

CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



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March 2nd. 1965
Carlisle, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I have heard of your interest in collecting either decorations, medals or military insignia such as cap badges, buttons etc. In southern Ontario, I know personally at least 25 collectors of such items and no doubt there are many more of whom I am not aware.

On many occasions I have been approached as to the feasibility of forming an organization devoted to the collecting, study, trading etc. of these specialized items. From such talks I feel there is a good possibility, providing everyone gets behind the idea. At any rate, it would do no harm if we could all get together to talk it over.

With collectors from Windsor to the Quebec border the next step is a meeting place as central as possible which would be fair to all. With this thought in mind, arrangements have been made (free) to meet at Barney's Restaurant, one mile north of the hQl on the No. 25 Highway at Milton. The hall is reasonably large, ample parking and of course meals and refreshments available.

The date, Sunday March 21st. at 10 a.m. till whenever concluded. If you wish, displays may be arranged and would be welcome.

Feel free to mention this to any collectors whom you know would be interested. I would also appreciate your comments and some idea as to whether you and anyone else can make it.

Yours very truly,

Harvey Mitchell

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the organization of CSMMI the initial letter announcing the first meeting and the minutes of that meeting are reprinted here.

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On Sunday , March 21, 1965, at Jarneys Restaurant, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North of 401 Hwy on Hwy 25, there was held a meeting of persons interested in Decorations, medals and military insignias.

There were 18 people present and there were several interesting collections on display. From Canadian Cap Badges to British Military medals also a large Collection of various 48th Highlanders insignias.

One group of India Service Medals was displayed together with a map pinpointing the location of each of the engagements. Several large showings of Fenian medals drew quite a bit of interest.

At 1.30 P.M. Mr. Harvey Mittchell called the General Meeting to order with 18 people present.

At. the meeting the following persons were elected th their respective offices for the remainder of this year.

President Harvey Mitchell
Seargent at Arms Paul Hirst

Secretary Treasurer
To The Executive

Ken White
Les Johnson &
Don Barnett.

The next meeting is to be held on the second of May, 1965, at 10 a.m. at Jarneys Restaurant on Hwy 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North on Hwy 401.

All those interested in attending this or any other future meeting are whole heartedly invited.

Ken White
Sec. Treasurer
8 Tisdale St. South Apt. # 5,
Hamilton Ontario.

Found pinned in a trench occupied by the 2nd Eastern Ontario Battalion the CEF in the line 1915.

Early every morning,
As the stars begin to tire,
Without the slightest warning,
Our Maxim opens fire;

A German gunner answers back,
And one by one the rifles crack,
All down the line you hear the rattle,
And then begins our morning battle;

And as the dawn creeps in the sky,
A couple of shells go whistling by,
The bullets are flying in every direction,
Just as the larks begin to carol,
And all because the machine-gun section,
Wanted to warm their hands on the barrel.



proud symbol of a glorious past

In the closing years of World War II — Canada's marine force was the third largest in the world. 100,000 men and women wore the Canadian "navy blue" keeping open the pipeline of supplies to England across the North Atlantic

Only those who served at sea and survived can know the sufferings and the proud successes of Canada's Navy and Merchant Marine. HMCS HAIDA is dedicated to the memories of the men of both these services who gave their lives, and to those who served and survived, in freedom's

See HAIDA at her berth at the foot of Yonge Street, docked to the e of the Center Island Ferri

Admission
adults \$1.00
children 25c



HMCS Haida was known as the "fightingest ship" in the Royal Canadian Navy in the Second World War. She also served two tours in the Korean war theatre before closing a colorful career at Halifax in 1963.

Commissioned in Britain in 1943, Haida served on the perilous convoy run to North Russia, was part of the force which decoyed the German battle cruiser Scharnhorst to her destruction, sank at least half a dozen enemy surface ships in English Channel engagements before the Normandy invasion and destroyed a U-boat trying to penetrate the screen of allied ships protecting the invasion route.

high adventurer on the high seas

Today, HAIDA is out of the Navy . . . but far from out of service. She has been completely refitted, and is now tied up at Toronto and open to the public. HAIDA is almost certainly the only "Battle of the Atlantic" ship to be preserved and maintained in this way.

highlights of an illustrious career

- 1943 — Commissioned from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Served on Murmansk convoy run. Helped decoy German battle-cruiser Scharnhorst out of hiding.
- 1945 — Joined 10th Destroyer Flotilla. In 5 months she helped sink 35 enemy vessels and damaged 14 others including four destroyers, a U-boat, mine-sweepers, flak ships, tankers and transports. Sailed to Canada. Hero's welcome in Halifax.
- 1945 — Refitted for Pacific War. Transferred into Canada's reserve fleet.
- 1947 — Recommissioned into the RCN.
- 1948 — Cruised into Hudson's Bay.
- 1949 — Rescued 18 American Airmen from crashed B-29, 400 miles from Bermuda in mid-Atlantic.
- 1952 — Two Korean tours, bombarding Communist railway traffic — became member of the "Train Busting Club". Sailed around the world on each tour.
- 1956 — Served in RCN Anti-submarine force 'till 1963.
- 1963 — Great Lakes Naval Training Cruise. Starred on TV. Received rousing reception at every port she touched.
- 1964 — Purchased by HAIDA INCORPORATED from Crown Assets Disposal Corporation and towed to Toronto Harbour.

Apr 24 - 5024K - May 23, 1944

Citations of Three Montrealers Tell How They Won Valor Awards

More stories of heroism during the fighting in Italy last winter were told in the citations accompanying 24 awards to Canadian officers and men, released by the Department of National Defence last night. Three Montrealers included were Maj. Hugh Burnett, son of Mr.

and Mrs. Hugh Burnett, formerly of Montreal and now of Woodlands; Capt. Thomas LeM. Carter, son of Basil Carter, formerly of Senneville and now residing in Toronto, and L/Cpl. J. I. W. A. Robert, whose listed address is Adamsville.

Another Quebec man listed in the awards list, released on May 5, was Cpl. Malcolm Eglington, 30, of Quebec city.

The awards included 12 Military Medals and one Distinguished Con-

duct Medal won by non-commissioned ranks; six Military Crosses, three Distinguished Service Orders and two bars to D.S.O.'s won by Canadian officers with the Eighth Army.

The citation accompanying Maj. Burnett's M.C. read as follows:



MAJ. BURNETT, M.C.

"On December 21, 1943, a company of a western Canadian regiment was ordered to make a left flanking attack through the outskirts of Ortona. Capt. Burnett was able to observe the attack and considered that the advance of the infantry could be materially assisted by bringing forward a troop of anti-tank guns to engage enemy machine gun posts. The road be-

tween Ortona and the point where the guns were situated was being subjected to incessant enemy mortar and gun fire. Nevertheless Capt. Burnett proceeded immediately to the gun area and brought the troops up the road, losing one gun limber by reason of a direct

hit. Then, under heavy machine-gun fire, he made a reconnaissance of gun positions, brought his guns into action and brought down fire repeatedly and effectively upon enemy machinegun posts. Capt. Burnett in acting immediately to remedy the situation he had observed, although at great danger to himself and at no time ordered to do so by his superior commander, displayed initiative, resolution and courage of the highest order."

Wounded in action, Capt. Carter's citation reads:

"On December 6, 1943, Capt. Carter, of a Canadian field regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, was forward observation officer with a company of a western Canadian regiment. At 9.30 a.m. the company put in an attack on strong enemy positions before La Torre and after extremely hard fighting, which lasted until 1.30 p.m., overran them. Throughout this action, Capt. Carter was right up with the forward elements of the company and often took up a rifle and assisted as a rifleman. During the re-organization he went forward well beyond the foremost localities occupied by Canadian troops and continued to call down fire on known enemy positions. When the company advanced to the outskirts of La Torre, Capt. Carter established his observation post in a large white house, which was also occupied by part of a platoon. At 8.15 p.m. the enemy delivered a powerful counter attack from three sides which threatened to trap the company and penetrated right up to the house he occupied. During this attack Capt. Carter was seriously wounded. Nevertheless he remained at his post and insisted that the infantrymen in the house move to new positions while he covered their movements with his Thompson sub-machinegun. Only when everyone else had gone would he leave the house. But before he left, as the enemy were closing in around it, his last act was to call down artillery fire upon his own position. Although wounded and bleeding badly and in spite of the close proximity of the enemy, he managed to make his way with assistance to company headquarters where his wounds were dressed. He then asked to see the company commander and demanded of him that, if the company had to withdraw, they leave him behind rather than risk the loss of more men in trying to get him away. 'If I'm no good,' he said, 'to fight him (the enemy) any more I might as well give him the trouble of looking after me at least'."

"Not only did Capt. Carter throughout this engagement display outstanding skill, judgment and initiative in his duties as forward observation officer, but also set an inspiring example of gallantry and devotion to duty to all."

L.-Cpl. Robert won the Military Medal for the following action:

"During the assault by a Quebec regiment on Casa Berardi on December 14, 1943, L.-Cpl. Robert was

one of the few remaining signallers left in his company. Wireless communication with the battalion headquarters had broken down as the only sets available were defective. L.-Cpl. Robert, with great ingenuity and resource and disregarding completely the heavy fire under which he had to work, connected up the sets so as to form one working set. With this improvised means of communication he succeeded in maintaining communication with rear battalion headquarters and the artillery field regiment in support, for 36 hours without rest and under constant shelling and small arms fire. His courage, resource and devotion to duty during this period enabled the company commander to call for artillery defensive fire, when required, and to inform the commanding of-



CAPT. CARTER, M.C.

ficer of the progress of the battle."

Maj. Burnett, M.C., 31, is a native of Montreal and was with the Dominion Oilcloth Company here prior to enlisting in 1935. He is a veteran of the Sicily campaign, having fought around Regalbuto, Leonforte and Mount Etna. Educated at Selwyn House and St. Alban's School, Brockville, he graduated from Royal Military College, and returned to St. Alban's as an instructor for one year before joining his company here. He went overseas as a lieutenant with the 1st Anti-Tank Regiment of the 1st Division and was promoted to captain in Britain. His promotion to major was made in Italy. His father, a veteran of the last war, was a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange prior to retiring and moving to his farm at Woodlands.

One of three sons of Basil Carter on active service, Capt. Carter, M.C., is a graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and a master of science in economics from the University of London. He was employed with the Dominion Government at Ottawa prior to enlisting with the 2nd Field Regiment, R.C.A., and went overseas in December, 1940. His two brothers are Lt. John LeM. Carter, R.C.N.V.R., commander of H.M.C.S. Ville de Quebec, and Capt. H. H. Carter, R.C.A., also overseas.

G.O. 165, 1940 GOOD CONDUCT BADGES

High distinction conferred on a soldier under the rank of corporal, or bombardier, as a token of approbation of good conduct. To be worn on the left arm. A chevron worn point uppermost 6½ inches from bottom of sleeve. One badge after 2 years service, 2 after 5, 3 after 12, 4 after 18, 5 after 23, and a 6th badge after 28 years service. Effective September 1, 1939.

TRADESMEN, SPECIALISTS IN ARMY GET NEW BADGES

WRITTEN FROM A REPORT ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS (NATIONAL DEFENCE),
AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTORATE OF ADMINISTRATION,
ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

The Canadian Army's tradesmen and specialists will soon be wearing distinctive badges depicting their own particular skills (see chart on pages 60 and 61).

Army Headquarters has announced that approximately 50 new devices symbolic of each trade or group of trades have been approved to replace the letter "T" now worn by all tradesmen on the trades badge.

The new trades badges are one and one-half inches in diameter, in khaki colours for most working uniforms, while on dress uniforms, they are in gold on cloth the colour of the jacket or tunic on which the badge is worn. Units that wear badges of rank of a colour other than khaki, such as rifle regiments, will wear trades badges of the same colour as the rank badges.

In addition to the distinctive device for each trade or group of related trades, the designs of the badges differ for each of the four possible trade groups. A Group 1 badge has the distinctive trade device only; the Group 2 badge includes a

laurel wreath below the device; on the Group 3 badge the Crown (St Edward's Crown) is placed above the device and on the badge for a Group 4 tradesman, both the Crown and the wreath of laurel are included.

It should be noted that not all tradesmen and specialists are classified in four groups. Some have only one, others only two, etc.

Although a soldier may be qualified in more than one trade, he may wear only the badge of the trade for which he is being paid.

The new markings are designed to typify in a classical way the particular activity usually associated with the trade. For example, trades in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps show the Rod of Aesculapius, a serpent entwined on a staff—the age-old symbol of medical men. An infantry mortarman's badge depicts a mortar ready for action. A storeman's insignia is crossed skeleton keys.

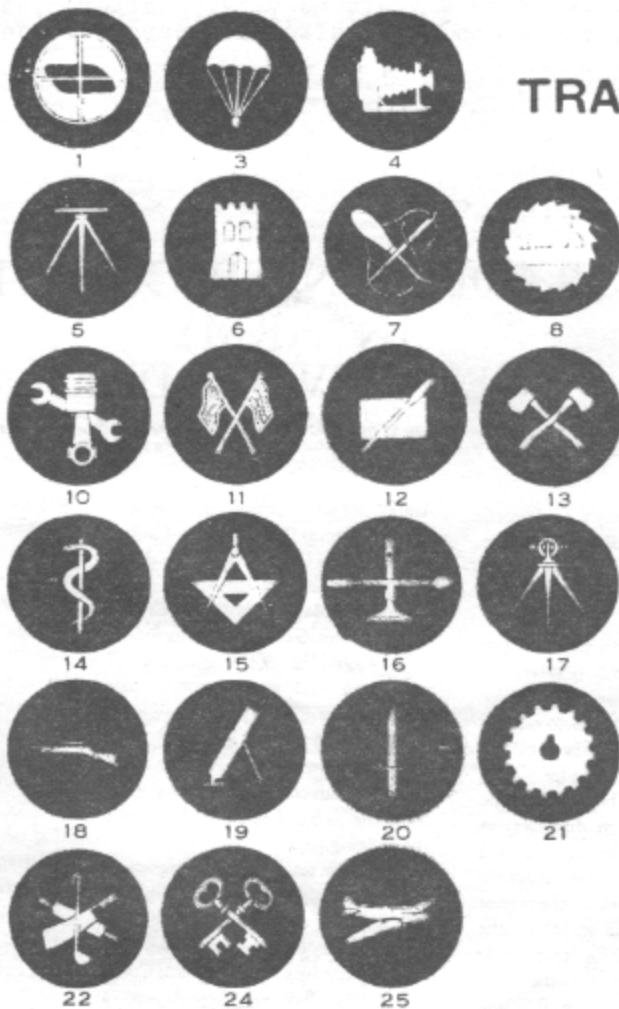
While most of the symbols are self-evident, there are a few which may

require an explanation for the benefit of some readers. These are (see chart): No. 1, Infantry Anti-tank Gunner—a ringsight with cross-hairs sighting on a tank; No. 5, Technical Assistant (Artillery)—a plane table; No. 12, Dental Assistant—a spatula on a mixing slab; No. 16, Dental Technician and Equipment Repairer—a spatula and bunsen burner, crossed; No. 32, Accounting Trades—a pair of hand scales in balance; No. 33, Artillery Operators—a plotting table with grid lines and crossed lightning bolts; No. 34, Artillery Gunners—the letter "L" (for the older term, "layer") in script; No. 41, Intelligence Investigator and Assistant Photo Interpreter—the true and magnetic north indicators.

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals is the only corps which has colour on the khaki trades badges—crossed signal flags in blue and white.

Badges for other tradesmen and specialists (not shown on the chart) are being considered and will be announced at a later date. Tradesmen for whose trade a specific device has not yet been approved will continue to wear badges that include the letter "T".

CANADIAN TRADESMEN AND BADGE



2



37



9



GROUP 1



GROUP 2

23

NOTE: THE ADDITION OF THE LAUREL WREATH INDICATES THE PROGRESSIVE IN CLAS-
ON OTHER TRADESMEN AND SPECIAL

1. INFANTRY ANTI-TANK GUNNER
2. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER
GROUP 1 ONLY
3. PARACHUTE RIGGER
4. PHOTOGRAPHERS
5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANT
6. ENGINEER WORKS TRADES
7. LEATHER & TEXTILE TRADES
8. WOODWORKING TRADES
9. AMMUNITION EXAMINER
GROUP 1 ONLY

10. VEHICLE REPAIR TRADES
11. SIGNAL CORPS TRADES
12. DENTAL ASSISTANT
13. INFANTRY PIONEER
14. MEDICAL CORPS TRADES
15. DRAFTING TRADES
16. DENTAL TECHNICIAN AND
EQUIPMENT REPAIRER
17. SURVEY TRADES
18. INFANTRY SNIPER

19. INFANTRY MORTARMAN
20. LEADING INFANTRYMAN
21. MACHINERY AND METAL WORKER
22. CATERING TRADES
23. CLERICAL TRADES (SEE NOTE)
24. STONEMASON
25. AIR SUPPLY DISPATCHER
26. DRIVER TRADES

ARMY SPECIALISTS BADGES



49



27



GROUP 3



GROUP 4

DEATH AND THE CROWN AS SHOWN
INDICATION. THESE SYMBOLS APPEAR
ON ALL BADGES WHERE APPLICABLE.

PHYSICAL TRAINING ASSISTANT
INSTRUCTOR (GROUP 4 SHOWN)
INFANTRY MACHINE GUNNER.
IN STRETCHER BEARER.
ARMY REPAIR TRADES
BUGLER
ACCOUNTING TRADES
ARTILLERY OPERATORS



26



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



35



36



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



50

- 34 ARTILLERY GUNNERS.
- 35 INSTRUMENT REPAIR TRADES.
- 36 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT REPAIR TRADES.
- 37 MASTER GUNNER (GROUP 4 ONLY).
GUN ARM IN PLACE OF A TRADE BADGE.
- 38 POSTAL CLERK.
- 39 SERVICE POLICEMAN.
- 40 LINGUIST.
- 41 INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATOR AND ASSISTANT PHOTO INTERPRETER.
- 42 MUSICIANS.
- 43 TRUMPETERS.
- 44 DRUMMERS.
- 45 PIPERS AND PIPE-MAJOR.
- 46 FIELD ENGINEER TRADES.
- 47 GUNNER SIGNALLER.
- 48 DRIVER-MECHANIC (TRACKED VEHICLE).
- 49 ARMOUR CORPS SPECIALIST.
- 50 SIGNALLERS AND WIRELESS OPERATORS OTHER THAN SIGNAL CORPS PERSONNEL.

Good Citizenship Medals Going To Ten From Ontario

Toronto—Premier William Davis announced that four women and six men from varied backgrounds and lifestyles have been chosen to receive the Ontario Medal For Good Citizenship this year.

The 10 recipients will receive their medals from Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon at an investiture ceremony to be held in her suite at Queen's Park on Sunday, June 30. The 10 award winners will be further honored when they are presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, during July 1 celebrations in front of the Legislative Building.

An eight-member advisory council chose the following persons to be honored for contributing to "the common good in any area of society and who act in a particularly generous, kind or self-sacrificing way in the common good without expectation of reward."

Miss Peggy Ann Walpole, 37, of Toronto, founder and executive director of Street-Haven at the Crossroads, a half-way house for women who have been in trouble with the law.

Mrs. Viola McCarthy, 55 of Deep River, the local post-mistress, who has been active in community work for many years.

Mrs. Leo McCann, 60, of Barrie, the convener of citizenship and immigration for the National Catholic Women's League.

Mrs. Anthony Schumilas, 47, of St. Agatha (Kitchener), who works with mentally handicapped children and is founder of the Women's Auxiliary to the Margaret McDonald Home for Handicapped Children.

Ralph Finkle, 69, of Toronto, who is one of the founders and president of Canadian Medic Alert.

Wilson A. Brooks, 59, of Dunnville, who produces music and shows for senior citizens, though he himself is blind.

Dr. Ford Goodfellow, 73, of Westport (Brockville), who has spent 40 years as the only doctor in a rural area and who founded the local library and district museum and organized the drive for senior citizens' housing in the area.

Gus Ryder, 75, of Toronto, an internationally known swimming coach who spends much of his time teaching water safety to the handicapped.

Stephen Choma, 43, of Belleville, founder of the Eastern Ontario Concert Orchestra which raises money for service club charities.

Leslie McKerral, 65, of Woodstock, a local barber who works with mentally retarded children and is co-founder of the Oxford County Retarded Children's Association.

The Government of Ontario established the Ontario Medal For Good Citizenship last year. "Good citizens" receive a round silver medal, designed by Toronto sculptor Gerald Gladstone, with the Ontario coat of arms on one side and a trillium on the other. The ribbon is green, white and gold, the colors of the trillium, Ontario's official flower.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE WEARING OF THE INSIGNIA OF ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD AND DECORATIONS

General Order 12, 1920, is amended as follows:—

Above "Instructions for wearing badges round the neck by the possessors of the Insignia of more than one Order which is so worn," insert (i)

Above "Wearing of orders, decorations and medals in morning dress," insert (ii)

After paragraph (ii) "Wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals in Morning Dress," add the following:—

(iii) EVENING DRESS

In future, Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders on all occasions, when wearing the stars of their orders, will also wear a riband and badge.

The following are the occasions upon which orders, miniature decorations and medals are to be worn with evening dress, viz.:—

(1) At all parties and dinners when the members of the Royal Family referred to in attached list are present.

(The host should notify his guests if any of these members of the Royal Family will be present.)

(2) At all parties and dinners given in houses of Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to His Majesty's Court, unless otherwise notified by the Ambassador or Minister concerned.

(A decoration of the country concerned should be worn in preference to a British one, and if both are worn, the former should take precedence of the latter.)

(3) At all official dinners and receptions, including naval and military dinners, dinners of City Livery Companies and public dinners.

(The word "decorations" on the invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

(4) On official occasions when entertained by—

The Governor-General
The Administrator
Lieutenant-Governors
Cabinet Ministers
Knights of the Order of the Garter
Knights of the Order of the Thistle
Knights of the Order of St. Patrick

(The word "decorations" on the invitation card to be the intimation from the host that the entertainment is an official one.)

Cont'd on p. 591

WEARING OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

1. The following instructions in regard to the method of wearing the insignia of orders, decorations and medals are published for information, with reference to General Order 12 of 1920:—

(a) The insignia of the 1st Class (Knight Grand Cross or Knight Grand Commander) are worn as follows:—

(i) The broad riband over the right shoulder, the bow from which the badge is suspended resting on the left hip, immediately below the belt or sash.

With evening dress the riband is worn on the waistcoat under the coat (see diagram). Only one riband is worn.

(ii) Stars are worn on the left breast. When two stars are worn, that of the senior order is placed directly above the other. Three stars are worn in triangular formation, that of the senior order on top. Four stars are worn in a diamond formation. Not more than four stars are worn at any one time.



(b) The insignia of the 2nd Class (Knight Commander) are worn as follows:

(i) The riband with the badge attached is worn around the neck inside and under the collar of the uniform coat so that the badge hangs outside about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the collar.

Where a Knight Commander is in possession of more than one riband and badge, the remainder are worn as directed in para. (i) of G.O. 12 of 1920.

With evening dress only one riband (preferably of miniature width) and badge is worn as directed in para. (i) of G.O. 12 of 1920.

(ii) Stars are worn on the left breast. The instructions in para. (a) (ii) above also apply to the stars of Knight Commanders.

(c) The insignia of the 3rd Class (Companion or Commander) are ribands and badges worn around the neck. These are worn in the same manner as the ribands and badges of Knight Commanders (see para. (b) (i) above.)

The foregoing does not apply to the badge of a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, which is worn on the left breast in the order assigned to it. (M.O. 482 of 28th Sept., 1921.)

(d) The badges of the 4th and 5th Classes (Officer or Member) are worn on the left breast in the position assigned to them by M.O. 482 of 28th Sept., 1921.

2. With mess dress, stars, ribands and badges (except the ribands and badges of the

Order of Merit and of a Companion of Honour) are not worn. Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Companions wear miniatures of their badges on the left breast, with other miniature decorations and medals. Similar sets of miniatures are worn with evening dress on the lapel of the coat, irrespective of the fact that stars, ribands and badges are also worn.

H.Q. 51-1-2.
A.O. 515 of 1921.
P.C. 623 of 21-3-22.

* Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing A.O. 169, Service.—The following instructions relating to the formation of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service are issued for the information of all concerned:—

July 1902.

1. All present members of the Army Nursing Service, and members of the Army Nursing Reserve who have been in military employment during the war in South Africa, shall be eligible for appointment in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, if recommended by the Nursing Board. Should any question arise as to their status in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, the Nursing Board shall report thereon to the Advisory Board, and the recommendation of the Advisory Board shall be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, whose decision shall be final.

2. Any present member of the late Army Nursing Service, who is not retained in the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, may be recommended for a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service if she is not entitled to a pension; and any nurse accepted by the Nursing Board as a member of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service who may decline to accept the new terms of pay, pension, &c., shall be allowed to serve upon the terms of her present engagement.

What is said to be the last survivor of the Light Brigade has just passed away in Ireland, in the person of James Hewitt, a hardy Ulster veteran, who on July 19 was consigned to his last resting place at Hamilton Place, Portrush, Ireland, in his 96th year. He was hale and hearty to the last, taking a keen interest in all the happenings of the district in which he lived.

In the county of Donegal, near Ballyshannon, Mr. Hewitt first saw the light in November, 1811. His father, Edward Hewitt, who belonged to Ballintra, was a mason by trade. Both James' grandfathers fought in the Peninsular Wars, one of them being at the capturing of Napoleon. Having the fighting blood in his veins, it came as no surprise when, on June 2, 1853, James Hewitt enlisted in the 13th Light

Dragoons. In November of the same year he was transferred to the 6th Inniskillings, and in the spring of 1854 he went to the Crimea. He figured in all the principal battles, and witnessed the incident where Captain Nolan brought the orders from Lord Raglan to Lord Cardigan that led to the charge of the Light Brigade. Surviving the inferno of shot and shell, James next took part in the Battle of Inkerman on November 5, 1855, and was also present at Sebastopol. He was demobilized following the Peace of Paris. Altogether he received eleven wounds throughout the campaign, and, as a result, was unable to raise his arms above the level of his chest. Along with the late Sir Francis Macnaghten he was in Scutari Hospital, and remembered Florence Nightingale.

Late Mr. Hewitt rejoined the army and served with the 1st Battalion, Prince Consort's Rifle Brigade, throughout the Indian Mutiny in 1857. He took part in the relief of Lucknow and other engagements, leaving the Rifle Brigade in 1866, to which he had been transferred, and came to Canada. He had the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the troopship Australasia off Halifax in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and was badly injured. In the Dominion he took part in the Fenian rising of the late sixties, being then attached to the Canadian Volunteers, while he served under Wolseley in the Red River Rebellion. The rebels were led by Louis Riel, whose mother

was a squaw, and his father a French-Canadian. When Riel shot Scott, the Canadian Volunteers were asked to get the latter's body out of Fort Garry, Winnipeg. The expedition was conducted under terrible weather conditions, but eventually the British flag proudly waved over the fort. Although tried and convicted of murder, Riel was liberated by Sir J. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, who sent him into the States with \$35,000.

Just to prove that there was still more fight in him, Mr. Hewitt in the year 1885 became associated with the Scouts under General Middleton in North Saskatchewan, where Riel was again creating trouble, robbing the white settlers and demanding the Red River fishing rights for his Indian supporters, and a farm a mile wide and three miles long for himself. Peace was finally restored, when Riel was hung at Regina in 1885 along with eleven Indian chiefs.

In 1886 Mr. Hewitt left the volunteers of Canada, having completed 18 years in the regulars and six years in the volunteers. He met and married his wife in Hamilton, Ontario. During the period of his civil life spent in Canada Mr. Hewitt worked mostly at railway construction, while he latterly took up farming in British Columbia. His property there was destroyed by floods, and in 1910 he returned to Ireland, settling for a time at Drumquin, County Tyrone, until the unsettled state of the country compelled his removal to Portrush.

Mr. Hewitt was ever an interesting companion, his many war reminiscences and his experiences whilst in Canada forming an unrivalled repertoire of stories. In the course of a long and honorable career in the army many prized military distinctions came his way. They included the Crimean Medal with four clasps; Sebastopol, Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava; the Turkish Medal; Central India, Fenian Raid, Niagara Falls, Red River, and N.W. Canadian Volunteers' medals.

Cont'd from p. 589

Nothing in the above shall affect in any way the practice of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick with regard to wearing their Insignia in accordance with ancient custom.

(5) At evening parties and dinners, when any of the following members of the Royal Family are present, riband and badge, stars, miniature decorations and medals will be worn:—

Their Majesties—
The King and Queen
Queen Alexandra

Their Royal Highnesses—
The Prince of Wales
The Duke of York
Princess Mary
The Princess Royal
Princess Victoria
The Duke of Connaught
Princess Christian
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll
Princess Beatrice
The Duchess of Albany
Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught
Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Wins George Cross

LONDON (Reuter) — Sgt. Michael Willetts of the British Army, a 27-year-old father of two killed last month when he shielded a civilian family from a bomb blast at a Belfast police station, was awarded the George Cross posthumously yesterday.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the North-West.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

WHEREAS, it is right to recognize the services of the members of the enrolled militia force actively engaged in suppressing the late half-breed and Indian outbreak in the North-West, by giving to each, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the Militia Act, a grant of land; and it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Governor General in Council is hereby authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the Indian and half-breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now last, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (comprising an area of three hundred and twenty acres in all) of any even numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly constituted substitute, shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six:

Provided that the said grantee, or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as aforesaid, by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883." Provided also, that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the said Act to obtain entry for a homestead: And provided further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee, as hereinbefore provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute; and upon compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the said Act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

2. Any person entitled under the foregoing provisions to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, three hundred and twenty acres of land as a homestead, in the manner and subject to the terms and condition hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay-cutting purposes: but any person choosing to take scrip, as herein provided, must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

3. All grants of land or scrip, as the case may be, issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall be made by the Minister of the Interior, upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, under clause twenty-one of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883;" and all scrip issued under the second section of this Act shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the said clause twenty-one, and also of clause twenty-two of the said Act.

4. The entries to be made and the patents to be issued under this Act shall not be subject to the dues and charges exacted in the case of ordinary homestead entries.

1886.

Land Grants, Militia Service.

Chap. 29.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the Militia Force on active service in the North-West.

[Assented to 2nd June, 1886.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision, as hereinafter set forth, respecting the grants of land authorized to members of the Militia Force by the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered seventy-three: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. In the Act hereinbefore cited the expression "member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the Indian and Half-breed outbreak" shall be deemed to include, in addition to the members of the said force mentioned in the said Act:—

(a.) Every officer, non-commissioned officer and man of any irregular force raised by authority and actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the said outbreak, other than as a home guard for the protection of property at or near their place of residence;

(b.) Every scout actively engaged during the said outbreak whose services have been certified to by competent authority;

(c.) The master, pilot and every member of the crew of the steamer "Northcote" and every member of the crew of every other boat engaged in action during the said outbreak;

(d.) Every person regularly appointed to the medical staff, and actively engaged during the said outbreak;

(e.) Nurses and hospital dressers actively engaged, by authority, during the said outbreak, and reported for special meritorious service by the Major-General commanding;

(f.) Every officer, non-commissioned officer and man of a corps of the enrolled Militia Force, which corps served in the suppression of the said outbreak west of Port Arthur, who, having started with the corps to which he belonged for service as aforesaid, was incapacitated through accident and ordered to return home or was invalided, not through any fault of his own, before the corps to which he belonged reached Port Arthur; and if any such officer, non-commissioned

officer or man so ordered to return home or invalided has since died, then his legal representative or representatives.

2. Every member of the enrolled Militia Force, to whom the Act hereinbefore cited as hereby amended, applies, who, at the time he was called out for active service in suppressing the outbreak in the said Act mentioned, was the holder of a certificate of a homestead and pre-emption entry, under "The Dominion Lands Act, 1881," may tender the warrant mentioned in section three of the Act hereinbefore first cited in payment of all moneys due by him in respect of such pre-emption entry, and such warrant shall be received by the proper officer as a payment in cash to an equivalent amount; but no such warrant shall be receivable under the provisions of this section from any substitute of any such member of the enrolled Militia Force, under the said first cited Act.

3. Any member of the several corps, enlisted and serving under the provisions of section twenty-one of "The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883," or of the Schools of Military Instruction constituted thereunder, who is entitled to participate in the advantages conferred by the Act hereinbefore first cited, may tender the warrant mentioned in section three of the said first cited Act, in payment *pro tanto* for any land he selects for settlement within six months from the expiry of his term of service under the said section twenty-one: Provided always, that such member shall, on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, notify the Minister of the Interior whether he will accept a warrant to be applied as in this section before mentioned, or scrip for eighty dollars, as in the said first cited Act provided.

NEW PATTERN FORAGE CAP FOR C.E.F.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that a new soft forage cap with curtain has been approved for issue to the troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

This cap will take the place of the winter cap hitherto in use and issues will be made as soon as caps are received from contractors. (C.O. No. 8, d./ 11/12/15).

COPY

RESTRICTED
A/Q 5-3-2

24 Mar 45. *C. T. W. 17*

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

The following msg from the Prime Minister is to be read to all at the earliest possible.

IN SERVICE TO BE WITH THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF
FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HQ OF 21 ARMY GP DURING THIS MEM/
BATTLE OF FORCING THE RHINE. BRIT SOLDIERS - IT WILL LONG
NOW WITH OUR CDN BROTHERS AND VALIANT UNITED STATES ALLIES
SUPERB TASK WAS ACCOMPLISHED. ONCE THE RIVER LINES IS PIERC-
AND THE CRUST OF GERMAN RESISTANCE IS BROKEN, DECISIVE VICTORY
EUROPE WILL BE NEAR. MAY GOD PROSPER OUR ARMS IN THIS NOBLE
ADVENTURE AFTER OUR LONG STRUGGLE FOR KING AND COUNTRY, FOR DEAR
PEACE, AND FOR THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

SGD. WINSTON S CHURCHILL
PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF DEFENCE



Patricias Served with Distinction

Reviewed By WILF FALCONER

In August, 1914, as Canada was deliberating its contributing should war break out in Europe, Hamilton Gault travelled from Montreal to Ottawa to visit the minister of militia and defence, Colonel Sam Hughes, with the offer to form and equip a regiment at his own expense.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY, by Lt.-Col. Jeffery Williams; Saunders of Toronto; 110 pages; \$7.75.

Hamilton Gault was to serve in the regiment and recruits were to be ex-soldiers ready for immediate departure overseas.

A tentative list of officers was submitted with Lt.-Col. Francis Farquhar, military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, to command and Hamilton Gault, an officer in the South African war, to be senior major. Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia of Connaught was asked to lend her name to the regiment.

With the declaration of war, Hamilton Gault was called to Ottawa and informed that his plan had been approved by the governor-general, the Princess, and the Canadian and British governments. From this unusual beginning grew one of Canada's most unique and most famous regiments—Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The author of *Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry*, Lt.-Col. Jeffery Williams, retired, served as an infantryman in the Second World War and Korea, taught at the Staff College, and held appointments in Britain, Canada, and the U.S.A. He served with the PPCLI in peacetime and commanded a company in action. Several of his articles have been published in the *Daily Telegraph*.

With this background and reference to previous published volumes of the regiment's history, plus the Canadians in Italy and the official history of the Canadian Army in Korea, the personal touch is

much in evidence. Perhaps the most difficult task facing the author was squeezing so much history into 110 pages—a task well done.

Being selected for the Famous Regiment Series is added to a long list of honors to the Regiment. The PPCLI was the first Canadian regiment mobilized in the First World War, first to arrive overseas and first to arrive in France where they joined the 27th Division BEF. Most of the originals became casualties at Frezenberg Ridge during the second Battle of Ypres and the gas attack. Frezenberg Ridge Day is commemorated each year by the regiment on May 8.

The regiment had been privately raised and had to find its own reinforcements as no provision had been made by the Canadian government for replacing the casualties. Recruiting was done through the universities and six companies were formed from this source. Subsequently 335 men were commissioned from the ranks. In November, 1915, the PPCLI left to join the Canadian Corps as a component of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the new 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, CEF, with the RCR, 42nd and 49th Battalions.

As a member of the Canadian Corps, reinforcements were provided from the normal reinforcement system. The Patricias took part in the big Canadian show at Vimy and at Passchendaele where Lieut. Hugh MacKenzie, DCM and Sgt. G. H. Mullin, MM, won the Victoria Cross. Sgt. Robert Spall won the regiment's third Victoria Cross at Parvillers in August, 1918. Members of the regiment won 466 other decorations.

Following the First World War the Patricias were one of three regiments selected for the Permanent Force, mobilized as a First Division battalion at the outbreak of the Second World War, arrived overseas with the first units, and was selected as one of the assault battalions in the invasion of Sicily. They clawed

their way up the Italian boot, paying heavily at each water barrier and strategic location—The Moro, The Gully, Hitler Line, Gothic Line, Rimini Line, San Fortunato, Fosso Munio, in what was referred to as the forgotten war.

On March 12, 1945, along with the remainder of 1st Canadian Corps,

the Patricias left Italy to join 1st Canadian Army in Northwest Europe, of which 2nd Canadian Corps was a part.

The battalion took part in clearing Germans from Western Holland and became involved in the surrender of the German forces in the Netherlands.

We were still at war with Japan and the Patricias formed a battalion for the Canadian Army Pacific Force. With the cessation of hostilities, the PPCLI became a regular battalion in the Canadian Army (peace time).

The Communists invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, and Canada decided to send a brigade group to serve with the Commonwealth Force. Second Battalions of the regular force were formed for this special force and the 2nd Battalion PPCLI became the first Canadian battalion to serve in Korea. Later as a member of the 27th Commonwealth Brigade, the 2nd Battalion PPCLI and 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment were awarded the United States Distinguished Unit Citation for action at Kap'Yong. Each of the three battalions of Patricias served with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade of the Commonwealth Division.

With the ceasefire in Korea, peace-keeping duties with NATO have been the chief occupation of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from 1953 to the present.

Each task was handled with skill and dedication making the Patricias indeed a famous regiment.

U.S. CITATION RIBBON WORN BY 2nd PRINCESS PATRICIAS

FROM A REPORT ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
(NATIONAL DEFENCE), OTTAWA

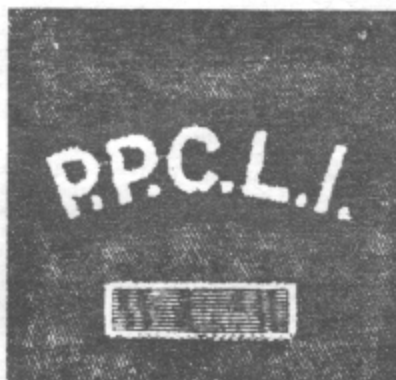
The ribbon of the United States Presidential Citation, awarded to the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for gallantry in Korea in 1951, is to be worn by past and present members of the unit, it has been announced by Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

The citation was made to the battalion by General James Van Fleet, then Commander of the United States Eighth Army, on behalf of President Harry S. Truman in June 1951. The honour, unique in the history of the Canadian Army, was given for "extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duties against the enemy" near Kapyong, Korea, 24-25 April 1951.

The blue and gold insignia, one and three-eighths inches by a half-inch will be worn on the sleeves of both

arms immediately below the regimental flash.

The 2nd Battalion PPCLI already recognizes the citation by carrying a streamer on its regimental colour.



National Defence Photograph (No. 27650)

The 2nd Battalion, PPCLI, citation ribbon.

The streamer is blue with the word KAPYONG inscribed in white block letters.