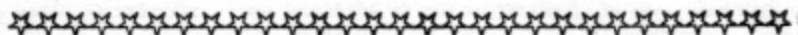


CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



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**CARILLON
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by E.C. Scott
Chief, General Services
Head Office

Human nature being what it is, we all have a desire for personal decoration and, there are almost as many ideas for personal aggrandizement as there are people. All we need do is look at the current styles of clothes for male or female — from coloured shirts and tailored clothes for men, to wigs, hot pants, false eye-lashes, make-up and padding for women, and, for some of us, long hair and odd-looking outfits.

In the days of ancient Greece and Rome such things as rings, belts, gold chains and the laurel wreath conferred a distinction on personal merit, as between official rank and hereditary nobility. A sash indicated a distinction, it is believed, on the prehistoric Pelagians as did golden chains and collars to the Gauls, Celts and Teutons. In later centuries, and into our own times, we find ribbons, chains and jewelled badges conferring distinction on individuals. The medal has become the universal mark by which services are rewarded and participation in certain events indicated. In monarchies most awards are made by the sovereign and, in other countries, they are made in the name of the government.

Among the earliest medals known were those awarded by the ancient Greeks to winners of athletic contests. This practice has continued to this day. However, here we are concerned with those medals given for military service and the earliest form of medal to commemorate war service, that we are aware of, was the golden button given to Jonathan by Alexander, in the 3rd Century B.C., for successfully leading the Jews in battle.

The earliest British Medal for war service was struck in 1480 and presented to John Kendal who was the Prior of the English Knights of St. John of Jerusalem when he

relieved Rhodes. This medal is now in the British Museum.

Although decorative medals were common before her reign, Queen Elizabeth I seems to have been the first English sovereign to bestow a medal for military service to the Crown. This was the "Ark in Flood"



The first campaign medal available to Canadian Servicemen was the Military General Service Medal. There were 29 different bars issued with this medal to commemorate various battles. Three of these are of particular interest to Canadians: Fort Detroit, Chateaugay and Crysler's Farm. These bars were given to British Servicemen, Canadian Militia and Indian warriors, who defeated American Forces during the war of 1812.

medal, so called from its design, to commemorate the victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588. James I issued a medal of the same design as a reward for naval achievements. Other sovereigns issued medals but the first English campaign medal was issued by the Commonwealth to commemorate the victory over the Royalists at the Battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650. The House of Commons within a week authorized a medal for officers and men and, although Cromwell objected to his likeness appearing on the medal, his objections were overruled and the medal was struck with it on.

Some of the recipients of these early medals used a thin chain to suspend their medals around their necks. Today, however, decorations in their entirety are worn only with full dress or on ceremonial occasions. In some countries full-size awards may be worn in two or more rows, the metal portions of the top row obscuring the ribbons of the second row. The more usual arrangement is to have all the medals on the same bar, and if there are sufficient, they are overlapped, the senior one being shown in full.

The first English medal with a ribbon was that for the naval victory of the "Glorious First of June" 1794 against the French. It was awarded to admirals and captains who served under Lord Howe. The introduction of the ribbon at this time was the birth of a new era for British War Medals.

To the Honourable East India Company goes the credit for instituting the regular practice of making a grant of medals, as a general distribution, and not just for officers. The Company continued the practice until the Crown became the Government of India after the Indian Mutiny.



Canada General Service Medal was issued to Imperial and Canadian Forces which had taken part in the suppression of the Fenian Raids and Riel's First Rebellion, the latter generally referred to as the Red River Expedition. Three bars on the medal were: Fenian Raid 1866; Fenian Raid 1870; Red River 1870. The Fenians were a group of Irishmen, living in the U.S.A., who invaded Canada as part of a scheme to free Ireland from British rule.

The Peninsula Campaign was two years old before any medals were authorized to commemorate the successful major operations. Some battles were chosen for recognition and then Army gold medals were authorized in 1801. These were approved for officers, not below the rank of commanding officer, who had taken part in certain operations. The issue of a separate medal for each battle or operation caused inconvenience to the recipients and the system was changed in 1813, when only one medal was issued to each officer. For the second and third occasions gold clasps, the first ever sanctioned, were added to the medal ribbon. On becoming entitled to a fourth mark of distinction the medal was surrendered and a gold cross issued in its place. On the four arms of the cross were inscribed the four battles in which the wearer had taken part. For fifth or subsequent battles gold bars, with the name of the battle inscribed, were added to the ribbon. One reference states that the Duke of Wellington, for the 20 operations of the Peninsula Campaign, wore distinctions for 14, although a second reference says he had only nine.

In England the practice of issuing medals was spasmodic until 1816, when a medal was struck for the Battle of Waterloo, fought and won the previous year. This was the first modern war medal, issued to all ranks, who had taken part in the battle. Lord Nelson's prize agent had a medal struck at his own expense for those who took part in the Battle of the Nile in 1798. The same happened for the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when a Mr. Boulton, a jeweller of Birmingham, was granted permission to issue a medal, at his own expense, to the survivors of that battle. No official medals for the Battles of the Nile or Trafalgar were issued until 1848, 50 and 43 years later.

In the 1840s it finally became customary to grant a medal to all ranks who had taken part in a campaign. Originally the names of the important battles were inscribed on the medals, but this was found to be awkward so, the practice of issuing clasps was developed.

No ribbon or medal should be worn with a covering of any kind. I well remember when His Majesty King George VI inspected the 4th Canadian Armoured Division a few weeks before we went to France. Some of the fellows had the CVSM (which everyone recognized as the Spam Medal or EBG0) covered with cellophane. The King was escorted through the regiment by the commanding officer and, as he left, His Majesty remarked that ribbons shouldn't be covered with anything. Needless to say, the cellophane was soon removed.

Occasionally you will see a member of the Reserve Forces, who had previous service in the forces of a foreign nation, wearing ribbons of that nation in front of Canadian medals. This is incorrect as a naturalized Canadian, who is now wearing a Canadian uniform, wears foreign medals after Canadian ones in the order in which they were awarded.

When the Department of Veterans Affairs issues a set of medals, a booklet is included which explains how they are to be mounted and the order that they are to be worn. This order of precedence is given in full later in this article.

When decorations and medals are worn on the breast the ribbons should normally be one inch in length, unless the wearing of clasps on a ribbon requires that the ribbon be longer. When two or more are worn they will be mounted so that the lower edge of the medal or lowest point of a star are in line.

When mounting medals on the medal bar the senior medal goes on the right of



The North West Canada Medal was the first one to be authorized by the Canadian government and it was given to all those who had taken part in the North West Rebellion 1885. Those who were actually under fire were given a bar to the medal with the word Saskatchewan printed on it.

the bar or the point farthest from the left shoulder. Not more than five medals can be worn side by side in one row without overlapping. Under no circumstances should medals be worn in more than one row. If overlapping is necessary, the medal ribbon on the left of the bar should be placed in position first and the remainder of the ribbons placed so that they overlap equally. This brings the medal on the wearer's right, or senior medal, in full view. One ribbon, which many veterans have as the senior ribbon, is the 1939-45 Star the colours of which are dark blue, red and light blue representing the Navy, Army and Air Force. As the Navy is the senior service, the ribbon is worn with the dark blue to the left, facing the wearer, or on the right side of the brooch as you wear them. I have seen this ribbon incorrectly mounted by a military tailor so, it is reasonable to assume, that there is an excuse for others doing it.

Captain Taprell-Doring in his book "Ribbons and Medals" says that "Generally speaking, anything which is not an order or a medal is held to be a "decoration". The V.C., G.C., D.S.C., M.C., Volunteer and Territorial Officers' Decoration, and the Royal Naval Reserve and R.N. Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration, are cases in point". He also points out for clari-



Canadian Volunteer Service Medal was the first one to be awarded exclusively to members of the Canadian Forces. It was given to those who had completed at least 18 months of voluntary service during the Second World War. For those who served outside Canada a bar with a maple leaf was added.



Centennial Medal was given to selected Canadians, both Servicemen and civilians, to commemorate Canada's Centennial.



Canadian Forces Decoration is issued to all ranks in the Canadian Armed Forces, either Regular or Reserve, who have completed a minimum of 12 years exemplary service. For each additional 10 years of such service, a bar is added.

fiction that the obverse of a medal is the front and the reverse is the back.

The order of precedence for the wearing of orders, decorations, and medals seems to be confusing for some people. The following list, obtained from the Department of National Defence and supplemented by recent Orders in Council, shows the order of precedence of all British and Canadian medals including the now familiar Order of Canada and the recently announced Order of Military Merit and Canadian Bravery Decorations.

The purchase of miniatures is the individual's responsibility and these miniature medals may be obtained from jewellery stores and military outfitters. Miniatures are mounted the same way as large medals and should be pinned high and evenly on the left lapel one inch below the point of the shoulder. An easy way to get them even, as for large medals, is to pin them parallel to the top of the breast pocket.

The length of the bar, on which miniatures are mounted, must, of course, vary with the number of miniatures. This differs from large medals where the limit is five across. In no case should the bar for the miniatures project beyond either the right edge of the lapel or shoulder seam of the jacket. Miniatures, when they cannot, on account of their number, be suspended

from the bar so as to be fully seen, are to overlap, as for large medals, the senior one on the inside being completely visible. Ten miniatures wide is the limit, as is five for large medals, then overlapping begins.

Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress or with dinner jacket but should never be worn on parade. The Ritual and Procedure booklet for the Royal Canadian Legion Ceremonies on page 64 expressly says that, "miniatures will not be worn on parade" but they "may be worn on the Legion blazer on certain social occasions such as Legion banquets, held on Remembrance Day, or on other special social occasions which have a somewhat formal atmosphere."

The Encyclopedia Britannica had a reference to the Canada Medal which was instituted in 1943 for award to Canadians, and others, for meritorious service above and beyond the faithful performance of duties. It pointed out that this was the first distinct Canadian decoration and was to be awarded to civilians or to members of the armed services. However, after the announcement, in 1943, that the medal was in being, nothing more was ever heard about it. On reviewing Hansard for the House of Commons we find that on March 5 and 11, 1957, the then Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, in reply-

ing to a question by Mr. George Nowlan about the awarding of the Canada Medal to a cabinet minister, said that only 14 specimen medals were struck with the word specimen on the rim. Two of the medals had been sent to His Majesty George VI, six were sent to the Department of National Defence, two were given to the Secretary of State and four were under lock and key in the East Block. On April 17, 1967 Hansard quotes the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson, when he announced that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II had approved the letters patent constituting the Order of Canada, as saying that the Canada Medal instituted by P.C. 7964 of October 23, 1943 had never been awarded and that the Order of Canada now replaced it.

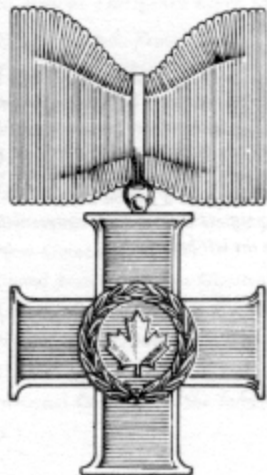
The Order of Canada was created by Order in Council 1967-389 dated March 2, 1967 and included Companions (CC), Honorary Companions, the Medal of Courage (CM) and the Medal of Services (SM). Only Canadians could be made Companions but, other than Canadian citizens, could be made Honorary Companions. The Medal of Courage could be awarded to any person who, as a civilian or a member of an armed force or police force, performed an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great danger. The Medal of Service could also be awarded on an honorary ba-

sis to any distinguished citizen of a country, other than Canada, whom Canada wished to honour. The constitution of the Order was revised by Order in Council 1972-809, dated May 1, 1972, which amended the original 1967 Order of Canada, to consist of Companions of the Order (CC), Officers of the Order (OC), and Members of the Order (CM), for which only Canadian citizens are eligible. In addition, Honorary Companions, Officers and Members were created, to be awarded to other than Canadian Citizens. The 1972 Order in Council also directed that those, who had been

awarded the original Medal of Service of the Order (SM), would now be an Officer of the Order (OC) and replaced the previous Medal of Service with the Officer of the Order decoration.

The Order of Military Merit was created by Order in Council 1972-810 dated May 1, 1972 and it consists of Companions (CMM), Officers (OMM), and Members (MMM), and is awarded to members of the Armed Forces, Honorary Commanders, Officers and Members may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of a country other than Canada.

The award of the Canadian Bravery Decoration was approved by Order in Council 1972-811 dated May 1, 1972 which created the Cross of Valour (CV), the Star of Courage (SC) and the Medal of Bravery (MB). In addition to Canadians being eligible for these decorations, they may also be awarded to other than Canadian citizens, who have performed an act in Canada or outside of Canada, for which a bravery decoration may be awarded under the regulations.



Cross of Valour



Star of Courage



Medal of Bravery

Canada now has three bravery decorations, the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery. The Cross of Valour is a cross of four equal arms enameled red and edged with gold. At its centre is a maple leaf surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold. The cross is worn suspended from a red ribbon around the neck. The Star of Courage is a silver star of four points with maple leaves in the angles between the points and, at the centre, a laurel wreath in gold surrounds a maple leaf. The ribbon is red with a narrow blue stripe near either edge. The Medal of Bravery is a circular silver disc bearing on the face the eleven point maple leaf which forms a part of the Canadian flag, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The ribbon is red with three blue stripes.



The Order of Canada has three levels; companion, officer and member. The six white enameled arms, which form the basis of the badge, are the same for all three levels but other details differ. For example, the companion has a red maple leaf at its centre, while the slightly smaller officer badge has a gold leaf and the member of the order has a silver maple leaf.

Revised Statutes of Canada

1970

Some persons are not aware that the wearing of medals, to which you are not entitled, is contrary to Section 377 of the Criminal Code. In part it says "Everyone who without lawful authority... wears a... military medal, ribbon, badge... or any decoration or order that is awarded for war service, or any imitation thereof, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction."

It is common belief that mothers, widows or sons of deceased veterans are entitled to wear their son's, husband's or father's medals on the right breast. This is not so. Medals of deceased servicemen are usually issued to the nearest relative, normally in the following preference; widow, eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother or eldest surviving sister. This, however, does not imply that they are to be worn. Decorations, orders and medals may be worn only by those who earned them.



The Order of Military Merit has three levels; commander, officer, and member. The badge of the order is an enameled blue cross and the ribbon is blue edged in gold. The insignia of commander will be worn suspended from a ribbon around the neck and the officer and member badges will be worn on the left breast.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE AND ABBREVIATIONS OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

Canadian decorations in bold face

Victoria Cross (VC)
George Cross (GC)
Cross of Valour (CV)
Companion of the Order of Canada (CC)
Officer of the Order of Canada (OC)
Order of Merit (OM)
Companion of Honour (CH)
Order of the Bath (Companion) (CB)
Order of St. Michael and St. George (Companion) (CMG)
Royal Victoria Order (Commander) (CVO)
Order of the British Empire (Commander) (CBE)
Commander of the Order of Military Merit (CMM)
Distinguished Service Order (DSO)
Order of the British Empire (Officer) (OBE)
Imperial Service Order (ISO)
Order of the British Empire (Member) (MBE)
Royal Red Cross (Member) (RRC)
Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)

Military Cross (MC)
Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC)
Star of Courage (SC)
Officer of the Order of Military Merit (OMM)
Medal of Bravery (MB)
Member of the Order of Canada (CM)
Member of the Order of Military Merit (MMM)
Air Force Cross (AFC)
Royal Red Cross (Associate) (ARRC)
Order of St. John (Esq. St.J.; S.B.St.J., O.St.J. etc.)
Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (CGM)
George Medal (GM)
Distinguished Service Medal (DSM)
Military Medal (MM)
Air Force Medal (AFM)
British Empire Medal (BEM)

War Medals

These are worn in order of date of campaign for which awarded.

United Nations Medal

United Nations Medals

United Nations Service Medal (Korea)

United Nations Emergency Force Medal (UNEF)

- a. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)
- b. United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)
- c. United Nations Military Observation Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- d. Organization des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC)
- e. United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (UNTEA)
- f. United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)
- g. United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
- h. United Nations India Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)

International Commission for Supervision and Control Medal (ICSC)

Polar Medals

These are worn in order of date of award.

Commemorative Medals

King George V Jubilee Medal (1935)

King George VI Coronation Medal (1937)

Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal (1953)

Canadian Centennial Medal (1967)

Efficiency and Long Service Decorations and Medals

Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

RCMP Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Volunteer Officer's Decoration (VD)

Volunteer Long Service Medal

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration (VD)

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal

Efficiency Decoration (ED)

Efficiency Medal

Decoration for Officers of the Naval Volunteer Reserve (VRD)

Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Air Efficiency Award

Queen's Medals (for Champion Shots)

Canadian Forces Decoration (CD)

Service Medal of the Order of St. John

Foreign Awards

Foreign Orders are worn in order of date awarded

Foreign Decorations are worn in order of date awarded

Foreign Medals are worn in order of date awarded.

Foreign Awards may only be worn when permission has been granted and the award published in the Canada Gazette.

R.W. Irwin

In World War II all honours and awards, except for those granted on the direct initiative of the Sovereign (Order of the Garter, Royal Victorian Order), could be classified into four main categories. The War Office or Admiralty decided on what award His Majesty would recommend.

A. Immediate Awards for valour, gallantry or exemplary conduct in action, or where there was grave risk of death. These were usually the DSO, DSC, MC, DFC, DCM, CGM, DSM, MM or DFM. These were made by the GOC in C theatre of war, the AOC in C, or the First Lord of the Admiralty on a maximum scale of six awards (in practice 2 or 3) monthly, non-cumulative, for every 5,000 troops in a theatre of war including the Special Scale portion of Category B. It was thought that the above scale was sufficient for the high standard required. These were Gazetted as approved on a monthly basis. Awards in the Order of the Bath and Order of British Empire were in addition.

B. Operational Awards, Special Scale, Periodical or Half-yearly Awards (New Year or Birthday) for continuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy rather than bravery on a particular occasion, or for services other than gallantry in contact with the enemy. These awards are the same as given above in Category A with the addition of the V.C. These awards are based on recommendations to the Sovereign through the Minister by those officers mentioned above on a scale of one award to 250 troops in a theatre of war for every 6 months for Immediate and Special Scale. A short New Year list was for outstanding leadership, zeal or devotion to duty. Periodic awards covered service ashore in the navy within the same quota. Immediate and Special Scale for the Air Force was based on the number of hours of war flying performed. The total flying hours for each month was divided by a factor giving the maximum number of awards. The factors were: Bomber Command - 300; Fighter Command - 1000; Coastal Command - 2000; Middle East - 1000; Far East - 1000. Half of the awards could be Immediate Awards. The maximum scale of one award per 250 personnel per 6 months also applied. Awards also available within the standard ratio of 1 per 250 were: KCB; CB; KBE; DBE; CBE; OBE; MBE; EGM; BEM; RRC; ARRC; AFC; AFM; and MM to nurses.

C. Non-Operational, Half-yearly (New Year and Birthday) awards to personnel not serving under a GOC in C theatre of war, or equivalent. Recommendations were to be by the Minister and considered in the ordinary way but the Order of Bath and Order of British Empire during war was in addition and based on a scale of standard ratios. These ratios varied up to 10 percent on certain lists. The awards were: GCB; KCB sparingly, not below Maj Gen or equivalent, 1:4; CB to substantive Maj Gen and brevet and subs Col, 1:110; GBE; KBE ratio 1:25 when submitted; DBE; CBE to Col, 1:90; OBE to Lt Col and Maj, 1:400; MBE to Capt, Lt, 2/Lt, 1:1100; AFC; AFM (1 AFC or AFM for 20000 hrs of non-operational flying); EGM; BEM. 1 MC + 1 MM per month to the Air Force.

D. Efficiency awards, gazetted at any time based on recommendations submitted to the Sovereign by the Minister.

Example: Since the total awards were based on the scale of 1 decoration or medal per 250 all ranks per 6 months this meant the RCN was entitled to about 21 awards per period, including Immediate awards. At sea the following allocation was recommended:

Aircraft carrier	- 3 decorations	+	5 MID's
Large cruiser	- 2		4
Small cruiser	- 2		3
Destroyer	- 1		2
Smaller craft	- 1	and/or	1

The suggested ratio for awards of officers/ratings was at least 1:2 or 1:3. Ashore, the awards were based on the established ratios mentioned above.

The DSO was for commissioned officers Mentioned in Despatches by a GOC for meritorious service in war. The DSC was for officers below the rank of Captain Mentioned in Despatches and awarded for meritorious or distinguished service not sufficient to warrant appointment to the DSO in face of the enemy. For example, sinking a submarine by surface attack usually merited 1 DSO; if by ASDIC attack the DSC was awarded.

DICKIN MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

This medal bears within a laurel wreath the words FOR GALLANTRY with the letters PDSA above and the inscription below WE ALSO SERVE. The medal is bronze and bears a ring suspension. This medal is the Pigeon V.C. and was awarded during World War II to many messenger pigeons. In the early stages of the War all R.A.F. bombers and reconnaissance planes carried messenger pigeons as part of their crew. The medal is awarded to brave birds and animals for war service.



POLAR MEDAL - ANTARCTIC 1944-45

R.W. Irwin

Major Andrew Taylor, RCE, on loan to the British Colonial Office commanded a base in Antarctica for two years. During the season of 1944-45 the three ships Wm Scorsley, Fitzroy and Eagle set up a base at Hope Bay in North Grahamland as part of the Falkland Island and British Antarctic Survey. Taylor returned in 1946 and was granted the Polar Medal in silver with the clasp Antarctic 1944-45 by London Gazette dated July 17, 1953. The medal bears the bust of Elizabeth II with the Britt:Omn inscription. This is the only Antarctic clasp known to have been awarded to the Canadian services.

Disposition of St. Lawrence and Lakes
of Canadian Squadron

St. Lawrence below Montreal

Ship	Guns	Men	By Whom Comm'd & Manned	Station
Aurora	35		Capt A.F.R. de Horsey Senior Officer, St. Lawrence and Lakes	Quebec
Pylades	21		Capt A.W.A. Hood	Montreal
Rosario	21		Comm'r L.H. Verstorme	Montreal

St. Lawrence above Montreal

Canada	3	45	Sr Lt Hooper and crew from Aurora	Between Salmon River and Bodet Bdge
Royal	3	45	Sr Lt Vidal and crew from Pylades	Between Cornwall & Salmon River
Hercules	3	45	Gunnery Lt Douglas and crew from Aurora	Between Prescott & Cornwall
St Andrew	2		Lt Smith and crew from Pylades	

Lake Erie

Michigan	2	50	Lt Heron and crew from Aurora	Windsor and Lake Erie
Rescue	2	50	Lt Fairlie and crew from Aurora	ditto

Lake Ontario

No vessels, the Governor General having informed me that he requires two on Lake Erie, and not more than two altogether on the lakes.

signed A.F.R. de Horsey
Captain and Senior Officer

The following gunboats appear to have been employed on the Canadian lakes:

Brittomart	- wintered on the lakes
Cherub	ditto
Heron	ditto
Minstrel	

In addition to the gunboats the following hired steamers appear to have been employed on the St. Lawrence and the lakes:

Canada	Prince Alfred
Hercules	Rescue
Matamoros	Royal
Michigan	

They appear in the first instance to have been manned by the Aurora and the Pylades and also probably by the Niger. The Aurora wintered at Quebec 1866-67.

The following ships appear to have been at Quebec or Montreal at various periods between 1866 and 1868, and may possibly have lent men to the gunboats or hired steamers:

Barracouta	Cordelia	Rosario	Signed:
Cadmus	Duncan	Royal Alfred	A.E.S. Roberts
Constance	Philomel	Wolverine	Nov. 22, 1868.

and the Troop Ships Simoon and Tamar.

THE POLICE ACT

O. Reg. 780/73.
Municipal Police Forces.
Made—December 5th, 1973.
Filed—December 11th, 1973

REGULATION MADE UNDER
THE POLICE ACT

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

PART I

INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION, COMMENCEMENT

INTERPRETATION

1. In this Regulation, "force" means a municipal police force under *The Police Act*. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 1.

APPLICATION

2. This Regulation applies to every force. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 2.

COMMENCEMENT

3. This Regulation comes into force on the 1st day of January, 1974 but does not apply to insignias or service badges on order on that day or in use or operation on or before that day. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 3.

PART II

RANKS, INSIGNIAS, SERVICE BADGES

RANKS

4.—(1) Subject to subsections 2. and 3., every force may have all or any of the following police ranks, but no others:

Chief of Police

Deputy Chief

Staff Superintendent

Superintendent

Staff Inspector

Inspector

Staff Sergeant

Sergeant

Constable

(2) Where a force has a detective branch, detective sergeant is equivalent to the rank of staff sergeant and detective is equivalent to sergeant.

(3) The rank of constable shall have the following gradations in descending seniority:

First-Class Constable

Second-Class Constable

Third-Class Constable

Fourth-Class Constable

(4) A fourth-class constable is eligible for reclassification as a third-class constable after serving one year as a fourth-class constable.

(5) A third-class constable is eligible for reclassification as a second-class constable after serving one year as a third-class constable.

(6) A second-class constable is eligible for reclassification as a first-class constable after serving one year as a second-class constable.

(7) In the case of outstanding or meritorious service, any of the one-year periods mentioned in subsections 4, 5 and 6 may be abridged. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 4.

INSIGNIAS

5.—(1) The following ranks shall wear on their shoulder straps the insignia described and illustrated opposite the rank:

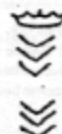
Chief of Police	—Crown and Three Maple Leaves
Deputy Chief	—Crown and Two Maple Leaves
Staff Superintendent	—Crown and One Maple Leaf
Superintendent	—Crown
Staff Inspector	—Three Maple Leaves
Inspector	—Two Maple Leaves



(2) The following ranks shall wear on their shoulder straps or on the upper part of each sleeve in the discretion of the chief of police the insignia described and illustrated opposite the rank:

Staff Sergeant —Crown and Three Chevrons

Sergeant —Three Chevrons



(3) The following ranks shall wear on their headgear the insignia described opposite the rank:

Chief of Police —A double row of embroidered oakleaf pattern gold braid affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

Deputy Chief —A single row of embroidered oakleaf pattern gold braid affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

Staff Superintendent — $\frac{3}{8}$ inch gold embroidered braid of field officer pattern affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

Superintendent — $\frac{3}{8}$ inch gold embroidered braid of field officer pattern affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

Staff Inspector — $\frac{3}{8}$ inch black embroidered braid of field officer pattern trimmed all round with gold cord affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

Inspector — $\frac{3}{8}$ inch black embroidered braid of field officer pattern trimmed all round with gold cord affixed to the peak; black simulated patent leather strap.

(4) Where shoulder flashes or other insignia are worn, they shall be silver in colour from the rank of Staff Sergeant and below and gold in colour from the rank of Inspector and higher. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 5.

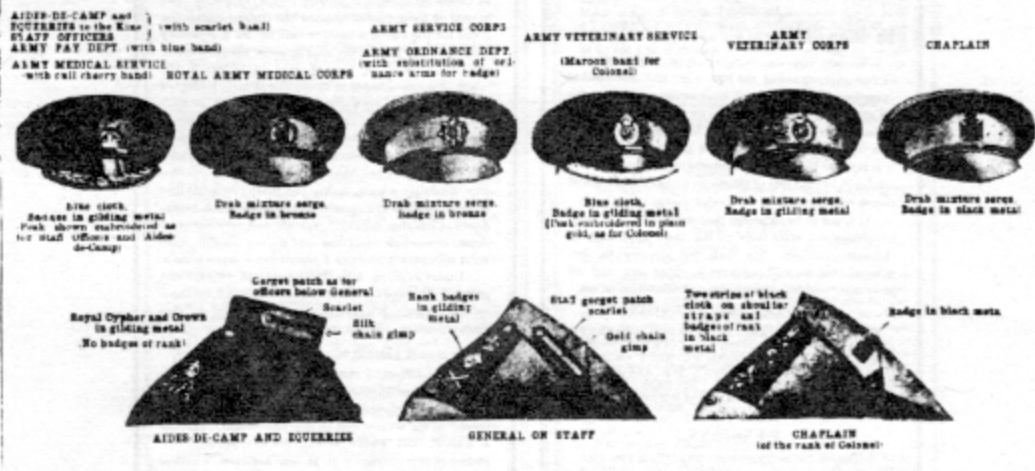
SERVICE BADGES

6. Where a service badge is awarded, it shall be in the shape of a maple leaf one-half of one inch by one-half of one inch and shall be worn on the left sleeve of the tunic three and one-half inches up from the bottom. O. Reg. 780/73, s. 6.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR I - PEACE TOWER, OTTAWA

8,826 RCN, RNCVR, etc	442 Chaplain
619,636 Army	391 Gymnastic
424,589 Overseas	1,541 Pay
7,268 Cavalry	222 M.P.
37,741 Artillery	15,929 Medical
29,259 Engineers	14,030 A.S.C.
4,391 Signals	5,533 Labour
235,604 Infantry	22,905 Forestry
2,411 Nurses	22,801 Railway
882 Dental	1,812 Tank
1,250 Ordnance	16,315 M.G.
1,479 Veterinarian	1,138 Cyclist
353 Postal	3,960 CEF to RNAS, RFC, RAF
893 YMCA	

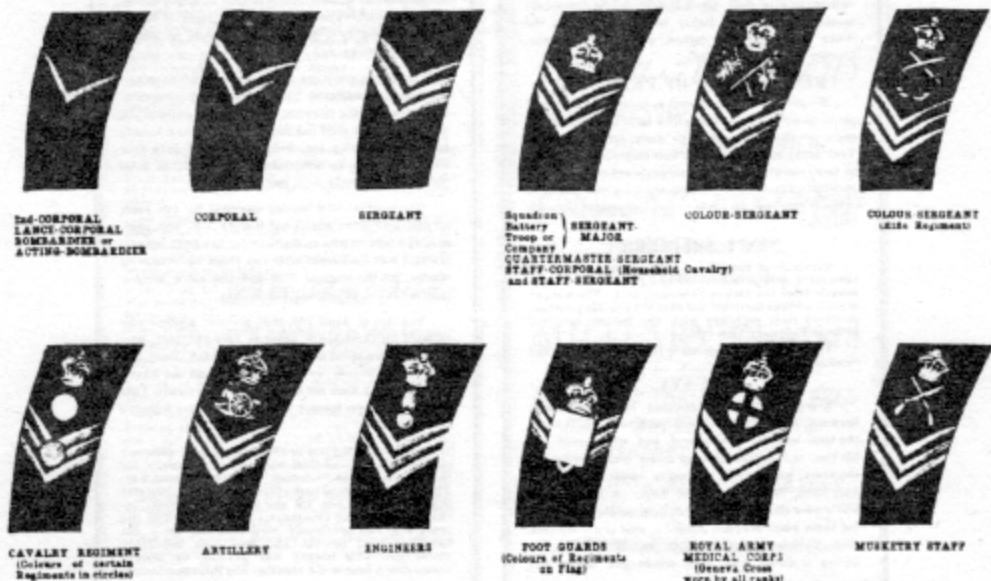
Caps of Aides-de-Camp, Equerries and Other Officers



AIDES-DE-CAMP, Equerries to the King, and Staff officers wear caps of blue cloth with badges in gilding metal and a scarlet band. Officers of the Army Pay Department and the Army Medical Service wear a similar cap—the former with a blue band and the latter with a dull cherry band. The cap worn by officers of the R.A.M.C. is of a drab mixture serge with a bronze badge. The A.S.C. and the Army

Ordnance Department wear caps of drab mixture serge with a badge in bronze. The A.V.S. wear a cap of blue cloth with a badge in gilding metal; the peak is embroidered in plain gold, as for a colonel; a maroon band is also worn by a colonel. The A.V.C. wear a cap of drab mixture serge with a badge in gilding metal. A chaplain wears a similar cap, the badge being of a different design and in black metal.

The Arm-Badges of Various Ranks of British N.C.O.'s



CIRCULAR.

To War Claimants.

We are actively engaged in the prosecution of claims growing out of the late war, and for several years have published from time to time, this circular for gratuitous distribution among soldiers for whom we were transacting business. If in the present edition we print anything that has previously appeared it is because there has been no change in the law with reference to the class of claims to which the repeated clause relates.

It is not to be expected that we could, in a brief advertisement, state fully all the laws applicable to the various claims. We shall not attempt to, but will say that we will endeavor to solve any and all problems touching claims that are submitted to us.

ARREARS OF PENSION.

WE DESIRE THE NAME, NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE, AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF EVERY PENSIONER WHO HAS FAILED TO ELICIT PAYMENT FROM THE DATE OF DEATH OR DISCHARGE. WE ARE GETTING SENSITIVE TO PENSIONERS IN COUNTRIES. SEND FOR BLANKS TO BE COMPLETED IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. NO EXPENSE TO BENEFICIARY. NO FEE CHARGED.

PENSIONS.

DISABLED SOLDIERS OF THE WAR 1861.

Every Officer, Soldier or Seaman now disabled from disease contracted, wounds or injuries received, in the service and in the line of duty, is entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

Many Officers and Soldiers or Seamen now drawing pensions are entitled to an INCREASE OF PENSION, their disability having increased; or it may be that they, through inadvertence or otherwise were rated too low at first.

DEPENDENTS' PENSIONS.

If any Soldier or Seaman has died or hereafter dies, leaving NEITHER WIDOW NOR CHILDREN his mother if dependent upon him for a support, is entitled to a pension. Upon the death of a dependent mother a dependent father is entitled; upon the death of a dependent father, a dependent minor, brother or sister is entitled.

RESTORATION OF PENSIONS.

We give particular attention to the restoration of pensions once granted but which have been cut off for cause or through neglect to draw for three years. Very many invalid pensions were improperly reduced in rate, usually through misapprehension, at the last biennial examination. Application for restoration to original rate may be made to the department through this office.

1812 SOLDIERS.

Survivors of the War of 1812 who served not less than sixty days, are entitled to a pension of \$4 per month, from the 14th of February, 1871. The widows of such soldiers deceased, are entitled to like pension; provided their marriage with the Soldier occurred prior to February 12th 1815.

There was no change made in the law during last Session of Congress.

BOUNTY.

Every soldier who enlisted for three years, between April 22nd, 1861 and the date in 1862 when the large bounties were offered, and who served out his time or was mustered out under orders reducing the army, was entitled to receive under the Act of July 22nd, 1861, a bounty of \$100. A like bounty was under the same law payable to soldiers enlisting for three years between April 1st, 1864 and July 18th 1864. This bounty is payable to all soldiers enlisting as above who were discharged before the

Enlisted men of the army or navy are rated from \$2 to \$15 per month, according to the character and extent of their disability; the last named sum being given for the loss of a hand or foot, or for a disability equal to such loss. The next grade is \$12 per month, which is allowed for loss of arm at or above the elbow, for loss of leg at or above the knee, for loss of hand and foot, or for a disability equivalent to such loss, or that prevents the pensioner from performing any manual labor. The remaining grades are respectively \$11.25 per month, and \$10 per month, given for the loss of both eyes, both hands or both feet, or for any disability which makes the soldier helpless and dependent upon the regular personal aid and attendance of another person. Not all, but very many of those heretofore receiving \$11.25 per month, can, upon application and proof, obtain the \$15 per month.

Under existing laws Commissioned officers and enlisted men are upon the same footing as to these special grades. We give particular attention to this class of claims. Please write us.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

If any Officer of the army or navy or any Soldier or Seaman has died or hereafter dies in consequence of disease contracted, or of wounds or injuries received in the service and in the line of duty, leaving a widow, said widow is entitled to a pension. In claims of this character it is not material whether the soldier was or was not a pensioner, nor is it material whether the marriage between the parties took place since the war or otherwise.

CHILDRENS' PENSIONS.

The pension of a widow, upon her re-marriage or death, may be transferred to the soldier's children upon proper application. Interested parties will please write us.

expiration of their term in consequence of wounds or injuries received whilst in discharge of duty under proper orders. By the word "injuries" we do not mean sickness or disease, but such disabilities as were occasioned by a blow or by a fall, or by heavy lifting, or by a sprain. The most common form of injury for which bounty is payable, is Rupture or Hernia popularly known as a "breach."

All soldiers receiving or who are entitled to receive the bounty indicated in the preceding paragraph, and who did not re-enlist, or if they re-enlisted did not receive and were not entitled to receive a bounty for this last service, are, under the Act of July 2nd 1860, entitled to an additional \$100. Most of these claims have already been paid.

The original \$100 bounty was paid for two years service, and of the additional bounty, \$50 was paid, so that a soldier who enlisted under the \$100 bounty law and was discharged after two years by reason of disease, got the original \$100 and has since become entitled to the additional \$50 bounty.

The Act of April 23d, 1872, given to soldiers who enlisted for three years, prior to July 22d, 1861, and who were mustered in prior to August 6th, 1861, the sum of \$100 bounty, even though they had not served two years and were not discharged for wounds. This operates to give bounty to many who have hitherto been denied it.

After certain dates in 1862, varying in different states, a bounty of \$300 was given for recruits for three years and to "veterans" for three years \$400. The offer to veterans took effect January 1st, 1863 and applied to men then in the army who would re-enlist after serving two years, or to men OUT of the army who had previously served in the army not less than nine months and had been honorably discharged. This bounty was payable by installment every four or six months. The full amount con-

tracted for was payable only in case the soldier served out his term, was discharged under orders reducing the army, or by reason of wounds or injuries as hereinafter explained. If a discharge was given for any other cause only the installment accrued at the date thereof were payable.

The joint resolution of Congress and Department orders under which the large bounties were paid, ceased to be in force April 1st, 1864. From that date to July 18th, 1864, only \$100 bounty was paid for enlistments for three years. It will be seen that additions entering between these dates are entitled to the additional bounty.

Under the law of July 4th, 1864, which went into operation July 18th, 1864, enlistments were authorized for one, two, or three years, with bounty payable by installments at the rate of \$100 per year with a provision that only the installments accrued at the date of discharge should be payable under any circumstances. EXCEPT DISCHARGE WAS GIVEN BY REASON OF WOUNDS OR INJURIES. As a rule it may be said that a soldier's widow, children, parents or brothers and sisters are entitled to the bounty he would, if living, be entitled to.

The widow, children, father or mother of three years' soldiers discharged before two years' service, on account of disease, and who have died prior to July 28th, 1864, of the same disease, can procure \$100 bounty; provided always the soldier died at a time when any \$100 bounty would have been due him had he served out his whole term.

HORSE CLAIMS.

At this writing (November, 1876,) there is no law in force providing for the payment of lost horses. We advise, however, that officers and others who have such claims, write us the facts.

Suspended or Rejected Pension Claims.

Our experience enables us to handle quite successfully cases that have been rejected or suspended. We are ready always to take up such cases whenever we can properly do so. We intend to and do respect the rights and privileges of other attorneys as far as we can do so in justice to deserving claimants. The Commissioner's orders, No. 108, dated May 10th, 1876, places the matter upon the proper footing. This order establishes the principle, that a pending claim may

be taken out of an Attorney's hands, if he does not attend to the business he has been employed to transact. This is done by the appointment of a new attorney. IF ANY CLAIMANT FOR PENSION HAS HAD A CASE LONG PENDING AND HIS ATTORNEY GIVES HIM NO SATISFACTION AS TO ITS CONDITION OR PROSPECTS, LET HIM WRITE US WITHOUT DELAY, stating to us all the facts, together with the name and address of the Attorney.

Rejected Claims Other than Pension.

We will investigate any and all rejected claims to which our attention may be invited; such as Bounty, or Arrears of Pay, &c.

PRIZE MONEY

We also collect Prize Money for men formerly in the United States Navy.

OUR TERMS.

We prosecute claims for the fees provided by law and by the regulations of the War Department.

The legal allowance in all original Pension Claims is not more than 75% payable only in the event of success. Every contract for fees is subject to law to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions. In executing this right the fee allowed is sometimes less than the amount agreed upon, but can never exceed \$250 or the sum named in the fee contract. In success cases the fee is 25% if successful. Survivors and Widows of the War 1862, \$10. Fees in claim other than Pension are regulated by Department rules, there being no law upon the subject, but we give an allowance of ten per cent. payable out of the money collected.

NEITHER IN PENSION NOR IN BOUNTY CLAIMS DO WE TAKE MONEY OF THE CLAIMANTS PASS THROUGH THE HAND OF THE ATTORNEY. The government issues a draft for the money due, after deducting the attorney's fee, to be sent direct to the claimant. An attorney, by this process is secure, as is also the soldier.

METHOD OF PROCEEDING.

When a letter is received with references to any proposed claim which the writer desires us to prosecute, we send by return mail, if possible, a question blank, which, when filled properly and forwarded to us, enables us in most cases not only to discover

whether there is or is not a good claim, but to prepare the first paper ready for the claimant's signature. After a claim has been filed, we usually await the official requirements, which, when received, are given in to see just what is necessary to this particular case. We attend to the preparation of all the testimony and discharge fully every duty devolving upon us as attorneys of record.

We do not employ a Washington agent, because we do not need such aid. We transact all our business, direct with the Department, and possess all the facilities enjoyed by any other Attorneys, whether residing at Washington or elsewhere, and can do from our own office all that honor and honesty permits or demands.

OURSELVES.

May 1st, 1878, our firm embraced Milo B. Stevens and Fay F. Reed. On the 22nd of September, 1878, there was added Louis K. Gibson. The business is to be continued under the firm name heretofore employed.

Mr. Stevens served in the army three years as a member of the 11th Ohio Battery. Immediately after discharge in August 1861 he commenced the prosecution of Soldiers' claims, and has been constantly in the business in this line.

Mr. Reed for about four years prior to May, 1875, was principal clerk for Mr. Preston, a Cleveland Claim Attorney.

Mr. Gibson will be remembered as being formerly connected with our Cleveland Office, where he was employed for nearly six years. During the last year he has been associated with D. W. Brooks, Esq., of Detroit, of the well known firm of Robinson and Brooks.

Our firm as at present constituted succeeds to the firm of Robinson and Brooks and Gibson and Gibson. Mr. Gibson is to be found, as heretofore, at the old office, No. 12 Kanter Block, Detroit, and he will in the future give personal attention to business filed at that office.

Soldiers residing in Michigan and soldiers of regiments from that state, will please address us at our Detroit office, 12 Kanter Block.

All other soldiers desiring our services will address us at our Cleveland office, No. 1 Case Building.

Address, with stamp, Milo B. Stevens & Co.

Milo B. Stevens & Co., MILITARY & NAVAL

Claim Attorneys

CLEVELAND, O.,

DETROIT, MICH.

SOLDIERS' BULLETIN

For November 1876.

[SIXTEENTH EDITION]

MILITARY CLAIMS

FOR

SOLDIERS & THEIR WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, FATHERS, BROTHERS, SISTERS, AND THEIR HEIRS GENERALLY.

Correspondence is respectfully solicited.

PERSONAL MESSAGE

FROM THE
**SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER
MEDITERRANEAN**
TO
COMMANDER I CANADIAN CORPS

(To be read out to all Troops 1 Canadian Corps)

It is with great sorrow and regret that I see you and your famous Canadian Corps leaving my command.

You have played a distinguished part in our victories in Italy, where you leave behind a host of friends and admirers who will follow your future with the liveliest interest.

Good luck and God speed to you all in your coming tasks in the west, and may victory crown your new efforts as it has done in the past.

H. R. L. G. ALEXANDER,
Field-Marshal,
Supreme Allied Commander,
Mediterranean.

ITALY,
February, 1945.