fireman, Port Arthur Fire Department
Roy McLennan, Fireman, Port Arthur Fire Department
- 1946 - John Ambrose Cavan, Det., Ottawa Police Department
Robert Bayne, Det., Ottawa Police Department
J.S. Gray, Constable, Winnipeg Police Department
L.J. Davies, Constable, Winnipeg Police Department
Roy Chester Shaw, 14056 Const. R.C.M.P.
William Bernard Stewart, Const. B.C. Prov. Police
Thos D. Watson, Det. Stoneman, Man. (post)
- 1947 - A.F. Peters, Police Marshall, St. George, N.B.
Hugh Cecil Russell, 11973 Cpl. R.C.M.P.
- 1949 - Cecil William Paul, PC 398, Vancouver City Police
- 1950 - Jacques Labonte, Constable, Hull Police Department
Jean Louis Lacroix, Constable, Hull Police Department
Alexander Gamman, 5816 Constable, R.C.M.P. (post)

GEORGE MEDALS

- 1952 - William Paul Deadman, PC 293, Toronto Police Department
- 1956 - Henry Martin Clifford Johnstone, Cpl., R.C.M.P.
- 1963 - Glen Garry Frazer, Cpl., R.C.M.P., Terrace, B.C.

R. W. Irwin

The North West Mounted Police was organized in 1873. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal North West Mounted Police. In 1920 the Dominion Police, whose duties were largely connected with guarding public buildings in Ottawa and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, were absorbed. The name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Saskatchewan Provincial Police was absorbed in 1928 and in 1932 the Provincial Police forces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue. Newfoundland was added in 1949 and British Columbia in 1950.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was instituted by Order-in Council, January 14, 1933. The Royal Warrant was signed by His Majesty King George V and was issued March 6, 1933, but not published. The first medals were awarded January 1, 1935.

Terms of eligibility are as follows:-

- (a) A regular member who completes 20 years of qualifying service and is of irreproachable character, and whose conduct has been good and services satisfactory during the last 15 years of his qualifying service.
- (b) A retired regular member of the force who has completed 20 years of qualifying service prior to his discharge from the Force and meets the requirements set out above.
- (c) Service in any provincial or municipal police force absorbed into the Force, but not including time served in any other organization, force or department that may have been recognized in any way as service by the provincial or municipal force absorbed into the Force.
- (d) Active service in the armed services of Canada as defined in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Regulations while on leave of absence from the Force; and
- (e) Service in the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue that was at the time of absorption of that Service into the Force, unbroken service.
- (f) For the purpose of paragraph (c) above, service in the Newfoundland Rangers and Newfoundland Constabulary prior to August 1, 1950, shall be considered as service in provincial police forces.

The term "qualifying service" means service in the Force as an officer, non-commissioned officer, constable, marine constable, special constable or trumpeter.

The medal is of standard size, 1.42 in, circular in form. It was struck in fine silver, 925 fine. The obverse master die was engraved by the Royal Mint showing the crowned bust of George V and the legend GEORGIVS.V.D.G.BRITT.OMN.REX.ET.INDIAE.IMP. as used with The King's Police Medal. The reverse die was engraved by H.S. Low, the engraver at the Royal Canadian Mint, and shows the badge and motto of the Force and the legend FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. The medal is suspended by a ribbon blue in colour with two yellow stripes.

The recipients name is engraved on the edge. The regimental number may also be included as well as rank although this is not consistent.

There were 392 medals struck with the effigy of George V.

In 1938 a new obverse die showing George VI crowned obverse with the inscription GEORGIUS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX ET INDIAE IMP: was used. There were 523 medals struck with this obverse.

In 1948 the obverse inscription was changed to read GEORGIUS VI DEI GRATIA REX and the silver content was reduced to 800 fine. There were 79 medals struck of this type.

In 1949 the clasp was changed to that used with the Defence Medal and 204 medals of this type were struck.

In 1951 the reverse die was recut to improve the design of the buffalo head. There were 46 medals struck of this type.

In 1953 a new obverse, the same as the coinage head but in higher relief, bearing the effigy of Elizabeth II and the inscription ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA was struck in 800 fine silver. There were 482 medals struck of this type.

The reverse of the medal was changed in 1955 to conform with the new badge of the Force which bore a St. Edward's crown. There were 1,329 medals awarded of this type.

In 1967 there was no change in design but the silver content was raised to 925 fine. There have been 869 medals of this type awarded to December 31, 1971.

By Order-in-Council of February 18, 1954 a bronze, silver and gold clasp and star may be awarded to members and ex-members who have completed 25, 30 and 35 years of service, respectively, but only the bronze silver or gold will be worn at one time. Qualifications for these awards are similar to the requirements for the medal itself - satisfactory service and good character. These clasps were struck in 1956.

All medals struck were issued with the exception that only 388 of the 392 George V type was issued and 384 of the 523 George VI first type were issued. Total issue has been 3,781.



ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

R. W. Irwin

The medal is circular in form, 1.5 in in diameter and in silver. The obverse bears the Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario with the word ONTARIO below.

The reverse bears the words ONTARIO/PROVINCIAL/POLICE in three lines, within an inscription FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT. At the base are two crossed maple leaves.

The medal is cast in one piece with a scroll suspender with plain reverse. The ribbon, 1-1/4 in wide, is red with two green stripes bordered in white.

The medal is manufactured by Birks Ltd, Toronto, whose name is stamped on the edge. The recipients rank, or service number, and name is engraved on the edge.

The medal was authorized December 5, 1949 by the Attorney-General of Ontario with the first presentation on September 13, 1950. The medal may be awarded to those members of the Force who bear irreproachable character, and who have served not less than 20 years, the last 10 of which shall have been with good conduct and satisfactory service.

Additional awards were authorized in 1968. Where a member has been awarded the medal, the following additional awards may be made:

- (a) At the completion of 25 years' service a silver clasp with a single trillium in relief thereon;
- (b) At the completion of 30 years' service a silver clasp with 2 silver trilliums in relief thereon;
- (c) At the completion of 35 years' service a gold clasp with one gold trillium in relief thereon; and
- (d) At the completion of 40 years' service a gold clasp with 2 gold trilliums in relief thereon.

The clasp is to be attached to the ribbon 1/8 inch above the suspender.

Medals awarded to the end of 1971 was 607.



2 GOLD TRILLIUMS - 40 YEARS



GOLD CLASP AND 2 TRILLIUMS - 40 YEARS

The announcement that officers of the Ontario Provincial Police Department were to be commissioned, among them several who were native to Guelph or known here, brings interesting historic details concerning the commissioning of military officers.

At beginning of the 14th century the feudal system was in decay and had ceased to function as a satisfactory troop-raising medium in England. The armies that Edward III and his successors led to France consisted of long service professional volunteers.

It was Edward III who introduced a system of written indenture, whereby a commander contracted with the king to provide a specified force for military service. The indenture laid down the size of the force, length of service, rates of pay, obligations and privileges of its personnel. It also became a convenient method of providing garrisons for royal castles and hiring mercenaries. Commanders soon began to resort to subcontract on a similar basis.

Only with reign of Charles I was there an attempt to raise and maintain a standing army. Commissions were granted commanders to execute martial law and articles of war were printed but such steps to provide for military discipline were contrary to English law when the country was at peace.

DISCIPLINE

Parliament recognized that some discipline must be established but both House of Parliament were determined to exert control over what they financed. In 1644 the House of Commons sought an amendment to the ordinance raising an army, granting the commander-in-chief named to have power to nominate the officers out of the forces under command of parliament and to be approved by both houses. Since the livelihood of these officers, drawn from the lower ranks of society, depended on continuing service they resisted all parliamentary efforts to disband them.

After enduring the military despotism of Oliver Cromwell, both Houses of Parliament were determined, during reign of Charles II and James II, that no standing army should menace the nation. Of necessity, however, a small regular force was created in 1660. Although parliament repudiated it as a national force, by placing it wholly under command of the sovereign, it did seek to prevent a military coup d'état by ensuring that command of regiments was given to wealthy Protestant landowners, interested in maintaining the status quo.

The pay of officers was deliberately kept low and when Charles II instituted the practice of purchasing commissions in

1683-4 he was merely ensuring that only men of independent means should hold commands. Thus the army remained aloof in 1688 when parliament brought William of Orange to England to replace Roman Catholic James II.

The system whereby an officer's original commission and steps in rank were purchased, was continued until 1871. One of its defenders declared that the purchase system was a great security against the army ever being abused so as to become a source of danger to the political liberty of the country, which might have happened if the army was officered by mere soldiers of fortune.

However, this system of purchase never obtained in the engineers or artillery, nor the navy and marines. The selection of officers was made either by the sovereign or military officers acting under authority. In case of new units, appointment of some or all of the officers was vested in the colonel raising it, although the secretary of state did satisfy himself as to the loyalty and good character of the nominee. When the army was abroad the commander-in-chief was able to fill vacancies.

CONTINUES 300 YEARS

The actual form of commission granted to officers has not varied greatly in the past 300 years. The military commission,

applicable today as the Queen's Commission was granted by Parliament of the Commonwealth, 1649-1660. It required the officer to take charge and care of the regiment or company, duly exercise the inferior officers and soldiers in arms, keep them in good health and discipline. The officer himself was to observe and follow orders and directions received from parliament. He was to obey the superior officers of the army according to the Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in him and of his duty to Parliament and Commonwealth.

History shows that as the world population increased, so did offences against society. The problem of protecting individual rights and freedom grew to such an extent that something other than military law was required. As a result, what is now recognized as the first true police force, the Metropolitan Police Force of London, was established in England by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. It had about 3,300 members, and was divided into 17 divisions, each under command of a superintendent. The OPP is fashioned on this plan.

MONTREAL POLICE BRAVERY MEDAL

This medal is of bronze, 39 mm dia. McColl lists 7 known. The one in his collection was inscribed on the edge "R. Hensley, Montreal".

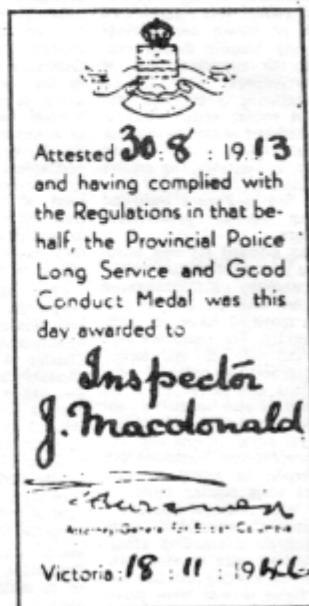
The obverse bears the Coat of Arms of the City of Montreal within two sprays of maple tied at the base. Within the rim the inscription MONTREAL POLICE at the top, and FOR BRAVERY at the bottom.

The reverse is identical to the obverse except the inscription reads POLICE DE MONTREAL at the top, and POUR BRAVOURE at the bottom.

This is a table medal, not for wearing. Information is not available on the background of this award. The medal is also issued in silver and in gold. The medal was superseded by the medals now issued by the Quebec Police Commission.



By Ross W. Irwin



The conception of the British Columbia Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct medal originated with Commissioner Thos. W.S. Parsons, OBE of that force. It was authorized by Police Regulation 89 made under the Police and Prisons' Regulations Act and confirmed by Order-in-Council 1727 approved 5th October 1945. Page 11 of this lengthy O/C setting forth the qualifications for the award reads as follows:

PROVINCIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (New)

89. A medal designated "The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal" may be awarded to any member of the Force who has completed not less than twenty years service in the British Columbia Provincial Police. Medal awards will be made subject to the following regulations:-

(1). The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal may only be awarded to those members of the Force who bear irreproachable character, and who have served in the Force not less than twenty years, the last ten of which shall have been with good conduct and satisfactory service.

(2). Medal awards may be made to any authorized regular members of any municipal police force absorbed into the Provincial Police as a result of a policing contract between the Commissioner and such municipality. In such case regular municipal police service which must have been continuous up to the time of absorption may be counted towards qualifying service for the award.

(3). War Service in the Armed Forces of Canada may be counted towards qualifying

for the award in the cases of those who were members of the Force immediately prior to joining the Armed Forces and who rejoined the Force within three months of their honourable discharge from the Armed Forces.

(4). Recommendations for the medal awards must be made to the Officer Commanding the Division, Sub-Division, District or Administrative Branch in which the member of the Force in question is serving.

(5). Where a member or ex-member of the Provincial Police awarded the medal ceases to be of good character, the Commissioner may by publication in General Orders, cause the name of the member or ex-member concerned to be removed from the list of those authorized to wear the medal.

(6). Where the loss of a medal is incurred due entirely to unavoidable circumstances arising out of the exigencies of the service, the medal may be replaced at public expense, but losses due to circumstances and accidents of private life will not be replaced. No duplicate medal will be issued until two months have elapsed from the date of loss.

(7). All medal awards will be published in General Orders.

(8). The Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal will be worn on the left breast of police uniform, subordinate to all other British medals and decorations. (New).

The medal is circular, 1.42 inches in diameter, and is of sterling silver. The non-swivelling straight suspender is the standard military three pin mount with inward scroll supports. The medal was manufactured by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver. The number, rank and name of the recipient is indented on the edge, in block capitals.

The obverse of the medal shows the Provincial Coat of Arms with the legend : PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA and the date 1871. The unusual feature of a lion standing on the crown signifies the provinces' origin as a Crown Colony.

The reverse bears the legend FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT around a crown and crossed laurel branches which are superimposed by the words, in two lines, PROVINCIAL / POLICE. The crown, flanked with laurel branches, was a feature of the forces police badges back to the time it was a crown colony.

The ribbon is a standard 1½ inches wide and of dark myrtle green with two ¼ inch sand yellow stripes ¼ inch from each edge, traditional colours of the provincial police.

No second award bars were authorized since recruitment was between 21 and 35 and retirement was between 55 to 65. Long service was also recognized by the awarding of a star, worn on the sleeve, for every five years of service. Each star drew ten cents additional pay up to non-commissioned officer rank.

A cheque for twenty-five dollars from the "Reward Fund" accompanied each medal on presentation.

Medals were issued between the effective date of November 1, 1946 and August 15, 1950 at which time the force was taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. "An unconfirmed statement from a reliable source" alleges that when the forces were combined the R.C.M.P. would not permit the B.C.F.P.L.S.G.C. medal or ribbon to be worn since it was a provincial award on a federal uniform. To forestall the grumbling the R.C.M.P.L.S.G.C. medal was issued to all who had the provincial medal. Two medals for the same service, rather unusual !

The exact number of medals issued cannot be determined with accuracy since the Monthly General Orders cannot be found. From a count of various sources and from the Annual Report of the police it would appear that 50 to 60 were issued. The Annual Reports show 43 issued in 1946, 3 in 1947, 4 in 1948 and none thereafter. Names mentioned in "The Shoulder Strap", a Provincial Police publication, would indicate at least 10 more.

MEDAL ROLL

Commissioner	T.W.S. Parsons, OBE, Victoria
Dep. Comm.	John Shirras, Vancouver
Inspector	Robert Owens, Victoria
	Roger Peachey, MC, Victoria
	Cecil Clark, Victoria
	Richard Harvey, Nelson
	F. Swanson, Vancouver
	C.K. Mackenzie, Victoria
	H.H. Mansell, Prince Rupert
Sub-Insp. 44	J. Russell, Nanaimo
75	G.J. Duncan, Pouce Coupe
Staff Sgt 202	G.A. Johnson, Prince Rupert
298	A. Macdonald, Burnaby
293	W.J. Thomson, DSM, Kelowna
Det Sgt 253	Carl Ledoux, Victoria
265	C.C. Jacklin, Victoria
210	W.J. Hatcher, Courtney
262	R.S. Nelson, MC, Vernon
186	G.H. Clark, MC, Prince George
315	Thos Herdman, N. Vancouver
126	S. Service
337	W.J. McKay, Cranbrook
297	L.A.N. Potterton, Smithers
Corporal 136	T.R. Baker, New Westminster
Det. Const 59	J.A. Williams, N. Vancouver
Constable 153	G.C. Sharpe, N. Vancouver
215	R.C. Barrington-Foote, Burnaby
321	J.M. Green, MBE, Port Alberni
282	M. Martin, Nanaimo
313	R.H. Hassard, Princeton
269	J.A. Quesnel, Lumby
523	C.J. Gurr, Vernon
528	P.R. Hutchinson, Port Alberni
Det. Const 542	Peter Kelsberg, Vancouver
Constable 546	C.D. Waddell, Bralorne
270	W. Smith, MM, Prince George
Ch. Clerk 134	Evan Patterson, Victoria
A.C. Clerk 303	Thos Kennelly, Victoria
Sr. Clerk 327	C.V. Embleton, Victoria
A.C. Clerk 201	G.D. Mead, Prince Rupert
Armourer 651	Robert Marshall, Victoria

Sup't	G.A. Hood
A.Sup't	J.P.M. Hannah
Ex.Insp.	C.G. Barber, Kaslo
Ex.Const.	Richard McKinley, Enderby
Sgt 440	David Halcrow, Penticton
Ex.Sgt.	H.W. King, Penticton
Constable	W.B. Stewart, Keremeos
Ex.Const	W.R. Henley, Keremeos
ExStaffSgt	H.N. Wood
Ex Sgt	Sperry Cline, Vancouver
ExConst	R. Pritchard, Vancouver
Ex Sgt	H.P. Hughes
ExInsp.	John Macdonald, Nelson
Sgt 403	J. White
Corporal 335	H.L. Jennings
338	J.W. Edwards
Constable 251	A. Grant
SubInsp 524	J.A. Young
Staff Sgt 33	A. Fairbairn
Sgt 352	C.W.A. Barwis
Sgt 278	O.L. Hall



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

POLICE SERVICE MEDAL

The medal is circular, 1.5 in in diameter, and of sterling silver. The obverse design is a Maple Leaf upon which is the Scales of Justice and the Gothic letters C.A.C.P., the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown within the inscription POLICE SERVICE MEDAL. A small Maple Leaf before and after the word POLICE.

The reverse bears the inscription CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE around the edge with a polished oblong at the base upon which is engraved the number of the medal in the series. Inside the annulus bearing the inscription are two wreaths of laurel tied at the base and the words AWARDED BY at the top. The balance of the field is to be engraved with the name of the city or municipality, to, the name of the person and the year.

The mounting is an ornamental suspender with ring and a stepped bar ribbon holder. The ribbon, 1-1/4 in wide, is Royal blue with two narrow yellow vertical stripes. The design is the work of a small committee headed by E.A. Spearing, Chairman of the Medals Committee.

The Rules and Ordinances for the medal was approved by the Association in September 1961. It is awarded in recognition of 20 years service which may be accumulative in more than one force or in the same force. The period free of discipline is the last 15 years.

A bronze bar with one Maple Leaf is awarded for 25 years service. A silver bar with two Maple Leaves is awarded for 30 years service and a gold bar with three Maple Leaves for 35 years service and with four Maple Leaves for 40 years service. Additional gold bars with one Maple Leaf are awarded for each subsequent 5 years service.

Medals awarded to December 31, 1972 are 5,928 - 4,025 English and 1,903 French.

QUEBEC POLICE COMMISSION
CROIX DE BRAVOURE DES POLICIERS
MEDAILLE POUR ACTION MERITOIRE

Extract from the *Québec Official Gazette* of
March 25, 1972

**Order in Council
Executive Council Chamber**

Number 568-72

Québec, March 1, 1972

Present: The Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

CONCERNING the approval of by-law number nine (9) of the Québec Police Commission in respect of the decorations and citations which may be awarded to Québec policemen or to any person or body.

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (j) of section 17 of the Police Act (ch. 17, 1968 Statutes), amended, *inter alia*, by paragraph (b) of section 2, chapter 16 of the 1971 Statutes, the Québec Police Commission may, by by-law, determine the decorations and citations which may be awarded, and in what cases, provide for the procedure for awarding such decorations and citations, and the persons who qualify therefor;

WHEREAS it is necessary to make certain rules defining the nature of such decorations and citations, the cases to be considered, the procedure to be followed, and who shall qualify for the award of such decorations and citations;

WHEREAS a by-law for such purpose was passed by the Québec Police Commission on February 11, 1972;

WHEREAS the by-laws of the Québec Police Commission are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

IT IS ORDERED, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice:

THAT under section 18 of the Police Act (ch. 17, 1968 Statutes), by-law number nine (9) in respect of decorations and citations which may be awarded to Québec policemen or to any person or body, a copy of which is annexed hereto, be approved and come into force upon the day of its publication in the *Québec Official Gazette*.

JULIEN CHOUINARD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

BY-LAW NUMBER 9

In respect of decorations and citations which may be awarded to Québec Policemen or to any person or body.

The Québec Police Commission, exercising the powers granted it under the Police Act (1968, Chapter 17 and amendments), decrees as follows:

1. This by-law shall be known as "BY-LAW NUMBER NINE" in respect of decorations and citations which may be awarded to Québec policemen, or to any person or body for outstanding assistance to the police forces.

2. In this by-law, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following expressions and words mean:

(A) MINISTER: The Minister of Justice of the Province of Québec;

(B) COMMISSION: The Québec Police Commission;

(C) QUÉBEC POLICEMEN: Every member of the Québec Police Force or of a police force established by one or more municipal corporations or by an urban or regional community council, as well as every special constable in service in a police force;

(D) COMPETENT AUTHORITY: The competent authority means any one of the following authorities:

(a) the Minister of Justice;

(b) the director general, the director or the chief of a police force;

(c) the council of the municipal corporation;

(d) the council of an urban or regional community;

(e) the security council of an urban or regional community;

(f) the executive council of any professional police association.

3. The following decorations and citations are instituted:

(A) MEDALS:

(a) the Croix de Bravoure des Policiers;

(b) the Médaille pour Action Méritoire.

(B) CITATIONS:

(a) the Citation of Honour;

(b) the Citation of Merit.

4. These decorations and citations are awarded upon the conditions, and according to the procedure, set forth in this by-law.

5. Every recommendation for the granting of a decoration or citation shall be transmitted by the competent authority to the Québec Police Commission, which shall charge a committee, constituted in conformity with the following paragraph, with a study of the facts, to determine whether the award of a decoration or citation is warranted, and to submit its findings to the Commission.

6. The Committee charged with the study of the facts warranting the award of a decoration or citation shall be composed of three members, selected as follows:

(A) A person appointed by the Commission;

(B) A second person, member of the Professional Provincial Association to which the candidate for the decoration or citation belongs, and appointed by the Executive Committee of the latter;

(C) A third person, member of the police force to which the candidate for the decoration and citation belongs and appointed by the director or the chief of the police force, selected wherever possible from among the members of equal rank to that of the candidate;

Where the second or third member cannot be appointed in conformity with the provisions set forth above, or where the candidate for the decoration or citation is not a member of a Québec police force, or is a body, the appointment of the second or third member shall be made by the Commission.

7. Upon the report of the Committee, the Commission may recommend to the Minister the award of any one of the decorations or citations provided for in this by-law.

8. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Minister may award any decoration or citation provided for in this by-law which he deems proper.

9. Award of the decorations and citations may be made posthumously to the next of kin.

10. THE CROIX DE BRAVOURE

(A) The Croix de Bravoure des Policiers may be awarded by the Minister to a member of a Québec police force in public recognition of an act of heroism accomplished under exceptionally dangerous circumstances;

(B) The description of this decoration, and of the ribbon and miniature, is given in schedule I to this by-law;

(C) The Croix de Bravoure is the highest decoration awarded a member of a Québec police force. It has precedence over any other decoration of a like nature, and over any service medal awarded by a municipality or by a professional association;

(D) The Minister may, in accordance with the procedure set forth in this by-law, award the Croix de Bravoure to any member of a Québec police force: who

(a) accomplishes an act of heroism at the risk of his life; or

(b) accomplishes, in the exercise of his duties, an act demanding exceptional courage; and

(c) is recommended by the Commission.

11. MÉDAILLE POUR ACTION MÉRITOIRE

(A) The Médaille pour Action Méritoire may be awarded by the Minister to a member of a Québec police force in public recognition of meritorious acts;

(B) The description of this decoration, and of the ribbon and miniature, is given in schedule I to this by-law;

(C) The Médaille pour Action Méritoire ranks immediately after the Croix de Bravoure. It has precedence over any other decoration of a like nature, or over any service medal awarded by a municipality or by a professional association.

(D) The Minister may, in accordance with the procedure set forth in this by-law, award the Médaille pour Action Méritoire to any member of a Québec police force: who

(a) accomplishes, in the exercise of his duties, a meritorious act; or

(b) accomplishes, over and above the exercise of his duties, an act which merits public recognition; and

(c) is recommended by the Commission.

12. CITATION OF HONOUR AND CITATION OF MERIT

(A) The Minister may award Citations in recognition of meritorious service rendered by any person or body in the cause of police work;

(B) By the award of the Citation of Honour, the Minister recognizes outstanding services rendered by individuals or by public bodies in the cause of police work;

(C) By the award of the Citation of Merit, the Minister recognizes the particular and outstanding initiative demonstrated by a member of a Québec police force in the exercise of his duties.

13. This by-law shall come into force upon the date of its publication in the *Québec Official Gazette*.

1. CROIX DE BRAVOURE DES POLICIERS

Description

The decoration consists of a medallion in oxidized silver and measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. The medallion is stylized in the form of a cross, each arm of which, on the obverse side, is a representation of the fleur-de-lis, in blue enamel. The perimeter of the piece, on the obverse side, bears a circular laurel wreath, and centred in the medallion is the emblem of the Province of Québec, in blue enamel. $\frac{3}{8}$ " in height. The words "POLICE" and "BRAVOURE" are inscribed in relief; the former above the emblem and the latter below it. In the upper half of the reverse side of the medallion, in the form of an arc, is the legend "GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC". A ring suspender of $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter joins the cross and the ribbon. The name of the recipient is engraved in the centre of the reverse side of the cross.

Ribbon

The cross is worn on the left breast suspended by a ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in width, in equal vertical stripes alternating provincial blue and white, with the blue stripes bordering the ribbon. A lined brooch of the same metal as the cross is attached to the top of the ribbon of the decoration.

Miniature

A miniature reproduction, which may be worn on certain occasions by recipients of this decoration, shall be of the normal size of all the other miniatures.

CROIX DE BRAVOURE



2. MÉDAILLE POUR ACTION MÉRITOIRE

Description

The decoration consists of a medal with a gold satin finish on both sides and measuring 1½" in diameter and ¼" in thickness. The obverse side of the medal bears the official emblem of the Province of Québec, in blue enamel, ½" in height. Two olive branches, crossing at their base, appear in relief below the emblem. The inscription "ACTION MÉRITOIRE" appears in relief, shaped to the upper contour of the face of the medal. In the upper half of the reverse side of the medal, in the form of an arc, is the legend "GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC". A ring suspender of ½" in diameter joins the medal and the ribbon.

The name of the recipient is engraved in the centre of the reverse side of the medal.

Ribbon

The medal is worn on the left breast suspended by a ribbon, 1¼" in width, in diagonal stripes of ½" in width, alternating the colours of provincial blue and yellow. A lined brooch of the same metal as the medal is attached to the top of the ribbon.

Miniature

A miniature reproduction, which may be worn on certain occasions by recipients of this decoration, shall be of the normal size of all the other miniatures.

MÉDAILLE POUR ACTION MÉRITOIRE



3. CITATION OF HONOUR CITATION OF MERIT

Description

These citations consist of a parchment 14" in length by 16" in width, bearing the following inscription:

(a) For the Citation of Honour.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC awards this Citation of Honour to

.....
IN RECOGNITION OF THE DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE RENDERED IN THE CAUSE OF POLICE
WORK FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE
PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER IN QUÉBEC.

Date:

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(b) For the Citation of Merit:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC awards this Citation of Merit to

.....
IN COMMENDATION OF THE PARTICULAR
AND OUTSTANDING INITIATIVE DEMONSTRATED
IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTIES.

Date:

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Québec Police Commission, certify that by-law number 9 and the appendices reproduced above were passed at a meeting of the members of the Québec Police Commission held on February 11, 1972, and at which there was a quorum, including the President.

NORMAND-B. ST-GEORGES, Advocate,
Secretary of the Commission.

THE FLAG

Flags linked with Canada's earliest days were England's red cross of St. George on a white background raised here by John Cabot in 1497 and the French king's flag, three gold fleur-de-lis on a blue field, carried by Samuel de Champlain. The Union Jack became Canada's official flag by the Peace of Paris of 1763. In 1892 ships of Canadian registry were authorized to fly the Red Ensign, carrying the Union Jack in the upper quarter with the badge of the Canadian coat of arms in the fly on a red background; although authorized for only some uses, the Red Ensign gained widespread acceptance for general use.

After many years of discussion a distinctive national flag was ceremoniously proclaimed Feb. 14, 1965. Its technical description is, "A red flag of the proportions two by length and one by width, containing in its center a white square the width of the flag, with a single red maple leaf centered therein." Its heraldic description is, "Gules on a Canadian pale argent a maple leaf of the first."

The red maple leaf flag replaced the distinctive ensigns of the armed services, the red ensign of the merchant marine, and the blue ensign formerly flown by registered yachts of royal yacht clubs and by coast guard ships and other vessels in government service. Retained for ceremonial occasions are regimental colors, and the Queen's colors of the RCN of Army regiments and of the RCAF.

The Union Jack, as symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth, is flown on Commonwealth occasions or in honor of the Queen. When both flags are flown on the same occasions, they are hoisted side by side at equal height; the same protocol applies to provincial flags.

It is proper etiquette to hoist the flag each day at sunrise and lower it at sunset; it is left flying all night only at sea. Used as an indoor decoration, the flag should be gathered and not permitted to fall below the level of the eyes of a seated person. A worn and unserviceable flag should be burned to prevent its undignified and improper use.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE
MEDAL OF HONOUR

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The medal is of cast silver and circular in form. The diameter is 1-3/8 in. The obverse bears the shield of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto: a Shield, bearing a winged wheel in the upper third; a chevron bears a St. Edward's Crown at the apex and the rod of Aesculapius with serpent between the arms; two open books are outside the chevron. Surrounding the shield are the words METROPOLITAN.TORONTO.POLICE... The reverse is a plain field surrounded by the words FOR DISTINGUISHED POLICE SERVICE. The name of the recipient is engraved in the field.

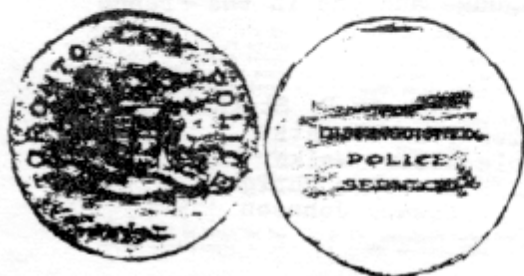
The ribbon suspender is cast with the piece and is of the scroll type with a plain reverse. The medal is manufactured by Birks Jewellers of Toronto. The ribbon is 1-1/4 in in width and is identical to the former Indian Distinguished Service Medal, that is, Royal blue with a one-half inch crimson central stripe.

The Regulations of the Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto state that the medal may be awarded for outstanding valour and gallantry involving extra ordinary personal risk.

The Medal of Honour was first presented in 1961. There have been about 20 awards since that time.

Medal Roll

Police Constable	Henry Midgley
	Ronald Scott
	Brian Albright
	William Bishop
	Frederick Nash (post)
	Frank Pearson
	Malcolm Duffy
	George Hyndman
	Eric Gibson
	Robert Dixon
	James Tough
	Barry Attwood
	Donald Whitney
	David Goldsworthy (post)
	Donald Buchanan
	William Danby
"	Cadet
Det. Sergt	John Luby
Police Constable	Jack Standing
	Douglas Sinclair (post)
	Michael Irwin (post)
	Fox



TORONTO CITY POLICE
MEDAL OF HONOUR

This medal was struck in silver by Birks-Ellis and has a solid suspender similar in form to the Metropolitan Police Medal of Honour. The obverse bears the Coat of Arms of the City of Toronto surrounded by the inscription TORONTO CITY POLICE, with three maple leaves at the base. The reverse bears the inscription FOR/DISTINGUISHED/POLICE/SERVICE, in four lines.

The ribbon is blue with a maroon central stripe.

No information is available on this medal.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE
MEDAL OF MERIT

This medal was instituted by the Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto in November 1970 to reward acts of personal bravery or highly meritorious police service.

The obverse is identical to that of the Medal of Honour. The reverse inscription reads FOR MERITORIOUS POLICE SERVICE around the rim.

The medal is of bronze and struck by Birks Jewellers. The ribbon is Royal blue with two central 3/16 in red stripes 1/8 in apart.

Eleven medals and one clasp has been awarded to July 1, 1972.

THE CANADIAN BANKS' LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARD

R.W. Irwin

This gold medal was instituted in 1972 by The Canadian Bankers' Association to recognize all forms of outstanding police service in combatting crime against banks. All recommendations for this award are approved by the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs Decorations & Awards Committee.

The medal is worn on the right side of the tunic. The ribbon is a rose red with a 5/8 in white stripe stitched to the 1-3/8 in ribbon.

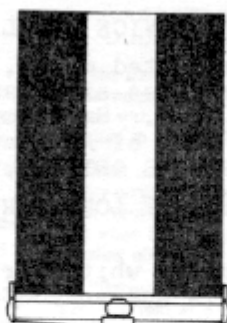
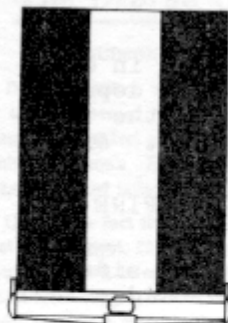
The medal was designed by Len Wilson of Harwill Graphics, Toronto and is manufactured by F. Bruce, Terry Jewellers, Toronto. The name of the recipient is engraved on the edge. The recipient also receives a framed scroll.

The medal is of solid gold, circular, of standard diameter. There are two medals, one in the English language and one in the French language.

MEDAL ROLL

Constable David Cabel
G. Arthur Weidmark
William E. Russell
Paul R. Johnston
Joseph E. Fassmore
Donald Smuck

Det Sgt Herbert B. Stephen
Detective Ivan Klepatz
Constable Robert Walker
Lawrence Uhrich
Edward Johnson



REGULATION MADE UNDER THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT

1. Regulation 183 of Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1960, as amended by Ontario Regulations 5/65 and 145/67, is further amended by adding thereto the following sections:

THE FIRE SERVICES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

10.—(1) In this section, "fire fighter" means a full-time fire fighter or a volunteer fire fighter as defined in The Fire Departments Act.

(2) The Fire Marshal shall grant a medal, which shall be known as "The Fire Services Long Service Medal", to any person who is serving or, within the previous three years, has served as a fire fighter and who has served as a fire fighter for thirty years.

(3) Where a person served as a fire fighter immediately before serving in the Corps of Canadian (Overseas) Fire Fighters or on active service in the Canadian Forces within the meaning of the National Defence Act (Canada), and served again as a fire fighter within three months after his discharge from the corps or the forces, the time spent in the corps or the forces shall be deemed to be service as a fire fighter for the purpose of subsection 2.

(4) The medal shall be worn on the left breast, subordinate to all

Canadian and British military decorations.

(5) When a medal is awarded the name of the recipient shall be published in The Ontario Gazette.

11.—(1) The Fire Services Long Service Medal shall be a circular medal of rhodium plated metal 1½ inches in diameter.

(a) bearing on the obverse the Maltese cross on which is superimposed the coat of arms of Ontario and the inscription "Fire Services Ontario"; and

(b) bearing on the reverse the inscription "For long service The Fire Marshals Act".

(2) The medal shall be suspended from a metal bar by means of a ribbon 1½ inches in width comprising a red stripe 10/32 of an inch in width in the centre and on each side.

(a) a white stripe 3/32 of an inch in width bordered by a green stripe 5/32 of an inch in width; and

(b) a red stripe 7/32 of an inch in width at the edge of the ribbon.

2. This Regulation comes into force on the 1st day of April, 1971.



To

John A. Doe

Essexwood
Fire Department

I have the honour to award you in accordance with The Fire Marshals Act The Fire Services Long Service Medal in sincere appreciation of thirty years of courageous and faithful service to the citizens of Ontario in protecting their lives and property from fire.

An announcement of this award will be printed in The Ontario Gazette.

Dated at Toronto
April 19, 1971

[Signature]
Fire Marshal of Ontario



THE FIRE SERVICES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

The medal is circular of rhodium plated metal, 1-3/8 in in diameter. The obverse bears a Maltese Cross similiar to fire department badges with horns between the arms. Superimposed on the Cross is an annulus within which are the Coat of Arms of Ontario. Around the rim is the inscription FIRE SERVICES ONTARIO.

The reverse bears the inscription FOR LONG SERVICE THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT.

The ribbon is red with two green and white stripes each side of the central red stripe. The medal is suspended from a solid scroll suspender.

The medal is granted after April 1, 1971 to firemen with 30 years service. The Regulations are attached to this article.

Medals awarded to December 31, 1972:- 1,100.

INSIGNIA OF THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

1909 - 1921. In brass, the Coat of Arms of Ontario surrounded by a scroll inscribed ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE, superimposed on a maple leaf.

1921 - 1929. In brass, the Coat of Arms of Ontario surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. A scroll below is inscribed ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE.

1930 - 1952. In brass, the Coat of Arms of Ontario within an annulus inscribed ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE and surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The annulus is surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves.

1930 - 1952. In white metal, as above for officers.

1923 - 1939. In brass, an Imperial Crown within an annulus inscribed ONTARIO VOLUNTEER CONSTABULARY, within a wreath of maple leaves.

1923 - 1939. In brass, collar badges similiar to above.

1923 - 1939. In brass, the letters O V C in 1/2 in for shoulder badge.

1953 - 1962. In brass, similiar to 1930 - 1952 badge but with a St. Edward's Crown.

1963 - In gilt, similar to above but annulus in blue.

1963 - As above but annulus in red.

1930 - 1952. In brass, collar badges similiar to cap badge.

1963 - In gilt, collar badges similiar to cap badges.

1930 - 1952. In brass, the letters "O.P." above POLICE, 1/2 in.

1963 - In gilt, the letters O.P.P. joined.

By JUDSON BENNETT

During a heavy air raid on London in the late summer of 1940 a German bomb, measuring eight feet and weighing a ton, fell, within a stone's throw of St. Paul's Cathedral — and failed to go off.

Despite the fact that it could have blown up at any moment, Lt. Robert Davies of the Royal Engineers, in order to shield his men from further danger, drove the bomb single-handed to remote marshland, and personally carried out its disposal.

His incredible courage earned him one of the three first George Crosses to be awarded.

Though it is impossible to set a price on the decoration it's small wonder that Lt. Davies's medal is expected to attract record bids when it comes up for sale soon.

Not unnaturally, it is a rare event for a George Cross to appear on the market, and the previous record price paid for one was just over \$2,400.

The medal's rarity, and the fact that Lt. Davies's was one of the first, has understandably generated a great wave of world interest.

The real significance of the medal, however, cannot be measured in cash. For the decoration, instituted by the late King George the Sixth, ranks alongside the Victoria Cross as the world's supreme decoration for gallantry.

Since 1940, only 140 GCs have been awarded, although 252 in all have been issued. This is because the medal superseded the Empire Gallantry Medal whose holders were invited to trade in their decorations for the George Cross.

The George Cross, open to the population of Britain and the Commonwealth, India, Burma and territories under British jurisdiction and protection, was intended for deeds of valor away from the field of battle.

And it was because of this that it quickly became known as the civilians' Victoria Cross.

As it happens, over three-quarters of the men and women who have collected the decoration have been members of the fighting services.

Today, 103 holders of the George Cross are still alive and without a doubt the most famous is Mrs. Odette Hallowes, formerly Mrs. Sansom and Mrs. Peter Churchill.

Victoria Daily Colonist
Submitted by D.W. Falconer

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She was the only one of the three George Cross women of the French Resistance to escape with her life. And her official citation, gazetted in August 1946, reads:

"Mrs. Sansom was infiltrated into enemy-occupied France and worked with great courage and distinction until April, 1943 when she was arrested with her commanding officer.

"Between Marseilles and Paris, on the way to prison at Fresnes, she succeeded in speaking to her CO and, for mutual protection, they agreed to maintain that they were married.

"She adhered to this story, and even succeeded in convincing her captors in spite of considerable contrary evidence and through at least 14 interrogations. She also drew Gestapo attention from her commanding officer on to herself, saying he had only come to France on her insistence.

"She took full responsibility and agreed that it should be herself and not her CO who should be shot. By this action, she caused the Gestapo to cease paying attention to her commanding officer after only two interrogations.

"The Gestapo were most determined to discover the whereabouts of a wireless operator and of another British officer whose lives were of the greatest value to the Resistance Organization.

"Mrs. Sansom was the only person who knew their whereabouts. They seared her back with a red hot iron, and when that failed, they pulled out all her toenails.

"Mrs. Sansom, however, continually refused to speak and by her bravery and determination she not only saved the lives of the two officers but also enabled them to carry on their most valuable work.

"During the period of over two years, in which she was in enemy hands, she displayed courage, endurance and self-sacrifice of the highest possible order."

The George Cross hasn't only been awarded to individuals. It has also been given collectively, and the classic case was when King George the Sixth personally bestowed the decoration — the Mediterranean island of Malta.

For two years, the island's civilian and service population fought a heroic action and miraculously staved off the might of German and Italian air power.

The importance of the island to Allied strategy and to the whole of the Middle East



Air Commodore A. D. Ross (RCAF, ret'd) of Sydney, Nova Scotia winner of the George Cross.

theatre of war could hardly be exaggerated. But despite the island's stubborn resistance, it was tough and go whether she would hold out. Indeed, the island was on the verge of capitulation in the summer of 1942 because of the lack of vital ammunition and fuel supplies.

She was saved, however, by the 11th hour arrival of a battered convoy and Malta, her dominating position quickly restored, enabled the Allies to take over the Mediterranean and win the war in the North African desert.

Though the George Cross is often thought of as a decoration exclusive to the Second World War, 28 have been awarded in peace time.

One of the most recent was the posthumous award to journalist Michael Munnely who, with a friend, went to the aid of a man who was being set upon by 14 drunken youths.

Munnely's friend was knocked out in the scuffle and when the journalist went to his assistance he received a fatal stab wound.

The George Cross is, indeed, a badge of courage.

(The George Cross has been awarded to four Canadians: Capt. J. M. S. Patton, Royal Canadian Engineers; Sgt. John Rennie, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada; Cpl. James Hendry, Royal Canadian Engineers, and A-C Arthur D. Ross, RCAF of Sydney. The awards to Rennie and Hendry were posthumous.)

Bars . . .

for attaching

Medals, Locket, Memorial Crosses, Etc.

By

Lachie

Folder No. 37.



342



314



313

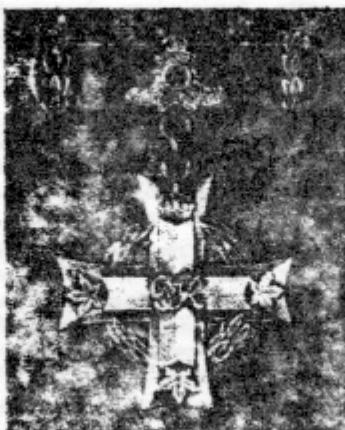


322



320

The illustration below shows one of the many uses for these bars. Bar No. 321M has been attached to a sterling silver Memorial Cross which is given by the Dominion of Canada to the next-of-kin of those who lost their lives in World War II. The crest of the Regiment can be supplied and mounted on bar as shown, if so desired.



321M



316



311



319



324



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