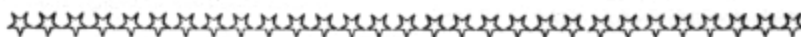


CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE
ISSN 0138 2436

SEPTEMBER 1981
VOL 17 (3)

- 984 - Order of Military Merit
- 985 - Canadian Bravery Decorations
- 986 - Caughnawaga Indians in 1812
- 988 - Canadian Legion Badge
- 989 - Midland Regiment
- 990 - Coronation Contingent, 1902, 2nd Contg't
- 990 - General Orders of 1776
- 991 - R.J. Inglis Equipment List
- 992 - Order of Canada sold
- 993 - "Honours"
- 993 - 43rd Battalion at Burlington, Vt
- 994 - Antarctic Medal 1907-09
- 994 - HM Submarine E-11 Bell
- 995 - Montreal Cavalry, #1 Troop
- 996 - N.G.S.M. in Canada
- 997 - Transport Medal Roll
- 998 - Chrysler's Farm

Editor: Ross W. Irwin, PO Box 1263, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 6H6

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, Chancellor and Commander of the Order of Military Merit, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Order of Military Merit, has appointed the following:

Commanders of the Order of Military Merit

Lieutenant-General Harold Allison CARSWELL, CD
Vice-Admiral James Andrew FULTON, OMM, CD
Commodore Thomas Anthony McKenna SMITH, CD

Officers of the Order of Military Merit

Lieutenant-Commander Robert Benjamin DOUGAN, CD
Colonel Robert James FORD, CD
Major James Henry GEBHARDT, CD
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Edward Lawrence GOLLNER, CD
Colonel Ormand Archibald HOPKINS, CD
Major David Fairclough IVES, CD
Major Isaac Allen KENNEDY, CD
Colonel René Jean MARIN, CD
Major Frank Hubert MATHEW, CD
Colonel Stuart Andrew MILLAR, CD
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Earl MOORE, CD
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard William SPENCER, CD
Major Gordon Stanley WALLIS, CD
Major Lorne Ellwood WEST, CD
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Jules François WILSON, CD

Members of the Order of Military Merit

Master Corporal Malcolm Bruce BAILEY, CD
Master Warrant Officer Lawrence Nelson BAYLEY, CD
Chief Warrant Officer Donald Albert BROWN, CD
Sergeant John Murray BRYSON, CD
Sergeant Gordon Kenneth BULLOCK, CD
Master Warrant Officer William George CARNELL, CD
Master Warrant Officer James Philip CHASTON, CD
Chief Warrant Officer Willie Albin COLBOURNE, CD
Sergeant Joseph Henry CORBETT, CD
Master Corporal Gérard CORNEAU, CD
Warrant Officer Dale Lloyd DIRKS, CD
Chief Warrant Officer Terrance Benjamin EVANS, CD
Chief Warrant Officer John William Russell EVELEIGH, CD
Warrant Officer Lawrence FISH, CD
Captain Edgar Joseph Antoine GAGNÉ, CD
Warrant Officer Raymond Arthur GARDNER, CD
Chief Warrant Officer Philip James GRAVES, CD
Captain Joseph Albert Edmond GRENON, CD
Master Warrant Officer James Gerrard HEMLIN, CD
Chief Warrant Officer George Anthony Henry Joseph LEVESQUE, CD
Chief Petty Officer 1st Class Kenneth William MCKENDRY, CD
Warrant Officer Joseph Lloyd MELANSON, CD
Captain James Arthur O'CONNOR, CD
Master Warrant Officer Joseph Albert Arthur Rosaire PARKER, CD

Master Warrant Officer Noël Wilfred PITRE, CD
Chief Warrant Officer John Leonard Baldwin POWERS, CD
Warrant Officer Joseph Edwin SMITH, CD
Chief Warrant Officer John Colin STEWART, CD
Warrant Officer Hendrick Albert VERWEY, CD
Master Warrant Officer Dudley Charles McCleave WINCHESTER, CD
Chief Warrant Officer Erwin Karl WITT, CD

Witness the Seal of the Order
of Military Merit this eighth
day of December, 1980

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, Chancellor and Commander of the Order of Military Merit, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Order of Military Merit, has appointed the following:

Commanders of the Order of Military Merit

Major-General Douglas Roger BAKER, C.D.
Rear-Admiral Daniel Nicholas MAINGUY, C.D.
Brigadier-General William Rae THOMPSON, C.D.

Officers of the Order of Military Merit

Colonel John Raymond ALLINGHAM, C.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Davis BARR, C.D.
Major Kenneth Daniel BENNER, C.D.
Major Donald Stewart ETHELL, C.D.
Major Clifford Beauport FLETCHER, C.D.
Colonel William Charles GELLING, C.D.
Major Albert Carl HINCKE, C.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel William John KITSON, C.D.
Commander McGregor Fullerton MACINTOSH, C.D.
Acting Colonel Harold William MADSEN, C.D.
Major (W) Elizabeth Marion NICHOLSON, C.D.
Major Dale Garnett SCHOTT, C.D.
Colonel Pierre SENECALE, C.D.
Major Arthur Cluney SNOW, C.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel Zenon Michael ZAWISLAK, C.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Taylor ZEGGIL, C.D.

Members of the Order of Military Merit

Sergeant Joseph Jean Paul ARSENAULT, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Bruce BARTON, C.D.
Sergeant Stephen Cannon BURRELL, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Peter CAISSIE, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Joseph James CASEY, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Roland Bernard Edward CLARK, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Norman Davis COLQUHOUN, C.D.
Warrant Officer Joseph Roger DOUCET, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Gérard Fernand DRAPEAU, C.D.
Captain Joseph André Raymond DROUIN, C.D.
Chief Warrant Officer Harry Newell FIGENSHAW, C.D.
Sergeant Dale Allan FROST, C.D.
Warrant Officer Ernest Horst GROSSEK, C.D.

Warrant Officer John James IVANY, C.D.
 Master Warrant Officer Joseph Ronald LEBLANC, C.D.
 Chief Warrant Officer Michael James LOWE, C.D.
 Master Corporal David McINTYRE, C.D.
 Corporal Robert Henry McLEAN, C.D.
 Captain Robert Allen NICHOLS, C.D.
 Lieutenant (N) Garry Ivan OLMSTEAD, C.D.
 Master Warrant Officer Joseph Pierre Jacques PARADIS, C.D.
 Chief Warrant Officer Paul PELLETIER, C.D.
 Warrant Officer William Earle PENNINGTON, C.D.
 Chief Warrant Officer Erving William RAMSAY, C.D.
 Captain Stephen Leslie RICKETTS, C.D.
 Chief Warrant Officer Ross Joseph ROENSPRESS, C.D.
 Master Warrant Officer Jurgen ROTHENBURG, C.D.
 Master Warrant Officer Norman Joseph SAULNIER, C.D.
 Master Warrant Officer Alistair George SHAND, C.D.
 Major Bernard George WILLIAMS, C.D.
 Chief Warrant Officer Garfield Kenneth ZINCK, C.D.

Witness the Seal of the Order of
 Military Merit this fifteenth
 day of June, 1981

CANADIAN BRAVERY DECORATIONS

The Governor General, the Right Honourable EDWARD SCHREYER, on the recommendation of the Canadian Decorations Advisory Committee, has awarded bravery decorations as follows:

Cross of Valour

LESTER FUDGE
 HAROLD MILLER
 MARTIN SCIEVOUR

At the risk of perishing, Lester Fudge, of Salmonier, along with Harold Miller and Martin Scievoir, of Burgoyne's Cove, Newfoundland, saved the lives of twelve crewmen trapped aboard the Danish trawler "Remoy" which was caught in strong seas and listing precariously some 13 kilometres out of Nain, Labrador, on 19 November 1978. Late at night, her call of distress was received in Nain and the fishing vessel "Zermatt" set out in the very worst of weather conditions, her progress hindered by winds of 100 kilometres per hour and freezing spray. She sailed as close as possible to the "Remoy" which had run aground on a sand reef, had lost her power, was heavily iced over and in imminent danger of capsizing. Messrs. Fudge, Miller and Scievoir volunteered to man a six-metre motor boat and attempt to rescue the stranded crewmen. The cold was so severe that no one could have survived even one minute if they had fallen into the sea. Progress was slow as the three men had to bail out water that the high winds and waves of almost two metres pushed into their small craft. They succeeded in transferring seven men to the "Zermatt" and valiantly made their way a second time through slob ice and raging sea, and succeeded in getting the remaining crewmen to safety aboard the "Zermatt".

Star of Courage

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER
 JOHN LORNE McINTOSH
 PETTY OFFICER PATRICK GARFIELD MARSH

On September 10, 1979, Chief Warrant Officer John McIntosh and Petty Officer Patrick Marsh of the Canadian Forces serving on board the "HMCS Nipigon" voluntarily exposed themselves to grave danger to ensure the safety of the ship and possible loss of life on board. While underway at sea, a gasket from a steam line heated at 350° ruptured in the boiler room of the destroyer. Petty Officer Marsh ordered all personnel to evacuate the immediate area and remained at the boiler room console to carry out the emergency shut-down procedures. Outside, the main power had failed, semi-darkness made any action most difficult, confusion and a sense of danger were evident, but Chief Warrant Officer McIntosh proceeded without hesitation through the escape hatch, although the heat was intolerable. He reached the console with difficulty and both he and Marsh, with only ventilation fans keeping the steam from smothering them, calmly and correctly took appropriate action to minimize machinery damage and restore safety.

Star of Courage

MASTER CORPORAL RODDRICK WARREN HIPSON

On 12 March 1980, Master Corporal Roddrick Warren Hipson, a member of the Canadian forces serving on the "H.M.C.S. Huron" rescued twenty-one crewmen stranded aboard the sinking motor vessel "Maurice Desgagnés" some 120 kilometres from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

During a howling winter storm, an immense wave hit the "Desgagnés" causing its cargo to shift and the vessel to list precariously in sea swells in excess of six metres. The helicopter of the "Huron" responded to the distress call and set out amidst winds of sixty knots, driving snow and freezing weather. While the helicopter hovered perilously close to the foundering vessel, Hipson was lowered to the deck. He placed the rescue collar on one frantic man after another making each one ready for the hoist, instructing and guiding all twenty-one of the crew members. The operation required three helicopter sorties and lasted 90 minutes. Following this rare display of courage, Master Corporal Hipson was the last to be removed, the ship was then listing almost horizontally and sank thirty minutes later.

Medal of Bravery

MASTER CORPORAL JOSEPH JAMES GOETZ

On 27 October 1980, in an act of conspicuous bravery, Master Corporal Joseph James Goetz of the Canadian Armed Forces, saved military personnel from serious injuries at Shilo Base, Manitoba.

During an artillery exercise, a self propelled Howitzer loaded with propellant and high explosive ammunition caught fire. The crew rushed out and assisted one soldier who was on fire. Master Corporal Goetz hurried to the scene, jumped up on the driver's side of the vehicle, crawled through the hatch and turned off the master electrical switch to reduce the danger of a major explosion. He then ran to the rear of the Howitzer, entered the cab with a fire extinguisher and fought the blaze, after which he unfastened and removed the cartridge cannisters stored in the gun.

The presence of mind and quick action of Master Corporal Goetz prevented an explosion and serious injury to nearby military personnel.

The war of 1812 between England and the United States, brought on indirectly by the ambitions of Napoleon, had its strident echoes even in Caughnawaga, and made that little village a centre of intense military activity for many months. The British blockade of the French coasts and Napoleon's retaliation against England on similar lines, touched the United States in a vital spot. Both blockades cut so deeply into its foreign trade that writers of history have kept wondering why the American Republic did not take up arms against France, as well as against England, which alone was to feel the weight of American resentment, with her Canadian colony as the nearest target. When war was declared in June, 1812, three armies were mobilized against Canada, the western army under Brigadier-General Hull, with headquarters at Detroit; the central army, with headquarters at Niagara, commanded by General Van Rensselaer; and the northern army, under General Dearborn, organized to operate against Canada by way of Lake Champlain.

The moment chosen would seem to have been a favourable one for the United States. There were very few regular troops in Canada, every available British soldier having been kept in Europe to meet the legions of Napoleon, and during the first two years of this desultory struggle the colony was left to defend itself as best it could.¹ Sir George Prevost, Commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, worked feverishly in enrolling the local militia in the various provinces, even calling out the Indians to defend their country. Recruiting was begun at once in the various villages, but during those first exciting days the Indians were not keen in offering their services, preferring, as their forbears did during the American Revolution, "to hunt beaver rather than go to war."

Some enthusiasm was expected from the Caughnawagas, who were the senior tribe in rank, but when these warriors were told that their services would be required on the Niagara frontier, they refused to listen to the recruiting officer. They expressed their willingness to fight in defence of the Lower Province, but they had no wish to go to the Upper Country. A disloyal spirit had been inculcated by the Reverend Eleazar Williams, the

pseudo-Bourbon heir, who was employed in 1812 by the American Board of Missions for the purpose of ascertaining "what prospect there was of introducing Protestantism among the Indians of St. Regis and Caughnawaga."² At first, this clergyman "was troubled with conscientious scruples as to the morality of attempting to withdraw British Indians from allegiance to their Government," but after a conference with General Bloomfield he considered that "it would be proper and justifiable to try to bring them over to the American side," and accordingly he sent a confidential messenger to Caughnawaga.³

Their refusal to enlist in the Canadian militia brought down on the Indians a severe rebuke from Sir George Prevost, who told them that they "were like old women, and that if they would not fight willingly where and when they were ordered to, they were not worthy to be called warriors, they should be considered unworthy of receiving provisions and presents from their Great Father's Government, and they and their commanding officers should be disbanded."⁴ The occasion did not apparently arise to carry this drastic threat into execution, for we find the commander-in-chief, in December, 1812, approving the appointment of Captain de Lorimier of Caughnawaga to the staff division of the Indian warriors, who were sent to support the local militia in the neighbourhood of L'Acadie.

When the Northern army began to advance towards the Canadian frontier, preparations had already been made to offer a stout resistance. Caughnawaga was still practically an outpost as it had been in the French *régime*, the only difference being that in this struggle well-drilled American soldiers had taken the place of skulking pagan Iroquois. A general order issued from Montreal by General Baynes, dated October 8, 1813, shows how important the little village had become as a military centre. The order read as follows:

"Major-General Stovin to march with all the rest of the troops from Laprairie to Caughnawaga, leaving a guard for the protection of stores, etc.; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams to march with the flank company and cannon of the militia to Caughnawaga, leaving the Major with the battalion of

The war of 1812 between England and the United States, brought on indirectly by the ambitions of Napoleon, had its strident echoes even in Caughnawaga, and made that little village a centre of intense military activity for many months. The British blockade of the French coasts and Napoleon's retaliation against England on similar lines, touched the United States in a vital spot. Both blockades cut so deeply into its foreign trade that writers of history have kept wondering why the American Republic did not take up arms against France, as well as against England, which alone was to feel the weight of American resentment, with her Canadian colony as the nearest target. When war was declared in June, 1812, three armies were mobilized against Canada, the western army under Brigadier-General Hull, with headquarters at Detroit; the central army, with headquarters at Niagara, commanded by General Van Rensselaer; and the northern army, under General Dearborn, organized to operate against Canada by way of Lake Champlain.

The moment chosen would seem to have been a favourable one for the United States. There were very few regular troops in Canada, every available British soldier having been kept in Europe to meet the legions of Napoleon, and during the first two years of this desultory struggle the colony was left to defend itself as best it could.¹ Sir George Prevost, Commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, worked feverishly in enrolling the local militia in the various provinces, even calling out the Indians to defend their country. Recruiting was begun at once in the various villages, but during those first exciting days the Indians were not keen in offering their services, preferring, as their forbears did during the American Revolution, "to hunt beaver rather than go to war."

Some enthusiasm was expected from the Caughnawagas, who were the senior tribe in rank, but when these warriors were told that their services would be required on the Niagara frontier, they refused to listen to the recruiting officer. They expressed their willingness to fight in defence of the Lower Province, but they had no wish to go to the Upper Country. A disloyal spirit had been inculcated by the Reverend Eleazar Williams, the

pseudo-Bourbon heir, who was employed in 1812 by the American Board of Missions for the purpose of ascertaining "what prospect there was of introducing Protestantism among the Indians of St. Regis and Caughnawaga."² At first, this clergyman "was troubled with conscientious scruples as to the morality of attempting to withdraw British Indians from allegiance to their Government," but after a conference with General Bloomfield he considered that "it would be proper and justifiable to try to bring them over to the American side," and accordingly he sent a confidential messenger to Caughnawaga.³

Their refusal to enlist in the Canadian militia brought down on the Indians a severe rebuke from Sir George Prevost, who told them that they "were like old women, and that if they would not fight willingly where and when they were ordered to, they were not worthy to be called warriors, they should be considered unworthy of receiving provisions and presents from their Great Father's Government, and they and their commanding officers should be disbanded."⁴ The occasion did not apparently arise to carry this drastic threat into execution, for we find the commander-in-chief, in December, 1812, approving the appointment of Captain de Lorimier of Caughnawaga to the staff division of the Indian warriors, who were sent to support the local militia in the neighbourhood of L'Acadie.

When the Northern army began to advance towards the Canadian frontier, preparations had already been made to offer a stout resistance. Caughnawaga was still practically an outpost as it had been in the French *régime*, the only difference being that in this struggle well-drilled American soldiers had taken the place of skulking pagan Iroquois. A general order issued from Montreal by General Baynes, dated October 8, 1813, shows how important the little village had become as a military centre. The order read as follows:

"Major-General Stovin to march with all the rest of the troops from Laprairie to Caughnawaga, leaving a guard for the protection of stores, etc.; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams to march with the flank company and cannon of the militia to Caughnawaga, leaving the Major with the battalion of

L'Acadie. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Canadian Regiment, to march with a detachment of the corps to Caughnawaga. The Caughnawaga Indians with all their officers to reinforce immediately Colonel Deschambault on the south side of the Beauharnois channel; Lieutenant-Colonel Boucherville's battalion to march from Caughnawaga church to reinforce Colonel Deschambault's battalion. The militia inhabiting the south shore of the St. Lawrence to repair to Caughnawaga, where they will receive further orders."

The turmoil of war had come; and Sir George Prevost had begun to concentrate his forces. Cavalry, artillery and infantry were hurried across the river from Prevost's headquarters at Dorval and held at Caughnawaga ready to advance against the enemy. They were quartered in the village: the dragoon horses, in Captain de Lorimier's farmyard, and those attached to the artillery, in stables and barns in the neighbourhood.

The November weather was bleak and cold, and the troops, not having blankets, were obliged to sleep in hay-mows or burn the Indians' supply of winter firewood. When the claim for damages was put in, the interesting fact was brought to light that graft had begun to show itself in the neighbourhood. A report tells us that "a number of farmers employed by the commissariat, for the purpose of bringing in provisions and forage, had taken back hay for their horses after having informed the Indians that they were employed in the king's service. This induced the Indians to believe that they were to be supplied with whatever hay they chose to take." After an investigation, Sir George Prevost approved the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars to satisfy the claims of the Indians.¹

In August, 1814, this same official gave his approval for the organization of another corps of Indian warriors consisting of companies to be selected in the villages of Caughnawaga, Oka, St. Regis, St. Francis, Becancourt and Three Rivers, and brought forward for service as circumstances would require. The Caughnawaga contingent was put under the command of Captain

Lorimier Verneuil, and Lieutenants Gervase Macomber and Ignace Gasson, with Pierre Hubert as interpreter. Those officers were to "hold themselves in readiness at all times to move at the shortest possible notice and be responsible that their company shall be supplied with arms and ammunition and perfectly equipped in every respect for the service, so that His Excellency's expectations of the advantages to be derived from the arrangement may be fully realized."

Before the end of the struggle, the Caughnawaga Indians evidently reconsidered their decision not to fight outside of Lower Canada. With their fellow-warriors from St. Regis and detachments from the Western tribes, they were found under the command of de Lorimier and Ducharme opposing the Americans at Beaver Dams.² "All the thickets, woods, creeks and swamps," writes Wood, "were closely beset by a body of expert persistent Indians who gradually increased from two hundred and fifty to four hundred men." Although the British redcoats were there, "all in excellent touch with each other," Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, who commanded them, generously acknowledged that "not a shot was fired on our side by any but the Indians. They beat the American detachment into a state of terror, and the only share I claim is taking advantage of a favourable moment to offer protection from the tomahawk and the scalping knife."³ Writing from Niagara, the last year of the war, Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond mentioned the release which he effected from "unwarrantable confinement, of Indian warriors from Caughnawaga."

Other than these given, very few details are available concerning the part played by the Caughnawaga warriors in the war of 1812-14, but the loyalty that made them don the king's uniform shows that the martial ardour of their doughty ancestors was still with them and only awaited an outlet.

From: HISTORIC CAUGHNAWAGA
E.J. Devine, 1924.

A Commonwealth Link

The Royal Canadian Legion is a constituent member of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League (BCEL), the parent organization linking war veterans' associations in the Commonwealth.

Originally called the British Empire Service League, it was founded in 1921 in Cape Town, South Africa, by Field Marshall Earl Haig and General Smuts. The 1914-18 war was the first war in the history of the British Empire in which large citizen forces, as opposed to professional navies and armies, had taken part, and many millions of men and women from many lands were drawn into the struggle. When these men returned to their homelands they wished to continue the comradeship that they had found in war.

The League was the binding force, an organization keeping in touch with the veterans' organizations and keeping them in touch with each other, guiding, encouraging and assisting them where necessary.

Although the name of the League was changed in 1958, its purposes have remained essentially the same over the years. Its objects are to remember the war dead, to continue the spirit of comradeship experienced in war, and to extend aid to its needy members.

The Legion makes a substantial contribution to the BCEL today. One of 43 member organizations, it pays annual dues of \$9,000 and contributes \$8,000 a year to the BCEL welfare fund.

As well, there is a special BCEL fund within the Legion to help veterans in other countries, with special emphasis on the Caribbean. A total of \$147,000 was raised for the fund when it was started in 1970.

The fund is administered by Dominion Command, under BCEL approval. Some \$65,000 has been spent to date on projects in the Caribbean. Repairs to veterans' homes, bursaries, school books, even food donation programs have all received money from the fund.

In 1974, some 100,000 unassembled poppies and 3,000 large poppies were shipped to the islands along with material on how to conduct poppy campaigns, so that they might start raising funds on their own. □

The Legion Badge

The original Legion badge was adopted in 1926 by the national executive committee of the newly-formed Legion. The link with the British Empire Service League was strongly portrayed by the Union Jack that formed the central motif. On it was superimposed the maple leaf, the whole being surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The badge was designed by George Inglis of Winnipeg. The first one, struck in Manitoba gold, was presented in the form of a lapel button to Baron Byng of Vimy in Winnipeg on May 29, 1926.

This badge held sway for 35 years. Then times and titles changed.

The British Empire Service League changed its name to the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, and the Legion, at its Dominion convention in 1958, decided to name the organization simply The Canadian Legion. In 1960 on the occasion of the Legion's 35th anniversary, a new badge was introduced. The new one retained the outline and size of the old one and continued the use of the Royal Crown to denote service of Legion members in the armed forces.

But the Union Jack was done away with and in the centre, a red maple leaf was imposed on a white background to symbolize Canada. The space in the round border of the badge contained the Latin motto *memoriam eorum retinebimus*, meaning "we will remember them." Below the scroll bearing the word Legion three red poppies gave the traditional meaning of the Legion as a veterans' organization. The word Legion is the same in French as in English, so it was felt that the badge would be acceptable to all Legion members.

The new badge, designed by Alan Beddoe, Canadian heraldic expert, was not received without some grumbling on the part of many of the old-time Legion members who voiced strong objections to the elimination of the Union Jack, the flag under which they fought in World War I. Many of them continued to wear the old badge, disdaining the new one, and it may still be seen on many a Legion blazer today. □



Major James William Coldwell's Companion of the Order of Canada medal.

MIDLAND REGIMENT, 1st. BATTALION CELEBRATES REUNION IN LINDSAY

On Saturday a number of men gathered in Lindsay for a reunion of the 1st Battalion of the Midland Regiment, whose history dates as far back as the War of 1812 and since then has been a part of every major Canadian battle activity.

The Midland Regiment, as it was known from 1936-1954, was a reorganization of the Durham Regiment and the Northumberland Regiment. It began in the townships and surrounding districts of Port Hope. In 1793, the Militia Act in Upper Canada required that all men from 16 to 50 years of age should be liable for service. This was the foundation for a regiment in Durham County.

In the War of 1812, a company of Durham saw action with the York Volunteers and were amongst the troops who were

captured at the fall of Fort York in 1813.

During the Mackenzie Rebellion of Upper Canada in 1837 an order was received for a troop of cavalry and rifle company from the Regiment, and later increased to a full complement of 100 men each.

Following this action, peacetime activities consisted of training, reviews, parades and participation in official du-

ties. When King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited Port Hope in 1860, the Durham Light Cavalry acted as escort. During the visit of the Governor General, The Marquis of Lorne and his wife, The Princess Louise, the regiment provided a Guard of Honor.

The next call to arms came with the Fenian Raids. Two companies of the Durhams were ordered to serve in the province.

Another 20 years of peace followed the Raids. At this time, volunteer regiments were placed on a battalion basis and the Forty-Sixth East Regiment was founded. The unit was affiliated with the British Forty-Sixth Regiment of Foot (The Durhams). Men were drawn from the Hope area, and Cavan and Manvers Counties.

With the uprising in the North West Territories in 1885, led by Louis Riel, a battalion, known as the Midland Battalion of Volunteer Militia, was recruited. The battalion left from Kingston on an arduous journey to Saskatchewan where it took part in the Battle of Batoche and saw its commander die.

No complete unit from the Regiment's district served in the Boer War, but eleven officers and other ranks volunteered.

In the First World War, militia regiments could not serve as complete units. Officers and OR's from the Durham and Northumberland Militia Regiments enlisted in newly organized battalions, the 2nd, 21st and 39th. Durham men served at Ypres, Mt. Sorel, the Somme, Courcellette, Arras, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Festubert, Hill 70, Drocourt and the Pursuit to Mons.

In 1936, National Defence Headquarters reduced the number of infantry units and the Northumberland and Durham Regiments were amalgamated into the Midland Regiment.

In 1940, the Midland Regiment mobilized for Second World War duty, with the 1st Battalion commanded by Lieut. Colonel J. C. Gamey. In the beginning, five companies were located in Port Hope, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Campbellford, and Lindsay.

For the major part of the war, the battalion served on guard duty at Ottawa, Saint John, Niagara Falls, Edmonton, and Prince Rupert, but it did supply reinforcements to many units in Hong Kong, Italy and North West Europe.

In 1954 the Regiment was absorbed into the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment.

CORONATION CONTINGENT - EDWARD VII

The Contingent for the delayed coronation of Edward VII was made up of one officer and 13 other ranks. Holders of medals were to have preference. The same group was chosen to train for the Colonial Escort which comprised 50 overseas militia.

The Canadian Contingent was:-

Colonel W.R. Turner, VC, RCD
RSM James Widgery, RCD
Sergt Inst. T. LeBlond, RCD
SQMS W. Rhodes, RCD
Sergt. G. Hudson, RCD
Sergt. H. Baldwin, RCD
Sergt. A. Skinner, RCD
SSM J. Pogue, CMR
Sergt. H.S. Squire, CMR
Sergt. H.S. Knight, NWMP
Sergt. A. RICHARDSON, VC, NWMP
Pte. F.O. Burkholder, GGBG
Pte. G.H.A. Collins, PLDG

.

SOLDIERS SELLING RUM TO INDIANS.



THE following extracts will serve to show the trouble from the soldiers furnishing the Indians with spirits. They are taken from "A JOURNAL KEPT IN CANADA AND THE BURGESS COMPANY IN 1776 AND 1777," and published in Albany.

GENERAL ORDER.

MONTREAL 24th JUNE 1776.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier detected in trafficking with the Indians in Rum, or anything else, is to be punished in the severest manner.

ORDERS.

ST. JOHN'S SEPTEMBER 6th 1776.

The Artillery having much fatigue duty are to be allowed Grog, as is the men of each regiment at St. John's, who are on the Working Parties, and cutting piquets. The commissary Mr. McLean to deliver Rum accordingly at the requisition of the commanding officer of the different corps, who will make the demand for the number of men required.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ST. JOHN'S SEPTEMBER 3th 1776.

The soldiers are to be strictly enjoined not to give any drink to the Indians, and any woman who shall be detected in having given or sold Rum to the Indians, shall be directly turned out of camp. The same alertness is to be observed, as before ordered.

R. J. INGLIS, LIMITED

MONTREAL.

WINNIPEG.

SUNDRY EQUIPMENT

BADGES OF RANK.—

Embroidered Stars or Crowns, per pair	\$1.50
Gilt Enamelled stars, per pair	.50
Gilt Metal Crowns, per pair	.50
Oxidized Metal Stars or Crowns—Rifles, per pair	.50
Khaki Metal Stars and Crowns, per pair	.50
Khaki Worsted Stars and Crowns, per pair	.50
Gold or Silver Grenades, Dress, per pair	3.00
Gold or Silver Grenades, Undress, per pair	3.00
Gold Embroidered Mess Grenades, per pair	3.00
Artillery Cap Badge, gilt metal, each	1.50
Artillery Cap Badge, bronze, each	1.00
Artillery Cap Badge, brass, each	.25
Artillery Gilt Grenades, per pair	1.50
Artillery Bronze Grenades, per pair	1.00
Artillery Brass Grenades, per pair	.10
R.C. Artillery Gilt Cap Badge, each	1.50
R.C. Artillery Bronze Cap Badge, each	1.00
Army Chaplain's Badge, gold embroidered, per pair	3.50
Army Chaplain's Badge, bronze, per pair	1.00
R.C. Engineers' Gilt Cap Badge, each	2.00
R.C. Engineers' Puggaree Badge	2.00

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—

Gilt Cap Badge	2.00
Gilt Puggaree Badge	2.00
Khaki Cap Badge	2.00

LARGE STRATHONA HORSE (R.C.) BADGES.—

Gilt and Silver Cap Badge, each	2.50
Gilt and Silver Collar Badges, per pair	3.50
Khaki Cap Badges, each	1.50
Khaki Collar Badges, per pair	2.00

R.C. W.M.P. BADGES.—

Gold Embroidered Cap Badge, each	3.00
Puggaree Badge	7.50
Gilt Collar Badges, per pair	2.00
Gilt Collar Badges, 2nd quality, per pair	1.25
Khaki Bronze Collar Badges, per pair	1.50
Black Bronze Collar Badges, per pair	1.00
Gilt Shoulder Titles, per pair	1.00
Khaki Bronze Shoulder Titles, per pair	.75
Black Shoulder Titles, per pair	.75

STAFF BADGES.—

Gold Embroidered Cap Badge	\$2.50
Gilt Cap Badge	1.50
Khaki Bronze Cap Badge	.75

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, Gilt Cap Badge, each

Khaki Cap Badge, each	2.00
Gilt Collar Badges, per pair	2.50
Bronze Collar Badges, per pair	2.00

CANADIAN ARMY P.V. CORPS.—

Gilt Cap Badge, each	3.50
Gilt Collar Badges, per pair	5.50

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—

Gilt Cap Badge, each	2.75
Puggaree Badge, each	7.75
Bronze Cap Badge, each	2.75
Gilt Collar, per pair	3.50
Bronze Collar Badges, per pair	2.00

CORPS OF GENDARMES.—

Cap Badge, gilt, each	2.00
Cap Badge, bronze, each	1.50
Puggaree Badge, gilt, each	2.00
Collar Badges, per pair	1.50
Shoulder Badges, per pair	1.75

11TH LIAISON HORSE.—

Gilt Cap Badge, each	2.00
Bronze Cap Badge, each	.75
R. & F. Cap Badge, each	.25
Gilt Collar Badges, per pair	2.50
Bronze Collar Badges, per pair	1.25
R. & F. Collar Badges, per pair	.35
90th Rifles Winter Cap Badge, each	1.50
Grenadier Embroidered Cap Badge	1.75

5TH REGIMENT, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, CANADA.—

Silver Cap Badge	1.50
Silver Collar Badge, per pair	1.50
Gold Embroidered Collar Badge, per pair	3.00

11TH HUSSARS.—

Cap Badge	2.00
Collar Badges, Gold Embroidery	4.00
Collar Badges, per pair	2.25

13TH DRAGOONS.—

Collar Badges, gold embroidery, per pair	2.50
Cap Badge	1.50

17TH MANITOBA DRAGOONS.—

Rank and File Badges, German silver, each	8.25
Rank and File Collar Badges, German silver, pair	.75
Rank and File Khaki Cap Badge, each	.75
Rank and File Khaki Collar Badge, per pair	.25

22ND SASKATCHEWAN LIGHT HORSE.—

Gilt Cap Badge	1.00
Khaki Cap badge	.75
Gilt Collar Badges, per pair	1.50
Khaki	4.00

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—

Cap Badge, Gilt	1.50
Cap Badge, Bronze	1.25
Collar Badges, Silver, per pair	3.50
Collar Badges, Bronze, per pair	2.00
Gilt Shoulder Titles	.20

BUTTONS, FOR ALL UNIFORMS.—

Large Gilt, each	12
Jack, each	10
Mess Vest, 2 piece, each	35

BUTTONS, SCREW FOR SHOULDER CORDS, per pair

Buttons, LEATHER.—	35
--------------------	----

Large Overcoat size, per doz

Medium (Jacket size), per doz	60
-------------------------------	----

Small (Pocket size), per doz

Buttons, PLATED LEATHER WITH LEATHER SHANK.—	25
--	----

Large Overcoat size, per doz

Medium (Jacket size), per doz	1.00
-------------------------------	------

Small (Pocket size), per doz

Buttons, BELTS.—	40
------------------	----

Web Waist Belt with black patent leather or brown

leather slings	20
----------------	----

Web Shoulder Straps

Sam Brown, best quality, without pouches	3.50
--	------

Sam Brown, second quality, without pouches

Revolvers Pouch	0.00
-----------------	------

AMMUNITION POUCH

Cross Belt and Pouch, brown leather, plain	2.00
--	------

Cross Belt and Pouch, plain buckle, tip and slide

Cross Belt and Pouch, brown leather, chained buckle, tip and slide	7.50
--	------

Cross Belt and Pouch, patent leather

Infantry Web Belt and Goad Slings	10.00
-----------------------------------	-------

SHOE CASE.—

Officers pattern, with sword attachment	\$7.50
---	--------

Belt Trimmings.—

Lion's Head Chain and Whistle, gilt, each	9.50
---	------

Lion's Head Chain and Whistle, silver plated, each

Lion's Head Chain and Whistle, brass or bronze, each	2.50
--	------

Breast Plate, silver plated, each

Pouch Ornament silver plated, each	1.75
------------------------------------	------

CAPS—NAVAL STAFF PATTERNS.—

Field Officer's, Embroidered Peak	2.50
-----------------------------------	------

Staff Officer's, Maple Leaf, Gold Peak, with Badge

Company Officer's, Plain Peak	13.50
-------------------------------	-------

Khaki Service Cap

Steron Hat	6.00
------------	------

Strathcona Hat

Winter Cap, Persian Lamb, Military Wedge, with Ear Flaps	8.00
--	------

Cap Bags for above, plain

Cap Bags for above, gold lined	\$20.00 to 35.00
--------------------------------	------------------

Gold Embroidered Cap Peak, Maple Leaf

Gold Embroidered Cap Peak, plain	1.50
----------------------------------	------

Black Embroidered Cap Peak, Maple Leaf

Black Embroidered Cap Peak, plain	4.50
-----------------------------------	------

CLEAR CLASPS.—

Lion's Head, gilt, per set	2.50
----------------------------	------

Grenades, Gilt, per set

Lion's Head, Bronze, per set	.75
------------------------------	-----

SOLE AGENTS

The Wilkinson Sword Co., Limited

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Coldwell medal sold for \$9,000

By CHRISTIE McLAREN

An organization supporting the New Democratic Party has bought the Companion of the Order of Canada medal awarded in 1967 to Major James William Coldwell, former leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

The medal, Canada's highest civilian honor, was purchased at an auction of military memorabilia in Toronto on Saturday for \$9,298 (tax included) by the Douglas-Coldwell Foundation.

The foundation is a privately financed Saskatchewan-based group of NDP faithfuls named after Mr. Coldwell and Tommy Douglas, the first leader of the national NDP. The CCF was the forerunner of the NDP.

Mr. Coldwell died in 1974.

Sentimentality was the issue, federal NDP president Alvin Hewitt said after the auction. "We intended to buy it, I'll put it that way."

Mr. Hewitt had only one opponent in the bidding — an unidentified dealer who had just paid almost \$5,000 for medals signifying a Member and an Officer of the Order of Canada.

It was the first time that any Order of Canada medals had been offered for sale on the open market, according to Hugh Trueman, a spokesman for Charlton International Inc., a Toronto-based collector of memorabilia.

"Selling Orders of Canada really isn't like selling your child into prostitution or anything," Mr. Trueman said. "It's quite standard for these things to be up for sale."

He said Charlton had expected to get about \$4,000 for Mr. Coldwell's medal, a red and white stylized snowflake on a ribbon.

Mr. Hewitt said the medal's purchase allays the fears of NDP officials, who were "more than alarmed" to hear that Mr. Coldwell's son, Jack, recently sold the medal to Charlton.

"It was rather unfortunate it was on the market in the first place. . . . There was just no way we could allow it to be sold to a private buyer."

Mr. Coldwell's son sold the medal to Charlton for \$1,500 because, according

to reports, he was afraid it would be stolen. His wife, reached at their Peterborough home yesterday, asked how much money it brought, said the couple had no comment and hung up.

The sale of the medal caused a row within the Coldwell family, Mr. Hewitt said. At one point, Mr. Coldwell's daughter tried to get Charlton not to sell it, but was told she would have to get an injunction proving that the medal should not have been sold in the first place.

Mr. Coldwell's daughter called Mr. Douglas, and because "it was an emotional issue within the whole party," the NDP decided to buy it, Mr. Hewitt said.

By JAMES RUSK

Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — The socialists outbid the Government for a piece of gold last weekend.

Government House was willing to pay up to the replacement cost for the Companion of the Order of Canada medal awarded in 1967 to M. J. Coldwell, former leader of the Co-Operatives Commonwealth Federation, but it was purchased at auction by a group supporting the New Democratic Party for \$9,298 (tax included).

The Government recently paid between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for a similar medal, 19 times what it originally cost to produce when the order was founded in 1967, and was ready to do the same for the Coldwell medal, Roger de C. Nantel, the director chancellery of Canadian orders and decorations at Government House, said yesterday.

The Coldwell medal was purchased by Charlton International Inc. from Mr. Coldwell's son, Jack, for \$1,500 and resold at auction, where it was purchased by the Douglas-Coldwell Foundation, a privately-financed Saskatchewan-

based group named after Mr. Coldwell and T. C. Douglas, the first leader of the NDP, which succeeded the CCF.

The medal will be displayed in an NDP institution to be decided at the party's annual convention in July.

The public sale of the medal last weekend, along with the medals given an officer and a member of the order, was the first since the order was founded.

Mr. Nantel said that the order's constitution does not expressly forbid such sales, although it does say the insignia are the property of the order and stipulates that if a member loses membership in the order, "other" than by death, the insignia must be returned.

The rules have never provided for return of

the medal upon death, and Mr. Nantel said this would be a difficult requirement to impose, since most members' families treasure the medal and wish it to remain in the family or, in some cases, to be displayed publicly.

He described the public sale of insignia as "regrettable," and said discussions are being held with the Justice Department as to what might be done about such cases in the future.

Honors and offers

It took Canada a while to get the hang of awarding medals. In 1943 the Government created the Canada Medal, a decoration which, during its 24-year life, was never handed out. In 1967 the Government replaced it with the Medal of Courage, and never handed that one out either. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau finally split the medal in three in 1972, saying it was hard to "make one decoration cover a whole range of acts of courage." ("Everyone from 1943 to 1972 was very, very brave. Now go home.")

But Ottawa had no trouble creating companions, officers and members of the Order of Canada on grounds which, since the order's creation in 1967, have totally baffled those not privy to the preliminary deliberations. Morley Callaghan even returned his Medal of Service in 1967, reasoning that Hugh MacLennan had been designated a more prestigious Companion and that he, Mr. Callaghan, would by implication have been agreeing to recognition as a second-rate novelist.

If only he'd known. Margaret Atwood, who became an Officer of the Order in 1973, has been

promoted this year to a Companion, presumably because she has written more works, or better works, or more popular works than she did in 1973, or perhaps because eight years as an officer qualified her for a merit increase. (It wouldn't be the first time. Anyone with a Medal of Service in 1972 was automatically bumped to Officer, to avoid having them consort with the Members.) The reasoning seems to be that Miss Atwood deserved only partial honors then, but has redeemed herself — whereas other authors, relegated to the officers' club, have yet to convince the judges of their full merit. Perhaps if they persist they will be named Companions of an Officer of the Order, which means they have written fewer poems than Margaret Atwood but more novels than Morley Callaghan had published by 1967; and are the equals of three members or one and a half officers.

Those who arrive at the top totally unscathed will automatically become Queen's Counsel, and join the burgeoning ranks of QCs who, as recorded in the latest census, constitute half the population of Canada.

OTTAWA CORPS IN BURLINGTON

Burlington, Vermont, having invited the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, to visit Burlington on July 4 as the guests of the city, that battalion

314 all ranks, accompanied by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 35 all ranks, and a detachment from the 2nd Field Battery of Artillery, left Ottawa on Sunday night and arrived at Burlington at 8 a.m. on Monday. Col. H. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, accompanied the force. All ranks enjoyed the hospitality of Burlington very much; everything possible was done to entertain the guests. The force entrained at 3 p.m., and arrived home at 9 o'clock next morning. While marching from the railway station to the drill hall, the carrying of a United States flag alongside the Union Jack was most unseemly, and should not have occurred. Rifle corps do not carry colors—least of all, foreign ones.



Dr. W.A. Rupert Mitchell of Perth, Ontario was a surgeon on the Nimrod in Lieut Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic.

He was awarded the bronze polar medal with clasp ANTARCTIC 1907-09. (LG 23 Nov. 1909)

The bronze medal was given to those who stayed on the ship, silver medals to those who went ashore.

(Thanks to Mr Gibson of Petrolia for the photo.)

Backyard history

A long-lost bell from a First World War submarine, which is reported to have sunk 96 enemy ships in 94 days, has netted Ian Reid, in Surveys and Mapping at Head Office, and his wife Betty, several pages in a soon-to-be-published book. The Canadian Summer, by former Brig.-Gen. James A. Roberts.

The Reids came into possession of the bell of H.M. Submarine E 11 through Betty's mother and it hung on the back porch of both their home in Scarborough and later their farm home outside Bradford.

It turns out that the bell from the E 11 came to Canada among souvenirs Roberts' father had collected during the First World War and it was mounted over the fireplace in their Toronto home.

In 1943, Roberts' parents decided to move into an apartment and much of the furniture was placed in storage.

On the death of Roberts' father in 1945, the furniture in storage, along with the E 11's bell, was moved to Ward-Price Galleries and sold at auction.

Reid's mother-in-law purchased the bell there for \$15.

It wasn't until his term as deputy secretary of NATO in the mid 1960s that Roberts learned of the bell's significance.

While lunching with two British admirals in Paris, Roberts related the story of the bell and was amazed to learn the E 11 was Britain's most celebrated underwater vessel.

Roberts told his lunch companions he would do his best to track down the bell and his brother Alex took up the search back in Canada.

Despite the fact 20 years had passed since the auction and many of

Ward-Price's records had been destroyed in a fire, one long-time employee remembered both the name and address of Reid's mother-in-law.

From there the Reids were tracked down at their Bradford home and an agreement was reached that the E 11's bell would be traded for one from the submarine Aurochs, commissioned in 1945.

After the bell was refurbished in Toronto, it was flown to Halifax and returned to England aboard the submarine Acheron for display in a museum.



Brig.-Gen. Roberts (left) presents E 11 bell to commander of British naval museum and three crew members of the famous sub.

FROM: HYDROSCOPE, Aug. 7, 1981
Submitted by Dave Dorrard

THE MONTREAL CAVALRY.

BY JOHN TEES, COMMANDING NO. 1 TROOP.

I HAVE read with much pleasure, an interesting little work—the "Historical Record of the Governor General's Body Guard," (of Toronto,) by Captain Frederick, C. Denison, in which that gallant officer claims that his corps is "the oldest cavalry corps in Canada," as "some fifty-five years having elapsed since the Governor General's Body Guard was first organized under the name of the West York Cavalry." A correspondent of the *St. John's News*, some time since, intimated that the Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry was "the oldest" in the country, having been originally founded in 1818. The "Historical Record" reports a speech which was made by Major George T. Denison in response to a toast of the Governor General's "Body Guards," which was drunk at a supper given to them by the inhabitants of Weston, in which Major Denison says, amongst other things, "that his position as commanding officer of the senior corps in all Canada, was one of which he felt proud, and as commanding officer of the 'senior' Cavalry Corps, he felt more proud still."

Both Major Denison and the correspondent of the *St. John's News* are in error. The No. 1 Troop of the Montreal Cavalry, now under my command, is "the oldest" cavalry corps in Canada.

In 1812, now sixty-five years since, a number of persons in Montreal enrolled their names to form a troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and offered to serve wherever His (then) Majesty required them. The Governor General accepted their offer, and in recognition of the loyal and spirited manner in which they proffered their services, gave the corps the title or distinction of the "The Royal Montreal Cavalry," and this Royal Montreal Cavalry has, under one name or another, continued to exist, without intermission, to the present day.

Its first officers were: George Platt, Captain; Robert Gillespie, Lieutenant; John Molson, Cornet; David Wilson, Quarter Master; Benjamin Holmes, Sergeant; Archibald Ogilvie, Sergeant; Charles Penner, Sergeant; Thomas Torrance, Corporal; Alexander Ogilvie, Corporal.

All our old citizens will remember most of these gentlemen, many of whom were amongst our most respected merchants. At Mr. Platt's death, Mr. Gillespie became Captain; then Mr. John Molson; then, in 1827, Major Gregory took command with the Hon. J. L. McCord as Captain of the Montreal troop, and Charles Penner, Captain of the Lachine troop, the two forming the squadron.

A further record to the present time is beyond the limits of a letter, and would, moreover, be surplusage, as there are not many now living who served in 1827 as troopers. I may name the Hon. Judge Badgley, and Messrs. C. M. Delisle and Beniah Gibb.

The information of the first formation of the corps is derived from Major Charles Penner, very lately deceased at Kingston, at a very advanced age, and who was himself one of the original members; and also from the records since 1827 still extant.

Our old and active citizen, that gallant veteran, Col. Dyde, C. M. G., who himself served in 1812, well remembers the cavalry of that period and its history.

ON THE WAY FOR A U.N. MEDAL

September 10, 1980

OTTAWA -- After six months of United Nations peacekeeping duty

in Cyprus, the 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Vernon of Windsor, Ont., and based at CFB Esquimalt, B.C., will return to Canada between Oct. 1-3.

Replacing them are 398 officers and men of the 5e Régiment d'Artillerie légère du Canada (5RALC) based at Valcartier, Que., augmented by 32 members of 5e Régiment de Génie de Combat, also from Valcartier.

This Cyprus rotation is the 34th to take place since Canadian troops began serving there in March, 1964.

Lt.-Col. Tim Sparling of Oakville, Ont., commanding officer of 5RALC, will command the force.

4388 Canadian Military

Admiralty
18 May 1849

Sir

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move Earl Grey to give instructions that the accompanying bags containing medals granted by Her Majesty to parties, resident in Canada, for their services during the late war, may be forwarded to the authorities in Canada with directions for their distribution to their several addresses in that country.

B. Hawes, Esq.

I am Sir
your most humble servant
W.A. Hamilton

Noted

13 medals

21 May 1849

Earl of Elgin Kincardine N 52 sealed bag

Editors Note: The above letter from Canada 1849 Military, Vol 2. Despatches of Earl of Elgin. WO1/560-561 indicates that there were 13 Naval General Service Medals distributed in Canada in 1849. The roll probably exists but has not been sought.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal

Acting Chief Petty Officer Max L. Bernays, R.C.N.R., O.N. A.321.

Distinguished Service Medal

Chief Petty Officer Maurice A. Corey, R.C.N., O.N. 2323.
Chief Engineerroom Artificer Robert White, R.C.N.R., O.N. A.1333.
Engineerroom Artificer 3rd Class Robert Renaud, R.C.N.R., O.N. A.3098.
Chief Stoker David Williams, R.C.N., O.N. 21256.
Petty Officer David W. Gearing, R.C.N., O.N. 2675.
Petty Officer Arthur A. Butchart, R.C.N., O.N. 2908.
Acting Petty Officer Maurice E. Biggs, R.C.N., O.N. 3278.
Engineerroom Artificer 4th Class Donald Partree, R.C.N., O.N. 21972.
Engineerroom Artificer 4th Class Leslie Mills, R.C.N., O.N. 21805.
Petty Officer Cook Claude F. Daly, R.C.N.V.R., O.N. V.25372.
Acting Leading Seaman Percy Smith, R.C.N., O.N. 2821.
Acting Leading Seaman Earl Costello, R.C.N.V.R., O.N. V.5597.
Leading Cook (S) Ralph E. Schnare, R.C.N.V.R., O.N. V.25056.

This roll is a listing of only those persons who earned the Transport Medal in 1900 in a Canadian registered vessel, or who transported Canadian soldiers to the Boer War.

Editor.

LAURENTIAN - Allan Line

J. Black, 2nd
E. Buchanan, 2nd
B. Henry, Chief
J. Hayward, 3rd
C. Johnston, Chief
J. Nunan, Mate
H. Sillars, 3rd
J. Howard, 3rd

POMERANIAN - Allan Line

C. Addison, Chief
J. Fairfield, Mate
G. Kindlay, Chief
R. McCalmont, 2nd
J. McDonald, 3rd
A. Thompson, 2nd
J. Wallace, 3rd

SARDINIAN - P & O Co.

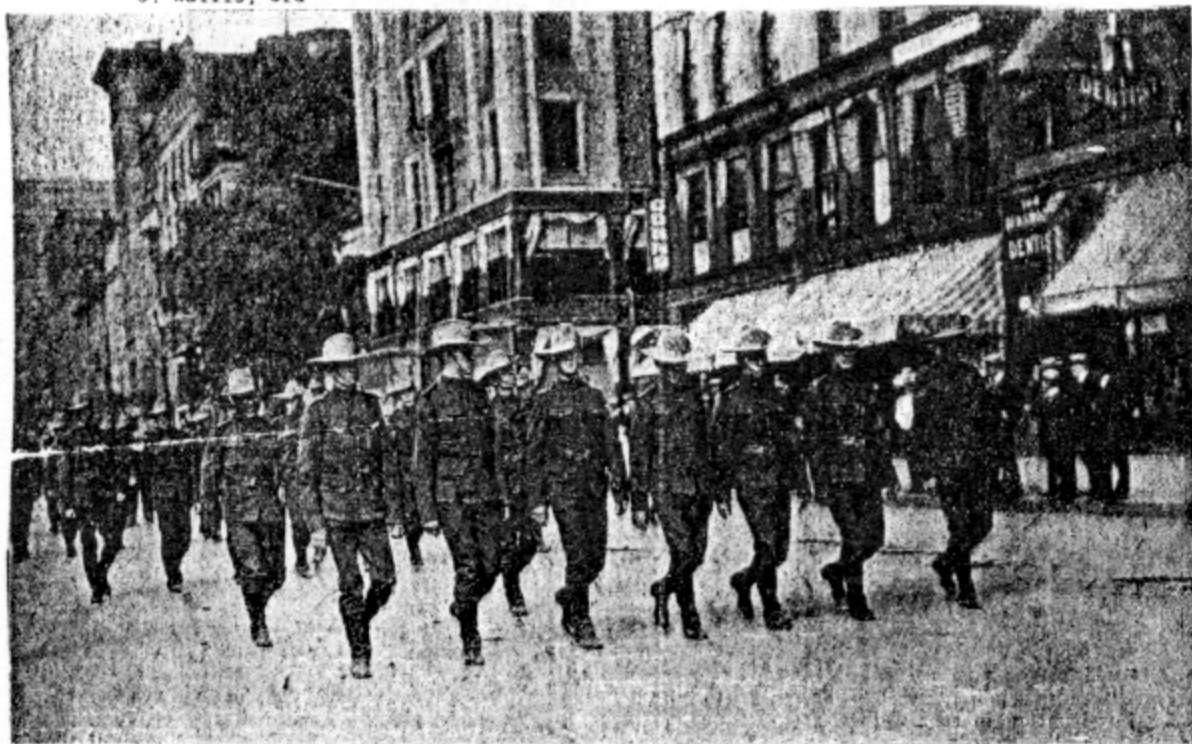
A. Randall, Chief
E. Orchard, 3rd
G. Kelly, Chief
J. Buck, 2nd

MONTEREY - Elder Dempster Line

W. Bowyer, Chief
L. Charles, Chief
J. Douglas, 3rd
H. Parry, Mate
C. Read, 2nd
A. Smith, Surgeon
A. Sommerville, 2nd
J. Wallis, 3rd

MILWAUKEE - Elder Dempster Line

J. Gillies, 3rd
C. Harvey, Chief
R. Williamson, Chief
O. Owen, 2nd
P. Porteus, 3rd
G. Webster, Mate



CANADIANS AT BOSTON.

43rd Canadian Rifles in Boston, marching up Tremont street on Sunday church parade.

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE, TORONTO,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1933.

A Victory of National Significance

By FRED. WILLIAMS.

DO YOU KNOW that the victory at Chrysler's Farm in Dundas County, five miles east of Morrisburg, on November 11, 1813, which we should not forget in our Remembrance Day observance to-morrow, was one of far more national significance than is usually given to it? It was not only a smashing defeat to the American invaders, compelling Wilkinson to abandon his planned expedition to Montreal, but it was a remarkable illustration of that national unity, then in its birth, which has developed in the Dominion of Canada. This is made quite clear by the inscription on the monument on the battlefield, which was unveiled by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, then prime minister, in 1895:

"In honor of the brave men who fought and fell in the victory of Chrysler's Farm, on the 11th November, 1813.

"This monument was erected by the Canadian Parliament in 1895."

There has since been added a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

'BATTLEFIELD OF CHRYSLER'S FARM.

"Pro Patria.

"In Memory of

Captain John Nairn and Lieutenant William Claus of the 49th Regiment, Lieutenant Charles deLorimier of the Canadian Fencible Regiment, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 49th, 89th and Canadian Fencible Regiments and the Canadian Voltigeurs killed in action."

Where, one asks, is the proof of

national unity in that? Well, it illustrates combined action by three very important elements of our people, the Scots, the U.E. Loyalists, and the French of Lower Canada. All three officers named were native Canadians. Captain Nairn was a son of Major John Nairn, Seigneur of Murray Bay, who took a distinguished part in the repulse of Montgomery's attack on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1776; Lieut. Claus was a son of Hon. Colonel William Claus, deputy superintendent-general of Indian Affairs of Upper Canada, and Lieut deLorimier was a son of the Chevalier deLorimier, who had also distinguished himself in the defence of Quebec. When to this is added the knowledge that when General Wilkinson (on the heels of his defeat by the 800 British and Canadian soldiers, under Lt.-Col. Joseph Warton Morrison) heard that deSalaberry's victory at Chateauguay on Oct. 26 had forced Hampton to abandon his expedition against Montreal, he decided that Canadians could not be defeated when they forgot racial origins and united in a common cause.

That is the lesson we should draw from the victory of 120 years ago to-morrow: So long as Canadians sink their racial and religious differences and unite in common co-operation they must win. As General C. H. Mitchell told the Queen's Own on Saturday last:

"They did it then; we can do it now."

That way lies a future for Canada of which our heirs shall be as proud as we are of the tri-partite force which won the victory of Chrysler's Farm.