

CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE

SEPTEMBER 1976
Vol. 12, No. 3

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THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

R.W. Irwin

The award of medals to the merchant marine engaged in war service has been one of increased liberality. The Egypt Medal of 1882 was only awarded to Masters of Transports. Following the Boer War the Transport Medal was awarded to Masters, Officers, Engineers, Purser, and Surgeons. This medal was originally intended for use in future wars but because of its restrictive qualifications a new Merchantile Marine War Medal was issued following World War I and was extended to all sea going personnel entering a danger zone. During World War II and the Korean War the merchant navy was eligible for the same awards as other naval forces.

The Transport Medal was requested by the Merchant Service Guild following the Boer War. It was authorized by Royal Warrant, November 8, 1903 and was awarded only to troop transports on time charter to the Transport Service; not to mail ships and other carriers who transported some men to South Africa. The personnel authorized to receive the medal were: Master ("In Command" follows his name on the edge of the medal); 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Officer; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Engineer; Purser; and Surgeon.

The clasps authorized were S.AFRICA 1899-1902 and CHINA 1900. There were 117 transports and 11 hospital ships which received the medal.

	S.AFRICA 1899-1902	CHINA 1900	S.AFRICA + CHINA	TOTAL
Master	125	30	34	189
1, 2, 3 Officer	532	148	73	753
1, 2, 3 Engineer	514	134	74	722
Purser	39	0	6	45
Surgeon	64	4	1	69

Ships which transported Canadian troops to South Africa are listed together with the number of personnel carried: S.S. Sardinian-1061, S.S. Laurentian - 365, S.S. Pomeranian - 322, S.S. Milwaukee - 633, S.S. Monterey - 1647.

In 1918 a decision to issue a special war medal to the mercantile marine was made by the Board of Trade and a schedule of rules for a competition was issued by Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith December 24, 1918. The Treasury Department suggested January 13, 1919 that if the mercantile marine were to be awarded the British War Medal then the proposed Merchantile Marine War Medal should be in bronze like the 1914/15 Stars so there would be no complaint from the army.

On February 21, 1919 the Medals and Decorations Committee concluded that "no man who had served both in the mercantile marine and in one or more of the Fighting Forces during the war should have more medals than a man who spent the whole war in the mercantile marine or in one of the Forces. For the Navy, Army and Air Force the general medal will be the British War Medal, and the medal for active service will be the Allies Medal; for the mercantile marine the general medal will be the British War Medal, and the active service medal will be the special Merchantile Marine medal." The mercantile marine

does not seem to have qualified for the Allied Victory Medal.

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The design for the medal was considered in early March 1919. Nine designs were considered and the first prize of £ 100 was awarded to Harold Stabler of Hammersmith. The design was submitted to the King on April 28, 1919. It was noted "His Majesty is somewhat disappointed no reference is made to the submarine or to torpedoes. The design at present represents a ship rolling in the sea, but there is nothing to show that the submarine menace is the ostensible reason for the bestowal of the Medal." Additions were made to the design and the King gave his approval July 26, 1919. It was agreed that the Royal Mint should engrave the dies and use the Mackennal head. It was also estimated that 80,000 were required. The lead model was completed on October 9, 1919 and on November 28, 1919 a specimen medal was sent to His Majesty which he approved on December 9, 1919. The medals were manufactured at Woolwich. The ribbon was registered under the Patents and Designs Act of 1907 in 1919.

The Notice below gives details for qualifying for the medal. Generally, it was awarded to those who qualified for the British War Medal and who could supply evidence of having served at sea on at least one trip through a danger zone. It was awarded to officers and men, also to some women. Naming includes only the Christian and surname in impressed capitals. The medal was never awarded singly.

There were 134,333 Mercantile Marine War Medals awarded by the Board of Trade to September 15, 1933. No medal roll has been located.

The British War Medal was extended to the British and Dominion mercantile marines in July 1919. On November 21, 1919 the Royal Mint asked the Board of Trade how many would be required. It was estimated there were 200,000 men employed in trading vessels registered in the British Isles before the war. There were 100,000 men and boys employed before the war in fishing vessels registered. There were 60,000 fishermen employed in the Naval Service during the war and 40,000 merchant seamen served in the navy and army during the war so it was arrived at a need of 200,000 plus those killed. The number needed for Dominion and Colonial governments was not known.

The British War Medal was awarded in the United Kingdom for six months at sea between August 4, 1914 and November 11, 1918 and included all fishermen, including skippers and second hands, licensed pilots and crews of pilotage and lighthouse vessels, crews of post-office cable ships. Dominions set their own rules, that for Canada is given below, however, the qualifying service remained the same.

On April 5, 1921 a list of clasps were prepared for the British War Medal however "the issue of clasps to war medals generally has been suspended, at the request of the Treasury."

While the mercantile marine only qualified for the British War Medal and the Mercantile Marine War Medal, groups of four medals were awarded to Royal Navy personnel seconded for service on defence weapons up to December 31, 1915. Merchant marine personnel who joined the Royal Navy before the above date also received four medals, that is the 1914 or 1914-15 Star, B.W.M., Victory Medal and M.M.W.M.

About 15,000 merchant marine and 1,000 fishermen lost their lives due to enemy action and a Memorial Plaque and Scroll was issued.

The Board of Trade.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE AND SCROLL.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction a memorial being presented to the next-of-kin of all those members of the British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Mercantile Marine (including licensed pilots, fishermen and crews of Pilotage and Lighthouse Authorities' vessels, and of Post Office Cable ships) who have lost their lives through enemy action while serving on British ships, and to the next of kin of British members of the crews of neutral or allied vessels under the direct control of the Admiralty or the Ministry of Shipping who have lost their lives through enemy action while serving on such vessels, between 4th August, 1914, and 11th November, 1918. This memorial is to take the form of a bronze plaque of emblematic design, as issued in respect of the Combatant Services, and a parchment scroll with appropriate wording, each of which will bear the deceased's Christian names and surname. The memorials will be accompanied by a letter from His Majesty.

Application should in all cases be made on the proper form (M.P.1.) which can be obtained from the Superintendent of any Mercantile Marine Office in the United Kingdom, or direct from the Board of Trade, War Medals Branch, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL. APPLICATIONS FOR ISSUE.

With reference to the award by His Majesty the King of the British War Medal and the Mercantile Marine War Medal to members of the Mercantile Marine, and to crews of Pilotage and Lighthouse Authorities' vessels, the President of the Board of Trade desires to make the following further announcement:—

(a) All applications should be made on the forms which are provided at the Board of Trade Mercantile Marine Offices, at the Offices of Associations and Unions of officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, and at the Offices of Pilotage and Lighthouse Authorities. If, however, an applicant is unable to attend at any such Office, a written request may be sent to the Marine Department, Board of Trade, London, for an application form.

Applications may be made on and after 5th August.

(b) Officers, men and women, who have served during part of the war in the Royal Navy, R.N.R., or under special Naval engagements (i.e., Form T124 and its variants), in the Army, or in the Royal Air Force, have in many cases performed service during some other part of the war which would entitle them to the Mercantile Marine War Medal. Such officers, men and women, will be awarded the Mercantile Marine War Medal if their claims are approved, apart from any further medal which they may be awarded under the regulations of the Admiralty, War Office, or Air Ministry.

(c) Qualifying service will in all cases be service at sea, and not service in harbours, rivers, or other inland waters.

(d) Legatees or next-of-kin of deceased officers, men and women, will not be entitled to participate in the preliminary distribution of medal ribands, but must await the distribution of the medals, to which the usual quantity of riband will be attached.

(e) The preliminary issue to any applicant of medal riband cannot by itself entitle the applicant to the subsequent award of the corresponding medal.

WAR MEDALS.

The following announcement has been made by the Board of Trade:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to signify his pleasure that the British War Medal which has been granted to His Majesty's Forces, be granted also to the British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Mercantile Marine. In the United Kingdom the medal, in silver, will be given to those who can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Board of Trade of having served at sea for not less than six months between the 4th August, 1914, and 11th November, 1918, inclusive; and those entitled to receive it will include licensed pilots, fishermen, and crews of pilotage and lighthouse authorities' vessels, and of post office cable ships.

His Majesty the King has also been graciously pleased to signify his pleasure that a Mercantile Marine War Medal be granted to the persons specified in the previous paragraph, who are qualified for the British War Medal, and who, in addition, can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Authorities referred to in that paragraph of having served at sea on at least one voyage through a danger zone. For this purpose a voyage through a danger zone means:—

- A voyage on a ship which entered or cleared a United Kingdom port, or a French port, or a Mediterranean port;
- Such other voyages in other parts of the world as shall be specified in a further notice.

The medal will be in bronze, and the riband will be green and red arranged vertically, with a narrow white line between them.

The Authorities referred to in the first two paragraphs will determine whether any applicant is disqualified for the medals by reason of misconduct during the war.

Officers, men and women referred to in this announcement who, whilst serving at sea, were captured by the enemy or lost their lives through enemy action or were precluded by disablement through enemy action from further service at sea, before being able to complete their qualifying service for one or both of the medals, will be deemed to have qualified. The medals earned by deceased officers, men and women, will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.

AWARDS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, CC, CH
July 22, 1960

Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, CC, CMM, CD
August 3, 1973



THE MERCANTILE MARINE

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

LIST OF HONOURS, AWARDS, ETC. (WARRANT OFFICERS, TRAWLER SECTION, AND RATINGS), FOR SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

Particulars of Award.	Ordinary R.N.R. Force.	Ranks and Ratings Trawler Section, R.N.R.	Shetland Section.	Total.
Victoria Cross	2	2	—	4
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal	8	9	—	17
Distinguished Service Cross	—	175	—	175
Bar to D.S.C.	—	4	—	4
Distinguished Service Medal	261	483	5	749
Bar to D.S.M.	5	6	—	11
British Empire Order (Military Division)	—	13	—	13
Meritorious Service Medal	34	59	—	93
Mentioned in Despatches	253	566	8	827
Appreciation and Commendation	100	328	3	431
Noted for War Services	124	256	2	382
Monetary Awards	4	32	—	36
Royal Albert Gold Medal	1	3	—	4
Royal Victorian Medal	—	2	—	2
Board of Trade Gallantry Medal	7	3	—	10
Royal Humane Society's Awards	21	24	—	45
National Lifeboat Institution Medal	1	—	—	1
Carnegie Honorary Certificate	2	—	—	2
FOREIGN AWARDS.				
Croix de Guerre (French)	6	28	—	34
Médaille Militaire (French)	13	32	—	45
Ordre de Leopold II. (Belgian)	1	—	—	1
Silver Medal for Military Valour (Italian)	2	10	—	12
Bronze Medal for Military Valour (Italian)	14	46	—	60
Gold Medal (Serbian)	6	79	—	85
D.C.M. (Roumanian)	7	8	—	15
Gold Medal (Russian)	—	3	—	3
Silver Medal (Russian)	3	28	3	34
Medal, For Zeal (Russian)	93	14	—	107
St. Anne's Badge (Russian)	—	6	—	6
St. George's Medal (Russian)	4	1	—	5
Chevalier's Cross (Greek)	—	1	—	1
Silver Medal (Norwegian)	2	—	—	2
Life Saving Medal (French)	—	3	—	3
Medal and Clasp Al Valore di Marine (Italian)	—	1	—	1
Total	974	2,225	21	3,220

HONOURS AWARDED TO COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS, R.N.R. (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SKIPPERS, TRAWLER SECTION), FOR SERVICE DURING THE WAR, ALSO MENTIONS AND APPRECIATIONS.

K.C.B. ..	..	..	..	1
K.C.M.G.	..	..	..	1
K.B.E. ..	..	..	..	5
C.B. ..	..	..	..	4
C.S.I. ..	..	..	..	1
C.M.G. ..	..	..	..	1
C.B.E. ..	..	..	..	36
O.B.E. ..	..	..	..	232
M.B.E. ..	..	..	..	29
310				
Victoria Cross ..	..	..	..	7
Distinguished Service Order	..	..	..	121
Bar to D.S.O. ..	..	..	..	8
Distinguished Service Cross	..	..	..	445
Bar to D.S.C. ..	..	..	..	30
Foreign Orders ..	..	..	..	125
736				
Military Cross ..	..	..	..	2
2				
Mentions and Appreciations ..	..	..	..	957
957				
Total ..	..	..	..	2,005

EARLY CANADIAN NAVAL CASUALTIES

In HMS Good Hope, lost off the Chilean Coast, November 1, 1914:—

Midshipmen, R.C.N.
W.A. Palmer
F.V.W. Hathaway
A.W. Silver
M. Cann

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

WAR MEDALS.

THE following announcement is made for public information.

I.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to signify his pleasure that the British War Medal which has been granted to His Majesty's forces be granted also to Dominion Mercantile Marine. The silver medal will be given to those who can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of having served at sea for not less than six months between the 4th August, 1914, and 11th November, 1918, inclusive.

Those entitled to receive it will include the crews of the Dominion Government Ships and Canadian Mercantile Marine.

II.

His Majesty the King has also been graciously pleased to signify his pleasure that a Mercantile Marine War Medal be granted to persons specified in the previous paragraph who are qualified for the British War Medal and who in addition can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Authority referred to in that paragraph of having served at sea on at least one voyage through a danger zone. For this purpose a voyage through a danger zone means:

(a) A voyage on a ship which entered or cleared a United Kingdom port, or a French port, or a Mediterranean port.

(b) Such other voyages in other parts of the world as shall be specified on a further notice.

The medal will be bronze and the riband will be green and red arranged vertically with a narrow white line between them.

III.

The Authority referred to in Paragraph I and II will determine whether any applicant is disqualified for medals by reason of misconduct during the war.

IV.

Officers, men and women referred to in this announcement who whilst serving at sea were captured by the enemy or lost their lives through enemy action or were precluded by disablement through enemy action from further services for one or both medals will be deemed to have qualified.

V.

Qualifying service will in all cases be service at sea and not in harbours, rivers, or other inland waters.

VI.

Legatees or next of kin of deceased officers, men and women will not be entitled to participate in the preliminary distribution of medal ribands but must wait the distribution of medals, which will not be ready for some later time, but their applications should be sent in order to complete the list of medals required.

VII.

All applications should be made on forms which are provided at the Agents of the Marine Department's offices and the offices of Examiners of Masters or Mates. Personal applications must in all cases be made for these forms except in cases where the applicants cannot attend at one of the offices above mentioned. In this case a written application may be made to the nearest office.

Ottawa, 1st May, 1920.

(Signed) A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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Records of the contribution of the Canadian merchant marine during World War I has not been located. Data in the Auditor General Reports show that the Department of Marine and Fisheries paid the Department of Naval Service \$795.42 for war medals. These would be mostly British War Medals. Also the Department paid the Board of Trade \$255.84 for war medals. If we assume there were 600 British War Medals then the number of Mercantile Marine War Medals is about 400. Albert C. Brown of Ottawa engraved 1,000 medals for the Department.

Torpedo badges were awarded by the Board of Trade in March 1919 to officers and seamen of the mercantile marine whose ship was mined or torpedoed and who made another voyage after the incident. It was also awarded to next-of-kin. War service chevrons were also awarded in 1919, one per year, similar to Royal Navy chevrons in silver and red worsted. (Board of Trade Journal, Vol. 102, March 6, 1919)

The Canadian Merchant Service shared in the allocation of honours and awards with the other services. The total to October 31, 1947 was O.B.E. - 41, M.B.E. - 47, B.E.M. - 28. They also received 850 Canadian Memorial Crosses. The owners of the ships made the recommendations for service at sea.

The Service also qualified for all World War II medals except the Defence Medal and the C.V.S.M. The details of qualifying service are quoted below but it should be noted they are quite severe.

Since merchant seamen do not join the service in the same sense as members of the Armed Forces, records do not give the actual number of men employed during the war. There were 16,413 merchant seamen who served for various periods of time in Canadian "foreign-going" merchant ships during the year 1945.

There were 4,440 applicants for medals for World War II. The following Table shows the various awards issued.

Table Showing Awards of Medals to the Canadian Merchant Service

AWARD	NUMBER AWARDED
1939-45 Star	3,340
Atlantic Star	2,700
Africa Star	285
Pacific Star	1,115
Burma Star	350
Italy Star	380
France & Germany Star	32
Atlantic clasp	65
Africa clasps	150
Pacific clasp	85
Burma clasp	120
1939-45 War Medal	4,440

The name of the recipient was engraved on the edge of the 1939-45 War Medal by an Ottawa firm tendering the work. The money for engraving was derived from a small "prize money" source which was not enough to distribute. Only the one medal was engraved.

CANADIAN MERCHANT SERVICE - KOREAN WAR

There were certain problems which did not permit the Canadian Merchant Service to participate in the original awards but this was finally overcome and awards were approved. Circular Letter MS 490, November 4, 1952 announced the terms to merchant navy seamen and officers. Qualifications were 28 days afloat after July 2, 1950 in a ship in or off a Korean port. The cut-off date was July 27, 1953. There were only 29 Korean War Medals awarded by the Department of Transport to the Canadian ship S.S. ARGOVAN present at the evacuation of Hungnan to Pusan in December 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

OTTAWA

MARINE REGULATIONS BRANCH

NAUTICAL AND PILOTAGE DIVISION

INFORMATION CONCERNING CAMPAIGN STARS AND THE WAR MEDAL 1939-45

1. Members of the Merchant Navy are eligible for the following Campaign Stars and Clasps, and War Medal 1939-45, if they have performed the qualifying sea-going service set out in the following paragraphs.

1939-45 STAR

2. The ribbon of the 1939-45 Star, which is the same for all Services, is dark blue, red and light blue in three equal vertical stripes. The dark blue stripe is intended to mark the service of the Naval Forces, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet; the red stripe that of the Armies and the light blue stripe that of the Air Forces. The ribbon is to be worn with the dark blue stripe farthest from the left shoulder.
3. The qualifications for the award of the 1939-45 Star in the Merchant Navy are:
 - (a) Six months' service at sea, between the 3rd September, 1939, and the 8th May, 1945, outside the North American territorial waters and provided that at least one voyage was made through one of the following danger zones in ships registered in Canada or any other part of His Majesty's dominions or in foreign registered ships chartered by any of His Majesty's governments.
 - (i) From 3rd September, 1939, The Atlantic Ocean, including United Kingdom waters and the North Sea; the Baltic; the Arctic Ocean between Greenland and longitude 70° E., and that part of the Indian Ocean lying south of 15° S., and west of 55° E.
 - (ii) From 1st June, 1940, as in (i) with the addition of the Pacific Ocean and the rest of the Indian Ocean.
 - (iii) From 10th June, 1940. Anywhere at sea.

IN ADDITION service performed between the 9th May and 2nd September, 1945, in the areas described immediately below will also be considered as qualifying service for the 1939-45 Star.

The Pacific, including the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal east of a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon for a distance of 300 miles south, thence to a point 300 miles west of the southernmost point of Sumatra and continuing east to the western side of the Sunda Strait, thence through Christmas Island and southwards along the meridian of 110° E.

If six months' service at sea has not been rendered the 1939-45 Star will be awarded only in the following circumstances:-

- (b) Service as Master or member of the crew of a vessel which took part in the evacuation at Dunkirk.
- (c) Service at sea brought to an end by death, injury or other disability arising out of service, provided one voyage was made through one of the danger zones.
- (d) A grant for service in dangerous waters of an Honour, Decoration, Mention in Despatches or Commendation for Brave Conduct.

REVIEWS

THE HERALDIC IMAGINATION

by Rodney Dennys, Somerset Herald of Arms

A quality book published in England on the origins of heralric practice and the beasts, birds and other creatures which adorn arms. It details the position and job of the early heralds which give an understanding to the practice of today. Collectors of insignia should take time to study the detail of their badges. If they did they would find this book a great help in understanding the devices illustrated on their badges, even though few of them have official recognition. The book is primarily for those interested in heraldry however badge collectors would find it a useful reference.

Available from Hugh Anson-Cartwright, 229 College St., Toronto, Ont.
8½ x 12 224 pp illustrated + 16 plates hard cover \$29.50

BADGE OF THE BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA

by Ruth McQuade

This work describes the badge created by James I as a means of financing the settlement of Nova Scotia. The book clearly sets forth the reasons for the creation of the order, lists the names of the recipients and their issue. The plates illustrate the several varieties of the insignia. Few collectors can expect to obtain an example of this insignia for their collection however the book will make an interesting addition to your library of Canadian badges and insignia. It is an interesting story on one of our early awards.

Published privately by the author, 183 Island Park Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, 1976.

8½ x 11 78 pp illustrated soft cover \$4.95

THE JOURNAL OF MOISE CORMIER

by David Ross

An illustrated and interesting booklet dealing with the Diary of Moise Cormier, a French Canadian who took part with other Pontifical Zouaves in the defence of the Vatican in 1868 - 1870. This was Canada's first expeditionary force and should be of interest to all. The background material to the campaign is sketchy however the uniform, badges and medal of merit is well illustrated. Most accounts of this campaign are in French and long out of print so this booklet fills a current vacuum in the literature quite well. A nominal roll of the French Canadian contingent is included.

Published by the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, 1975.

8½ x 11 39 pp illustrated soft cover price not known
Publication available through the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa.

ONTARIO MEDAL FOR POLICE BRAVERY



Premier William Davis recently announced that nominations for possible candidates for the newly created Ontario Medal for Police Bravery could be submitted on forms now circulated to Ontario police chiefs.

The medal was originally revealed in June 1975 at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Police Chiefs. It is anticipated that the first medal will be presented this fall.

The constitution of the medal states that the award shall be made:

- (a) to recognize acts of superlative bravery and courage performed by members of Ontario's Police Forces.
- (b) the award of the Medal may be made posthumously.
- (c) any person or organization may submit to the Secretary for consideration by the Advisory Council a nomination for award of the Medal.

The medal has not yet been struck however the description is as follows:

Obv: A gold cross with rounded ends superimposed upon a blue enameled cross edged in gold. In the angles, single stylized maple leaves in gold. A stylized trillium in a rounded white enamel rectangle is at the centre of the cross. A St. Edwards Crown is supmounted the upper arm.

Rev: Plain for engraving the recipients name.

Desc: Size not available. Gold plated sterling silver with blue and white enamel.

Designer: Mrs Dora de Pedery-Hunt, Toronto. Manufactured by Birks.

Ribbon: Blue with two narrow gold stripes.

NORTH IRISH HORSE

A white metal maple leaf, similiar to that worn on the C.V.S.M. ribbon, is worn below the shoulder title of the North Irish Horse. This decoration commemorates the units action with the Canadians on the assault on the Hitler Line in Italy during 1944-45.

R.A.F. UNIFORM COLOUR

The R.A.F. received its peculiar shade of blue uniform from the old Tsarist Russian uniform. A large quantity of cloth had been ordered from England but the October revolution left it on hand. The cloth was used for the new R.A.F. being organized at that time.

In October 1918 12 R.C.N.A.S. airship cadets died on the S.S. "Northland" enroute to England from acute bronchopneumonia. B.W.M.'s are very rare to this service, would these have been awarded to next-of-kin?

FIRSTS TO THE AIR FORCES

The first World War I medal awards were gazetted October 22, 1914 but did not include any to the R.F.C. The French gazetted several to the R.F.C. November 3, 1914. The first M.C. to the R.F.C. was January 1, 1915 and the first D.S.O. to the R.F.C. was also on January 1, 1915. The D.F.C. and A.F.C. first awards were June 3, 1918. The first Canadian gazetted with the D.F.C. was Hon. Capt. Claver Victor Bessette in the King's Birthday List of June 3, 1918.

RELATIVE VALUE OF SELECTED MEDALS SELECTED FROM SALES

	1963	1968	1973	1975
Royal Navy L.S.G.C.	1	2.5	7.5	16
1914 Star	1	1.2	16	16
Crimea - 1 bar	1	5.2	12	25
Waterloo	1	1.9	4	14
N.G.S. - Syria	1	5.2	16	21
Queens South Africa	1	4.0	10.7	20
Military Cross	1	2.3	4.2	5
Military Medal	1	2.7	5.7	12
MGS - Chateauguay	1	7.5	13.5	23
- Fort Detroit	1	9.6	14.8	25
Fenian Raid 1866	1	1.5	2.5	5
Fenian Raid 1870	1	1.5	2.7	4
North West 1885	1	1.5	2.5	4
Red River 1870	1			10

PRESENTATIONS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS AND SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL.

The preparations for the presentation of the South African war medals by his Royal Highness having been entrusted to the General Officer commanding the Militia, Major General R. H. O'Grady, Hely, C.B., D.S.O., the following procedure was adopted.

The programme for the tour of His Royal Highness provided for presentations at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, St. John, and Halifax.

The corps to which those entitled to medals having been disbanded and the members thereof being scattered all over the Dominion, it was deemed practicable to have nominal rolls of individuals who would parade to receive their medals prepared only at the various places where presentations were to be made, and immediately before the ceremony.

A nominal roll was, therefore, prepared at headquarters, Ottawa, containing the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man who proceeded to South Africa as a member of a Canadian Contingent, or who was sent to South Africa by the Dominion Government, the names being placed thereon in alphabetical order. The names on this roll were then numbered consecutively, the medals were numbered to correspond, and placed in consecutive order, in drawers in a large chest specially made for the purpose. Any medal could thus be readily found on ascertaining its number from the nominal roll.

Major J. Lyons Bigger, deputy assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, assisted by Mr. Ernest F. Jarvis, Acting Chief Clerk of the military branch of the Militia Department, proceeded to the various places where presentations were to be made to identify claimants, prepare the nominal roll of those who were to parade, and to assist at the presentation.

Claimants for the medal were notified to call upon Major Bigger to establish their identity and to sign the roll. When this was done an identification card was issued to them. As late as circumstances permitted a nominal roll was prepared of all who were to parade to receive their medals, the names of the officers being arranged thereon according to seniority, and of the non-commissioned officers and men alphabetically, irrespective of rank. The medals were then set apart and arranged in the order in which the names were on the nominal roll. At the parades the officers and men were lined up in

the same order. The names were in due time called by an adjutant generally Major Bigger, the medal being at the same time handed to his Royal Highness by the Duke of Roxburghe, the recipient advancing to receive it.

All the arrangements were well planned and carefully carried out and with the exception of at St. John, where owing to the enthusiasm of the spectators the pickets were unable to keep the crowd back, the line was broken and confusion for a few moments ensued, there was not a hitch in any of the presentations.

The total number of names on the nominal roll was 3,090.

His Majesty the King had already presented medals to 476 members of Lord Strathcona's Horse, leaving 2,614 for presentation. Of this number 1,489 were presented by his Royal Highness, as follows:

Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Time and Place.
17		Quebec. At the Royal Review immediately after the March Past.
9	131	Montreal. On arrival at the Place Vigier Railway Station after the presentation of addresses to His Royal Highness.
14	125	Ottawa. On Parliament Hill, after the unveiling of the Statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
5	90	Winnipeg. In front of the City Hall, immediately following the arrival, after the presentation of addresses.
2	23	Regina. At Government House after the presentation of addresses.
10	80	Calgary. Immediately after the review of the North-west Mounted Police.
1	26	Vancouver. At the new Drill Hall, immediately following the formal opening of the Drill Hall by His Royal Highness.
1	19	Victoria. At Parliament Buildings, immediately after the presentation of addresses.
58	447	Toronto. During the Royal Review, immediately before the March Past.
1	3	Sherbrooke. At the railway station.
12	121	St. John. On the Barrack Square.
15	119	Halifax. During the Royal Review, following the March Past.
145	1,290	

Victoria Crosses were presented to Lieutenants R. E. W. Turner, H. Z. C. Cockburn, and Sergeant E. J. Holland, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa, respectively.

4. Time spent as a prisoner of war consequent on service at sea in dangerous waters will count towards the six months' qualifying period for the award of the 1939-45 Star.
5. Subject to certain exceptions defined later in this Notice, those who have already been awarded the 1939-45 Star for less than six months' qualifying service (see paragraph 3(b), (c) and (d) above) will be required to complete a total of six months' qualifying service before becoming eligible for the Atlantic, Italy, Pacific and Burma Stars. Similarly those who have not already earned the 1939-45 Star will be required to qualify for it by six months' qualifying service before becoming eligible for one of these Stars. For the award of the Africa Star and the France and Germany Star, it is not imperative that the 1939-45 Star should already have been earned.

AFRICA STAR

6. At earlier dates no seaman was awarded the Africa Star if he had also earned the 1939-45 Star, but the Africa Star is now being awarded in addition to the 1939-45 Star, to those who have qualified for both Stars.
7. The ribbon of the Africa Star is pale buff in colour with a central vertical red stripe and two other narrower stripes, one dark blue and the other light blue. The background is intended as a symbol of the desert, the central red stripe stands for the Armies, the dark blue stripe for the Naval Forces, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet, and the light blue stripe for the Air Forces. The ribbon is to be worn with the dark blue stripe farthest from the left shoulder.
8. In the Merchant Navy, service anywhere at sea in the Mediterranean between the date of the entry of Italy into the War on the 10th June, 1940, to the date of the cessation of operations against the enemy in North Africa on the 12th May, 1943, inclusive, irrespective of the length of that service, and service at sea in direct support of the Army in the Abyssinian, Somaliland and Eritrean Campaigns between 10th June, 1940, and 27th November, 1941, will qualify. Service in Merchant Navy vessels which took part in the landings on the Coast of Morocco on or after the 8th November, 1942, will also be a qualification.

CLASP TO THE AFRICA STAR

9. The Clasp to the Africa Star, denoted by the silver rose Emblem, will be granted to members of the Merchant Navy who served in vessels engaged in landing troops, equipment, stores, etc., at ports, or on the shores of North Africa between El Alamein and the Straits of Gibraltar, during the North Africa Campaign from the 23rd October, 1942 (the date of the Battle of El Alamein) to the cessation of hostilities in North Africa on the 12th May, 1943, irrespective of the length of that service. Service in ships which took part in the landings on and after the 8th November, 1942, on the Coast of Morocco, will also be a qualification.

THE ATLANTIC STAR

10. This Star is intended to commemorate the Battle of the Atlantic and is designed primarily for convoys and their escorts and anti-submarine forces as well as for fast merchant ships that sailed alone.
11. The ribbon of the Atlantic Star is blue, white and sea green, shaded and watered, the design being intended as a symbol of service in the Atlantic. The ribbon is to be worn with the blue edge farthest from the left shoulder.
12. In the Merchant Navy the qualifications for the award of the Atlantic Star are:-
 - (a) The 1939-45 Star must have been earned by six months' service at sea and there must be a further six months' service anywhere at sea rendered since the 3rd September, 1939, and until the 8th May, 1945, with one or more voyages in the following area during the second six months:-

The Atlantic Ocean (outside of the territorial waters of North America) including service in convoys to North Russia and service in the South Atlantic west of longitude 20° E.

If twelve months' service at sea has not been rendered, the Atlantic Star will be awarded only in the following circumstances:-

- (b) Service specified in paragraph 12(a) brought to an end by death, wounds or other disability arising out of service.
 - (c) Service at sea in the area specified in paragraph 12(a) marked by an Honour, Decoration, Mention in Despatches or Commendation for Brave Conduct.
 - (d) In the case of seamen who have not already earned the 1939-45 Star, but who were serving in the Merchant Navy at sea in the area specified in paragraph 12(a) on the 8th May, 1945 (i.e. at the end of active hostilities in Europe) or at any time during the six months immediately preceding that date, the ordinary requirement of six months' service for the Atlantic Star will not apply. In such cases, the 1939-45 Star will not be awarded in addition. Seamen in this category serving as specified in paragraphs 18(a) and 21(a) on the 8th May, 1945, will be awarded the Italy Star or France & Germany Star, as the case may be, and not the Atlantic Star.
13. Time spent as a prisoner of war, consequent on service at sea in dangerous waters will count towards the six months' qualifying period for the award of the Atlantic Star, provided that at the time of capture the 1939-45 Star had been earned by six months' service at sea and one voyage subsequently been made through the area specified in paragraph 12(a).
14. Merchant Navy personnel who qualify for the Atlantic Star and the France & Germany Star (see paragraph 19 below) will be awarded only the Star first earned. A clasp will be awarded with it denoting that the service which would have qualified for the second Star has been rendered. A silver rose Emblem will be worn to denote the award of the France & Germany Star or the Atlantic Star as the case may be.

THE ITALY STAR

15. The institution of the Italy Star has been approved for entry into operational service in the Italian Campaign.
16. The ribbon of the Italy Star is in the Italian colours, green, white and red. There are five vertical stripes of equal width, one in red on either edge and one in green at the centre, the two intervening stripes being in white.
17. The Italy Star will be awarded for service at sea in the Mediterranean during the campaign subsequent to the capture of Pantellaria on the 11th June, 1943, and until the 8th May, 1945, irrespective of the length of that service, provided the service was directly connected with operations in the Mediterranean theatre, including those in the Aegean and the South of France.
18. In the Merchant Navy the qualifications for the Italy Star are:-
- (a) The 1939-45 Star must have been earned by six months' service at sea and be followed by service in a vessel landing troops, stores, etc., at ports in, or on the shores of the Mediterranean, excluding those in Spain, the Balearic Islands, North Africa, Palestine, Syria, Turkey (East of 30° E.) and in Cyprus. Service in vessels passing through the Mediterranean will not be a qualification.

If six months' service at sea has not been rendered, the Italy Star will be awarded only in the following circumstances:-

- (b) Service specified in paragraph 18(a), terminated by death, wounds or other disability arising out of service.

- (c) Service specified in paragraph 18(a) marked by an Honour, Decoration, Mention in Despatches or Commendation for Brave Conduct.
- (d) In the case of seamen who have not already earned the 1939-45 Star, but who were serving in the Merchant Navy at sea in the area specified in 18(a) on the 8th May, 1945, (i.e. at the end of active hostilities in Europe or at any time during the six months immediately preceding that date) the ordinary requirement of six months' service for the Italy Star will not apply. In such cases the 1939-45 Star will not be awarded in addition.

THE FRANCE & GERMANY STAR

- 19. The France & Germany Star has been instituted for entry into operational Service on land from the 6th June, 1944, in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany.
- 20. The ribbon of the France & Germany Star is the red, white and blue of the Union Flag and these colours are also used as a symbol of France and the Netherlands. There are five vertical stripes of equal width, one in blue at either edge and one in red at the centre, the two intervening stripes being in white.
- 21. In the Merchant Navy, the qualifications for the France & Germany Star are:-
 - (a) One day's service in the following area provided it was directly in support of land operations in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, etc., (i.e. service in Merchant Navy vessels taking troops, stores, etc., into European Continental Waters).

The North Sea south of a line from the Firth of Forth to Kristiansand (South), in the English Channel or the Bay of Biscay east of longitude 6° W.

The previous earning of the 1939-45 Star by six months' service at sea is now not necessary.
- 22. Merchant Navy service in the Mediterranean in support of operations in the South of France will not be a qualification. Such service will qualify for the Italy Star.
- 23. The France & Germany Star will not be awarded in addition to the Atlantic Star. If a candidate should qualify for both of these Stars, the Star first earned will be awarded. If the France & Germany Star is awarded under these conditions a Clasp will be awarded for service which would qualify for the Atlantic Star. A silver rose Emblem will be worn to denote the award of this Clasp.

THE PACIFIC STAR

- 24. A Pacific Star has been instituted for entry into operational services in the Pacific theatre from the 8th December, 1941, until the 2nd September, 1945.
- 25. The ribbon of the Pacific Star is dark green with red edges and a central yellow stripe. There are also two other narrow stripes, one dark blue and the other light blue. The green and yellow stand for the forests and beaches of the Pacific, the red edges for the Armies, the dark blue stripe for the Naval Forces and the Merchant Navies, and the light blue stripe for the Air Forces. The ribbon is to be worn with the dark blue stripe farthest from the left shoulder.
- 26. In the Merchant Navy, the qualifications for the Pacific Star are:-
 - (a) The 1939-45 Star must have been earned by six months' service at sea and be followed by service on or after the 8th December, 1941, and until the 2nd September, 1945, irrespective of the length of that service, in the following areas:-

The Pacific Ocean, including the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean east of a line running due south from Singapore, round the south east coast of Sumatra through Christmas Island and southwards along the Meridian of 110° E.

If less than six months' service at sea has been rendered the Pacific Star will be awarded only in the following circumstances:-

- (b) Service specified in paragraph 26(a) terminated by death, wounds or other disability arising out of service.
- (c) Service specified in paragraph 26(a) marked by an Honour, Decoration, Mention in Despatches or Commendation for Brave Conduct.
- (d) In the case of a seaman who has not already earned the 1939-45 Star, but who was serving in the Merchant Navy at sea in the area specified in paragraph 26(a) on the 2nd September, 1945, (i.e. at the end of active hostilities in the Pacific Theatre or at any time during the six months immediately preceding that date) the ordinary requirement of six months' service for the Pacific Star will not apply. In such cases the 1939-45 Star will not be awarded in addition.

27. Merchant Navy personnel who qualify for both the Pacific Star and the Burma Star mentioned below, will be awarded only one of these, the Star first earned. A clasp will be awarded with it denoting that service which would have qualified for the other Star has been rendered. A silver rose Emblem will be worn to denote the award of the Burma or Pacific Clasp as the case may be.

THE BURMA STAR

28. The Burma Star has been instituted for entry into operational service in the Burma Campaign from the 11th December, 1941, until the 2nd September, 1945.

29. The ribbon of the Burma Star is dark blue with a central red stripe, and in addition two orange stripes. The red stands for the British Commonwealth Forces, and the orange for the sun, and these are placed on a contrasting background of dark blue.

30. In the Merchant Navy, the qualifications for the Burma Star are:-

- (a) The 1939-45 Star must have been earned by six months' service at sea and be followed by service on and after the 11th December, 1941, irrespective of the length of that service, in the following area:-

The Bay of Bengal enclosed by a line running from the southernmost point of Ceylon for a distance of 300 miles south, thence to a point 300 miles west of the southernmost point of Sumatra, and continuing east to the western side of Sunda Strait. The Malacca Strait is included.

If less than six months' service at sea has been rendered the Burma Star will be awarded only in the following circumstances:-

- (b) Service specified in paragraph 30(a) terminated by death, wounds or other disability arising out of service.
- (c) Service specified in paragraph 30(a) marked by an Honour, Decoration, Mention in Despatches or Commendation for Brave Conduct.

- (d) In the case of a seaman who has not already earned the 1939-45 Star, but who was serving in the Merchant Navy at sea in the area specified in paragraph 30(a) on the 2nd September, 1945, (i.e. at the end of active hostilities in the Burma Theatre or at any time during the six months immediately preceding that date) the ordinary requirement for six months' service for the Burma Star will not apply. In such cases the 1939-45 Star will not be awarded in addition.

31. Service in Merchant Navy vessels passing through the area specified in paragraph 30(a) will not be a qualification.
32. The Burma Star will not be awarded in addition to the Pacific Star. If a candidate should qualify for both, the Star first earned will be awarded. A Clasp will be awarded with it denoting that service which would have qualified for the other Star has been rendered. A silver rose Emblem will denote the award of this Clasp.

WAR MEDAL

33. The War Medal 1939-45 will be granted to full time personnel of the Merchant Navy.
34. The ribbon of the War Medal is in the red, white and blue of the Union Flag. There is a narrow central red stripe with a narrow white stripe on either side. There are broad red stripes at either edge, the two intervening stripes being blue.
35. In the Merchant Navy, the qualifications for the award of the War Medal are:
- (a) 28 days service anywhere at sea between 3rd September, 1939, and the 2nd September, 1945.
 - (b) Sea-going service brought to an end by death, wounds or other disability attributable to service, capture by the enemy or cessation of hostilities on 2nd September, 1945, even though the service may not amount to 28 days in all.

THIS CONCESSION WILL NOT APPLY TO A PERSON WHO DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CAMPAIGN STAR.

- (c) When the 1939-45 Star or one of the other Campaign Stars has been earned for sea-going service of less than 28 days, the War Medal will be granted in addition.
36. The Single Bronze Oak Leaf Emblem signifying a Mention in Despatches or a Commendation for Brave Conduct which is at present attached directly to the coat after all the ribbons or by itself, should, if granted for service in the War of 1939-45, be worn on the ribbon of the War Medal.

GENERAL

37. Although time spent as a prisoner of war consequent on service at sea in dangerous waters may be counted towards the qualifying period for the award of the 1939-45 Star, and of the Atlantic Star provided that a person had at the time of his capture begun earning that Star and had made one or more voyages in the area defined in paragraph 12(a) after completion of service required for the award of the 1939-45 Star, such time will not be counted towards the period of six months' qualifying service which must be completed before the grant of the Italy, Pacific and Burma Stars may be authorized.

38. Service qualifying for the 1939-45 Star cannot run concurrently with service qualifying for the Italy, Pacific or Burma Stars. Service qualifying for the Africa, France & Germany Stars may, however, run concurrently with service qualifying for the 1939-45 Star or the Atlantic Star, and service qualifying for the Italy, Pacific, and Burma Stars may run concurrently with service for the Atlantic Star.
39. The right to the Stars and Clasps may be forfeited by reasons of misconduct during the war, i.e. in all cases where it appears that an applicant has during the war deserted or failed to join or has been given adverse reports for conduct, or has been discharged from the Merchant Navy on account of misconduct.
40. The Stars and Clasps earned by officers and ratings who have not lived to receive them will, in due course, be issued to the legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.
41. The Stars and the ribbons of the Stars should be worn in the following order, working outwards towards the left shoulder:-

1939-45 Star
Atlantic Star
Africa Star
Pacific Star
Burma Star
Italy Star
France & Germany Star
War Medal

42. Applications for the Campaign Stars and the War Medal 1939-45 should be made to the Chief, Nautical and Pilotage Division, Department of Transport, Ottawa, Ontario, on a form which can be obtained from a Shipping Master at a principal port in Canada or from a Collector of Customs acting as Shipping Master at other Canadian ports. The applicant's Continuous Certificate of Discharge or other Discharge Certificates verifying his service at sea during the war must accompany the completed application form.

GEORGE F. HENINLEY CO. LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS :: MONTREAL

17



CAP AND COLLAR BADGES

81st Overseas Battalion
St. Catharines

82nd Overseas Battalion
Calgary

36th Overseas Battery
Sydney
Collar Badge only

73rd Overseas Battalion
Montreal

R.W. Irwin

On December 6, 1917 the Norwegian registered S.S. IMO was outbound from Bedford Basin and collided in Halifax harbour with the inbound French registered munition ship S.S. MONT BLANC. Fire broke out on the Mont Blanc and the captain and crew abandoned ship on the Dartmouth side of the harbour. The derelict ship drifted to the Halifax side and exploded near Pier 6.

There was extensive damage to the city. Casualties to naval personnel were 20 to HMS HIGHFLYER and the Canadian naval personnel suffered 20 killed, 2 died or missing and 8 injured.

A group of six ratings from HMCS NIOBE under A.C. Mattison was killed in an attempt to scuttle the ship before it blew up. A similiar attempt was made by a crew from HMS HIGHFLYER.

The awards associated with this disaster were as follows:-

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL - Chief Engine Room Artificer (2)
James Hay, Ammunition Ship PICTON
- Able Seaman Walter J. Critch, RNR
Newfoundland 1242K

Member, Order British Empire - Chief Master of Arms
J.T. Gammon, RCN

ALBERT MEDAL (SEA)(bronze)- Acting Boatswain Albert Charles
Mattison, RCN, HMCS NIOBE (Post)

(bronze)- Stoker P.O., Edward S. Beard, RNCVR,
HMCS NIOBE

(gold) - Acting Commander, T.K. Triggs,
HMS HIGHFLYER

(bronze) - Able Seaman William Becker,
HMS HIGHFLYER

(bronze) - Able Seaman Robert Stones,
HMS HIGHFLYER

(bronze) - Leading Seaman, Thomas N. Davis,
HMS HIGHFLYER

(This medal was exchanged for a George
Cross at an investiture July 18, 1972)

(Glendinings 1966 - "The Albert Medal "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea". Presented/By/His Majesty/To/Able Seaman/Robert Stones, O.N.J.29998/For Gallantry in Saving Life/By Removing Ammunition From/The Burning Tug "Musquash"/After the Explosion/At Halifax, N.S./On The/6th December, 1917. Price - 165 pounds.)

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Walter O'Reilly, Gunner, RCN
A.B. C.C. Wilson, V.R. 1561
A.B. A. Saunders, V.R. 4066
Stoker 2nd cl. G.H. Yates,
V.R. 5480

Leading Seaman C.C. McMillan
V.R. 2496
A.B. F.P. Nickerson, V.R. 1891

MILITARY CROSS.

Regt'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
24001	Captain	Alexander, G. M.	15th Battalion	June 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Crabbe, C. E.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Haywood, A. K.	C.A.M.C.	" 22, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Hertzberg, H. F. H.	2nd Fd. Co., C.E.	" 22, 1915.
	R.S.M.	Jeffrey, J.	13th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Lyne-Evans, J. H.	3rd "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	McLeod, N. G. M.	8th "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Scandrett, J. H.	12th Bty., C.F.A.	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Scott, J. M.	8th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
	Captain	Turner, A. G.	2nd "	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Webb, R. H.	C.A.S.C.	" 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Craig, C. S.	4th Bty., C.F.A.	Aug. 24, 1915.
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, D. J.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 24, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Sprinks, W. D.	1st Bde., C.F.A.	" 24, 1915.
	Captain	Niven, H. W.	P.P.C.L.I.	Sept. 14, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Baker, E. A.	Can. Engineers	Jan. 11, 1916.
	Captain	Clarke, R. P.	5th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Codville, F. H. McD.	R.C.D.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Critchley, J. A.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1916.
	Captain (temp.)	Dunlop, H. McD.	C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Evans, T. C.	C.A.V.C.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Gardner, S. D.	7th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Hahn, J. E.	1st "	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Hastings, V. J.	16 "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Holmes, W. D.	7th "	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Lalor, W. J. A.	1st "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Leach, R. J.	Heavy Bty., C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Lynn, E. F.	Can. Engineers	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	MacDonald, J. C.	"	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Mathieson, D. M.	"	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	McGugan, D.	16th Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Mavor, W.	15th "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Northover, H. R.	C.O.C.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Ridgewell, S. A.	Can. Div. Eng.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Rogers, J. B.	3rd Battalion	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Tidy, F. O. W.	3rd "	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Tingley, F. H.	C.F.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Vince, E. R.	Can. Engineers	" 11, 1916.
	Captain	Wright, A. S.	R.C.A.	" 11, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Hooper, B. O.	19th Battalion	Mar. 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Kent, S. H.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	O'Brien, N. E.	29th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Trimmer, A. S.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Wilmot, L. A.	29th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Younger, L.	10th "	" 15, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Campbell, K. L. T.	5th Inf. Battalion	Jan. 22, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Colquhoun, W. G.	P.P.C.L.I.	April 13, 1916.
	Lieutenant	Papineau, T. M.	P.P.C.L.I.	" 13, 1916.
	Second Lieutenant	Harbord, G. M.	Alt. 1st Can. Div.	June 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Anderson, J. G.	5th Can. Inf. Batt.	Nov. 16, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Northover, H. W.	28th "	" 26, 1915.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Matron	Campbell, Miss E.	Canadian Nursing Service	June 22, 1915.
"	McLatchey, Miss K. O.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Ridley, Miss E. B.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Tremaine, Miss V. A.	" "	" 11, 1915.
"	Macdonald, Miss M. C.	" "	Jan. 1, 1916.