The CANADA

APRIL 1945





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THE TANK CARADA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN ARMOURED CORPS

CAMP BORDEN, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1945

Vol. 5



No. 4

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

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Onr Cover

"Natcherly," as the Dogpatchers say, our cover is a LeBaron. But it's not "amoozin' or confoozin'," it's our plug for Canada's 8th Victory Loan.

"INVEST IN THE BEST"

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

1882 - 1945

Commander-In-Chief Of The Army And Navy Of The United States.

The telegram which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt sent her four sons in the armed services, announcing their father's death, might well have been addressed to the fighting men of all the United Nations. She said: "He Did His Job As He Would Want You To Do."









Editorial

With this issue, The Tank enters upon another phase in its history. Late in March, Lt. M. S. "Mel" Sinn, the sixth incumbent of the editorial chair since The Tank was begun in November, 1940, was transferred to Public Relations in Ottawa, where he is now the kingpin and troubleshooter of the P.R. Central News Room. A definite answer to the manpower shortage among the comely femmes of the Capital City, "Mel" with his customary savoir faire is now doubtless one of the few persons able to call the present Prime Minister "Mac".

The Tank is the outgrowth of a mimeographed collection of pages issued early in 1940, as the Canadian Armoured Corps came into being, called The Tank Broadcaster. A moving spirit in the foundation of The Tank was Major-General F. F. Worthington, CB, MC, MM, (then Colonel), who realized its possibilities as a morale booster and silent salesman for the CAC. When Major-General Worthington returned to Camp Borden last year as GOC he again gave The Tank his wholehearted support not only by way of contributing articles, but in seeing the path was cleared in many instances for those charged with its publication.

The first editor was Lt. (now Capt.) W. S. "Bill" Thomson, and his task must have been a prodigious one. Gathering material, selling ads and arranging a thousand and one details for a 28-page baby issue was enough to drive the average person grey. Capt. Thomson in civilian life was with the Salvation Army, and after several years in the ministry was posted to the Sally Ann at Borden. Later he was commissioned and joined the Fort Garry Horse. In September, 1941, he went overseas, became adjutant at No. 2 CACRU and is now in Germany with 2 CBRG.

Lt. (now Captain) J. N. Yanover of Belleville did the next editorial job, becoming the first official business manager in January, 1942, as Lt. L. W. "Red" Taylor (now a Major) took over the hot seat. They were a good combination, but didn't last long as they made the reinforcement stream in March of that year. Capt. Yanover is back in the hotel business in his home city now and was for some time at No. 1 CACRU. Major Taylor, a native of Woodstock, Ontario, was a member of the Sentinel-Review staff of that city for 14 years. He has moved fast since leaving The Tank, England-Algiers-France, and now Public Relations in Germany.

It was Lt. Fred Helson (now Captain) of Midland, who did the first big job in the advertising end as he became the Editor in March, 1942. Lt. Helson had been associated in this field with the Charters Publishing Co., Brampton, Ont., The Associated Broadcasting Co., and the Midland Free Press, the original publishers. In September, 1942, he moved to Ottawa, with Lt.-Col. A. Tosland (the then chair-

man of The Tank Advisory Board), did a stretch of refresher at Dundurn and Camp Borden, proceeding overseas in March of this year.

Capt. R. A. "Bob" Fraser, now AO of Wireless Wing, took over the reins of office on Lt. Helson's departure, with Major G. P. L. Drake-Brockman, DSO, MC, as chief advisor to The Tank. Capt. Fraser had no staff to work with and during his 18 months as editor was continually being assigned multifarious duties, which the fast growing Canadian Armoured Corps needed to have done without delay. Capt. Fraser did a grand job considering the difficulties he was faced with day after day, as he was alternately copy-boy, editor, staff writer, salesman, book-keeper and keeper of the keys.

In April, 1944, Lt. Sinn became fulltime Editor. and with the freshness of youth, an insatiable nose for news, this by-product of the Montreal dailies set about to streamline the publication. First of all, he did a face-lifting job on the cover, with the result we have a different cover each month. Then he started to acquire a staff, and put the magazine on a firmer financial basis, at the same time as he expanded the magazine in size, adding more pictures and art work. For him, there were always new worlds to be conquered and an expanding horizon, and by a combination of diplomacy and "rushing in, where angels fear to tread" he was able to accomplish most of his plans, even to color covers. Perhaps his biggest forte was his ability to keep his colleagues happy (if a bit wacky), and to continually come up with new ideas. Those of us who are left to carry on, still with no establishment and no increase in staff, know full well the difficulty of filling the Sinn brogans satisfactorily. Even the great Harry Houdini couldn't pull the rabbit out of the hat without assistance.

Any history of The Tank without recording the splendid support and backing given by the various Corps Commanders and senior officers would be incomplete. They have taken a justifiable pride in the progress of the magazine and have all been most generous in putting forward suggestions for betterment, and in improving the facilities afforded for getting news.

To our readers, mostly we admit members of the Armoured Corps, let us remind you that this is your magazine. It can be no better or worse than the support you give it. The staff stands ready and willing to listen to new ideas and constructive criticism at any time. If every reader could sit in on the merry mad rat race that takes place each month, he would soon realize that it isn't all beer and skittles, and our troubles would be minimized and the work of those who have passed on to other, more important fields would be more fully appreciated.

All Eyes on San Francisco

by Lieut. W. G. McCutcheon

N Wednesday, April 25th, in the city of San Francisco, a Peace Conference of the United Nations began its work. The Conference will not be concerned with the war itself, nor with what should be done with Germany after the fighting is over, nor any other such problem. The sole purpose of this historic gathering will be to set up an organization which will be able to maintain world peace in the face of any and all threats against it.

The machinery to accomplish this all important task is to be based on three main points according to the plan of the Big Three—United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Briefly, these points are:

First, there is to be a general assembly composed of all peaceful nations, each having one vote regardless of size. This assembly will deal with all matters affecting international relations except cases of actual aggression or direct threat of aggression.

Second, a body called the Security Council and consisting of five permanent countries—U.S.A., Britain, U.S.S.R., France and China—plus six other countries appointed periodically, will have full power to deal with all cases of actual aggression or direct threat of aggression.

Third, effective means must be established for the peaceful settlement of international disagreements and disputes. Such means would include an international court and any other bodies which might be required, having the necessary authority to perform their functions.

That, in brief, are the purpose and the guiding principles of this Conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

It is twenty-six years since the Peace Conference met in Paris after World War I. Too late we discovered that the peace established there was no peace at all, but simply an uneasy truce between wars. Now after five and a half years of World War II, we are again sitting down in conference with our Allies to decide how we can maintain peace and prevent World War III.

And unless we succeed where we failed a quarter century ago, no man can deny that we face the certainty, within the next twenty years, of another war more frightful in its destruction, more terrible in its consequences, than anything the human mind could imagine—a war which would undoubtedly see the total collapse of modern civilization.

Certainly there is need for serious thought by every citizen about what we must do to maintain peace. It is generally agreed today that the majority of state leaders who met in Paris in 1919, did not themselves believe in the possibility of any extended period of peace. Moreover, even granting them the

best of intentions, they did nothing, or could do nothing, to establish conditions in which peace could exist. And it takes much more than talk and wishful thinking to keep peace.

Fortunately, we find ourselves in an entirely different position this time. Not only is there the firm conviction among both leaders and peoples, that another war can be and must be prevented, but, above all, there is the realization that world economic conditions must make peace both possible and profitable. The word 'profitable' is used deliberately, without any attempt to be cynical, for modern war is born out of economic conflict and depression. Provide jobs and a high level of economic activity, in which every country has its fair share, and you remove the chief cause of war.

Right here we come to the far-reaching importance of the Big Three meetings at Teheran and later, in the Crimea. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin not only talked about peace, they laid the solid foundations for the kind of world in which peace could prosper. In the agreements they reached at these historic meetings, these three great statesmen pledged themselves to policies of joint action not only for the total defeat of the common enemy but also for the rebuilding of the postwar world in a way which would provide jobs and economic security for all peoples. How did they propose to accomplish this? Briefly, by cooperating to help the populations of the war-devastated countries restore their ruined economics, instead of looking upon them simply as markets to be exploited through cut-throat competition as has happened in the past.

Since the Teheran and Crimea meetings of the Big Three much has been done in the way of creating the machinery to carry out this principle. In the economic field, the central point is the perspective of providing huge loans and credits to the warravaged countries, as well as to the economically backward and colonial areas, to finance the purchase by them, not only of that huge volume of consumers' goods, such as food, clothing and household articles which they need so desparately, but also machinery and raw materials required to restore the industries and manufacturies in the European countries and to accelerate the process of industrialization in the backward or colonial areas. Mr. Merris Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, expressed it this way some time ago:

"I personally believe that large outright gifts of food, raw materials, finished goods and machinery to backward and devastated countries, will in the long run.... not only contribute most to human welfare, but both in the short and long run, be in the best interests of those nations which can afford to make these gifts."

In this way almost unlimited markets can be

provided for all exportive countries. For Canada, such markets are essential since we must figure on exporting about 50% of our national production. Moreover, just to maintain our present living standards, we must double the volume of our exports over 1939. But to indicate postwar trade possibilities, here is one small example. It is estimated that if the purchasing power of every individual in China and India were increased only ten cents per day, it would mean an increase in total purchasing power of $25\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars per year. And that, we must admit, ain't hay!

Here then, is the economic background for the San Francisco Peace Conference. The picture is one of concerted plans, already beginning to go into effect to maintain maximum production which will provide jobs and economic security. And this is what makes the situation today entirely different from 1919. This is what makes it practical for us to talk in terms of permanent peace in our lifetime.

The fatal weakness of peace efforts after the last war was the failure or inability to create the economic conditions in which peace could thrive. At San Francisco, the nations of the world will be faced with a situation new to mankind wherein they are not dealing in words or treaties alone, which are worthless by themselves, but are building a new peace organization to be based on conditions of economic well-being which alone can make peace possible.

On the other hand, the first requirement for maximum international trade, adequate wage levels and economic security is peace and mutual cooperation between nations. And so, it is not hard to see that peace and economic health are but two sides of the same story. To have one, we must have the other. Without one, we can't have the other.

Let's not get the idea from all this, however, that our worries are over. Far from it. There are still tremendous problems to be solved. Even the Big Three didn't see eye to eye on everything and not everybody sees eye to eye with them. But our chief worry will be those who are opposed to the whole concept of international peace and economic cooperation which lies behind the agreements reached by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

In some circles it's quite the thing to sneer at Teheran and Crimea and dismiss the whole thing with a superior wave of the hand as a combination of power politics and window dressing to fool the cash customers (meaning us). Others damn with faint praise, then immediately raise all kinds of objections on this or that point, doing their best to sabotage the whole plan by playing up every difficulty instead of helping to overcome it.

These people fall into two categories. Either they are five under the "S" or "M", or both, or else they are political cousins of Hitler. But whatever they are, they constitute Public Enemy No. 1 and it's everybody's responsibility to see that they are not allowed to run loose and upset the applecart.

Canada's part in the San Francisco Conference

and in international affairs after the war should be in proportion to the important position she occupies in the world today. While not one of the Great Powers, Canada is definitely one of the top ranking countries and, since the war, the third largest exporting nation in the world. Peace, for Canada, is the first essential in maintaining our foreign trade upon which our economy so largely depends.

Situated as we are astride the new world highways of the air we occupy a key position in relation to each of the Big Three. Not only is it imperative for us to have the best of relations with all of them, but our interests require us to play a special role in relations between the United States and Great Britain. For full cooperation between the United States and Britain is just as necessary for world peace as is cooperation between them and the Soviet Union.

Some recent remarks of President Smith of the University of Toronto illustrate the point:

"In the British partnership Canada has played a part second to Britain, and, if she is to play her proper role, must exercise her rights and assume to a greater extent her partnership in the firm. As a North American country we have an American outlook also, and if there is any opposition between the British and North American outlooks, God help Canada and our varied civilizations if Great Britain and the United States do not walk arm in arm in reconstruction and securing peace there is no hope for this civilization, and if Canada is ever caught in an opposition between Britain and the United States, her role will be a grim and sad one."

Relations between Britain and the United States will be Canada's problem as much as theirs and it will be up to us to see that we don't shirk our responsibility.

Any attempt to deal with the San Francisco Peace Conference of the United Nations must underline the tremendous part which was played in its preparations by the late President Roosevelt. Nothing can be added to the eulogies already written on the President but it is appropriate to say here that more than any other man he is responsible for the fact that such a Conference is being held and that it takes place in an atmosphere full of hope and optimism for postwar peace and economic progress.

Out of the San Francisco Conference there must arise a new and effective World Security organization which can accomplish the great objective of maintaining peace. We may confidently hope that this aim will be fully achieved and, in its achievement we will realize the major purpose of Franklin Roosevelt's life-work. Upon that foundation we can safely build a future far better than our past.

"ABOUT THE ENEMY"

"Of the enemy it is hard for me to find the adjective at this time to describe him. He is tough and brutal. I have seen devices to torture the human body too horrible to mention."

> -Lt.-Col. D. V. Currie, VC, Barrie, April 23.

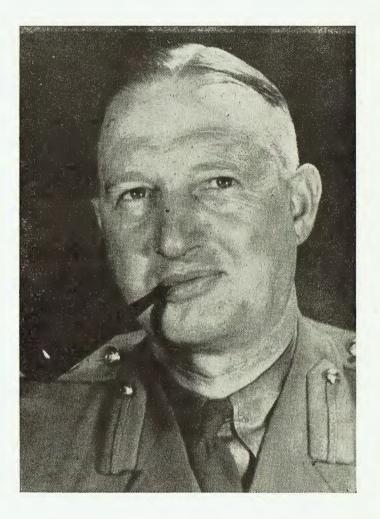
Let's Do It Again!

It's only six months ago we were last asked to support Canada by buying Victory Bonds. Since then our boys overseas have done a lot of hard fighting and, although we're much closer to victory, there's still a tough road ahead. This war is still costing Canada millions of dollars every day, for there can be no relaxation of effort until the last shot is fired.

All of you know well the glorious job our lads are doing over there. We cannot let them down in this final drive for victory. We must all do our part by helping to supply the weapons and equipment they need—by buying Victory Bonds.

The C.A.C. exceeded its quota in the last Victory Loan by over 50 per cent. Let's do it again—let's show our faith in Canada by investing in the "Best" all that we can possibly afford—and push our quota in Canada's Eighth Victory Loan away over the top.

COL. C. E. BAILEY, D.S.O., M.C. Officer Commanding A-33 C.A.C.T.E.



"Invest in the Best" BUY VICTORY BONDS

المناس ال

TANK



by Colonel P. G. Griffin, DSO

(Fifth installment of the Author's experiences in the Italian campaign)

Back across the river the crossing of which they had held so gallantly came the Recce troop, tired but very proud of a job well done. They were given a royal welcome by the rest of the Regt as it moved back beyond the RAP into Bde reserve.

It had been an odd experience this, our first major action complete as a regiment and the only time in the Italian Campaign a tank battle in strength had been fought.

Looking back on it and trying to analyze one's feelings at this late date it appeared at the time when we deployed as though we were starting off on another exercise on the tank training areas of Norfolk or Salisbury Plains in England where we had worked so hard in an endevaour to make ourselves capable of meeting German armour on something like equal terms.

Then the shelling and mortaring started and we realized we were up against grim realities. Here and there a tank would burst into flames burning furiously when the fire reached the gas lines, for all the world like celluloid collars working men in Ireland wore when I was a small boy, it was a great delight to us when they became cracked and unwearable as we could burn them to the envy of our pals.

It was remarkable how cool and collected one became with the responsibilities of fighting a regiment on one's shoulders. Some of the officers of the Echelons listening in to the battle told me afterwards that they were far more worried than I seemed to be.

A word here about wireless is in order. When we took over originally from the British 7th Armoured Division, "The Desert Rats", they stressed the use of a regimental net, through the campaign in North Africa, Sicily and Italy up to the time we relieved them they had proven it to be far better than squadron nets working through rear links. The Calgary Regiment (the 14th CAR) with which I had been through the battle of Ortonia, Christmas, 1943, also swore by it.

In training previous to the move of the 8th Army from the Adriatic over to Cassino I had of ered the change from Squadron nets to this, much against the wishes of my squadron leaders, little

realizing I would thank my God ever afterwards for having done so.

To explain the difference of the two systems: On squadron nets each squadron has a different frequency on which all sets in the squadron except one are netted, the exception is the squadron rear link or battle Capt. He is netted to the command net, tied in on the same frequency as the CO as are also the MO, Tech Adj., Recovery tanks under the unit EME or LAD officer—the CRA's REP or FOO with Regimental HQ and the Echelons A1 A and B, as we had No. 19 sets in each of these.

Early in 1943 I had pulled my main gun, installed an extra 19 set and made my tank into a Command tank carrying my adjutant with me as Rear link to Bde. So far as I know this was the first command tank and proved its worth on schemes in England and later in action.

Let us now trace an order originating at Bde .to the forward troops. It came over the Bde net to the Regimental rear link on the "A" set, if he and the CO were in separate tanks it was transmitted on the "B" set, usually most unsatisfactory, whereas in the Command tank the RL simply wrote the message on a signals pad and passed it to the CO eliminating the necessity of the latter having to write it down, oft times in stormy weather.

The CO then transmitted his orders on the Reg'tl net (A set) to the squadron Rear Links, using the squadron code signs, who in turn informed their respective squadron leaders on the B set. They, if not desperately committed in a battle at the moment, passed their interpretation to their troop leaders on their own squadron net ("A" set). Troop leaders talked to their individual tanks on the B set.

It was a complicated system necessitating a great deal of time lag and the keeping of an extra tank in Regtl and Sqn HQ as spare rear link tanks in case the first one became a casualty.

Now compare the Regtl net; all sets in the Regt are tuned in on the CO's tank except the Regtl Rear Link and spare Rear Link on Regtl HQ which are netted to Bde.

The message emanates in the usual way from Bde, is passed by the Regtl RL. The CO then shoots his orders to all stations, senior sqn code sign, and

APRIL 45

every station in the Regt is immediately in the picture.

Still more efficient is the case of information coming back from troops. Suppose a troop of the leading squadron bumps trouble when the Regt is on Sqn net, he reports to the Sqn Ldr who passes it on to the RL. He in turn transmits to the CO who then has to go all the way back again to put his plans into effect and in the case of the other two squadrons, unless their RL's are live wires and pick up the message from the leading Sqn to the CO and keep their Sqn Ldr informed, they are completely in the dark.

Whereas, on the Regtl net, when a similar incident occurs, the troop leader calls his Sqn Ldr and the whole Regt immediately know such and such a Sqn has bumped and often are capable of foreseeing and preparing for the possible move of the CO even before he gives the order.

As for instance, the leading troop wants artillery support, in which case the Regtl FOO is immediately on to it or the leading squadron is pinned and cannot go forward, the reserve sqn visualizes it may shortly be pushed around the flank of the enemy position, etc.

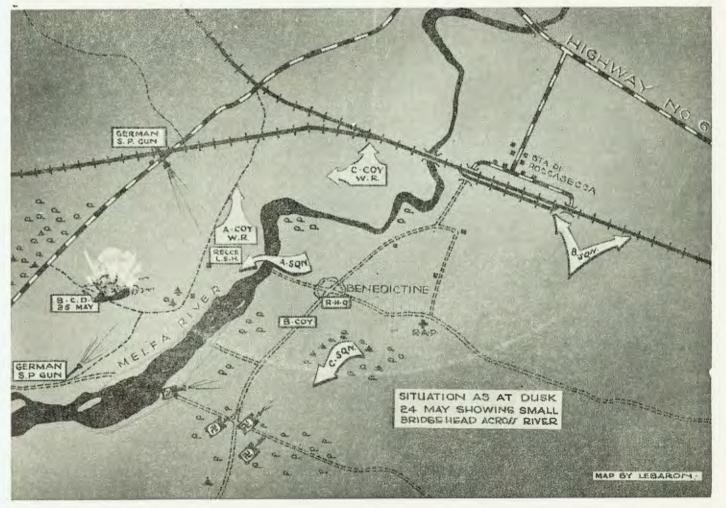
One's first thought, having so many stations on the net, is that the traffic will be so heavy that the stations will jam each other and never get a word in edge-ways. This is true unless wireless discipline is of a very high order, no station coming on the air unless it has something pertinent to say and then saying it briefly and then getting off.

Further, when a Sqn was seriously committed the CO could give it priority on the air, the others only breaking silence in emergency.

It was also always possible, if traffic became too heavy, to switch to Sqn frequencies by use of a code word. This, however, was seldom, if ever, resorted to as it meant renetting and the effect of that in action is obvious.

It reflected highly on my junior officers that we were able to attain this standard, not without certain pain to them, no doubt. I pay a very high tribute to Lieut. Ted Devlin of Toronto Regtl Signalling Officer—they don't come any better. He was death on operators who went off net, and blasted wafflers off the air.

I hate to think of the consequences in the Melfa River battle had we been on Sqn nets. As it was the first chance of fighting the whole regiment as such in an armoured battle, and in order that as many junior leaders as possible get the experience of so doing, the Comdr 5th Armd Div ordered that there would be no LOB (left out of battle personnel, usually the CO or 2i/c Regt, ditto per Sqn and a percentage of troop leaders and Sgts, the idea being if the Regt took a beating these personnel would form a nucleus on which it could be reformed quickly, also to rest the people carrying most of the strain). So



we went in completely up to strength in tanks and bodies.

Once battle was joined things happened fast and furiously, as I have described. A Sqn came under heavy shell and mortar fire from the north bank of the river and in turn Major Lee Symmes, Capts. Jack Little and Johnny Windsor were wounded and evacuated. C Sqn became involved in a tank vs tank battle during which Major Jack Smith and Capt. Len Payne were wounded and Capt. Dickie Crimes killed, leaving A Sqn with five effective tanks under Lieut. Bob Garke and C Sqn with seven under Lieut. Bill Reade. Major Geo. Wattsford, my 2i/c as described, was also wounded and evacuated.

Had we been on Sqn nets, as both Rear Links had gone out, the possibilities are that I would have lost contact with those two Sqns. As it was, I only had to call any station either code sign to answer and I immediately had a reply and contact was regained.

As soon as the recce tp had had something to eat we moved back a mile or so from the river into Bde reserve to replenish and refit. We had lost heavily in tanks and men which meant a big job of recovery and replacement.

Capt. Tiny Chatwin, Regtl Tech Adj and Capt. Jack Waite, EME, o/c the LAD attached to the Regt, took over the battlefield and assessed the damages. A number of tanks burned to a crisp were complete write-offs; there a tank with an AP shot through the gun barrel was OK except for the gun, it would go back to workshops to have this replaced; there a couple with tracks or suspension assemblies shot off, something they could fix with their own resources. All types were pulled into a central spot and the requirements figured out, some junk, some to be evacuated to workshops, some they could put

back on the road in a few hours. The first two groups needed replacements, these were already rolling forward from the forward Sqdn of the Tank Delivery Regt with new crews, mostly our own personnel who had been wounded earlier in the year or had been in hospital sick or hurt, all so glad to get back to the Regt and so curious to know what had happened.

The replacement of tanks had reached a very efficient pitch. Each Regt had a troop of eight tanks and crews held in the forward sqn of the Tank Delivery Regt (G Sqn, the Elgin Regt) under a Regtl Capt., who was responsible for their training until they came forward to the Regt, and as he hoped to get the first vacancy for captain there, he always made good and certain they were up to scratch.

As soon as possible after an action or at approximately 1800 hrs. daily the adjutant informed Bde of the tank and body state and they started the requirements rolling forward, so that usually within 24 hours or 48 at the outside the unit was up to strength again.

Great precautions had to be taken to keep guards on the derelict tanks being evacuated to workshops. If this wasn't done cannibalization immediately set in; everything that wasn't nailed down or actually welded onto the tank was stolen by other units. 19 sets were in great demand, guns and equipment of every description disappeared, which meant that when that tank was repaired it had to be completely re-kitted and the equipment simply wasn't in the country. Drastic action had to be taken. It became again. "A" Echelon had just come up and had dispersed to the various squadrons tucked away in harbour under the trees of the pleasant olive groves, a court-martial offence to leave a tank unguarded.

About 1300 hrs. on the 25th stark tragedy hit us



"ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE"

Artist Bill LeBaron vividly depicts the heavy shell fire inflicted by the enemy on the Strath's tanks, caught in harbour.



Count not the years they lived who fell

In Freedom's holy cause;

Or long or short, 'tis actions tell-

The years are but the pause Betwixt high deeds and theirs the prize,

The unsheathed sword who

In stainless honour fell, to rise Life's victors evermore.

-Ralph Albert Jourdan.

the reinforcements and replacement tanks had been distributed to bring sqns up to strength, here and there crews were resting and cooking their noon meals over little petrol fires. Then suddenly without warning it broke; the damndest shelling we had ever been subjected to crashed around us. Where there had been peace and order was now chaos. Petrol trucks were hit and burst wildly into flames, little lakes of roaring fire surrounding them. Tanks were madly blazing torches. Ammunition trucks catching from these became raging infernos, bursting ammunition both shell and small arms, crashing and screaming in all directions.

I yelled to Major Bill Milroy, my acting 2i/c, to get on the blower and order squadrons to disperse and rally a mile to the rear, but for God's sake to get moving as quickly as possible.

Then came the work of rescue, into that hell went some of the bravest men I shall ever know. A sergeant of the Westminsters, whose name I have forgotten just now, went in under a blazing petrol truck to rescue the driver, wounded and pinned there; his clothes saturated with the leaking petrol at any moment he might have become a human torch. "Greater love hath no man, etc." I recommended him for a decoration which I hope he got.

Two of the best and most beloved officers of the Regiment, Capt. Nig. Clark from the Bahamas and Lieut. Cec. Gilliad from Winnipeg, were killed trying to help others.

What a baptism of fire for our reinforcements who had just come up. Within an hour some had gone to meet their Maker and others were on their way out on stretchers.

Once again Capt. Sammy Vaisrub proved his worth in a thousand ways, sympathetic, efficient, calm and inspiring. In the course of an hour he

dressed and evacuated over forty burned and badly wounded cases using anything that would run to get them back. What a grand bunch he and his first aid crew were.

Then began the toughest job soldiers are called upon to do—bury their dead. Somehow it doesn't seem so hard to bury the killed of another unit, but compiling records, carefully collecting the identity discs and personal effects of lads who an hour before had been alive—your friends—is to me extremely hard to do, even after two wars.

German prisoners captured in the morning attack had been put to digging graves and in the peaceful afternoon it seemed hard to realize the hell that had broken over this place a few hours before. The site we chose as the Melfa River Cemetery was under a shady tree, behind the RAP. Wrapped in blankets alongside the open graves lay the dozens of bodies of lads who yesterday were live Strathconas joking and laughing,—and today were dead because of an ideal, who willingly had made this great sacrifice to stop the mad campaign of torture and horror of a nation gone crazy.

The Regiment or what was left of it stood in the fading light of that soft summer evening as the padre's voice rose and fell in the burial service. I saluted with tears in my eyes and walked away.

We transplanted roses from the cottage in which the RAP functioned to that corner of a foreign land that would be forever Canada, and build a cairn of rocks on which we planted a large regimental cross above the graves, each of which was marked with a small cross beautifully lettered with the number, rank and name of the lad who lay below by an Italian craftsman from the town of POFI, captured a few days later.

Personal effects of intrinsic and sentimental

value are collected and sent to a certain section of 2nd Echelon at the base for shipping to next of kin, food stuffs and cigarettes in parcels which may arrive too late are divided between the pals or the troop of the deceased.

I made it a practice in the case of Officers, of writing next of kin myself, in the case of other ranks usually both the Troop Leader (if he was alive) and the Sodn Ldr wrote. It was always a very difficult task and one of the toughest was in the case of Capt. Johnny Windsor of "A" Sqn, who lost both his eyes.

He had married a splendid girl while in England and had a child who I don't think Johnny had seen. I considered it my duty to prepare her for his home coming. I'm glad I don't have letters like that to write often, but I know the people waiting at home want to know every detail it is humanly possible to relate and in return I have had some of the most wonderful letters I have ever received.

Accurate map locations of all graves are also passed to 2nd Echelon and as the Canadian Graves Commission work forward central cemeteries are laid out and all the dead in certain areas moved there. These cemeteries become permanent and are beautifully kept, individual headstones being erected in rows with paths between the lines of graves. Next of kin are notified of the final resting place of their dead and many are the pilgrimages made in postwar days to these odd foreign parts.

Shortly after I had walked back to my tank lonely and heartsore, one of the NCO's from "A" Echelon brought me a copy of Burns Poems and on the fly leaf was an inscription which ran something like this: "Presented to (an Italian girl's name) by the Burns Club of Avre. Scotland. Nov., 1905." I asked him to keep it for me, thinking I would send it back to the Burns Club of Ayre and explain how I had come by it. However, I was told that some

Eyeties turned up later, among them the owner of the volume. Apparently she had been born in Scotland of Italian parents and married an Italian there, returning after some years to Italy. They had gone into business in Cassino but her home had been taken over by the Germans and later destroyed in the blitz which was the prelude to the attack on the Gustave line a couple of weeks earlier, when the battle rolled forward, they had gone into hiding and had only now dared to come out. The farm in which the RAP had set up also belonged to her and was now her only home. She was very grateful for some food we gave her and promised to care for our cemetery until the Graves Commission moved it

Just about this time. I was told General Burns. GOC 1st Cdn. Corps, and General Hoffmeister. Comd 5 Cdn Armoured Div, were looking for me. I took them around the battle field and reconstructed the battle. We crossed the Melfa by the fords and visited battalion headquarters of the Westminster Regt (m) where Col. Gordie Corbault, Major Jack Mahoney and a number of the officers of that fine outfit were resting. They, too, had been pulled back into Bde Reserve.

Before leaving, both Generals shook hands and congratulated me on the splendid job the Regiment had done and expressed their sorrow at our losses.

As we stood talking, we happened to be watching a flying OP which was hovering around spotting for arty fire. Suddenly it broke into a dozen pieces in midair and crashed to earth. It must have got into the trajectory of one of our own shells-a million-to-one chance. It all happened so suddenly. one moment it was, the next it wasn't.

Among many odd tales I heard that afternoon of what had happened during the battle, was that of Sgt. Ross Forest, former goalkeeper for the famous Kimberley Dynamiters Hockey Team, erstwhile Allan Cup winners. Forest was a crew commander in "C" Sqn. His tank was holed by an 88 mm SP Gun and brewed rapidly. He was the only member of the crew to escape. Half dazed by the terrible burns he had received, his only thought was to get his burning clothes off. Naked and crazy with pain, he blindly stumbled along, not knowing where he was going. Next thing he remembered was coming to in a ditch with several Germans around him. They took him to an Eyetie house which they were holding and threw him into a corner. Several times, half conscious, he tried to make his way to the door, each time to be pushed back. Later, on a final try, no one seemed to see him and he made his way out into the fading afternoon light and staggered down a lane. He can dimly recall seeing a Boche antitank gun in action but no one paid any attention to him and on he wandered, getting weaker and weaker until he finally sank in a coma from exhaustion and pain.

He was awakened by the shaking of someone who, to his astonishment, proved to be Canadian Infantry. They, too, got a jolt as they didn't know until he spoke whether he was friend or foe. They took him back to their RAP where his burns were treated and he was evacuated to CCS.

For a long time he was critically ill, the doctors despairing of his mental state, as he would have long emotional lapses. However, he made a fine recovery and is back in Canada, I understand, although I haven't seen him yet.

TO BE CONTINUED

MTR VICTORY LOAN SHOW HITS JACKPOT

As an aid to the 8th Victory Loan, MT Regiment staged a gala wrestling show in 0-60 hangar on Thursday, April 19. Four hundred dollars worth of bonds were drawn for.

Lt.-Col. P. G. Griffin, DSO, in opening the show, urged those in Camp Borden to go all out in putting the loan over the top. Col. J. H. Christie, MC, ED, chairman of the Camp Borden Victory Loan Committee, was present for the occasion. Major A. E. Pitcher, A-32, acted as master of cercmonies.

Under the direction of Lt. K. M. Aldridge and Sgt. J. Hall, a squad from the Provost Corps gave an interesting display of how "judo" is done. Then followed two amateur wrestling bouts, which served to whet the appetite of the crowd for the semi-windup and main bouts. Cpl. Jerry Stretman (Montreal, Que.) took a win over Tpr. N. E. Grant (Vancouver, B.C.), both boys, who belong to No. 3 CACTR, putting on a neat display. In one of the best bouts of the night, Pte. Don Gillies of A-32 defeated Pte. J. Mailloux, from the same

Through the courtesy of Frank Tunney, Toronto wrestling impressario, four professional wrestlers came to Borden at their own expense to feature the show. Bill Stack of Bowmanville tossed Bert Maxwell for the decision, much to the short rotund Maxwell's disgust. In the main bout, Whipper Billy Watson, British Empire heavyweight wrestling king, disposed of Abe Zvonkin, ex-Hamilton Tiger football star. The erowd went for the grapplers in a big way and enjoyed thoroughly one of the best shows seen in Borden in some

Lucky winners of the bonds were as follows: \$100.00 bond, Tpr. A. C. Calder, No. 2 CACTR; \$50.00 bonds, Tpr. D. B. Scott, No. 2; RSM Clenahan, RCOC; Col. H. R. Shell, T & S Wing; Bert Maxwell, Toronto; L/Cpl. V. Prasher, No. 2; Cpl. F. Starrie, MTR.

Great credit is due the committee in charge, headed by Lt. R. H. Johnson and Sgt. J. Farrelly.

Antidote for Naziism

I may be considered fanatical, but I have fought the Germans in two wars, a machine gunner in the last, the Officer Commanding an Armoured Regiment in this, and we shall fight him again unless things shape up vastly different from what they are doing now.

It is 12 years since Hitler came to power and a deluded nation decided to throw in its lot with him. When they did that, all Germans became damned. They could have stood for law and order then but they chose otherwise. There are no good Germans as some people would have you think. They are all tarred with the same stick, cruel, sadistic, arrogant, rotten to the core. This is evident from the horrible atrocities being unearthed daily by our armies in Germany.

A boy of 13 entering youth's most impressionable age in 1933 is now 26. During those 13 years every treacherous trait has been developed. Everything mean and dirty and vile has been inculcated until now a nation of thugs and killers, beside which the gunmen and racketeers of prohibition days in the States are innocent children-in-arms, stand with fangs bared slavering like mad dogs awaiting the judgment of the

And what will that judgment be? To permit the millions of fanatical Nazi youth in the prison camps all over the world to return to Germany to kill and maim the men of the armies of occupation in the dirtiest and most difficult type of underground fighting it is possible to combat and gradually but surely to prepare for the next war 25 years hence.

God forbid! Surely no statesman who is a thinking man of the world, in his wildest flight of Imagination can think that there is any possibility of reclaiming these millions of German killers between 15 and 35. The only solution I can see is to put the vast crematoriums built by them to exterminate the Jews and all enemies of the Reich to their proper use, only reverse the process, use them to wipe out the German male population between 15-35, or perhaps a still better idea would be to sterllize the whole issue and divide them up amongst the countries devastated to help re-erect the ruined areas.

The over thirty-five males and the women can be used to re-establish Germany gradually under Allled supervision, while an intensive reeducation programme takes place among the children until they are old enough to realize they are very ordinary people with one idea firmly implanted, that they must maintain the peace of the world forever.

As for the Jap nothing would ever change him, no programme of education could possibly work. He is a wild animal and should be treated as we would a venomous snake or a man killing tiger. There is only one solution, complete and utter annihilation.

I pray to God I may be privileged to take part in it. I have had an opportunity to repay in some small way the German for the death of two brothers but my hatred for the Japanese is a more bitter thing, something that burns deep and cold, something that only killing will ease.



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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

Technical Stores

by Major E. J. Baldwin

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The Technical Stores of the MT Regiment should really be called the Central Stores for the Canadian Armoured Corps because, with the exception of a small quantity of training equipment in the three CAC Training Regiments, every piece of Technical Equipment required by the CAC passes through this Technical Store.

There is nothing too small or nothing too large which cannot be supplied in some manner or another. Although many of the requests received are both weird and wonderful, the staff of the Technical Stores will always make an effort to fill them.

At times their tempers may be stretched to the breaking point but their "bark is worse than their bite" and there are very few legitimate requests turned down. When everything else fails the last word is "Try the Tech. Stores."

The Technical Stores might be aptly referred to from an Army point of view as the "Eaton's of Canada," the "Sears Roebuck of America" or the "Whitely's of London", because they supply everything from a lowly "bolt and nut to a lordly Grizzly Tank."

This is no mean task and calls for good organization, close supervision, first class accounting, a sound knowledge of technical equipment and a real willingness on the part of the Staff to do just that little bit more beyond the ordinary line of duty which ensures success.

The Technical Stores of the MT Regt today is housed in a building (E58) which is 300 feet long and 50 feet wide and is considered as up to date and well organized an establishment as can be found in many of the larger manufacturing concerns in Canada. It has to run smoothly and efficiently because of the large turnover in valuable Technical Equipment involving many millions of dollars of the Taxpayer's money, every item of which must be accounted for.

The paper work alone connected with the accounting for this equipment is so voluminous that we are thinking of taking over a Paper Mill for our own use, a Printing Plant to print our own forms and finally installing a Water Sprinkler System to keep us all from "burning up."

The Technical Stores have many varied functions to perform and in order that they can be carried out efficiently they have been segregated into four main groups:

Section 1 Tech equipment other than vehicles. Section 2 Vehicles and their component parts and stowage.

Section 3 School of Instruction for Technical Storemen.

Section 4 General Office—Accounting.

Under the able and genial optimism of Lt. A. J. Stubbs ("Al" or "Stubbsy" to his friends) supplies all the Technical equipment to the Gunnery School. the Wireless School, the D & M School, the NCOs School, the Wheel and Track Sections of the MT Regt and any other School or sub unit which may spring up like a mushroom during the night.

This is indeed a varied and interesting job and "Al" never knows from one day to another what is



MAJOR E. J. BALDWIN

"Father Ernie," O.C. of Tech. Wing, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but can take or tell a Scotch story as well as the next one. Served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Machine Gun Corps, and the Royal Tank Corps from 1914 to 1920. Mentioned in dispatches on "Armoured Corps Day"-Cambrai, Nov. 1917. He was the first British officer to enter Roetgen, Germany, in 1919, the first German village to be captured by Allied troops in 1945. Was senior technical officer for the Royal Tank Corps in Germany, retiring with the rank of A/Major in 1920. Came to Canada in 1928 to reside in Montreal. Enlisted with Canadian Army as a Lieutenant Major in 1942. Zealously guards the millions of dollars worth of Tech. equipment and knows where everything in 1941, and was T.S.O. at A-9. Captain in 1941 and

APRIL 45

likely to turn up or what new idea is going to be sprung on him without warning.

It seems inevitable that every new OC of a school has new ideas which he would like to work out, or has heard of something that might be useful or has even seen some little "gadget" being used either in Africa, France, Holland, Belgium or Timbuctoo that he would like to play around with.

When this happens and it does fairly often then Section I comes into the picture and their troubles commence. It may be just an innocent query over the 'phone or it may be a little chit, if we are lucky enough to get anyone to commit himself on paper. but it usually spells trouble.

If it is a 'phone call about something "Al" doesn't know anything about he will probably stall for time by saying that he will look into the matter. If it is a chit he will probably browse over it for a little while in order to gird up his loins for the fray. He will then probably look through every Scale of Issue, Mob. Table, Ordnance Vocab. Section, Makers catalogues or any other literature we may have in the office. In desperation he will probably call up Corps Headquarters, the SOO, RCEME, the CS & TO, and everybody in camp he thinks might have heard of the illusive "Gadget or Thingamabob". He might even ring up the Provost Corps to see if they have

After he has exhausted every source of supply and himself as well without success he will probably stroll into my office and in an offhand sort of manner, as if it was of no importance at all but that he was just passing the time of day, will spring it on me without any warning.

A conversation something along these lines

"Have you ever heard of a "Lopsided rectangular upsidedown screw type junk saw with Red and Blue Indicators?"

"Good Lord, no. What is it?"

ever taken one into custody in Barrie.

"Well, I am darned if I know. Major Blank of the Blank School was asking about them and said that NDHQ thought it would be a good thing if he could include it in his back to front schedule of training, Part II."

"Has he ever used one himself?"

"No, but when he was in North Africa about a year ago he has a faint recollection that he saw them being used by an Arab Labour Unit digging ditches. Of course it might have been something Red and Blue that was holding their pants up. He is a little vague about the whole thing."

"Well, if you have tried all the usual channels and a few of the unusual ones you better 'phone Major Blank and give him one of the following answers, whichever you think will suit the case:

- 1. We had one sometime ago but the handles got broken.
 - 2. They are now obsolete and cannot be supplied. 3. They are an Engineer supply, a QM supply,
- an RCASC supply or any other supply you can think
- 4. If they are really urgently required would he please submit a detailed sketch and we will have

"Al" goes away and in a short time returns with

the information that Major Blank is very sorry that he has caused us so much trouble but all that he required were two small pieces of Red and Blue cardboard and a piece of wire to put on one of his functional charts in his office.

A sigh of relief passes through the Technical

All joking aside this Section handles an enormous quantity of Technical equipment and when schedules of training change as they very often do it usually means new equipment. We must find out what is required, where to get it and see that it is procured as soon as possible.

A few of the more important items of Technical Equipment passing through this Section are:

Machine Guns of all kinds, Mortars, Pistols, 6 pdr. and 75 MM Guns. Fire Control Apparatus, Binoculars, Compasses, Telescopes, Wireless Sets and all Wireless Instructional Equipment, Mechanical Instructional Models for the D & M School, Cinema Equipment and Films, Tool Kits, Garage Tools, etc., and actually thousands of other items too numerous to mention.

Then a large stock of Expendable Stores must be kept and distribution made to all the schools and sub-units in the CAC as required.

Lt. A. J. Stubbs has in an Army sense grown up in the Technical Stores. He came to A-9, CACTC in 1942, straight from civil life to the Technical Stores and has been connected with this sort of work ever since. He joined the Army as a trooper and was soon promoted to Cpl. He was given his Commission in August, 1943, and in June, 1944, was promoted to Lieutenant. In Civil Life he is employed in the Transport business. His previous Army experience covers six years service with the GGHQ's in Toronto. He is a native of Toronto, is married and is very fond of singing. His melodious bartione voice has been heard all around A-33, CACTE, on various festive occasions.

Section II

This Section is known as the Vehicle Section and is the medium of supply for all vehicles used in the CAC.

These Vehicles are drawn from or returned to the Ordnance Depot, Camp Borden, as the case may be and there is a continuous flow of them either coming or going. The average number of vehicles on our charge is usually between 900 and 1000. At the present time there are 34 different types of vehicles in the CAC and they range from the Motorcycle to the Grizzly Tank.

We do not mention the five bicycles, rambler type (whatever that may mean) because we are just a little bit ashamed of these elementary modes of conveyance. In a weak moment we took them in out of compassion and we have been stuck with them ever since. Of course they come in handy when any member of the staff feels in need of a little gentle exercise. They can mount these fiery steeds and dash furiously up and down the centre corridor of the building without attracting undue and usually uncomplimentary notice.

When vehicles are drawn from Ordnance they are immediately transferred to either the Wheel or Track Section of the MT Regt. This is not quite as

simple as it sounds and there is a lot of work to be done between the drawing and the transferring.

All Vehicles when first received from Ordnance are what is known as fully stowed. This means that Wheel, or "B" Vehicles as they are known, will have probably 30 or 40 component parts including tools for maintenance on them. As most of these vehicles are required for training purposes only, there is no necessity for leaving all this equipment on them, in fact it is a definite disadvantage to have it on the vehicles as it is apt to get lost out in the training areas and then the fun starts. Somebody has to pay for the lost items and as you know most soldiers strenuously object to pay for anything but beer.

When each vehicle has been thoroughly checked and all vouchers signed, practically all the component parts are removed from the vehicle and stowed in bins in the Vehicle Equipment Section of Technical Stores. The Vehicle is turned over practically stripped to the Wheel Section and any component parts required at a later date can be drawn upon requisition.

Handling "B" vehicles is not too bad but when it comes to doing the same job on "A" Vehicles such as Ram or Grizzly Tanks then it is a very different

The Equipment or Stowage as it is called on a Ram or Grizzly Tank consists of approximately 300 different items-from Soup to Nuts. Every bit of it has to be very carefully checked and all Stowage actually on the Tank when it is first received has to be removed. Such interesting and expensive items as Clocks and Compasses have to be removed for safekeeping before the Tank moves one yard.

It takes between 2 and 3 hours to unpack and check the stowage on each Tank. The men doing this work must know every piece of stowage by name and many by number as well. It is interesting work and consists of checking each item against the packing lists which are known either as Table 95 or 96 depending on the type of Tank being checked.

The Tanks are then transferred to the Track Section of the MT Regt for distribution. Any stowage required for the ordinary operation of the Tank is drawn as required. All the other Stowage is put away in bins in the Track Equipment Section of the Technical Stores until it is required.

When Vehicles are being returned to Ordnance the procedure is simply reversed.

The work of Section II is not finished when the vehicles have been transferred. It might be said that their work or at least another phase of it has just begun. They have to service all the component parts and stowage which they issue daily. There is a constant stream of broken or unserviceable equipment pouring into the Technical Stores all the time

and it has to be repaired or replaced as soon as possible. Such things as broken tools, towing cables, torn tarpaulins, side curtains, empty fire extinguishers, broken periscopes, cookers, cleaning rods, worn out MG Barrels, etc., and numerous other items are always being turned in and we try to exchange these on a straight return and issue basis. We operate a small but efficient Repair Shop in Tech Stores and what we cannot repair there, we send to the different branches at Ordnance.

Section II is in charge of Capt, "Bill" Glashan and he has a real man's size job. In addition to handling the Vehicles he is responsible for the supply and control of all spare parts for the maintenance of vehicles. He approves Indents for the replacement parts and ensures that the stock of Spare Parts is kept up to the standard laid down both in Camp Borden and at Meaford.

"Bill" came to us from the RCOC in 1943 and his training there in conjunction with his experience in civil life in the Automotive Parts business have been invaluable to us. He is very often called in consultation on the telephone about Spare Parts and the Staff declare that he probably knows all the switchboard operators in Camp and is really arranging dates. He is a disciple of Izaak Walton, an ardent and optimistic angler, who affirms each year "this one is going to be different."

Section III

At one time the School of Instruction for Technical Storemen was considered as one of our sidelines, a sort of extra Regimental Duty which we had to perform, but for the last eighteen months it has become much more than that. It is now the sole means by which Technical Storemen can qualify for Class "C" Trades Pay in the Canadian Armoured Corps.

This Course is of eight weeks duration and during this period Students are taught everything, from both a theoretical and practical standpoint, that they are likely to require when handling Technical Equipment either in Canada or Overseas.

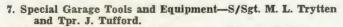
We do not only teach them how Technical Equipment should be handled in the Army but we draw comparisons between Army and Civilian methods. We try to interest them sufficiently so that men who pass through our hands, who have no immediate prospects of employment in civilian life after discharge, may have something at their finger tips which they can put to use immediately they are once again on their own.

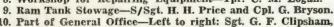
There will be numerous opportunities for Technical Storemen, Stock-keepers, Spare Parts Men, Shippers, etc., in the postwar world as most manufacturing concerns require men with experience in

-(Continued on page 16)

Shown on Opposite Page

- 1. Technical Storeman Class Room-Sgt. J. C. MacCormack in charge.
- 2. Vehicle Equipment-Sgt. G. L. Brian and Pte. Greco.
- 3. Technical Officer-Lieut. A. J. Stubbs.
- 4. Technical O.M.S.-G. A. Elliott.
- 5. Technical Officer-Capt, J. H. Glashan.
- 6. Expendable Stores-Cpl. Graham, L. D., Pte. Hutchinson.
- 8. Workshop for Repairing Equipment-Tpr. C. M. Logan.
- 10. Part of General Office-Left to right: Sgt. G. F. Clipsham, Pte. J. Duffy, L/Cpl. Woods and Pte. A. Peppler.









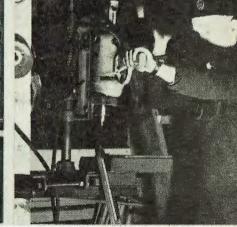
















TECHNICAL STORES

(Continued from page 14)

these classes of work and will only be too anxious to employ them. Many men have gone from our School of Instruction with a broader view and a better conception of what they want to do with their abilities later on who could not previously see what was before them in the future.

No man is allowed to draw Trades Pay as a Technical Storeman in the Canadian Armoured Corps unless he has qualified and passed out satisfactorily through this School of Instruction. We do not allow a Student to continue with the Course if we think that he is not suitable, has lost interest or is not likely to qualify as a Technical Storeman at the end of the Course.

The Course covers a wide range of subjects with particular reference to Canadian Armoured Corps work and on the first day the Students are kept all together and a general synopsis of the complete Course of Instruction is put before them.

This Course comes under the jurisdiction of Lt. A. J. Stubbs but Sgt. J. C. MacCormack is the Chief Instructor and on him devolves the full responsibility for the Instruction and Organization. He arranges the Lectures, the Schedules of Work and is responsible for discipline and general behaviour of the Students. From the first day of the Course until the final examination he is in sole charge and takes a personal interest in each Student. It is no easy work and as a Course starts every four weeks it means that two Courses are running at the same time and it takes quite a lot of juggling on paper to keep all the Students rotating as they should.

Sgt. MacCormack is quite a young man to have this responsibility but he had quite a lot to do with the initial organization and was interested in this Instructional Work from the start in A-9 CACTC where this School of Instruction was first formed. He came to A-9 CACTC from the RCOC in Ottawa and is a young veteran of this war. Unfortunately he is a category man and much to his regret cannot go Overseas. However, he is doing a good job instructing and is certainly helping the war effort. He comes from Ottawa and is interested in the jewellery business. In fact he is so interested in it that he placed a ring on the finger of one of the ladies of the CWAC recently and we are expecting to hear Wedding Bells shortly. Good Luck, "Mac".

Section IV

The General Office of any large undertaking is usually the hub of the concern and out from it go the detailed directions which keep the wheels of industry turning. Nowhere is it more so than in the General Office of the Technical Stores where everything starts and everything finishes. Some of the other sections may not entirely agree with this but it is nevertheless true.

From the time a request for Technical Equipment is received until it is delivered and the final accounting for it is made the General Office is vitally interested.

It would be very interesting if we could take our readers with us through one complete transaction in connection with the supplying of a piece of

Equipment from the time a requisition reaches us until we have supplied the required article and made all the accounting entries necessary. It would take too much time and paper to do this and we regret that we must hurry on.

It is sufficient to say that fully 90% of all the paper work and all the accounting is done in the General Office. As mentioned previously in connection with Vehicles the paper work is a nightmare and we would hate to even attempt to make an estimate of the number of pieces of paper which come into and go from this Office in the course of a year.

For instance during the month of March there were approximately 15,550 pieces of paper passed through the General Office made up of Indents, Repair Indents, Receipt and Issue Vouchers, Packing Notes, Packing Lists, Inter-Unit Packing Notes, Vehicle Stowage Tables, Tool Kit Lists, CIV's, CRV's, CDV's 512's and new Ledger Sheets both for the Unit and School Distribution Ledgers.

Most of these Forms are made up from 2 to 10 copies of each and practically all of them have to be typed. This is in addition to the many Forms which we do not make up ourselves but which we have to approve, register and record.

As the War goes on the paper War increases in intensity and in place of a reduction in the use of paper it has increased tremendously. Every new instruction or directive whether it comes through Routine Orders or from other sources calls for more paper and consequently more work. The supply of paper has become so acute recently that we have

DANCE

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Barrie Armouries Wed., May 2

9.00 p.m.

DOOR PRIZE

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SGT. BARNES' ORCHESTRA

DRESS OPTIONAL

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almost decided to set up a new department called "The Paper Whitewashing Department" so that we can use the old Vouchers we used about two years ago simply by bringing them out from the files and brushing them over with white paint. Unfortunately, we cannot carry out this really wonderful suggestion which came to us via the Staff Suggestion Box because we cannot get any white paint and we are afraid the Ordnance Inspectors would strenuously object. They wouldn't be able to tell if we got the Equipment we should have got two years ago and we wouldn't be able to say that we hadn't got it. This is getting a bit involved so we had better drop the matter and just keep on scrounging paper wherever we can lay our hands on it. In time no doubt we will be called upon to use that thin narrow paper which comes in rolls and is frequently used for other purposes.

Section IV is the responsibility of T.Q.M.S. "George" Elliott and is in addition to his other varied duties such as Discipline, Organization of the Staff, allocation of duties and general supervision as Senior W.O. of Technical Stores.

"Quarters" as he is called by the staff came direct out of civil life to the Technical Stores at A-9, CACTC, in June, 1942, and has received rapid promotion until he has now reached the highest rank he can attain in Technical Stores. He is a versatile sort of fellow and has his finger in most pies around the MT Regiment. He is married and has a family of five. He is a native of Toronto and before joining the Army was Assistant Office Manager with a large Chain Stores Grocery Company.

"George" is an all round athlete and his services are in great demand for Basketball, Softball and Baseball.

He followed in the footsteps of two very fine Warrant Officers in the persons of TOMS "Archie" Turnbull, now in the RCAF, and TOMS "Roger" Cornell, who is now Overseas. The training he received under these two WO's has been amply justified by the good work he is now doing.

In conclusion I wish to pay tribute to the present and past members of the Technical Stores Staff for their loyalty and integrity. They have worked well and have always been keenly interested in what we have been doing. Their support over a period of years has been an inspiration to me and any success we may have attained has been due to their unflagging zeal and good comradeship. Thanks again. . . .

GOC INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR

On Tuesday, April 24th, Major-General A. C. Spencer, CBE, ED, the Camp Commander, was installed as Chancellor of Victoria University, at an impressive ceremony held in Toronto.

LT.-COL. H. E. HARRIS HONORED

Previous to leaving Camp Borden and retiring to civilian life, Lt.-Col. H. E. Harris, CO of No. 2 CACTR, was presented with a silver tray by the Officers of No. 2. The presentation was made by Capt. W. J. Anderson, president of the Mess.

TANK

At Yalta in the Crimea "the big three" left no doubts in the minds of the enemy that neither the spirit of Junker militarism, nor any of the Nazi concepts of race superiority shall ever again raise their ugly heads. Canada has played a glorious role, in helping make possible their pronouncement that Victory is inevitable. As a token of your faith and your will to speed the finish -buy more Victory Bonds

"INVEST IN THE BEST"

than ever before.

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-17-



With the war in Europe drawing to a successful climax, our thoughts naturally enough turn to the Pacific theatre of war, where despite a series of recent military and naval successes, a still formidable enemy has to be dealt with. Most of us by now have a fairly clear picture of the Nazi soldier, his arms and his equipment but how much do we know about Hirohito's horde of little yellow men? With this in mind The Tank has carefully combed the leading American, Australian and British sources in an endeavor to obtain a comprehensive picture of the public enemy No. 1 of tomorrow, the Sons of the Rising Sun.

From the best sources it would seem that at the end of 1944 the Japanese Army numbered close to 4,000,000 men, organized into about 70 field divisions. Home defence forces, and satellite native troops would probably raise this figure to close to 5,000,000. Since then perhaps 250,000 have been cut off in the Pacific Islands by recent Allied advances and are no longer in a position to play an active role. Around one-half of the total force available is believed to be situated in China and Manchuko, and with the notice of termination by Russia of the Japanese-Russian non-aggression pact, it would appear likely this number will be further augmented. In eight years of war with the Chinese the total Japanese losses have not exceeded 850,000 killed, and the annual recruiting since then, despite losses in the field has seen the Japanese army expand rather than decrease.

Japanese soldiers begin their military training at the age of eight and before being inducted into the ranks they have generally had at least two years secondary school education. Surprisingly enough illiteracy among the Nipponese is no more than 5 per cent, so that the average Japanese soldier is no ignorant fellow, but possesses a fair amount of brains. Foreign languages, especially English, are studied by a high percentage, and Am-

erican and British war accounts are full of amazing stories of the facility with which Mr. Moto and his colleagues can speak and understand English.

Before Pearl Harbour the term of military service was 2 years with the regular army for all men between 17 and 40, with pre-service training up to the age of 15. Colour service has now been extended to three years. Koreans were conscripted in 1944, and this year Formosans will be called up also.

Physically the Jap soldier is not big. The average height is 5 ft. 3 inches tall and the average weight around 120 pounds. He is wiry and tough, however, and can march up to 20 miles a day, and can lift weights up to 150 pounds. He is skilled in jui-jitsu, and is taught to show no mercy to his opposition.

Japanese Officers are trained in the Military Academy, and the candidates are carefully selected from the various military preparatory schools. The standards are high and birth or position does not necessarily play any particular role in the selection as might be supposed in a country where there is such a difference in family standings. Emperor Hirohito is the titular head of the Army and Navy with two supreme Councils, the Board of Marshals and Admirals and the Supreme Military Council.

The traditional stolidity of the Japanese soldier is the result of training rather than a natural characteristic. Actually the Japanese are an emotional race, but feudalistic indoctrination and ideology, and repression have resulted in a form of stoicism. The doctrine of Yamato Damashii (the spirit of the Japanese race), of Hakko Ichui (that the Japanese Emperor is the fitting ruler of all the world), and the veneration for the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill, north of the Imperial Palace. (where the names of those killed in battle are recorded and their ashes deposited) are typical examples of the ideology inculcated into the minds of the people from childhood. The highest duty a soldier can have is to die for his Emperor and Country, and defeat in battle can be atoned for only by suicide, even if this suicide

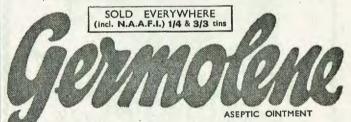
-Continued on page 19



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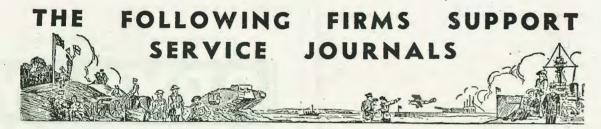
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should be detrimental to his country. Judging by the increasing number of Japanese soldiers surrendering to Allied forces either this latter doctrine has been changed or is losing some of its potency.

Psychologically, while the Japs are experts in ruses and stratagems, their big weakness is lack of individual initiative. Once committed to a plan they apparently find it hard to adapt themselves to a change necessitated by the course of action, often suffering heavy casualties by following out their original plan. When an officer is killed, the average soldier is unable to take over, and efficiency is impaired until a replacement officer arrives.

Organization and Equipment

Field forces are organized into groups of armies, area armies and special mission forces. A group of armies comprises all the forces in any particular theatre of war. An area Army corresponds roughly to our Army, and an army to the British Corps, having a strength of some 50,000 men. The Jap infantry Company is 262 all ranks, divided into headquarters, three rifle, one heavy weapon and one infantry pla-

Inter-communication has not advanced as far as in the Allied armies, but a "walkie-talkie" radio equipment and field telephones are used. Artillery in the Chinese war was for years a weak point, but new and redesigned field pieces are being used with fair effect, now. Transports and trucks are light as compared to our equipment and there are few of heavy or extra-heavy classification. Many of them are now using self-generated fuel systems. Their construction is of the ersatz type as compared to our own.

One of the most skillful branches of the Japanese Army is the Engineers, many of the officers being trained in American Universities. They are said to have modern equipment. and have shown resourcefulness and speed in the construction and demolition of bridges, and the use of on-thespot materials in building fortifications. Airfields and roads captured by American and British forces, however, are generally found to be below par.

Medical equipment is modern, and especially good for the "home ground" battle front, but it is doubtful if it has kept pace with the steady advance since



Japanese Private. Infantry Rifleman

the beginning of the war made by the Allies. Injected drugs, patent medicines, standard drugs, vaccines, anti-malarials, and vitamin products are all extensively used. Evacuation of casualties is not as well practiced as it is a comparatively new art to the Japanese, as is humaneness.

In ordinary life, the Japanese diet consists largely of rice cooked in varying styles, fish, soyabeans, tea, and pickled vegetables. The average prewar consumption was 100 pounds of fish a year per person and four pounds of meat. Accustomed to living on little, the Japanese soldier can get along well on a slim diet, altho' his rations were doubtless stepped-up as a result of the early conquests and the addition of new food supplies. The standard Japanese ration used to weigh about 4 pounds, but has been cut down recently to about one-half, owing to supply problems. The soldier's pack usually contains extra shoes, socks, first aid, toilet and sewing kits, a shelter cover, with pole and pins used as a rain cape, ground sheet, or tent as required, and a weird looking but highly effective camouflage net.

Armoured Vehicles

Until 1929 all Japanese tanks were homemade versions of French or Russian models, but there are now four main types ranging from light machines of 51/2 tons to medium ones of 22 tons. American sources say the Nips are using a light armoured vehicle weighing from three to four tons, a light tank of 10-12 tons, and a medium tank of 15-18 tons. These are organized into companies, battalions and regiments. Each company has three medium platoons and one light platoon. The Company, battalion and regimental HQ have three tanks each, one medium and one light. The totals for the regiment are 53 light tanks and 94 mediums. With the infantry there are also sometimes single tank companies. A low powered 57 mm gun and the M2 (1941) 47 mm AT gun as well as LMG's are standard equipment.

Tanks have been used to date primarily for their armour protection not for their mobility. Armour as a whole is used to improve the position and effect of Japanese infantry not in independent tactical roles. Co-operation of all arms has characterized the use of Jap tanks to date. The recce is carefully done, camouflage a strong point of the Japanese infantryman is equally a strong point of the Jap tanker. Artillery and low-flying aircraft have been used to conceal the noise of tanks moving up to the attack. Japanese tanks have been known to fire smoke missions to cover the movement of infantry. American troops at Guadalcanal, and Imperial forces in Malaya have found that the terrain makes Jap armour a good target if artillery and anti-tank guns are properly sited.

The Japanese are believed to have more than one armoured division but the best opinion seems to think that they will confine their tank operations to the support of infantry. Capt. Arthur L. Paddock of the U.S. Army, speaking from actual experience, says: "In days to come we may see more of Japanese Armour. It is well to know that Japanese armour being greatly inferior to our own, can be stopped by 37, 75, 76, and 105mm shells."

-(Continued on page 41).

Camp Borden Military Hospital

An Appreciation

By COL. F. P. LLOYD, OBE, VD

N the 8th of February, 1940, there was authorized by GO No. 43, a twenty-five bed hospital for Camp Borden, then a military training area for MD No. 2. The official name was given as The Camp Borden Observation Hospital, but minute as it was, there was destined to grow from this medical seedling, in five short years, the largest and most important military hospital in Canada.

The institution was first housed in an old building known as the Dove Cote situated on a small hill half a mile south of the North Barrier. Under Major J. M. McGarry, with a staff of four to assist him it functioned as a sick bay rather than a hospital. In the absence of Major McGarry, Major Cunningham, MO, attached to Worthington's Arm'd Brigade, was called upon to lend assistance. It is said that when both these medical officers were away, the hospital was left in the care of the OC local troops, Lt.-Col. F. F. Worthington, now GOC-in-Chief Pacific Command, and lately Major-General Commanding Camp Borden. It is not stated what treatment Colonel Worthington gave the patients, but all ranks who know the General will agree that if he gave any, it was probably vigorous.

About the 20th March, 1940, the name of the hospital was changed to its present name, a staff was appointed and a new set of orders started. The work of the little hospital increased during March, April and May until it became necessary to erect

a number of tents and a cook house, which is now the kitchen of the OR Mess Hall 0-37. An infantry brigade (of Dieppe fame) of 2 Can. Div. provided a large number of patients with whom Poison Ivy was prominent in more ways than one. It is said of this brigade that 'it started from scratch in Camp Borden.'

The first OC, Major J. M. McGarry, left the unit in June, 1940, when, with a short interim during which Capt. G. M. Bastedo was in charge, it was handed over to Lt.-Col. King Wilson who was assisted by Lts. Pennal, Whalen, Dewar and Hurst Brown. These officers and the ORs assisting them worked hard under adverse conditions. All facilities were utilized to the utmost. Serious cases were evacuated to the Toronto Military Hospital (Old Grace Hospital) or to Christie Street. The services of a Barrie undertaker were enlisted for this purpose, though it is not stated how often he was called on to render professional assistance during the trips.

August, 1940, saw the erection of the first huts, an ablution room connecting two wings (0-36 A&B) west of the Dove Cote, thus providing better cover for the pateints. Matron Gladys Sharpe reported to organize a nursing staff, though at first she borrowed nurses from No. 2 CCS (Lt.-Col. Harvie), later, in December, twenty nurses arrived from Toronto to form a permanent staff. Both No. 2 CCS and No. 2 Lt Fld Amb (Lt.-Col. A. James) gave valuable assist-

Col. J. P. Lloyd, OBE, UD

After 37 years of continuous service, Col. Lloyd is still keen as mustard, and has things going in high gear at CBMH. Was born at Rothesay, N.B., but raised in Western Canada, where his father was Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan. Interrupted his studies to enter World War 1 as a private Commissioned with the 90th Btn. (Winnipeg). Promoted to Captain while with 44 Btn. CEF in France and wounded at battle of Lens. Graduated in Arts and Medicine from the Universities of Saskatchewan and Toronto, and was MO of 4th Fd. Bde., RCA until 1928. Reverted to Lieutenant to join combatant arm with 22 Med. Bty. (Cobourg). In command of Bttv. with rank of Major in 1937. Attended Coronation ceremony as Artillery Rep. of MD 3. Promoted to Lt.-Colonel the same year. Mobilized two batteries in 1939, and appointed OC of 4th Fd. Regt. RCA. Went overseas with 2nd Div., Feb., 1942, assumed command of Med. Arty and Survey Wing at No. 2 CARU. Returned to Canada, Dec. '42, and became senior MO for Camp Borden in June '43. Took over command of CBMH in 1944. Was awarded OBE for research and organization work. Has two daughters serving with the RCAF (WD) and a son and daughter-inlaw in the Army. Chief hobbies are military tactics and strategy. Family resides in Cobourg.



ance in the form of MOs and orderlies to help out. During this month also Lt.-Col. King Wilson was appointed CMO at Camp HQs and Col. J. Wood took over command of the fast growing hospital.

Six small huts were moved into the area to be used as isolation huts for infectious disease. These huts now form the basis of the present hospital Sergeants' Mess. Further south nine more huts were dragged into the area and being joined by ablutions were called "C" Block. This block was in the area and to the east of where the skating rink now stands.

The staff was also materially increased. Major J. W. Ross, destined to spend over four years as OC Surgery and to win the OBE, Capt. J. R. E. Morgan, later to become OC Medicine, Captains Ireland, Dewar and Spence, Lts. Wales, McCullough, Pennal and Sinclair, Major Tim Eccles the QM and others were

main building, to be known as A Block, had been planned of fire proof construction and the foundation with the west side only excavated for a basement was under way in October. The wisdom and foresight of making this building permanent and fire-proof was soon to become apparent. Though it was not possible to bring these new blocks into use till the late summer of 1941, this wave of building brought to a close the first phase of development from a sick bay to a large military hospital of 550 beds.

With the onset of cold weather in October and November, 1940, a sharp increase of sickness occurred throughout the whole camp. Influenza, Upper Respiratory Infection (Strep), Measles and Scarlet Fever with their inevitable complication of pneumonia swept through the units. Soon every avail-



RSM GEORGE STOCKWELL

Anyone who has dabbled in the field of sports down Toronto way needs no introduction to George Stockwell. Served with the 20th Btn. (Toronto) in the infantry in the last "do" and on return to civilian life made physio-therapy his life work. Trained Argonauts football club for 10 years, and also kept Bobby Pearce, the world champion sculler, and big Joe Wright, Diamond Sculls winner, in top shape. At the outbreak of war was in charge of sports at Upper Canada College, but dropped everything to go overseas with the 15th Gen. Hospital, RCAMC. Returned to Canada in 1941 with rank of CSM and was posted to CBMH. His eldest son, a wireless air gunner in the RCAF, lost his life in Burma in 1943, and another son serves with the infantry. Calls Toronto his home town.



MAJOR (P/Matron) A. B. BOYD

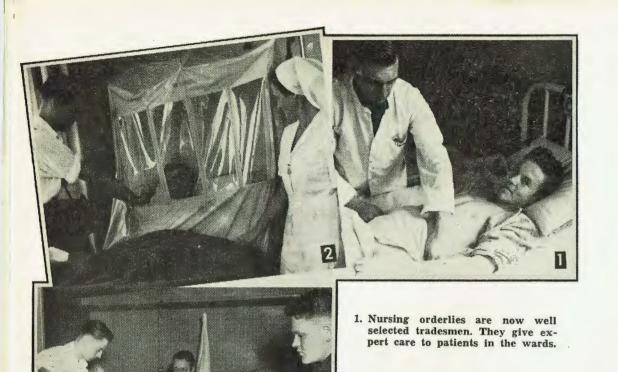
Born in Scotland but came to Canada in her early teens and has resided in Hamilton ever since. Graduated from Hamilton General Hospital, and served two years in the last war overseas, being awarded the Red Cross Medal (Second Class). Graduated from University of Toronto and became Public Health Supervisor in the Ambitious City. Called-up for service in 1941 and was posted to Hamilton Military Hospital. Came to C.B.M.H. in October 42 and has been trying for an overseas posting ever since. A mother and friend to all the Nursing Sisters and female members of the staff, aside from duty hours. "The typical Florence Nightingale." Now has the Red Cross Medal (First Class). In her off duty hours P/Matron Boyd is a candid camera fan.

added to the staff, not a moment too soon as we shall see.

In the meantime the fall and winter of 1940 was characterized by a vast building programme. A series of eleven wards in the form of a spider to be known as "B" Block and to accommodate 250 men began to take form on the crest of a wooded ravine to the west of the hospital grounds. Unfortunately, much of this block was later destroyed by fire. The

TANK

able hospital bed was filled. The medical units in training, No. 2 CCS and No. 2 Lt Fld Amb, came to the rescue to the utmost of their ability. Physicians, nurses and orderlies were over-worked day and night. Dining rooms, corridors and quarters were all crowded with emergency beds. Three huts in the lines of Le Regt De Trois Riviere were taken over and turned into emergency wards. In all between 400 and 500 very sick men were being taken care



- An oxygen tent is used for dangerously ill cases of pneumonia. Nurses and nursing orderlies keep constant watch,
- The plaster room is a busy place. Capt. John Irvine, No. 3 C.A.C.T.R., awaits his turn as Cpl. Little applies a cast.
- Army Nurses prepare for combat areas. Here Sgt. G. H. Loewen, No. 3 C.A.C.T.R., plays Sir Galahad as the Sisters leave the gas chamber.
- Nursing orderlies learn the art of bed-making under the watchful eyes of Matron Lane and N/S Speck.
- Tpr. McLaughlin struggles to master wall checkers during his stay in the Occupational Therapy department,

of by a hospital which on paper was designed as little more than a sick bay. These conditions continued with no letup until the warm weather of April-May, 1941, relieved the situation, a never-to-be-forgotten experience for those who so splendidly bore the burden that it entailed.

On 5 Nov., 1941, (Guy Fawkes Day) "B" Block was almost completely destroyed by fire. The origin of this disastrous fire is said to have been a pan of floor wax left to warm on an electric heater. In any case it spread with unbelievable rapidity through the rafters of the flimsy wooden huts that composed this block. Nurses led by Matron Sharpe and medical officers under Lt.-Col. Ross evacuated the patients of six wards with exemplary coolness and discipline. This was no mean feat considering that one ward contained man seriously ill with pneumonia and another fracture cases with weights and complicated splints attached to their limbs.

That the whole hospital was not completely destroyed was due to the timely intervention of the RCAF fire engine, under Gp. Capt. Grandy, which played streams of water on adjacent huts; and to the presence of mind of Gp. Capt. Van Vliet who, in spite of the foolish efforts of excited individuals with axes trying to smash doors and windows, closed the fire door leading to the north group of wards and defied the axe wielders by standing guard over it himself. This act confined the fire and saved the day in the North end.

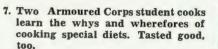
The Barrie Fire Department, who dashed to the scene, was reduced to impotency because the couplings of their hoses would not fit the fire hydrants. Not so the Armoured Corps, for they with characteristic eclat charged a connecting wooden corridor with a little Valentine Tank, which after repeated assaults finally flattened its objective and saved the day from the South end. Much damage was done and a new and very valuable X-Ray plant completely destroyed, all caused by the forgetfulness of one man.

THE HOSPITAL AS A TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

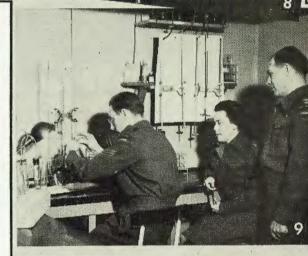
Soon after the outbreak of war it became evident that the civilian sources of skilled assistants in various branches of hospital work were rapidly becoming depleted. At the same time the demand for such assistants was greatly augmented by the formation of a large number of military hospitals for the Canadian forces. The Army was therefore forced to set up planned courses in medical specialties and CBMH was selected as the chief centre for this training under the Department of Military Training early in 1943. This selection was particularly suitable owing to the close contact with A-22 CAMC TC which has resulted in the two institutions working in the closest har lony in all training matters. Well qualified and specially trained instructors were returned from overseas in order to keep instruction up to date and to teach new procedures which were being developed at the front.

Nursing Orderlies Course

For the first time in the Army the qualification of Nursing Orderlies was made a matter of trades training. A standard of selection was adopted by Ottawa raising the entrance qualifications and as a result on 18th October 1943 some eighty candidates were received by the hospital for a four weeks' intensive course. This course was followed by two months practical instruction on the wards, the candidates being divided among a number of Class A hospitals for this added experience. From then



- Trained technicians in the department of Radiology take X-ray photos. Specialists interpret the films.
- Lt. Boyle supervises the chemical tests carried out by Sgt. Evans and 2/Lt. Spiro in the hospital's clinical laboratory.
- The school of Laboratory Assistants is unique in Canada. Here we see a class doing practical work in bacteriology.
- Lt. E. Danard directs a "wax bath" in the department of Physio-theraphy. Note the Stader splint on Tpr. Bull.
- Physio-therapy is considered an important means of speeding recovery. A class of patients is seen doing remedial exercises.







on a steady series of these courses has been given so that at the end of the first year of operation 555 students were accepted for training by the hospital of whom 64 failed to qualify. Officers who directed this course were Capt. (Matron) Agnes Tennant (now Principal Matron, No. 20 Can. Gen. Hospital, O/S), Capt. (Matron) D. M. Percy and Capt. (Matron) H. Lane, assisted by other officers and S/Sgt R. Avery as chief instructor.

Raising the standard for Nursing Orderlies and the establishment of a professional school with expert instruction has made itself felt throughout the whole country in the greatly increased efficiency of the treatment of casualties in the service. The hospital spares no effort to bring this instruction to the highest possible level. It coordinates and standardizes technical procedures throughout the country and acts as a clearing house for improved ideas in medical and surgical nursing for the services.

Operating Room Assistants' Course

From among the most proficient Nursing Orderlies are selected those having an aptitude for the surgical side of hospital work. These men take a further course of sixteen weeks in Operating Room technique, special surgical procedures and the application of plaster. This course trains a soldier to take his place in a Field Surgical Unit, where the most advanced battle surgery is done, or to fit into any stationary, field or base hospital. Under the able direction of Lt.-Col. J. W. Ross, OBE, assisted by Capt. (Matron) M. Upward, these courses have been conducted at CBMH since late in 1943. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that there is no counterpart to this training given in civilian hospitals.

Laboratory Assistants' Course

It early became evident that the Army could not look to civilian sources for an adequately trained staff in the laboratory departments of Military Hospitals. During 1942 and 1943 a very efficient bacteriological laboratory had been organized at CBMH. Besides routine work from the wards, this laboratory is called upon to provide scientific material, solutions, etc., for the Navy, Army and Air Force all over Canada, and it has undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion a number of very important research projects.

This school offers a fourteen weeks' fundamental course leading to qualification as a Laboratory Assistant as well as an advanced course qualifying more experienced university graduates as Officer Technicians. Though a new departure in military science, the vast new field opened up by the use of Penicillin and other techniques developed since 1940 has demanded its adoption to ensure an adequate scientific basis for the treatment of our sick and wounded.

School for Hospital Cooks

TANK

Modern scientific dietetics has revolutionized ideas on the subject of feeding hospital patients. It is now possible to profoundly affect the healing of wounds, the repair of broken bones, and even the time of recovery from illness, by the proper quantity and quality of food. Civilian cooks are on the whole quite lacking in this special knowledge re-

quired for modern hospital practice. Accordingly Army Medical Authorities working in coordination with the Messing and Catering Branch and Trades Training have set up a special school where selected qualified cooks can be taught the principles of hospital cooking and be graduated as 'hospital cooks'. CBMH was chosen for the school and a special kitchen set aside for the purpose. Candidates are selected from all over Canada and spend four weeks in lectures and demonstration followed by a period of experience in a hospital kitchen. Lt. (Diet) M. Campsall is the very capable director of this work so important to the welfare of patients in all our hospitals.

Qualifying Course for the Nursing Service

Not least among the schools of instruction at Camp Borden is the qualifying course for Nursing Sisters, Dietitians, Occupational and Physio-therapists. Established on a firm basis in the early months of 1943 with a definite syllabus laid down by NDHQ, this course is necessary before these female officers can qualify for promotion. In the four weeks allotted a full programme of military subjects such as drill, chemical warfare, map-reading, military law, together with military nursing is undertaken. During the year ending August '44 no less than 262 officers of the nursing services graduated at CBMH from this course. Most of these officers are now 'doing their bit' in active hospitals at the front overseas.

Anyone familiar with the problems and difficulties of military training on active service can readily appreciate from the five schools discussed that CBMH can take its place among the leading military training establishments of Canada.

THE HOSPITAL AS A TREATMENT CENTRE

In October, 1943, with the occupation of the new D Block adding 250 beds, began the completed hospital as it now stands, with accommodation for 850 beds. Treatment in the hospital is divided into the main departments of Surgery and Medicine which are again sub-divided into smaller departments, assisted by the diagnostic departments of X-Ray and Clinical Laboratory.

Department of Surgery

For four years the Department of Surgery was under the direction of Lt.-Col. J. W. Ross, OBE, who brought this department to a very high state of efficiency. On the 13th February, '45, it was taken over by Lt.-Col. G. M. Bastedo, DSO, an officer who has won considerable distinction as a surgeon in a Field Surgical Unit at the front. He is assisted by Major J. H. Wilfong, Capt. A. L. McKenzie, well-qualified specialists, and Major B. C. Archibald, an assistant surgeon with overseas experience. The sub-department of Urology under Major J. F. Brunton and that of Otolaryngology under Capt. A. M. McLeod, both well-qualified specialists are busy adjuncts to the main department of surgery.

During the past two years important new work has been done in this department relating to the treatment of fractures by means of the Stader Splint. Formerly, the appearance of a fracture ward resembled a series of scaffolds erected over many of the beds with a complicated system of pulleys and

weights. This mechanism naturally confined the patients to bed for a prolonged period of time. There are a large number of these scaffolds at the present time at CBMH but they are put away in the basement. Fracture cases can be seen walking about a short time after admission and in not a few instances actually going on leave to their homes, while the bones are firmly held in place with one or more Stader Splints. Pioneer work on the use of Penicillin was instituted here during the early stages of research with that drug. This subject has been covered extensively in the lay press and need not be enlarged upon here.

A function of the department of surgery frequently lost sight of but which involves much time and care is that of the Consultation or outpatients department. As far as surgical services are concerned this outpatients department falls into two divisions, that of Surgical Consultation and Minor Surgery. From the point of view of the Training Centres in the Command these are the most important services rendered by the hospital for it ensures the smooth flow of reinforcement stream. Decisions regarding the application of medical standards are made here by which all soldiers are placed in their correct medical category or Pulhems. In Minor Surgery, small fractures and lesser injuries are either treated expertly and returned to their units or those likely to become serious are given the attention that they require and admitted to hospital. To give some idea of the work constantly going on in this sub-division, in one month Minor Surgery dealt with 364 cases, the Plaster Room applied 450 casts and the Surgical Consultation Clinic handled 248 cases.

The major Surgery performed daily in the Operating Room is always in the limelight because of its spectacular character. As an example of the extraordinary efficiency which has characterized this department there has been a series of between seven

and eight hundred appendix operations, including many cases of peritonitis, without a single death. In fact, deaths at CBMH are so rare that comparison with the mortality statistics of any civilian hospital, even one of 50 beds, would show a record which would not be believed by civilian authorities.

The Department of Medicine

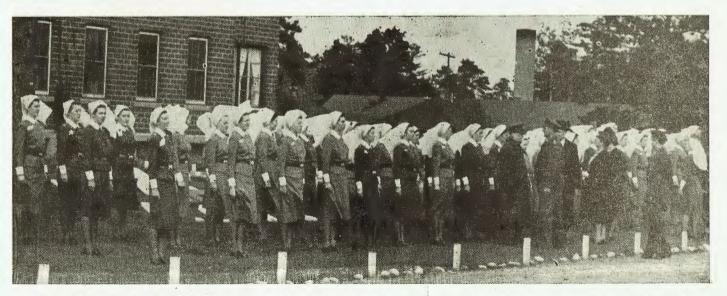
This department at CBMH has always had very competent supervision. In the past two years Lt.—Col. Hamilton, a professor of Medicine, U. of Alberta, Lt.—Col. (now Col.) A. B. Walters of Dalhousie University, former chief in medicine, General Hospital, St. John, N.B., and the present chief, Lt.—Col. J. R. E. Morgan, of U. of Toronto, have rendered distinguished service. The Chiefs were assisted by an able staff of specialists among whom should be mentioned Majors Wrong, Feasby, Heal, Boddington, and in Ophthalmology, McCrae and Rudd.

Advantage was taken of Army camp conditions to test out various methods of hospitalizing patients. As a result improvements have been worked out for the control of the dangerous group of infections produced by the haemolytic streptococcus by checking the spread of these deadly germs, which are responsible for the greatest number of cases of permanent invalidism both in the army and in civil life.

The Dept. of Medicine, like that of Surgery, conducts a very large Out-Patient Department and Consultation Clinic. Were this service not carried out in an efficient manner Training Centres would quickly find themeslves in a state of confusion in regard to reinforcements. That this has never occurred speaks well for the arduous, painstaking work of the physician-specialists of this department.

X-Ray Department

One of the busiest departments of the hospital is the Department of Radiology commonly called the X-Ray. Housed now in the T-Wing at the front of B Block, it comprises four main X-Ray units and a



The Hon. Albert E. Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, inspects the nursing staff on the occasion of his visit to Camp Borden Military Hospital, on October 21st, 1944.

APRIL 45

mobile unit which can be moved from ward to ward. For radiographic work the machines are operated by thoroughly trained technicians while fluoroscopy is carried out by the specialists in charge. The department until recently was under Major W. A. Farrell, now overseas, who was replaced by Major R. L. Smith, assisted by Major J. A. McLaughlin both recently back from overseas. To say that this department is busy is an understatement when it is considered that in a recent month the staff handled 17,086 examinations.

Ophthalmology

Another busy department is the Eye Clinic—Major E. J. K. Rudd assisted by Capt. J. P. Harshman. Cases are received which are beyond the skill of Unit MOs, some are admitted to hospital, others are treated as outpatients. If an operation is necessary it is performed. Should very expert advice be required a consulting specialist from the staff of the University of Toronto is also attached to the staff of CBMH. This ophthalmologist, Capt. J. F. Johnston, visits the hospital as required. Thus it is that the soldiers of Camp Borden are provided with a well rounded out expert service in all conditions of the Eye. Figures for a recent month total 974 cases as having been treated by the staff.

Otolaryngology

The department of Ear, Nose and Throat which comes under surgery is under the very capable direction of Captain A. M. McLeod. This officer has assisting him as required, a specialist from the staff of the University of Toronto in a consulting capacity, Capt. B. V. Bradley. Besides serious operations such as mastoid, many cases of tonsillectomy are performed, designed to assist in the prevention of chronic illness which is particularly common in young men coming in from civilian life, who have had diseased tonsils from childhood. It is estimated that this procedure will prevent a fairly considerable amount of illness among these troops when they arrive in the damper climate of Europe.

Laboratory

This department has been previously mentioned with reference to the training of specialists. It has been under the very capable direction of Capt. Roy, Capt. W. J. Holley and Capt. S. M. Hudecki. Without the laboratory the treatment departments of the hospital would be under a great handicap not only with regard to diagnosis but in deciding the form of treatment most likely to be effective. No hospital can be considered to be modern or complete without the services of an expert clinical and bacteriological staff. The fact that Camp Borden is the school for teaching these subjects in Canada is a particularly fortunate state of affairs since it demands the very highest and most modern equipment and instruction.

Two of the most recent, but also now considered among the most important departments of modern hospital work are Physio and Occupational Therapy. Space does not permit of adequate presentation of their work at this time. A complete article will do full justice to them in a later issue.

Nursing Division

With a strength of some seventy odd members

of the nursing service under the direction of Major (Prin. Matron) A. B. Boyd assisted by Capt. (Matron) B. L. Vinall, Capt. (Matron) M. Upward and Capt. (Matron) H. M. Lane, there is a twenty-four hour service in the hospital which is difficult to surpass in efficiency. Military nurses are selected from among the best graduates of civilian hospitals. After special training in the departments that they are to fill such as surgery, medicine, etc., they are given further training in military nursing at the school for nurses in this hospital. Nursing Sisters today are officers in the full sense of the word. They have complete control of their respective wards under the Medical Officer in charge, having to assist them well trained tradesmen as nursing orderlies. The Nursing Sister is responsible for the general conduct of the ward, for the feeding and comfort of the patients as well as medication and the care of all linen, blankets and equipment, no small responsibility.

The whole of the foregoing technical and treatment organization requires constant painstaking and efficient administration. Nothing hinders the professional work of a hospital more than a breakdown of administration. Under the CO who is responsible to the GOC and the DGMS through the SMO for all departments of the hospital, the administration is carried out by an Administrative Officer, Major J. A. McDonald, and in the QM department, Major C. M. Williams, both experienced officers from overseas. Under the latter comes the responsibility for feeding patients, one of the essentials of any hospital, which must function one hundred per cent if medical and surgical treatment is to be effective. The hospital staff is headed by RSM (WOI) G. A. Stockwell, who is assisted by QMS (WOII) F. McLeod, and CSM (WOII) A. E. Frith. Under these warrant officers selected because of their experience and ability, come the S/Sgts and Wardmasters who have the direct supervision of the men.

Toronto Armoured Corps Assocn.

Following several organization meetings a provisional list of officers has been named by former members of the Corps now resident in the Toronto district for the formation of an Armoured Corps Association. N. J. Hider, former RSM at A-8 and an original of the old Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles School, has been named as provisional president, with C. P. Wickham, formerly an officer at A-9, as secretary. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Savarin Hotel, 336 Bay Street, at 8.15 p.m. Former members of the Corps together with present members are invited to attend. A charter is being secured from the Province of Ontario, and has as its objectives, besides the establishment of a club, all activities and needs of war veterans. The club is already co-operating with the Canadian Armoured Corps Women's Auxiliary (Toronto).

Provisional officers named are: Pres., R. J. Hider; 1st V-Pres., F. J. Offen; 2nd V-Pres., J. A. Weir; Secretary, C. P. Wickham; Treas., H. H. Trevivanis. They will hold office for two months, while the organization work is being completed.



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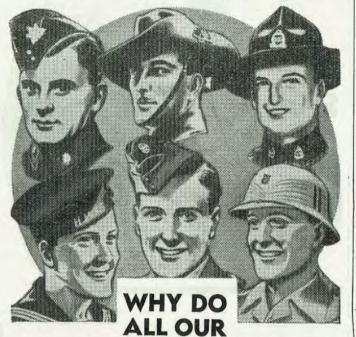
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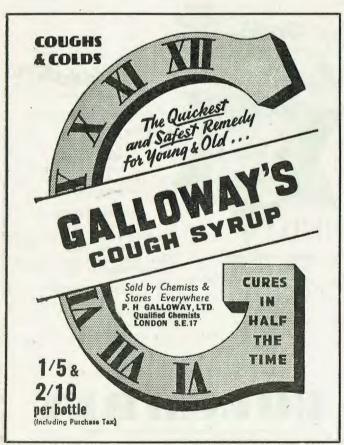
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Introducing-

Lt.-Col. C. E. Parish

This month Lt.-Col. C. E. Parish succeeded Lt.-Col. H. E. Harris as Commanding Officer of No. 2 CACTR. The new CO is a native of Hamilton, Ont., where he was a member of the crack school-boy tfack team of Central CI. He attended McGill University, where he was prominent in athletics and students' affairs, and upon graduating as a Civil Engineer. took up residence in Montreal, Que., which city he now calls "home."

He enlisted in the Wentworth Regiment as a lieutenant in 1932 and on moving to Montreal continued his service with the militia, joining the Canadian Grenadier Guards. In 1939 he went overseas with the unit, being a Captain at that time. He attained his majority in England and attended the Senior Officers' School at Oxford, as well as being attached to the Guards. He proceeded to France in July, 1944, as 2 i/c of the British Columbia Regiment, and in August took over the command of the Regiment upon the death of Col. Donald Worthington. The BCR's saw action at Falaise, the pursuit across France, the Leopold Canal, and in Belgium and Holland, before Lt.-Col. Parish went to hospital in November. He returned to England, thence to Canada and his present command.

Married with one daughter, his family resides in Montreal, and in pre-war days Lt.-Col. Parish was keenly interested in squash tennis and amateur theatricals.



Lt.-Col. F. D. Adams, DSO

On April 15, Lt.-Col. F. D. Adams, DSO, took over command of No. 1 CACTR. Born and raised in Calgary, Alberta, Lt.-Col. Adams is a westerner and proud of it. In his native city he was associated with the Alberta Wheat Pool, and has always had a keen interest in all sports, since the days when he played senior hockey for Calgary Maroons and rugby for Calgary Tigers.

In 1931 he was commissioned with the Calgary Regiment (Tanks), but when war broke out mobilized with the Calgary Highlanders. The same year he was transferred to the Loval Edmonton Regiment, and went overseas early in 1940 with HQ of the 2nd Infantry Bde., with the rank of Captain, later becoming OC of the Anti-Tank Coy. In June, 1940, he was promoted to Major and was appointed to organize and command the 2nd Can. Inf. Recce. Sqdn., at that time entirely made up of motorcycles. In 1941 he became 2 i/e of the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. In August, 1942, he took over command of the unit with the rank of Lt.-Colonel and took part in the invasion of Sicily and the Italian campaign until October, 1944, when he returned to England. He was awarded the DSO while on service in Italy. In England he assumed command of the Field Training Regiment at No. 1 CACRU. He returned to Canada on rotation leave in March

He is married with one child, and his family are presently residing in Barrie.

ARMY P.T.

by Capt J. Staton - Camp P. T. Officer

"The standard of a soldier's training rises in proportion to the standard attained in his physical training."

Day after day from now until the war ends all ranks are learning in battle that the above quotation is a true one. No matter how much training a man has had, if a man is not fighting fit he cannot do a good job in the pinches. Once again we are proving that war is indeed a survival of the fittest.

The purpose of Army P.T. is to get and keep troops into this stage of fighting fitness, where the intricate human machine attains and retains its best functioning abilities. This requires EFFORT. The strength, agility and endurance of a soldier is dependent upon his effort demand. Where there is no effort there is only weakness and inertia.

PT is all effort. Tomorrow that which was tough and difficult today must be tried again and again until it becomes easy. This is PROGRESSION, an integral part of PT and the PT tables and tests are so devised that by their strict application the recruit progresses from a usually ill-conditioned person to one ready to tackle the toughest opposition. It is the old "creeping before walking" idea, and it is surprising the changed mental attitude towards PT that takes place as the average soldier rounds into better physical condition.

Army PT is built around work that will develop STRENGTH, AGILITY and ENDURANCE, the physical requirements of a modern aggressive soldier. Our enemies are tough. We must be tougher. This is an idea that must be put across to all ranks from the beginning.

OBSTACLE TRAINING is the one type of PT that closest resembles battle effort, and a PT program without it is incomplete. Its main purpose is to ensure that troops can surmount without delay or difficulty any obstacle, natural or otherwise, that might be encountered in the field. DO NOT start your troop or class at full tilt. The more difficult obstacles can be by-passed in early training and the easier obstacles done at a walk. Work to the stage where every man can cover the course in web, small pack, steel helmet, coveralls. Boots should be worn at all times. Speed over the course should be considered even to arranging competitions. The Camp obstacle course is a good example of a purposeful obstacle course and should be used by all troops at Camp Borden under Part 2 training. The best time in PT kit over the Camp course is 61/2 minutes. The average time for troops in web, small pack, and steel helmet is 14 minutes. These figures are computed from a survey of the average soldier.

The PT Tables, cross-country running, roadwork, Army wrestling, boxing and all sports can be



CAPT, JACK STATON

The Camp PT Officer lives and breathes exercise! Born in England, but raised in Vancouver, B.C. Attended Pacific College, Seattle, and then entered the service of the YMCA. Won awards at swimming, wrestling and gymnastics, and once lived the life of "the man on the flying trapeze." Had his own school of physical culture on the West Coast. Held all ranks but that of RSM on the way upward. At Long Branch before coming to Borden in 1944. Attained captaincy in 1945.

considered as training aids to Army PT. The cooling-off exercises outlined in Part IV of the PT Tables are so designed that a man leaves the PT class in a condition to enable him to continue with any phase of his training. A point here is that if the proper cooling off exercises are taken, it is not necessary to relegate PT to the last periods in either the morning or afternoon, as is usually the case. This enables the PT instructors to be available at all times and not have groups too large to adequately handle.

CONTROLLED WALK and RUN requires little planning or preparation. Never start the class off on the double. Always begin with a walk of 50-100 yards. The first jog trot should be short 50-100 yds. From there work alternately, increasing the length of the runs each time. Use uneven ground except for the start of such runs. Never allow the class to straggle out along the route.

UNARMED COMBAT would merit an article of its own. Try not to teach too many holds at one time. Make sure your class can duplicate the lesson taught before proceeding further. It is better to know a few holds well than have to stop and think

what comes next. With the enemy, you are lost if you waste a split second.

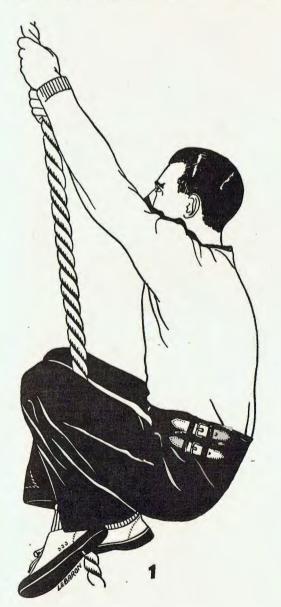
RELAXED BODIES should be emphasized for those learning the lessons. Make your classes put effort into their lessons. Do not let them get into the habit of treating their opponent lightly. If they do this in training, they are apt to carry it over into battle. Proficiency in unarmed combat gives a soldier CONFIDENCE. A confident soldier is a good

PT is one phase of training that benefits the troops personally. This fact is quite often overlooked. Aside from getting and keeping troops fighting fit the personal benefits are there and recognition of this fact is worth consideration. If you can sell this to your troops the results will be all the more worthwhile and the task of putting over PT that much easier.

EFFICIENCY TESTS are started in the third week of training. As can be seen from the standards set, the objective is not to develop track athletes. Under no circumstances should tests be neglected.

To eliminate failures it should be remembered that practice at the events is necessary. Troops should not be expected to pass the tests without at least two practices. Tests on the part of any rank over the age of 39 years is voluntary, but the fact that a man is not listed to take a test does not excuse him from PT of some sort, or attending the PT periods. Most failures in these tests occur in Event 4, the hanging overgrasps, where with knees high the legs are lifted to touch beam, bar or stick with the insteps of the feet. Only practice can qualify a man in this test.

BASIC ACHIEVEMENT TESTS in battle order without arms are set for the seventh week of training. Most failures occur in Event Three, Climb a 15 ft. rope twice, without a pause in the standing position after the first descent. Failures occur at this exercise in every instance where the proper method of rope climbing has not been taught and practised. What is the proper method? Follow these instructions in accompaniment with the diagrams, and you will have no difficulty doing this test yourself or teaching others to do it.





Proper Method Of Rope Climbing

No. 1 position: Grasp the rope high with both hands. Without bending the arms, flex the knees as high as possible and scissors grip the rope with the forelegs.

No. 2 position: Same position as No. 1. Thrust the feet forward, gripping the rope with ankles, calves and knees. (Arms should still be straight).

No. 3 position: Proceed from No. 2 into the climb by reaching up the rope hand over hand.



Rope climbing, army style, is a repetition in smooth rhythmical succession, of positions 1, 2, 3.

It is important to practice this event at least once wearing web, small pack and steel helmet.

TANK

For Gallantry Action-



We salute the following personnel of the Canadian Armoured Corps upon announcement of their having been decorated for their deeds of bravery.



Military Cross

Capt. W. K. Savage, Montreal, Que. A/Capt. J. Looney, Penticton, B.C. A/Capt. R. B. Sellars, Vancouver, B.C. Lt. G. L. Rawlinson, Toronto, Ont.

Distinguished Conduct Medal

Sgt. W. P. Fleck, Kelowna, B.C.

Military Medal

Sgt. A. E. Critchley, Winnipeg, Man.

Sgt. K. H. Fisher, St. John, N.B.

Sgt. F. A. Glover, Vancouver, B.C

Sgt. R. Jack, Toronto, Ont.

Cpl. G. McLean, Hargrave, Man.

Cpl. C. J. Patterson, Toronto, Ont.

Cpl. T. W. E. Ruff, Toronto, Ont.

A/Cpl. W. J. Kay, Verdun, Que.

Tpr. Harold Boettcher, Coronation, Alta

Tpr. B. Conlon, Rusylvia, Man.

TANK

Tpr. N. Tarnawsky, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Croix De Guerre Abec Palme

Lt.-General G. G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO Major-General R. F. L. Keller, CBE

Lt.-Col. W. W. Halpenny, ED, Winnipeg.

Major T. A. O'Hara, Montreal, Que.

Capt. A. M. Fyfe, Montreal West, Que.

Capt. N. M. McDougall, Southwold Station, Ont.

A/Capt. V. T. L. Eriksson, Hughenden, Alta.

A/Capt. G. K. Henry, Montreal, Que.

A/Capt. H. A. McDiarmid, Milner, B.C.

A/Capt. D. M. McPherson, Lindsay, Ont.

Lt. J. D. Corless, Prince George, B.C.

Lt. D. M. Crocker, St. Thomas, Ont.

Lt. G. E. Irving, Calgary, Alta.

Lt. L. D. Johnson, Outremont, Que.

Lt. W. S. McKeough, Cedar Springs, Ont.

Lt. H. R. Turley, Montreal, Que.

Lt. H. Vodden, Ramsayville, Ont.

WO1 (RSM) R. D. Jay, Port Alberni, B.C.

WO2 (SSM) W. O. Percival, Montreal, Que

Sgt. L. R. Gariepy, Montreal, Que.

Sgt. E. W. Godin, Renfrew, Ont.

Sgt. G. J. Kimberley, Renfrew, Ont.

Sgt. G. M. Leishman, Windsor, Ont.

Sgt. H. M. MacDonald, Montreal, Que.

Sgt. B. R. Paulson, Winnipeg, Man.

Sgt. D. S. Prenevost, St. Paul, Alta.

Sgt. J. Raich, Montreal, Que.

Sgt. D. L. Yonge, Mawer, Sask.

Tpr. P. A. Paquette, Kearns, Ont.

Sergeants

Word has been received that SGT. JOE SCARPELLI, once of 30th Recce, then at No. 3, has been killed in action. At the time of his death Joe was wearing two pips and was in Italy as an interpreter. Besides his linguistic achievements, he was a talented pianist and a smart hockev player. HOME from overseas but minus a leg is SGT. HAMMY HAMILTON, ex-RCD's and No. 1. Despite his misfortune, "Hammy" hasn't lost that CAC spirit and his visit to his old comrades at No. 1 was a real inspiration to those who have been compelled to fight the battle of Borden. Still in Blighty are four former Corps stalwarts, CLIFF MEYERS, ROGER CORNELL, STEW ASH and LES CAIRNS. Cliff and Roger admit they don't own old Lunnon as yet, but admit they thought they had bought it on their last leave. Headed for bigger fields is a veteran of Corps (tho' still young in years)), CAPT. FRASER GOODALL of No. 1. He is now at Regina, where, according to scribe SGT. JACK LEWIS, "the wind blows free and the natives don't have to sing "Don't Fence Me In." Capt. Goodall came to Borden as a trooper clerk in 1939, and the year 1940 was really a red letter one for him. Within the space of 12 months he climbed from Corporal to a confirmed WO1, which is fast travelling in any company. Next year he got his first pip, and when he left Borden he was adjutant of No. 1. If you're in the mess at No. 1 you'll see his physog in a group picture of the old A-8 crowd. Not many around Borden either. Speaking of pictures, that was a master job that SGT. JIMMY EVANS, the ace press photographer of Corps, did on the boys over at No. 3. Nearly 50 pictures in the setting and no duds, so help me (we mean pix). The camera stood the shock, too, and many a dressing table or mantle has been graced with one of those Hollywood stills since the occasion.

RSM FRANK BLACKMAN and the boys from TSR left a fairly healthy crop of happy cabbage in the kitty when their mess disbanded, and the four remaining three-look messes in Corps have all received handsome three-figure cheques to bolster their funds. Mr. Blackman is now at No. 2, but it would take a directory to list where all the lads have gone; done all right for themselves, too, in most cases. SGT. OSSIE JEWELL of No. 1 has added a son and heir to the James menage, while over at No. 2 those old smoothies, SGT. OWEN CECHETTO and SGT. JIMMY THOMPSON are doing floor-walking on weekends, in place of jive, and in both cases it's because of a feminine bundle from heaven. Back on the soil near Alliston is S/SGT, MAC McKILLIKEN of T & S Wing, who will always have a warm welcome for any of his old buddies. Some of those training convoys may surprise "Mac" any day now. Title of "MAYOR OF ANGUS" has been bestowed upon SGT. CHARLIE HAZELWOOD of T & S, who has forsaken Owen Sound for little Borden.

A.T. STAFF PERSONNEL from across Canada are sojourning at T & S mess while in Borden, and re-living the early days all over again. From the stubble-jumper country is SMI BENNY CROOKS of LSH, who is trying to groom a wireless set now, and from the land of the herring chokers comes SSM "I'LL RAISE YOU" ERNIE JARVIS. Ernie, who knows the score so far as Borden goes, says times have changed. When his instructor told him the class would go on netting drill, Ernie thought he was going fishing. New Transport Sergeant at No. 2 is SGT. A. H. LANE, ex-PLDG's, back from overseas. Another new addition at Burke's castle is SS M. D. MORRISON, ex 14 CTR, who is doing a stumping job in aid of the 8th Victory Loan campaign. S/SGT, RED ROACH, formerly of the Ontario Tanks, recalled the other day that back in 1938, when he was at Borden with his Regiment, the Corporals decided to entertain their instructors, after taking a hard beating from those comfy Carden-Lloyds. Glancing around the T & S mens he was able to spot four present on that occasion in the persons of RSM HERB YOUNG (Herb's mellifluous tenor just about brought adoption by the Ontarios), RSM NICK LY-STAR, RSM TED GALE and S/SGT. JAMES. Red had three and a half years overseas and can give you a few good numbers, if you're interested, and overseas bound. SGT. BILL KEEN of No. 3 is going to find himself in great demand or we miss our guess. Bill, a former vaudevillian and semi-pro ball player, a fugitive from A-19, can warble a la Ted Lewis, strum a guitar with Gene Autry, and soft shoe it with old massa Bill Robinson, and when the quota is at its best, you should hear those stories. WHIPPER WATSON, Frank Tunney, Abe Zvonkin, Bill Slack and Bert Maxwell, who put on the MTR Victory Loan wrestling show, along with the officials in charge, were entertained at No. 3 and the grapplers enjoyed one of the best nights in their career. SSM PETE GARVIN celebrated his promotion with some extra special boogie-woogie at the pianoforte, and when Pete is in the mood the music does more than go round and round, in fact, to quote some of the CWAC, "It's out of this world," FALSTAFF, the Tank poet, has whipped up the following

A snapshot shows my arm around her waist, I can't recall her name, but through the years I'll always marvel that such a homely face Seemed so lovely after only seven beers.

TQMS BERT TURNER was crowned chess king of T & S Wing in a recent mess tournament. He went through the motions with the pawns without losing a single match. Honors in the dart tournament went to those two old A-8 experts, SGT, BUCK BUCHANAN and S/SGT, JIMMY JAMES. At hearts (the card game and not Sunday in Camp), SGT. E. L. BROOKS, Gunnery, and SGT. W. A. KINGSLEY, D & M, did it the hard way. Cribbage and checkers honors are yet to be decided. NO. THREE held their postponed dance on Wednesday, April 25, and with Sgt. Jack FLOWERS and his foursome providing the downbeat delirium, the boys and their partners really went to town. A bevy of beautiful damsels from Toronto assuaged the members of the lonely hearts club. EX-SGT. JIMMY SAVILLE, from Vancouver, reports being deep in musical, as well as book studies, and he has had a radio trial no less. From Toronto, STAFF CARM OSLAND of Grey-Simcoes-No. 3, now with RCOC, sends word he would be glad to see any of the boys when they've a moment to spare in Toronto. SSM JOE BYATT after several months at No. 3, has rejoined the staff at No. 26 BTC, Orillia, and is all smiles again. PROMOTIONS are still being made and among those noted are SGT. JACK BENNETT and SGT. H. G. BOAG at Corps HQ. Bennett is OC of films and Boag is a question and answer man. Down at No. 1 there are two new SQ's, BOB BLAIND and ANDY LOUIS, now wearing crowns. HEC McCULLOUGH, ex-NCO's school, has hung up those three missing ones, as well as SGT. E. C. KIRKE at No. 2. ART HOBSON is now Orderly Room boss, with wreath and Crown, at No. 3, while ALEX ROGOW is "staff," and SGT. DON CHAPMAN and SGT. CURLY PHILLIPS are QM Joes. Phillips last year was a member of the No. 3 championship soccer team. With no one in mind, we recall seeing A SIGN in a certain unit tailor shop: "Hats altered to fit any promotion." SGT. ART. GREAVES says "the meanest man in the world is the ventriloquist who threw his voice under an old maid's bed." Down Fort Erie way EX-SGT, BILL BAXTER of CAC and A-22 Band days, is readying a band or two for welcoming the boys home from overseas and entertaining the visitors on summer evenings. IT HAPPENED at the Royal York. A certain sergeant had a lady friend in his company when he met a mess pal. Sez M.P. in a whisper, "Where did you get her? Why she's got buck teeth, her hair's dved and she's cross-eved," "You don't have to whisper," his friend replied, "she's deaf, too." FIRE-WORKS are generally associated with May 24, and in keeping with the day the fellows at T & S have arranged for a big dance. THE NEW MESS COMMITTEE consists of: President, RSM Nick Lystar; Vice-President, QMS McCormack; S/Sgt. Bruce, S/Sgt. Dillon, Sgt. Wood (Committee); Secy.-Treasurer, OMS Ted Yates. SSM KYE HANSON and his executive did such a good job at No. 2 last term, their mates returned them to office holusbolus, a real tribute for a job well done.

MENFORD

To use a slang expression and to give the impression that I went to school, I will put it in quotation marks-"Long time no see," all of which means when broken down that I was a little late with my copy for the last edition-about one month. A person not intelligent enough to talk about anything, begins by talking about the weather. So, my last journalistic effort started with some reference to dog teams (snow), but now time has passed, in fact, even time would be covered with mud if it passed this Range. The best dressed man on the Range now, after working for an hour in the morning, wears a new shade covering him from the tip of his toes to the tip of his nose. It is a red clay shade liberally sprinkled with a grey dust and, believe me, the zippers on this garment are called good old Lifebuoy with extensive use of a wire brush. One spot on the Range, though, that deserves honorable mention is the scenic highway reaching from 20 feet the other side of the guardhouse to 20 feet this side of the guardhouse. It is one place where, in the near future, the green grass will grow all around. The busy boys of the "Stop, Pass, please, and take off your Gaiters" Club have been remodelling their bungalow and soon the sad sacks in temporary abode behind windows decorated with iron bars will be able to fill in the time by gazing at copious lawns, tall green trees and beautiful flowers while pondering over their mistake of keeping civilian girls morale up a few days longer than they should have. The gaily strined barrier, an off-and-on red light ston all passersby so they can have a chat with the boys in the Red Arm bands who always have a guest room open.

Spring fever and all it stands for has hit the Range and the thoughts of the lovers of sport are turning toward the healthy sound of the white pill bounding off the club for a home run. Capt. Bishop likes to fish and keeps three yard rulers handy to explain the size of his catches. Two weeks ago the sports committee of the Range met to discuss our summer program. The committee consists of our new sports officer, Lieut. B. Brandshaw, Sgt.-Major Brent, Sgt. Hockley, Cpl. Seaman and the K. of C. Supervisor. It was decided this year to concentrate on four main sports, namely, baseball. softball, volleyball and horseshoes, with outdoor boxing and rifle shooting. It was thought that these sports would be the best in that almost everybody on the Range is enthusiastic about one or all of them. One main hardball team is to be formed, drawing from the whole Range, A-33, A-10 and A-11, this team to play exhibition games only and not enter into any leagues. In softball there will be a Range House League comprising teams from the different units. Besides this, there will be a main softball team from A-33 and one from A-10, who will enter into the nearby Meaford League. Range house leagues will be formed in horseshoes and

Armoured Corps sports field is under construction and promises to be a very good one. Sgt.-Major Brent, manager and coach of the baseball, is looking forward to a good summer. The fine weather of the past two weeks has brought out many sportsmen and all equipment, including rugby balls, are receiving constant use. The first major blow in softball this year was that the other day I saw with my own eyes "Shortv" McMartin miss a catch while he was in right field. "Shorty" explained that he only misses one a year and that was it, so the softball team can rest easy again. About four members of last year's softball team are still on the Range and promise this time they will not lose the cup by one game.

Have a cigar? Well, thank you. Congratulations to Cpl. and Mrs. Noonan on being blessed with a bouncing baby girl. May I add a fervent hope that she closely resembles her mother, for then her success at her coming out party will be assured. Oh, I'm sorry, Mike! It really isn't your fault that nature was watching a horror picture when you were dreamed up. Congratulations to Tpr. Elliott, who for a

whole month had the will power to say "no" when those nasty fellows tried to drag him into the Range tavern. For a slight fee I have agreed to put in a plug for the only place to spend your summer vacation. Cpl. Jimmy Walker has a beautiful summer place catering to those who love the outdoor life. For further information write to RCEME office on the Range. Free transportation, Free Board and Room. a complete set of new clothes and a fifty dollar going away present are among the many attractions of his hotel. I think I got that right: I lost the slip of paper he gave to me. By the way, undisputed champion ping-pong player on the Range at present is Tpr. Bullen, who keeps his eye for watching the ball by watching army beans jumping around on the stove in the officers' kitchen. A while ago we hung up the

white flag in despair on our Hello and Goodbye column, for it made our head swim, but an old inhabitant of the Range is leaving us and I believe he is one of the few fellows who have that marvellous faculty of having all friends and no enemies. Each and every member of the Range who had the pleasure of his friendship wish Lieut. "Jack" Roy the very best of luck in his return to the land of the bowler hat and cane. Jack said he is going straight back to his farm in the West and plow the fields with a harrow instead of plowing the fields with a 75mm.

When spring rolls around everyone gets that yearning of the old homesteaders, which was to



LIEUT. JACK ROY

start and build. On the Range the K. of C. Hut is having its face lifted with new curtains, new furniture and a paint job. The dry canteen is also in for a daub of the bright colored brush. The Sergeants' Mess decided they did not have enough room to move their elbows, so they lifted a wall up and moved it back about 10 feet and intend to throw some paint around in the near future. The Officers' Mess decided that the only way to get people in on time for meals was to put a hardwood floor in the dining room so everyone could just slide in. Ripley take notice! The officers themselves are down on their knees helping to put the floor in. Capt. Timmerman does a swell job with a hammer. Both Capt. Timmerman and Lieut. Bradshaw have found a new way to drive nails. Here is the formula:

To avoid making too much noise, hold the nail gently between first and second finger, place thumb on the head of the nail, and lifting the hammer with a sweeping motion, hit the thumb . . . Then say \$||"3&%. Translation of which can be found by asking any Sgt.-Major.

In the past month, in the season between seasons, the Range has been occupied with shows, dances and ping-pong tournaments. The Troopers are still gloating over the fact that they won the doubles and singles ping-pong tournament, total points counting, against the Officers, and say they are willing any time for a return match and hope the Sergeants will turn up also. The men's dance held two weeks ago in the K. of C. Hut was very successful and the men did a marvellous job of entertaining their 85 or so feminine guests -(Continued on page 41)

C.A.C. HOCKEY DANCE



Col. P. G. Griffin. DSO, acting Corps Commander, presents the crests won by No. 2 CACTR hockey team to RSM Eddie Burke. It's a pleasant task for both.

The GOC extends congratulations to the Armoured Corps hockey team, 1945 Camp champions, as he presents the Sports Service League trophy to Sgt. Glen Brydson, right winger and captain of the Rams.

One of the largest crowds ever to fill the spacious Barrie Armoury assembled on Wednesday, April 11, to do honor to the Canadian Armoured Corps hockey team, 1945 Camp Borden champions, and the players from No. 2 CACTR, 1945 CAC champions. Guests of honor included Major-General A. C. Spencer, CBE, ED, the Camp Commander, Col. M. L. Brennan, OBE, A-19 CASCTC, the A-19 hockey team, and representatives from the other hockey clubs in the league. Young ladies from Barrie and Midland, members of the CWAC and the RCAF (WD) made charming dancing partners for those whose wives or sweethearts were unable to attend.

Col. P. G. Griffin, DSO, Acting Corps Commander, introduced the Camp Commander, who extended his congratulations to the members of the CAC team and presented Sgt. Glen Brydson, captain of the team, with the Sports Service League trophy. Following this the GOC was introduced to the team, and presented each player with a ring bearing the Armoured Corps crest, the gift of the team's supporters. The Col. J. A. McCamus Trophy was presented by Major-General Spencer to RSM Eddie Burke, representing No. 2 CACTR. Col. Griffin presented championship crests on behalf of Corps to Mr.

Burke for presentation to the No. 2 players.

A fine variety of special prizes donated by Barrie merchants were drawn for with the following winning the prizes: Miss Bernice White, Midland: Tor. J. Brown, MTR; Tpr. I. L. Gibson, No. 3; Miss Betty White, Barrie; Cpl. A. S. Halliday, No. 3; Pte. Betty Cowan, CWAC; Tpr. D. R. McIntosh, No. 3; Tpr. W. O. Flowers, No. 2; Col. M. L. Brennan, A-19; Pte. O. Paquet, CWAC; Capt. J. McBride, T & S Wing; Lt. D. D. Anderson, MTR, Lt. W. L. Dyment, T & S; Lt. C. E. Vanexen, No. 3.

Music for the dance was provided by the RCAF orchestra and featured soloists were Tpr. Johnny Johnston, No. 2, who will shortly join the new Army show, and Miss Bernice Wright of Midland. A buffet supper was served.

The committee in charge consisted of representatives from all units in Corps under the chairmanship of Major R. C. Armstrong, and the amount of thought and effort provided by the hard-working committee members, was reflected in the success of the dance, which was a complete accomplishment in every way. Those responsible can take a well earned bow for a job well done.

The Passing Show

LT. BOB FITZPATRICK, who this time last year was just relinquishing his duties as CAC sports officer after doing



Lt. Bob Fitzpatrick

a bang-up job all year, has been wounded in action on the Continent. Bob, now with the Infantry, suffered hand and shoulder wounds as a result of a shell bursting overhead, and spreading shrapnel before he could take cover. Latest reports have him just about ready for action again, which is good news indeed for his host of friends. TANK JOBS has no connection with either D & M or R.C.E.M.E. as you might think. It is the technical term for a phoney knockout in professional boxing, in the curious jargon used by those who make their living with the gloves. TANKEROO is the term used for a

fighter who does a tank job. Ah me, no wonder other nations find English hard to understand "as she is spoke." LARRY DESHANE, erstwhile young lightweight from T & S Wing, who was a familiar figure in the K of C and Camp boxing shows in other years, after spending the past six months in northern British Columbia on the Polar Bear scheme, has been selected as a French-speaking officer candidate and is now at C.O.T.C. AN ORCHID goes to LT. BUS WHITTON of M.T. Regiment for a good job as sports officer in the baby of the Armoured Corps, and for winning the K of C north zone scoring title in hockey. Bus was the spearhead of the M.T.R. team and but for the fact his hair kept getting in his eyes, might well have set a record to rival Maurice Richard. Dave Speyer, sometime before July 1st, will present Bus with a trophy. Meanwhile those interested in Lacrosse are hoping to persuade Lt. Whitton to take to the national game again. He is a former player from the Oshawa-Campbellford district, where plenty of good talent hails from. LT. ANDY TOMMY, posted from T & S Wing to No. 3 C.A.C.T.R., has taken over the S.O.'s job there, and with plenty of troops on hand should be able to produce some mighty fine teams this year. GEORGE LONGLAD, the 1944 middle-weight novice champion of Borden, and the Ralph DePalma of C.A.C. drivers, arrived overseas safely last month. SGT. DUSTY MILLER, who for the past few years has been the main man behind the sports scene at A-22, along with Cpl. 'Robbic' Robbins, sensational colored track star, and a fair performer at most sports, are others from the sporting firmament to reach Blighty too.

Home from overseas where he was with the C.A.C. in France and Belgium is LT. GARNEY ST. GERMAINE. Garney, a Sudbury boy, played with A-9 Rams in the 1942-43 O.H.A. series, and did a fair chore. He has been posted back to A-33. A MUST on the list of all sportsmen is the BIG DANCE being readied for presentation in Barrie Armoury on MAY 3RD by the C.A.C. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY. Especially for those new to Corps, we beat the drums on behalf of these hard-working ladies who have done so much for the boys overseas, and for the welfare of the families of men of the Corps in Canada. The ducats are priced at six bits, within the reach of all, and this time a bumper crowd should be on hand. Make sure you extend support to those who are supporting you 365 days a year. CPL. ALLISTAIR CAMERON, of No. 23 B.T.C.. Newmarket, who captured the feature 3-mile event in the last Corps Sports day, and was generally regarded as the standout athlete of the day, competed in the 49th running of the Boston marathon classic last week. Cpl. Cameron and his supporters can take pride in the fact, however, that the young soldier, making his first try, finished the 26-mile course, in the 19th position and with the excellent time of 3.09.52. The winner, 37year-old JOHNNY KELLEY, of West Acton, Mass., was repeating a triumph first scored in 1935, proving once again that marathon racing is not necessarily a young man's sport. Scotty Rankine of Galt, a member of the RCAF, was the top Canadian, finishing fourth in 2.38.03. Kelley romped home around 600 yards ahead of his nearest opponent in 2.30.40. Cameron is one of those laddies you should mark down in your little red

book as one of Canada's future athletic greats. There is a strong possibility that some of the CAMP SOFTBALL regular league games may be played in BARRIE this year. The Barrie town fathers are anxious that as much summer amusement as possible be provided for the troops coming into Barrie, and feel that sport can well play an important role in solving the problem of what to do of a summer evening. Needless to say the various softball teams, like Barkis, "are willin". Presently filling the post of Camp Sports Officer is a former member of the Armoured Corps. LT. JACK PURCELL, a Toronto boy, served in Italy with the Three Rivers Regiment, where he was wounded in action and he has been back in Canada for the past six months. He was formerly with the Ontario Tank Regiment, where he excelled in sprinting and skiing. Swimming and fencing are other of his favorite sports. Incidentally, he's no relation to the famous badminton champion of the same name, who is presently engaged in radio work in Toronto.

LT. SYL. APPS, former Toronto Maple Leaf hockey star, headed the March graduating class and has been added to the staff at C.O.T.C. A recent winner of the Military Medal

in Italy was SGT. S. H. HARRISON of Toronto. Sgt. Harrison was prominent in all sports while stationed in Camp Bor. den, especially swimming and boxing, and while overseas won the lightweight championship of the 5th Canadian Division in England in 1942. LT. RED. WIL-SON, former soccer star for No. 3 is receiving congratulations these days on the occasion of his marriage to a B.C. girl. Red is now doing liaison work between the C.A.C. and the Infantry and is posted to A-10. WHIPPER BILLY WATSON, the Adonis of the wrestling mat, scored a big hit with the lads and lassies on his recent wrestling appearance on behalf of the M.T.R. Victory Loan show. For those who may be wondering about his military status, here are the actual facts. In Sgt. S. H. Harrison England at the outbreak of the war, he



volunteered for the R.A.F. but was rejected. The R.C.A.F. rejected him in 1940. In February, 1944, because of outside pressure he was called-up and was turned down by Army doctors. The Whipper is next thing to blind in one eye, and has a spinal injury. In addition he has suffered the following injuries in his career: a broken shoulder, broken hand, broken ribs, two ear injuries, torn knee cartileges. Apart from these injuries the 234-pound "handsome brute" seems to have thrived on the wrestling diet. It is always well to know the facts, and we didn't secure them from Watson either. BASEBALL will soon be getting under way, and with one team entered in the Camp league from Corps a pretty fair squad can be gathered. Off-hand we can think of pitchers Tommy Cooper, Lefty Dowdell, Ray Stevenson, Murray McPherson being on deck with catchers Red Bensette and Staff Silver ready to receive. Reg Westbrooke, Alex. Sandalack, Andy Tommy, Darise Moreau, Bruce McCutcheon, Len Mayrand, George Ellis, Vic Gobers, Mickey Maguire, Jack Tembroeck, Gordy Scott, Fink of London Army, and Red Williams are some of the better known baseball artists available, even before practices are held, and doubtless there are many newcomers who can teach these veterans a trick or two. Under the leadership of Lt.-Col. J. C. Wilkins, Corps will give an all-out effort to capture the Borden pennant this year. The opposition will be strong all along the line too.

LT. ART. CLOUTIER of No. 3, who was one of the best southpaw pitchers in Ontario in the late '20's and early '30's, is scheduled to middle-aisle it early in May with Miss Velma Hennessey of Toronto. NEWMARKET CAMP, lacking suitable summer competition in softball, and baseball in M.D. 2, and no longer being affiliated with the C.A.C. which provided them with top competition last year, are making a bid for acceptance into the Camp Borden leagues in these sports. Whether or not they will be admitted to league has not as yet been decided, there being some arguments pro and con in the matter among -Continued on page 41 Lowdown on the Matmen

PACHYDERM PRODUCTIONS

By Johnny Fitzgerald

HIS may sound a little broad and hard to swallow but if there is a better bunch of all around guys than the professional wrestlers, we have yet to meet them.

It's 14 years, now, since we first tangled with the huge gents who continue to draw crowds all over America and Canada in spite of the adverse comments tossed their way. And those 14 years of association have been one continual merry-go-round of fun and games. Not that the matmen are morons and practical jokers, actually they are so far above the average athlete, mentally, that there is no com-

For sheer enjoyment of cutting-up touches in the easy chair league a member of Pachyderm Productions can provide more interesting tales, tell more humorous incidents and talk of more strange places and customs than one of Mr. Cook's celebrated travellers. The average matman will cover most of Canada and the United States, will take a shot around Hawaii, the Malay Straits, New Zealand, Australia and maybe through Europe and England.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis five times went around the world so you can imagine the former world champion in the conversation league. Teams of wrestlers, 12 to 15, will make a tour of New Zealand, Australia, Japan and China. Even go into India, home of the great Gama, and wrestle against each other or "shoot" against the various champions of those countries. It is easy to gather why we like being with those fellows.

Most of them are well educated, some are very keen business men while others can escort you around large ranches, vineyards or some very attractive night clubs or bars that provide enough of the ready without spending time in a ring. We have vet to hear of a collection being taken or a benefit planned for some down and out wrestler. But they are, generally, ready for a rib and frequently will pull one. Two of the best rib artists of the wrestlers are Vic Christie and Ribber McCoy. Vic's best effort was pulled on Nick Lutz and San Francisco the scene.

The Golden Gate has a large municipal swimming pool and many of the boys spend their afternoons gathering a sun tan. Lutz made the mistake one day of standing around talking to the boys while strill in street dress. Christie, seeing Nick, came up from behind and gave a teeny-weeny shove. Lutz, sputtering from the ducking, swore revenge.

The next day he appeared early, changed and waited for Christie. Vic was aware of this, sneaked into the dressing rooms and bribed the locker-room boy to open Lutz's locker. He changed his own clothes, locked them up and then put on Nick's suit. A few minutes later he sauntered out to the pool to casually look around to see who was on hand.

TANK

About The Author . . .

Johnny Fitzgerald, despite his youthful looks and Beau Brummel appearance (we couldn't get a pix in time, gals), has been pounding the sports beat for the Toronto Tely for nearly 15 years, and doing right well by himself. Having played most sports, including Gin Rummy, he has a good working knowledge of what goes on in and out of the dressing rooms. Won two Dominion and one International canoe championships, and has assisted Gordie Ford to train some of Toronto's best teams. An expert on "rassling" and rugby, and has taken as many bumps as those athletes he now writes about. A member of the Bowles A.C.

This was just what Lutz was waiting for, He caught Christie off guard, he thought, and into the pool went Vic. The roar that went up was terrific but not anywhere near as loud as the one that followed.

"I told you I'd get you for yesterday's ducking." Nick shouted to Christie.

"You sure did, Nick," replied Vic. "But you should have done it when I was wearing my own clothes. Take a look at this suit."

Nick looked and with a roar he went after Vic. It isn't true that this incident caused Vic to join the Merchant Marine but it was only a few days later that he was in uniform.

Stories such as this, and some of the ribbing they toss around when in their company, make it a pleasant way to pass an afternoon or evening.

But what stands out in our mind about these large citizens of whom many derogatory stories have been published, is their honesty of purpose. Wrestlers, when in the ring and out of it, have but one thought—to sell the public their product. Of those 14 years attending shows in Toronto and many other towns, we have only once seen a wrestler loafing during a bout. We have seen them give 1.000 spectators as much action as they have for 10,000. In many of the service camps which we have visited with a half dozen of the matmen we have seen action that would tear Maple Leaf Gardens down. It's that continual effort to sell their sport that has demanded our respect for them. When so many athletes are benched for indifferent play, or just go through the motions enough to get by, it is understandable why wrestlers will be our pet group of athletes.

In the past ten years only one hit the headlines for being rough outside the ring and he went crazy in a dentist's chair as a result of freezing injections.

When you get a combination of glibness, ready wit and a background of coverage over many parts of this globe, coupled with a decent education, you have the peak in drawing room or tap room entertainment. And a wrestler has that combination.

C.A.C. SPORTS

by Sqt. Ab. Hulse

Camp Basketball

A-10 are the 1945 senior basketball champions of Borden by virtue of taking two hairline decisions over the Armoured Corps basketeers in the final round. It was a "battle of the giants" between two closely matched teams, and in both contests the issue was in doubt right to the last minute of play.

When the regular basketball schedule was fin-

ished, Infantry and Armoured Corps were knotted at the top of the heap, and Camp H.Q. and A-22 Meds were likewise tied for the other two play-off spots. The draw brought A-33 against the starry Headquarters team, while A-10 locked horns with the rangy, undermanned Medicos.

Picked for the finals, both A-10 and A-33 took straight sets from their opponents. A-10 took 41-35 and 37-33 decisions from A-22, while the CAC team scored two brilliant wins over HQ by decisive margins. The scores were 54-27 and 41-16 respectively. A-10 were minus their star court general, Gene Durocher, for the Meds series but took advantage of every break. Armoured Corps displayed superlative ball in the semi-finals, and there is no gainsaying the fact that if they had been able to produce the same brand of basketball in the finals a different ending to the season might well have been written. Any time such stars as RSM Tommy Hubbard and Irv. Mednick of HQ, generally regarded as two of the top-notch scorers in Camp, can be held in check to 10 and 18 points in two games it is something for the books. Auguzstiny topped all scorers in the semifinals with a 36 point two game total. The first game saw Ted Wesloh, hard-working regular guard of A-33, lost to the team by draft, and this coupled with the loss the week previous of Ron. Blackburn. giant defence star, sent Corps into the finals with a re-arranged lineup.

In both final games, A-10 took the lead from the start and were never headed. The first game went to the Infantry 42-38, Whitla sparking the A-10 team

with 14 points. Failure to sink foul shots, more than anything else, told the story. A-10 sank 80 per cent of their trys and the A-33 total was less than 50 per cent. Doug McHattie and Pat Patterson made grand jobs of holding Westfall and Durocher the A-10 aces in tow, but it was not enough. In the second game both teams were obviously below par in their shooting and this coupled with close checking kept the score down to 29-25. The breaks of the game again played an important role and in the rinal minutes of play, infantry cemented their win with some particularly fine ball handling. Both teams gave all they had but the A-10 boys just had that little extra margin that meant the difference.

Here is the box score for the final round: H-10: Westfall (6), Durocher (15), LaChance (11), Whitia (25), Anthony (11), Moses (2), Mullins, Oakleaf, Mison, Hanna.

A-33: McHattie (6), Robertson (10), Tommy (9), Auguzstiny (21), Patterson (11), Bowers (2), Obernoiner (2), vanBuskirk, McDonald, McLeod, Ross.

SUMMARY: The A-33 team played a total of 21 games over the season, winning 17 and losing but 4. They scored a total of 925 points with 439 against. They went into the final round with a record of 16 straight wins. Here are the players who participated over the season: Lt. Andy Tommy (Ottawa), Lt. Pat. Patterson (Toronto), Clint Robertson (Sault Ste. Marie), Joe Oberhofner (Regina), Lt. Lou Ross (Saskatoon), Joe VanBuskirk (London), Lt. Al. McDonaid (Toronto), Cpl. Doug. McHattie (Victoria, B.C.), Al. Murray (London), Ted Wesloh (Waterloo), Leo. Couch (Kitchener), Lt. Keith McLeod (St. John, N.B.), Ferdy Auguzstiny (Hamilton), Lt. Bert Mc-Comiskey (Toronto), Joe Cipparone (Windsor, Ont.), Lt. Norm. Trower (Orangeville), Lt. Dave Ross (St. Catharines), Ron. Bowers (Montreal), Ron Blackburn (Montreal). Coach: Sgt. Ab. Hulse (Aurora, Ont.).

NO. 3 TAKES NORTH ZONE BASKETBALL TITLE

The basketeers from No. 3 CACTR for the second straight year in a row annexed the North Zone basketball title. In the semi-final points-to-count series, after losing the first game by a 7-point margin to CBMH, the No. 3 laddies came back to take the round by eight points. In the other bracket the game MT Regiment quintette after being outlucked and outplayed in the first game, gave 13X Bombers a torrid battle in the final game, but the Bombers with their big lead played it safe and took the round by a nice margin.

The final round was on a best two-of-three

games basis, and Lt. Campbell's boys got off to a great start by taking the first game from the RCAF, 23-16. The second game produced one of the most gruelling battles in many a moon. The first half ended 4-4, for a new low in the league. In the second half after No. 3 had amassed an 11 point lead, the Bombers went berserk and knotted the count to send the game into overtime. In the extra 10 minutes it was a toss-up as to which team would crack under the strain. A double foul was called with Joe Oberhofner scoring, while the 13X player missed his—Continued on page 40

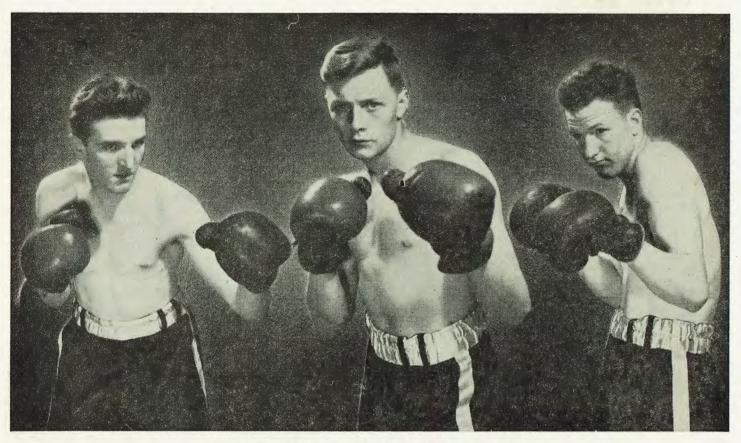
"So near and yet so far"



C.A.C. BASKETBALL TEAM 1945

Reading clockwise from 1200 Hrs. are the C.A.C. cagers who just missed the title. Lt. Andy Tommy (Capt.), Leo. Couch, Lt. Pat. Patterson, Joe Oberhofner, Doug. McHattie, Ferdy Augustiny, Joe VanBuskirk, Al. Murray, Clint Robert-

son, Lt. Keith McLeod, Lt. Lou. Ross, Ron. Bowers. Centre: Coach Ab. Hulse. Absent: Ron. Blackburn, Ted. Wesloh and Lt. Al. McDonald.



THREE MUSKETEERS FROM THREE

TPR. GERRY GOY 135 lbs.

TPR. DICK ATKEY 160 lbs.

TPR. DAN. BENDER

Late in March the Camp boxing championships in Beginners' and Novice classes were held in the A-22 Drill Hall. Drafts, and the lack of proper training facilities, kept down the entries from most units, but despite all difficulties two good nights of boxing were provided.

Eight Corps representatives sought championships and three gamecocks from No. 3 CACTR were successful in winning their classes from good opponents. One of the eight CAC entrants was eliminated in the semi-finals by a teammate, and in another class, the ultimate champion was defeated in an exhibition bout by his Armoured Corps opponent, the night previous to winning his crown. A-10, with a large list of entries, swept the meet, followed by No. 3 CACTR, A-19, and No. 2 CACTR, in that order.

The three champions from Corps pictured above are worthy champions. Jerry Goy, of Guelph, the Beginners' lightweight winner, has a fine left, and instinctive ring style. Dick Atkey, blonde B.C. product, was generally picked by the critics as the most promising fighter in the entire division. He scored the only knockout of the tournament and his opponents soon gained respect for the dynamite punches packed in either glove. Dan Bender of Ottawa fought a crafty battle to best his Infantry opponent in one of the best featherweight bouts seen in Camp for some years. Special mention should be made of Tpr. C. J. Doyle who lost a hairline decision in the novice bantam final. For gameness under fire "Johnny" Johner of No. 2, and Eddie Sproat of No. 3, took second place to none on the card. Both lacked condition, but went all out against taller op-

Lt. Ken. Robinson, A-10 reigning open middleweight king of Borden, who was unopposed in his class, refereed the bouts with Major Beauchamp, A-19, and Major Hughes, A-10, handling the judging assignments.

BOXING RESULTS

BEGINNERS' CLASS:

118-lb. final: Sgt. J. O'Neil (Toronto), A-10, decisioned Tpr. J. Bureau (Montreal), No. 3 CACTR.

135-lb. semi-final: Tpr. Jerry Goy (Guelph), No. 3 CACTR, outpointed Pte. D. O. Campbell (Bobcaygen, Ont.), A-10.

135-lb. final: Tpr. Goy won the championship by defeating Pte. B. E. Armstrong (Ottawa), A-10.

160-lb. semi-finals: Tpr. Dick Atkey (Ladner, B.C.), No. 3 CACTR, knocked out Pte. M. Durocher (Windermere, Ont.), A-19; Tpr. H. R. Laronde (Pembroke), No. 3 CACTR, decisioned Cpl. L. Boisson

M. T. R. Hockey Team

K of C, Intermediate "B" Champions, 1945



Pictured above are the puck-chasers who came through last month in fine style to take the K of C Intermediate "B" hockey title from C.B.M.H. Reading from left to right-Front Row: Tpr. J. Coates (Toronto), Tpr. Geo. Hudson (Chartisville, N.B.), Lt.-Col. J. C. Wilkins, L/Cpl, Jack Harrison (Hamilton), Cpl. Bill Summers (Winnipeg, Man.). Rear Row: Tpr. Andy Ollinger (Montreal, Que.), T.Q.M.S. Ernie Castle (Peter-

borough), Sgt. Dell. Gibbons (Edmonton, Alta.), Lt. Bus. Whitton (Peterborough), R.S.M. Bill Blogg (Allandale), Lt. Bob Johnson (Oshawa, Ont.), Sgt. Art. Cheeseman (Toronto). Absent: Lt. Les. Martin (Toronto), Lt. "Tuffy" Brain (Valois, Que.), Tpr. Bert Grieves (Toronto), Tpr. Gerald Legault (Cochrane, Ont.).

(Montreal), A-19; Tpr. Atkey defeated his stablemate Tpr. Laronde to enter the finals.

160-lb. final: Tpr. Dick Atkey, No. 3 CACTR, won the championship over Pte. Donald Thompson (Roches Point, Ont.), A-10.

175-lb. semi-final: Pte. O. W. Venoit (Caledonia, N.S.), A-19, outpointed Tpr. M. Johner (Benfort, Sask.), No. 2 CACTR. Venoit was defeated in the final by Cpl. J. Colette (Montreal), A-19. Tpr. Johner the night previous in an exhibition bout decisioned Cpl. Colette.

NOVICE CLASS:

118-lb. final: Pte. J. R. Platt (Peterborough), decisioned Tpr. C. J. Doyle (Belleville, Ont.), No. 3 CACTR.

126-lb. final: Tpr. Dan. Bender (Ottawa), No. 3 CACTR, won the title by a decision over Pte. E. Wilson (Toronto), A-10.

175-lb. final: Pte. A. G. McGhie (Toronto), A-10,

outpointed Tpr. Ed. Sproat (Stratford, Ont.), No. 3 CACTR.

CAC SOCCER SCHEDULE

The following is the soccer schedule for A-33 in the Camp Senior league. All home games on the T & S Sports Field.

19-A-33 vs A-32 (A) 28-A-10 vs A-33 (H) 1-RCAF vs A-33 (H) 8-A-11 vs A-33 (H) AUGUST 15-A-19 vs A-33 (H) 9-RCEME vs A-33 (H) 31-A-33 vs RCEME (A) 23-A-33 vs A-19 (A) 28-A-10 vs A-33 (H) JUNE 7-A-10 vs A-33 (H) SEPTEMBER 14-A-32 vs A-33 (H)

Cheer the Black Berets to victory!

4-A-33 vs RCAF (A)

Bowling

With a garrison finish, Lt. Tony Teoli and his torrid trundlers from No. 1 CACTR finished the Camp Borden bowling season as champions on April 11th. From early last Fall, weekly bowling tournaments have been held, and during the season, CAC bowlers have won their full share of prizes, but it remained for grand finale for the black beret bowlers to strut their stuff.

Eight five-man teams sought the Camp honors, and at the end of the first night of play No. 2 CACTR led with 3177, MTR Headquarters was second with 3091, and No. 1 CACTR third with 3010. In the final night of play, the No. 1 bowlers were in top form and ended in front with a neat 6117 total. MTR Headquarters were second with 6106, while A-19 Drivers

with 6089 took third money, followed by No. 2 CACTR, 6032, and A-11 Lions, 6029. Cpl. J. J. Pearce of No. 2 with a 772 score was high man on the final night of play.

Here are the team members who brought glory to their Centres and Corps:

No. 1 CACTR: Lt. Tony Teoli, Cpl. C. C. Boehmer, Cpl. J. W. Pursley, Tpr. J. Chapman, Tpr. E. K. Gardner.

MTR Headquarters: Lt. R. H. Johnston, Cpl. J. L. Pollinger, Cpl. W. A. Summers, L/Cpl. F. A. Cranston, Tpr. S. Primeau.

No. 2 CACTR: Major C. E. Page, Sgt. Earl Parks, Cpl. J. Pearce, Tpr. F. J. Leahy, Tpr. F. L. Wismer.

MTR VICTORY LOAN BOXING SHOW MAY 3

Arrangements have been completed by MT Regiment for a gala boxing show in 0-60 hangar on Thursday, May 3rd. Once again admission will be by way of a ticket entitling the holder to a chance to win one of the Victory Bonds to be raffled.

Three bouts featuring the best boxers in Armoured Corps are carded, while from Toronto will come five bouts, between boys featured in the shows at Massey Hall. Included in the list of mitt men will be Frankie Brancetti, Roly Englehart, Joey Bagnato, and other promising boys.

\$1,000.00 worth of bonds will be drawn for.

SALUTE TO CWAC

The girls of No. 44 Admin Unit, CWAC, are doing a fine job in the Victory Loan drive, considering their resources.

They are asked to subscribe the same amount per capita as the men, their unit's quota being computed on the same basis as other units. But they don't get paid as much. A new recruit receives only \$1.05 per day, compared to \$1.30 for a man, while after six months their pay is \$1.20, whereas a soldier draws \$1.50.

So, boys, a salute to the CWAC.

NO. 3 TAKES NORTH ZONE CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from page 36)

try. In the final seconds of play, Al. Murray sank another free throw to put the game on ice and give No. 3 an all-important 23-21 win.

No. 3 (23)—Lt. Bus. Whitton, Joe Oberhofner (3), Al. Murray (3), "Blondie" Lobb (8), Lee Dowdell, Leo Couch (2), Lt. Lou Ross (5), Ron. Bowers (3). 13X (21) Pratt (2), Stevens, Lane (12), McNab,

Moore (2), Bond, Jones (7).

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MEAFORD

(Continued from page 32)

from Owen Sound and Meaford. Good music, beautiful girls, prizes for spot dances and food fit for a King were generously mixed and came out spelling Entertainment with a capital E. Orchids in praises went to the kitchen staff who spent all day on the lunch, and believe me, their efforts were not wasted. Officers and Sergeants also had their dances this month. Any government who decreed that the morning after a party shall henceforth be set aside for resting only would go into power by the majority of votes on this Range. A bouquet of daisies is offered to SQMS Sharp for being the belle of the ball at the Sergeants' dance, for his talented fingers rendered anything from Beethoven to Benny. A bouquet of daisies is offered to Captain Morgan, whose modelling of beautiful bathrobes puts Beau Brummel to shame and who keeps people guessing as to whether he is the before or after or the in between in an Atlas advertisement. All in all, a pointer for happiness is to work hard and play hard and the Range is a master at both.

In the classified advertisement section of this column please note: One slightly used car for sale or exchange for horse and buggy; price to be determined on what it was worth 15 years ago. See yours truly between the hours of 12 and one o'clock.

In sympathy for anyone who has the constitution to have read this article this far, I will now close in the hopes that Ye Editor forgive me, and the Government will forgive me for wasting paper in these days of paper shortage.

P.S.—No matter what Major Lander and Lieut. Waller say, I still think that Tpr. Bullen and Pte. Bohammed can win the doubles in ping-pong.

SONS OF THE RISING SUN

(Continued from page 19)

Don't Be Fooled

While the average Japanese head is small, it contains a high voltage of guile. Many casualties have been inflicted upon the Allied troops by reason of tricks, and camouflage. Jap soldiers are adept at playing dead and then coming to life to kill hostile medical personnel going to their aid. Flags of truce have enabled the little brown brothers to approach their foes' positions and unexpectedly deal a fast, deadly blow. Booby traps are fully as weird and wonderful as those encountered in Europe and North Africa, variety only being limited by fertility of imagination. The rules of land warfare have not been published in Japanese judging by actions. Sudden and swift offensives, fanatical defence of a position even to the last man, a reckless disregard for life, and a combination of bravery and treachery make the Japanese soldier a formidable opponent. He is by no means invincible as results in the Pacific warfare now show. The axiom that a "good big man is better than a good small man" still holds true, but many the little fellow has improved himself to be a helluva good fighter. The Sons of the Rising Sun come under that heading.

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THE PASSING SHOW

ontinued from page 34)

the Borden teams, and the matter of a different military command being involved. In soccer, the boys from No. 23 are once again entered in the Toronto and District league. The C.A.C. soccer team have been fortunate to secure MAJOR NORM. JOHNSON as chairman of the committee. Major Johnson in earlier days captained the strong University of Toronto team in intercollegiate and international competition and so knows the roundball game from A to Z. SGT. EARL PARKS, of No. 2, who has been a familiar figure on the diamond in Camp Borden in recent years, has decided to forget the coaching end (according to him) and concentrate on umpiring this season. Out of the frying pan into the fire, so to speak, but at least it will be a bit more remunerative. We notice LT. RAY STEVENSON, who has hurled some fine baseball games for No. 2, has entered the political league, and is pitching for a seat in Parliament, and that goes too for LT. SAM. WALSH, who played basketball for both No. 1 and T.S.R. in Borden competition. Just as a sample of the calibre of civilian hockey played the past winter, consider the case of OWEN SOUND ORPHANS. The Owen Sound team were drubbed unmercifully by the C.A.C. Rams and A-22 Meds in exhibition games, yet they went on to win the O.H.A. intermediate championship. One or two of the players too are slated for professional trials next season. CAPT. DOC. PRICE is the new sports officer at No. 26 B.T.C., Orillia, He is a former well known Orillia lacrosse star. SGT. JOE LOUIS, world's heavyweight title holder, has divorced his bride of ten years and is said to have his deadpan expression broken when his newest heart throb, Lena Horne, colored delovely torch singer, is on the scene.

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OFFICERS

KILLED IN ACTION

HOOPER, Norman Octavius, Lieut., Barrie, Ont. McCAULEY, Henry Rhymer, Lieut., Glace Bay, N.S. McDONALD, John Walter Brown, Capt., Minnedosa, Man. WILDGOOSE, Richard, Capt., London, Ont.

WOUNDED

ADAMS, Roy Clewes, Lieut., Ottawa, Ont.
AUSTAD, Robert Lloyd, Lieut., Niagara Falls, Ont.
BODLEY, Orlando Arthur, Lieut., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
BURGOYNE, Cyril, Lieut., Plumas, Man.
CARKNER, Ernest John William, Lieut., Rossland, B.C.
CAZA, Floyd Earle, Lieut., Saskatoon, Sask.
CORBEAU, Francis Stanley, Major, Penetanguishene, Ont.
COSSETTE, Eugene Cyril, Lieut., Winnipeg, Man.
CRYDERMAN, Chester, Lieut., Barrie, Ont.
EGGO, David George Carnegie, Lieut., Toronto 5, Ont.
FERRIS, Albert William Freeman, Lieut., Saint John, N.B.
FUGER, Joseph Edward, Major, Quebec, Que.
GOULD, Thomas Garfield, Capt., Montreal, Que.
GUNN-FOWLIE, John Alexander, Lieut., Toronto 6, Ont.
HOWARD, Philip Bertram, Lieut., Toronto 5, Ont.

HODGES, Edgar Roland, Lieut., Mikado, Sask, JENKINSON, James Thomas, Capt., Grimsby, Ont. JOHNSON, Earle Eglinton, Lieut., Montreal 8, Que. KUPCHENKO, Vladimar Harold, Lieut., Edmonton, Alta. MacKINNON, John Norman, Lieut., London, Ont. McDONALD, Andrew Crosbie, Lieut., Winnipeg, Man. McGOWAN, Douglas, Capt., Kilmuir, P.E.I. NEALE, Roland Henry, Lieut., Vancouver, B.C. PHELAN, Ivan Patrick, Major, Montreal 36, Que. PHILLIPS, Francis Alan, Capt., Galt, Ont. PURDY, Stanley Robert, Major, Calgary, Alta. RAVEN, Jeffrey Wilson, Lieut., Esquimalt, B.C. RIDLEY, Wilfred Hamilton Murney, Lieut., Strathmore, Alta. SMITH, (M.C.) Hershell Allister, Lt.-Col., Dauphin, Man. STANBURY, Edward George, Lieut., Montreal, Que. VERNER, Robert Brimacombe, Capt., Stratford, Ont. LEIPSIC, Barry, Capt., Winnipeg, Man.

MISSING

CRAWFORD, Robert Earl, Lieut., Medicine Hat, Alta. KAY, Frederick Gordon, Lieut., Montreal 35, Que. MacKENZIE, Malcolm Hugh, Lieut., Norwood Grove, Man.

OTHER RANKS

KILLED IN ACTION

TANK

ALMOND, Grant Edmond, Tpr., Shigawake, Que. AMEY, Harvey Herbert, Tpr., London, Ont. BARKER, John Henry, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C. BARLOW, Charles Elmer, Tpr., Fisher Branch, Man. BARTLETT, John Frederick, Tpr., Moreton's Harbour, Nfld. BELSEY, Frederick Charles, Tpr., Oyama, B.C. BOUVIER, Roland, L/Cpl., Ottawa, Ont. BULGER, Lloyd, L/Cpl., Toronto 10, Ont. BULLER, Edward Matheson, Tpr., Saskatoon, Sask. CALDWELL, Alexander Wallace, Cpl., Matapedia, Que. CLARK, Fred Watson, Sgt., Edmonton, Alta. CLARK, Neil Newton, Sgt., Avonlea, Sask. COOMBES, Nigel, Sgt., Vancouver, B.C. CORMIER, Henry, Tpr., L'Ermite, Que. CYBULSKI, Albert Joseph, Tpr., Renfrew, Ont. DARLING, Samuel Alexander, Cpl., Lake Opinicon, Ont. DAVIDSON, William Harrington, Cpl., Aldergrove, B.C. DAVIS, John William, Tpr., Windsor, Ont. DEACON, Frank, Tpr., Windsor, Ont. DICKSON, Roy Vincent, Sgt., Creston, B.C. DUTHIE, Maurice Edward Thomas, Tpr., Calgary, Alta. DUTKA, William, Tpr., Winnipeg, Man. EAGLE, George Albert, Cpl., Huntsville, Ont. ELLIOTT, Robert James, Tpr., Blyth Post Office, Ont. EVERINGHAM, Arthur Charles, Tpr., Sarnia, Ont. FAULKNER, Ralph Douglas, Tpr., Halifax, N.S. GEE, Alan John, Tpr., Nipawin, Sask. GILLIS, Donald Roy, Tpr., Cornwall, Ont. GOODREAU, Cecil Edward, Tpr., North Bay, Ont. HANCOCK, Arthur Richard Hugh, Tpr., Haileybury, Ont. HARVEY, William MacDonald, Tpr., Kessock, Sask. HUTCHINGS, Edward John Thomas, Tpr., Sherkston, Ont. JACOBSEN, Harold Brandt, L/Sgt., Cumberland, B.C. JAMES, Clarence Oliver, Tpr., Guelph, Ont. JEFFREYS, Richard Henry, Tpr., Toronto 9, Ont.

JENSEN, Neils Marius, Tpr., Toronto 6, Ont. JOHNSTON, Wilford Raye, Tpr., St. Catharines, Ont. JOUAN, Leon, Tpr., Tomahawk, Alta. KELLNER, Raiph Paul, Tpr., Otterville, Ont. KENNEDY, Eldred Alonzo, Tpr., Toronto 6, Ont. KEOWN, Basil Elliott, L/Cpl., Toronto 10, Ont. LANG, Keith Butchart, Tpr., Mount Dennis, Ont. LECLAIRE, Joseph Andre Marcel, Tpr., Montreal, Que. LOCKHEAD, Roger, Tpr., Rock Forest, Que. LOYIE, Arthur, Tpr., Penticton, B.C. MacDONELL, Stuart Alexander, L/Cpl., Ottawa, Ont. MacFARLANE, Owen Bruce, L/Cpl., Toronto 9, Ont. McGregor, Arthur Robert, Tpr., Hamilton, Ont. McKNIGHT, Douglas Delbert, Tpr., North Hatley, Que. McCONACHIE, William Kitchener, Tpr., Dalkeith, Ont. MEADOWS, Frank Stephen, Tpr., Lancashire, England. MOORHOUSE, Harris Bramwell, Tpr., New Westminster, B.C. NATION, Jasper Waring, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C. NEFF, Howard Wilson, Tpr., Kingston, Ont. NEWBURGH, Harold, Tpr., Welland, Ont. O'DONNELL, John Joseph, L/Sgt., Montreal 22, Que. PELKEY, Richard Thomas, Sgt., London, Ont. PEW, George Edward, Tpr., Niagara Falls, Ont. PHILP, Harold George, Tpr., Manilla, Ont. PROUDLEY, William Harry, Tpr., Listowel, Ont. QUASSO, Louis, Tpr., Hillsboro, Kansas, U.S.A. REEVES, Alvin, Tpr., Toronto, Ont.
ROUGHLEY, Donald, Tpr., Hamilton, Ont.
RUSSELL, Melville Ernest, L/Cpl., Kelso, Sask. SERINACK, Real Joseph, Tpr., Cochrane, Ont. SHARMAN, Stanley Arthur, Tpr., Montreal, Que. SLUMSKIE, Wilfred Douglas, Cpl., Owen Sound, Ont. SMITH, Dale Wilfred, Tpr., Toronto 6, Ont. STEPHENS, Charles Henry, Cpl., Vaucouver, B.C. STRANK, George, Cpl., Rossburn, Man. SWINIMER, Cecil Wallace, Tpr., Surrey, England. TANAKA, Minoru, Tpr., Wymark, Sask.

APRIL 45

KILLED IN ACTION (Cont.)

TENNANT, Aubrey Edward, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C. TESTER, Ernest, Tpr., Gladstone, Man. TOBIAS, Harry Bruce, Tpr., Toronto 10, Ont. TURNER, Tom Buchanan, Cpl., Glasgow, Scotland. WAGNER, Edwin, Cpl., Plunkett, Sask. WATSON, Frank, Tpr., Roslin, Ont. WHARTON, Cecil Stanley, Tpr., Mount Dennis, Ont. WELLS, James, Tpr., Hope, B.C. WIGGINS, Donald Nelson, Tpr., Milestone, Sask. YAWNUK, Michael, Tpr., Chelmsford, Ont. YOUNG, George MacBeth, Tpr., Regina, Sask.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

BAILEY, James Malcolm, Sgt., London, Ont.

DIED OF WOUNDS

BELL, Lawrence Reginald, Tpr., Battleford, Sask. BIERDERMAN, Lloyd Arthur, Tpr., Humberstone, Ont. BLACK, Wesley George, Tpr., Fort William, Ont. BOVAIR, Douglas Jay, Tpr., Summerland, B.C. CURRIER, James Joseph, Tpr., Address unknown. DABOLL, Donald Arthur, Tpr., Welland, Ont. DOUGHERTY, Franklin Edward, Tpr., Dafoe, Sask. ERDMAN, Lloyd George, Cpl., Fort Erie N., Ont. GOULETTE, Joseph Anthony, Tpr., Chatham, N.B. HALL, Gordon, Tpr., Toronto 8, Ont. ILLINGWORTH, Harold, Tpr., North Battleford, Sask. LESSARD, Orel Adelore, Tpr., Vancouver, B.C. MacLAREN, William, Sgt., Montreal 36, Que. MARACLE, John Richard, Tpr., St. Catharines, Ont. MUSTARD, John Graham, Tpr., Tisdale, Sask. PANES, Victor Leslie, Sgt., Toronto 6, Ont. TAYLOR, Frank St. Lawrence, Tpr., Montreal 22, Que. WILSON, Lloyd Richard, Tpr., Markdale, Ont.

DIED

BIRD, Thomas Basil, Tpr., Bowmanville, Ont. MAYER, Alfred Peter, Tpr., Airdrie, Alta. MILLER, Lowell Hillyard, Tpr., Neepawa, Man. MOREHOUSE, Blake Elbridge, Tpr., Grand Manan, N.B.

WOUNDED

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COLLINS, Ernest Edwin John, Tpr., Long Branch, Ont. CLARE, Joseph, Tpr., Halifax, N.S. CLARK, James, Tpr., Kenville, Man. CLARKE, William John Joseph, Tpr., Bissett, Man. COMBOT, John Louis, Tpr., Aubigny, Man. CONTI, Joseph, Tpr., Toronto 8, Ont. COOPER, James Richard, Tpr., Parry Sound, Ont. COPELAND, William Edward, Tpr., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. CRAWFORD, Charles Robert, Tpr., Beaurepaire, Que. DANKOFF, Abie, Tpr., Montreal 4, Que. DAVIES, Ernest Jack, Tpr., Hornepayne, Ont. DAVIDSON, Edward Carson, Tpr., Swift Current, Sask. DAVIS, Lyman Elice, Tpr., Marwayne, Alta. DELORME, Albert Noel Joseph, Tpr., Fisher Branch, Man. DIXON, Norman Everett, Tpr., Wiarton, Ont. DODDS, John, Tpr., Montreal 33, Que.
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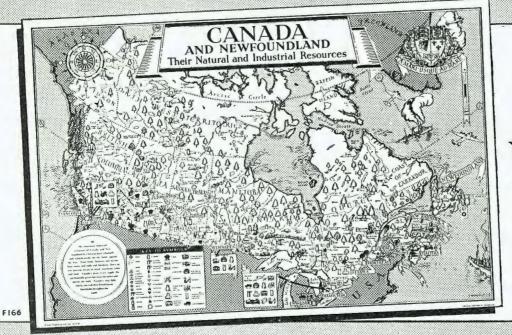
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