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THE TANK

CANADA

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No. 8

THIS PUBLICATION IS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF COL. C. E. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.C., OFFICER COMMANDING, CAN. ARM. CORPS TRG. EST.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN EDITED AND APPROVED BY MAJOR G. P. L. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.S.O., M.C.

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Our Cover . . .

Deviating ever so slightly from our usual cover subjects, we give you this month our salute to the warmest summer in more years than you or I care to remember. PTE. AUDREY RUSSELL, Toronto, and PTE. FAY ZARETSKI of the Newmarket Basic Training Centre CWAC Detachment, are the gals. Fay is married, while Audrey hopes to be soon. For Newmarket story see page 18.

This Month . . .

Our lead article this month is on BURMA and with the war about to swing to the Pacific Theatre, it is timely. E. HAROLD BANKS, who spent a good many years in that particular corner of the globe, details the difficulties we shall experience in removing the Japs.

MAJOR G. P. L. DRAKE-BROCKMAN continues his series of enlightening articles on Germany, Page 25, while on Page 8, ELMORE PHILPOTT, noted west coast newspaperman and war analyst, contributes to the enjoyment of our readers with a brief but meaty thought on what we can expect when the war draws to a close. "Marry that gal," writes Elmore, "if you love her and you're sure she loves you." In other words don't beat around the bush trying to make a fortune before rolling that red carpet down the centre aisle. What we would like to know is, have you ever tried cooking love for breakfast?

On Pages 6 and 7 we introduce the new Training Regiment Officers Commanding. Many of you know them already, but our lads overseas like to keep in touch with any changes at good dear old Borden

"THE FEMININE TOUCH," Page 9, ushers in the CWACs to Corps. They were a long time in coming and may they remain for ever and ever . . . VERN O'DONNELL is on the button again with his MEAFORD column. Page 14.

GUNNERY SCHOOL receives the publicity this month. Pages 10 to 13 tell you all about it, together with pix.

CAPTAIN GERRY GOODMAN, the man behind the sports gun at Borden, came along for the

ride this issue with an article on ARMY SPORTS. It seems that Capt. Goodman has been around quite a bit in army sports circles and knows whereof he speaks. One of the most humorous pieces the old Tank has had the pleasure of whipping into print. (Note to Capt. Goodman: Now do I get an introduction to Bob Hope?)

Our centre spread is on the trials and tribulations of one Trooper PAUL RENE LAPORTE during his first day at Newmarket CAC(B)TC. LT.-COL. N. M. YOUNG, Officer Commanding that centre, has written the story of his Basic Centre for us (Page 18) on how Armoured Corps personnel are introduced to Army life and made ready for Advanced Training at Borden. Our thanks to Col. Young for his co-operation both in authoring the article and granting us the freedom of his Centre while taking the pictures.

The history of the BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT will be found on Page 27, from the pen of MAJOR GILMORE as usual.

An innovation this month is the casualty list carried on pages 31 and 32. These will continue to be printed in future, together with a monthly summary of total CAC casualties.

Last but not least is SGT. AB HULSE'S Sports Department. All you have to do is just glance at a baseball bat or soccer ball and Hulse will have your name stuck in there somewhere. Particularly if you hail from Aurora, or Hulseville, as the folks at Newmarket like to call it.

See you at the Sports Day.

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Editorial . . .

The month of August, 1944, will probably go down in history as the decisive month of the present war. Events of conclusive importance have been happening in Europe.

History has repeated itself on the 7th and 8th of August after an elapse of twenty-six years and has again proved what General Ludendorff described in his memoirs as a "black day for the German Army." It was on this day that the American 3rd Army broke through the enemy defences east of AVRANCHES, overran the BREST peninsula and started its big out-flanking movement on PARIS.

Since that date events have moved swiftly.

At the time of writing, August 22nd, the prominent facts of the situation are: first, Brittany is now in Allied occupation with the exception of the ports of BREST, LORIENT and ST. NAZAIRE. The early occupation of these is a matter of very great importance since the facilities available at these ports will enable troops and munitions from America and Canada to proceed direct to France instead of being off loaded into landing craft in the U.K., as hitherto, for transport across the English Channel and off loading on the French coast. The time saved thereby will go far to speed up operations.

Another important development which will accrue, will be the closing of the western ports of France to enemy U-boats. This, in turn, will relieve considerable Allied air and naval resources for action elsewhere, and reduce losses to merchant shipping.

Meanwhile the 2nd Army has inflicted crippling losses on the enemy 7th and 15th Armies. The former appears to be, for the most part, facing imminent annihilation in the pocket east of FALAISE, while that portion of the 15th which is south of the SEINE may well be compared with a similar fate if the passage of the river is made impossible by Allied air action.

It seems probable that with the fall of PARIS the moral effect in Europe will be great.

In the south of France the Allied landings between CANNES and MARSEILLES has been effected with comparative ease. Both MARSEILLES and TOULON are now surrounded and may fall at any time. In the interior of France the Maquis are gaining ground every day and dealing with isolated German garrisons. Latest reports state they are in possession of TOULOUSE. One of the most remarkable facts regarding the Maquis is the way in which this movement has been organized. This now has come out into the open consequent to Gen. De Gaulle's proclamations. The supply of arms to these guerillas by air, over a long period, has been a great feat. There is every reason to believe that German forces in France are quite unable to cope with the situation.

The constant attacks on isolated German garrisons and their L. of C. seems likely to paralyse the movement of enemy troops, which, if effected, will ultimately lead to their defeat in detail.

Altogether the situation of the German Armies in France seems a desperate one and likely to involve them in complete collapse within a short time.

It is difficult to foresee the future trend of operations but it seems probable that as a preliminary, a juncture will be effected between the northern and southern Allied Armies somewhere in the centre of France. Thereafter it may be that the United armies may make their main advance through N. France and Belgium so as to flank the Siegfried and the Maginot Lines and free Belgium and Holland.

In the East the Russians are now across the VIS-TULA as a broad front and are besieging WARSAW. To the north they are on the borders of E. Prussia and are dealing with the 16th and 18th German Armies now hemmed in in Latvia and Estonia. The latest information from this area, however, suggests that the enemy has been able, at least temporarily, to effect a minor break through in the RIGA area and established communications with E. Prussia. Owing to the large number of German troops cut off in this area doubtless the enemy will make every effort to save as many as he can. If, however, the Russians are able to advance as far as TILSIT, these enemy forces will be no better off, and the Russians may be able, after a period of exactly thirty years, to avenge the battle of TANNENBERG on the very same ground as that on which that disaster to Russian arms took place.

Altogether, recent events provide food for thought as to whether we are not on the threshold of another "100 days."

Reports just arrived indicate that in the south Russian Armies have started to advance to Rumania with the immediate object of capturing the PLOESTI oil fields. The loss of this area would inevitably hasten the collapse of Germany.

In Italy the 5th and 8th Armies have captured FLORENCE and are now advancing against the GOTHIC line. German losses in this area must have been considerable of late and this fact must have affected German manpower to a great extent and absorbed reinforcements which would otherwise be available for other theatres.

There is no doubt the coming month will be fraught with events of the greatest importance.

In the Pacific and East Asia the past month has been notable for two events. The first the capture of GUAM by the Americans and the second the bombing of MUKDEN in Manchuria. Like Germany, Japan has apparently realized the importance of dispersing her industry to avoid loss by air attack and there is little doubt that during recent years Japan has established many of her heavy industries in Manchuria. This factor will play a prominent part in the strategy of the last phase of the war and it seems quite probable that Manchuria will form the last centre of Japanese resistance unless Russia is prepared to cross the River AMUR and invade that country from the east.

G. P. L. D.-B.

BURMA

Written especially for The Tank—Canada

by
E. Harold Banks

(MR. BANKS was born in England, educated at Exeter School and College. Newspaper man, school teacher, rubber plantation in Federated Malaya States. In Far East for 17 years. Winnipeg Free Press editorial staff. C.P.E. Press Representative at Toronto for 16 years. Author, after-dinner speaker, public relations).

More and more, as the months roll by, the Battle for Burma will loom larger and larger in importance. Sometimes I wonder whether it is generally realized how hard the fight for Burma is going to prove for, apart from the geography of the country, which makes any cut and dried planned warfare difficult in the extreme, and apart from the weather, which limits fluid ground fighting conditions to less than six months each year, the difficulties of a well organized campaign are immense. Firstly, it is for the most part jungle warfare and largely an uncharted jungle at that, and then secondly, the country is infected with malaria and other tropical diseases, while thirdly, an uncharted jungle means the risk of much infiltration.

None of us took very seriously the Japanese thrust into the outlying India state of Manipur, on the Northwest Burma-Indian frontier, and yet, although approximately five months have elapsed since that time, we have not yet entirely driven the Japanese out of India. We have made considerable progress to that end and have dispersed the enemy forces threatening Kohima and the Imphal plain, and we can probably feel quite certain that Imphal, the Capital of Manipur State, will never again, in this war, be seriously threatened. From the scanty news filtering through at present from Burma, mopping-up operations have been satisfactorily carried out on the Imphal-Ukrul road, but there is still a fairly large Japanese force in the Bishenpur, Palel and Tamu section still to be accounted for, although, from latest dispatches, a fairly large section of this force has retreated into Burma. It will be seen, therefore, that it will not be very long before this small state of India is cleared entirely of the enemy.

Even yet we may expect raids along the one-thousand mile Burma-Indian boundary, but no raids will be of real consequence as long as we are able to push on strongly with our offensive inside Burma, as the Japanese with their undoubted air inferiority would be unable to efficiently supply such forward raiding columns by plane.

Never must our rail and river communications or our airfields in Assam be allowed to be in danger of serious attack, but the line which must never be cut and which is heavily defended is the India-Assam-China supply line, 175 miles north from Imphal or approximately 150 miles north from the Manipur-Burma boundary. It is a fair commentary, as things stand in the present campaign, to say that India can

defend herself come what may. She is now in no real danger.

However difficult the recapture of Burma will prove, and by now it must be obvious to everyone that it is going to be an extremely hard task to recapture the country, it has to be carried out in its entirety if China, in the near future, is to be helped substantially in her great struggle and what must seem to her to be her practically endless single-handed one against her utterly ruthless oppressor, for it is over seven years now since the war with Japan has been in progress.

Inside Burma itself the military positions remain much the same as at the start of the Monsoon. The Arakan front, in the southwest, is strongly held, and directly weather conditions permit, the long expected and extremely important advance should materialize in this area, with the capture of the port of Akyab and its thoroughly up-to-date airport—the most modern in the country. This advance will undoubtedly be helped by large reinforcements of men and planes, and helped, too, by large forces that should be able to be spared from the army at present driving the remaining Japanese out of India, and in which actions tanks are reported to be operating most successfully. In the north General Stillwell's forces are strongly entrenched and severely threatening the entire Japanese base of Myitkyina, while the neighboring strongholds of Kamaing, Loilaw and Mogaung are in Allied hands. Recently a Chinese force, moving south, was reported to be within 25 miles of General Stillwell's columns, but it must be remembered that the intervening territory is extremely mountainous. The Chindits, or air borne commandos, have worked miracles in the last five months in pioneering airfields behind the Japanese lines. The Chindits are a strong military force, composed largely of infantry from the British Isles. All spent months of hard training in the late General Wingate's training school in India. A part of this force, according to the last report, is well established in strongholds on the railway line and road in the Indaw-Mawlu area, where they hold several air-strips. All the Japanese attempts to dislodge the Chindits have failed miserably. Colonel Philip Cochran's air commando unit, which flew the Chindits into India, is keeping them supplied and providing them with air protection whenever required. They are under the command of Major-General Walter Lentaigne, the successor to Wingate, and they are proving of great help indeed to General Stillwell.

General Stillwell is now commander-in-chief of all forces in Northern Burma, under the Supreme Commander, Lord Mountbatten.

There is no doubt that an Allied victory in the present battle for Burma will go a long way towards altering the whole picture of the war in the Pacific, for the retaking of Burma will mean not only the re-opening of the Burma Road and the joining up with it of the new road which is being built from the India border and the acquiring of air bases in China from which Japanese cities can be easily bombed, but Burma itself will be an ideal base when the Allies launch their victorious attack on the Malay peninsula, British North Borneo, Dutch Borneo, Sarawak, Java, Sumatra and the other adjoining British and Dutch possessions. It will be a perfect base, too, for the inevitable Allied attack on French Indo-China and Siam or Thailand.

Burma, whose total area, including the Shan States, approximates 250,000 square miles, has a population of nearly 17,000,000 and this population is only exceeded in the British Empire, outside the United Kingdom, by that of India and Nigeria.

Any campaign in Burma is largely dictated by the geography of the country, as the country consists of parallel river valleys, running from North to South, separated by ranges of mountains covered generally with dense forests. The mountains decrease in height towards the South. The roads and railways mostly follow the river valleys but, generally speaking, the main communications, except for the military roads which Japan has undoubtedly built since its occupation, have been and are by water. The Japanese have too extended very fully the numerous airfields built by the British for the defence of the country.

There are only two large cities in Burma, Rangoon with a population of 400,000 and Mandalay with 150,000. Of a necessity, the cities, towns and villages are situated along the coast, rivers and streams and it is therefore obvious that the Allied attack to recapture Burma will be a co-ordinated land, sea and air attack, with the first object the control of the coastline and the second the control of the inland rivers and streams, thus preventing most effectively reinforcements reaching the enemy.

People are wont to speak about the disastrous retreat in 1942, when we lost Burma to the Japanese, but let me tell you, that retreat was carried out with the greatest skill. India was not prepared when the Japanese launched their treacherous attack on the Pacific on December 8, 1941, but, when the last retreating soldier in the 1942 campaign put his foot on India's soil, India was practically safe. There may, as I say, be attacks on her boundaries, but her army is strong enough today to withstand efficiently any and every attack.

As I said before, India can now defend herself, come what may. Her standing army, air force and navy have multiplied to an almost unbelievable extent and India is now able to throw against the enemy well trained modern mechanized forces armed and equipped in every particular and mostly from India's own war factories.

A word about the Indian army. Its pre-war strength was under 200,000. Today the army numbers over 2,000,000, all of whom are volunteers, with recruits coming in at the rate of over 75,000 a month. More than 400,000 members of the Indian Army have been sent overseas. Just as in the case of the British Army, the need for mechanization was realized late and so India's military problem has been to expand her forces and at the same time to revolutionize their training.

India's industrial plants, war factories and ship-building plants are working to full capacity. During the past two years over 500 vessels have been constructed, while about 5,500 sea-going ships have been repaired at Indian yards since the outbreak of war. Aircraft in large numbers are being produced in India, while bombers are now being assembled. Lend-lease aid is strengthening India as a source of supply for the armies in China, India and the Middle East. Two thirds still comprise war material with tanks and other vehicles heading the list. In return, India is supplying United States troops in India with suitable uniforms, with ammunition and other stores, while United States ships are repaired, fuelled and supplied by India.

India is indeed the springboard for the liberation of Burma, the re-opening of the Burma Road and the linking up of its subsidiary road and the attack, when the time is ripe, upon Malaya and the countries adjoining. When direct overland communication between India and China has been re-established, India will become the supply base from which British, Indian and American forces, in co-operation with their Chinese ally, can strike at Japan from the west. India's position to the east of the Persian Gulf has enabled her, for some time now, to play an important part in sending Allied supplies to the Soviet Union.

India joins with Ceylon and Australia on the one side, and with East and South Africa on the other in helping to maintain Allied sea power in the Indian Ocean—a control which isolates Germany from Japan and will, in due course, threaten the Japanese hold on Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

There has been for centuries an old trade route from China to Burma—the route is from Chungking, in China, to Rangoon, the chief port of Burma, and is approximately 1,600 miles—but it was a pack road and the trade along it was small and was limited to the dry season from December to May. It has of recent years been called the Burma Road. It ran north from Rangoon to Mandalay, then northeast to Lashio, 100 miles from the Chinese boundary, then 500 miles in the same direction to Kunming and thence to Chungking, 500 miles away from Kunming.

When the Japanese invasion closed China's Pacific ports, a motor road was constructed by the Chinese from Kunming to the Burma frontier, where it met the road from the rail head at Lashio, the latter town being joined to Rangoon via Mandalay, by railway. This made Rangoon a port of entry from China, a possibility which had been discussed for 75 years, but, owing to the difficulty of the country and the scanty trade, had never borne fruit. A railway, also from Kunming to Lashio was also un-



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der construction at the time of the Japanese invasion. It will be seen, therefore, that as far as Burma is concerned, the Burma Road from Rangoon to the Chinese boundary is a rail road.

It has been widely stated that the campaign in Burma in 1942 was handicapped by very extensive 5th column work amongst the Burmese. This is not true. Burma ceased to be a province of India on April 1, 1937, and from that date was given a very large measure of responsible self-government under advisement from the British Crown, so, when the chief port of the country, Rangoon, was attacked on December 23, 1941, the new regime had only been in existence 4½ years and had not got fully into its stride and was not fully understood by the people.

Burma had only a very limited army and police force—approximately 20,000 all told, which, while sufficient to police the country and put down raids, was quite inadequate to repel an invasion. Under ordinary circumstances, reinforcements would have been at once rushed from India to Rangoon. However, very small reinforcements got through from India to Rangoon as that port fell early into the hands of the enemy as well as the airport adjoining.

Added to this the Burmese have never taken kindly to soldiering. They are practically all Buddhists and one of the principal tenets of that religion is not to take life. Ninety per cent of the population are agriculturists, and, at the time of the invasion, they were harvesting a very plentiful rice crop—the best in years.

They showed no inclination, therefore, to join actively in the defence of the country. They were lukewarm. In spite of a great propaganda campaign on the part of the Japanese, the mass of the people were not pro Japanese in any way. There were, of course, exceptions and there were men high up in the government of the country, and amongst them U. Saw, the Prime Minister, who was interned shortly after the invasion started. After having tasted Japanese rule in its worst form, the Burmese will certainly not be pro Japanese when the British return to the attack.

Burma fell, because Singapore fell. Singapore fell and the Dutch East Indies fell, because France fell and allowed the Japanese to acquire air bases in French Indo-China and then as Field Marshal Smuts has stated, "Our whole position in the Far East was as good as turned if the Japanese chose to press on."

As for Burma, it took the Japanese longer to conquer it than any other country up to that time. In this connection it is interesting to read one of the concluding paragraphs of an address given in London, England, by A. H. Seymour, on November 18, 1942, before the Royal Central Asian Society. Mr. Seymour speaks with authority as he was a member of the Indian Civil Service in Burma for 20 years and was also on deputation to the United States in connection with the supply of Lend-Lease materials for Burma. He was as well in charge of the war supply arrangements for Burma just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Says Mr. Seymour, "The British have been blamed throughout the Far East on the grounds that the peoples of the country where the British

—Continued on page 29

Introducing



LT.-COL. R. V. CONOVER, V.D.—

On July 25, Lt.-Col. Richard V. Conover, V.D., took over the command of No. 3 CACTR. Col. Conover is a native of Peel County, and his home is in Brampton, Ontario.

Thirty-three years ago he began his military career, joining the Halton Rifles as a subaltern. When the Great War broke out he joined the 4th Battalion, CEF, and went overseas in 1914, seeing action until 1916 when he was invalided back to Canada. At this time he held the rank of Captain. From 1916 until 1918 he served on the General Staff at Camp Borden.

Following the war he entered the service of the Department of Customs, at Brampton.

In 1922 he was appointed officer commanding the Peel Regiment, which command he held until 1925. In 1928 was appointed Brigade Major of the 25th Infantry Brigade and served as Commanding Officer until 1931 when he was placed on Reserve of Officers.

On September 3, 1939, he was appointed to the Command of the Lorne Scots (Reserve), which command he held until the formation of No. 24 Basic Training Centre at Brampton, on the 17th of March, 1942, when he became Commanding Officer of the new centre. Under his guidance, Brampton Camp became one of Canada's most modern and efficient training centres, being linked in training with the Canadian Armoured Corps in the Fall of 1943. Besides its fine training record, Brampton won high honors in the athletic world, winning among other championships, the 1943 Ontario Intermediate Baseball title, the CAC Hockey championship, and the MD 2 1944 cross-country championship. Last month the Centre became a Rehabilitation Centre for Canadian troops returning from overseas and convalescing in Canada.

LT.-COL. N. H. MACAULAY—

One of the best known officers in Corps relinquished command of No. 3 CACTR on July 25 in the person of Lt.-Col. N. H. Macaulay, D.S.O.

Col. Macaulay, whose home is in Montreal, served with the RCA from 1914-19, rising from the rank of lieutenant to major in command of the 52nd Battery, a unit which he was wont to describe in later years as the "best battery on the western front." Following the war he engaged in business in his home city as a stock broker.

In 1940 he joined the 2nd Montreal Regiment (Reserve) with the rank of Major, in command of the 5th Battery, going active a few months later as Camp Commandant of the 3rd Division at Debert, N.S. Low category rating kept him from proceeding overseas with the Division and he transferred to the Armoured Corps in June, 1941. He became second-in-command of A9, under the then command of Lt.-Col. J. A. McCamus.

Upon the formation of A-28, in the fall of 1941, he assumed command and shortly afterwards was appointed to his present rank. He saw the name of his unit change to No. 3 CACTR and expand from humble beginnings to one of the largest and best trained centres in Camp Borden. Unmarried, "the baby of the Armoured Corps" was indeed the apple of his eye. He instilled in his officers, NCO's and men a fine esprit de corps, and his approach to problems of the unit brought the fullest co-operation and cheerful obedience of his commands. Few commanding officers have been held in higher esteem by all ranks than Lt.-Col. Macaulay.

His present plans call for a fruit farm in the Niagara Peninsula, and the quiet life. "I hope No. 3 will continue to lead the way, and that the Armoured Corps remains a flourishing organization," he told *The Tank—Canada*, in a farewell message.

One of the youngest Commanding Officers in point of age at Camp Borden is Lt.-Col. Morley C. Finley, who took over the command of No. 1 CACTSR last month.

Lt.-Col. Finley is a native of Lindsay, Ontario, and attended collegiate there, proceeding to the University of Toronto for an engineering course. He entered the service of the General Motors Corporation at Oshawa and at the beginning of the present conflict was an efficiency engineer.

He joined the Ontario Regiment, NPAM, as a private and was commissioned in 1936. When war broke out the Ontario Regiment (Tank) was one of the first to be mobilized and he enlisted with his rank for active service. In July, 1940, he was transferred to the Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles Training School at Borden, and went overseas that fall with the rank of Captain, being attached to the British Army and returning to Canada in April, 1941.

He now assumed the post of chief instructor at A8 CAC Training Centre, tactical school, moving on the next year to Debert Camp as Chief Instructor of the Tactics School at that centre. In July, 1942, he transferred to the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and proceeded overseas with the unit in September, being Major at that time.

In March, 1943, he was attached to CAC Headquarters overseas, and attended Senior Officers' School in England. He returned to Canada in April of this year, at which time he was technical liaison officer at Corps HQ overseas.



LT.-COL. M. C. FINLEY



LT.-COL. F. H. COLLINS, MM, ED

New Commanding Officer at No. 1 CACTR is Lt.-Col. Frederick Howard Collins, M.M. and Bar, E.D.

Col. Collins was born in London, England, in 1897 and came to Canada around the beginning of the present century with his parents. He has lived almost continually since that time at St. Catharines, Ontario. Before his 18th birthday in 1915 he terminated his academic course to enlist as a private with the 58th battalion, and arrived overseas in July, 1916. He was commissioned in the field and wounded at Arras in 1918, winning the Military Medal.

Discharged in 1919, he joined the Lincoln and Welland Regiment, NPAM, and served with them until 1934. In July, 1940, he enlisted at Regina, Sask., and was appointed adjutant of the Internment Camp at Monteith, Ontario. In August he was appointed adjutant of the 2nd Bn., Lincoln and Welland Regiment, and in October, commanding officer with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On Dec. 31, 1941, he reverted to the rank of Major to become second-in-command of the Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment and served with the "Soo-Suds" until February of this year. He served overseas in 1943, attached to an Armoured Division. On his return from overseas this year he was appointed to the staff at Camp Borden Headquarters, taking over his new command on July 1.

When You Don That Suit Of Civvies

by
Elmore Philpott

(ELMORE PHILPOTT, Vancouver, B.C. Veteran of last war. Editorial writer with *Globe and Mail*, contested Liberal Party leadership against Mitch Hepburn. Writes syndicated column, "As I See It," used in six of the leading dailies, and does seven radio broadcasts on foreign affairs each week for Vancouver Sun. "I do not get much chance to write many extra articles.")

The war has now reached the stage when nobody, not even Churchill, is quite sure when Hitler will fold up, and peace will break out.

The Japs may present a long-time and dirty mop-up job. But nobody is sure of that either. For in the past the Japs have shown themselves to be pretty cunning. They fight for gain—and quit to cut their losses. So they too may not last nearly as long as many think.

Anyway the time is coming when scores of thousands of young Canadians will be going back to civilian life.

In the last war I was one of the many who are just like a vast number in this war: We had gone right into the army from school, and so had never held down a real steady job. As the war neared its end, and even more in those months when we were in hospitals or camps waiting for discharge, we were fretful and uncertain about our future.

What kind of a job would we try to get? What were the chances of making good? What qualities would help a fellow get ahead in civil life. How did those qualities compare with the qualities which make a good soldier?

These were the things we used to talk about a bit—and think about even more.

The Government of Canada is working on elaborate plans to fit the men and women in uniform into civilian jobs. We all know that. But it is also true that the man who knows what he wants to do will be far better off than the other fellow.

There are certain simple rules that ought to help everybody make the right approach to picking out a peace time job:

Don't pick some lifework about which you know little, or nothing. I say that because in the last war the vast majority of fellows, who didn't know what they wanted to do, put down that they wanted to be farmers. For most of these that was a bad mistake. For a few it was not. The point is—don't go into something blind. If you know what you are doing, o.k., but if you don't know what it takes to be a farmer, newspaperman, salesman, schoolteacher, don't make up your mind too firmly that that is

what you want to be. The best and quickest way to find out about any business or profession is to ask somebody in that line what is what.

If you are really interested in some line try to get into that first. The happiest people in the world are those who are doing things which they really enjoy doing. Every job has a lot of grief attached to it. A fellow who is looking for a soft snap is no more use in civil life than he is in the army. The people who get ahead in civil life have, broadly speaking, the same sort of qualities which earn promotion for a fellow in the army. Dependability is the one which counts most in the long run.

About the simplest rule that I know for fitting into civil life is to go where the things are that you really want to do. You can't be a miner where there are no mines, a good farmer where the farm land is poor, nor a politician where there is no opportunity to practise politics. Yet all the time I meet people who say to me "I wish I had done such and such when I had the chance." Why didn't they?

I said above that the same qualities make for success in civil life as in the army. That is true in spite of the fact that under our economic system sharpers and crooks often make money, and plenty of it. But there are crooks and cheaters in the army too.

In civil life as in the army the people in the organization soon get to know the real guys and the fakes and frauds. So even in civil life it is not a few financial manipulators at the top who really keep the wheels turning. It is the man who is really running the business, and doing the actual job. I do not anticipate anything like as much unemployment after this war as in the thirties. I think humanity learns, and that now it's a case of jobs for all, or else.

So if I were now the same age I was when World War I ended—and knew as much about the set up as I now do—I would face the future with a lot more certainty.

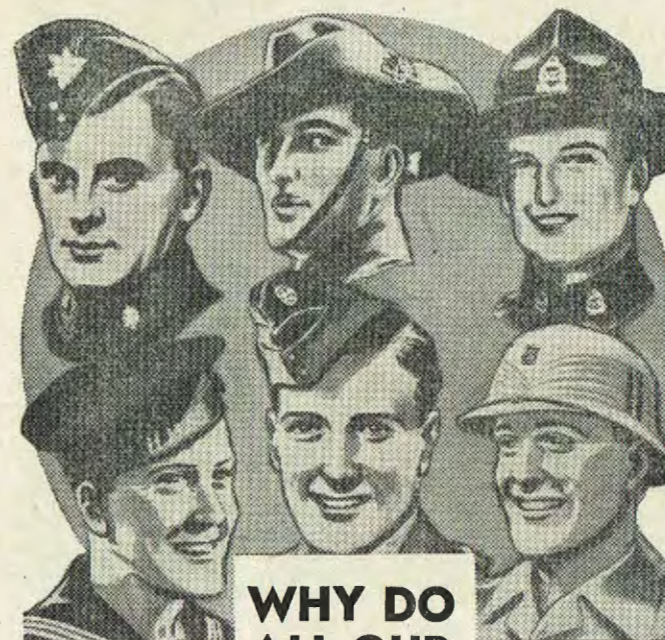
Also I would marry that gal. I wouldn't wait around till I had a fortune made, or any tommyrot like that. If I was sure I loved the gal, and she loved me, I would marry her as soon as I knew what I was going to do.

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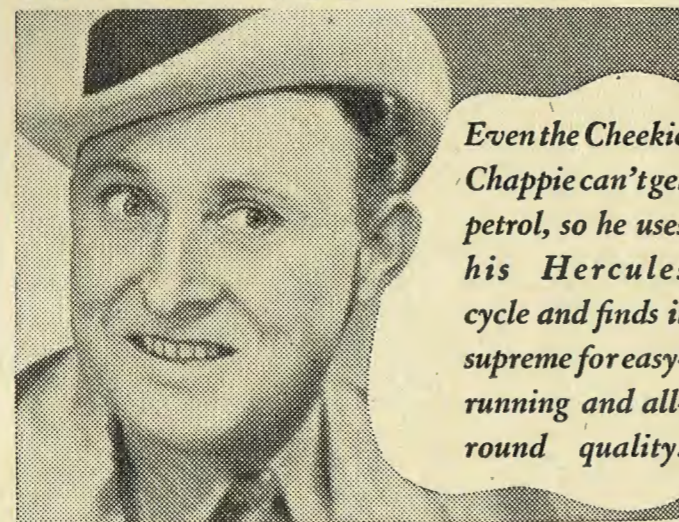
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The Feminine Touch

For months past, periodically, some Joe in your unit would buttonhole you and with bated breath impart melodramatically the news: "Don't quote me, but I have it on good authority that 100 CWACs are moving into our Centre next month." The number, and the date might vary but the story was always the same.

Remember the story of the little boy who lived on the edge of the forest and kidded the villagers so long with his false alarms that the cry of "Wolf" only made him a tasty supper dish for the crafty coyote? Well, finally everybody put the news "the CWACs are coming" in the same classification and resigned themselves to the fact that if the CWACs weren't coming to Borden at least they were releasing the femmes for overseas duty.

Came mid-July, and the boys around Corps Headquarters rubbed their eyes, craned their necks and combed their hair hurriedly as Pte. Alyce Schween moved into Central Records, the first CWAC to be officially attached to the Armored Corps.

Pte. Schween, who is pictured above, was born in Port Arthur and attended the Technical and Commercial School there. In 1942 she enlisted for service at Winnipeg, and took her basic training at St. Anne's, P.Q. Posted to Fort Osborne at Winnipeg, she qualified on a QM course and was promoted to the rank of corporal. At her own request this year she gave up her rank to go overseas, but found herself posted to Borden last month. She has a brother, Petty Officer Charles Schween serving with the Navy, while a sister is still attending collegiate. Last winter Alyce was centre on the Fort Osborne "Jeeps" known across Canada as one of the Dominion's leading basketball squads.

Although she would rather be overseas, Pte. Schween is too good a soldier to grouse, and is pleased to be posted to the Armored Corps if she is to stay in Canada. Like most women, for a long time she has had a high regard for the fighting qualities, and the battle record of the boys in the black beret.

How has the posting worked out? Well, for a few days the traffic around the Records office increased as GI Joes found for some reason or other they had to look up some reports. Now the situation is back to normal, Pte. Schween is just another of "the boys" and work goes on as usual. In an incredibly short time, she has familiarized herself with the office routine and the work to be done, and her co-workers are not slow to pay tribute to her ability.

On August 2nd, Pte. Ruth Brown of Toronto was posted to the Orderly Room at Corps Headquarters. Ruth, who is a stenographer, has been a member of the CWAC since the Fall of 1943, took basic training at Kitchener, and then a clerk's course at No. 12 VTS, Saskatoon. She arrived in Borden in late July and the posting to Corps is her first major assignment. Her desk is close to the door, and we must say Pte.



First CWAC to arrive at A-33 CACTE HQ, Pte. Alyce Schween finds out what it's all about from Tpr. John Murphy, Halifax.

Brown has improved the general appearance of the office. Her biggest thrill in the Army to date was discovering her identical double, for height, first name, and other details, at Saskatoon, only main difference Ruth says is her double is better looking. This we doubt.

Age, description, telephone number, likes and dislikes are something you'll have to find out for yourself. When do the rest of the CWACs arrive? By the time this appears in print, there'll probably be at least one at your centre, and the numbers will increase rather than diminish.

Men of the Corps salute their new comrades!

H/CAPT. WALTER G. BROWN, padre of the Grey-Simcoe Foresters, who we reported last month as a prisoner of war, has now been reported killed in action. He was buried at Deny-sur-Mer in Normandy with full military honours last month.

NO. 3 OFFICERS won a softball fixture from the unit Sergeants, 13-12. Lt. Bob Richardson and Lt. "Red" Wilson were the winning combination. "Monty" Montgomery, Stan "Submarine" Fisher and Ken Cameron were the senior NCO's, battery.

Gunnery School

by Captain R. Harris

What the Gunnery School feels, tries to keep in mind in training, and impress on all reinforcements is that the final justification of the tank crew's existence is its ability to use its fire power effectively. This naturally leads to the conclusion, that if the gunner can't hit the target, a great deal of careful work by others may be wasted, in fact the whole crew may be "wasted" because additional chances to hit aren't provided by the Germans in the same way that one can buy more chances for 10 cents on a cocoanut shy on the midway. It may be that the above picture is changed somewhat by newer developments such as turret-down shooting and indirect fire, but there are still and will be many more times when the gunners will be "Joe" for the whole crew and even the troop and supporting arms.

The object of gunnery training, therefore, is to make every man as familiar as possible with the weapons which he will use and give him the maximum range practice with these weapons.

Training in the Gunnery School is first divided in accordance with the groups to be trained and the organization of the school is based on this division. Capt. T. Johnson (Officers' Section) handles the training of reinforcement officers and instructor training, since the majority of instructors are trained within the school. Special classes, such as the army co-operation groups from the Air Force and others of this nature also are assigned to this section. Reinforcements, other than officers, are seized each Monday morning by the section headed by Capt. H. W. Freeze. These reinforcements are either Gunner-Operators, which is the principal group, Track Driver Mechanics or Operators CAC. Each group works on a different syllabus and their time is divided between the school at Borden and the AFV Range at Meaford.

Let us follow briefly the progress of the Gunner-Operators.

In an opening lecture by the School OC, the Gunner-Operator has impressed upon him the importance of discipline, dress, punctuality, etc., and is duly warned as to what is expected of him during his training here and the importance of being a "good gunner." From here his Officer supervisor takes over to add his do's and don'ts and winds up by giving his men a lesson in eye-training, emphasizing the fact that eye-training depends almost entirely on a man's own interest and constant practice. This part of his training includes key ranges, binocular training, study of ground from stationary and moving tanks, estimation of range using mechanical aids and the adoption of the various battle positions with tanks and use of cover.

An important feature of his training is the main tank armament, the 75-mm. gun. The points emphasized are stripping and assembling, mechanism,

correct testing and adjusting of sights and firing gear, "topping up" of the recoil system and testing of springs and very thorough general handling. These are followed up by the all-important care and cleaning. On his .300 inch Browning MG he is given similar training with the addition of "immediate action" to repair stoppages. The other weapons he must be familiar with to a lesser degree include the .50 Browning, 2" Bomb-Thrower and the 37-mm. gun. Another part of his training is devoted to work on tanks, including stowage of equipment and ammo., power traverse and gyro-stabilizer, general duties of the gunner and loader, parade maintenance of the vehicle, positioning and adjusting of instruments such as telescopes, periscopes, gunners' quadrants, azimuth indicators, firing switches and the location of various solenoids. His range work includes pellet and rypa ranges which simulate an oscillating or stationary AFV using small calibre weapons.

An important feature of modern tank gunnery is indirect fire. To further confuse the lads a new aid to training has been added, the "puff table" by means of which crew commanders are trained to engage targets the gunner cannot see, and the gunners get practice in manipulation of controls. As they are both at the mercy of the table operator, the argument usually waxes loud and long after the shoot. Another comparatively new training aid is the "crew control table," on which enemy ants, maggies, are represented by flashing lights and an endless procession of enemy hornets roll back and forth. The gunner has a beam gun to engage his targets and at the end of this training the lads are usually deadly shots. The balance of a gunner's training consists of general work in gunnery which includes the care and recognition of ammo.—two talks by his supervising officer on tank gunnery, films and tests.

It is now time for the Gunner-Operator to move on to the ranges and here he gets practice with the weapons he has been learning in past weeks. Various practices are fired, both with the major and subsidiary weapons, which are designed to represent field conditions as nearly as possible both as to range and types of targets. There are also special practices to develop good manipulation of controls. The amount of firing done by each man has been considerably increased in recent months so that on finishing this portion of his training the gunner knows his weapons and what they will do. Besides the actual firing there is naturally a good deal of work to be done on maintenance of both weapons and tanks which is equally valuable as training.

Next and finally comes crew training, when the Gunner-Operators are grouped with the other specialists to form tank crews, organized in troops and carry on training under field conditions. This work includes simple tactical schemes, harbouring, laagering and mess tin cooking besides certain range work. At the conclusion of this it is expected that a Gun-

ner-Operator has been produced who can take his place in a unit and hold his end up with a minimum of further training.

Track Driver Mechanics, during their course in Gunnery School, cover the .300 inch Browning, fire orders, eye training and crew control. Firing at "D" Rypa Range, immediate action and general handling. At Meaford Range they fire the various Bow-Gunner practices, followed by field work as members of tank crews. The CAC Operators cover the same ground as above with the addition of 75-mm.

In the July issue of CATM Major General F. F. Worthington briefly traced the history of the CAC from the first world war to the present time. He pointed out the primitive form of training that was given in D&M and Gunnery from the time the Canadian Tank School (as it was then called) was formed in Dec., 1936, at London, Ontario, to the early days of the war, at Camp Borden. The School had been moved to Camp Borden in the spring of 1938.

The first real attempt at tank gunnery training was started the latter part of 1938 under the direction of Capt. H. R. Larocque, RCD's, who previously had spent some time in England attached to RAC Schools. The staff at that time consisted of Major, then QMS1 W. W. Philpott; Capt., then QMS1 R. Harris; Capt. G. H. Pratt, then Sgt. Instructor; Lieut. W. Leblanc, then Sgt. Instructor; RSM Roy Hider, then Sgt. Instructor.

Training was carried out on the .303 VMG's MK IV and VI, also .50 VMG MK V. The MK VI and MKV Guns were specially adapted for use in the MK 6B Light Tank, two of which had arrived from England prior to the outbreak of the War. Fourteen more of this type arrived later. A British Training Rypa was also obtained during this period, and pellet range training became an actuality. Several mock training devices were originated and constructed by the School Staff.

At the outbreak of War—the Canadian Tank School was re-named the Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles School.

In the summer of 1940—Major (then Lieut) J. M. McAvity was appointed O.C. Gunnery Wing and in October, accompanied by two members of the original school staff, proceeded to England for attachment to British Armoured Regts., and a course of Tank Gunnery at the AFV Gunnery School, Lulworth.

Capt. McAvity (promoted to that rank overseas) resumed command of the Wing on his return from England in March, 1941, and preparations were made to carry out instruction on the British 2 Pdr Tank Gun and the 7.92-mm. and 15-mm. Besa MG's.

In May CAFVS was changed to A-8 CACTC. Pending arrival of the 2 Pdrs., training was maintained with 37-mm. tank guns of Great War vintage, which had been obtained from the U.S.

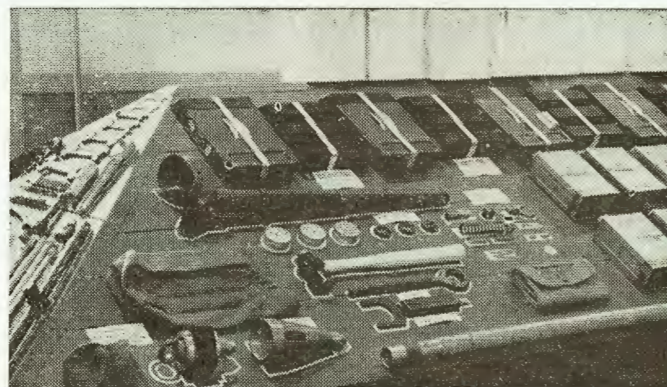
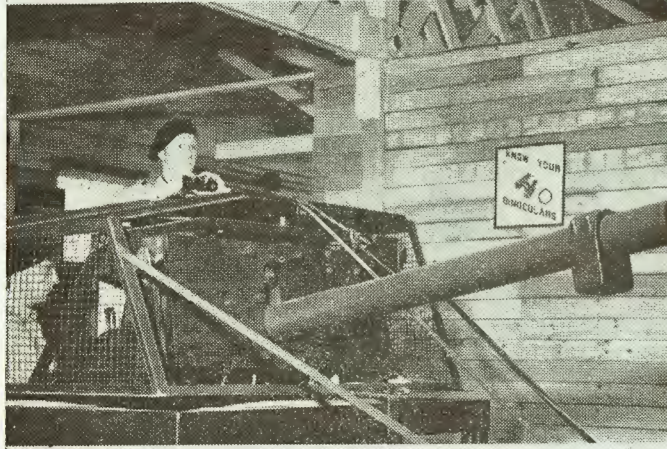
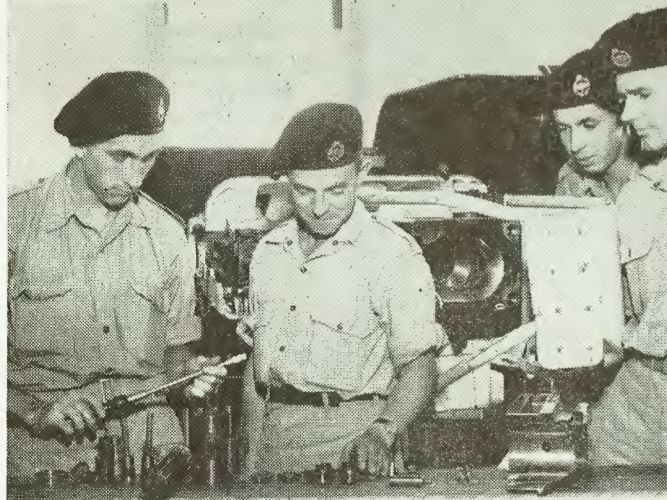
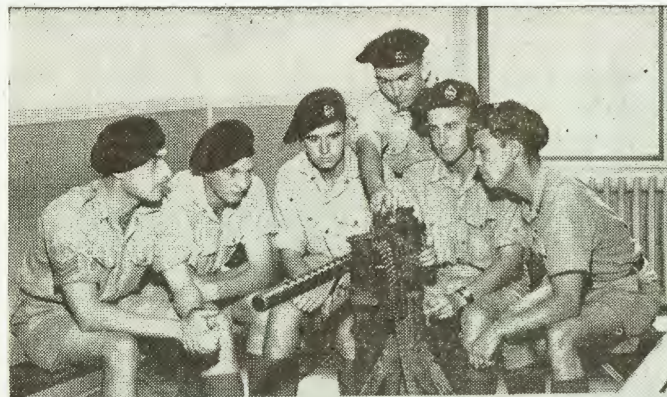
—Continued on page 33



BACK ROW: TQMS Brockbank, W. F.; Armr S/Sgt. Harwood, G.; S/Sgt. Wilson, S. L.; S/Sgt. Scrymgeour, G.
CENTRE: S/Sgt. Newton, W. J.; SSM Milne, W. J.; RSM J. W. Douglas; Armr SM G. K. Maguire; SSM Clay, A.; S/Sgt. Dillon, J. T. H.; S/Sgt. Barkman, V.; S/Sgt. Dougan, J.

FRONT: Lt. W. G. Neeve; Lt. A. J. Berry; Lt. J. R. Davies; Capt. H. W. Freeze; Capt. H. B. Bleecker; Capt. T. Johnston; Lt. D. T. O'Sullivan; Lt. I. A. Christie; Lt. T. Carlyle-Bell; Lt. M. H. Buck.

MISSING: Capt. R. Harris; Lt. N. Noble.



Gunnery School

ABOVE: Equipment layout.

LEFT TOP TO BOTTOM: Cpl. M. A. Carter, Toronto, points out the workings of the Browning to Sgt. W. G. Chambers, Ottawa; Tprs. L. C. McKenna, Port Borden, P.E.I.; D. J. Day, Kingston; A. P. Price, Toronto and S. L. Piner, Hamilton.

Cpl. H. J. Wolfe, Hamilton; Tprs. W. E. Cartwright, Hamilton; H. J. Foss, Smith Falls, and A. P. Tatlor, Peterboro, dismantle the breach of a "75."

Crew control on the Rypa Range. 2/Lt. Wm. Burgess, Toronto; (with binoculars) 2/Lt. Wm. Kahnert, Toronto.

What the above officers see on the Indoor Range.



Gunnery School

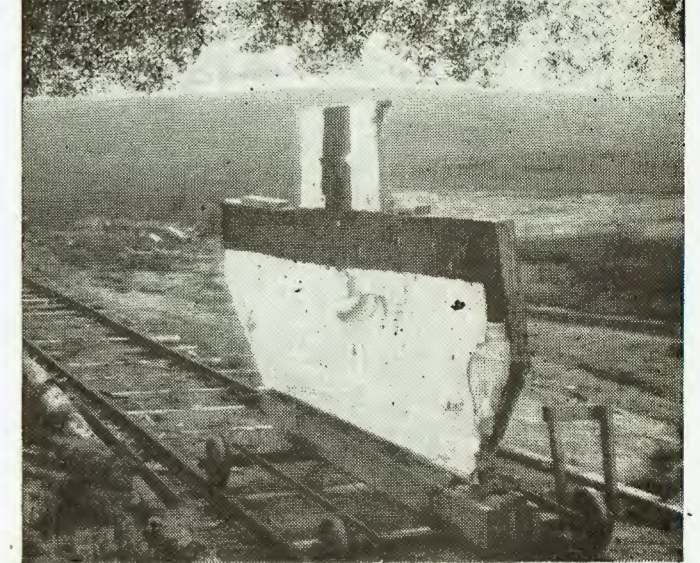
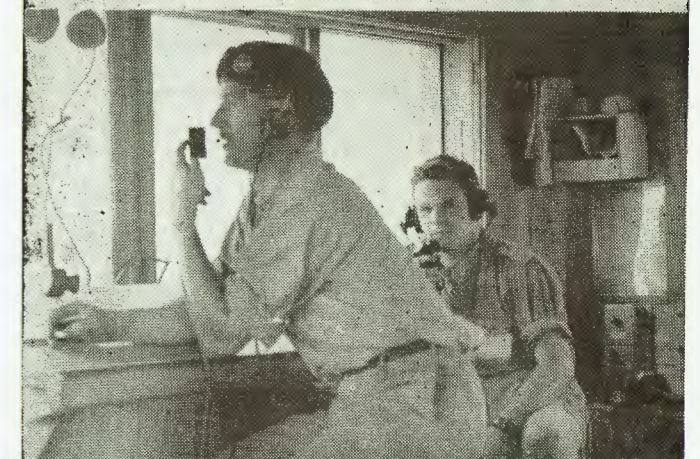
ABOVE: Tpr. Lloyd George, Toronto, and Tpr. Archie Little, Montreal, check over shells for the "75" before storing them on their tank.

RIGHT TOP TO BOTTOM: Passing the shells into the tank prior to firing on the Meaford Range, L/Cpl. H. C. Pringle, Toronto; L/Cpl. Warner, Vancouver; Sgt. R. Sparks, L/Cpl. R. Taylor, Tpr. G. Sangster, all of Toronto.

Sgt. C. S. Thompson, Orillia; Lt. J. E. Patterson, Brampton, perched high in the control tower overlooking the range, contact the tanks over the wireless and control the firing.

Flags flying, a tank rumbles into position to open fire.

Moving along the rails, the target affords the gunners ample opportunity to test their skill and put to practical use the knowledge they have received in lectures and blackboard work in classrooms back in Borden.



Meaford . . . By VERN O'DONNELL



We have always been on the side that advocated that wherever MEAFORD RANGE was put into type it should be in capital letters. This pride in our fledgling camp has certainly been justified for now every square inch of the Range resounds to the thump of mortars and the ear-splitting boom of the 75's. Tank tracks churn and motors thunder through bogs and bush which put men and equipment through the toughest training outside of actual combat. Crew training and tactics schemes have been hard work and the joy of camping under the clouds which have at the wrong moment opened to teach the boys in the black berets how to swim and sleep at the same time.

The Range daily welcomes new additions to its curriculum of training in the final phases of tank warfare and personnel and activity has grown to such proportions that a new post of Camp Commandant has been created. The man chosen to watch and guide the entire Range is Major D. H. Lander, who has just returned from the battlefield. He left for overseas with the First Armoured Tank Brigade and saw action in both Sicily and Italy. The reins of command have been put into the hands of a man whose record makes him the ideal choice to prepare the boys for the big job.

The Sergeants' Mess welcomes Sergeant-Major "Rudy" Lowden, who has been overseas, but in past months was at T & S Wing. He has made many friends since he arrived, yours truly included, I hope, though he swears he is getting grey hairs trying to arrange his guards and watches with the K. of C. man always badgering him about softball games. Well known in Borden for his ability, well liked because of his friendliness, Lieut. "Charlie" Par found many welcoming hands extended when he arrived to take over the duties of Tech. Adj.

If conditions on the Range do not improve your roving reporter, who doesn't get much chance to rove, is going to need a staff of reporters to keep up with the goings on, for now there has been a new camp established on the Range with Capt. Ted Graham, Officer Commanding. He is well known to Tank readers from his fine article under the heading, "What to Take Overseas." We at the Range have had the pleasure of Capt. Graham's visits many times since his return from Tunisia and are therefore very glad that he is coming to stay on the Range for a while and are looking forward to our first visit to his camp.

With happiness in our hearts and a very large grin on our faces we start our sports column, for

the Range team has snapped out of its short losing streak and started up the trail to the top of the league again. At the time of writing we are in second place with five games to play before the play-offs. Lady Luck smiled during the first of the month when our team was at half strength with the rest of the team on furlough and two games were postponed on account of rain. When the weather did clear we had our players back and took two wins in a row. In the first game the score was 8 to 5, favour the Meaford team in the last half of the seventh inning. The Range had the last bat and the final run to make the score 9 to 8 was from a well placed hit over first with two men on base. Tpr. Berbe was put in as a pinch hitter and he came through with flying colours. The second game was no less exciting but the Range took the more decisive victory of 13 to 8.

The high spot in the variety of entertainment last month was the first dance for troopers and Junior NCOs ever to be held on the Range. The scene of the festivities was the K. of C. Hut. Transportation problems which have in the past put a damper on dances on the Range were overcome with the girls of Meaford rallying together and hunting up their own transportation and turning out in full force. Girls were provided under the auspices of the I.O.D.E. of Meaford. The Hut was decorated in a galaxy of colours by Cpl. Seaman and Tpr. Gaffield, who proved that there will not be a shortage of interior decorators in postwar planning. A special bouquet for the outstanding success of the evening went to Sgt. Newton, who put on a buffet lunch fit for Kings. The music was provided by a small band from Owen Sound. It has been decided if possible to hold these dances at least once or twice a month in the future. Sports and entertainment on the Range have been plentiful and with the success of each new venture thoughts are turned toward new fields. The small K. of C. Hut, whose floors groan under the attendance at shows, dances and indoor games' enthusiasts, is now to take over the duties of a gymnasium each Tuesday. Training for a boxing tournament is starting under the guidance of Tpr. Macleod, who is an old hand at training the boys in khaki in the ever popular Army Boxing. Also planned is a sports day on open Sunday with girls, softball games and field events.

We hope in the very near future that the scarlet sweaters of the Range sportsmen will be seen carrying off the laurels on the playing fields and boxing rings of Borden.

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"Points to Consider"

On July 8th near Caen, Lt. Murray Fitzpatrick, Sherbrooke Fusiliers, was killed in action. Two days before his death, the young officer wrote what is believed to be his last letter home to his brother, Lt. Bob Fitzpatrick, No. 1 CACTSR, former Armoured Corps Sports Officer.

We have been privileged to publish part of the letter, in which the now deceased lad set forth some advice, based on actual experiences in the field, which might well be remembered by all ranks.

"Some points to consider—1. Don't worry too much about indirect fire. 2. Spend a lot of time on AFV recognition. 3. Concentrate on T and A'ing sights, plumbing periscope, firing mechs and solenoids, tightening periscope mountings, etc. 4. Just a point, but I haven't closed my hatches yet, so don't bother your head about closed-down fighting. 5. Bring a good supply of soap and blades. 6. Be prepared to take a lot of guff and nonsense. Say nothing, pull your weight and you won't go wrong. 7. Bring two good complete sets of map crayons and hang on to them. 8. Forget swagger sticks, spit and polish. Cleanliness and neatness only goes. 9. If you bring a camera bring films. Nuff said except one thing, make use of the knowledge you derived from your RTA course and let them know about it. It's one in four hundred who gets the course in England, I might add I tried."

Lt. Fitzpatrick, who was 24, was born in Toronto and attended St. Clare's School and De La Salle College. A member of the Royal Regiment (reserve) he enlisted for active service in November 1941 and after attending COTC at Brockville, took training at Camp Borden and Debert Camp, going overseas in September 1942. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Fitzpatrick, of Toronto, and two brothers, Lt. Bob Fitzpatrick, Camp Borden, and Petty Officer John Fitzpatrick, RCNVR. A Requiem Mass was held in St. Clare's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, July 18th.

GUNNERY BOYS WANT SECOND HELPING!

Gunnery School held their second annual picnic at Nicholson, on the banks of the Boyne, on August 1, and the memory of the event lingers on to such an extent that the lads are already clamoring for another stag party complete with all the trimmings. The party teed off at 1800 hours, most of the gang disposing of the dust by bathing, whilst even the Casper Milquetoasts got up enough steam to wash out their months. Surprise No. 1 was a chicken supper provided by the messing staff of T & S Wing, and after it had been appropriately washed down, a sports program followed. The Rod, Gun and Quail Club (Junior Ack I's to you) took the honors, the climax coming with the tug-of-war. First the juniors outpulled the officers, despite some excellent anchor work by Lt.-Col. E. G. Reade. RSM Herb Young, one of the guests of honor, decided to throw in his weight on behalf of the senior NCO's team, but it was no use, the juniors took them like Grant took Richmond. S/Sgt. George Serymegour won the lucky draw, and after a rest period, and the cokes (?) had settled, a bonfire was lit and a sing-song followed. RSM Jimmy Douglas sang so loud he had to go back and look for his voice the next day; at least it was missing at morning parade. Corn on the cob, hot dogs, coffee, and appeared in copious quantities, a further tribute to fine staff work by the Messing Committee. Guests of honour were Lt. Col. Don Douglas, Lt. Col. E. G. Reade, RSM Herb Young and RQMS C. Morris.

Army Sports

by
Capt. Gerry Goodman

(CAPT. GERRY GOODMAN: Camp Borden Auxiliary Services Officer. Served with 54th Infantry 1916-18. Played football for Hamilton Tigers. 10 years city playground director in London. Refereed hockey in International League and N.H.L. and umpired professional baseball in Canadian-American league. Took course at Western U while married and with a family of 3. Enlisted as a private in Jan., '40. Stationed mostly at Petawawa. Directed last Army boxing show across Canada, and Camp Borden Field Day.)

Having never written a line on any subject and certainly not on "Sports" the "Tank" is getting a "swell break." Years from now when the writer is "Sports Scrivener" for all the big "Aurora Dailies" the "Tank Editors" can proudly point to this article (if they publish it) and say we started the old boy on the road to a Literary Livelihood.

Last year the writer made a Sports survey of Military Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and the Atlantic Command for NDHQ (yes it was a nice trip, thanks). This trip brought out some interesting facts in connection with Sports in the Army, and these may prove of interest to you (if you have read everything else in this publication including the ads).

All DOC's were interviewed and without exception felt that Sports had a very definite place in the life of the soldier,—thought that not enough emphasis had been placed on sports, and that in order to provide an adequate Sports life for each soldier, full time Sports Officers should be appointed to each District and Camp. It was felt that, with guidance from a Senior Sports Officer at NDHQ full sports programmes in each District and Camp would result. (Quit yawning.)

Well, the excellent Sports programme presented by NDHQ in Boxing, Cross Country Running, Track and Field and Hockey has certainly justified these appointments, and has provided thousands of soldiers with healthy competition in various fields of athletic endeavour. This Sports programme has also provided entertainment for thousands more soldier spectators.

All DOC's expressed the opinion that while such sports spectacles mentioned above were fine for competition and morale and provided excellent entertainment, that no time must be lost from training, and that no soldier should be kept from the reinforcement stream for Sports or any other purpose. (NOTE—There can be no dissenting voice on this opinion—We all know we enlisted to compete in a "bigger game" and we are all anxious to get to it and get it over, and all DOC's are to be congratulated on their stand, and their singleness of purpose). Thus it was decided that such events as mentioned above and which fall under the heading of "Spectator Sports" would have to be limited, and that Championships in most sports could only be decided to District and Area levels—otherwise much Training



CAPTAIN G. N. GOODMAN

time would be lost and men starting in competition might be dispatched elsewhere before Zone or Dominion Championships could be decided.

"Sports" are classified in a number of ways—for instance "Spectator Sports" mentioned above usually have a large paid attendance—60,000 sit in the Grand Stand, munch peanuts, throw pop bottles and get no exercise other than vocal, while watching a few highly skilled athletes perform.

"Spectator Sports" has its place, however, in the "Sport Sun." Football, baseball, boxing, hockey, etc., have provided thrills aplenty for thousands, and have a definite place in the life of every community.

The Army has provided a few such Sport Spectacles such as the All Canada Army Boxing Finals

THE ASSOCIATION OF SERVICE NEWSPAPERS ADVERTISEMENT PAGES.
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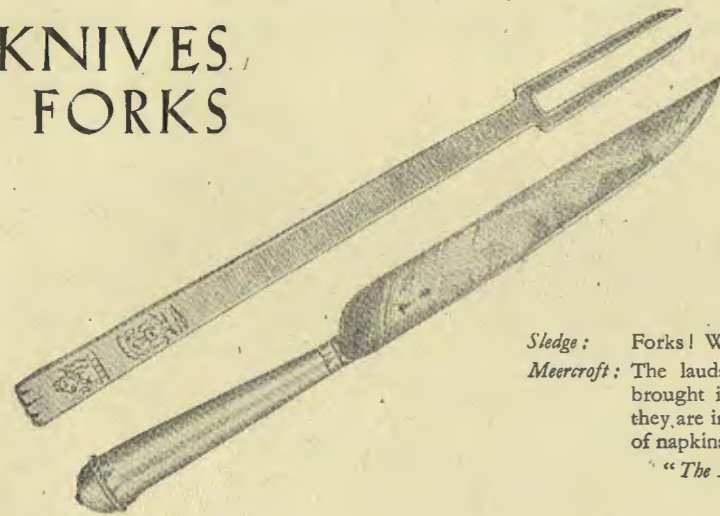
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they are in Italy to the sparing
of napkins.
"The Devil is an Ass"
by Ben Jonson.

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OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

We always speak of "Knives and Forks", never of "Forks and Knives", and yet in polite society it is the fork with which we are on the more intimate terms.

The reason is, probably, that the knife existed long before the fork made its appearance and that the first "forks" were really knives . . .

Chaucer's Prioress who "leet no morsel from hir lippes fall" knew neither knife nor fork. She dipped into the dish with her dainty fingers and demurely conveyed the morsel to her mouth with the same implements. In a book on Continental travel published in London in the year 1611 we read this: "the reason for this their curiosity (*i.e.* the use of the fork) is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers seeing all men's are not alike clean." Thus the fork appears to have succeeded the napkin for this particular usage.

The origin of the fork was probably a smaller pointed knife with which the joint was steadied whilst being carved. From that was evolved something like a skewer or one-pronged fork which later became the two-pronged fork. But these were only servers.

Individual knives probably came into polite use in this country about the fourteenth century, but the individual fork in association with the knife did not put in an appearance until the seventeenth century, though they had been in use in Italy at a much earlier date. In fact in some examples of early table cutlery which have been preserved we find sets of knives with only one fork.

English silver-handled knives and forks (two-pronged) of the eighteenth century show considerable variety and artistry of design, but as the fork developed from the two-prong to the three and later to the four-pronged and increased in utility, table cutlery tended to deteriorate in design.

It has been left to the silversmiths of today to revive the combination of beauty and usefulness.

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AUGUST, 1944

THE TANK—CANADA—17

held in Ottawa last Spring. This was a Spectacle—yes indeed—it will not be soon forgotten (I refereed the bouts), but here many thousands of soldiers participated in the preliminaries, District, Zone and Finals with the result that while this spectacle had all the aspects of a "Spectator Sport" it provided many soldiers with competition as well as interesting them in boxing. Spectator Sports are good, swell to watch (those Gals' Softball Tilts are o.k., eh?) but will continue to be curtailed owing to the "exigencies of the Service."

Now let's examine another type of sport that many DOC's felt should be given every encouragement. "Formal Sport"—Such sports are highly organized (yes even in the army). Leagues are formed, schedules drawn up and strictly adhered to, players lists submitted, eligibility rules laid down, umpires (neutral, of course) appointed, uniforms to be worn, and all the eyewash and fanfare of "Big League Stuff" observed. Entries must be in on time—numbers issued (I could go on for an hour, it's fun) but you get what I mean. "Highly organized." Well such leagues and events also have a definite spot in sports in and out of the army, but, here's what happened many, many times.

The poor Unit Sports Officer (he is poor from buying gum, oranges and cokes for his team—one else will) has a great team ready to really go to town—Game time—no catcher (yes he only has one catcher but is **he good**) well, he's never been able to take a chance on a second string catcher. He has to win, doesn't he? He's expected to. "Where in the H—is that catcher?" Some one says: "He won't be out, sir, he is polishing crockery in the kitchen." "What for?" yells the S.O. "I'm trying to run a ball team and my players are given K.P. Is this an Army or what the H—is it?" "He sassed old 'stuffy' the RSM this morning, sir." Well all subalterns being a bit afraid of RSM's, the game is lost (No, "old stuffy" wouldn't relent). Then many times the SO trots from one Orderly room to another (yes, trots is the word, who ever heard of a vehicle being authorized for a Sports Officer) in an effort to line up a team for a scheduled game. His players (all hand picked) are on picquet, or training, or CB or over the hill on a Pay Parade (why in the H— do they have to pay at nite?). Well, he just can't field a team, but he has to—the CO had fire in his eye at noon in the Mess when he said "I expect our team to come through with a win tonite, Mr. Blank." "What team?" screams the SO. "I haven't a team—no one will help me get a team" (did I say scream, well murmured, well he thought it anyway). But it should be a cinch to pick up a team. The Unit SO aside from looking after a platoon—probably being orderly officer, acting on a few committees, being thrown out of a few orderly rooms for asking for a fatigue party to fix up a ball field—hasn't a thing to do. Did I mention that he probably has no establishment to help him do it?

Formal Sport is good but caters to too few players—is hard to keep rolling—the chief reason being—it is taken too seriously and ceases to be sport, develops into work and places far far too much emphasis on producing and holding a winning team—

and not enough emphasis on the game itself.*

Remember the Unit SO. His job is "tough" (He probably didn't want the job in the first place, he may not have the background or experience for it—but that doesn't matter, he's IT). So here again as in Spectator Sports, many obstacles and again "The exigencies of the Service" (that phrase is really helping me out) are ever present.

When Sports in the Army reach the stage where only a few good players, in any particular field, are depended upon to represent a unit, then the purpose for which Sports are intended has been defeated.

It is the belief of many DOC's interviewed, as well as the humble belief of this writer (Hope they send me west this year) that the solution to an "Adequate Sports and recreation life for each soldier" is to be found in "informal Sports."

Here's where a Unit Sports Officer can really get results without getting "Punchy" first. The results may not show in any high class league standing, there will be no pennants, or cups or trophies to hang up on the Mess Walls.

The players may look like a group of "Tatterdemalion Semi-Vagrants" dressed in everything from a "G-String to a Battle Dress," and they will not be high class players, **but they will be playing**, they will be in earnest, and they will be enjoying to the limit every game they play, be it "Barnyard Golf" or hockey. Informal Sports are quickly arranged, a helper in each unit—some man interested in a particular Sport—A phone call—and a game arranged—many games arranged. Two teams in a platoon, inter platoon, a challenge or Tabloid Sports, where all compete. Setup a boxing ring, grab any two boys the same weight, put on the "Pillows" and "let's go". This is real sport—sport as it should be with everyone participating and thoroughly enjoying it. More, much more Informal Sport is needed.

Yes, some equipment is needed, too, isn't it? (How are your Canteen funds?) Funny how some Canteen Committees put up such a howl over buying Sports Equipment. My experience with Canteen Committees was some time ago but all they wanted to do at that time was buy food for the figure rather than fun for the figure (that's pretty corny, eh?) but are they still like that? If you have no Canteen funds and no Sports Equipment see us, we will loan you some. (Equipment, not funds.)

So let's have more, much more "Informal Sports", "Spectator and Formal Sports" will survive as long as informal sports are played, and create as they do, the desire in each player to better himself as a player. And as long as we make sure "over there" and make more sure that there will never be another "over there"

Give our youngsters a pair of skates, a sheet of ice—and a 54 inch War Club called a hockey stick—sit back and watch the sparks fly and the right kind of manhood develop right under your eyes. The kind that starts with informal sports on the old pond. (Don't tell me you're still awake.)

Officer Commanding No. 23 C.A.C. (B) T.C.

Lt.-Col. N. M. Young, V.D., is the popular and well known Officer Commanding No. 23 Canadian Armoured Corps (Basic) Training Centre at Newmarket, Ontario. Born in Dalston, Ontario, Colonel Young was a serving officer in the NPAM of Canada and was mobilized for Active Service with the 35th Regiment, Simcoe Foresters, in the rank of Lieutenant, in August 1914. He proceeded to France with the 4th Battalion, CEF, was wounded and invalided to England. Returned to Canada and was retained for duty, being taken on strength the 76th Battalion, CEF. Was transferred to the 177th Battalion and gained his Majority, later becoming Company Commander in the 110th Irish Battalion, Canadian Defence Force. Transferred to the 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment, as Company Commander and became Second-in-Command. Was posted for duty as District Record Officer, Military District No. 2, in February 1919. Became Officer Commanding, No. 2 Detachment, Canadian Garrison Regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until General Demobilization on July 1, 1920. Upon demobilization, he identified himself with the Irish Regiment of Canada which he commanded from 1923 to 1926.

At the beginning of World War II, Colonel Young was called out and served as Second-in-Command at No. 22, North Bay. In March, 1942, he became Second-in-Command of No. 23, Newmarket, assuming command in October, 1943.

The Trooper's Lament

The Sergeant doesn't like my face,
He's told me so quite plainly,
He says that all me habits
Are disgustin' and ungainly—
I'm a regular ugly duckling
And as useless as can be,
Yet all the blinkin' papers say—
'It all depends on me.'

They tell me that I've two left feet,
They holler 'Where's your chest'—
They insinuate me all day long,
I never get no rest—
They tell me I'm an infant child
Who can't say A.B.C.,
Yet all the blinkin' papers say—
'It all depends on me.'

Of course it's kinda flatterin'
To know that I'm so vital—
And I'm quite prepared to suffer
To defend the Empire's title;
But you can have too much glory,
And I'm willing to admit—
That I wish they'd find some other guy
To help me out a bit.



LT.-COL. N. M. YOUNG, V.D.

CANADIAN ARMY TRAINING CENTRE

By Lt. Col. N. M. Young
O.C. NO. 23 CAC (B) TC.

It is a matter of policy with me to ensure that the soldier leaving the Training Centre under my command is not only physically fit and fully acquainted with the contents of the standard syllabus, but also the possessor of an esprit de corps that is second to none. Perhaps one of the ingredients of this policy which contributes to its success is a strict enforcement of discipline evenly tempered with justice.

When the new recruit steps onto the station platform at Newmarket, he appears somewhat puzzled and lonely, since, in all probability, he has just left home for the first time. Fully appreciative of his probable frame of mind, escorting party of officers and NCO's immediately sets about making the new arrival feel as much at home as possible.

Assigned to a Squadron, the recruit is taken to his Troop hut which he finds to be clean and wholesome. Then follow friendly introductions and a brief outline of what is to be expected during his days of training at Newmarket. A tour of the Camp area is organized and every man is familiarized with the surrounding countryside. Then I take the opportunity of welcoming the new intake, followed by my Second-in-Command, the Adjutant, the Quarter-Master, the Medical and Dental Officers, the Weapon Training Officer, the Army Examiner, the Pay Master and the Padre, who briefly explain their function and the cause of their being. Irregularities in kit, teeth and physical well-being are noted and speedily rectified. Now the recruit is ready to start his training.

Basic training consists of a number of useful subjects which can all be presented in a most interesting style. These include the study of physical fitness, map using, chemical warfare, fieldcraft, the handling of weapons, range courses and other allied topics. Discipline is constantly and strictly enforced, but those who are earnestly trying to play the game find that discipline presents no problem. As the weeks pass by, the recruit finds that his training becomes progressively both more interesting and difficult, but he also notices that extreme care is being taken to ensure that he absorbs everything. In this way, a solid foundation is laid upon which Advanced Training can build the superstructure which creates today's fully trained soldier.

A quite visible change, meantime, is taking place in the recruit. His bearing, manner, attitude and general posture have all improved noticeably. To those of us who have watched this change for some considerable time, it never ceases to be a source of pride and satisfaction. The recruit himself feels this change he is undergoing and experiences, as a result, a gratifying upsurge of morale.

In the evenings, after the day's work is done, there is plenty of opportunity for relaxation and amusement. Sports of all descriptions are wholeheartedly sponsored and capable instruction and coaching are available for the asking. In addition to athletics of all kinds, free motion pictures three times a week, singsongs and a weekly stage show and boxing matches all assist in building morale and in stirring-up enthusiasm. Accent is placed on cheerful snappy leadership both on and off parade.

Probably the finest feature of life at Newmarket Camp is the excellent food provided under the capable supervision of Staff Sergeant T. Dudley, whose

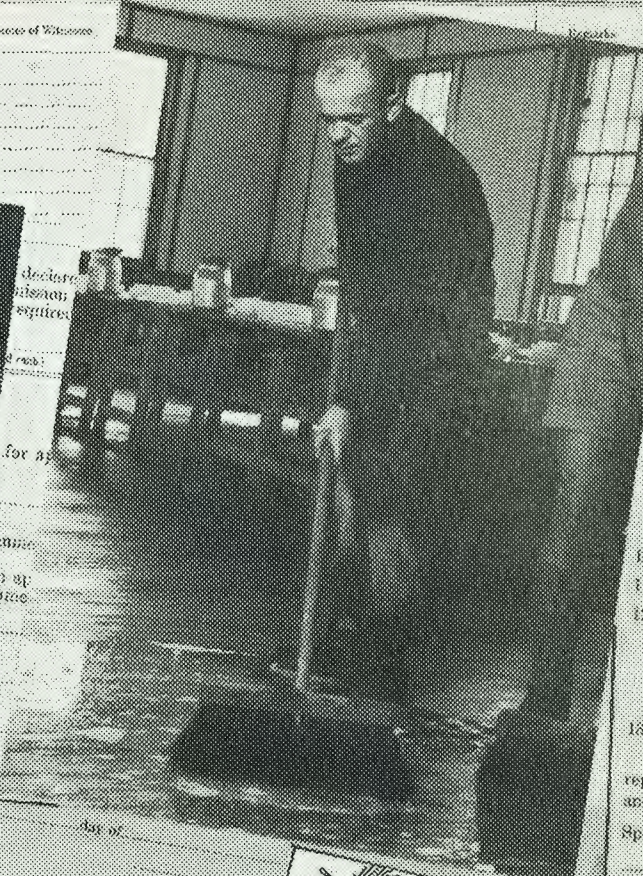
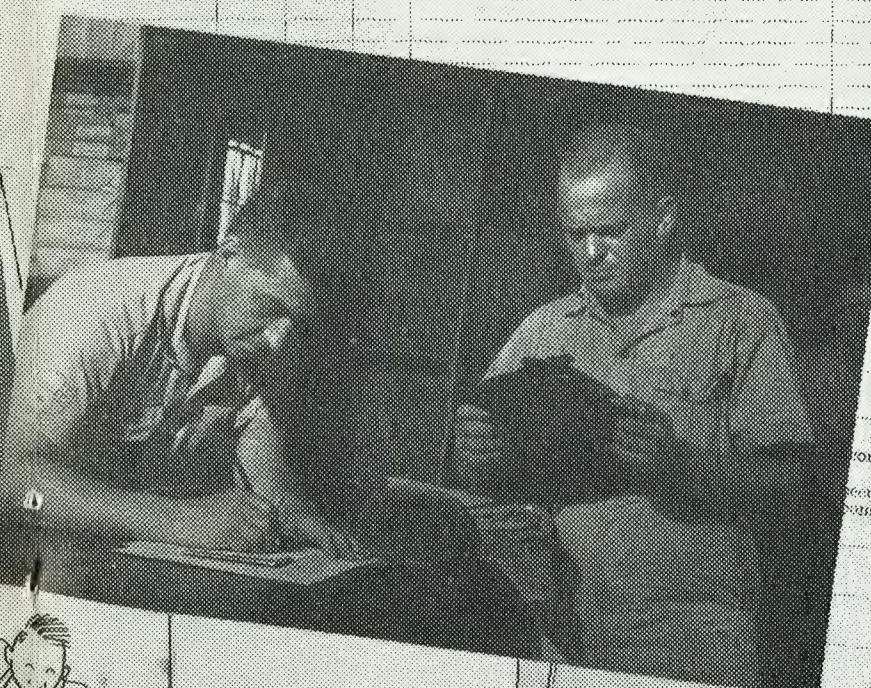
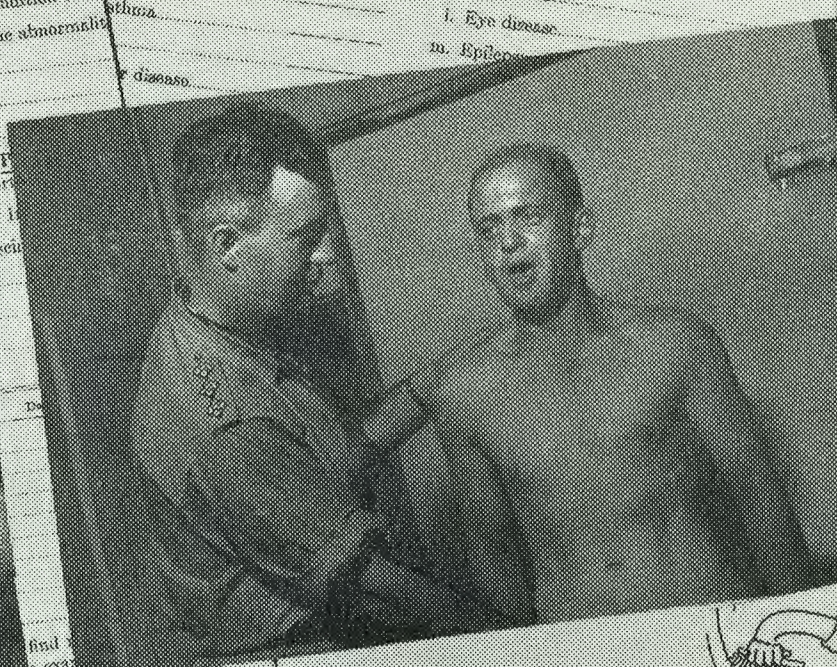
fame has spread far and wide. When the recruit is shown a day's raw rations as he is during his first week, it's hard to convince him that so little can go so far. Rations are supplemented by the produce of a large Camp vegetable garden while pickles, turnips and other produce are preserved and kept in a root cellar. Special meat delicacies are prepared in the smoke house. Thus with a tasty, well-balanced diet, the recruit builds up that physical endurance upon which he will draw so heavily later on in his military career.

When the recruit passes through our gates for the last time on his way to Advanced Training, we like to hope that he feels as though he is leaving home all over again. We like to hope that in the days to come he'll often think of us and say with the poet:

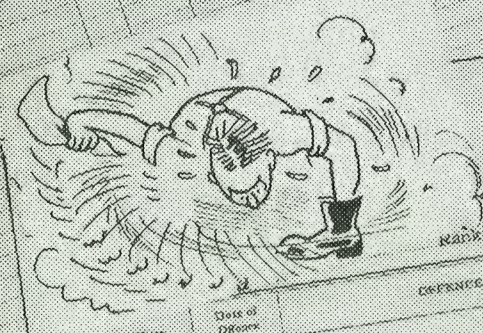
"This is the place
Let me recall the scene
And summon from the distant past
The forms that once have been."

DIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE ATTESTATION PAPER

Part I. Information obtained from the recruit. Date... 1. Age... 2. Have you ever suffered from any of the following diseases? k. Ear disease i. Eye disease m. Epilepsy



(9) Rupture (A) Varicose (I) Foot trouble (2) Nasal trouble... 2. Information... Medical Officer... 2. Height... 4. Complexion... 6. Chest measurement... 7. Vision... With glasses... 8. Condition of... 10. Blood pressure... 11. Urinalysis... 12. The abnormal... 18. Chest X-Ray... Part 3. We reported in the... and instructions for... Special remarks with... Date...



the medical examination of recruits... category lower than A... VACCINATION, INOCULATION, BOARDS, ETC.

ORIGINAL DUPLICATE TRIPPLICATE (To be completed in triplicate. Copy designation to be Unit... CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

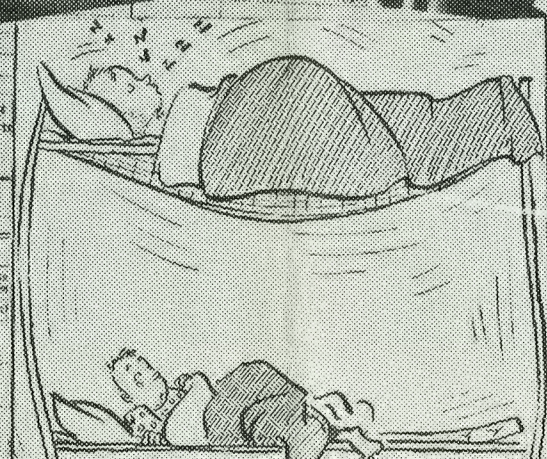
M. P. No. 2 A. F. H. 275 4834-4-49 (5037) R. C. 1773-24-1042

FURLOUGH form with fields for Name, Rank, Date, and other details.

PASS to be absent from his... the... the... Morning Sick...



Table with columns: REGT. No., Rank, STATION, Date of Arrival at the Station, and Admitted into Duty (Day, Month).



Form with fields for Christian Name, Business, Trade or Technical, Languages, and All enlisted...

Record of Promotions, Reductions, Technical Qualifications, Promotions, etc., from these tables... See following page for description of pictures

M. P. No. 2 A. F. H. 275 4834-4-49 (5037) R. C. 1773-24-1042

Key to Pictures on Previous Pages . . .

The pictures on the last two pages give you an idea of the average day of a Trooper at No. 23 CAC (B) TC, Newmarket. Trooper Paul Rene Laporte went through the motions for our Sgt. Jimmy Evans who, armed with his trusty shutter-box, spent a day at Newmarket.

Tpr. Laporte, who hails from Canada's bright spot, Montreal, is 25 years of age, married and is the proud father of a little lad. Enlisted with the Royal 22nd Regt. in 1940 and was honourably discharged in 1941 on medical grounds. Worked in a war plant and cured his ailment at own expense. Re-enlisted for General Service this year. Has two brothers on Active Service, one at Vernon, B.C. and the other in Montreal, both in the Army.

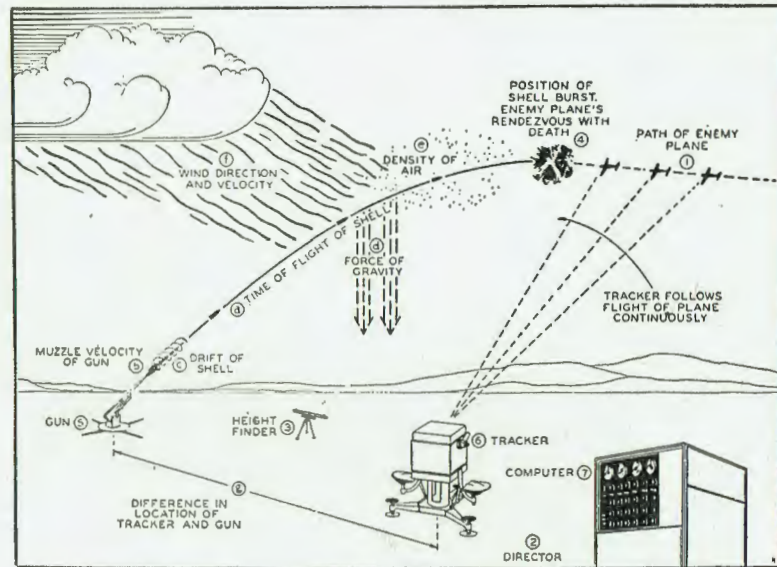
Glancing from left to right (if you don't mind turning back one page) one may see our victim arriving at Newmarket burdened with equipment from District Depot. His first call is at the R.A.P. where he is given a thorough medical check, Captain W. W. Snelling, the M.O., asks him to "Cough, please."

Tpr. Laporte's next call is at the Q.M. Stores where he registers the usual look of disgust at the beret, 5 or 6 sizes too small. Regt. Q.M. F. G. Cluskey will listen to his complaints later. (Much later). Brother Laporte soon finds out that all the fighting in the Army is not done with a rifle as he wields a trusty broom in the mess hall for his first turn at fatigues.

Then out onto the parade square where a period of stiff drill, followed by a route march, calls for the usual "Dog show," which is carried out by S.S.M. Sydney "Flicker" Bowman.

But our hero, undaunted by a hard day's work, embarks upon "night manoeuvres" with pretty Marie Labine of Timmins, Ont., and escorts this member of Newmarket's CWAC Detachment to a movie downtown.

But boy, is it ever good to climb into that upper and hammer the hay. Paul stretches prior to relaxing for a moment or two to think over his first day in camp, and probably wish he were back in that war plant.



Electrical Brain Directs A. A. Fire

Hailed as one of the greatest developments ever made in the art of gun fire-control, the new electrical anti-aircraft gun director invented by Dr. David B. Parkinson, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, was made public recently.

Given the height of an aircraft and the path of its flight, the electrical computer instantly predicts where the gun is to be aimed and how the fuse is to be set so that the shell will burst right in the path of the aircraft.

It takes all variable factors into account, and even compensates for errors introduced by the human element. There is a tendency for observers to let the target stray from the cross-hairs in the telescopes. When the observer attempts too quick a

recovery, this may be interpreted as a change in the speed of the aircraft. In the electrical brain, these momentary fluctuations are averaged out, and only a smooth rate of speed reported over a period of several seconds is considered.

In fact, it does everything but write to its victim's next-of-kin!

This development is typical of many to which telephone research workers have made a major contribution. The studies of Bell Telephone Laboratories in the fundamentals of electrical relays have aided in the improvement of military mines, their studies of electronics assisted in the perfection of radio location, and their studies in other fields have contributed to devices which are still secret.

Sergeants and all that there

REMEMBER PAT O'BRIAN, the big husky Irish adonis of No. 3 CACTR. Well, Staff is in Normandy right now doing a good job, and in a letter back he gives a bit of the lowdown—"I guess you've had your fill of the news. I can visualize the boys sitting around the radio listening to the news like we used to do—at the same time setting-up a round of Molsons. I haven't had a drink in four weeks outside of two issues of rum, and they were more of a tonic than a drink. Things are not bad here except STEW, for breakfast, dinner and supper, although one day we butchered a stray bullock and had French steaks for the boys next day. You can be proud of the chaps you turned out. Bumped into a lot of them in the line—and these Canadian boys are tops." A BILLIARD ROOM is being readied at T & S Wing Mess, and according to STAFF TED YATES, the T & S newshound, a grand opening is planned. Of course, No. 1 and No. 3 already have tables, which means that the winter season will see the T & S boys in competition with their friendly rivals. Incidentally, Ted and his brother, Sgt. Art Yates, are two of the niftiest pool artists in Camp.

ARMY SHOW, now on tour, were entertained recently by the lads at No. 1 after their North End Theatre performance. The boys let down their hair at the Mess and really put on a superdooper program. Lucky lads these fellows at No. 1! In a few weeks you will see their physogs in print, NEW WORLD no less, thanks to the fact the World decided to see what a wedding in Borden would be like, and the nuptials of St. John Buchholz presented the chance for the pix. Some are keeping their fingers crossed as to domestic repercussions once the mag. hits the street. Well, you've been in Borden on Sunday and even some innocent candids would be hard to explain at home.

SGT. GRAYDEN LEBLANC of TSR is booked for that long walk down the middle aisle shortly. The advice from fellow members, some few speaking with the voice of experience, is rapidly piling up. We think "pile" is a good word. SGT. J. L. SEAMAN, public relations impresario for TSR, says Grayden would do well to ignore 95% of all he's told. Leblanc, incidentally, is one of the main cogs in Lt. Andy Tommy's T & S softball club.

SSM "TAFFY" MORGAN, ye olde master of the parade square, has forsaken Borden for an appointment on the Instructional Cadre of M.D. 2. "Taffy" probably turned out more smart troops than any warrant officer in Camp, and took justifiable pride in his work. A member of the "Drags" for 21 years, a few years ago he was one of the best horsemen in the business and took blue ribbons at many international equestrian contests. A stickler for discipline while on duty, in off moments he always found time to give a friendly word of advice to any senior or junior NCO; and while the troopers may have groused a bit from time to time, they invariably ended their training with a high regard for him. Boxing and P.T. were other specialties, and he goes to his new post with the best wishes of all members of Corps.

SGT. GEORGE SCOTT, veteran member of No. 1, has left Corps to return to civilian life. George spent 43 years in the Armed Forces and was respected and admired by all who came in contact with him. Rumour has it a slingshot and bow and arrow were on his original 800. After that length of service, if most of us can keep pace, or match wits with "Scotty," we can figure we're better men than the late Gunga Din. MUSIC HATH CHARMS, so 'tis said, and if you wander around when the monthly quota it at its best, or on a Sunday afternoon when there are visitors to be entertained, you'll run into some great jam sessions, and a display of talent that should be in the present Major Bowes contest. STAFF PETE GARVIN down at TSR, for instance, is a master of the downbeat, and woos and coos to the women guests with clever manipulation of the Mess piano.

SGT. BOB DUNBAR, the beloved baritone, quite frequently gives out a la Lawrence Tibbett, and RSM Blackman now includes on his "musts" a weekly inspection of the Mess ceilings. Over at T & S, SGT. FRED FEARNEY has been dubbed a "second Oscar Levant," and along with Sgt. Sharp, keeps the ivories (piano) galloping. SGT. JIM SCHMIDT toots the sax and strums with flying fingers a mean banjo. Reminds the lads of George Formby at his best, and speaking of Formby, we recall the fact that SGT. BOB STENNETT, who liked his arguments red hot, be it at No. 3 or TSR, was a dead ringer for the English music hall star. Bob left Borden some weeks ago and is presumably over home now. FRANK FLOOD, acting RSM of No. 1, to old-timers and newcomers, too, needs no introduction as an entertainer. Frank puts "the atmosphere" into a song, and his "keyhole" skit is one of the best of its kind these eyes have seen. LEFTY TODD, of No. 3, under proper conditions, can stomp out boogie-woogie at its best, and for sweeter music or older melodies, Sgt. Todd gets able assistance from SGT. FRANK WILCOX, of the RAP, and SGT. ED JAY, the "Mr. Picobac" of No. 3. No one can, of course, forget that incomparable RSM duo of Nick Lystar and Herbie Young in their rendition of "THE GAME WAS PLAYED ON SUNDAY."

We have had little news from No. 2, but we do know they have a key man there in the person of SGT. ART GREAVES, of Records, who is a regular Eddie Duchin once he gets going. We have only mentioned a few of the boys who add a bit of variety and comedy to the ordinary routine. You'll probably remember these fellows when your blue ticket comes much longer than many of the others. STAFF "MICKEY" ROONEY is ready to lend Famous Players, or Loews, a hand in the management of their theatres when the war is over. Thanks to "Mickey," there is an excellent movie program at No. 3 featuring the current K. of C. program each Wednesday nite. The crowds are increasing, too, since it's all for free.

BEST STORY of the month we heard was of the Trooper out on scheme who was placed on charge for "Conduct to the Prejudice of." Seems it was a bit chilly and a fire had been lit and the Trooper, trying to get near the fire, jostled and argued with superior officers. Before the OC he said: "There was a crowd of sergeants and warrant officers around the fire and I couldn't get near. When I tried to, one of them told me to 'go to hades,' but I suppose it'll be the same there, too many sergeants around."

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The Chief Instructor . . .



LT.-COL. E. G. READE

This month Lt.-Col. E. G. Reade became Chief Instructor of A-33 CACTE, succeeding Lt.-Col. W. D. A. Douglas, who became CO of T & S Wing. Col. Reade was born in Cornwall, England, but came to Canada at the age of one year, and was raised in Western Canada, for which he has a very warm spot in his heart, particularly his home town, Winnipeg.

In June 1922 he enlisted at the age of 16 as a trumpeter with the Lord Strathcona's Horse, and today he wears proudly the same unit badge on his beret. He became SMI and riding master of the unit, and competed in many international horse shows with the "Straths." In 1929 he spent a year at the Royal Equitation School in England.

Commissioned in 1939, shortly before the outbreak of war, he trained with his unit at Camp Borden, proceeding overseas in 1941 with the rank of Captain. In April 1942 he was promoted to Major and commanded the Prince Edward Island Light Horse, in the 1st Armoured Brigade. In June 1943 he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Support Group with the 11th Infantry Brigade.

In April 1944 he was posted back to Canada on eight months exchange. He was appointed CO of the Gunnery school, A33 CACTE, with the rank of Lt.-Colonel, this Spring, and brings to his new post a wide and varied military training.

He is married with one small daughter, and presently resides in Barrie. In June he organized the now famous musical ride of the Motorcycle Section, bringing to mechanized warfare, the thrill and dash of gymkhana days.

more attention among all ranks each month, and has proved its worth. The record to date reads as follows:

May: No. 3 CACTR.

June: No. 1 CACTSR.

July: No. 3 CACTR.

Who will win this month's competition?

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SECOND AWARD IN THREE TRIES

Under the watchful eye of Major J. L. Stiver, OBE, GSO2, and Capt. D. Wilson of A10 CITC, picked platoons from five different CAC centres took part in the monthly drill competition on July 27th. To the watching spectators, which included Major-General F. F. Worthington, the Camp Commander, and Col. C. E. Bailey, the Corps Commander, it was a real thrill to see such an advanced degree of parade ground perfection, considering the limited time at the disposal of the instructors in training the men. For the first time since the competition was inaugurated in May last, the Corps NCO's school and D & M Wing competed, and they furnished tough opposition to the squad from No. 3 under the command of Lt. Charles Wain, Long Branch.

While No. 3 finished first, there was but a narrow margin between the five entries. NCO's School and D & M Wing tied for second followed by TSR and No. 1.

The Camp Commander presented the drill trophy at the conclusion of the competition and then briefly addressed the troops. "Good drill is the keynote of good discipline," he declared. "No one can be a really good soldier unless he is good at drill. The whole performance was a first rate show."

The monthly competition is attracting more and



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AH! SWEET MYSTERY . . .
. . . OF (Service) LIFE!

A mystery indeed to the Service men and women who cannot always buy their favourite brand of chocolate or sweets in the Naafi canteen. Small wonder that the soldier who prefers a chocolate cream bar, or the auxiliary with a fondness for sugared almonds, feels aggrieved when the Naafi fails to supply these favourites.

Who's to blame? The real culprits are those Terrible Twins—zoning and restrictions. Sweet zoning means that most Naafi canteens can offer only those varieties of confectionery which are manufactured within the area, or zone, in which they are situated. Naafi distributes no fewer than 198 different "lines" of chocolate and sweets to the Services. Because they are "zoned" a soldier serving in one area may be unable to buy his favourite brand; yet, on being posted to another district, he may find to his delight that his new Naafi has ample supplies. It is largely a matter of luck—and geography.

Chocolate is in great demand—and restricted supply. Large quantities are needed for the armies overseas; reserve stocks are being accumulated for the Second Front and to help to feed the starving peoples of Europe. Consequently, only a small proportion of the Service man's allocation of confectionery, available at Naafi can be in the form of block chocolate; the remainder must be composed of other lines. This proportion, however, is at least as large as that available for civilians.

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Victory To Whom and When?

by Major G. P. L. Drake-Brockman DSO, MC

At the present critical juncture of the war much speculation is heard on all sides as to when the war will be over. As this is a matter of prime importance to all of us, the writer feels that the matter is worthy of deep and constructive consideration.

In recent years the statement that the Allies won the last war but lost the peace that followed is a commonplace one and contains much truth. It must be obvious to all that when the immense sacrifices of a war are incurred by a nation, only to be followed by a ruinous peace, that there must be great defects and misunderstandings in our politics and outlook.

To appraise the problem properly it is necessary first to get as clear an idea as possible on what war and peace really are, otherwise we shall from the outset indulge in wishful or unprofitable thought on this subject.

The great historian, John Fortescue, who spent 25 years of his life writing the History of the British Army, has placed on record the fact that during the period which covered this work he had been trying to get a clear definition of war and peace respectively, but that in spite of all efforts on his part he had failed to do so.

To the ordinary person the term "war" conveys the impression of sudden and violent death in various forms, famine, blockade and the like. To a certain extent this is true but it does not give the whole picture.

Let us take the following illustration of this point.

In May, 1926, there occurred in England an event called the "General Strike." This was an effort made by certain sections of the community to enforce its demands on the majority of the population by paralyzing all means of transportation and distribution of food. Now lack of food foments discontent and discontent of this nature ultimately leads to riots and where riots end and civil war starts no man can say. In fact, the whole affair was nothing short of a blockade under another name.

Ask the ordinary person if he considers a blockade an act of war and he will immediately answer in the affirmative. Yet, the ironical aspect of this strike was the fact that it was engineered and sponsored by the very portion of the population who professed to abhor war the most, namely, the Socialist Party. As we all know, the entire strike fizzled out at the end of a week since the vast majority of the population realized that the whole business was grotesque and impracticable. Again in times of so-called peace, governments of countries pass measures for various reasons which frequently strike at the roots of the prosperity and standard of living of other nations. Take for example tariffs. An embargo or high tariff on a certain import may cause widespread distress, poverty and unemployment in the country of origin.

Few people would in fact term this an act of war, but from its very nature the results on the victims of the measure are hardly different from conditions produced by what many of us term "want."

Probably the nearest suitable definition of peace and war we can attain is to say that the methods adopted by nations to obtain their own ends or enforce their respective policies during the process of time varies between two extremes. At one end is parliamentary decree, at the other the force of arms. Between these two extremes the pendulum of a nation's policy is always swinging. No man can say where the one stops and the other begins.

If we apply these principles to the present conflict we see that they apply in this respect. At the close of hostilities there will be a period of transition. It may be long or it may be short. Whatever its duration may be it will not be possible at a future date to say exactly when it ended.

The following, however, does emerge, namely, that only if the pendulum remains for some long period of time, say fifty to a hundred years on the prosperity arc of its swing, will it be possible to say who the ultimate victors of the present conflict will be.

Having obtained a clear idea on this matter of peace and war it is as well to consider the principles we must follow if we wish to attain this state of prosperity.

Obviously the manner of treatment of our present enemies and the countries of the world overrun by them is one of the chief factors. This problem resolves itself into two parts. The first, how can we curb Germany's efforts from perpetrating another war and secondly how can we resuscitate and rebuild the nations which are adjacent to Germany and who have been overrun, depopulated and ruined by her. These two factors must be effected concurrently since neglect of either of them will inevitably keep Europe in a highly explosive condition and lead to ultimate disaster.

The following edict by General Otto von Stulpnagel, Military Governor of Paris at present, throws an enlightening aspect on the matter from the German point of view.

"What does a provisional defeat matter to us if we have been able to destroy so much manpower and material in neighbouring countries that we have obtained an economic and numerical superiority greater than before 1939? The conquest of the world will require numerous stages but the essential is that the end of each stage brings us an economic and industrial potential greater than that of our enemies. With the war booty we have accumulated, the enfeebling of two generations of the manpower of our neighbours and the destruction of their industry, we

shall be better placed to conquer in 25 years from now than in 1939."

This is not nice reading but the cold facts remain that this is Germany's creed.

Incidentally, besides this warning, there is another warning in the shape of General von Stulpnagel himself. He held a military governor's post in the last war and for the numerous atrocities he committed in the years 1914-1918 was condemned as one of the war criminals. Like the rest of them, including the Kaiser, nothing was done about it.

Are we going to be so negligent about him this time?

The question of making the countries on Germany's frontiers self-supporting, strong and vigorous once more is one which will absorb the resources of the Allies over a generation. It is a job which we have got to face even if only for our future salvation, otherwise these countries must inevitably drift under the control of Germany eventually and add to her war potential in the future.

The task can only be completed if the Allies remain united after this war. As far as the British Commonwealth of Nations is concerned each of our respective countries must be prepared to contribute according to our resources.

In realizing the importance of all this we are acknowledging the principle on which the prosperity of every country depends, namely, that of security. It is impossible to have internal security and a high standard of living without first obtaining external security. For this reason, without external security, such laudable schemes as the Beveridge Plan and the Marsh Plan are of little value and will collapse like a pack of cards in the event of another war.

Our dealings with other nations are regulated by our foreign policy and this in turn, unless it is to be a gigantic bluff and therefore disreputable, must be backed up by sufficient armed force to ensure it. This is putting the principle of security into practice. If we wish to avoid the mistakes of the past the democratic countries can no longer afford to let their national security become the football of party politics.

We must be united on these matters and stick to our principles.

For many of us it is going to be hard to achieve this. It can only be done by two things, education and a national service. Here again these two are inter-dependent. The nations who at the end of this struggle are prepared to keep some form of national service in force will undoubtedly have great advantages both in respect of security and in economics.

Citizens of all countries have obligations to their own lands which cannot be carried out in terms of money. It therefore behoves their respective governments to ensure that all young men shall at a time when it is most suitable for their individual cases, undergo service for one year on behalf of their countries either in the armed forces or in some other capacity.

In this way not only will every man learn a trade and become a useful citizen, but in course of time a generation will grow up that will realize the true meaning of national security and the only manner in which it can be ensured. When this time arrives, the question of who has won the present war will be placed beyond doubt.

SGT. BILL BAXTER, formerly a member of the Corps Band, now attached to the RCAMC at A22, was recently elected first vice-president of the Canadian Bandmasters' Association.

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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RIFLES

by Major H. T. R. Gilmore

Between 1880 and 1890 there existed in New Westminster, B.C., and what is now Vancouver, a company of the 5th Garrison Artillery, which used to meet together to engage in what the newspapers called at that time "military evolutions". This company finally grew to become two companies, and was commanded by Colonel T. O. Townley, afterward Mayor of Vancouver.

In 1898 C. A. Workshop became the Commanding Officer, and the Unit was formed into a Rifle Unit, and known as the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Prince Consort's Own.

Shortly afterward, the South African War broke out, and detachments of this Unit served with no little distinction in that War.

Between 1902 and 1914, the Unit entertained at its mess the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (later King George V) and, in 1912, the Duke of Connaught.

In 1914 this Regiment with the Irish, and a detachment from the Rocky Mountain Rangers formed the 7th Battalion, commanded at first by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hart-McHarg.

The Regiment first went into action in France at Ploegsteert on the 22nd of February, 1915. In April, 1915, came the first gas attack of the War, north of St. Julien.

The battles around Ypres, Gravenstafel Ridge and St. Julien cost the Regiment 650 all ranks, killed, wounded and missing.

In the fall of 1915, this Regiment initiated the Trench Raid. The first raid was successful—30 Ger-

mans killed, 12 brought in as prisoners, at the expense of one of our own men accidentally killed.

Colonel Odum, who had held command from the death of Colonel Hart-McHard on the 23rd of April, led this first Trench Raid, and was wounded. He later returned to command the Regiment, and some time about July was appointed Brigadier-General. Colonel S. D. Gardner became O.C., but his former wounds forced him to return to England to be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Gilson.

The Regiment took its place in the battles of Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, the Drocourt-Queant Line, and Canal du Nord.

The Regiment's battle honours are:

South Africa	France
Gravenstafel	and Flanders 1915-18
Festubert 1915	Ypres 1915-16-17
Somme 1916	Mount Sorrel
Ancre Heights	Thiepval
Vimy 1917-18	Arras 1917-18
Hill 70	Arleux
Amiens	Passchendaele
Drocourt-Queant	Scarpe
Canal du Nord	Hindenburg Line
St. Julien	Pursuit to Mons

This Regiment is now the 28th Armoured Regiment, and forms part of the Canadian Armoured Corps of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

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A Letter From Overseas

(The following excerpts are from a letter from Lt.-Col. P. G. Griffin, now acting Brigadier, officer commanding the 2nd Canadian Armoured Regiment, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) serving in Italy, and comes to the Tank Magazine through the kindness of Lt.-Col. E. G. Reade, the Chief Instructor, A33 CACTE, for 22 years a member of the "Straths.")

"To start I wish you would extend to all the relatives of the grand lads who fell, the sincere sympathy of all ranks of the Regiment. They can well be proud of them; they died as any real man would die, could he have his choice, fighting for their country and the things they thought worthwhile.

"We were up against tough odds and whatever one may think of the German he is a cunning and valiant fighter. We met German armour at its best and scuppered it. The much feared, mysterious and as yet unknown, Panther, the PzKW V, more formidable than the Tiger PzKW VI, was chased and burned by our lads like hound dogs after rabbits.

"Knowing they were out-gunned by the German tanks and SP guns, yet not a man shirked the issue, and although our casualties were heavy, we took a very heavy toll of German lives and equipment.

"We gathered in our dead and buried them near the two battle fields. The larger one, those who fell 24/25 May, are near the Melfa River, the crossings which we were ordered to seize and hold, are lying under the shade of an enormous oak which is described in the attached clipping from the Maple Leaf; the cemetery which is mostly ours was prepared by the friends of the lads who are gone.

"The other is on the Torrice crossroads, which is on Highway 6, the main road to Rome, and which we were ordered to cut and where we again gave German armour a nasty blow. It lies on the bank above the road along which all supplies to the Eighth Army had to pass. A large cross throws its shadow across the graves most of the day and a ruined church stands in the background, a peaceful spot these days.

"I have visited all the wounded in hospital and they are making extraordinary recoveries, the splendid surgery and medical care and wonder drugs at their disposal have literally performed miracles. Men badly burned, who after the battle looked ghastly, are healing up without scars on face or body, shrapnel wounds have filled in rapidly and already a number of the wounded have returned to the Regiment so proud of themselves it takes larger sized berets to fit them.

"Incidentally the first request of the wounded when they could think clearly, and after a few important people had visited them and told them what a fine job they and the Regiment had done, was for cap badges and berets so that they could be known as Strathcona's and all those fit enough are fighting to get back to the Regiment.

"It is impossible to mention them all. Ross Forrest and young Sample both badly burned, are doing splendidly and have gone back to the U.K. and all the others will make full recovery.

"We expect a number of decorations for both officers and other ranks. Just to mention two who did a grand job among the dozen of others, are Lieut. "Perky" Perkins and Sgt. "Chum" Macey, the redoubtable twins of the recce troop, baby faced killers.

"To come down to earth, you probably know that the Goat, alias Chester Henry, is now a Major, not that he ever did anything to deserve it. He may be returned to Canada, if so we will send a number of things back with him, including a swastika flag from a captured Panther,—yes! we got one intact with its radio running, and lo and behold, tuned in on our frequency,—just imagine listening to every word we said. The darned Hun will be reading our mail next thing we know.

"What the future holds we don't know, but we are confident of the way our part in it will be played.

"Hoping this will give you some slight picture of events which added to word pictures you will get from people from time to time should build up quite a story.

"I understand Bill Milroy thanked the Ladies' Auxiliaries for their continued kindness.

"I wonder if you would ask Brigadier Harvey if he got my letter re forming a Regimental Benefit Association in accordance with that of the 17/21 Lancers.

"Kindest regards from all ranks of the Regiment (and an old timer of 1941 wouldn't recognize it now). PS—This letter will have to do for June also, as at present we are having a quiet time, training in the morning and getting reinforcements up to required standard and sports, swimming, etc., in the afternoon and evening after a siesta for a few hours during the hot portion of the day.

"Lots of entertainment, movies, leave to Rome, etc., are being provided to keep morale, which is very high anyway, up."

P.G.G.

COMPLIMENTS OF
BARRIE-ALLANDALE DAIRY
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(Suppliers to the Armoured Corps)

Burma

(Continued from page 5)

flag flew did not more actively oppose the Japanese. Such criticism is, to say the least of it, invidious. I do not want to make comparisons, but one must at least be fair. The population of Malaya is 5,000,000, of the Philippines 16,000,000, of Burma 16,750,000 and of Java alone 40,000,000. The campaign in Malaya lasted roughly two months. In the Philippines it was just five months before Corregidor fell; in Java the defence lasted about three weeks, and in Burma more than five months."

When the Japanese captured British Malaya, they obtained possession of 50 per cent of the world's output of rubber, and the same percentage of the world's tin production. By British Malaya I mean the Straits Settlements (including the islands of Singapore and Penang, Province-Wellesley, the Dindings and Malacca, but excluding the Cocos and Christmas Islands), the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri-Semban and Pahang, the Unfederated States of Kelantan, Kedah, Trengganu and Perlis and the Independent State of Johore.

When British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, Siam, Sarawak and Borneo came under Japanese rule, they captured 87 per cent of the world's rubber output of approximately 900,000 tons. The remaining 13 per cent comes from Ceylon, Southern India and Brazil, with small amounts from Liberia and other parts of Africa. As a matter of fact, at the time of their capture, British Malaya and Sumatra, the two countries most suitable for growing plantation rubber, were also responsible for 80 per cent of the world's output of rubber and 65 per cent of the world's tin.

Since the Perak revolt of 1879-1881, up to the Japanese conquest, there has been no real unrest in British Malaya, once the home of the traditional Pirates, and gradually, as it came under British rule, the country settled down to steady progress and prosperity. Everyone was treated equally, be he Malay, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, European, Canadian, American, Australian, or any other nationality. Fair British rule was the order of the day. There were gradually built splendid railways, magnificent roads, and an educational system second to none, under tropical climes, was established, while splendid governmental medical and sanitary departments had reduced enormously deaths from malaria, black-water, and beri-beri, those scourges of the tropics.

Whatever may be one's opinion about war preparedness in Malaya and Burma, the facts remain that both countries were administered under British rule with great efficiency and with absolute justice. It is certain, therefore, that, after the war, both countries will again come under British auspices. It could not with fairness be otherwise. When Burma was invaded, the country, separated from India only a short time, was beginning to find its feet, while as to Malaya, British capital made it become in very truth the Golden Chersonese and British pioneers in spite of great hardships, made the greatest success of the rubber and tin industries, both as to production and world distribution.

When we lost Malaya and Singapore, the British suffered a fearful loss in prestige throughout the East, but never was that loss felt as it must have been felt in British Malaya where the natives for the most part had the greatest faith in the British and where Singapore, the Gibraltar of the East, was considered invincible.

The Japanese knew Singapore could not be taken from the sea, but, directly they obtained air bases in French Indo-China, they realized they could attack the peninsula by land by sending their main body down through Thailand and the Unfederated Malay States and making landings, besides, along the coast. Actually they landed at Khota Bharu, on the northeast, and at Kuantan, half way down the coast on the east, within 200 miles from Singapore.

The main body of the Japanese, in spite of help from the railway from Bangkok down to Khota Bharu, performed a remarkable feat in penetrating 600 miles through a country covered with jungle and riddled with swamps and rice lands divided by high mountain ranges, in six weeks, although the progress of the main body was undoubtedly helped by large numbers of Japanese who had located in the Unfederated Malay States several months before.

Still, it was an unparalleled feat for an army to make such a forced march, and, even with air superiority, to overcome the well-trained British force of about 100,000 men.

When we recapture Burma, we can enter Malaya from that country as the southern boundary touches the northern tip of the Unfederated Malay States.

This is the way we must recapture Malaya, step by step, as the Japanese did, for an attack by sea on Singapore would, without a doubt, be harder than ever, now that the Japanese have had time to repair and add still further to the port's fortifications. Recapturing the country in this way will do much, also, in regaining our lost prestige.

Simultaneously with the capture of Malaya by land should be the movement of the Allied fleet into the South China sea and this will be the beginning of the end for our enemies.

It has always struck me that the Japanese made an outstanding error in not capturing Madagascar when they had the chance. Had they done so, Australia would have been in a terrible position, for the Japanese would have been in an ideal spot to attack the convoys as they rounded the Cape on their 14,000 mile route to Australia. To my mind, the Allies went a long way towards making Australia safe by their capture of Madagascar.

The successes of the enemy have been heralded far and wide, but what about their failures? They failed to take Ceylon, India, Syria, Irak, Iran, Australia, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, and, last but not most important of all to all free countries of the world, they failed to make any real inroads on Great Britain, thanks to the superhuman courage and endurance of the Royal Air Force and its uncanny and continuous shuttle service of 400 planes and the unsurpassed courage of her citizens. Those were the days which will forever be remembered with undying pride by Britishers and her descendants for her winning of the Battle of Britain saved the world for democracy.

This, Gentlemen, will be *SOME* Show

ON SEPT. 3, through the kind permission of the Corps Commander, Colonel C. E. Bailey, D.S.O., M.C., the Corps will hold its second annual Field Day and At Home. Those of you who were in Camp Borden last year will have an idea of the work involved and the regular three-ring circus program that will be provided. There is NO OTHER DAY of the same magnitude provided by any other branch of the service in Camp Borden or the adjacent military districts. This is YOUR DAY, and to enter into the spirit of things accordingly. The thing to remember is that regardless of the things accordingly. The Committee in charge are planning everything with your entertainment and comfort in mind, and a cordial invitation is extended to your wives, sweethearts, families and friends to be present. It is a day that will linger in their memory for years to come, and it will give you an opportunity to show the folks just how well the Armoured Corps can put on a GOOD SHOW, and will bear out the justifiable pride you have in belonging to what we all regard as the BEST branch of the service.

CHURCH PARADE: Church parade will be held earlier than usual and will be concluded in time for you to meet your families and friends and spend the day with them. A Drumhead Service is being arranged, at which all units in Corps will be present. Watch your unit orders for complete details.

THE COST: Funds are being provided from the canteen funds of each unit, in proportion to numbers, to provide prizes for the various events. There is NO ADMISSION charge, and the amount you spend in entertaining your guests will rest with you. The day is planned in order that you may all equally entertain the visitors regardless of what pay you may draw or what private resources you may have.

TIME: Visitors will be admitted to Camp as early as 1000 hours and an extension of visiting hours is being arranged beyond those which prevail ordinarily.

TRACK AND FIELD: For the first time, entries from No. 23 BTC, Newmarket and No. 26 BTC, Orillia, will compete for the Corps track and field championships. You will see some of Canada's greatest athletes competing. Newmarket for instance are the champions of MD2 and feature such outstanding performers as Cpl. Jack Life and Tpr. Tommy Jamieson. Orillia has a stellar three-miler in the person of Tpr. M. Strand, as well as other stars. Tpr. Hugh Taylor of No. 2 will seek to break his present Canadian Army high jump record. Lt. Jimmy Holmes, Cpl. Val Richardson, Tpr. Bernard Valin, Tpr. Alistair Cameron, L/Cpl. George Ellis, Tpr. Cliff McCole and many other names to be conjured with wherever track meets are held, will be in action. YOUR UNIT will be out to win the team championship; the tug-of-war contests, the bicycle relays, and other events will give those not in the star class a chance to win points.

NOVELTY EVENTS: A three-legged race and a wheelbarrow race have been listed for the officers. Races for married women and children from 6 to 10 years of age have been arranged. As special guests CWAC PERSONNEL from the basic centres and Camp Borden have been invited to compete in a 75-yard dash and a shuttle relay event.

BABY SHOW: All CAC personnel will have an opportunity to enter their children, nieces, nephews, or cousins in a grand baby contest. The age is from six months to two years. The MOs will be in charge and entries are requested to be in as early as possible to the Corps Sports Office. While entries will be accepted up to 1400 hours, Sept. 3, early entries will facilitate arrangements.

BEAUTY CONTEST: Members of the CWAC will compete for the title "Miss Armoured Corps." This is not a bathing beauty contest. MOST BEAUTIFUL VISITOR contest will be open to civilians and armed service girls as well.

LUCKY DRAWS: Lucky draw tickets will be distributed free-of-charge. Throughout the day draws will be made by high ranking officers, and will continue until a winner present at that time is found. It may be YOU, so don't wander away.

OPENING CEREMONIES will get under way at 1330 hours, including a march past of all athletes competing, with Major-General F. F. Worthington, the GOC, taking the salute. The Corps Commander and the Commanding Officers of all units will take part. Track events will get under way at the CAMP SPORTS FIELD at 1345 hours.

DISPLAY OF AFV's: Your guests will have an opportunity to see those tanks and other vehicles you have been telling them about. Other phases of training as well may be seen.

AMUSEMENTS: There will be a MIDWAY with all the usual trimmings. The proceeds will go to provide FREE CONES and FREE POP for the children. Remember your age. We said CHILDREN.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES: Prizes will be presented at the conclusion of the Beauty Show. The events will be over in time for supper and relaxation.

MESSING: Your unit will provide free meals at noon for your guest. Details for supper will be announced through your unit orders.

DANCING: A dance featuring the CAC orchestra will bring the day to a close. It will be held in a large hangar at A33 CACTE. It will go on, rain or shine, commencing at 1800 hours.

SUMMARY: THE ARMOURER CORPS IS ON DISPLAY. Watch your dress, language and general deportment. See your guests are FIRST in everything. Let's all PULL TOGETHER to make Sept. 3 a RED-LETTER DAY!

CANADIAN ARMOURER CORPS ROLL OF HONOUR

(From Canadian Army Official Casualty Lists)

OFFICERS

KILLED IN ACTION

IRVING, Fleming Ladd, Lieut., Winnipeg, Man.
CURTIN, Francis Jeremiah, Lieut., Vancouver, B.C.
HOPKINS, Oliver Hugh, Lieut., Barrie, Ont.
LESLIE, Alexander Walter, Major, Toronto, Ont.
TONGS, Arthur Frederick, A/Capt., Vancouver, B.C.
BIER, Nile Harold, A/Capt., New Hamburg, Ont.
HARWOOD, Charles Edward, Lieut., Barrie, Ont.
SPEERS, Clarence Ernest, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
ST. MARTIN, Vital Joseph, A/Capt., Houma, La., U.S.A.
WEBB, William Spencer, Lieut., Durham, Ont.
WALTERS, Ernest Victor, Capt., Lennoxville, Que.

DIED OF WOUNDS

BADGEROW, Murray Reid, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
HAWKINS, Arthur Ward, A/Capt., Brantford, Ont.

DIED

BANCROFT, Hugh Waterford, Lieut., Darley Place, Knowlton, Quebec.
TULK, Arthur Raymond, Lieut., Magog, Que.

WOUNDED

HEAPS, Leo Jack, Lieut., Ottawa, Ont.
ORR, Joseph Theodore Francis, Major, Toronto, Ont.
KUPCHENKO, Vladimir Harold, Lieut., Edmonton, Alta.
HAMILTON, Robert John, Major, Gananoque, Ont.
RAINEY, James Walter, A/Capt., San Diego, California.
JAMES, John Summer Runnells, Lieut., Cambridge, Mass.
GRANT, Robert Dunham, Capt., Toronto, Ont.
TAYLOR, Donald Clarke, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
SHERIFF, John Alexander, Lieut., Oshawa, Ont.
GARFINKLE, James, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
NEWBERRY, William Roland Richard, Lieut., St. Thomas, Ont.
BLANSHARD, Harry Clifford, Major, Winnipeg, Man.
BRAY, William Roy, Major, Fort Frances, Ont.
BURGOYNE, William Clifford, Capt., Belleville, Ont.
GORDON, Ronald Alexander, Capt., Lloydminster, Ont.
KNIBBS, Philip Valentine, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.

Casualties listed are as supplied from July 20th. Detailed reports on casualties prior to that date were not immediately available when this list was compiled. However, we publish below a report on total C.A.C. casualties, complete to 19 July, 1944.

	Officers	O.R.
Killed in action	35	228
Died of wounds	12	73
Died	7	113
Died while P.O.W.	—	1
Died accidentally	—	10
Missing	4	4
Prisoner of war	14	147
Wounded	119	797
Total	191	1,373

RAE, James Robert, Lieut., Sudbury, Ont.
ROBSON, James Gordon, Lieut., New Westminster, B.C.
SEWELL, Colin Douglas, Lieut., Baie Comeau, Que.
CRANSTON, Robert Brooks, Lieut., Revelstoke, B.C.
FINAN, Thomas Wilfred Stewart, Lieut., Sarnia, Ont.
QUEEN, Lloyd Gordon, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
DEVOLPI, David Lawrence, Major, Montreal, Que.
AYER, Donald Holman, Lieut., Kitney Point, Maine, U.S.A.
LEPSIC, Barry, Lieut., Winnipeg, Man.
BENNETT, Charles Ward, Lieut., Toronto, Ont.
DAVIES, Lawrence Norman, Lieut., Rapide Blanc, Que.
WEBER, William Carl, Major, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

INJURED

ERB, William Albert, Capt., Sussex, N.B.
LOVO, Lloyd Clayton, Lieut., Chilliwack, B.C.
BUCHAN, Jack Leslie Kerr, A/Capt., Toronto, Ont.
ANDERSON, Clifford Burton, Capt., McAuley, Man.

OTHER RANKS

KILLED IN ACTION

EVANS, Edward Ernest, Tpr., H-26671, Norgate, Man.
FORBES, William Martin, Tpr., B-63486, Timmins, Ont.
KACHOR, John, L/Cpl., H-64122, Hilbre, Man.
STEVENSON, Robert John, L/Cpl., H-26783, Franklin, Man.
STEWART, Donald Hubert, Tpr., K-51228, Vancouver, B.C.
WRIGHT, Charles William David, Tpr. H-26668, Brandon, Man.
WRIGHT, William John, Tpr., B-61841, Toronto, Ont.
BROWN, Alfred Lorne Broddy, Tpr., L-101439, New Osgoode, Sask.
DUMONT, John Donald, Tpr., L-36995, Lorie, Sask.
LOUCKS, Willie David, Tpr., A-57902, Harlowe, Ont.
PIKE, Reginald Charles, Cpl., A-362, Woodstock, Ont.
SINCLAIR, Earl Stanley, Tpr., L-54814, Chipperfield, Sask.
SUTTON, Lawrence Francis, Tpr., B-19507, Sudbury, Ont.
CONWAY, Victor George Henry, L/Cpl., H-26732, Winnipeg, Man.
HOLDSTOCK, Stephen, Tpr., L-105454, Sheridan, Man.
OSBORNE, Harry, Tpr., B-102525, Echo Bay, Ont.
PRESTON, Lee Irwin, Tpr., B-61456, Golden Prairie, Sask.
TAYLOR, William Gordon, Tpr., B-62226, Toronto, Ont.
DODD, James Holcord Galloway, CSM, B-137310, Toronto, Ont.
NEALE, Arthur Edwin, Tpr., B-134658, Toronto, Ont.
LOVEDAY, Eric Mantague, Tpr., D-131159, Montreal, S., Que.
MURPHY, Kenneth Robert, Tpr., M-105238, Ardenville, Alta.
MUTTER, James Mitchell, Cpl., K-71054, Victoria, B.C.
NELSON, Leo Charles, Tpr., H-87904, Winnipeg, Man.
UNGER, Percy Frank, Tpr., M-104900, Wembley, Alta.
STEVENSON, David Douglas, A/L/Cpl., D-81106, Verdun, Que.
REYNOLDS, Bruce Alexander, Tpr., B-62904, Huntsville, Ont.
LOGAN, Lloyd Howard, Tpr., B-134793, Toronto, Ont.
PETTITT, Jack, Tpr., B-132447, Hamilton, Ont.
BOYD, Kenneth Archibald, Tpr., C-101848, Winchester, Ont.
ISLIEFSON, Barney August, Tpr., H-20375, Cypress River, Man.
JONES, Cameron Leander, Cpl., B-131941, Toronto, Ont.
OWCHAR, Russell, Tpr., H-100115, Brandon, Man.
RIPLEY, Herbert Emery, L/Cpl., D-77444, Montreal, Que.
WIUM, Gunnar, L/Cpl., L-53456, Prince George, B.C.
WRIGHT, David Morley, Tpr., L-53418, Assiniboia, Sask.
DAY, Jack William, L/Cpl., H-20486, Neepawa, Man.
BALL, Elry Ellis, Tpr., L-67109, Yorkton, Sask.
JEFFERSON, Lawrence Ernest, Cpl., D-3154, Montreal, Que.
McDOUGALL, Donald Joseph, Sgt., D-3072, Montreal, Que.
HAYWOOD, Charles Thos, A/L/Sgt., H-26037, St. James, Man.
LEBLANC, Joseph Eugene Victor, Tpr., D-46808, Riviere Beaudette, Que.
MACKAY, Keith Morrison, Tpr., F-79876, Upper Northfield, NS.
STINSON, Sanford Fred, Tpr., B-49365, Rama Rd., P.O., Ont.
DUTSON, Frederick Ernest, Tpr., K-66570, Vancouver, B.C.
FAUBERT, Raoul, Tpr., D-77751, Montreal, Que.
RYAN, Austin Francis, S.S.M., D-3045, Montreal, Que.
WADEX, John Arnold, L/Cpl., D-3581, Montreal, Que.

MacDONALD, Anselm John, Tpr., D-3369, Montreal, Que.
CLARK, Jack Adair, Tpr., D-46155, East Hatley, Que.
NADON, Clarence Clair, Tpr., C-102524, Ottawa, Ont.
RENO, Gilbert Vernon, Tpr., D-27252, Lachine, Que.
SCHNEIDER, Edwin Henry John, Tpr., K-66682, Lumby, B.C.
CRAMER, David Charles, Tpr., H-26813, Winnipeg, Man.
HUTCHINSON, Kenneth Middleton, Tpr., M-101804, Duhamel, Alta.
KUNTSI, Hans Voitto, Tpr., H-195339, Port Arthur, Ont.
McLEAN, William James, Sgt., H-26411, McCreary, Man.
STEVENS, Percival, Tpr., H-101680, The Pas, Man.
WICKES, Arnold Franklin, Tpr., H-26304, Dauphin, Man.
HARTMAN, Gerald, Tpr., D-122961, Montreal, Que.
HARDIN, Stanley Reid, Tpr., A-55845, Edmonston, Maryland
LEGGE, Gordon Gilbert, Tpr., B-52250, Toronto, Ont.
SAAR, Durward Arthur, Tpr., H-8906, Pierson, Man.
TOUCHETTE, Daniel Dieudonne, Tpr., C-101580, Cornwall, Ont.
LUMSDEN, Ernest Ross, Tpr., F-65062, Trenton, N.S.
DESROCHES, Eyrnest Raoul, Tpr., B-136088, Toronto, Ont.
ERICKSON, Herbert Richard, Tpr., B-62203, Hamilton, Ont.
FORSYTH, James Robert, Tpr., B-62090, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
HASSELL, Ewayt, A/L/Cpl., K-16180, Cranberry Lake, B.C.
MACASKILL, Clayton, Tpr., B-133887, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
TARLING, Bernard Francis, Sgt., B-60732, Peterborough, Ont.
DEHMEL, Max Godfred, Tpr., B-60962, Toronto, Ont.
FOREMAN, Walter William, Tpr., B-131900, Parry Sound, Ont.
KERE, William Whitelaw, Tpr., D-131012, Verdun, Que.
LaFRANIERE, Robert, Tpr., B61940, Sudbury, Ont.
MAGEE, Leonard Dobson, Tpr., C-38261, Lindsay, Ont.
MILLAR, William Wallace Walford, Tpr., B-50048, Toronto, Ont.
MILLER, Herbert Gordon, Tpr., B-60666, Whitby, Ont.
MITCHELL, Arthur William, Tpr., K-68917, Trail, B.C.
RIX, Allie Wilson, Tpr., B-63450, Toronto, Ont.
SILVERBERG, Frank, Tpr., B-61485, Toronto, Ont.
STEWART, James, Tpr., M-63907, Malton, Ont.
TOFFELMIRE, Roswell Ernest, Tpr., A68153, Amherstburg, Ont.
TOUCHETTE, Daniel Dieudonne, Tpr., C-101580, Cornwall, Ont.
BRISSETTE, George Jos., Tpr., H-63513, South Junction, Man.
UNDERHILL, George Holton Lincoln, Tpr., Moline, Man.
McCAFFREY, Arthur, Tpr., L-105059, Ordale, Sask.
RUSTAD, Alvin Milton, L/Cpl., L-102848, Rose Valley, Sask.
BROWN, Albert Ernest, Tpr., A-725, Meaford, Ont.
DAVENPORT, Frederick Chas., Tpr., K-37843, Vancouver, B.C.
FRANKIN, Elwood Ernest, L/Cpl., B-67930, Sault Ste. Marie, Que.
GRIMSTEAD, John Earl, Tpr., B-87911, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.
JONES, Elmer James, Tpr., M-103153, Edmonton, Alta.
LEGASSICK, David Maurice, Tpr., G-4756, Hampton, N.B.
REICH, Ferdynand, Tpr., M-100829, Edmonton, Alta.
TYO, William Wallace, Tpr., C-6332, Cornwall, Ont.
BARLAND, Kenneth Carl, A/L/Cpl., C-40005, Woodroffe, Ont.
TIMPE, George Otto, Tpr., M-36497, Alix, Alta.
BODDINGTON, Roy Cartwright, Tpr., B-60748, Toronto, Ont.
PHILP, George Donald, Sgt., D-3534, Greenfield Park, Que.
HAYDEN, Clifford Henry, Tpr., H-103207, Lyleton, Man.
McLEOD, Donald Colin, Tpr., H-26571, Blackdale, Man.
MURPHY, Mervyn Lloyd, Sgt., H-26394, Kelwood, Man.
SKWARCHUK, Metro, Tpr., L-36940, Devil Lake, Sask.

DIED OF WOUNDS

WRIGHT, John Ross, Tpr., H-63957, St. Norbert, Man.
NASSAR, Louis, Tpr., D-3873, Montreal, Que.
RODGERS, John Lewis, Tpr., D-46764, Galt, Ont.
GRAHAM, Alvin William, Cfn., M-28651, Medicine Hat, Alta.
COUGHLIN, James Thomas, Sgt., L-53492, Beeton, Ont.
DUBE, Raoul, Cpl., D-38010, Montreal, Que.
HURST, Allister Richard, Tpr., B-62517, Oakville, Ont.
COUGHLIN, James Thomas, Sgt., L-53492, Beeton, Ont.
DELANEY, Lawrence Joseph, Tpr., A-55269, Espanola, Ont.
CLARK, Cecil John, Tpr., H-64094, Emo, Ont.
McINTYRE, Harry Vivian, Tpr., M-26843, Sundre, Alta.
NICKS, Bert Ernest, Pte., F-30962, Halifax, N.S.
BEISHLAG, Frederick Thomas, Tpr., B-67915, Mission, Ont.
EVANS, Clifford Charles, Tpr., C-101713, Ottawa, Ont.
FORSYTH, Jack Thomas, Tpr., A-4504, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
NIELSEN, Walter Elmer, Tpr., M-106602, Carstairs, Alta.
MUTTON, Reginald Clare, Tpr., B-136009, Dundonald P.O., Ont.
TURNER, Douglas Clarke, Tpr., G-609, St. Stephen, N.B.
MICHIE, Stanley Ross, Sgt., H-26486, Griswold, Man.
SMITH, William Arthur, Cpl., B-60690, Bowmanville, Ont.
TWEDDY, Kenneth Samuel, A/Sgt., M-27078, Osoyoos, B.C.

DIED

THOMAS, Frederick Henry, Tpr., D-113, Montreal, Que.
GOLBY, Leo James, L/Cpl., M-45620, Silver Heights, Alta.
HUDSON, Norman Coleman, A/L/Cpl., M-63836, Magrath, Alta.
PERCE, Charles Douglas, Tpr., A-59795, Merlin, Ont.
STILES, Rex Howard, Tpr., G-53485, Moncton, N.B.
LANGIS, Charles, Tpr., A-54685, McGregor, Ont.
BOLAND, Ralph Alexander, A/L/Sgt., L-53556, Hamilton, Ont.
STONEFISH, Arnold, Tpr., A-116070, Thamesville, Ont.
TAYLOR, Melvin, Tpr., K-825, Armstrong, B.C.
THEAKSTON, Herwood George, Pte., B-159, Welland, Ont.

WOUNDED

PAYNE, Ernest Samuel, Cpl., B-61678, Parry Sound, Ont.
ST. AMAND, Daniel Joseph, Tpr., B-142737, Vic. Harbour, Ont.
YEAGER, Norman, Tpr., D-128913, Montreal, Que.
BOWER, Leslie Wyman, Tpr., F-52248, Upper Ohio, N.S.
EVERETTS, Allan Ross, Cpl., D-109509, Brockville, Ont.
BLOOM, E. John Walter, L/Cpl., Maynooth Station, Ont.
KEYS, John Raymond, Sgt., B-60648, Toronto, Ont.
LUCKHURST, George Arthur, Tpr., B-37869, Hatchley, Ont.
TOYE, Lawrence John, Cpl., B-60852, Englehart, Ont.
WARK, Frederick Richard, Tpr., D-46584, Lennoxville, Que.
GIBEAU, George, Tpr., B-133064, Searchmount, Ont.
BAKER, Dermot O'Sullivan, Cpl., D-3573, Montreal, Que.
CLAXTON, Louis John, Tpr., A-44698, Strathroy, Ont.
OSMOND, Raymond Albert, Sgt., D-3303, Montreal, Que.
SOUTHERN, James, Tpr., D-123086, Montreal, Que.
McQUIGGE, John Robert, L/Cpl., H-77853, Toronto, Ont.
O'BRIEN, Aurele Fred Joseph, Tpr., F-87446, Amherst, N.S.
RICHARDS, George Edward Frank, Tpr., D-46102 Accord, Mass., U.S.A.
TUFFNAIL, Clarence Lloyd, L/Cpl., A-42005, Toronto, Ont.
ALLISON, Robert, Sgt., D-46726, Harrison, N.J., U.S.A.
CHAPMAN, Robert Sydney, Tpr., D-36371, Three Rivers, Que.
CROKE, Douglas Oswald, Tpr., F-29855, Halifax, N.S.
GILLARD, Harold William, Tpr., F-29746, Halifax, N.S.
JONES, Denis George, Tpr., B-63042, Cobalt, Ont.
LEE, John Alfred, Tpr., B-81063, Toronto, Ont.
MORRISON, James Joseph, Tpr., A-43048, Vancouver, B.C.
FARMER, Reginald John Sydney, Tpr., D-46641, Sherbrooke, Que.
FISHER, James Leslie, Cpl., B-41670, Hamilton, Ont.
THERREAULT, Emery, Tpr., M-100360, Calgary, Alta.
WHITEHOUSE, Ivor Francis, Q.M.S., D-46391, Dixville, Que.
WRIGHT, John William, Tpr., F-30453, West St. Andrews, N.S.
SULLIVAN, Denis, Tpr., D-122852, Montreal North, Que.
ALEXANDER, Roy Emmanuel, Tpr., D-77730, Roxbury, Mass.
SULLIVAN, John Edmund, Tpr., D-131256, Montreal, Que.
CROFTS, Joseph Harold, Tpr., B-53828, Toronto, Ont.
EGAN, James Lloyd, Cpl., B-50787, Thessalon, Ont.
ESSEX, Benjamin Wallace, Tpr., L-74794, Anglia, Sask.
GALBRAITH, William Kenneth, Tpr., D-133213, Owen Sound, Ont.
HENRY, Robert Edwin, Tpr., H-77162, Winnipeg, Man.
KOLT, William, Tpr., H-26337, Winnipeg, Man.
LAUER, Adolph Joseph, Tpr., L-100021, Earl Grey, Sask.
SKAHL, Arnold Oscar, Tpr., M-65824, Freeman River, Alta.
SOMERVILLE, Morley, Tpr., H-77336, Roblin, Man.
WINTER, Ronald John, Tpr., H-26627, Winnipeg, Man.
GLASGOW, William David, Cpl., D-6568, Montreal, Que.
STUNDON, Thomas Jonathan Patrick, Tpr., D-3582, Lennoxville, Que.
YEOMAN, Joseph Henry, Tpr., D-3358, Verdun, Que.
SHEWCHUK, Horace Morris, Tpr., K-46745, Brighthouse, B.C.
KOWALSKI, Waclaw, Sgt., D-76080, Westmount, Que.
ARGUE, Ralph Delmar, Tpr., H-103846, Mather, Man.
CHALMERS, James Henry, Tpr., M-26951, Lacombe, Alta.
DAVIDSON, William Stewart, Tpr., B-131929, Sudbury, Ont.
JOHNSON, James Richard, Tpr., L-36957, Swift Current, Sask.
MILLER, Francis Maxwell, Tpr., M-102864, Didsbury, Alta.
WOOD, McGregor, Tpr., H-26430, Winnipeg, Man.
NEALE, Leslie Reginald, Cpl., B-67386, Lansing, Ont.
CHAUK, Walter, Sgt., H-26063, Pleasant Home, Man.
SHEEHY, Michael Joseph, Tpr., B-134690, Toronto, Ont.
WATSON, Thomas Sawrey, A/Cpl., H-26699, Hartney, Man.
McLAUGHLIN, Vincent Kevin, Tpr., B-135270, Brampton, Ont.
RAMSHAW, Joseph Frederick, Tpr., L-18473, Nokomis, Sask.
LYNCH, David Basil, Tpr., H-77262, Gilbert Plains, Man.
ROLLINS, Cecil Emerson, Tpr., B-19571, Cobden, Ont.
WATTLING, John Morris, Tpr., D-27174, Montreal, Que.
CANADAY, William George, Tpr., K-100177, South Fort George, B.C.
DENONME, George, Tpr., B-102665, Gatchell, Ont.
DURRANT, Stanley Gordon, Tpr., D-27072, Verdun, Que.
ELLICOTT, Edwin James, L/Cpl., H-77521, Cranberry Portage, Man.
ANGUS, James Richard, Tpr., B-63399, Toronto, Ont.
GRAHAM, Clarence Thomas, Tpr., K-63741, Treherne, Man.
RICALTON, George, Tpr., L-54893, Meadow Lake, Sask.
ZABOROSKY, Charles, Tpr., H-77422, Winnipeg Beach, Man.
RIDGE, Clarence Orville Wallace, Tpr., Hamilton, Ont.
MAGUIRE, Raymond Stewart, Tpr., H-26721, Elgin, Man.
HANNESON, Tomas Ingimar, Tpr., H-64748, Winnipeg, Man.
PUDDICOMBE, George Henry, Cpl., B-49400, Penetang, Ont.
COWLING, William Robert, Tpr., B-61535, Toronto, Ont.
COTE, Lucien Arthur, Tpr., D-82488, Montreal, Que.
HILLIARD, Edward Douglas, Tpr., K-66768, Penticton, B.C.
McPHERSON, Alan, Tpr., D-3987, Verdun, Que.
BULLOCK, Theodore Alfred, L/Cpl., B-133985, Aldershot, Ont.
CRANDELL, Earl George, Sgt., H-19912, Neepawa, Man.
STONE, Alfred Joseph, Sgt., B-67615, East York, Ont.
McFARLANE, Leo Frank, Tpr., B-38202, Benny, Ont.
MACNEILL, Colin Cameron, Tpr., H-77317, Sherridon, Man.
CHARETE, Armand, Tpr., D-57321, Montreal, Que.
McLACHLAN, Edwin Dan. Jas., Cpl., Meath Pk., Sask.



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Roll of Honour (Continued)

- NEJEDLI, William Joseph, L/Cpl., H-103084, Winnipeg, Man.
PACHAL, Roy James, Tpr., L-51214, Yorkton, Sask.
WILLET, Anthony Philip, Tpr., L-2542, Vonda, Sask.
BLAIR, Dale Allan, Tpr., M-27180, Condor, Alta.
TOOLEY, Wallace Henry, Tpr., B-61165, Herts, England
WILKINSON, George Edwin, Tpr., M-11367, Grandora, Sask.
BANTLE, Adolph Gerhard, Tpr., L-102278, Prince Albert, Sask.
SACHESKI, Frederick John, Tpr., B-19517, Hamilton, Ont.
HANSON, Lloyd Alvin, Tpr., L-65624, Archerwill, Sask.
JAMESON, William Ross, L/Cpl., D-46005, Sherbrooke, Que.
ANDERSON, Thomas Robt., Cpl., M-11719, Medicine Hat, Alta.
ASHLEY, Bruce, Tpr., M-27164, Winnipeg, Man.
NOAKES, Lloyd Hamblet, Tpr., K-37410, Newton, B.C.
CHRISTENSEN, Clarence Mel., L/Cpl., Magrath, Alta.
MacLAREN, Alexander Campbell, L/Sgt., Montreal, Que.
PRYOR, Howard Ray, Tpr., A-44647, Sarnia, Ont.
THOMSON, William Hilson, Sgt., D-3058, Montreal, Que.
TYMAN, Albert Francis, Tpr., L-23017, Regina, Sask.
VERNON, Howard Willis, Cpl., L-53600, N. Saskatoon, Sask.
ZELINSKY, William, Tpr., M-24050, Lethbridge, Alta.
FISHER, Norman Robert, Cpl., D-3341, Montreal, Que.
PHILLIPS, Harold Randall, A/L/Cpl., Montreal, Que.
DUFFY, Joseph Patrick, Tpr., D-36424, Carleton Place, Ont.
GRAHAM, Cecil Alexander, Tpr., H-26583, Brandon, Man.
TODD, Peter, Tpr., H-26026, Chatfield, Man.
JACKSON, Donald Philip Harry, C.S.M., Montreal, Que.
HANDFIELD, Roland Joseph, Sgt., H-26561, Storthoaks, Sask.
HITCHINSON, Bernard, Tpr., D-3637, Montreal, Que.
CEDER, Nelson Gabriel, Tpr., A-57994, Chatham, Ont.
McQUARRIE, George Carson, Tpr., F-87334, Upper Stewiacke, N.S.
DUGAL, Marcel Lawrence, Tpr., A-55185, Windsor, Ont.
GRAHAM, Percival Mark, A/Sgt., H-26227, Winnipeg, Man.
HENDRY, Robert, Tpr., L-102782, Smeaton, Sask.
COTE, Leo, Cpl., D-3269, Montreal, Que.
ARNOTT, Harold James, Tpr., A-117774, Flint, Mich., U.S.A.
GREENO, James Elroy, Tpr., K-66766, Vernon, B.C.
ELMES, William John, A/L/Cpl., H-26686, St. Vital, Man.
PAQUETTE, Paul Emile Joseph, Cpl., D-46321, Coaticook, Que.
MILLS, William Lloyd, Tpr., F-88881, Bay Fortune, P.E.I.
MURPHY, William, Tpr., D-3425, Montreal, Que.
BISHOP, Arthur Joseph, L/Cpl., H-53466, Fort William, Ont.
BURNBY, Nelson Gilbert Roy, Sgt., A-44265, St. Thomas, Ont.
STARMAN, Peter Charles, Tpr., M-107487, Edmonton, Alta.
MOREAU, Euclide, Tpr., B-19577, Montreal, Que.
JOHNSON, Dennis Hubert, Cpl., D-77621, Verdun, Que.
COUSINEAU, Bernard Jos., Tpr., B-49385, Vic. Harbour, Ont.
NEUMAN, Joe, Tpr., L-66270, Cupar, Sask.
VANCE, Lloyd Cecil, A/L/Cpl., B-63061, Spanish, Ont.
WALKER, Morris John, Tpr., B-102530, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
WEST, Robert Thomas, Tpr., B-137467, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
HARNETT, Edwin Foch, Tpr., B-62034, Toronto, Ont.
KILLORAN, Gerald Reginald, Tpr., D-131342, Belledune River, N.B.
LEY, Robt. George Lawrence, Tpr., B-111974, Todmorden, Ont.
McDONALD, Wilfred, Tpr., F-30360, New Glasgow, N.S.
OWEN, Albert William, Tpr., D-26061, Montreal, Que.
WILLIAMS, David, A/L/Cpl., H-64957, Melita, Man.
ARCHER, Edward Ernest, Tpr., B-40353, Toronto, Ont.
BIRNIE, John Duncan, Tpr., B-61099, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
CARPENTER, Ian Newlands, Tpr., A-102286, Windsor, Ont.
CHASE, Lloyd Foster, Tpr., L-65326, Mooseland, Sask.
CHRISTAL, Adelard Romeo Joseph, Tpr., Montreal, Que.
CLOSS, Harvey Austin, Tpr., K-37730, Powassan, Ont.
CORMIER, Arthur Joseph, A/Sgt., D-46797, Humphreys Mills, N.B.
FLETCHER, James Robert, Tpr., B-132455, Timmins, Ont.
FUTTER, Harold Arthur, A/Sgt., D-46547, Rapide Blanc, Que.
GARBER, Philip Garnett, Sgt., F-30299, Bridgewater, N.S.
LABOUSKI, Henry, Tpr., K-76553, Athabaska, Alta.
MOODY, Robert, A/L/Cpl., B-60821, Toronto, Ont.
RAMEY, Allen Abraham, Tpr., G-282, North Devon, N.B.
REMEGO, Steve, Tpr., B-113613, Oshawa, Ont.
SMITH, Leslie Freeman, Tpr., G-37087, Moncton, N.B.
STONE, Walter Stanley, Tpr., D-46883, Waterville, Que.
SWEJDA, Vocloy Matthew, Tpr., L-64758, Yarbo, Sask.
PETHYBRIDGE, Joseph Edward, Tpr., H-26555, Elm Grove, Man.
BROOKS, George, Tpr., H-59831, Emerson, Man.
GUAY, Edouard, Pte., D-61634, Montreal, Que.
LACELLE, Alfred George, Tpr., C-102667, Billings Bridge, Ont.
PHYLLIS, Gordon James, Tpr., B-134778, Toronto, Ont.
RISI, William, A/L/Cpl., C-38229, Bronx, N.Y., U.S.A.
STAMM, George Alexander, Tpr., H-26824, Eriksdale, Man.
WELLAND, Douglas Geoffrey, Sgt., H-26309, McCreary, Man.
COUSINS, Charles Arthur, Tpr., H-95442, Stonewall, Man.
TIBBETTS, Leo Hughes, Tpr., F-87337, Diligent River, N.S.
LANE, Wesley William, Tpr., H-26553, Winnipeg, Man.
SABINE, Douglas Edward, A/L/Cpl., H-26617, St. James, Man.
FOYLE, Dale William, Tpr., K-1071, Beaverdell, B.C.
PRITCHARD, Philip Louis, A/Cpl., B-62512, Temagami, Ont.

Gunnery

(Continued from page 11)

Training took on a more realistic form with the arrival of 2 Pdrs and the leasing of land for a tank firing range at Hawkestone on the shores of Lake Simcoe. At this time the Valentine and Ram tank MK 1 were in general use.

Later the 2 Pdrs and Besa MG's were superseded by the 6 Pdr and Browning MG's.

To cope with expansion of the Corps A-9 CACTC was formed in July, 1941, with Lieut. A. B. Cain as Acting OC Gunnery Wing, with Lieuts. Bergklint and Freeze as assistants. Lieut. Archie McGinnis, then a Sgt. A.I. in A-8, was appointed Wing SSM.

Later Lieut. Cain was replaced by Capt. Bergklint as OC and shortly afterwards Major (then Capt.) "Sandy" Kilgour assumed command.

In May, 1942, further expansion took place and A-28 CACTC was formed and established in Dundurn, Sask., with Major (then Lieut.) F. Richmond as OC Gunnery Wing. The following month the centre was transferred to Camp Borden.

With scope of training rapidly increasing it was found that Hawkestone Range was unsuitable for carrying out advanced firing practices. As a result of this a new site was selected NW of Meaford on the Georgian Bay, and possession of some 35 sq. miles of land finally took place 1st October, 1942. The Hawkestone property soon afterwards was restored to its original owners.

In May, 1943, A-33 CACTE was founded and the three gunnery wings formed into one School as part of the Technical and Schools Wing of A-33 CACTE with Major J. McAvity as O.C.

In June Major McAvity relinquished command to proceed overseas, Major Kilgour assuming command temporarily. Lt.-Col. H. J. Wickey was appointed in August, followed by Lt.-Col. E. G. Reade in April. At present Capt. H. B. Bleeker is in temporary command.

For some months following the formation of T&S Wing, gunnery work was carried on in the former A-8 and A-9 lines. In January, 1944, the School moved into the new lines which it now occupies.

MISSING

- BAILEY, Robert Gordon, Tpr., K-65438, Vancouver, B.C.
HUNDT, Anthony Joseph, Tpr., L-36744, Sidewood, Sask.
MUNRO, Robert Barnett Bandfield, Tpr., Timmins, Ont.
MURPHY, Earle Douglas, Sgt., H-26456, Winnipeg, Man.
WEBER, Florne William, Sgt., P-1709, Kitchener, Ont.
WHITE, Alfred, Tpr., M-100210, Edmonton, Alta.
BRUCE, Charlie Ward, Cpl., L-53228, Tugaska, Sask.
ELLIOTT, Robert Ernest, Tpr., B-50828, Toronto, Ont.
CAMPBELL, William James, Tpr., M-26813, Niagara Camp, Ont.
WEIR, Ernest, L/Sgt., B-88232, Thessalon, Ont.
SMILEY, Ronald Keith, Tpr., K-49465, Enderby, B.C.
BEAUDIN, Leo Henri, Tpr., B-62275, Timmins, Ont.
INNES-KER, Alastair, James, A/Sgt., H-63672, Montreal, Que.
DICKER, Wallace Harold, Tpr., A-104919, Chatham, Ont.
GRASLEY, John James, Cpl., B-67937, Bruce Station, Ont.
HOWIE, Douglas George, A/Cpl., C-6310, Oshawa, Ont.
HUGGINS, Gordon William, Tpr., B-60641, Peterborough, Ont.
POLLOCK, William Leonard, Tpr., L-54912, Northside, Sask.
PRICE, Derek Joseph, Tpr., B-134782, Toronto, Ont.
SIMMONS, William Ernest, A/Sgt., A-461, Aurora, Ont.
LEE, Norman James, Tpr., M-56997, Onoway, Alta.
SIMS, Edward, Tpr., B-74048, Toronto, Ont.
STEEP, James Duncan, Tpr., B-61825, Sudbury, Ont.
WALSH, John Patrick Edward, Tpr., D-71078, Montreal, Que.
WILSON, George Clifford, Cpl., B-67968, Thessalon, Ont.
WOOLNER, Thomas Coulson, Cpl., C-6121, Bowmanville, Ont.



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Eighth Army, March. } Eric Coates
Desert Victory, March. } W. M. Alwyn } DB 2140

TURNER LAYTON
Thinkin' about the Wabash; Little
ships will sail Again - } FB 3014

CARROLL GIBBONS
and the Savoy Hotel Orpheans
Sitting on a Cloud - } FB 3017
All of my Life - }
Journey's End - } FB 3018
Amor, Amor - }

VICTOR SILVESTER
and his Ballroom Orchestra
All of my Life; Don't say that
Nobody Loves You - } FB 3020
Don't ask me Why - }
In a shady Nook - } FB 3021

VICTOR SILVESTER'S JIVE BAND
Blue Lou - } FB 3019
Please do it Again - }

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C.A.C. SPORTS

by Sgt. Ab. Hulse, Sports Editor

"Soccer Siftings"

The finals are on in the North Zone soccer series to decide the right to go on in the Camp championship, won last season by T & S Wing. Fielding one of the strongest teams ever to represent an Armoured Centre, No. 3 CACTR finished on top of the heap with an unblemished record. Their biggest triumph was a 4-0 defeat of the strong Ordnance team. While No. 3 have changed their line-up nearly every game, they have always found capable substitutes. How long this can go on no one can foretell, and in the finals they are likely to be short of players. Let us have a look at the mainsprings of the team. In goal, Tpr. A. E. Stone of Victoria, B.C., is a "find" and looks really good. "Red" Staples of Toronto is the understudy. An officer back duo of Lt. Joe Ward, Claremont, and Lt. Charlie Thom, Penticton, B.C., can really hoof and block. Cpl. Jack Robertson, Toronto, Sgt. L. W. "Lefty" Todd, Sudbury, and Cpl. G. E. Rose, Regina, are the best half trio in Camp. Up front, there is the tricky Sgt. Chris

Cheesebrough of Burks Falls, heaviest scorer in the group, Lt. P. B. "Red" Wilson, Vancouver, who masterminds the team, Tprs. D. E. Forry, Belbutte, Sask., R. W. O'Grady, New Westminster, B.C., and D. L. Williamson, Vancouver. Sgts. G. A. Hobson, Bayfield, Ont., H. E. Harris, Toronto, and Tpr. H. G. Bailey, Toronto, have also been prominent.

NEWMARKET CAMP have not fared too well in the T & D senior series, a changing lineup being largely responsible. It has been pretty much a case of "Let George Do It." The Sports Officer, Capt. Tom George, L/Cpl. George and Tpr. George all being members of the team, altho' no relation. Harrison of Mimico Beach has strengthened the team in goal.

CAC SERIES starts early in September. Sudden-death games on Sept. 5 find No. 2 at No. 3, No. 1 at Newmarket, T & S at Orillia and TSR a bye. The four semi-finalists will meet on September 7 with the finalists to be declared, and on Sept. 12 the final will be played.



No. 23 B.T.C. soccer team, Newmarket, are currently playing in the Toronto and District senior series, and are figured to be strong contenders for the C.A.C. title.

REAR: Tpr. Tribour, Toronto; L/Cpl. George, Toronto; Cpl. Lowens, Toronto; Tpr. Kellar, Toronto; Sgt. Howieson, Toronto; L/Cpl. Reid, Toronto.

FRONT: Tpr. Sutton, Aurora; Capt. Merritt, Hamilton; S.S.M. Bowman, England; Lt.-Col. N. M. Young, Toronto; Capt. George, England; Tpr. Proulx, Sault Ste. Marie; Tpr. McCaul, Toronto.

SITTING: Tpr. George, Toronto.

Track and Field

With the exception of an Army vs RCAF meet there has been little track activity in Borden since the Camp championships. All units are now busy training athletes for the gala September Corps meet which promises to surpass that staged last year. The Basic Centres who will take part for the first time have both had more competition than the advanced Centres, and both have distinguished themselves facing the fastest military competition.

Toronto Police Games:

3 Mile: Tpr. Alistair Cameron, Woodstock, N.B., Newmarket, finished third.

440 Yd. Shuttle Relay: 2nd, Newmarket.

High Jump: Tpr. H. Pownall, Newmarket, finished third.

RCAF Meet:

It was a good job the CAC entries were on hand for they scored just about all the points the Army secured. High lights of the meet saw Tpr. Hugh Taylor, No. 2 CACTR, reigning Army high jump champion, soar to 5 ft. 11 inches in a masterful duel with F.O. Alex Munroe, former Olympic games star. Cpl. Val Richardson, No. 1 CACTR, took the half-mile with ease, but lost the mile event to LAC Oley Bach, ex-Norwegian decathlon champion, in one of the greatest racing duels ever seen in Borden.

High Jump: 1, Tpr. Hugh Taylor, Chisholm Mills, Alta. Ht. 5 ft. 11 inches. 880 Yards: 1, Cpl. Val Richardson, Toronto. 2, Tpr. Cliff McColm, Oshawa, No. 2. 3rd, Tpr. Peter Kingsmill, Toronto, No. 2. Time, 2.17. Pole Vault: 3rd, L/Cpl. George Ellis, Kelowna, B.C., No. 2. 1 Mile: 2nd, Cpl. Val. Richardson; 3rd, Tpr. Cliff McColm. Discus: 3rd, Cadet Hal. Harrison, Calgary, Alta., No. 2. After the meet the competitors and officials of the Army team were wined and dined by the Flyers and enjoyed a pleasant inter-service social hour.

M.D. 2 Zone Meet at Orillia:

No. 26 BTC were hosts to the athletes from the northern section of MD 2 on July 18 and ended up with the team prize, closely followed by North Bay BTC. The committee in charge headed by Lt. Leon-

ard Pickering did a grand job of things and events were run off with a minimum of delay. Orillians who placed were:

100 Yards: 1st, Lt. L. G. Sutherland, Ottawa. Time, 11.4 secs.

440 Yards: 1st, Tpr. F. C. McAlpine, Vancouver, B.C. Time, 67 secs.

3 Mile Run: 1st, Tpr. M. Strand, Kenville, Man. 2nd, Tpr. J. E. Campbell, Portland, Oregon. Time, 18.49.

High Jump: 2nd, Lt. S. S. Walchuk, Malartic, P.Q. Ht., 4 ft. 9 inches.

R. Broad Jump: 2, Tpr. J. J. Roach, Dublin, Ont. Dist., 16 ft. 2 inches.

Pole Vault: 1, Tpr. B. C. Low, Vancouver, B.C. 2nd, Lt. J. Darjes, Swift Current, Sask. Ht., 9 ft.

Discus: 1st, Tpr. W. N. Barton, London. 2nd, Tpr. J. J. Roach. Dist., 77 ft.

Shuttle Relay: 1st, Orillia (Lt. L. G. Sutherland, Tpr. F. C. McAlpine, Tpr. F. McConnell, Victoria, B.C., Tpr. J. D. Trew, Lemsford, Sask).



Pictured above are the No. 2 C.A.C.T.R. medley relay team which won this feature event at the Camp Borden field day. The team consisted of—Back Row: Tpr. Morris Mandelker, Toronto; Cadet Hal. Harrison, Calgary; Lt. W. M. Sykes, Montreal, P.Q. Front Row: Tprs. Cliff McColm, Oshawa; Peter Kingsmill, Toronto; Don Barr, Wallaceburg.

MD 2 Championships, Hamilton:

Newmarket track team under the leadership of SSM Alex Stewart, Meaford, won a crushing victory in the MD 2 championships at Hamilton on July 29. The boys from No. 23 scored 82 points to best the favored Simcoe team, and four other large training centres. Orillia finished in fourth position with 18½ points to bring the Corps total well in front of all other branches of the service. Cpl. Jack Life, Toronto, captain of the Newmarket team, was one of the bright individual stars of the day, along with Tpr. Tommy Jamieson of Toronto. Life took the century and the high jump while Jamieson won the discus and pole vault. In the latter event he bested among others Cpl. Syl Apps, of Toronto Maple Leaf fame. The scoreboard read:

440 Yards: 1st, Cpl. Gerry McKendry, Winchester, Ont., No. 23. 3rd, Tpr. J. J. Evans, Halifax, No. 23. Time, 56 secs.

R. Broad Jump: 3, L/Cpl. R. C. Sambridge, Toronto, No. 23.

Discus: 1, L/Cpl. Tommy Jamieson, Toronto, No. 23. Dist., 106 ft. 5½ inches.

220 Yards: 1, Tpr. A. W. Stevens, Ottawa, No. 23. 2, Cpl. Jack Life, Toronto, No. 23. Time, 24 secs.

1 Mile: 2, Tpr. H. F. Sullivan, Yarmouth, N.S., No. 23.

High Jump: 1, Cpl. Life, No. 23. 3, L/Cpl. Stewart Wanless, St. Thomas, No. 23.

100 Yards: 1, Cpl. Life, No. 23. Time, 10.4/5 secs.

3 Mile Run: 2, L/Cpl. Alistair Cameron, Woodstock, N.B., No. 23. 3, Tpr. M. Strand, No. 26.

Shuttle Relay: 1, Newmarket (Tpr. Lanny Pownell, L/Cpl. G. McKendry, Lt. Bert Life, Cpl. Jack Life). Time, 45.5 secs. 3rd, No. 26 BTC.

Pole Vault: 1, L/Cpl. T. Jamieson, No. 23. Ht., 10 ft.

Shot Put: 2, L/Cpl. Jamieson, No. 23.

880 Yards: 1, Tpr. H. F. Sullivan, No. 23. 2, Tpr. Dick Lambers, Nille La Salle, P.Q., No. 23.

880 Yards Relay: 1, No. 23 BTC.



Cpl. Val. Richardson, No. 1 C.A.C.T.R., receives congratulations from the G.O.C., Major-General F. F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., at the Camp Borden track meet. Cpl. Richardson was the only double winner of the meet, taking both the half and the mile.

A soldier was washed ashore on a Pacific isle. When he regained consciousness, a gorgeous maiden adorned in two hibiscus blossoms, came floating toward him on a barrel.

"Soldier boy," she murmured, "I've got something you've been dreaming about for months."

The soldier gazed at her in astonishment and cried: "Do you mean to say there's beer in that barrel?"

Tpr. Hugh Taylor

of No. 2 C.A.C.T.R. current high jump champion of the Canadian Army. Hugh was born and raised in Nanaimo, B.C. He was junior track champion there. Coached by Bill Cullingham, he competed successfully against such outstanding stars as Pat and Joe Haley of Trail, B.C., and with spikes on once leaped 6' 1". Until the Camp Borden track championships took place he had been out of active competition for four years, and with only two weeks' training broke the Armed Services record with a jump of 5' 10¼". The next week he reached 5' 11" in the Army vs. R.C.A.F. meet. He is 22 years of age, over 6 feet in height and last year attended University of B.C. on the C.A.U.C. His mother resides in Chisholm Mills, Alta., where he was employed in the lumbering industry before enlisting for active service.

**Meet Mr. McComiskey**

With the second Annual Armoured Corps Sports Day and At Home scheduled for Sept. 3, it is safe to say there is no busier person in Camp these days than Lt. Albert "Bert" McComiskey, present Armoured Corps Sports Officer. Few people have any real idea of the amount of organization, the number of people to be contacted, the bridges to be crossed, and the hundred and one odds and ends that crop up in organizing such a large affair. We have found that few people have an idea too of the work involved in getting The Tank ready for publication. Always the other fellow's job looks greener. Being Corps Sports Officer is no soft touch, requiring as it does a wide experience in sport, plenty of energy and tact, and a continual flow of new ideas.

Born and raised in Toronto, "Mac" attended Malvern Collegiate, where he played rugby and basketball and participated in track. He also found time, too, to run for the Beaches Olympic Club. Upon completing collegiate he entered upon a law course at Victoria College, and at present is as yet undecided as to whether he will enter the ministry or become a barrister. In the summer months he was a playground supervisor and gained a good deal of practical organizing experience the hard way, for handling a group of teen-agers, teaching to play games cleanly and maintaining their interest is no sinecure. At Vic he played inter-faculty football, basketball and box lacrosse, and ran and jumped, too. As an end for Oakwood Indians in the senior ORFU he made good in a big way, competing with a tailend club against some of the best footballers in Canada.

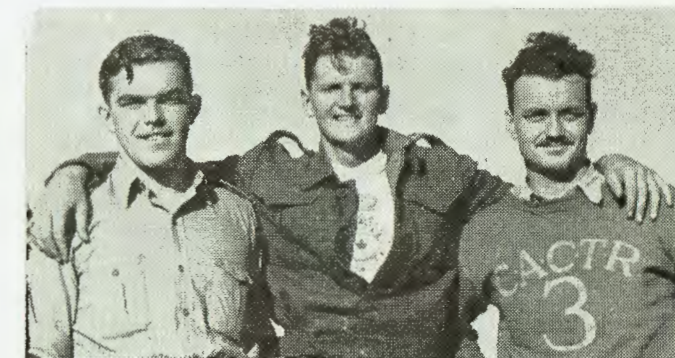
He was commissioned in November, 1942, and took over the sports reins from the indefatigable Lt. Bob Fitzpatrick on April 1, 1944. A successful CAC softball league, increased sports activity all along the line, plans for lacrosse, rugby, and a Corps Congress series in soccer and baseball, are concrete examples of work accomplished. You can depend on it, the Corps Sports Day will be every bit as good as its predecessor, albeit Lt. Orville Burke was breaking new ground at that time.

Last winter he played basketball for No. 1 CACTR and his driving force just about toppled the smooth No. 3 team. He also competed in the sprints at the Camp Borden Olympic Meet, reaching the finals, but had little or no time for training.

Meanwhile, his first love will be Armoured Corps Sports and seeing the prestige of Corps remains at the top of the list in Camp Borden.

He has a brother serving with the Canadian Navy and says there is no romance around the corner or on the doorstep. "Guess you'd call me a woman hater," he commented. This, of course, is a stage through which many have passed only to find out it wasn't so. We suspect that will be the case with "Mac."

MART KENNEY and his Western Gentlemen visited Orillia Camp on August 7 and broadcast coast-to-coast from the drill hall.



Three modern musketeers are pictured above. In the centre is Lt. "Bert" McComiskey, Corps Sports Officer, with two of his trusty aides whose faces we promised to show some time ago. At the left is Lt. Doug. Pilkey, S.O. at No. 2 C.A.C.T.R., while to the right is Lt. Paul Quarrington, who guides the sports at No. 3 C.A.C.T.R.

Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
He called the sergeant a goon
The MPs laughed to see such a sport,
Court Martial: Tomorrow at noon.

Trooper A. Climber, young and ambitious, worked well, and in three months was given his first stripe. So he wrote to his wife like this: "I have taken my first step in promotion. But do not move to a larger house yet, and speak to the neighbors as usual—for the time being."

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BASEBALL



Notice our new heading? We do make this out of deference to Congress Commissioner Lloyd Douglas, Toronto. Reading the Tank issue, Lloyd commented "There is only softball and baseball. There is no such word, hardball, and it is erroneously used to describe baseball." Mr. Douglas is technically right, for baseball or "hardball," as many call it, was being played over 50 years before softball. From now on "hardball" is baseball.

In the Camp Borden North Zone series, No. 2 Rams and No. 3 Grizzlies are ready to face the playoff barrier in a best three of five series. It should be a dandy, since the teams split even over the regular season. As a matter of fact, they wound up even on percentage points. The winner will compete in the Camp Borden finals, probably meeting the RCAF.

One of the highlights of the closing weeks was the one-hit pitching performance of Lee "Lefty" Dowdell of No. 3. The Windsor boy just missed entering the hall of fame with a no-hitter, with one batter retired in the seventh inning. Beaupit, the opposing moundman, was the killjoy.

D & M Track assumed the role of giant killers on end as they ousted No. 1 from the playoffs with their first win of the season, a resounding 14-3 triumph at that. Had No. 1 won, it would have made possible a three-cornered tie since the Teoli tribe had broken even with both No. 2 and No. 3.

While the Camp Borden league has settled down to the finals, the Armoured Corps Congress tournament, embracing both advanced and basic training centres, is under way. Draw for a knockout first round saw Orillia visiting Track, No. 3 meeting Newmarket and No. 2 clashing with No. 1. The three winners will meet in a round-robin series, with



the top team being declared Corps champion. All Borden teams have strengthened lineups, while the basic centres are regarded as real threats.

In the Congress league, No. 23 BTC, Newmarket, have been doormats for the rest. If they got good pitching, the fielding or hitting was poor, and vice versa. Sgt. Clair Exelby made a one-man stand in one contest, playing the infield, catching, and finally taking the hilltop, and without doubt Exelby, Callanan and Rudderham have been standouts in fast company. The addition of one or two players of senior experience was all the team needed, but these were not forthcoming. There is some rumour the club may enter the intermediate series of the OBA, but as yet there is no definite ruling on the matter.

No. 2 CACTR clashed with Midland Shipbuilders in an exhibition tilt on Sunday, July 30, and the game provided fine entertainment for a large crowd, even if Mons. Herb Beauchamp's civvies did win. Midland had Bun Deschamps, veteran hurler and ex-teammate of Phil Marchildon, on the mound, and the cagey southpaw was in rare form. Several of the Midland team are booked for trials with the Toronto Maple Leafs, which indicates the calibre of ball played. Sgt. Earl Parks entered the game minus one or two of his better players, but even with them on hand it is doubtful if the tables would have been reversed.

FINAL STANDING, NORTH ZONE LEAGUE

	P	W	L	T	PC.
No. 2 CACTR	6	4	2	0	.664
No. 3 CACTR	6	4	2	0	.664
No. 1 CACTR	6	2	3	1	.415
D & M Track	6	1	4	1	.254

The Passing Show

—AB HULSE

BRAMPTON CAMP won CAC hockey laurels last winter with one of the most powerful Army hockey teams ever assembled. Now the training centre has been converted into a rehabilitation base and is no longer linked with Corps. The players have been scattered to the four winds. CAPT. BING CASWELL, coach and spare netminder of the team, is now at No. 23 BTC, Newmarket, and is coaching the CWAC softball team. With him is the shifty centre star, JOINT McCOMB. Down in New Brunswick, at Sussex, preparing for overseas, are CSM BOB EDWARDS, the team manager, JOE IANNARELLI, top goal scorer of the circuit, DON CAMPBELL, ED PLUMLEY, TEDDY LISTER, tall winger, and goalie FLASH ABRAM. BUN WHITE, the Owen Sound boy, is with A22 CAMCTC at Borden, while presently playing for CBMH softballers in the North Zone league is JACK INGOLDSBY, former member of the Toronto Maple Leafs. At No. 2 CACTR are ED YOUNG, WHITEY BARTLIFF, RED CREIGHTON, KENNIE DIXON and BOBBY THORPE. The majority of these lads will either shortly be finishing NCO's school or ready to move elsewhere. VERN AYRES, giant defenceman and ex-member of New York Americans, is the lone survivor of the team to remain at Brampton, being a member of the Engineers at that centre. ST. DENIS, the extra netminder, is at North Bay BTC. Sic transit, Gloria Brampton! ELDON BANKS, the lanky western boy who toiled on the mound for No. 3 CACTR baseballers last summer, and performed on more than one occasion for Corps all-stars, is now a corporal in air crew with the RCAF and is expected to proceed across the water shortly. LT. CHUCK HAMILTON, doughty middle-ice performer for T & S Wing hockeyists of last winter, has won his commission since the ice season ended and is putting the boys through their paces at Newmarket Camp right now. Mr. Hamilton is the son of Controller Fred Hamilton of Toronto, whose work as president of the Sports Service League is known wherever soldiers congregate. BIG LEAGUE BALL PLAYERS who are comrades in arms and members of the American Armoured Corps include among others Heinie Mueller and Tommy Hughes of the Phillies, Ed Albosta and Les Burge, Brooklyn Dodgers, Ducky Detwiler, Boston Braves, Stanley Lapota, 19-year-old Detroit rookie, Dominic Saccone, Athletics. This is of course, but a partial list of U.S. Armoreders who have performed in headline sports company. While CAC baseballers can hardly be classed in this company, an all-star team from Borden would doubtless give most of the American centres good competition. Make it hockey and the tables would be reversed quickly.

LT. HARRY PEACE, of Tactics Wing, now at the Meaford Range, a few years back was a standout rugby and hockey player for Pickering College, Newmarket, in the Prep School and junior OHA leagues. He was one of the Tank's "cover boys" last month.

LT. BILL JACKSON, basketball star of the Grey-Simcoes, and last fall commandant of the Meaford "Apple Commandos," joined the ranks of the benedicts overseas last month, wedding a Canadian Nursing Sister in London. You guessed it, it was originally a Borden romance that blossomed thousands of miles from Canada.

SCOTTY DICK for four or five seasons was generally regarded as one of the outstanding lacrosse defencemen in Canada as a member of the Mimico Mountaineers. He signed for active service in 1941, went overseas as a trooper with the CAC, and in July of this year graduated as an officer from Sandhurst, England. GAR PRESTON, who played fine hockey for Newmarket Camp last winter, and suffered a broken collarbone and shoulder injury in the final game of the season against Brampton, is at District Depot now awaiting reposting to Corps. Preston was a member of the Newmarket Junior Redmen team which won the Dominion junior hockey championship in 1933 and later he played with Rivervale, N.J., before enlisting for active service. Medical reports indicate his shoulder to be as good as ever.

CAPT. SAUL SIMON, one of the best known amateur baseball players in Toronto in the 20's, and last year coach of the Toronto Dentals softball club which represented Canada in the international fast-ball tournament at Detroit, has been posted to No. 26 BTC, Orillia. Too bad he wasn't there earlier in the year, for with good coaching Orillia might have made the CAC playoffs. LT. TED GREENSLADE, who was sports officer at No. 1 CACTR this time last year, and busy with arrangements for the first Corps sports days, is busy in Normandy these days. It is interesting to note that practically all the sports officers who were functioning at that time, LT. ORVILLE BURKE, LT. ROLLY NEALE, LT. BILL HUNNISETT, and many others, are either in action or on the verge. MQMS GEORGE BRENT, moving spirit in the rejuvenated athletic program inaugurated by D & M Track section, has been posted to Meaford, and will be sorely missed in sports at Borden. George was one of those all too rare fellows who placed playing the game above winning it. His idea was to have as many men as possible on the sports field. STAFF TED BURTON of Sudbury has been named as his successor, and while he has big shoes to fill, with full co-operation he should come through with flying colors.

LT. BILL FEDAK is the new Sports Officer at No. 1 CACTSR, succeeding LT. JACK ATKINSON, who has been assigned to other duties. Mr. Atkinson, with limited facilities, did a grand job, and Mr. Fedak in the short time he has been in his new post has been faithfully absorbing all the knowledge available, as well as making many valuable contacts. His quiet personality has already won him many friends in his new assignment, and we may look for a fine sports program at TSR.

Softball

CAC League:

Mid-August finds the Corps fastball circuit down to the real business and unfortunately by the time you read this a lot will be past history. No. 2, No. 3, T & S Wing and Newmarket were the lucky four, finishing in that order. It was not until the end of the schedule that the quartette were named, No. 1 just failing to make the grade.

No. 2 finished with only two losses, these coming at the hands of No. 3 and No. 1. The latter were strengthened with the arrival of pitcher "Lefty" Green of Newmarket. Pitcher "Chow" Thorne, on his showing to date, must be rated as the best in the league, and along with Lou Trudel of Windsor makes a first grade battery. No. 3 enter the play-offs badly shot. Once as good as any in the league, they lost Pitcher Ernie Clarke, infielders Johnny Rhodes, Mickey McGuire, Tom Ganny through overseas draft, and Walt Clarke and "Dinger" Daigneau through illness. T & S Wing have more actual high class playing material than any team in the league, but the big question is, can coach Andy Tommy get them all in the same place at the same time? If it was possible to do so, they would be our choice for the title. Newmarket have lost Green and Mills but have come up with a real pitching threat in the person of Eugene "Joint" McComb, star hockey centre of the Brampton Bullets, and a chucker of more than ordinary ability. Lt. Jack Barrow, infield star, has been transferred back to Borden but will be ready for playoff duty with the Redmen.

The league, like the hockey arrangement, has proved its worth as a morale builder, and as a means of bringing basic and advanced centres closer together. A word for Orillia and TSR. They played the game in the way sport is intended to be played. Although drinking to the dregs the cup of defeat it was always a case of "three cheers and a tiger" for the winners. When you get a spirit like that, you realize something more than mere winning a game or a title is involved.

FINAL STANDING	P	W	L	PC.
No. 2 CACTR	12	10	2	.833
No. 3 CACTR	12	8	4	.666
T & S Wing	11	7	4	.636
Newmarket	11	6	5	.545
No. 1 CACTR	12	5	7	.454
TSR	12	4	8	.360
Orillia	12	2	10	.198

Orillia Town League:

Ousted from the CAC league, No. 26 BTC entered the Orillia town league and are competing successfully against three civilian entries. We say successfully because the Orillians are near the top and more than holding their own. Calibre of the ball played can be judged by the fact that one of the Orillia teams boasts the presence of Ken Guilfoyle, once ace hurler of the famous North Carolina Spinners, and Bucko McDonald, the hockey star, who is a basher of real ability.

North Central and South Central Zone:

No. 1 have been eliminated from the North Central section. In the semi-finals they ousted A-10, 1943 Camp champions, but bowed out to A-11 in a two-game final series. Billy Neale, "Nobby" Sharpe, Butler and Tembroeck were standout performers, but a training schedule that could not be altered played havoc with the ultimate lineup. The boys can take a well earned bow.

TSR are eliminated from the South Central Zone, with too few steady players on the roster and the call from overseas rightly taking precedence over games. There was lots of fun, plenty of exercise, and plenty of heart throbs.

Newmarket:

No. 23 journeyed to Brampton early this month to take a decisive 16-4 win over the boys from the newly formed Rehabilitation Centre. The score speaks for itself, but Brampton are promising revenge and a further series will be played.

North Zone:

RCOC, D & M Wheel, 13X RCAF, No. 2, CBMH, and either No. 3 or Corps Headquarters are the semi-finalists. The upsurge of the D & M team has been the sensation of the circuit and they are playing Ordnance in a best of three series. The other teams meet in a knockout round and the survivors go on in a round robin playoff. BILL KUNTO, Sudbury boy pitching for D & M, is probably the best hurler in the loop. He pitched a NO-HITTER against the strong CBMH team and already had a one-hitter to his credit. Nice tossing, no matter in what company. Last year Kunto was the regular moundsman for Orillia Camp. We feel that if the Training Regiments and Corps HQ can add a few players to their roster, chances for an all-Corps final will not be an impossibility. No matter what the ultimate result may be, the season has been a big success.

Gal: "My goodness, that boy-friend of mine is trying at times."

Pal: "That's nothing, mine is trying at all times."

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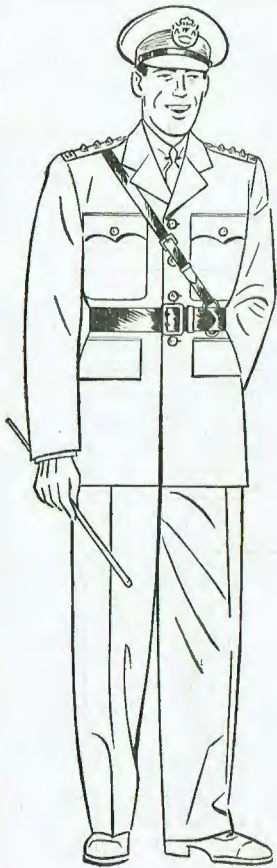
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