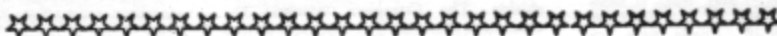


**CANADIAN**  
**MILITARY MEDALS**  
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## A Collector's Story

"The badge of a regiment is one of its proudest possessions, and its symbolic meaning urges the soldiers on to fame and victory.

Collecting military badges is one of the most pleasant of hobbies and, from a historical standpoint, one of the most interesting."

By H. S. TURNER

CONSIDERING the number of men who comprised the Canadian Expeditionary Force it has always been a source of wonder to me that more men who, like myself, favour collecting as a hobby, did not begin collecting military badges while in the army. It was a common sight to see soldiers with belts covered with badges, but few serious badge collectors appear to have developed from the old C.E.F. and, what is more peculiar still, several of the foremost badge collections in Canada were got together by men in no way connected with military affairs.

Of all the myriad articles that collectors collect few are more interesting, or present a wider field for search or research, than military badges. Almost every country has them, and each one represents hundreds and often many thousands of men who comprised a particular unit. Every little detail appearing on a badge was placed there for a purpose, and many badges preserve in brass or bronze battle honours, traditions and affiliations dating back hundreds of years, thus opening up an immense field for study, in addition to the pleasure of collecting.

### THE ORIGIN

The origin of military badges is so mixed up with heraldry that it is impossible to offer any explanation without some reference to heraldry, and even then it is difficult to know where to begin. Many books have been written on the subject, and some writers even claim that the science of heraldry existed in biblical times when the Children of Israel were commanded to "each pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of his Father's house." (Numbers 11, 2.)

It is an established fact—and we have our own North American Indians as proof—that some sort of family identification has been practiced by all races down through the ages, but organized heraldry as we know it had its origin at the time of the Crusades and reached its height of importance in the 14th and 15th Centuries. Even yet, heraldry is by no means dead as new Arms are being granted to this day. In our new country we know very little about it, but in Great Britain a substantial amount of revenue is derived annually from taxes imposed on those desiring to use their family Coat-of-Arms, thus proving that armorial bearings are still decidedly popular.

At the time of the Crusades religious fervour reached an almost unbelievable pitch and the Crusaders went forth clad in shining armour from head to foot, each bearing his trusted sword and shield. Naturally, with the type of closed helmet used by the warriors of that time it was impossible to distinguish one man from another, so the difficulty was overcome by painting distinguishing marks on the shields. The Crusaders favoured the cross and thus we find the earliest and most prominent symbols used in heraldry to be the shield and the cross in some of their many forms.

When the Crusaders arrived in the Holy Land clad in their heavy coat-of-mail, they found the heat almost intolerable and, to ward off the rays of the sun, they wore a light cotton coat over their armour and a cloth mantle was hung from the back of the helmet. In those days it was the custom for a leader to really lead his men, and as a further means of identification to his followers the device on the shield was duplicated on the back of the cotton coat. Thus we have the origin of the term "Coat-of-Arms".

### SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE

When the Crusader returned home his painted shield, dented helmet and slashed mantle were hung up for everyone to see, and his sons, with due pride in their father's battle honours, carried on his memory by the use of the same symbols. Thus we have the origin of heraldry, which in a few generations became an obsession with the people of that day. All the nobility were granted the right to bear "Arms", which were bestowed by the reigning Sovereign and were handed down from father to son, generation after generation. "Colleges of Arms" were established, and all devices on the Arms granted were copyrighted to guard against duplication and fraudulent use.

The Arms were very elaborate and consisted in the main of a central shield on which a distinctive design and symbols were painted. Above the shield appears a helmet of special pattern according to the rank of the owner, and the family crest is usually placed on top of the helmet, while a motto on a scroll generally forms the base of the Coat-of-Arms. Two supporters, often in the form of mythical animals, are added to hold the shield up-right, and finally the shreds of the battle-scarred mantle of the helmet are formed into artistic scroll-work to complete the background.

When William the Conqueror introduced the feudal system into England the land was divided among the barons, earls and others, in return for which, according to the land they held, they accepted responsibility for military service for themselves and so many followers. Every man who held land under these conditions—and it was impossible to hold land otherwise—was of the upper class, or "gentlemen", as they were termed, and every gentleman bore arms. He alone was allowed to wear the particular Coat-of-Arms which he had been granted, but when summoned for military service all his followers recognized it as their own distinctive unit crest. Not being allowed to wear it, however, and realizing the need for some distinctive marking for themselves and their master's property, they chose some portion of his armorial bearings, often a leaf or a flower, and used this in the same manner as we do our regimental badges to-day. From this humble beginning military badges developed into the type now used throughout the British Empire. Executed in brass, bronze or silver, some of these old badges are still worn— notable examples are the Prince of Wales' Plumes, the Lancaster Rose and the Stafford Knot.

### THE REGULAR ARMY

The feudal system supplied the military needs of the country until the standing army was introduced in the reign of Henry VIII; thereafter the actual troops discarded the uniforms and badges of their individual leaders for those of the Crown. Custom, however, dies slowly and we still have the tartan of the Highland regiments as a reminder of the usages of former days.

Badges, as we know them, did not come into general use until well along in the last Century. Early British regiments were distinguished only by the colour and cut of their uniforms, and when the regiments of Foot were numbered in consecutive numerical order, the numerals were embroidered on their uniforms, a system still in favour in France and Germany. About the beginning of the 19th Century numerals began to appear on tunic buttons. Then very large brass plates, shaped to fit the odd-shaped hats worn by the soldiers of those days, made their appearance, followed by the more modern star-shaped helmet plates. These were next copied in miniature to suit the modern type of uniform cap, and about the beginning of the 20th Century metal cap, collar and shoulder badges became a part of the regulation equipment of all British and Colonial soldiers.

Collecting military badges is one of the most pleasant of hobbies, and from a historical standpoint one of the most interesting, as every detail of the design of each of these badges has been chosen or granted for some particular reason. Official records of the British Army have been carefully kept for hundreds of years, and every device appearing on the badges are well known and often represent battle honours. The badge of a British regiment is one of its proudest possessions, and its symbolic meaning urges the individual soldier on to fame and victory. Yet, the badge has often been the origin of many jocular nick-names for famous British regiments, such as the "Fig and Whistle Light Infantry," derived from the French Horn and Elephant (both coveted war honours) on the badge of the Highland Light Infantry.

## IN CANADA

A young country like Canada one would naturally assume would have very little military history, but when it comes to badges we can outdo the Old Country. Prior to the Great War there existed in Canada 110 Infantry units and 36 Cavalry regiments. Many of these were duplicated as the numeral was always taken up by a new regiment when one was disbanded. In the C.E.F. we raised 260 numerical Infantry battalions, 13 C.M.R.'s, 5 Pioneer and 4 Cyclist battalions, besides all the Field and Heavy Batteries, Engineers, Machine Gun, Cavalry, Ambulance, Medical, Dental, Army Service Corps and many other units. Overseas, 13 Canadian Railway Troops battalions, Depot, Forestry, Labour and numerous other units were formed. Many of these units had two or more distinctive issues or special officers' badges, and most of them were duplicated by British manufacturers, thus creating die varieties and adding further desirable items from a collector's point of view. Add to these the badges of the Canadian Permanent and Non-Permanent Militia since the Great War, and take into consideration the changes due to the recent re-organization, and it can be readily seen that there is plenty of scope for a collector in Canadian military badges alone.

Collecting badges can be adjusted to suit the individual taste of the collector, and the methods of mounting are many and varied. Naturally, a collection mounted to make an attractive display will look different from one mounted with a view to bringing out the historical significance of certain regiments as they progress through the pre-war, C.E.F. and post-war stages. Some collectors collect military buttons only, others helmet plates; some confine their efforts entirely to pre-war militia badges, others to C.E.F. badges, and some of the newer collectors are confining their activities to the post-war badges. Personally, I have gone through the various stages in a manner similar to the average stamp collector, who begins with all the different stamps he can gather, then decides to concentrate on one or two countries and endeavours to make them as complete as possible, and finally becomes interested in special perforations, post marks, errors, die varieties, etc.

## UP-HILL WORK

Unlike postage stamps, badges cannot be purchased at any Post Office, and although there is plenty of material it is often very difficult to locate. During the war numerous firms made or sold badges, but their stocks were long ago disposed of, often sold as old brass, with the result the collector must depend on small purchases, donations and, mainly, the medium of exchange in order to build up his collection. As a rule badges are neither rare nor valuable and their relative scarcity depends upon the size of the unit they represent and the supervision under which they were issued. Tens of thousands of C.E.F. badges were given away by Canadian soldiers during and shortly after the Great War, and many unaccounted badges must lie forgotten in treasure chests or trinket boxes. Slow, up-hill work at first, but like any other collection the material comes easier when people see the collector is really trying to build up an outstanding collection.

H.S. Turner died last March, he was a good friend to the Editor.

These articles are reprinted with permission from Legionary Magazine of 1939.

A badge collector's life is fraught with many disappointments; promises of badges are usually forgotten and a long, ardent search sometimes reveals one of the commonest varieties, but the thrill of finally locating a particularly desirable item keeps one ever keen on the hunt. My bitterest disappointment, which almost wrecked my badge-collecting career, occurred when my pack, containing over a hundred badges which I had painstakingly traded with British, Colonial and foreign soldiers in France and Belgium, was rifled in Wimereux Hospital. The hobby is not devoid of amusement, and one outstanding incident comes to my memory. I had a badge which the sender claimed was one of the Chinese Labour Corps. I did not doubt this but was anxious to know just what the characters appearing on it meant; so I took it to the local laundryman, who, after looking at it for a minute or two, smiled and in his oriental way exclaimed, "No fightin, just workin'".

Buttons of British regiments stationed in Canada a hundred years ago are continually being dug up around Niagara and Queenston, but we have no historical record of the badges of the Canadian regiments of that period, nor of the many militia companies that existed many years after. From the time, however, these companies were grouped together to form the regiments of our pre-war, militia we have a fairly complete badge record in the form of helmet plates, brass numerals and, later, complete sets of uniform badges.

## INTERESTING STUDY

The study of these old militia badges is most interesting. The origin of many savours of British army association, as many of the original founders of Canadian Militia units were former British officers who had accepted a grant of land and remained in Canada rather than return to England with the recall of the Regiment, and it is only natural that they should incorporate much of their old Regiment into the new one. Mythical animals of heraldic origin never found favour on Canadian badges, although they persist on the badges of the Mississauga Horse, the C.E.F. battalions raised by it and the perpetuating unit in the post-war Militia. Typical Canadian badges

like that of the 23rd Northern Horse, which shows a wolf's head above a canoe and bears an Indian motto, are fairly common, but the Scottish regiments adhered mostly to the symbols and mottos of the mother regiments and in many instances were officially allowed to bear corresponding numerals. Two attractive old militia badges bore Indian heads, namely the 10th Brant Dragoons and the 51st Soo Rifles. Very often the Coat-of-Arms of the city or county in which the unit was raised was incorporated in the design of the badges, and in some cases liberties were taken in copying them. A good example of this is seen in badge of the old 33rd Huron Regiment. The County Crest used as the central design appears to be an Indian's arm with upraised tomahawk ready to strike, while the official description of the County Crest reads, "A strong right arm wielding an axe" and is suggestive of pioneer days.

While speaking of pre-war Militia badges, special mention should be made of the badges worn by the Royal Canadian Dragoons. During the South African War the officer commanding a detachment of the R.C.D.'s was attracted by the peculiar antics of a Springbok, which appeared to have observed something

unseen by the soldiers. The men were warned in time to repel a stealthy surprise attack by the Boers. So impressed were they by the incident that application was made and granted for the wearing of a Springbok as the badge of the regiment. Another Canadian Militia badge that owes its origin to active service is the well known Little Black Devils' badge which was worn by the 8th Bn. C.E.F. The interpreted motto, "So named by the enemy", explains its origin as the design was chosen and adopted by the 90th Winnipeg Rifles after their encounter with the Indians and Halfbreeds in the North-West Rebellion.

## PLENTY OF SCOPE

Coming to C.E.F. badges, there is a great deal of scope for both the collector and the historian. Owing to the fact that the Great War was thrust upon us so suddenly, adequate machinery had not been provided to supervise, historically or otherwise, the badges of the hundreds of units which sprang up all over the Dominion. The Government supplied each Canadian soldier with a uniform set of distinctive Canadian badges, and a number of the early battalions went overseas wearing these; others wore the badges of their parent Militia unit. The general service badges proved decidedly unpopular. Soon distinctive officers' badges appeared, and before many months all ranks in the new battalions were wearing their own distinctive badges. One of the first records of C.E.F. badges can be found in the official history of the 16th Canadian Scottish, who chose their name, badge and motto on the S.S. "Andania" while crossing with the Canadian Armada. In anticipation of the name, "The Princess Mary's 16th Canadian Highlanders", a princess' coronet was shown on their badge design. The authorities, however, refused to consider the proposed name and "The Canadian Scottish" was substituted, but in the meantime the badges had been made and issued and apparently no objection was raised so the error was never amended.

In the main, the early C.E.F. badges consisted of a distinctive Canadian emblem, usually a maple leaf, on which was displayed the Imperial Crown, the unit numeral and the name of the city or district in which the unit was raised. Gradually, the badges became more attractive and elaborate, and many were designed with a special recruiting appeal. In common with the tendency at home, many units already in France began to feel that their badges were too commonplace and adopted new ones. Sometimes the change was made the subject of a battalion competition, and prizes were given for the best design submitted. The well-known windmill badge of the 49th Edmonton Battalion was the prize-winning design submitted by Pte. George Brown. This attractive badge includes in its design maple leaves and the head of a coyote to signify Canada and Alberta. The Crown denotes the Imperial connection, the windmill signifies Flanders, while the numerals and lettering indicate the name and number of the Battalion.

## LACK OF DETAILS

It is regrettable that so little is known of the stories behind the designs of our C.E.F. badges. Many were designed by the senior officers of the units themselves, while others adhered to the design of the badge of their parent militia unit. Badge manufacturers, with their staffs of expert designers, often submitted designs for the approval of new units or made up attractive badges from suggestions submitted by units. The 21st Battalion badge was designed by G. S. Lemasnie of Montreal, who later designed some of

the ornamental work to be found on our Dominion Parliament Buildings. The badge of the 31st Battalion was designed by Pte. Theo. Hare, at the request of the Colonel who discovered that he possessed talent for drawing and designing. The officers' badge of the 33rd Battalion is an exact copy of a maple leaf picked up by Capt. Dowling outside his home in Clinton, Ont. To this well-shaped leaf was added a crown and the unit numerals and, manufactured in oxidized silver, it presents a badge of simple but pleasing design. In contrast, the somewhat irregular-shaped maple leaf worn by the 75th Battalion was a copy of a leaf picked up in Queen's Park, Toronto, by Lieut.-Col. Beckett.

I have expended much effort in trying to ascertain the origin of many of our C.E.F. badges but have met with very little success. It is only reasonable to assume that most of the men responsible for their designs were of mature age back in 1914-15-16 and that many were killed overseas or have since passed on, taking with them the much-wanted information which they alone could have given us.

Examination of the C.E.F. badges reveals some interesting facts, chief of which is that the maple leaf figures in some form or other on one or more of the issues of all the 260 numerical infantry battalions except eight. Six of these definitely copied the badges of their parent Militia unit, leaving only the 5th and 16th of definite C.E.F. origin which do not include the Canadian national emblem in their design.

The beaver is included in the design of 62 C.E.F. infantry badges and figures prominently on the badges of many of the French-Canadian battalions.

The Fleur-de-Lis is given prominence on the attractive badge of the 41st Battalion but appears only on five others.

Twenty four battalions definitely copy or include the design of their parent Militia unit badge.

#### OTHER DESIGNS

Forty-four honour the province, city, county or university in which, or through which, the battalion was raised, by including their Coats-of-Arms in their badge design. Beautiful examples of Provincial Coats-of-Arms are seen on the second issue of the 50th Battalion badges and on those of the 104th and 140th Battalions. Splendid examples of City Coats-of-Arms appear on the badges of the 142nd and 195th badges, while an attractive County Coat-of-Arms appears on the 129th badge. The best example of a University Crest is that shown on the 253rd Queen's University Highlander's badge. In addition, the Martha Washington Shield appears on the badges of the five American Legion Battalions—units recruited in Canada prior to the entry of the United States into the Great War.

Apart from the beaver, other typical Canadian animals appear on many of the C.E.F. badges. First place on the list goes to the North American Buffalo. The 184th and 243rd are splendid examples of buffalo badges. Next in line is the moose, whose noble head adorns a number of C.E.F. badges. Attractive moose badges were worn by the 128th, 141st and 150th Battalions. The brown bear figures prominently on the 226th and 228th badges, the cougar on the 181st, a mountain goat on the 172nd, a ram on the 149th, a bull-dog on the 221st, and, peculiarly enough, a porcupine is the most prominent feature of the 163rd Battalion badge.

Mythical animals of heraldic design never gained prominence on C.E.F. badges. As already mentioned, the Unicorn of the Mississauga Horse was included in the design of all the battalions raised through the medium of that Militia unit, but the only real example of heraldic design originating in the C.E.F. was the dragon badge of the 198th Battalion. The lion in its heraldic postures naturally appears on the badges of units who copied the whole or a portion of their parent Militia badge, and a somewhat different treatment of the heraldic lion appears on the 206th and 235th badges, but an actual lion in a wholly new and attractive setting is portrayed on the badge of the 192nd battalion. The tiger has not been omitted and appears at its best on the badge of the 205th and 232nd Battalions.

#### ATTRACTIVE BADGES

Birds were not forgotten, and the rooster is the most used on C.E.F. badges. Very attractive and striking rooster badges were worn by the 108th and 216th Battalions, while prairie chickens are shown on the badge of the 202nd Sportsmen's Battalion.

A fish (not being part of a Coat-of-Arms) is incorporated into the design of the 40th Battalion badge.

A very suitable emblem of the Prairie Provinces in the form of wheat is included in the design of nine of the C.E.F. badges.

Splendid examples of the badge designer's art can be seen in those of the 209th and 229th Battalions, where a sheaf of wheat forms the central portion of the design, and sprays of wheat are attractively worked into the design of the 195th and 212th (first issue) badges.

Horse shoes are embodied in the design of the 32nd, 103rd, and 176th badges, and in addition the 176th Niagara Rangers' badge depicts a splendid view of Niagara Falls. Another attractive scenery badge is the 122nd (second issue) with its logging scene.

It is only natural that axes should appear on the badges of units recruited as Forestry Battalions, but a pair of axes appear also on the badges of the 114th, 162nd, and 188th Battalions.

Crossed rifles are the chief symbols on the 150th Battalion badge and also appear on the badges of five other battalions.

In keeping with Irish traditions, the harp and shamrock appear on the badges of units designated as Irish battalions. A beautiful example of the harp type of badge was worn by the 208th Battalion, while the shamrock was given prominence on the badge of the 199th Battalion. Undoubtedly one of the most difficult from the manufacturing standpoint on account of the lettering, this latter badge had to be remade after Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught honoured the 199th by allowing the unit to bear her official title, and the new issue shows her monogram "L.M." in the centre of the shamrock leaf.

Flags were never popular, and they have been given prominence only on the 165th and 247th Battalion badges.

#### A STRIKING BADGE

In the portrayal of a Viking Ship the 197th Battalion Vikings of Canada had designed for them one of the outstanding badges of the C.E.F.

It is interesting to note that the word "America" appears only once on the C.E.F. badges, namely, on the second issue of the 236th Battalion's.

Roman numerals never met with favour as they appear only on the overseas issue of the 20th Battalion and the original badges of the 27th, 31st, 46th, and 135th Battalions.

Mottos are included in the design of some one of the badges worn by 64 of the C.E.F. infantry battalions; only six appear in English, the remainder being in Latin, French or Gaelic. For the most part the mottos used are those of the parent Militia units, and their meaning and use are quite obvious. Others, however, like the "Præsto Ut Proestiam" on the officers' badges of the 39th Battalion, are difficult to interpret. The familiar "Sic Ut Fear Fearat" (The Breed of Manly Men) motto on the badges of the Nova Scotia Highland Battalions was the suggestion of a Gaelic scholar in Antigonish, Prof. MacDonald of St. François-Xavier College.

Enamelled badges (so popular in Australia) have never met with favour in Canada. Hundreds of different enamelled brooches for ladies' wear made their appearance during the war, but the only enamelled badges worn by the C.E.F. were the officers' badge of the 2nd and 44th Battalions, and of the 210th which incorporated the badge of the Legion of Frontiersmen inset in enamel.

#### AUXILIARY UNITS

In addition to the badges of the C.E.F. infantry battalions which I have so hastily mentioned, we had dozens and dozens of auxiliary units in the C.E.F. that all wore distinctive badges, many of them with designs especially emphasizing the branch of the service to which they belonged. Special mention might be made of the Gold Washing Pan badge from the Yukon; the well-known distinctive badge of the 4th C.M.R.'s; the attractive collar badge of the 3rd Pioneers, the 4th Cyclists' badge, which includes the Pointers, indicating the variation between the true and the magnetic North; the shield type badge of the 2nd Construction Company (the only coloured unit raised by the C.E.F.); the miniature armoured car collar badges of Borden's Armoured Battery; the Skilled Railway units, showing the front view of a Canadian locomotive; the attractive badge of the Remount Depot, and many, many others.

Battalion Pipe Bands usually had distinctive badges and several Militia units sent drafts wearing special badges.

Here in Canada we had all the Provincial Depot Battalions, the Garrison Regiments, the Railway Service Guards, and Special Service units which were all part of the C.E.F. In addition, almost every college and university had its Canadian Officers' Training Corps, each with distinctive badges, and many other units, like the United Farmers of Alberta Mounted Infantry Command, who worked hand-in-hand with the C.E.F.

Add to these the present day badges of the Canadian Permanent and Non-Permanent Militia, and I am certain you will agree with me that the man who has chosen badge-collecting as a hobby has a very wide field in Canadian military badges alone before he needs to start collecting the badges of the historic British regiments, or those interesting and attractive military badges of our sister Dominions, or those of foreign countries.

# Army Badges: Some Comments

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By EDWIN PYE

THE interesting and informative article on Military Badges, contributed by Mr. H. S. Turner, which appeared in the January number of *The Legionary*, should prompt readers to furnish details regarding the origin of their C.E.F. badges. There is no doubt whatever that such information, and details of changes in design, with the date and reason for the change, would be welcomed by many badge collectors throughout the Dominion.

Colonel Louis Keene, of Oakville, Ontario, entertained radio listeners last November with a talk on his badge collection in the Hobbies' Programme arranged by the C.B.C. He also wrote a comprehensive article on The Badges of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which appeared in the Summer Number, 1936, of *The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, London.

In the hope of seeing further information brought to light, and of giving some assistance to collectors, the following notes and comments are submitted by a non-collector but one who, nevertheless, is interested in the subject.

## A BATTLE AXE]

Regarding the badge of the late 33rd Huron Regiment, Canadian Militia, the arm — embowed, inscribed to wrist in armour — wields a battle-axe, not a wood-man's axe. This perhaps accounts

for its having the appearance of a tomahawk, as suggested by Mr. Turner. The 114th Battalion badge, however, has crossed tomahawks; the Haldimand unit enlisted a number of Indians in its ranks.

The illustrations on page 4 of *The Legionary* are of collar badges, while those on the other pages are of cap badges. The effigy or image invariably faces left, or front, on a cap badge. A bow and quiver of arrows, and the Mohawk (?) motto *Sagittarum* appear, in addition, on the cap badge of the 25th Brant Dragoons. The cap badge of Borden's Armoured Battery shows the vehicle approaching and is on a maple leaf. The collar badge of the 3rd Canadian Pioneer Battalion (late 18th Infantry Battalion) appropriately depicts a badger. The Indian motto on the birch-bark canoe of the 23rd Northern Pioneers' badge, reads *Ah Neupahne Min*. Perhaps some reader can supply the translations of these mottoes. The badges of the 25th Brant Dragoons, the 23rd Northern Pioneers, and the 51st Regt. 800 Rifles are, of course, Militia badges.

To appreciate the porcupine on the 163rd Battalion badge one must refer to the implication of the motto, "Who molests me will get a drubbing", the equivalent of *Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*, the motto of the Order of The Thistle, used by British and Canadian regiments in relation to their thistle emblem. One Canadian unit aptly applied this motto below a buffalo head. In the A.E.F., the 18th American Division used the Cactus as its motif with the motto *Noli Me Tangere* (Touch me not). Literally, these mottoes may be interpreted in the words of the biblical phrase allegorically referring to the ex-tenure's god: "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

The dragon cap badge of the 198th Battalion (Canadian Buffs) is an adaptation of that worn by The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment); the collar badge were exactly the same as The Buffs. The 198th was raised by the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada which, in turn was — and still is — allied with The Buffs. The miniature dragon surmounting the shield on the badge of the 129th Battalion, although almost identical, is of different origin, being the Arms of the Ontario county of Wentworth, adopted from the crest of Sir Thomas Wentworth. The Arms consist of a gryphon (Lat. *gryphus*, a mythical monster, part lion, part eagle, typifying strength and vigilance) surmounting a shield emblazoned with three leopards' heads. The late 77th Wentworth Regiment, shortly prior to the Great War took the county arms for the design of its badge. The regiment, obviously, raised the 129th Battalion.

The White Horse of Kent appeared on two C.E.F. badges, the 5th and 186th Battalions. That of the 5th had an indirect connection with The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment, thus the devices of both the East and West Kent regiments were embodied in badges of the C.E.F. The White Horse, rampant, on the (English) Kent County Arms originated from the Saxon *Hogst* (Stallion) of A.D. 455. The (Ontario) Kent County apparently copied its arms from England. The 24th Kent Regiment of the Canadian Militia carried the county arms superimposed on a maple leaf. This regiment raised the 186th Battalion, C.E.F., hence the White Horse of Kent on the latter's badge. The Kent Regiment (M.G.) of to-day, perpetuates the 186th Battalion and is allied with The Q. O. Royal West Kent Regiment.

## THE 5th "WALKING"

The 5th Battalion, C.E.F., however, had no connection with Kent County, being formed from Western Canada cavalry regiments. On arrival in England in 1914, the Officer Commanding (Lt.-Col. G. S. Turford, 27th Light Horse) called for designs for a distinctive badge and stipulated that the drawings were to symbolize the unit's cavalry connection. All manner of quadrupeds from jack rabbits to cats, supposedly representing a cavalry element, were submitted. Finally, someone with a brain wave settled the problem of selection by suggesting that the battalion should pay a compliment to the newly-appointed Divisional Commander, Lieut.-Gen. F. A. H. Akersson, by incorporating the rearing steed from the badge of the General's old regiment, the West Kent — the regiment which he joined as a subaltern in 1878 and later commanded — hence the Western Cavalry's horse with its tail up.

The Rooster was given prominence on the badge of the 108th Battalion following the popular nickname of "The Roosters" applied to that unit. The battalion acquired the sobriquet when it was billeted on a chicken ranch at Selkirk; the men went to roost with the fowls.

The 216th Bantam Battalion bore testimony to the bantam-height of the men, who were called "Burton's Bantams", Lt.-Col. F. L. Burton being the officer commanding. Canada raised two such battalions, the other being the 143rd B. C. Bantams, who balanced the odds in the selection of their motto: *Mulum in Pareo*. Their English prototypes were the two Birkenhead battalions, the 15th and 16th Cheshires (height between 5 feet 1 inch and 5 feet 4 inches). Other English counties followed, and at one period the 35th Division was entirely composed of Bantams—a better name than "The Dumpies", which the 19th Hussars were called on their formation in 1859. If the Queen City were to raise a bantam unit to-day one might anticipate the nickname of "The Pearlys", or the "Five-Two's."

## PALS AND SPORTSMEN

The popular name of "Pals" given to four City (Service) Battalions of the Liverpool and Manchester Regiments, raised in 1914, found favour in Canada, a similar name being given to the 124th Battalion, Canada, by the way, also had one battalion of "Good Fellows", the 251st. Further opposite numbers were to be found in the "Sportsmen" battalions. The 23rd and 21th Battalions Royal Fusiliers, which acquitted themselves nobly in France and East Africa, went by the appellation of Sportsmen's Battalions. Canada produced two such units, the 180th and 202nd Battalions. The 23rd (Service) Battalion Royal Fusiliers was raised in 1915 from the Legion of Frontiersmen and served with distinction in East Africa. Canada, likewise, raised a battalion of Frontiersmen, the 210th Battalion, which embodied the badge of that organization.

As to Mr. Turner's comment: "A fish not being part of a Coat-of-Arms", the denizen of the deep depicted on the badges of the 40th, 64th, 85th, 106th, 112th, 185th, 193rd, 219th and 246th Nova Scotia battalions was in keeping with the provincial armourial crest of the Great War period. It was not until 1926 that Nova Scotia adopted the Coat-of-Arms of Sir William Alexander — the first grantee of the province — granted to Nova Scotia by Charles I in 1625, as used on the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion badge.

Not to be overlooked among the wheat emblems of the Prairie Provinces is the cap badge of the 203rd Battalion, with its advertising motto "No. 1 Hard", which fittingly applied to the fighting propensities of the personnel as well as being a "plug" for the well-known grade of grain. This battalion, the fifth of the "Little Black Devils", like its predecessors wore the familiar Black Devil collar badge, but in place of the sub-number "5" were the numerals "203". The collar badges of the other Black Devils—the 90th, 144th, and 190th—contained the numeral 2, 3, and 4, respectively. These subsidiary numbers were not general in the C.E.F. The idea apparently originated with the 7th Battalion, the "1st British Columbia" Battalion. The 30th Battalion followed suit

with a collar badge inscribed "2nd British Columbia". Incidentally, it may be noted that the 159th Battalion was styled the "1st Algonquins".

### HORSE SHOES

The horse shoes on the badges of the 32nd, 103rd, and 176th Battalions denote their cavalry origin. The 32nd was formed from Western Canada cavalry units, the 103rd from the Independent Squadron, Victoria, and the 176th contained a large number from the 2nd Dragoons. The badge of the 176th Battalion, however, shows the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara (the Battalion trained at Niagara) and perhaps the addition of the horseshoe on the badge was intended to accentuate the "luck" which honeymooners also anticipate when viewing the Horseshoe Falls from the Canadian side, as a good omen for the Battalion's future. Cavalry units, generally, were doomed to the disappointment of being employed dismounted. The British 74th Division, it may be recalled, commemorated its conversion from Yeomanry to Infantry by adopting a broken spur as their divisional sign.

With regard to the interpretation of the motto: "*Præsto Ut Præstium*", the Italian word *præsto*, in English meaning: at hand, ready, quickly, is derived from the Latin *præsto*. The motto may be regarded as meaning "Ready. Aye, Ready"—the slogan of the 123rd Battalion. Colonel Keene, however, suggests as a possible explanation that the words were a pun on the name of the Officer Commanding (Lt.-Col. J. A. V. Preston). The motto "Advance", borne by the 38th (Ottawa) Battalion, and the late 43rd Regiment (The Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles) from which the overseas unit was largely formed, was not a battle slogan as sometimes claimed, but is the motto of the City of Ottawa.

### MILITIA BADGES

The six units which definitely copied the badges of their parent Militia unit presumably are The Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) and The Royal Canadian Regiment, of the Permanent Force, and the divisional cavalry squadrons supplied by the 19th Alberta Dragoons, 1st Hussars, and 16th Light Horse of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Mr. Turner has already described the origin of the Springfield badge of the R. C. D's. The Springfield also adorned the badge of the South African Contingent in the Great War.

The L.S.H. badge is an interesting one. It is sometimes misinterpreted as representing a pipe of peace crossed over an Indian tomahawk, signifying the burying of the hatchet. The motto, however, consist of a track maul and track spike crossed. The latter, which has been mistaken for an Indian pipe, actually is beneath the maul. These peculiar objects commemorate the historic event of November 7th, 1885, when Lord Strathcona (Donald Alexander Smith) drove the last spike, completing the Canadian Pacific Railway across Canada.

The R.C.R. enjoys the unique distinction of bearing the Royal Cypher of the late Queen Victoria, having—after the Great War—been granted the privilege of retaining its perpetual use.

As to the word "America" appearing on the badge of the 236th Battalion, the statement that it appeared "on the second issue" may be correct; it was not, how-

ever, inscribed on the final issue. A multiplicity of badges within a unit occurred in several battalions. Upwards of fifty units changed their design at least once, and not always was the change confined to the cap badge alone. Many units had distinctive cap, collar, and shoulder badges of different design. Late in 1915, the infantry units in the field were ordered to wear numerals and the letter "C" on the collar. Several units, including the 5th Battalion, for a time wore the numerals in addition to their old collar badges, though of course, the practice was irregular.

### BANNED BADGES

Banned badges were not turned in, thus affording collectors a wider field of variety. The American Legion Battalion substituted the motto "Actions, not Words" in Latin, on the scroll formerly inscribed "American Legion".

There were badges of singular origin and others that displayed unusual motifs. The floral emblem of The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was a marguerite, the name of the wife of the first O.C. The Gold-Miner's washing-pan, which contained a synthetic gold nugget, was the collar badge of the Yukon Infantry Company raised and commanded by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. The "gold" was worth but the price of a bottle of Worthington's. Nevertheless, some of the Shorecliffe hotel proprietors reaped a goodly harvest of the profits that came from the sale of the "Flash in the Pan".

The Magendawid, or David's Shield, the symbol of Judaism (two equilateral triangles, intertwined), was the emblem of the Infantry Reinforcing Draft Company (Jewish). The Jewish battalions raised by the City of London Regiment, the 38th-42nd Royal Fusiliers, were dubbed "The Judeans". To westerners, Winnipeg is the Peg, and Medicine Hat is contracted to the Hat. The 175th Battalion from the latter city adopted a J. B. Stetson (hat). Although not of the Ten Gallon style it typified the ranching country. The 19th Alberta Dragoons had the distinctive privilege of wearing the Stetson hat until the R.N.W.M.P. Squadron arrived in France.

The following further unit badges, of certain issues, had Roman numerals: 7th, 11th, 29th, Infantry Battalions, 10th C.M.R., and the 15th Field Ambulance. The 11th Battalion badge included both a grenade and horn thus incorporating the devices of the militia regiments from which the battalion was formed, viz., the 52nd Regiment, the 60th and 95th Rifles, the 100th Grenadiers, and the 105th Fusiliers.

The jack rabbit on the earlier badge of the 49th Battalion perhaps suggested timidity, so the later issue bore the head of a coyote and perpetuated the battalion mascot that was left behind in England.

### THE MOTORS

The badge of the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade bore the year-date "1914", the year the unit was formed. The original designation was Auto-mobile Machine Gun Brigade No. 1. Three battalions of Railway Troops, the 4th, 8th and 11th, incorporated the hollow-square distinguishing patch, in miniature, on the cap badge.

Among the heraldic devices on cap badges were the martlet, 148th Battalion, and Mercury's winged staff, 20th Battalion—the set with the Roman numerals.

In addition to the Queen's Own (83rd and 166th Battalions) and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's Own (154th and 199th Battalions) Canadian units also commemorated the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Militia and Defence: the 244th Kitchener's Own, and the 236th Sir Sam's Own. Territorially, there were the 133rd Norfolk's Own, 142nd London's Own and the 254th Quinte's Own, while the war-time Prime Minister and a public benefactor were remembered by machine gun units: Borden's Armoured Battery, and the Eaton Motor Machine Gun Battery.

Civilians, too, had their special badges. In Canada there was the Shell Crown surmounted by the Imperial Crown, inscribed "Imperial Munitions Board—Woman Worker—Canada." The civilian staff of the Canadian Record Office in London wore a brooch badge (silver maple leaf on white enamel); the military staff wore their regimental badges.

### POST-WAR BADGES

Some of the post-war militia badges commemorate in various ways the war services of their line units. A Montreal publication of recent date shows the badge of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada bearing the unit's Great War battle honours and two earlier honours. "South Africa, 1899-1900", however, is conspicuous by its absence, and equally conspicuous is a scroll emblazoned "Fenian Raid, 1866". Another oddity is the badge of The Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.), which resembles that of its allied regiment, the London Scottish. It is shown bearing "Belgium-France 1910-1919"—not a recognised Theatre of War honour. The London Scottish, apparently, inherits the privilege of emblazoning honours on its appointments due to the regiment's origin as Rifles. It was formed in 1859 as The London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, and its badge bears the Theatre of War honour "S. Africa 1900-02".

The Winnipeg Light Infantry remodelled their badge to the design of the 10th Battalion C.E.F., which the regiment perpetuates. This regiment, in addition, wears a special Oak Leaf shoulder badge in commemoration of the 10th Battalion's gallant fight at Kitchener's Wood during the Second Battle of Ypres, a distinction granted to the Militia regiments which perpetuate the 10th and 16th Battalions, C.E.F. Kitchener's Wood (a translation of the French *Bois des Cuisiniers*, not named after Lord Kitchener), through which the 10th and 16th Battalions made their famous charge on the night of April 22nd, 1915, was an oak wood. The special shoulder badge appropriately takes the form of an oak leaf with acorn.

### FURTHER ADORNMENT

Two battalions of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade endeavoured to enhance the appearance of their cap badges by adorning them with metal and coloured cloth. In the 10th Battalion, the men stuck a piece of polished tin, or mirror, at the back of the badge, which gained for them the nickname "Shiny Tenth". The name was not, as sometimes stated, stolen from the British "Shiny (Chainy) Tenth", the 10th Hussars—from the chain pattern belt worn by their officers in 1820.

In the 5th Battalion, a piece of red cloth was placed behind the cap badge. The scarlet colour had no significance other than to give the badge greater relief. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who originated the idea of the red background, did so to commemorate their scrap at Brandywine Creek on September 20th, 1777, in the American War.

A 5th Battalion bard, unthinkingly, has further misrepresented the idea of the red background adopted by the Western Cavalry in a five-verse poem, "Our Badge". The first and last verses run:—

*A prancing horse, a royal crown,  
A blood-red band beneath;  
With 'Western Cavalry' engraved,  
Surrounded by a wreath,  
That little piece of cloth beneath,  
That band of crimson red,  
It tells how free in Flanders  
Canadian blood was shed.*

Thus are army traditions born.

#### FROM ANOTHER COLLECTOR

*Editor, The Legionary:*

It was with great pleasure that I read the two articles on military badges by Mr. Turner and Mr. Pye, and the letter from Mr. B. A. Fauvel, in your January and February issues. Mr. Turner came to my house several years ago, and we spent an enjoyable evening discussing badges and swapping information. Mr. Fauvel I have met twice at another collector's house in Ottawa. An enthusiastic collector for 18 years, I have a large collection and lots of duplicates. I shall be pleased to hear from anyone interested.

May I point out to Mr. Pye that the only badges I have seen of the 7th were the 1st British Columbia, with special officers' collars, but no Roman numerals. Only the officers' set of the 20th had Roman numerals, the men's set being maple leaves with "29 Vancouver, Canada". Other sets with Roman numerals were the second issue of the 20th, the 27th, 31st, 46th which had two issues, one with the three sheaves in a row and one set with the centre sheaf lower, and the 135th.

The animal on the first issue of the 49th was a beaver, not a rabbit, and on the collars of the 3rd Pioneers was a bear.

The first issue of the 198th was the British Buffs, and one collector tells of seeing this set worn by many of his unit. This is borne out by the fact that the writer has seen, years after the war, a box of 75 sets each with a tablet on the back reading "J. R. Gaunt, Montreal" (well-known firm of badge manufacturers. —Editor). Thus we have three caps and only one pair of collars for this unit.

The chief drawback to collecting badges and buttons is the fact that there is no official list to refer to. There is no complete collection anywhere. The only museums in Canada having any badges, which are mostly C.E.F., are far from complete. Those I have seen are the Ottawa Archives, Ontario Provincial Museum, Toronto, and the Chateau Ramsey, Montreal. Not one of these three museums are adding to or bothering with their badges.

It will be a pleasure for me to help anyone who is really interested in collecting army badges. — Chas. B. Hill-Tout, 1115 Collinson St., Victoria, B.C.

#### MORE ON ARMY BADGES

*Editor, The Legionary:—*

My letter in your March issue brought many replies from all parts of Canada, including one from a brother-officer of the company with which I went to France the second time. Mr. Turner's letter is also appreciated. He asks for historical data, so let's all help.

Capt. (Irish of the 4th Bn. stated that their second issue was made after the battle of Courcellette, where this unit distinguished itself, so the windmill of Courcellette was taken as the chief motif of their windmill or second set.

Col. Davis of the 44th Bn. told me that the 44th was changed to a New Brunswick unit. As such, the sheaf of wheat was not appropriate, so the officers had a set made of gilt maple leaf with a green enamelled 44, otherwise quite plain.

How many overseas or reinforcement drafts had special badges made?

British Columbia differed in several respects from the rest of Canada and made special draft badges as follows: Cap and collar badges—50th Gordon Highlanders; 6th D.O.C.O. overseas draft; 11th Irish Fusiliers reinforcement (with shoulder badges also); Cyclist Draft, cap badge only. Besides these I have collar badges of the 79th C. merons drafts of Winnipeg, and cap badges of 199th Reinforcement Bn. Why this latter was made seems hard to understand as the 199th itself was only a reinforcing unit.

The Forestry Corps sent drafts with the badges of the 238th and 230th Battalions (second issue) but without the numerals.

The 31st B.C. Horse prepared a draft which seems to have been absorbed by a C.E.F. battalion. Col. C. Flick, O.C. of the 31st B.C. Horse, original draft to the 6th Battalion, wrote a history of this unit in which he shows the war career of most of the members. I obtained his set of badges, which were made in men's quality only, yet some years later I secured a pair of collar badges in heavy officers' quality, together with an open shoulder badge, being a "2" over a curved "B.C. Horse." This seems proof a draft was raised, or intended, for the 31st B.C. Horse also.

Did the 65th C.M.R. (Carabiniers Mont Royal) send a draft also, as there were maple leaf collar badges made with 65th C.M.B.? British Columbia had solid shoulder badges for most of its units and in two cases had both open letter and solid shoulder badges for the same unit. All depot battalions' shoulder badges were letters over a small "Canada". The C.A.S.C. were always open letters, yet the 2nd C.D.B. and the 21st C.A.S.C., both Victoria units, had solid shoulder badges as well as the open ones.

Possibly the scarcest C.E.F. badge I have is the "Provost Marshal Staff, M.D. 10, Canada", being similar to the R.C.A. badge, with the Royal Cypher and crossed pistols in place of the usual guns. There were only ten made and these were gilt. — Charles B. Hill-Tout, 1115 Collinson Street, Victoria B.C.

*Editor, The Legionary:*

I was pleased to receive the February issue of *The Legionary* and to note that the question of badges was still very much alive. I appreciated Edwin Pye's article very much. He gave us some very interesting information and his explanation of the origin of the 5th Battalion badge is the exact type of historical information I am anxious to secure. Incidentally, the motto on the badge of the 23rd Northern Pioneers means "We go in front". It would appear that he has the cap and collar badges of the 90th, 144th, 190th, and 203rd Battalions mixed. The caps bore the numerals 2, 3, 4 and 203 between the legs of the Little Black Devil, and each Battalion had a distinctive collar badge bearing the title "Winnipeg Rifles" and the full numeral of the battalion. An interesting error occurs on the cap badge of the 144th Battalion, as those made by one British firm bear the motto "Nominati Acie Hosti" instead of "Hosti Acie Nominati". The 29th Battalion issue he referred to as the set with the Roman numerals and bearing Mercury's winged staff was the officers' badge which bore the Coat-of-Arms of the City of Vancouver.

After having a large percentage of my letters in search of historical information remain unanswered, it has been most encouraging to receive over 50 letters in reply to my article in the January issue, and many of the interesting stories behind the C.E.F. badges are coming to light. Credit for the origin of the design of the Burden's Armoured Battery badge goes to Major E. J. Holland, V.C. Capt. A. R. MacDonald designed the 3rd Battalion badge, and credit for the design of the 108th Bn. "Rooster" badge is given to Serjt.-Major Buckley. Lt.-Col. F. J. Clarke and Major C. J. Whillier designed the badges of the 45th Battalion, the latter obtaining parliamentary consent for the use of the Provincial Coat-of-Arms. The religious background of the 165th Battalion badge and the inclusion of the Coat-of-Arms of the Town of McLeod, Alta., in the design of the 191st badges are a few of the interesting facts that are coming to light.

Mr. Pye called my attention to the fact that the axe on the 33rd militia badge was a battle axe and not a tomahawk, likewise the 114th members have reminded me that the axes on their badge are crossed tomahawks placed there in honour of the two companies of Indians that formed part of the 114th Bn. I appreciate being corrected in these matters as I desire to have my records as correct as possible. Consequently, I do not blame the 172nd boys who took me to task for calling the animal on their badge a Rocky Mountain Goat. They tell me it is a Rocky Mountain Sheep (Ram) and very much different from a goat which has two small sharp-pointed horns sticking straight up from its head, whereas the sheep has large, curved horns. I plead ignorance of my Western wild animals and appreciate being corrected. Incidentally, a man who calls another man's sheep a goat deserves to be reprimanded!

Mr. Pye made two statements about the badger on the 3rd Pioneers' badge and the jackrabbit on the earlier 49th Battalion badges which I had never heard before, and I have been wondering if possibly he may get into similar difficulty as I did with my sheep and goats. — H. S. Turner, Goderich, Ont.

The Editor regrets it was not possible to include illustrations of the badges described in this series of articles.

The Imperial Munitions Board badge (42-7) was not issued until early 1919.

## How the Aussies Got Their Badge

THE badge of the Australian Imperial Force has everywhere been regarded as representing the rising sun. But the design has no relation whatever to a rising sun; in fact, it is solely martial in its symbolism. The question arises in what circumstances did this design come to be adopted, and how did it happen that Australia adopted a national emblem which for centuries has been recognised as the national emblem of Japan and the Philippines.

The matter was referred to a number of former A.I.F. officers and to officials of returned soldier organisations, and they were compelled to admit that the origin of the badge was a mystery to them. Eventually light was thrown on it by Major J. L. Treloar, director of the Australian War Memorial at Canberra.

He said that in 1923, after investigation and checking up from records and authorities, he elucidated the following, which he believed to represent the facts correctly:—

At the beginning of the century General Sir Edward Hutton, who was then in command of the Australian military forces, decided that the first battalion of the Australian Commonwealth force should have a special badge.

At his request suggestions for design were submitted by staff officers. Most of them favoured as a chief feature of the design some representation of native flora or fauna.

"No," said Sir Edward in effect, "I won't have any kangaroo, platypus, wattle or waratah. I want something martial."

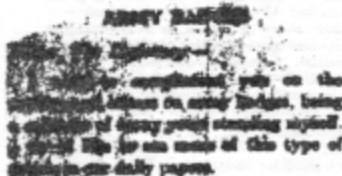
"Something like that!" he added, pointing to a trophy hanging in his office at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. This was in the form of a semi-circular board, red in colour, and on which was placed a large brass crown, surmounted by a half-circle of swords and bayonets, the long swords alternating the short bayonets.

A design was prepared from this trophy and the badge was issued to the Commonwealth force. In the next two or three years several minor changes were made in the design as it came to be adopted by other units, and the present design did not become stable till 1905.

But in spite of its secret history of the badge, it became the symbol of the A.I.F. in the War. An army of Australian soldiers wore it in the top of their turned-up hats, and in the collars of their tunics. They cut gigantic rising suns in the side of

the chalk hills of England that could be seen glistening white, many miles away. All over the world, wherever the feet of Diggers trod, they left the rising sun behind them in the form of souvenir brooches and other jewellery.

Its true history has come to light too late to change its insignia. After all, it has every appearance of a rising sun. And what better symbol of Australia than that which the soldiers coined themselves? It is significant of a rising young nation in a land of sunshine!



These matters have not been as carefully investigated as they might be. I found a year ago it was stated that the C.E.F. units had more than one type of badge. That is quite true. One particular unit was mentioned, the 198th Canadian Buffs of Toronto. I questioned the O.C. and second-in-command and they said emphatically the unit never wore the Imperial Buffs cap badge, as had been claimed. I watched the unit from the time of organisation to its leaving for Britain, and, being a collector, watched particularly the change of badges and can verify the statement of the above officers.

Another unit that has been wrongly reported is the 210th Frontiersmen of Moose Jaw. It had been stated that the unit first wore the badges of the Legion of Frontiersmen before being issued with a regimental pattern of badge. I have the word of one of the officers — I think he was the adjutant — that the former badges were never used.

I have found in my long connection with collecting and studying army badges that often it is much easier to get hazy, hearsay, information than the official. I have also found that many staff officers as well, are quite ignorant of the origin and meaning of their own regimental badge. — Robt. S. Duncan, 355 Huron St., Toronto.

### 5th BATTALION BADGE

Editor, *The Legionary*:

I cannot help correcting the item in the February issue of *The Legionary* concerning the badge of the 5th Battalion, C.E.F. That "someone with a brain wave" suggested the 5th Battalion horse on the badge should be taken from General Alderson's West Kent badge is total nonsense.

Upon arrival in Valenciennes Camp in 1914 I applied for and was granted permission to organize two infantry battalions from the Western Canada mounted units, which had trained in camps in the West since 1905. My idea was that, having trained as mounted units (now infantry), if cavalry were needed in the war these units would be more or less prepared for such work. This was granted and I organized the 5th and 6th Battalions of the 2nd Brigade. Being asked for a name for the 5th Battalion I gave that

of the "5th Battalion, Western Cavalry", in order to connect them with their former training. This became their official title.

Upon reaching England, I asked several leading military equipment firms, including Gault's, to submit designs for badges embodying a horse. The results were, as Mr. Pyle's account narrated, quite ridiculous. They resembled anything from a rocking-horse to a jack rabbit. However, I stuck to it, giving the firms my ideas of what the horse should resemble, namely, a Western horse, rearing up and breathing defiance. At last the final design was created and adopted by myself. It had nothing whatever to do with General Alderson's horse. Incidentally, I still have in my possession a German common match box, with an exact replica of the 5th Battalion horse (facing the opposite way). It evidently must have made an impression on some German mind. — G. S. Tuxford (Brig.-General, first O.C. 5th Battalion C.E.F.) 8-515 Valencia Ave., Burbank, California.

Issued by the Royal Canadian Mint during the year 1974

Atlantic Star	-	400
1939-45 Star		3,800
RCMP Long Service		297
Can Forces Dec.		8,000
Bars to C.F. Dec.		12,600

CANADIAN CASUALTIES, 1946+

	K I A	In Theatre
Korea	314	N/A
Mid East	8	19
India-Pak	0	0
Indo China	0	0
Congo 1960-65	0	2
Cyprus	4	15
Egypt 1966-67	2	5
Egypt 1973+	9	3
	337	44

Lieut C.S. Rutherford of Colborne, Ontario was invested with the V.C., M.C., M.M. by George V in 1918.





Prince Arthur's Landing  
near Ft. William, June 23, 1870  
My Dear Mr. Mutchmore:

Having a few moments of leisure I take the opportunity of dropping you a line, and if I have not written you before this it was not for want of consideration but because I have written so many letters. I assure you I oft times think of the many pleasant evenings I spent in the store, and attending our place of worship on the Sabbath day.

You will see by the heading of this letter that we have arrived at Fort William. The men have hard work since they came here but still they go into the work courageously. We are building a stockade fort for the protection of the ammunition and stores to be left here. We intend starting from here about 1st July. We will then go in brigades of boats, 5 boats to a company, each boat to contain two voyageurs, 1 cockswain, ten men and an officer, making 14 men in each boat.

In addition to this each boat will take 2 tons weight of provisions and stores and, after delivering them at the high end of the nearest portage they will return back to the nearest end of the portage in rear. So you see that the boats will have to traverse the ground three times. I think it will be well on to 1st November before we reach our destination.

The troops here enjoy good health notwithstanding they have very hard work. The Captain of our Company has been very sick in hospital for the last ten days but he is fast recovering. There are others of the officers sick. I stand it very well so far. I am doing better than I expected. I can stand it as well as any I see. I think No. 1 Co. with ours will soon start as I believe it is intended that they shall lead the expedition.

I was out yesterday at the silver mines about 5 miles from here. I obtained some good specimens of silver ore and some excellent amethysts which I intend sending back in my trunk to Collingwood.

Since I commenced this letter the troops have been ordered out to skirmish in the woods and such another hard day I never put in. We skirmished nearly two miles of country, up perpendicular precipices, over large streams, rolling across burnt logs, fighting mosquitoes, and as the whole forest has of late been overrun with fire and brushing off the sweat and flies with our black hands, we returned fagged out, a regular regiment of negroes. You may tell Thornton that we must have been pretty badly used up when several of the officers could not tell their own companies.

We have church service here every Sabbath regular under the Rev.

Stewart Patterson, Chaplain to the forces. 90 per cent of the officers are members of the Church of England. We employ our spare time in learning to telegraph by signals in the boats.

Now as I feel tired and am writing on the ground, I will conclude for the present and desiring to be remembered to Thornton and all the children and say to them that I often think of them and I hope they like their new teacher better than me.

And I hope you will tell Mrs. Mulvey that I am well; that I generally write her a few letters every mail, in fact I write all told about a dozen every mail that goes out, and Mr. Mutchmore as you will always know my address as long as Mrs. Mulvey remains there let her have whatever you think is reasonable in the store and you need only drop me a line and I will send you a cheque on the bank as I have only to call on the paymaster for a cheque any time and I can have it. Over and beyond my expenses I will be able to spare as much as I was getting in Ballaville (Oneida), \$2.47 a day with a little extras is my pay.

The longer I am here the more I like it and, from what I hear, the Red River exceeds all our expectations as it is a better country than I expected.

Desiring specially to be remembered to Mrs. Mutchmore and all the little ones, I am for the present,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Stewart Mulvey

J. T. Mutchmore, Esq.

## Northern Ireland AWARDS

Awards for service in Northern Ireland between 1 August and 31 October 1974:

**Commander of the Order of the British Empire:** Brigadier C S Wallis-King.

**Officer of the Order of the British Empire:** Lieutenant-Colonel J R M Hill, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel B J Lowe, The Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel M H McLarney, The Staffordshire Regiment.

**Member of the Order of the British Empire:** Major P G Brooking, 5th Royal Iniskilling Dragoon Guards; Major R G Ding, Royal Military Police; Major P Jones, Royal Artillery; Major V H Ridley, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment; Captain M Seymour, Royal Tank Regiment.

**Distinguished Flying Cross:** Warrant Officer 2 W T Scarratt, Army Air Corps.

**George Medal:** Lieutenant-Colonel J M Gaff, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

**Queen's Gallantry Medal:** Lieutenant G D Allen, Bombardier D Dooley, Sergeant J McG Fotherate, Bombardier W C Hatch, all Royal Artillery; Staff-Sergeant H Blinkhorn, Major C Pickard, Warrant Officer 1 T E Robinson, Captain N Wylde, all Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Private A Duncan, Staff-Sergeant H A F McCutcheon, both The Black Watch; Corporal G A Meredith, The Staffordshire Regiment; Sergeant P H Simpkins, Royal Tank Regiment; Corporal P S Walters, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment.

**British Empire Medal:** Corporal R A Cockayne, Intelligence Corps; Staff-Sergeant J Hollywood, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; Staff-Sergeant K Pickering, Army Physical Training Corps.

**Mentioned in Despatches:** Lieutenant-Colonel J N S Arthur, Captain P G E Bartholomew, both The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel R D Ashforth, Corporal K Tweddell, both The Green Howards; Corporal J D Baird, Major E N de B Broe-Ferguson, both The Black Watch; Lance-Corporal V R H Barrett, Major J R Collins, Major R S N Smith-Parr, Lieutenant M S Wakelin, all The Staffordshire Regiment; Staff-Sergeant I Cannon, Military Provost

Staff Corps; Major J H Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel M T Skinner, both Royal Artillery; Staff-Sergeant A Clint, Corporal R J Malt, Sergeant J McCorkell, Major B A Rawlings, all Royal Military Police; Major A M M Clissitt, Women's Royal Army Corps; Warrant Officer 1 R Cooper, Staff-Sergeant P Crick, Sergeant D Heath, all Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel S C Cooper, The Life Guards; Sergeant D W Crassweller, Royal Tank Regiment; Sergeant P D Dennehy, The Parachute Regiment; Driver J Eborall, Royal Corps of Transport; Warrant Officer 2 A B Gould, Royal Signals; Corporal M J Harris, Second-Lieutenant A C Kinnear, Sergeant J F O'Shea, Captain R G K Williamson, Corporal C S Younger, all The Royal Green Jackets; Lance-Corporal R Hawkins, Corporal J D Pape, both Royal Engineers; Corporal D C Rees, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment; Corporal D Tindall, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment.

Due to the increase in the prices of many of the earlier campaign medals more & more collectors are turning to awards for the Boer War & later campaigns.

Therefore I felt that a review of the awards issued for the 1st. World War might be of interest especially to new collectors.

The following is not intended to be a definitive study but more as a guide to relative scarcities, & is based on several sets of facts & a few assumptions.

We know that in order to receive the Victory Medal it was necessary to have served in a theatre of war, & that 5,725,000 of these medals were awarded, & therefore we have a basic number to work with for those on active service & eligible for gallantry awards.

The British War Medal was issued to all those who received the Victory Medal, plus some 775,000 to those whose work furthered the war effort, especially those in the Royal Navy serving on shore bases & in coastal waters, such as Medical Officers & Coastguards.

The 1914 Star of which 378,000 were issued was for service in France & Belgium between 5th. Aug. & midnight 22 - 23rd. Nov. 1914; & a bar was awarded to those actually under fire during that period.

The 1914 - 15 Star was awarded for service in any theatre of operations between 5th. Aug. 1914 & 31st. Dec. 1915, except to recipients of the 1914 Star. 2,366,000 of the 1914 - 15 Stars were awarded, of which 283,500 were to the Royal Navy.

Two other campaign medals were issued, these were the Territorial Force War Medal, & the Merchantile Marine War Medal, of which 33,944 & 113,135 respectively were awarded.

The 1914 strength of an infantry battalion was 33 officers & 992 NCOs & men; the strength of a Siege Artillery Brigade was 30 officers & 949 NCOs & men.

I have used a figure of 1,000 as a basic "Battalion" or equivalent unit, for illustrating the ratios of gallantry awards in the following.

Many collectors consider the 1st. World War award of the Military Medal to be very common & not a very desirable item; it is true that there were 115,577 awarded & that hardly any have a citation, but what is forgotten is that almost 5½ million men were eligible for this award over a period of 4 years, & in fact this represents a total of only 6 M.M.s per "battalion" per year. Then there is the point of the lack of citation; this is also true of many D.S.O.s & of almost all awards in the various Orders of Knighthood such as K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E. etc. but few collectors would turn down a group on these grounds.

The following tabulation is based on the assumption that the percentage of awards to those who survived the war is similar to those who perished.

Military Medal	: 115,577 awarded	: 6 per "battalion" per year.
M.M. & bar	: 5,796 awarded	: 1 per "battalion" for whole of war.
D.C.M.	: 24,591 awarded	: 1 per "battalion" per year.
D.C.M. & bar	: 472 awarded	: 1 per 10 "battalions" for whole of war.
Military Cross	: 37,081 awarded	: 1 for every 6 officers.
M.C. & bar	: 2,983 awarded	: 1 for every 70 officers.
D.S.O.	: 8,891 awarded	: 1 for every 20 officers.

Some of the 1st. World War decoration combinations to officers provide surprises as shown below :

The most common combination is the DSO/MC with 1,600 being awarded, followed by the OBE/MC with some 400 awarded. Others were MC/DCM with 250, & MC/MM with 200, whilst the MBE/MC had only 100 awarded. A very rare combination, of which only 2 or 3 were awarded, was that of DSO/MC/DCM/MM.

Naturally the MC & DCM or MM combinations are scarce as the person would have had to receive an award for an act of gallantry whilst serving in the ranks, then receive a commission & perform another act of bravery & be awarded a second decoration: Of course a Warrant Officer could receive both an M.C. & an M.M. or D.C.M. whilst in the same rank. The MBE/MC combination is scarce for a different reason, this being that most M.C.s were awarded for service in combat, & most M.B.E.s were for good administrative work. Apart from some junior Staff Officers this combination of awards would probably be to an active service officer who had been badly wounded & given a desk job.

If the M.M. is used as a base of 1.0 for rarity, then the following rarity factors would apply to the other awards:

M.M. = 1.0, M.M. & bar = x 20, D.C.M. = x 6.5, M.C. = x 4.2,

D.S.O. = x 17, V.C. = x 246, D.C.M. & 2 bars = x 17,300

With the campaign medals we find that a 1914 -15 Star to the Royal Navy is somewhat scarcer than the 1914 Star to the Army, whilst the T.F.W.M. is eleven times as scarce as the 1914 Star. In fact, because of the very heavy casualties among officers in 1914 & 1915, & their replacement with Territorial Force officers, the T.F.W.M. to an officer is very scarce as most of these officers received the 1914 - 15 Star instead.

It is difficult to provide comparable figures for the Royal Navy as there is no equivalent to the "battalion" used in the army figures above. The size of ships & therefore their crews vary greatly, & whereas on some submarines & other small vessels every member of the crew received an award for gallantry in a specific action, there were many vessels which served throughout the war & received no awards of any kind.

Some figures may however be of assistance; for instance 1 officer in 12 received the D.S.C., & 1 rating in 100 was awarded the D.S.M.. This gives a rarity factor of x 31 for D.S.M. to M.M. , x 22 for D.S.C. to M.C..

Naturally all awards to the Air Forces (R.F.C., R.A.F., or R.N.A.S.) whether for gallantry or for campaign service are much scarcer than those to the army due to the very small numbers of men involved, & always command a considerable premium.

Of course the above figures relate to scarcity & not to market value which based on scarcity, desirability & the number of collectors seeking the item. However, compared with Canadian coins I feel that medal collectors are still in a relatively good position; for instance a 1948 Silver Dollar of which some 18780 were minted, & most of which still exist, currently sells at \$750 & has no feature worthy of note other than one digit of its date, whilst a D.C.M., 1914 - 15 Trio to a hero of one of the worst wars in man's history can be purchased for a quarter of that sum. It should also be remembered that during the depression years 1920 - 1940 many old soldiers sold their medals for scrap silver, & many were destroyed in this manner.

From: Stirling, John. The Colonials in South Africa. 1907.

Towards the close of 1900 and throughout 1901 Canada was represented at the front by a Corps known as the Canadian Scouts commanded by Major Howard. In December 1900 they were with General Alderson west of Pretoria and immediately gained the confidence of their leaders and were given the difficult task of scouting in front of the brigade. Jan, Feb, March 1901 they trekked with General Alderson through the Eastern Transvaal his column being one of those which Gen. French led to the Swazi border in a great sweeping movement when practically all of the enemy's artillery was captured.

In Lieut Moeller's "Two Years at the Front", p. 153 he says "26th Jan, 1901 - Object of trek, We forced part of a big movement south to Enwelo to drive Boers east. We are one of six columns. Our force, consists of the 14th Mounted Infantry (Regular), 400 men under Major Meigham. 13th Mounted Infantry (Regulars) 300 men under Major Pratt. Canadian Scouts, 50 men under Major Howard. Canadian Pom Pom, Lieut Hilton. Col Perry D30 - 6 Colt guns. "G" Battery, two guns, Capt Sykes. By K.O.Y.L.I. 800 all under General Alderson.

The Canadian Scouts were constantly in the very front, and of course they had to pay the price; indeed on the following day, 27th January he records that 2 scouts were killed. These were Sergt Major D.J. McGregor and Sergt D.B. Hammond. Sergt W.M. Gordon was wounded. All three had served with "C" Battery Canadian Artillery. On the 28th Jan. Lieut Moeller remarks: "The Canadian Scouts are first rate and my men are doing well. 29th Jan. A somewhat exciting incident occurred. Davidson, one of the Canadian Scouts, about 2500 yards ahead, was suddenly confronted by four Boers, one of whom demanded his surrender. He replied by shooting the man and killing him on the spot, the others thereon legged it". Jan 31 - My skipper "King, Capt in Canadian Dragoons and a Colonel is a sterling good fellow and a first rate soldier, all the Colonials indeed are splendid and real good fighters, most interesting too. Major Gat Howard, who is in command of them, is a Yankee, and went all through the American War. He has seen much service with Red Indians and is a typical scout leader". On, 4th Feb, Sergt Major J.A. Patterson was killed and Sergts H. Bredin, A.B. Craddock and E.W. Muncey were wounded. The first two had served with the Mounted Rifles and Muncey with the Canadian Artillery. Feb 5th "Today I got the bullet I like support of the Canadian Scouts. Feb 8- I met Callaghan, he had been an officer in command of a body of Jap scouts in the Russo-Japanese War, he was an officer in the Canadian Scouts. Dan is really a Red Indian scout and another who rode 40 yds through the Boers with despatches from Kitchener, via French and Alderson, to Smith-Dorrien. They had a marvellous ride; one had to bury the despatches and dodge the Boers. At night Callaghan dug up the despatches and got them in safe. It reads like Fenimore Cooper. I have no time to write details but it was a wonderfully exciting ride.

Feb 17th Derby - Stood to arms at 3 am, orders to go out at 6 am east then proceed south east to Swaziland border to round up 200 or 300 Boers shut up in the hills with their waggons. The force consisted of 14th Mounted Infantry (Capt Brass); 13th Mounted Infantry (Major Pratt); 4 guns "J" Battery (Capt Sykes); 2 Colt guns; Canadian Scouts (Capt Ross) all under Major Gat Howard, singular that a British force should be commanded by a semi-American officer.

There is a cold drizzling rain, and it is very misty. We started at 8:30 am. I was support to the Scouts and advanced guard. Treked 8 miles east and south east and halted in the hills owing to the rain and thick white mist. Dick's force is also moving, as well as Campbell and Smith-Dorrien. Objective of all, to round up these Boers and waggons. Waited till 3 pm, still misty. Suddenly the scouts moved forward at a trot and I followed on their heels. It is an extraordinary difficult country with its hills, valleys and deep gorges. Heard rifle fire and Mausers going off, so pushed forward, dismounted my men and again pushed forward; found Canadians holding a rocky ridge immediately in front of a huge Kopje, which was steep and covered with bush. In the valley were 4 Boer waggons; pushed on and joined them. I am sorry to say Major Howard and his orderly were found killed, and a native scout shot. Poor Major Howard no doubt met his death by going too far ahead alone. He spotted the waggons, went to them and got shot. A little later, I heard that he actually surrendered and the Boers shot him afterwards. He was hit in 3 places, arms, jaw and stomach - all expanding cartridges. His orderly had a terrible wound through the back and stomach.

Well, we burnt all the waggons, put the two dead men in sheets, and sent for an ambulance.

I only saw the Major in the morning and he gave me all instructions about following his Scouts up. He was 55 yesterday; a splendid scout and soldier, his one and only fault being his daring, if it can be called a fault. Beattie, the General's A.D.C. was the first to find them. He had his horse shot, and had a narrow escape as well, as they were potting at him at 200 and 300 yds.

Major Pratt took the command and sent back word that we were to retire as soon as we could, as it was getting dark besides being more misty. The fact is that Major Howard and his orderly were found murdered after surrendering and laying down their arms (of course this was only a hastily formed opinion: (If Lieut Moelder had lived to revise his proofs he might have modified it.)

On 16th Feb the Scouts had Sergeant J.C.A. Douglas mortally wounded, and Sergt G.L. Abbot and Sergt Carter wounded; on the 18th Major Howard and Sergt Northway who had served with the Mounted Rifles, killed. As will have been seen the casualties among the senior NCOs on this ~~task~~ were most severe and out of all proportion to the losses of the column, which were otherwise almost none. The fact was that the Canadian Scouts had undertaken extremely dangerous work, and had done it so thoroughly that their self sacrifice saved all their comrades.

Major Ross got the command of the Scouts on Major Howard's death, and they continued to do splendidly under their new leader. The extracts given above are the words, not written for publication, of a British officer of great insight and intelligence, and no better proof could be wanted of the value of the Canadian Scouts.

Lieut Moeller was himself to fall in the same Eastern Transvaal on 18th Dec 1901. His diary is one of the most valuable war books published.

The Canadian Scouts were with Col Hackett-Thompson's column in the Megaliesburg for part of the year 1901. In July, they joined a column then being organized at Heidelberg under Col Rimington, and in the war record of that leader's Regt, the Inniskillin Dragoons, there are many

references to the fine work of the Canadian Scouts.

The column did an immense lot of driving work in the north east of the Orange River Colony. Under the 3rd New South Wales Mounted Rifles some extracts from the Inniskillen record are given. These show the nature and great value of the work done by Rimington's force.

In Feb 1902 the Scouts suffered casualties in the Orange River Colony on various occasions: five were wounded on the 9th. In April they were taken to the Transvaal and did more heavy work there. On the 3rd May, one was killed and Lieut McDougal and three men were wounded in the Balmoral district.

In Lord Kitchener's Despatch of 8th April, 1901 he referred to the great drives in which Rimington's column took a most prominent share. After mentioning the captures, Lord Kitchener says: "In addition to this Major Ross of the Canadian Scouts belonging to Rimington's column had discovered a cave near Tafel Kop a large Boer depot containing 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, mostly Martini-Henry, also 10,000 Lee Metford, some Krupp and 15 pr shells and fuses, 600 pom-pom shells, 200 lb of powder, one Maxim gun complete, etc."

Additional Notes on the Regiment by the Editor.

Howard went to South Africa with the Machine Gun detachment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The C.M.R. returned to Canada in January 1901. In late November 1900 Howard was appointed to command a battery of 6 Colt guns and a corps of 100 Canadian Scouts (Howard's Scouts) for special service for an additional 6 months. The corps was unique in that the men were all given the colonial pay of sergeants. The badge of the corps was a maple leaf with three chevrons above it. The unit originally comprised many Canadians who took their discharge in South Africa, later many Australians and South Africans filled the ranks. The original roll was: 1 off. from 2CMR; O.R.'s - 14 CMR; 6 SH; 21 "E" RCA; 15 "D" RCA; 20 "C" RCA; 1 Bde Staff; 14 of 2CMR.

The King's South Africa medal roll for this unit was previously published and contains 133 names. The Queen's South Africa medal roll for the Canadian Scouts contains 751 names. The clasps are usually CC/OFS/TR, or, OFS/TR. There are of course other combinations. With this number on the roll it is seen that the turn over in personell was high. While Canadians were the major components of the original unit the character changed as time went on. The Canadian Scouts were an irregular unit raised in South Africa by the British government and therefore cannot be looked upon as a Canadian unit sponsored by the Canadian government. A parallel unit would be the South African Constabulary in which many Canadians served.

The following old Wor. War II bulletin just came to light in one of our department member's files:

"It has been officially announced that the Germans have taken Castoria. The Ministry of Information doubts their ability to hold it. A later communique states that the strain in the rear is tremendous, and they are excavating all along the line. The Germans tried to suppress the report but it slipped out and the British got wind of it. Now the Germans realize as never before "the value of a scrap of paper"."

R. W. Irwin

The badge (E236) for the unit is one of the few CEF badges described in the Canada Gazette (August 22, 1916). The badge is the same as the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew and consists of an oval scroll of entwined thistles and maple leaves encircling St. Andrew bearing up the Cross of Scotland around which is written NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. Across the bottom of the badge, in honour of the 71st York Regiment of which the Commanding Officer was a member, is the motto of the battalion SEMPER FIDELIS. Inside the scroll is written the battalion name and across the face of the badge is the figures 236. The badge was for the cap, plaidie and sporran. Collar badges were maple leaves with 236 across the stem. They wore the CANADA shoulder badge.

This is a peculiar unit. It was authorized by General Order 69 of July 15, 1916 and yet the first battalion order is said to be dated May 25, 1916. The unit went to England November 9, 1917 and was largely used as reinforcements for the 20th Battalion. Most units had a restricted recruiting area but this one appears to have been most of Canada and the New England states. Lieut Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, the Commanding Officer, had been wounded with the 10th Canadians previously.

There is a quarter page advertisement in the Canadian Post, Lindsay, Ontario, January 19, 1917 and continued for several months requesting recruits for the "236th Battalion - The Maclean Highlanders of Canada". Local headquarters was listed as Beaverton, Ontario and Ontario Headquarters as Room 912, CPR Building, Toronto. Indeed the pipe band and three officers put on a Scottish Concert at Kirkfield, Ontario in the townhall at which Colonel Guthrie extolled the virtues of enlisting in this unit.

In early February the same newspaper reported that the Maclean Kilties "are meeting with splendid success, having enlisted more men in the last four months than any other battalion in Canada." I believe one must conclude that this is not solely a New Brunswick unit. It can also be classed as a central Ontario battalion.

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**SIR ORD HONYMAN, BART.**

Sir Ord Honyman, third Baronet, of Arnsdale, N.B., a Colonel in the Army, and formerly Major in the Grenadier Guards, who died at Nice, on the 27th ult., was (by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert McQueen, Lord Braxfield, Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland) the second son of Sir William Honyman, Lord Arnsdale, a Lord of Session and Justiciary, who was created a Baronet in 1804. Sir Ord Honyman was born March 24, 1794, and served for some time in the Guards. He succeeded as third Baronet on the death, without male issue, of his brother, Sir Richard Bempy Johnstone Honyman, Feb. 23, 1843, whose remarkable marriage with Elizabeth Campbell formed the subject of a cause célèbre in Scotland. Sir Ord Honyman married the 7th of April, 1818, Elizabeth Bower, daughter of Admiral George Bower, R.N., of Cotter Hall, Dalry, by whom he leaves issue two sons and a daughter. He is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir George Bower Honyman, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1819, and is a barrister-at-law.



## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Reg't No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
	Captain	Srimnger, F. A. C.	14th Battalion	June 22, 1915.
	Lieutenant	Campbell, F. W.	1st "	Aug. 23, 1915.
24066	Lance-Corporal	Fisher, F.	13th "	June 22, 1915.
1539	Col.-Sergeant	Hall, F. W.	8th "	" 22, 1915.

## THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

## CIVIL KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.).

Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Date Gazetted.
Major-General	Hughes, The Hon. Sam	Can. Minister of Militia	Aug. 27, 1915.

## MILITARY KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.).

Lieut.-General	Alderson, E. A. K.	Canadian Militia	Jan. 14, 1916.
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## MILITARY MEMBERS (C.B.):

Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Burshall, H. E.	1st Bde. C.F.A.	June 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Currie, A. W.	2nd Infantry Bde.	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Colonel)	Foster, G. L.	C.A.M.C.	" 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Mercer, M. S.	3rd Inf. Bde. C.E.F.	" 22, 1915.
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Turner, R. E. W. (V.C., D.S.O.)	1st Inf. Bde. C.E.F.	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Watson, D.	2nd Inf. Bde. C.E.F.	" 22, 1915.

## CIVIL COMPANIONS (C.B.).

Colonel (temp. Major-Gen.)	Carson, J. W.	1st Regiment (C.G.G.)	Jan. 14, 1916.
Major-General	Gwatkin, W. G., P.S.C.	Chief of the Canadian General Staff.	
Brig.-General	Seely, J. E. B.	O.C. Cav. Bde. Staff	

## KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Brig.-General	Bertram, Alex.	Canadian Militia (Munitions Board)	Feb. 22, 1916.
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THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.  
COMPANIONS.

Surgeon-General	Fiset, E. (D.S.O.)	Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.	Jan. 1, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Ford, F. S. L.	C.A.M.C.	June 22, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	Leckie, R. G. E.	16th Battalion	" 22, 1915.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	Armstrong, C. J.	Canadian Engineers	" 11, 1915.
Colonel	McLaren, M.	C.A.M.C.	" 11, 1915.
Lt.-Colonel	McDonnell, (D.S.O.) A. C.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	" 11, 1915.
"	Nasmith, G. G.	C.A.M.C.	" 11, 1915.
"	Nelles, C. M.	R.C.D.	" 11, 1915.
"	Ross, A. E.	C.A.M.C.	" 11, 1915.
"	Tuxford, G. S.	5th Battalion	" 11, 1915.
Surgeon-General	Jones, G. C.	D.G.M.S.	
Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.)	MacDougall, J. C.	Asst. J.A.G.	
Hon. Major	Scott, Rev. F. G.	Canadian Forces	Jan. 11, 1916.
Lt.-Colonel	Lipsett, L. J.	8th Battalion	