

CANADIAN  
MILITARY MEDALS  
&  
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



EDITOR:-  
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## Veterans reminisce

ST. THOMAS TIMES-JOURNAL, Saturday, June 23, 1973

By JOHN GOODWIN

On the hot, bright 28th day of June, 1916, one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds in the history of St. Thomas packed the sidewalks along Talbot Street to bid farewell to the 91st Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, as it departed for overseas under the command of the late Lt.-Col. W. J. Green.

The 91st, recruited and trained in St. Thomas and Elgin County, and considered "Elgin's Own", was off to take part in what was then called "the war to end all wars" — the First World War.

Last week, on a similar hot and sunny day, six of the surviving members of that memorable parade held 57 years ago next Tuesday, gathered at the home of Reg Mayne, 69 Alexandria Avenue, and one of their number, to reminisce about those long ago days when, as young men, they had marched off to fight for "King and Country."

And the veranda talk on this peaceful day in June, 1973, was therefore not of contemporary events like Watergate or high food prices and even higher girls' dresses, but of battles and men of another era — an era that to many today are only names out of an old history book — of places like Ypres, the Somme, Regina Trench, St. Eloi, Passchendaele, of men like Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Byng, Sir Arthur Currie, and of a height of land in Northern France, called Vimy Ridge.

Much has taken place since those days — the Roaring Twenties, the Depression, yet another world war, prosperity, Korea and Vietnam. But to these men, the names are not just spots on a map but are the places where thousands of their buddies and comrades in arms died in four years of some of the bloodiest fighting in the history of warfare.

Statistics tell the story — Canada lost 60,000 men on the battlefields of the First World War and all out of a total population of 3,600,000 people. During World War II, Canada lost 40,000.

The host of the gathering, Reg Mayne, served in France with the 38th Battalion, CEF,

and vividly recalls Regina Trench and other actions during the Battle of the Somme in the summer and fall of 1916.

The British Army suffered 60,000 casualties alone on the first day of this battle. Mr. Mayne was wounded at the Somme, and again at Vimy Ridge in 1917. His comment, "I'm glad I got back," brought agreeing nods from those present and obviously reflected their own individual thinking.

James Baron of 110 Sunset Drive, and vice-president of the 91st Battalion Association, served with the 12th Reserve Battalion while overseas, as well as with the Canadian Medical Corps and the Horse Transport Supply Column.

### WITH ARTILLERY

Jack Wardle of 103 Erie Street, served in France, with the Second Heavy Battery of the Canadian Artillery, and saw action at Passchendaele, on the Somme, at Vimy Ridge, and at Ypres, or as it was commonly known, "Wipers." His only comment on his experiences was that he "would never want to try it again."

Clarence Rock of 116 Wellington Road, London, served with the First Battalion, CEF, in England and France, and was the only one present who also served in the Second World War. He said, however, that he was "lucky" to get into the second.

Charles E. Baldwin of 3 Pine Street, and secretary-treasurer of the 91st Battalion Association, served with the 38th Battalion, and was wounded twice, while seeing action at Passchendaele, on the Somme, at Ypres, and at Vimy Ridge. He was also mentioned in despatches.

Harold Sawyer of 39 Murray Street, Aylmer, also served with the 38th Battalion, and took part in the actions at Regina Trench on the Somme (some trenches during the Somme battle were code-named after Canadian cities) and at Vimy Ridge. He was wounded in action near Lens, Belgium.

James Glover of 84 John Street South, Aylmer, served with the Canadian Medical Corps, at Taplow, near London, after his arrival overseas with the 91st Battalion.

Rev. J. L. Petrie, 27 Park Avenue, and president of the 91st Battalion Association, served and went overseas with the regimental band.

### BROKEN UP

The 91st Battalion did not go into action as a unit. It — like so many other Canadian units — was broken up after its arrival in England, and 91st men were sent to other units in the CEF.

This policy of breaking up of units — apparently deliberate and deemed necessary by the high command — serves as a commentary on the character of warfare in World War I.

For almost four years, this struggle saw the two huge armies locked in stalemated, deadly trench warfare stretching across Belgium and France from the English Channel to the Swiss border. And it was not uncommon for an entire battalion — almost 1,000 men — to be annihilated in one day.

To a slimly-populated country like Canada with most of its regiments and battalions raised in basically rural counties such as Elgin, the loss of 1,000 men would be disastrous for a community's future — hence the overseas break-up of county battalions.

### LIFE IN TRENCHES

But these men did not talk of such matters of high policy. They talked instead of the things that mattered to them — of trench raids, German shelling, ammo parties, dead comrades, (then and since), and of leaves spent behind the lines.

They talked, too, of how life had been in the trenches

themselves with the danger, the mud and the rats — the thousands of rats that infested the trenches and No Man's Land.

One veteran spoke up: "Fellows, do you remember the huge rats and how we tried all kinds of ways to get rid of them?"

Another mentioned the lice and the de-licensing parades that almost everybody, it seemed, was forced by personal circumstances to attend.

Perhaps, however, the most poignant comment came from one gentleman who recalled a truce declared so that both sides could recover their dead and wounded from No Man's Land.

"Canadian and German soldiers shook hands and exchanged gifts right there between the trenches — two

hours later we were back trying to kill each other again."

Another of those present looked out the window and thought aloud, "I wonder if there are people like us gathering right today in Germany and remembering, just like we are."

Two of the men at the gathering have been back to Europe since returning home at the end of the war.

One, Reg Mayne, went back to Vimy Ridge when the memorial there in honor of Canada's war dead was dedicated in 1936 by King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor.

The Vimy Memorial, built on land deemed forever to Canada by the people of France, marks the site of the great victory of the Canadian Corps in April,

1917. It was the first time that Canadians had fought together as a corps and was one of the great Allied victories of the entire war.

The other person who has visited Europe, James Baron, went back in 1955 and enjoyed very much seeing old places where he had been stationed as a young soldier almost 40 years before.

### REUNION SUNDAY

Tomorrow, Sunday, the remaining members of the 91st Battalion Association will mark the 57th anniversary of their departure for Europe with an 11 a.m. service at the Cenotaph on Pearl Street honoring Canadians from St. Thomas and Elgin County who were killed in action during the First World War.

This ceremony will be followed by a get-together hour

at the Royal Canadian Legion Hall on John Street where a dinner will be served by the ladies at 1 p.m.

A memorial service will conclude the dinner hour.

Submitted by  
Don McGill  
Glanworth

B.D. Sim, St. Thomas

Capt. John R.S. Devlin, DSC, (Canada) LG Supp. 3 June 1919  
 Lt (A/Maj) Frank G. Garratt, (Canada)  
 Lt (A/Maj) D'Arcy F. Hilton, MC, (Canada)  
 Capt (A/Maj) Fred P. Holliday, DSO, MC, (Can Eng)  
 Lt (A/Capt) Norman C. Millman, MC, (Can Eng)  
 Lt Geoffrey S. O'Brian, (Canada)  
 Lt Joseph A. Paull, (Can Eng)  
 Lt (A/Capt) Albert G. Peace, (Can Inf)  
 Lt Frederick H. Prime, (Can Inf)  
 Lt Wilfred L. Rutledge, MM, (Can Inf)  
 Lt James D. Vance (late RAF & CMSC) LG 9/7/1920  
 Lt Harry A. Yeates (late RAF & CE) "

F/L D.A. Harding  
 F/O C.T. Travers  
 G/C J.S. Scott, MC  
 F/O S. Graham  
 S/L A.E. Godfrey, MC  
 W/C G.M. Croil  
 Lt K.G. Boyd  
 Capt C.T. Lally  
 Lt C. Osterton  
 Lt K.F. Saunders  
 Lt G.C. Usborne MGC  
 Maj J.S. Williams, Gen List  
 Lt C. McEwen, Sask Regt + Italian Br. Medal



## AIR FORCE MEDAL

430202 Sjt. Maj. Walter Robert Maxwell, (Fr.) Sydney Mines, NS. LG 30/5/19

## DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL

Corporal Richard Brock (Ontario, Canada) LG Suppl. 39, 1919.

## DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

2/Lt D.S. Carrie (Fr)  
 2/Lt (Hon Capt) W.A. Carrothers (Can Inf) (Fr)  
 2/Lt C.H. Dickins (Can Inf) (Fr)  
 Lt S.L. Dowsell (Can Inf) (Fr)  
 Lt (A/Capt) L. deSaumarez Duke (Can Inf) (Fr)  
 Lt C. McEwan, MC, Sask Regt, (Italy) EG 9/11/18 - Bar: CG 18/1/19  
 Lt (A/Capt) C.F. Falkenberg, (Quebec Regt)-Bar: CG 18/1/19 (Fr)  
 Lt Victor H. McElroy, (Can Eng) (Fr) "  
 Lt Harold S. Molyneux, (Cdn Forces & 56 Sqn) (Fr) "  
 Lt (A/Capt) J.W.G. Clark (C.O.R. & 13 Sqn) (Fr) CG 3/5/1919  
 Lt K.B. Conn, (3rd Res Bn. CEF) (Fr) "  
 Lt (A/Capt) K.B. Forster, (Manitoba R.) (Italy) "  
 Lt (Hon Capt) J.E. Hallonquist (19th Res Bn) (Italy) "  
 Lt J.M. McKay, (87th CEF) (Fr) "  
 Lt (A/Capt) Robt Bruce Sutherland (Can Local Forces)(Egypt) "  
 Lt W.E. Bottrill, (Can Inf) CG 15/11/19  
 Lt (Hon Capt) Archibald Duncan MacDonald (42nd Sqn)(CE)(Fr) CG 15/11/19  
 2/Lt (A/Capt) John Francis Dymore Tanqueray (Can Fcs)(Fr) LG 3/6/19  
 Lt (T/Capt) Henry John Burden (Can For C) DFC 2/11/18; DSO 1/11/18 LG  
 Capt. G.M. Duncan  
 Capt. W.A. Scott, (Can For C)

Lt Wm Gordon Claxton, DSO, DFC and bar  
 Lt Col W.A. Bishop, VC, DSO and bar, MC, DFC  
 Maj R. Collishaw, DSO and bar, DSC, DFC  
 Maj D.R. MacLaren, DSO, MC and bar, DFC  
 Capt F.R.G. McColl, DSO, MC and bar, DFC  
 Capt George Thos Reid, (CFC) DFC  
 Lt Arthur E de M Jarvis (BOR) DFC  
 2/Lt Norman Wm Helwig, (COR) DFC  
 Capt Michael Lawrence Doyle (Quebec R) DFC  
 Capt Wm Otway Boyer, (LSH) DFC  
 Capt Gerald Gordon Bell, (COR) DFC  
 Lt Herbert Axford, (GEF) DFC  
 Lt Jos Leonard M. White, (CMGC) DFC and bar 65th Sqdn  
 Capt Chas Robt Reeves Hickey, (CMR) DFC and bar (Sea Patrol)  
 GC J.L. Gordon, DFC  
 WC W.R. Kenny, DFC  
 F/L A.A. Leitch, DFC  
 F/L C.F.M. Apps, DFC  
 F/O T.Mc.M. Shields, DFC  
 F/O F.M. Carter, DFC 157 Bn CEF  
 SL C. McEwen, MC, DFC  
 Lt Meridith Haskell, DFC  
 F/L E.R. Grange, DSC, RNAS, Toronto  
 Lt Thos G. Hobbs, DFC (deceased)  
 Lt Col A.C. Maund, Croix de Guerre  
 2/Lt S.L. Dunlop, (5CMR) DFC  
 Capt A.R. Cross, DFC, 15 Sqdn  
 Capt F. Belway, DFC, 13 Sqdn  
 Maj W.G. Barker, DSO and bar, MC and bar, (CMR)  
 Lt A.M. Anderson, DFC  
 Lt G.B. Foster, DFC  
 Capt E.T. Morrow, DFC  
 Lt A.V. Stupart, DFC  
 Capt Edmund Tempest, DFC



Arthur Ayres designed the  
 Long Service Civil Defense  
 Medal struck at the Royal  
 Mint, London, for Gibraltar,  
 Hong Kong and Malta G.C.

#### THE PRESS GANG AT QUEBEC, 1807.

**L** *LE CANADIEN* Newspaper, of September, 1807, thus chronicles the death on the 13th September of that year, of Simon Latresse, by the discharge of fire-arms, the perpetration being one of the crew of H. M. Man-of-war Blossom, commanded by Captain George Picket.

"Latresse, says this Journal, was at the time attending a dance in St. John suburbs, when a press gang under the charge of Lieutenant Andrel entered. Latresse was laid hold of, but his great strength and activity enabled him to shake off his captors. He then took to his heels and received from one of them a pistol shot, the ball going through his body.

Latresse was a native of Montreal, aged twenty-five years, had been for seven years a Norwest *Voyageur* to Michilimackinac—as such noted for his fidelity and attachment to his employers. He leaves a widow mother, aged 75 years, of whom he was the support."

This melancholy event inspired the poet Quesnel, a piece of verse, in which Latresse is supposed to utter his validictory on his death bed. It will be found in the *Bibliothèque Canadienne* for April, 1826: its length precludes its insertion here.

J. M. L., Quebec.

From the Canadian Daily Record, July 19, 1918. SEND MEDALS HOME.

Among the multifarious duties of the Record Office is that of looking after the honours and awards won by "other ranks" in the field, including, of course, the D.C.M. and the M.M. This is the work of one branch of the organization (Record Office, Ed.) located at Green Harbour House, Old Bailey.

As soon as the recommendation of the award has passed through regular channels in the field on Army Form W.3121, the War Office is notified of the award, and the machinery at the Record Office is immediately set into motion. Meantime, the Corps is also advised of the honour approved, and directly the man's name appears in Routine Orders he is at liberty to put up the ribbon.

The Record Office has an elaborate card index system, which in addition to following the honour granted in all its many stages, serves as a protection against imposters.

Naturally enough, mistakes occur in initials and numbers, and even in names. The Record Office is very jealous of accuracy in this regard, and notifies the London Gazette of any errors before the list is printed. It usually takes six weeks to two months before the official publication of names, from the time they leave the hands of the Company Commanders, who usually write the original recommendation in pencil, to go to their journey from Battalion to Brigade, Brigade to Division, Division to Corps, etc.

The London Gazette list is authority for the Royal Mint to strike the medal, which is sent to the Record Office after Woolwich has engraved on it the number, name, rank and unit of the recipient.

In all the routine involved, perhaps the next stage possesses the most human touch. Upon the award being published in Orders the O.C. the man's unit ascertains from him his wishes as to the disposal of the medal. With just pride, four-fifths of the winners reply by requesting the award be sent home to their people, contenting themselves with wearing the ribbon. Others call for it personally, the majority of these men who so decide being still serving in France, where the medals are not permitted to be sent. Where a soldier has been killed and the next-of-kin resides in Canada, the medals are sent to the Militia Department for distribution. If the relative lives in England the Record Office write to them to inquire whether a public presentation is desired. If so, Headquarters arranges it.

The officer in charge of a military hospital is very proud of any medal-patients, and still more pleased if he has half a dozen of them. He then tries to arrange the visit of some notability -- military or civil -- to bestow the awards. Perhaps it does his patients more good than medicine.



**DRUM—OFFICERS, W.O.'s, AND STAFF SERGTS., C.E.F.**

As swords are not carried by Officers, frogs of Sam Browne belts should be discarded.

Battalion Sergeants-Major and Quartermaster Sergeants should wear belts without slings.

Battalion Sergeants-Major of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are armed with revolvers, not swords.

(C.O. No. 9, d/. 27/1/18. cf. M.O. No.136 of 1915).

## Distinguishing Badges of Colonial &amp; Indian Regiments

THE maple leaf and crown, and the rising sun and crown are worn universally by the Expeditionary Forces from Canada and Australia. The New Zealanders of the Expeditionary Force wear their individual regimental badges; the fern leaf is worn by the permanent Staff and all not belonging to a corps, or regimentally employed. The dolphin and dragon, the crossed kukries and katars, the quills, and the graceful perpendicular

treatment of the Prince of Wales' feathers are original decorative effects among the Indian badges. As with our own forces, many of these designs are more or less repeated, and some—those of the 11th K.E.O. Lancers and 18th K.G.O. Lancers, for instance—stand, with but slight variation, for a number of other regiments. These illustrations, therefore, form but a representative selection of Colonial and Indian badges.



**The Canadian Contingents**  
The badge design comprises a maple leaf with crown, and a scroll with "Canada."



**The Australian Contingents**  
Crown on rising sun. On scrolls, "Australian Commonwealth Military Forces."



**The New Zealand Contingents**—Simple design consisting of a fern leaf bearing the initials "N.Z."

				
<b>Indian Staff Badge</b> Royal cypher, laurel and crown, worn by Staff and those not regimentally employed.	<b>Bengal Bodyguard Officers</b> Initials of Bodyguard of his Excellency the Governor of Bengal, over crossed lances.	<b>Indian Ordnance Dept.</b> Ordnance arms surmounted by a crown, with underneath the words "Ordnance, India."	<b>9th Bhopal Infantry</b> A dolphin with scroll beneath bearing the inscription "Bhopal IX. Infantry"	<b>22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force)</b> Kandahar Star in bronze with XXIII. in centre, and "Kasul to Kandahar."
				
<b>13th Rajputs</b> Two silver crossed katars (Rajput daggers), points upwards. Worn by officers.	<b>62nd Punjabis</b> Elephant in quill and inscribed scroll over the dragon.	<b>68th Punjabis</b> Golden dragon wearing Imperial crown. The uniform of this regiment is scarlet.	<b>1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles</b> (The Malabar Regiment). Crossed kukries, edge downwards, horn and plumes.	<b>14th K.G.O. Sikhs</b> Quill with Prince of Wales' plumes. "14 K.G.O. Sikhs" inscribed on quill.
				
<b>18th K.G.O. Lancers</b> Imperial cypher on crossed lances, with crown above. Inscribed scroll below.	<b>61st K.G.O. Pioneers</b> Imperial cypher and crown, with garter and laurel wreath. Prince of Wales' plumes.	<b>130th K.G.O. Baluchis</b> Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, "Ich Dien," with an inscribed scroll beneath.	<b>1st P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles</b> Crossed kukries, edges downwards on circular plate. Prince of Wales' plumes.	<b>14th P.W. Sikhs</b> On the death of King Edward the regiment became the 14th K.G.O. Sikhs.
				
<b>61st P.W.O. Pioneers</b> Laurel wreath and Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, with inscribed scrolls below.	<b>6th K.E.O. Cavalry</b> Field cap of British officers. The late King Edward's Imperial cypher and crown.	<b>11th K.E.O. Lancers</b> Probyn's Horse. Prince of Wales' plumes over crossed lances. XI. between lances.	<b>2nd K.E.O. Grenadiers</b> A grenade in gilt metal, sphinx and plumes in silver on flames.	<b>3rd Gurkha Rifles</b> Queen Alexandra's cypher, crossed kukries, edge upwards, crown above.




























## How to Tell Cavalry Regiments of the British Army

				
<b>1st Life Guards.</b> Star of the Order of the Garter with crown above. Raised in 1699.	<b>2nd Life Guards.</b> In embroidery the Royal crest; letters L G below, reversed and intertwined.	<b>Royal Horse Guards.</b> The Star of the Order of the Garter. Raised by the Commonwealth.	<b>1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.</b> Up to the outbreak of war the Austrian Emperor was colonel-in-chief.	<b>2nd Dragoon Guards.</b> Queen's Bays. The regiment has been nicknamed "The Rusty Buckles."
				
<b>3rd Dragoon Guards.</b> Prince of Wales's plume; scroll below inscribed, "3rd Dragoon Guards." Blenheim among other Battle honors.	<b>4th Dragoon Guards.</b> Star of the Order of St. Patrick. Served at Sevastopol and in Egypt, 1882. Known as "The Blue Horse."	<b>5th Dragoon Guards.</b> Circle and motto with crown; white horse in silver. Motto: "Vestigia nulla retrorsum." (There is no going back).	<b>6th Dragoon Guards.</b> Garter on crossed carbines with motto and crown. Within garter VI and D G; below garter inscribed scroll.	<b>7th Dragoon Guards.</b> Earl of Ligonier's crest. Regiment received its present title in 1788. Nicknamed "The Straw Boots."
				
<b>1st Royal Dragoons.</b> Royal crest. First raised in 1661 in garrison Flanders, formerly a British possession. Known as "The Bird Catchers."	<b>2nd Dragoons.</b> Eagle above "Waterloo." Only cavalry regiment which wears the greater bearskin. Scroll below inscribed Royal Scots Greys.	<b>3rd (King's Own) Hussars.</b> White horse in silver. One of the oldest hussar regiments in the army; formed in 1685, after Monmouth's Rebellion.	<b>4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.</b> Inscribed circle with two sprays of laurel; crown above; in circle ornamented "IV." The regiment was at Dettingen.	<b>5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.</b> Crossed lances and figure 5. Known as "The Red Devils." Raised in 1669, disbanded in 1799, and re-embodied in 1858.
				
<b>6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.</b> Castle of Inniskilling. Nicknamed "The Skallengers." With Royals and Scots Greys formed Union Brigade at Waterloo.	<b>7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.</b> The letters Q O in gold embroidery reversed and intertwined. "The Old Sney Seventh." "The Young Eyes." Raised in Scot'land in 1689.	<b>8th (Royal Irish) Hussars.</b> Harp and crown with inscribed scroll below. Raised among the Irish Protestants in 1603 and given its title in 1822.	<b>9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.</b> Figure 9 on crossed lances with crown. "The bella Spearman." In the thick of the fighting throughout the war.	<b>10th Hussars.</b> Prince of Wales's plume. Inscribed scroll below "The Chaly Tenth" or "The Don't Dance Tenth." Re-embodied in 1715.
				
<b>11th Hussars.</b> Crest and motto of the late Prince Consort. "True and Fast" (True and strong). Known as "The Cherry-pickers."	<b>12th Lancers.</b> Prince of Wales's plume. Saw service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, Sevastopol, and in South Africa. Regiment raised in 1807.	<b>13th Hussars.</b> Scroll inscribed "Hussars" over the number "13." The 13th and 20th Hussars only two cavalry regiments with no supplementary titles.	<b>14th (King's) Hussars.</b> The eagle in gold embroidery. This regiment has the greatest number of battle honors of any hussar regiment.	<b>15th (King's) Hussars.</b> Letters "XV" and "KH" below garter and motto below letters "Meritorum." (We will deserve) on scroll.

On this page will be found the badges of twenty-five cavalry regiments. The cavalry forces of the British Army consist of thirty-one regiments, three of Household Cavalry, and twenty-eight of the line. Seven of the latter are Dragoon Guards, three of Dragoons, six of Lancers, and twelve of Hussars.

## More Badges of Our Cavalry and Infantry Regiments

				
<b>16th (Queen's) Lancers.</b> Figures "16," and inscribed scroll below on a pair of crossed lances. Between the pennons a crown. Known as "The Scarlet Lancers."	<b>17th Lancers.</b> In silver, Death's Head and scroll inscribed "Or Glory." The Death or Glory Boys. Regiment stationed in Light Brigade charge at Balaclava.	<b>18th Hussars.</b> Inscribed circle within laurel wreath, surmounted by crown. "Peninsula" and "Waterloo" on scrolls each side. In the circle "18" with an "H."	<b>19th Hussars.</b> Elephant with inscribed scroll below. Regiment raised in 1759, and was at one time commanded by Sir John French. Nicknamed "The Bumpies."	<b>20th Hussars.</b> Letters "HXH" and crown. Regiment distanced, with certain Light Dragoon regiments, after Waterloo, but was re-embodied in 1800.
				
<b>21st Lancers.</b> Imperial cypher and crown. Upon the base "XXI." This regiment was disbanded and re-embodied three times.	<b>Royal Horse Artillery.</b> Also Field and Garrison Artillery. Grenade in gold embroidery; scroll below inscribed "Chique" on scarlet ground.	<b>Royal Engineers.</b> Grenade in gold embroidery; scroll below with "Chique" on light blue ground. Neither the Engineers nor Artillery carry colours. "The Mudlarks."	<b>Grenadier Guards.</b> Grenade in gold embroidery. No. 1 company consists of the tallest men in the infantry. Nicknamed "The Coalheavers."	<b>Coldstream Guards.</b> The Star of the Order of the Garter in silver. Formed by Oliver Cromwell in 1654. The regiment's motto is "Nulli Secundus."
				
<b>Scots Guards.</b> Star of the Order of the Thistle with motto on circle. Formerly the 3rd Foot Guards, it received its present title in 1877.	<b>Irish Guards.</b> The Star of the Order of St. Patrick. Regiment raised in 1901 in recognition of the valour of Irish in the South African War.	<b>Welsh Guards.</b> Wear the badge of a tree. The most recent of all Guard regiments, being formed only in February, 1915, during the progress of the present war.	<b>Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).</b> Star of the Order of the Thistle. On the star St. Andrew and cross. Below, "The Royal Scots." Nicknamed "Poultus Plute's Bodyguard."	<b>The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.</b> The Paschal Lamb, with inscribed scroll below. Originally the 2nd Regiment of Foot. "The Motion Lancers."
				
<b>The Buffs (East Kent) Regt.</b> The dragon in silver, with inscribed scroll beneath. Called "The Resurrectionists" from the way the regiment recovered during the Peninsular War.	<b>The King's Own.</b> Royal Lancashire Regiment. The lion. Below the lion, "The King's Own." The regiment was raised in 1850 as the 2nd Tangier Regiment.	<b>Northumberland Fusiliers.</b> On the grange St. George and the Dragon, within an inscribed circle. "The Shouters," from smart appearance in Seven Years' War.	<b>Royal Warwickshire Regt.</b> The antelope, with collar and chain. Raised in 1674 for service in Holland. From 1832-81 known as the 6th Regiment of Foot.	<b>Royal Fusiliers.</b> City of London Regiment. A grenade in embroidery, with the white rose in silver. "The Eagles, Extracts." Earned five V.C.'s in the Crimea.
				
<b>The King's (Liverpool) Regt.</b> The white horse. The regiment has been in Flanders before—with Marlborough. One of the three "civic" regiments. "The Leather Hats."	<b>The Norfolk Regt.</b> Figure of Britannia, with inscribed tablet below. At Almansa the regiment lost 324 out of 470 in covering the British retreat.	<b>The Lincolnshire Regt.</b> The Sphinx over "Egypt." The first regiment to enter the Boer States in South Africa and the first to capture German guns in present war.	<b>The Devonshire Regt.</b> Eight-pointed star with crown. The Castle of Exeter. Known as "The Bloody Elms" from their gallant fight at Salamanca.	<b>The Suffolk Regt.</b> Within inscribed circle the castle and key surmounted by a crown. "The Old Bucks." The motto is "Morsis Insignis Calpe."

Next in importance to British Cavalry are the Artillery, Engineers, Guards, and Line regiments. Above will be found a further series of twenty-five regimental badges. Those of the infantry (9-10ths of the British Army in the field) begin in the second row.



## How to Tell Infantry Regiments of the British Army

				
<b>Prince Albert's</b> Somerset Light Infantry; 13th Foot. Silver bugle with cypher of late Prince Consort. Called "The Jeholabad Heroes."	<b>The Prince of Wales's Own</b> West Yorkshire Regt.; 14th Foot. White horse in silver over metal inscribed scroll. "The Old and Bold." Regi- ment raised in 1685.	<b>The East Yorkshire Regt.</b> 15th Foot. Laurel wreath, eight-pointed star. White rose in silver within wreath. Nicknamed "The Snappers." With Wolfe at Quebec.	<b>The Bedfordshire Regt.</b> 16th Foot. Maltese Cross on eight-pointed star; garter and motto; the hart. Known as "The Peacemakers."	<b>The Leicestershire Regt.</b> 17th Foot. The Tiger in gilt metal with inscribed scrolls above and below. This regiment was formed in 1688.
				
<b>The Royal Irish Regt.</b> 18th Foot. Harp and crown. The present campaign is the sixth the regiment has fought in since the Crimea. Sir John French is colonel-in-chief.	<b>Alexandra of Wales's Own</b> Yorkshire Regt.; 19th Foot. Silver rose-leaf wreath; coronet and cypher with cross. Nicknamed "The Green Howards."	<b>The Lancashire Fusiliers.</b> 20th Foot. Grenade; on hall the Sphinx over Egypt within a laurel wreath. The regiment carried Napoleon's body to the grave.	<b>The Royal Scots Fusiliers.</b> 21st Foot. Grenade in gilt metal; on hall the Royal Arms. Raised by the Earl of Mar in 1678, and originally armed with the fusil.	<b>The Cheshire Regt.</b> 22nd Foot. Eight-pointed star with acorn. In 1699 several men were struck by lightning; thus named "The Lightning Conductors."
				
<b>The Royal Welch Fusiliers.</b> 23rd Foot. Grenade in gilt metal; Prince of Wales's plume within inscribed circle. Took part in all battles in American War of Independence.	<b>The South Wales' Borders.</b> 24th Foot. In silver, within a wreath of laurel and im- mortelles, the Sphinx over Egypt. Nicknamed "The Tigers."	<b>R.O. Scottish Borders.</b> 25th Foot. Inscribed circle surrounded by crown; St. Andrew's Cross; with the Castle of Edinburgh. "The Kokky-Oilly Birds."	<b>The Cameronians.</b> Scottish Rifles; 26th Foot. In silver, a mallet within a sable wreath; a tangle and strings. "The Perthshire Grey Brecks."	<b>Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.</b> 27th and 108th Foot. Grenade in gilt metal; the crown, in silver, on the hall. "The Lumps." Fought at Waterloo.
				
<b>The Gloucestershire Regt.</b> 28th and 61st Foot. In silver within two twigs of laurel, the Sphinx over Egypt. "The Old Brags." Thirty- four battle honours.	<b>The Worcestershire Regt.</b> 29th and 36th Foot. The garter and motto on a silver star. "The Ever-awarded 29th." Specially mentioned by Sir John French.	<b>The East Lancashire Regt.</b> 30th and 50th Foot. Silver laurel wreath surmounted by crown with Sphinx over Egypt within; and rose with inscribed scroll.	<b>The East Surrey Regt.</b> 31st Foot. Goldford arms in silver on gilt shield sur- mounted by mural crown. Nicknamed "The Young Buffs."	<b>Duke of Cornwall's L.I.</b> 32nd and 40th Foot. Silver bugle with strings sur- mounted by the coronet. The 1st Battalion was raised in 1702 as Marines.
				
<b>The Duke of Wellington's</b> West Riding Regt. 33rd and 76th Foot. Duke of Wellin- gton's crest. Only regiment with name of a subject of the King embodied in the title.	<b>The Border Regt.</b> 34th and 56th Foot. Star crown; Maltese Cross; battle on cross the name and date of victory at Arroyo dos Molinos.	<b>The Royal Sussex Regt.</b> 35th and 107th Foot. Garter and motto on star; Cross of St. George. One of few British regiments that have fought in Italy—at Maida.	<b>The Hampshire Regt.</b> 37th and 47th Foot. In silver, the tiger within a laurel wreath; rose in gilt metal below. Known as "The Tigers."	<b>South Staffordshire Regt.</b> 38th and 50th Foot. In silver, the Staffordshire knot, sur- mounted by a crown. "The Pump and Tortoise" and "The Staffordshire Knots."

Sometimes the regimental numbers are not consecutive, or two numbers are shown under one badge. This signifies that in the reorganisation of the army many of the former regiments disappeared, being in some cases "linked up" with others.

## More Badges of British Infantry Regiments

				
<p>The Dorsetshire Regt. 30th &amp; 54th Foot. The castle and key within wreath; Sphinx above. Called "The Green Linnets." The regiment was at Sebastopol, in Crimea.</p>	<p>Prince of Wales' Vols. South Lancashire Regt. 40th and 52nd Foot. Feathers and Sphinx in laurel wreath. Known as "The Fighting Fortieth."</p>	<p>The Welsh Regt. 41st and 60th Foot. Prince of Wales' plume. The 69th was with "Malaca" at St. Vincent. "The Ups and Downs."</p>	<p>The Black Watch. Royal Highlanders. 42nd and 73rd Foot. Star of Order of Thistle; St. Andrew and Cross; crown and Sphinx.</p>	<p>Oxfordshire &amp; Bucks L.I. 43rd and 52nd Foot. Bugle and strings. "The Light Bobs." A detachment was on board the Birkenhead. Many Peninsular honours.</p>
				
<p>The Essex Regt. 44th and 58th Foot. The castle and key; Sphinx over key. "The Scurry Pump-pops." The 44th was annihilated in first Afghan War.</p>	<p>The Sherwood Foresters. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt. 45th and 95th Foot. Maltese Cross, and crown. Nicknamed "The Old Stubborns."</p>	<p>The Loyal N. Lancs. Regt. 47th and 81st Foot. The Royal crest with the rose of Lancaster. The only regiment bearing the title "Loyal."</p>	<p>Northamptonshire Regt. 49th and 56th Foot. Castle and key in laurel wreath. Called "The Talavera Heroes," as the 49th saved the day at Talavera.</p>	<p>Pr. Charlotte of Wales' Royal Berkshire Regt. 40th and 66th Foot. The China Dragon. The 1st Batt. raised in 1745. "The Brave Boys of Berks."</p>
				
<p>The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt. 50th and 77th Foot. White Horse of Kent on scroll. In Xerxes' Chapele trenches for ten days without losing a man.</p>	<p>The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. 51st and 105th Foot. French horn; white rose in silver within. Have done splendid work during this war.</p>	<p>The King's Shropshire L.I. 53rd and 56th Foot. The bugle and strings. "Nipper" amongst honours. "The Old Five and Threepences."</p>	<p>Duke of Cambridge's Own. Middlesex Regt. 57th and 77th Foot. Prince of Wales' plume; cypher of the late Duke of Cambridge.</p>	<p>King's Royal Rifle Corps. 60th Foot. Maltese Cross surmounted by crown. Has more battle honours than any other regiment in the Army.</p>
				
<p>The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt. 62nd and 90th Foot. A Cross pale with cypher, surmounted by coronet. Nicknamed "The Sprigmen."</p>	<p>The Manchester Regt. 63rd and 96th Foot. The arms of the city of Manchester. Suffered the heaviest losses in the Defence of Ladysmith.</p>	<p>The Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regt. 64th and 86th Foot. The Staffordshire Knot. Prince of Wales' plume. Raised in 1758.</p>	<p>The York &amp; Lancaster Regt. 65th and 84th Foot. Tiger and union rose; coronet. Only one man escaped massacre at Cowper, during the Indian Mutiny.</p>	<p>The Durham L.I. 68th and 106th Foot. Bugle ornamented with laurel leaves, with crown and letters D.L.I. "The Faithful Durhams."</p>
				
<p>Highland Light Infantry. 71st and 74th Foot. The star of the Order of the Thistle, with silver horn; crown and elephant. "The Pig and Whistle Infantry."</p>	<p>Seaforth Highlanders. Ross-shire Buffs. The Duke of Albany's. 72nd and 78th Foot. His head, with coronet and cypher of the late Duke of Albany.</p>	<p>The Gordon Highlanders. 75th and 92nd Foot. Crest of Marquis of Huntly. At Waterloo they charged with the Scots Greys, clinging to the stirrups.</p>	<p>Q.O. Cameron Highlanders. 79th Foot. St. Andrew with cross within a thistle wreath. Raised in 1793; served with Blydenburgh in the Boasdas.</p>	<p>The Royal Irish Rifles. 82nd and 86th Foot. Harp and crown, with inscribed scroll across. "The Irish Blacks." Many additional battalions raised since war.</p>

Among the line regiments given above are many famous in history—the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which has more battle honours than any other regiment; the Black Watch, the Sherwood Foresters, and the Seaforth and Gordon Highlanders, to mention only a few.

## Badges of British Regiments of the Line

				
<b>Princess Victoria's</b> Royal Irish Fusiliers, 87th and 98th Foot. Princess Coronet; gresside with silver eagle. At Barossa gained renown through their war-cry of "Faugh-a-Ballagh."	<b>Connaught Rangers.</b> 88th and 94th Foot. The Harp and Crown. Essentially an Irish Catholic regiment. Won distinction in the breach at Badajos. Nicknamed "The Devil's Own."	<b>Princess Louise's</b> Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. 91st and 93rd Foot. Wreath, double cypher and coronet, bear's head, oak. The only regiment with Balaclava on its colours.	<b>Prince of Wales's</b> Leinster Regt. Royal Canadian, 100th and 109th Foot. Prince of Wales' garter. The 1st Batt. was formerly a regiment of Canadian Volunteers. "The Old Hundredth."	<b>Royal Munster Fusiliers</b> 101st and 104th Foot. Gresside, with the tiger on the ball. Known as "The Dirty Shirts" through fighting at Bala during the Mutiny in their shirt-sleeves.
				
<b>Royal Dublin Fusiliers.</b> 102nd and 103rd Foot. Gresside, tiger and elephant on ball. Did much service in South Africa, having 434 casualties in the fighting leading to Relief of Ladysmith.	<b>Rifle Brigade.</b> Prince Consort's Own. Wreath and crown, with Maltese Cross bearing battle names. Earned 33 battle honours in a century. Won seven V.C.'s in the Crimea.	<b>Royal Jersey Light Infantry.</b> Cross of St. Patrick; shield bearing three lion-leopards; crown above. The regiment helped to retell the attempted French invasion of the island in 1781.	<b>Royal Guernsey Militia.</b> Bugle and strings, with battalion numeral between, surmounted by sprig of laurel. The 1st Battalion of the island is in command of the regiment.	<b>Royal Malta Artillery.</b> Inscribed circle surmounted by crown. Within circle a gun on a Maltese Cross. The only battle honour possessed by the Malta Artillery is Egypt, 18-2.
				
<b>West India Regiment.</b> Wreath of laurel and Carolina leaves surrounding garter, with the monogram "W.I." Amongst the honours are Dominica, Guadeloupe, Ashanti, and West Africa.	<b>West African Regiment.</b> A leopard in the bush. The battle honours possessed by the regiment are Sierra Leone, 1808-90, and Ashanti, 1800. The regiment served in the Cameroons.	<b>The Army Service Corps.</b> Eight-pointed star and crown, with laurel leaf and garter containing the monogram. "A.S.C. First formed in 1794 as the Corps of Royal Waggoners."	<b>Royal Army Medical Corps.</b> The Rod of Esculapius and serpent entwined, with laurel wreath surmounted by a crown. Known as "The Lined Lancers" formerly the Medical Staff Corps.	<b>Army Pay Department.</b> Royal crest in gold embroidery. Organized in 1878. They serve as the accountants of the Army, wearing a uniform of blue with yellow facings.
<p>The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—formerly the 102nd Madras and 103rd Bombay Fusiliers—were, as their former titles indicate, raised in India during the troublous times of the first occupation of the country. The first battle honour borne by the regiment is "Arcot," where the Fusiliers fought under Clive in 1751.</p>				<p>The Leinster Regiment—Royal Canadians—which is now essentially an Irish Catholic regiment, was raised in Canada during the time of the Indian Mutiny for service in India. By the time the regiment had reached England, however, the Mutiny had been quelled, so that it proceeded no farther.</p>
	<b>Army Ordnance Dept.</b> Shield with three long cannons. Deals with the supply of munitions and Army stores for the Army. Known as the "Sugar-stick Brigade."	<b>Royal Military College.</b> Royal cypher and crown, with motto, "Vires acquirit eundo," = she gathers strength as she goes. The commandant in 1915 was Brig-General Holt, C.B.	<b>Inspectors of Army Schools.</b> Royal cypher and crown. There are twenty-five Army inspectors in addition to the Director at the War Office. The uniform is blue with scarlet facings.	

## BADGES OF UNITS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

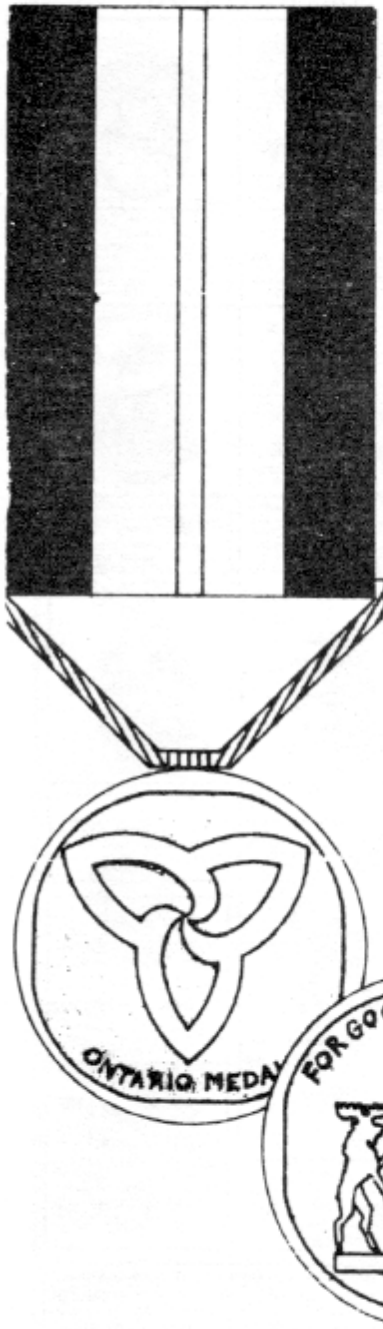
These badges of units in the British Army complete our series. The Line regiments conclude with the Rifle Brigade, and the other units are shown above.

The duties of the Army Service Corps in war time are many and various; not only has it to provide and prepare food for men and horses, but it has also to transport much of the stores and impediments of the whole Army. The outbreak of the present war saw the corps in a better state of efficiency than ever previously.

The Royal Army Medical Corps is a comparatively recent addition to the British Army. It was organized in 1873. Most of its experience in the field, however, was gained during the South African War. The duties of the men and officers of the R.A.M.C. carry them on occasions farther towards the enemy than even the infantry of the Line.

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP FOR  
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

by Ross W. Irwin



**Obverse:** A stylized trillium, floral emblem of the Province of Ontario, the words ONTARIO MEDAL below.

**Reverse:** The Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario with the words FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP above.

**Description:** Circular, 39mm, silver, inside rims have flattened edges to form a square with radiused corners.

**Mounting:** A silver ornate wire in the form of a triangle.

**Ribbon:** Green, white, green with a narrow central stripe of gold; the same colours as trillium, 39mm wide.

**Designer:** Gerald Gladstone, Sculptor, of Toronto, Ontario.

**Naming:** The name of the recipient will be engraved on the reverse below the inscription.

**Issued:** The medal was struck by the Wellings Mint, the first presentations were six on June 25, 1973, awards were personally presented by Queen Elizabeth during her visit to Toronto.

**Terms of Award:** Approved by the Cabinet of Ontario and announced June 14, 1973 by the Hon.W.G. Davis. The concept of citizenship has been defined as the Quality of an individual's response to membership in a community. A good citizen has also been defined as a person who does not live for himself or herself alone, and this is the attribute that the government intends to honour and commemorate.

Miniature medals have been approved for this award. A chancellor and advisory council of eight will choose the recipients of the medal.

Port Arthur Independant Rifle Coy, org. April 25, 1885.  
 Provisional Batt'n of Rifles, District of Algoma, org. GO 21, Dec 10, 1886  
 96th "The District of Algoma" Battalion of Rifles, April 29, 1887.  
 Battalion disbanded August 22, 1896. New battalion authorized July 3, 1905.  
 96th "The Lake Superior Regiment", December 1, 1905.  
 The Lake Superior Regiment, March 15, 1920.  
 The Lake Superior Regiment (Motor), April 1, 1946, GO 115.  
 The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment (Motor), CAO 76-3, June 29, 1949.  
 The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment, April 11, 1958.  
 Associated with C.E.F. Battalions:- 52, 141, 227.

Uniform scarlet with blue facings. Allied with the Northhamptonshire Regiment. Motto: Animo et fide.

#### Badges and Insignia

- 96-1 HP. A bear standing on a mound with the numeral "96" beneath, all enclosed within a double circle inscribed ALGOMA RIFLES and surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves and laid upon a maltese cross. Surmounted by a Saxon Crown resting upon a tablet inscribed CANADA. The cross is laid upon a star of radiating points. 99 x 70. 1887-96.
- 96-2 Cap. The regimental number "96" enclosed within a double circle inscribed LAKE SUPERIOR REGIMENT with a sprig of maple leaves on either side and surmounted by a beaver resting on a log and facing to right. Beneath all, a scroll inscribed ANIMO ET FIDE. Gilt. 53 x 45. 1910.
- 96-3 C. Similiar to 96-2 except 28 x 28, in pairs. Gilt. 1910. Manufactured by Hick's & Sons, London.
- 96-4 C. Similiar to 96-3 but larger, 34 x 40, in pairs. Regimental number is on a lined background. Scroll reads ANIMO ET FIDAE. Gilt.
- 96-5. Sh. The numeral "96". 1910.
- 96-6. Cap. In gilt with silver monogram. A double circle, inscribed THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGIMENT, within the circle on a plain disc the letters "L.S.R." in the form of a monogram. On each side of the circle a spray of maple leaves. At the top, a beaver to right on a log, resting on the circle and between the points of the sprays. The whole supported by a scroll inscribed INTER PERICULA INTREPIDI. GO 71, 1922. 45 x 52.
- 96-7. C. In gilt with silver monogram, as for 96-6 but smaller. 1922.
- 96-8. Sh. The letters LAKE over SUPERIOR in an upward curve. GO 110, 1928.
- 96-9. Cap. As for 96-6 except in brass and white metal.
- 96-10. Cap. In gilt for officers, in brass for o.r. Two maple leaves, the smaller superimposed on the larger so that the central lobes are congruent, charged with the letters "L.S.R." in script. Above, a beaver couchant. At the base of the maple leaf a scroll inscribed INTER PERICULA INTREPIDI. In silver - the beaver couchant. 51 x 51. Authorized by GO 415, 1945 but never issued.
- 96-11. C. In pairs, beavers silver, rest in gilt. As 96-10 except 26 x 26. GO 415, 1945. Not issued.



Note: GO 15, 1946 amended GO 415, 1945 so the badge was in brass with a white metal beaver. This badge was not issued.

96-12. HP. Badge 96-6 mounted on the center of a standard helmet plate with Imperial Crown, broad star points. 5 in x 4 in.

96-13. Cap. A wreath of maple leaves ensigned with the Imperial Crown, within the wreath an annulus inscribed THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGIMENT, in the center of the annulus a maple leaf charged with a beaver couchant facing dexter. Below, a scroll inscribed INTER PERICULA INTREPIDI. Maple leaf and beaver in silver, remainder in gilt. CAO 107, 1949. 56 x 50.

96-14. Cap. As for 96-13 except in brass. 1949.

96-15. C. A maple leaf charged with a beaver couchant and above the beaver the words LAKE SUPERIOR REGIMENT. At the base of the maple leaf a scroll inscribed INTER PERICULA INTREPIDI. In pairs. 29 x 26. Title and beaver in silver, remainder in gilt. CAO 107, 1949.

96-16. Cap. As for 96-13 except the annulus is inscribed THE LAKE SUPERIOR SCOTISH REG'T. 56 x 50. 1950.

96-17. Cap. As for 96-16 but the title is corrected to read SCOTTISH.

96-18. Cap. As for 96-17 except bears a St Edward's Crown. brass. 56 x 50. 1954.

96-19. C. A maple leaf upon a St Andrew's Cross with wreath below.

#### ARMY ACT 1955

197. (1) Any person who, in the United Kingdom or in any colony -
- (a) without authority uses or wears any military decoration, or any badge, wound stripe or emblem supplied or authorised by the Defence Council, or
  - (b) uses or wears any decoration, badge, wound stripe, or emblem so nearly resembling any military decoration, or any such badge, stripe or emblem as aforesaid, as to be calculated to deceive, or
  - (c) falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such decoration, badge, stripe or emblem as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection,

shall be guilty of an offence against this section;

- (3) Any person guilty of an offence against this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such a fine and such imprisonment.

## IRISH MILITIA REGIMENTS

498

1793 - 1856-57	1856/57 - 1881	1881
The numbers allocated in 1793 were balloted for 1793	On re-embodiment of Irish Militia they became part of a combined Militia of Great Britain, 1856/57	Cardwell Reform
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monaghan Militia</li> <li>2. Tyrone Militia</li> <li>3. Mayo North Militia</li> <li>4. Kildare Militia</li> <li>5. Louth Militia</li> <li>6. Westmeath Militia</li> <li>7. Antrim Militia</li> <li>8. Armagh Militia</li> <li>9. Down Militia</li> <li>10. Leitrim Militia</li> <li>11. Galway Militia</li> <li>12. Dublin City Militia</li> <li>13. Limerick City Militia</li> <li>14. Kerry Militia</li> <li>15. Longford Militia</li> <li>16. Londonderry Militia</li> <li>17. Meath Militia</li> <li>18. Cavan Militia</li> <li>19. King's County</li> <li>20. Kilkenny Militia</li> <li>21. Limerick County Militia.</li> <li>22. Sligo Militia</li> <li>23. Carlow Militia</li> <li>24. Drogheda Militia 1797 amalgamated with Louth Militia, given to S.Down</li> <li>25. Queen's County</li> <li>26. Clare Militia</li> <li>27. Cork City Militia</li> <li>28. Tipperary Militia</li> <li>29. Fermanagh Militia</li> <li>30. Mayo South Militia</li> <li>31. Roscommon Militia</li> <li>32. Cork South Militia</li> <li>33. Waterford Militia</li> <li>34. Cork North Militia</li> <li>35. Dublin County Militia</li> <li>36. Donegal Militia</li> <li>37. Wicklow Militia</li> <li>38. Wexford Militia</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>121 Monaghan Militia</li> <li>80 R. Tyrone Fus.</li> <li>120 N. Mayo</li> <li>88 Kildare Rifles</li> <li>108 Louth Rifles</li> <li>114 Westmeath Rifles</li> <li>79 Antrim Rif. Queens Own</li> <li>75 Armagh Lt. Inf.</li> <li>77 N. Down Rif.</li> <li>111 Leitrim Rif.</li> <li>91 Galway Militia</li> <li>100 Dublin City Militia</li> <li>20 Limerick City Artillery</li> <li>107 Kerry Militia</li> <li>85 Longford Rifles</li> <li>95 Londonderry Lt. Inf.</li> <li>119 Meath Militia</li> <li>101 Cavan Militia</li> <li>98 King's County Rifles</li> <li>127 Kilkenny Fus.</li> <li>123 Limerick County Fus.</li> <li>124 Sligo Rifles</li> <li>70 Carlow Rifles</li> <li>112 R.S. Down Lt. Inf.</li> <li>104 Queen's County Rif.</li> <li>94 Clare Militia</li> <li>5 Cork City Regt</li> <li>105 Tipperary N. Lt. Inf.</li> <li>71 Fermanagh Lt. Inf.</li> <li>15 South Mayo Rifles</li> <li>93 Roscommon</li> <li>87 South Cork Lt. Inf.</li> <li>29 Waterford Artillery</li> <li>116 North Cork Rifles</li> <li>109 Dublin County Lt. Inf.</li> <li>102 Donegal Militia Artillery</li> <li>92 Wicklow Rifles</li> <li>99 Wexford Militia</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5th R.I. Fus.</li> <li>4th R. Ing. Fus.</li> <li>6th Conn. Rangers</li> <li>3rd R. Dub. Fus.</li> <li>6th R.I. Rifles</li> <li>9th Rif. Bde</li> <li>4th R.I. Rif.</li> <li>3rd R.I. Fus.</li> <li>3rd R.I. Rif.</li> <li>8th Rif. Bde</li> <li>4th Conn. Rangers</li> <li>4th R. Irish Fus.</li> <li>4th Bde S.I.D.A.</li> <li>4th R. Munster Fus.</li> <li>6th Rif. Bde</li> <li>9th Bde N.I.D.A.</li> <li>5th Leinster Regt</li> <li>4th R.I. Fus.</li> <li>3rd Leinster Regt</li> <li>5th R. Irish Regt</li> <li>5th R. Munster Fus.</li> <li>8th Bde N.I.D.A.</li> <li>3th K.R.R.C.</li> <li>5th R.I. Rifles</li> <li>4th Leinster Regt</li> <li>7th Clare Bde S.I.D.A.</li> <li>3rd R. Cork City Bde SIDA</li> <li>4th R.I. Regt</li> <li>3rd R.I. Fus. Inng.</li> <li>3rd Conn. Rangers</li> <li>5th Conn. Rangers</li> <li>3rd R. Munster Fus.</li> <li>6th Bde S.I.D.A.</li> <li>9th K.R.R.C.</li> <li>5th R. Dublin Fus.</li> <li>5th R. Inniskillen</li> <li>7th Bde N.I.D.A.</li> <li>3rd R. Irish Regt</li> </ol>

Submitted by: M. Martin

JULY 1945



FIRST CANADIAN ARMY

## PERSONAL MESSAGE

*From the*

## ARMY COMMANDER

TO

(To be read out to all Troops)

Instructions have been received, and word has gone forth, that "Headquarters First Canadian Army" ceases to be on 31 July, when "Headquarters Canadian Forces in the Netherlands" replaces it, and that I am then to hand over command of these forces to Lieutenant General G. G. Simonds, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., and return to Canada. The time has come, therefore, for me to say "goodbye" to all ranks of the Canadian Army, yet in this country.

In spite of the thrill which comes to me, as it would to any Canadian soldier, at the thought of returning to Canada after these years overseas, none the less, it hurts to make this final break away from all of you, whom I have commanded, and with whom I have served. It has made a grand record, this First Canadian Army—and in its ranks has been a great spirit of comradeship. It is not easy, at the end, to make the break.

I have issued a number of messages to you during the campaign. This will be the last one. In addition to saying "goodbye", however, I felt the need to tell you that I have been deeply conscious of the loyalty and support which all of you have always given to me. You have never failed to fulfill your dangerous and difficult share of the operational tasks which, as Army Commander, I have been charged to carry out. As the result, the record of the First Canadian Army in its many battles, from Normandy to North West Germany, has been one of unbroken military success.

Thank you for everything you have been, and done. May good fortune and great happiness be yours. And, may we meet again in Canada.

(H. D. G. Crerar) General  
GOC-in-C  
First Canadian Army