

HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF BRANT

BY
F. DOUGLAS REVILLE

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INTRODUCTION TO SECOND VOLUME

The Town of Paris constitutes the business centre of the northern portion of the County and it is splendidly located both with regard to environment and natural advantages. The main line of the Grand Trunk and two radial roads amply take care of freight and passenger needs, while highways centre there from all directions. It is the home of well equipped factories, commodious residences and educational institutions of a high order. Industrial and mercantile establishments, churches, schools, and other features all tell of a well ordered and prosperous community.

In connection with the chapter devoted to Brant County Authors, thanks are returned to the Musson Publishing Company for kind permission to make quotations from the poems of E. Pauline Johnson, as contained in "Flint and Feather." The nature of her work naturally made excerpts more readily available than in the case of the other writers named.

The main portion of this volume—and it will be agreed quite properly so—is devoted to the glorious record of Brant County in the Great War. The laborious task of compiling this suitable memento has been well accomplished by Mr. A. T. Whitaker. No pains have been spared to make the chronicle as accurate as possible, but in dealing with such a mass of names and incidents over so lengthy a period, some omissions and errors have probably occurred. No doubt any such will be regarded with due tolerance. The chronicle, impressive though it appears even in cold print, cannot begin to convey the splendid self sacrifice and heroism manifested locally during this world crisis, but a sincere effort has at any rate been made to preserve for future generations some idea of the magnificent story and the heights to which the women and men of Brant County rose during the call to Empire duty in the years 1914-1918.

The illustrations in this work have nearly in their entirety been supplied from photographs and reproductions by E. P. Park & Co.

In the first volume to the list of Brantford medical men the names of Dr. Pearson and Dr. Gamble should be added—both practitioners of many years standing in this community.

F. D. R.

CHAPTER XXII

THE TOWN OF PARIS—HISTORICAL NOTES REGARDING THE COMMUNITY—
"KING CAPRON," FATHER OF THE PLACE—CHRONICLES OF 1857 AND
1875—THE BIG FIRE OF 1900—SOUTH DUMFRIES AND ST. GEORGE.

"The Forks of the Grand River" constituted the cumbersome name of the original settlement which has now become the flourishing town of Paris. After the place commenced to grow a public meeting was called and at this gathering the present name was, decided upon because of the plaster of Paris beds found in the neighborhood.

Hiram Capron, or as he was more familiarly known, " King Capron," has always borne the title of Father of Paris. He was a Vermonter, born in 1796. In 1822 he left Vermont for Canada and joined Joseph Van Norman in the establishment of a blast furnace at Norman Dale. In 1828 he sold out and in 1829 when visiting the Forks of the Grand River, he bought a property of one thousand acres from Mr. William Holmes. His next work was to clear and cultivate the land which included nearly all the present site of the town and he also erected a mill on the river Nith, a little way from the junction of the latter with the Grand River.

Robert Rosebrugh was the original possessor of that portion known as "Upper Town," Smith's Creek, at its outlet, dividing the two. The town was laid out in 1831, being surveyed by Lewis Burwell. In the same year the late Sheriff Smith opened the first store and was the first postmaster, and John VanEvery built the first hotel. Charles Conklin rented the grist mill from Capron and built a saw mill on the Nith, or Smith's Creek, near the site of Finlayson's tannery. Mr. Daniel Showers the elder occupied one of the two log houses then on the site of Upper Town, having settled in 1826. The tannery afterwards bought by Mr. Finlayson was started in 1832, and the same year we find James Barker and Samuel Heath, blacksmiths, T. P. Forsyth, a tailor, and H. T. Jackson, a maker of farm implements. Norman Hamilton for many years a prominent citizen, and whose beautiful residence "Hillside" is a picturesque landmark, arrived from the States and built a distillery. He afterwards went into milling and pork packing and secured a competency. Daniel Totten, father of Warren Totten, Q.C., and Henry Totten, of the Treasury Department, built a small woollen mill about the same time.

In 1833 Mr. Daniel O'Neil and Mr. Leonard Sovereign came in and settled on farms close to the town. The first school house was built by Mr. Capron on River Street, in the Upper Town, in 1834. George Bremner settled in Paris in 1835 and kept store for seven years. Walter Capron, a brother of Hiram's, came from Vermont in 1834. William Curtis came from New York in 1814, and shortly after came to Paris, staying with the Holme family in what was then the first house of any description there. It was a log house in the Upper Town. Shortly after he purchased a farm in Brantford Township, where he ended his days. He was the father of William Grenville Curtis. Dr. Dickson located in Paris in 1837. The late Hugh Finlayson, M.P., was an early arrival, about 1835, and was connected with the municipal and political history of the county from its infancy.

When Mr. Conklin first came to the settlement there was only one log house in the Lower Town and two in the Upper Town.

"King Capron" in the period of vigorous manhood, is described as of erect figure, with dark brown hair, keen, observant, yet not unkindly looking eyes, curt speech and frequent jest. In later years when crippled with rheumatism he used to hobble about with the aid of two stout sticks. But in manhood or old age he is remembered by all as a keen, shrewd and generous man.

He was a man of large affairs and ever ready to help others. In more than one instance when a settler came to pay an instalment Mr. Capron would tell him to keep the money and invest it in farm tools or stock. When he passed away the entire community followed his remains to the grave in tribute to an undoubted benefactor. To him as influential public men succeeded Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Baird, Mr. Whitlaw and others.

When the Provincial Exhibition took place in Brantford **Paris in 1857.** in 1857 an interesting sketch of Paris was prepared by Mr. Capron, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The progress of Paris hitherto, has not been rapid, but every advance which it has made, has been well secured. Speculation in lots has never been driven to an extravagant excess; on the contrary, there still exists ample scope within its bounds for fair and legitimate profits in the purchase of land. It has owed very little to the introduction of foreign capital; most of the men of means, now carrying on business here, have realized the bulk of their property on the spot. The old inhabitants may be said to be, almost, without exception, in easy circumstances.

**Well
Situated.**

Situated at the confluence of two of the finest rivers which water the Western Peninsula, viz.: the Nith and the Grand River;—the locality affords water power, to an almost unlimited extent. They are, at the present time, almost un-

employed; the few mills which they drive being as nothing compared with their full capacity. The banks of the Grand River—both above and below the town—abound in an unlimited supply of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, of a quality altogether unrivalled for agricultural purposes. Year by year the necessity for this excellent manure increases, and the value of its application to land is better understood by farmers. The trade in this article must one day be enormous; but hitherto, although it has been exceedingly large, it has been trifling compared with the proportions it must assume in the future. The Grand River is perfectly susceptible of such improvement as will render it easily navigable; and the company which has extended its operations to Brantford, will, no doubt, complete their works and extend them before the lapse of many years. New markets will then be open for Plaster; but before that time, the Railway Companies will find it in their interest to offer greater facilities for the transfer of this valuable product over their lines, than they have hitherto seemed disposed to grant. The junction of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Buffalo and Lake Huron line, places Paris in a very advantageous position for trade. All the main lines of Canada and the States are readily accessible from this point; and in more favorable years than the present, it has formed an important centre for American buyers to carry on their wheat operations; the country around being highly productive in this staple commodity. These, then, form some of the bases of the claim which Paris puts forth to be reckoned among the most promising towns of this growing section of the Province; and it has in addition the not inconsiderable advantages of being situated in a well settled and productive country, of possessing a salubrious and healthy atmosphere, and such natural beauties as hill and dale, wood and water, combined in their choicest form can afford.

Supposing that enough has been said to induce the reader to pay a visit to the town, we shall assume the character of a guide, and point out those matters, and things which are deemed most worthy of notice within its limits.

**Settling
Around Depot.**

Since the opening of the Railroads quite a settlement has taken place around the Depot, and the extension of the Town in this direction, will no doubt go on increasing, particularly when the new Stations of the united companies are erected,—and the preparations are almost completed;—They will comprise several offices for railway officials, and probably the head offices for the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. Several store houses have been erected here to meet the requirements of the grain trade. These, a Post Office, four or five Stores, as many Hotels, and a number of private residences have been the growth of three short years; and the three succeeding ones will probably witness a progress in a greatly increased ratio. The town is reached by either of two roads from the Depot. One bearing most to the left hand we will notice first:—A neat brick residence lying a little east of the road, has been recently built by its occupant, Mr. Walter Capron, who has operated very largely at this point in wheat for the American Markets, during the last few years. The road winds from this spot in a more southerly direction; and by way of illustrating the very moderate

price at which even choice lots are held here, let us paint out a beautiful location on the left hand side of the road, adjacent to a two story rough-cast residence. Here a lot containing an acre and a quarter, was recently offered to—if not purchased—by Mr. W. Murphy, Collector of Customs, for \$600. This road has only been recently opened, and has not yet been completed by the Corporation, but the grading will be finished, and a side-walk laid down during the current year. Already, however, several neat houses have sprung up. The road leads out into the Galt road, and the visitor will notice before leaving it, two handsome villas, the residences, respectively of Mr. M. Whitlaw and Mr. Robert Moore, who have both done much to promote the trade of the town. A short distance from hence, near the Railway Bridge, is a stone mansion, the residence of Mr. Hiram Capron, who may be denominated the Father of Paris. He purchased one thousand acres in a block in the year 1829, when all around was wilderness. But his practised eye discerned in the rushing waters, which flowed through the primeval forest, the elements of boundless wealth, and in the wild scenery where the Indian yet prowled, he foresaw busy scenes of industry, the homes of an intelligent people, and the triumphs of civilization. Mr. Capron is a native of the State of Vermont, where the family—which is an old English one—has been settled for several generations. His success under British dominion, and the position which he holds in the community, is an additional evidence of the acuteness and success of Americans in Canada, and the thoroughly liberal character of our institutions. The road from hence leads directly by the river side to the main business street of the Town.

Railway Bridge.

But while alluding to this part of the town we will notice the Railway Bridge across the Grand River, the width of it is from bank to bank 780 feet. It is of timber, built on the How-Truss principle,—the track running on the upper chords. It is supported by five massive stone piers, the span between each being 140 feet; the track is 90 feet above the surface of the water. The bridge has a very high and even elegant appearance,—it was built by Mr. Farrell, from the plans of Mr. Wallace, of Buffalo. It may be mentioned as an instance of the astonishing luck of some people, that Mr. Farrell when employed in its construction, fell from top to the bottom without suffering further injury than a few days' rest sufficed to repair. Looking either up or down the river, from this Bridge, the prospect is a delightful one. Upwards, the river is seen glistening among the trees, which adorn its banks, like a line of silver, and the scene, while truly placid, and quietly beautiful, has yet the wild loveliness of merely natural adornment. Looking down the river a view is afforded of a large portion both of the Upper and Lower Town.

Some Feeling Existed.

And, by the bye, having alluded to the Upper and Lower Town, it may as well be explained that the River Nith divides Paris into two sections: the Lower being that up the river, and the Upper that down the river. The Upper was that first settled, and when the Lower began to reach importance, jealousies arose between the two sections, and led to an amount of ill feeling between the inhabitants, which it is laughable to hear old residents tell of. Of course,

this feeling has now all passed away;—the interests of the town, as a whole, being the only end aimed at by all parties. But, if space permitted, we could amuse our readers by giving them an account of these intestine commotions, when the cry was:

"Upper or Lower!"

"Under which King Parisian, speak or die!"

The second road, leading from the depot to the town, is a portion of the Ayr Turnpike Road, and is cut out of the side of the hill which bounds the ravine, at the bottom of which the river Nith hastens to unite its waters with those of the Grand. This entrance to the town is quite romantic in appearance. The land on the opposite side of the Nith has not yet been brought into cultivation, and the thick woods present to the eye a luxurious growth of wild and entangled vegetation. The descent from the road is quite precipitous, and appears scarcely safe to eyes accustomed only to the streets and roads of cities. But accidents are rare. The mill privilege at this part of the stream has been made available for the purpose of a Saw Mill. The mill was erected by M. Asa Wolverton, who carried on an extensive lumbering business; and it is now owned by Mr. P. Logan. At a little distance from the Saw Mill Mr. Phippen carries on a Candle and Soap Manufactory, to which he has lately added the manufacture of Potash.

Two Early Churches.

The visitor will notice a Church on the left hand side of the road, facing an open space which has been reserved for a Market. This Church was built, and is still sustained by the Congregational body. It is presided over by the Rev. Mr. Boyn, late of Montreal,—a gentleman, young in Ministerial life, but giving great promise of usefulness and success in the sacred calling to which he has devoted talents and energies of no mean order. A short distance from this Church is one erected about two years ago by the Free Church Presbyterians. The Rev. Andrew Stevens, the Minister,—Mr. Stevens, a Divine of high scholastic attainments, and of fervent piety, unfortunately, from ill health is unable to exercise so extensive and powerful an influence as his erudition and eloquence would under other circumstances command; but he has the satisfaction, we believe, of feeling that he ministers among a people who highly appreciate his excellencies, and sympathize with him in his afflictions. A small School-house facing the Market Square, is only deserving of notice as an indication that the claims of education are not overlooked in Paris. The wants of the juvenile population have now, however, entirely outgrown the capacity of the existing School Houses in the town; and a large building is in course of erection, where education may be conducted on the most enlightened principles. To this building we shall have to refer when we reach the spot on which it is to be erected. Continuing our stroll we arrive at River Street, the main business locality of the Lower Town.

Improved Accommodation.

The Exchange Hotel first claims attention here, and its proprietor, Mr. D. M. Lamb, will be found anxiously anticipating the wants and comforts of his guests. The house was erected by Mr. J. Nimmo the resident agent for the Gore Bank.

In devoting this block of buildings to the purpose of an Hotel, Mr. Nimmo has conferred a benefit upon Paris, and a boon upon the travelling community. Previous to the opening of the Exchange Hotel, accommodation in Paris was of that execrably wretched character, so common in the villages of this continent, but now we can guarantee to visitors, if not the splendor of a city establishment, at least the comforts of a well cooked meal, a quiet room, and a clean and snug chamber.

The New Paris Mills, which are propelled by the waters of the Nith or Smith's Creek—as it is more commonly called—consists of four run of stones; and the flour manufactured in it has received a very high brand in the market. This mill is the property of Mr. C. Whitlaw, who is now himself carrying on the business. The brick block adjacent to it was erected by Mr. Kerr, of Hamilton, but it is not yet fully occupied. The situation is excellent, and any well conducted trade suited to the locality might here be carried on with a fair chance of success. On the other side of the flouring mill, is a Plaster Mill and Warehouse, of which Mr. Gay is the lessee. For some years Mr. Gay has conducted an extensive business in Plaster, and he is the person best qualified to give information on the subject of this important article of production.

The Plaster is found in the valley of the river, and is reached by means of subterranean galleries, in which the miners,—commonly Cornish men—work with wonderful patience and toil. To strike the seams of the Plaster is often a costly undertaking, for the excavations required, may be very extensive, and yet prove unfruitful in their results. The quality of the Plaster found here is very superior for agricultural purposes; and those of our readers who may feel disposed to explore the mines, will, we are sure, find that every facility for doing so, with comfort to themselves, will be afforded them by parties interested. Those who may venture on an expedition to the mines, will find much to interest them. Bituminous shales, from which a very excellent burning gas may be made, is found plentifully cropping from the river bank, and a very excellent description of lithographic stone has also been found in small blocks, in the same localities. In various places, too, where springs of water gush out from the bank, a process closely analagous to petrefaction, may be observed in operation. Grasses, fibres of wild vegetation, and mosses may be found in every stage from incipient petrefaction to an appearance of perfect stoniness. The mosses, so transformed, are really very beautiful,—every delicate fibre being preserved in all its delicacy.

But to return to our notice of the town. Beyond the Plaster Mills is a Woolen Factory, which also derives its motive power from the Nith. The flannels made at this establishment are of very high quality. It is under the direction of Mr. Alexander Cole, and is the property of Mr. Whitlaw.

Mechanics' Institute. The Foundry close by has been for the present discontinued, the business having been removed to the Blasenbury Iron Works, in another part of the town. The Brick Block, opposite, was erected by Mr. W. H. Taylor, and within the last two years the handsome stone building occupied by Mr. Patterson has been erected by the occupier. In this building the Paris Mechanic;

Institute has its Library and Reading Room. This institution is now in full and successful operation; the Library is extensive and well chosen; and the News Room is kept supplied with the leading papers and periodicals. During the last two winters full courses of lectures have been delivered before the members of the Institute, and the Lecturers comprised some of the most illustrious of our Canadian celebrities. The visitor will notice by observing the water line, how considerable has been the work of raising the street to its present level. The culvert through which the waste water escapes from the mills has been recently renewed by the erection of massive stone walls, which will last for two or three generations. Before crossing the bridge, and proceeding to the Upper Town, the visitor should notice the Flouring Mills of Mr. Frederick Wright, on the adjacent street. They are, we believe, of somewhat less capacity than the Paris Mills, but are the scene of a large trade. Another Plaster Mill is also working here, and a short distance northward will be found a Carriage Factory, conducted by Messrs. Johnson & Capron; and a glance in their repository will convince any one that the inhabitants of Paris need not send abroad for an elegant vehicle. In this locality are also situated a Cooperage, and at least two Plough Factories. The Tannery, near the bridge, is carried on by Messrs. Finlayson & Co. An extensive trade is carried on here, large quantities of leather being exported to different parts of the province.

A Venturesome Undertaking. To cross the creek, between the Upper and Lower Town, has often times been an achievement of considerable danger. Several times the bridge has been swept away by the freshets, and on such occasions the flood formed an almost impassable barrier between the two sections of the town. Old inhabitants tell many anecdotes of adventures in such emergencies,—one will serve as a specimen. On a cold blustering winter day, a neighboring farmer drove his ox-team down the dangerous and narrow declivity, which then led to the frail bridge, but the bridge was gone, carried away by the flood. His object was to convey a grist to the mill; and the necessities of life required that he should accomplish this object if possible. Grasping the sack of wheat in his arms, he crossed the chasm on a single beam which stretched across it. While accomplishing this somewhat dangerous passage, three travellers drove up,—a gentleman, his wife, a bonny dame, of over forty summers, and a sprig of a daughter, just blooming into womanhood. Their case was urgent; they must cross the stream. But how? The good man who had succeeded so well in carrying the wheat over, being of a kindly caste of countenance, was applied to by the ladies to transport them in the same fashion in which he had carried the wheat. Being stalwart, bold and withal gallant, he consented upon one condition—that they should close their eyes until he had got them safely over. The "wee bit lassie" was transported with little difficulty or danger, but, when the mither's turn came, our yeoman felt his task was a more serious one; however, he seized the "bonnie bodie" in his arms, and ventured on the narrow way. The weight of forty-five told heavily upon him ere he had reached the middle, "and Oh! mon," said he, in relating the anecdote, "I little thought I'd be able to set the lady beside her bairn;—she was

unco heavy, and had she blinket her een, and swayed but an inch at the sight of the wild burn below, we had never reached the ither side." Trembling and faint with the exercise he just succeeded in placing his; load securely on terra firma.

From the hill top too, the inhabitants of the village have more than once seen the site of the Lower Town swept over by the waters, and the life and property of the few settlers placed in the greatest danger.

From the bridge looking up Smith's Creek, the prospect is a wild and very peculiar one; but it will strike the visitor at once, how susceptible of being brought into a scene of cultivated magnificence is that wild amphitheatre. Just climb the eminence and glance over the prospect at your feet, and think what splendid sites for happy homes here exist. Fancy the acclivity terraced and arranged by the simplest art of the landscape gardener, and you will realize a scene whose beauty cannot be easily surpassed!

Looking up Grand River from this bridge the prospect is very pleasing. The River with its verdant islands, the winding waters, the bridges, and the residences of the hill to your left—the flats extending to your right, their heights covered with young oaks in all the glory of autumnal livery, together, combine to form a panorama of more than ordinary beauty.

The little church at the top of the hill, belongs to the Wesleyan; Methodists—the congregation of which has outgrown its capacity. The Rev. O. H. Elesworth is the minister, and his zeal and laborious devotion, have been rewarded by a large amount of success in his ministrations. A Baptist Church stands upon the top of the hill, to the right hand, but at present it is without a minister, although it has a respectable congregation.

Municipal History.

Either of two roads from this point leads to the Town Hall and Market House. The Town Hall itself is a very fine room, well suited to the Public Meetings of the inhabitants. Having arrived at this spot, it may be well enough to give a slight sketch of the Municipal history of the Town and of its financial condition. Paris was incorporated as a village in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it then contained a population of about 1000. The first Reeve elected to govern the corporation was Mr. Hiram Capron, and the following gentlemen were subsequently elected to that office in succeeding years:—1851, Mr. H. Capron; 1852, Mr. John Smith; 1853, Mr. Whitlaw; 1854, Mr. H. Capron.

In 1855 an Act of Parliament was passed incorporating the Town of Paris and dividing it into four wards. The first Mayor was Mr. H. Finlayson, who also this year occupies the same position.

The gradual advancement of the town is exhibited by the following comparison between the amounts of the assessments in the years of 1851 and 1857, respectively: 1851, \$390,138; 1857, \$973,895.

Showing an increase in six years of upwards of half a million of dollars, a progress in the ratio of nearly three to one; and during the same period the population has increased about two-and-a-half times.

Not far distant from the Town Hall is the United Presbyterian Church,

a substantial and commodious brick building. The congregation attending this church is large and wealthy, and the Rev. David Caw, who has for a long series of years occupied the office of minister, is distinguished in the town, by his enlightened devotion to educational interests, which notwithstanding his laborious pastoral duties, he allows to claim a considerable portion of his time.

The Episcopal Church stands in close proximity to the Town Hall, the Rev. Adam Townley is the minister of this church, and is well known from his frequent contributions to the periodical literature of the day, and distinguished among the members of his own communion for the zeal and energy with which he discharges the duties of his sacred calling.

The visitor should by no means neglect to ascend the hill, to the west of the Town Hall, from whence several very beautiful and extensive views may be obtained.

Mr. Charles Arnold's Nursery, in this locality deserves special inspection, and he will, we are sure, give every attention to visitors, and will be pleased to point out to them a knoll on his grounds, from whence an uncommonly delightful prospect is commanded. Mr. Arnold's productions occupy first class positions at all the Horticultural Exhibitions at which he competes.

The Burying Ground is a little to the west of Mr. Arnold's premises, and a short distance off is the site which has been chosen for the erection of the new School House. This building is to be constructed for the accommodation of five hundred pupils, with separate apartments for males and females. It is estimated to cost, when completed, about three thousand pounds. There is a choice lot of four acres of land in this vicinity, which belongs to Mr. H. Capron, which offers an excellent chance for investment. It is a beautiful situation, and must greatly increase in value in a short time.

It were needless for us to expatiate upon the picturesque scenes which meet the eye in every direction from this elevated section of the town. The visitor will see and appreciate them for himself. It is not surprising that some of the first settlements were made here, and it will be noticed if the walk is extended far enough to the south, that the early settlers erected on one of the highest points hereabout their first humble house of Prayer. It belonged to the Presbyterian body, but has been disused since the erection of their larger structure.

In Dundas Street and Dumfries Street, the principal portion of the trade of the Upper Town is transacted; there are here, several stores and work-shops, and some of them are almost co-eval with the settlement of the town. One particularly, on the front of which the name of "John Irwin" is boldly blazoned, stood pretty much as it still stands twenty years ago; but, it was then considered rather an imposing affair,—"The best front," it used to be said, "west of Hamilton."

For a distance of half a mile south of Dundas Street, the settlements of the inhabitants extend, spread over a very beautiful expanse of land, gently sloping towards the river, locally dominated the Upper Town Flats. There, most of the occupiers are owners of their little homesteads, and land obtains a very low value compared with what we

see in similar situations in other localities. The principle owners in this direction are Dr. McCosh, one of the early settlers, and the first medical practitioner; Mr. Robert Rosebrugh, and Mr. John Smith, Sheriff of the County. Mr. Smith has erected a very neat villa on a portion of his property. A little further beyond this is a small estate, the property of Mr. Greenstreet, whose snug residence reminds an Englishman more forcibly of the merry homes of his fatherland, than any he will often see in Canada. Mr. Greenstreet has succeeded in cultivating a hop garden in the rear of his residence, which adds to the homeliness of the scene. It is a spot, the placid beauty of which can scarcely be excelled. Bounded on two sides by bold upland, clad with forest verdure; the river flowing gently past on the other side, shut in by a precipitous bank covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the town seen uncertainly in the distance on the other. The river here, too, flows in graceful curves. The stream, divided by pleasant islands, is lost to the eye amid the woodlands which from their rich luxuriance, remind one rather of a tropical than a Canadian scene.

Medicinal Spring.

We must now turn our attention to the extensive mill privileges, which the river at this point affords. It will be remembered that the Nith has now united its waters with the Grand River, and the volume of water has a fall here about something like twelve feet. A company was formed in 1853, and obtained a charter for the construction of a dam and race, to render the privilege available for manufacturing purposes. The Company is empowered under its Charter to raise a Capital, of not exceeding £3000, in shares of £5 each, to carry out its object. At the present moment 500 shares have been subscribed for. Its management is entrusted to a Board of five Directors, annually chosen by the shareholders. Owing to the difficulty the Company has experienced in obtaining capital requisite to complete this very important undertaking, the work is not yet quite matured, but it is expected that all will be ready ere the winter sets in, so that capitalists and manufacturers may commence operations early next spring. A well-constructed dam has been built, and the canal is being proceeded with, under contract, as rapidly as possible. The total fall here may be estimated at twelve feet, and the power about to be brought into operation will probably exceed that of 300 horse, so that shortly an impetus will be given to this portion of the town which will cause it to assume an appearance of greater vitality than has hitherto fallen to its lot, and will act in a striking manner upon the value of the adjacent property, and upon the progress of the town as a whole.

The projectors of this work are with good reason sanguine as to its immediate success, for the stockholders, being to a great extent, property holders in the neighborhood, which will be directly affected by the development of its capabilities, they are prepared to sell or lease water power, or lots on which to erect machinery, upon terms altogether different from those which they would require, were their speculation alone confined to making profit out of the sale of the mill privileges. Such chances will be offered to persons prepared to go into manufactures on the spot as have rarely—if ever—been afforded before. There is little

doubt under the circumstances, that in the course of the next year the power will be taken up. The Directors are now ready to negotiate, and if this pamphlet should fall into the hands of any one who wishes to get valuable property for a very small consideration, we should strongly recommend him before leaving the town, to see some of the gentlemen connected with the undertaking, and strike a bargain if possible. It may not be out of place for us to suggest, that either the Mayor, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Greenstreet, Secretary of the Company, Dr. McCosh, Mr. Asa Wolverton, or Sheriff Smith, may be called upon, and consulted with reference to the matter, with the assurance that either of them will afford every information at their disposal respecting the Hydraulic Company, or any other subject connected with the business of the town.

We have now to retrace our steps, but instead of going over the ground which we have already passed, let us cross the bridge at the foot of Dundas Street. This bridge was built by the Dundas Road Company, and is, as will be seen, a very excellent structure; crossing it, we reach what is usually termed the Lower Town Flats, through which runs the large mill-race which has been formed to make available the vast water powers of the Grand River above the Paris Hydraulic Company's Works.

In the year 1854, the land through which this race is cut, was merely a beautiful and favorite resort for the inhabitants of the town,—a choice spot for cricketers, and an admirable retreat for lovers of nature and of nature's choicest handiwork. It is much changed since then; the cricket ground has been ruined, the trees cut down, its beauties despoiled—it is no longer a place for retirement or of recreation; the hum of machinery and the sounds of labor have succeeded the shout of the school-boys. In 1854 the property was purchased of Mr. Hiram Capron by Mr. A. Kerr, of Hamilton, and Mr. C. Whitlaw, and in the same year, the race was cut, the dam and guard locks built and sales of water power effected. The works were carried forward with the utmost energy; and they have been finished in a style, and with a regard to completeness, efficiency and permanency, more characteristic of a public work than a private enterprise. The race, from end to end, is about three quarters of a mile in length; its width is 66 feet, and its depth 8 feet 6 inches, affording at a low estimate, eight hundred horse power. The property is now in the hands of Mr. A. Kerr, and Mr. Whitlaw acts as agent for it. He is, we are aware, prepared to name easy terms to parties who may be disposed to carry on manufacturing operations at this convenient point, and Mr. Whitlaw will give full information to any one who may desire to make enquiries.

In two years there have grown up upon the race a Plaster Mill, a Flouring Mill, an Iron Foundry, a Machine Shop, a Blacksmith's Shop and a Carpenter's Machine Shop. The Plaster Mill is held by Mr. A. Gay, to whom we have already alluded. The Flouring Mill was put in operation last fall, and it is one of the neatest establishments of its kind. Its trade has, to a great extent, we believe, been confined to gristing, in which an opening existed at the time the mill was started. The Iron Foundry and Machine Shop form portions of one establishment, denominated the Blasenbury Iron Works under the proprietorship of Mr. P.

Logan. Several very fine pieces of machinery have been turned out from these works. They have facilities for the manufacture of steam engines and mill gearing of every description; and last fall, was commenced what may be expected to become a staple article of production, the manufacture of Fire Engines. A very beautiful machine was turned out for the village of Otterville, at a price considerably below what has been usually given for similar or even inferior articles in Montreal. The proprietor has made extensive arrangements for casting ornamented iron fences, and pillars and other fittings for store fronts. We understand that a very large contract has recently been taken from the Buffalo & Huron Railway Company, which the proprietor and his friends believe will result in establishing a reputation, for skill and enterprise, for these young, but rising works. The machinery employed in the Blasenbury Works is said to be of the finest description, and Mr. Gibson, the Manager, is extensively known for his skill in the machinery department.

The Carpenter's Machine Shop is owned by Messrs. Turnbull and Thompson, who have, during the last few years, carried out several extensive works in this neighborhood. The carpentry in the Galt Central School was completed by this firm and from the use of the latest improvements in machinery, they have been enabled to perform their contracts in a style equal to any in the Province. Recently they have undertaken the contract for building the Paris Union School, to which we have already adverted.

During last fall Mr. Capron disposed of the land east of the race, by Auction Sale. The lots realized prices ranging from \$150 to \$300; there are a few still in the market, which Mr. Capron will sell at very reasonable rates. The rising ground which bounds the flats to the east is very beautifully situated, commanding most picturesque views of the town and neighborhood. A terrace of suburban residences has been projected in this locality by Mr. Nimmo, who possesses a tract of land here; and Mr. Spencer Mitchell has erected a house, beyond side-walks, on the eminence we allude to. The time will soon arrive when the whole of this section of the town plot will be fully occupied, and investments in land at present prices must turn out to be highly remunerative.

Ambitious Enterprise.

The visitor can now return to the neighborhood of the Exchange Hotel by another bridge across the Grand River; and proceeding in a westerly direction he will cross a second bridge over Smith's Creek, leading to a portion of Paris which highly deserves attention. A range of low buildings in front are used as a distillery by Mr. Wm. Patton. Taking a road which bears round to the right hand, we pass several shanties erected by squatters, (to whom Mr. Capron is very lenient,) and reach a fine open expanse, from which the forest trees have been chopped at a comparatively recent date. Gently sloping to the creek, and bounded by the hills behind, the visitor will see at once what admirable sites this tract affords. A bridge is proposed to be erected across the creek by the Saw Mill, and whenever this is done access to all parts of the town will be easy from this point. The general opinion is, and in it we fully concur, that this will be the "West End" of the future City of Paris. It lies in every respect advan-

tageously; it abounds in springs of water, and commands a most pleasing prospect. There is another consideration, too, which may entitle it to future fame. About a quarter of a mile within the woods which line the banks of the river, is a Medicinal Spring, which may hereafter render Paris a place of fashionable resort. The visitor cannot do better than extend his walk to the Spring, and refresh himself at its waters. Mr. Capron has been at the pains of making a track to the spot, and of rendering the spring accessible. He has also erected seats for the accommodation of visitors. More modest, however, than one of old, he has not placed an inscription to correspond with:

Drink weary pilgrim, drink and pray
For the kind soul of Sybil Grey,
Who built this cross and well.

The wood in which the spring rises is thickly matted together by the rich verdure springing from a moist and fertile soil. The old cedars, and tall elms interlace their boughs one to another so closely as almost to exclude the rays of the noonday sun, and the wild ivy and other climbing plants indigenous to the Canadian swamps, hang in graceful festoons from tree to tree. Wild flowers in great variety decorate the ground, and lift their heads to catch each ray of sunshine which can struggle thro' the umbrageous canopy above them. The splash of the river is heard pleasantly in the distance, and the scared birds rise with an alarmed note at the unusual sound of a human foot fall in that secluded locality. Yes, secluded, even though so near to the busy scenes of life, for few ever extend their walks so far in this direction. This is so much the case that last season a timid roe nursed her young in this thick wood, but too confident in his security, she allowed her offspring to stray beyond the covert, and he fell a victim to her indiscretion. But, reader, if you have any nose you must be aware of a strong smell of brimstone by this time, or at least of a strong smell of some kind or other, very different from the perfumes which are wafted from the shores of "Araiby the blest." We are in close proximity to the spring. The odor is caused by the large amount of sulphureted hydrogen gas, which its waters evolve. We regret that we cannot present a perfect analysis of this water, but it is closely analogous in its character to that of Caledonia Sulphur Spring; combining alkaline carbonate and alkaline salts, with the reactions of bromine, iodine, and carbonate of soda. It cannot be doubted that such a combination must act in a most favorable manner upon the human constitution in many cases of disease. It is supposed that cutaneous affections would yield readily to these remedial waters; and in cases of dyspepsia and the early stages of rheumatism, if suitable quantities were taken, it could not fail to exercise a most beneficial influence.

It will now be time to return, and the space to which we are confined admonishes us that we must draw our gossiping remarks to a close. Very hastily, and very imperfectly have we performed the duty we have undertaken. The eyes and judgment of the visitor, if he has been accustomed to mark the laws upon which the rise of communities is based, will have suggested to him a hundred foreshadowings of the future importance of Paris, which we have failed to indicate. In our anxiety to avoid anything

like puffing, we may have done our fair Paris injustice; but even from what we have advanced it will, we think, be admitted that Paris has a right to aspire to play a not unimportant part in the history of our beloved Canada. It can aspire to do something to add to the wealth and resources of the state, and to be able to provide for willing hands and intelligent heads the means of working out by honest labor a not inglorious destiny—

For labor is worship,—the Robin is singing;
 Labor is worship,—the wild Bee is singing.
 Listen! that eloquent whisper upspringing,
 Speaks to the soul out of nature's great heart."

Forty-Five Years Ago.

The following sketch of the place was prepared by an historical chronicler of forty-five years ago:—

"The town of Paris is seconded only to Brantford in size and importance in Brant County. Located seven miles above Brantford, as the crow flies, on the Grand River, this town forms one of the most picturesque and inviting inland spots to be found in the Province. The town proper contains some 685 acres, and is divided into what is termed Upper and Lower Town by Smith's Creek, which enters the river at this point. The business portion of the town, its shops and manufacturing interests, are chiefly found in the valley stretching to the Grand River, and known as the Lower Town proper. This Lower Town has extended its limits over the hills to the railway station, where a village of considerable size has already sprung into existence. The Upper Town contains the principal churches, the Town Hall, High School, Dickson & Benning's Tobacco Factory and very many fine public and private buildings.

As early as 1821 the hardy, enterprising emigrant began to settle where Paris now stands. On the 21st January, 1850 the first village council met. The population of Paris at that time being about 1,000. The names of the first village councillors were:—Hiram Capron, Reeve; George McCartney, Hugh Finlayson, Asa Wolverton, with John Smith, later Sheriff of Brant, as Clerk pro tem. Hiram Capron, Esq., familiarly known in this town as "King Capron," who departed this life, full of years, in the year 1872, originally owned all the town now in South Dumfries; Robert Rosebrugh was possessor of all that portion of the town at present located in the township of Brantford, and known as Upper Town, the boundary of the two estates being Smith's Creek. On the 21st January, 1856, the first Town Council assembled and consisted of the following members:—Hugh Finlayson, Mayor; Charles Whitlaw, Reeve; William Patton, Deputy Reeve; Walter Capron, Alex. Spottiwoode, Fred Wright, Patrick Logan, Thomas Murray, John Irwin, Charles Arnold, Henry John Greenstreet, Asa Wolverton. Of this number, Messrs. Wright, Logan, Irwin and Wolverton are among those gone to their long home. John Vanevery built the first hotel in 1831; Hiram Capron, the first grist mill, in 1832. In 1831, the first post-office was opened with John Smith as postmaster; this gentleman also opened the first store. In 1831, the town was laid out by Hiram Capron, and surveyed by Lewis Burwell, P.L.S., when lots sold for \$10. In 1869, T. S. Shenstone, Esq.,

the County Registrar, published a well-executed map of the town. Thomas N. Bosworth was Town Clerk from 1850 to the time of his death, in 1872; since 15th January, 1872, John Roberts has acceptably filled the position.

It would be like playing Hamlet, with the noble Dane left out, to speak of Paris without mentioning her gypsum beds, since it was owing to this article of commerce the town received its name. The first plaster mill was built in 1823 by William Holme. From Thomas W. Coleman, Esq., the present owner of the plaster beds, we learn the following facts respecting their history. These beds were originally purchased by Messrs. Capron & Curtis, conjointly, with a distinct understanding that they should never be divided, as gypsum was supposed to exist in paying quantities under all the lands owned by these gentlemen. In 1842 about 2,500 tons of this article were annually sold, mostly by retail. The annual rental paid by lessees was about \$1500, but most of the parties engaged in the business failed, and the rent was very precarious. In 1868 Mr. Coleman undertook the whole business, paying his co-proprietors one-third of 25 cent per ton, for all he could take out and dispose of. Business in the plaster business was for several years quite brisk, he shipping to western and eastern markets about 7,500 tons annually. The death of Mr. Coleman's co-proprietors unfortunately placed these beds in Chancery where they still remain, the heirs indulging in the luxury of litigation at their expense. Mr. Coleman succeeded in beating the opposition, in this article of commerce, from Oswego to Toronto, Whitby, etc., low rates on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways being used advantageously, while the tariff of 15 per cent, was a direct benefit and protection to this industry. Gypsum, however, is now admitted free of duty and the consequence is that the Canadian plaster is somewhat of a drug on the market, the Oswego markets having the advantages of water freight rates in preference to those by rail. The manufacture of this article requires good management and close watching, since labor is the chief element of production. A large capital is also absolutely necessary for the successful production of plaster, since its manufacture takes the whole year, while it only sells in the Spring. This business has heretofore employed, directly and indirectly, from fifty to sixty men and seven teams all the year round; the town, from this article of commerce being by this wages account, etc., greatly benefited. Concerning the price of gypsum, Mr. Coleman, thus amusingly writes: "The price by retail is \$4.50 per ton; wholesale, free on board cars \$4.00 per ton; it is about as profitable as farming. To any one satisfied with eclat it might prove satisfactory, but it takes hard scratching to claw any money out of it." Despite Mr. Coleman's gloomy view of the present state of the plaster trade, we trust that this interest will, in years to come, as formerly, be a great benefit to the town. Canadians, interested in Plaster of Paris, have great faith in an imposition of the 15 per cent. duty.

The Town of Paris, by the last census numbers 3071, the number of ratepayers being 826. The town is divided into four wards, viz.: South, Queens, Kings and North. The taxable real estate the present year is valued at \$776,712; the personal at \$163,853; total \$940,565. The rate

of taxation this year is one cent and three mills on the \$1. There are at present eleven taverns and three shop licenses taken out. It is proper to remark in speaking of the assessable property that by a By-Law a reduction of \$30,000 is made in the last year's assessment, that sum being represented in manufactories deemed worthy of support. Paris has discarded the idea of bonuses to manufactories and, in place, offers a sliding scale of reduced taxation. This town gave towards the support of its schools in 1874, \$4,300. Paris has a pleasantly located cemetery of thirteen acres, on the old Roseburgh estate, in the western limits of the town.

The Council of the town of Paris for 1875 is as follows: (it being born in mind that Dr. John Lawrence was originally elected Mayor, and that, upon the death of this respected citizen, Mr. Finlayson was elected in his place) Mayor, Hugh Finlayson; Reeve, A. H. Baird; Deputy Reeve, Robt. Paterson; Councillors, North Ward: Thomas O'Neil, William E. Adams, James Batty; Kings Ward: David Brown, Charles Flanigan, J. H. Ahrens; Queens Ward: Thomas Walker, Henry Hart, Andrew White-law; South Ward: John Arnold, Thos. S. Watson, John Carney. John Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer.

Paris has not as yet attempted gas, but its streets are lighted by oil lamps at an expense, in 1874, of \$523. The streets and walks had \$1,440 laid out on them in 1874 and \$491 was expended on its bridges in the same period,

Educational. Paris has a High School with J. A. Acres, M.A., head master, and Franklin Burt, assistant. A Union Board of School Trustees looks after the educational interests. The Central School has the following staff of teachers: Stephen Dodson, G. H. Armstrong, Miss Bullock, Miss Forsythe. The Kings Ward School is presided over by Miss Spencer, Miss McCosh; the North Ward by Miss Lawrence; the South Ward by Miss Josephine Smith and Miss Randall. The salaries of teachers in this town, as in a great many other parts of Ontario, are remarkably small, the Head Master of the High School only receiving \$1,000 per annum, while the salaries of the teachers in the ward schools only average \$275.

The following compose the Union Board of School Trustees for 1875: High School:—Rev. J. Anderson, Rev. W. H. Allworth, Rev. J. Philip, Messrs. D. Penman, D. Brown, J. S. Scott. Public School:—Messrs. Geo. Hoffman, A. H. Baird, H. Finlayson, John Walker, Charles Whitlaw, John Kay, Thos. Walker, John Roberts. Mr. John Roberts has been the efficient Secretary since 1865.

Manufacturing Interests. Paris has remarkable natural advantages for manufactories. The water power of Smith's Creek and the Grand River are a mine of wealth for the town. From a mere mention of how these advantages are being utilized it will be seen that manufacturers are fully alive to their value.

Messrs. Clay & McCosh, proprietors of the Ontario Knitting Mills, report as follows: Mills established in Autumn of 1872, since then extensive alterations and additions have been made and it is now classed second to none in the Dominion. The goods manufactured are shirts,

drawers, hosiery, yarns, etc. Number of hands employed average seventy, paid semi-monthly. D. Morris & Co., Montreal, Sole Agents for the sale of their goods. The wholesale trade of Ontario, Quebec and Lower Province only attended to.

The Knitting Mills of Mr. John Penman were established in 1867, and are devoted to knitting shirts and drawers, all kinds of ladies' and gent's hose, ladies' and children's mitts, gaiters and all kinds of stocking yarns. Number of hands employed inside and out is 125. Monthly paid \$1,600.

Adams & Ackland also had extensive Knitting Mills but they neglected to furnish particulars thereof.

The Paris Foundry and Agricultural Works of Mr. David Maxwell were established in 1859. The foundry reports a large business in Farming Implement and Machinery. Mr. Maxwell is the inventor of a patent change stop and an inversible feed thereon for straw cutters. From 30 to 40 hands are employed. Weekly wages about \$250.

The Ontario Nut Works of Brown & Co., were established in 1873 for the manufacture of all sizes of Square and Hexagon Hot Pressed Nuts. Hands employed, 6. Monthly wages account \$225.

The Soho Foundry of Mr. A. Whitlaw gives employment to some twenty hands and does a large and profitable business.

The new Paris Flouring Mills of Mr. Charles Whitlaw are one of the features of the town, giving employment to a large number of hands and doing a business equal to any in the County. We are unable to obtain particulars from the proprietor.

The Oil Cloth factory of A. J. Stevens & Co., employ some 10 hands and report trade good.

The Tobacco factory of Dickson & Benning (formerly Vivian & Brown) was established in 1864, and is located on Dumfries Street, Upper Town. This factory employs on an average, 35 hands, and turned out last year over 220,000 pounds Cavendish Tobacco. The tobacco from this factory is a favorite with the public.

Mr. Hugh Finayson, M.P.P, for North Brant has been engaged in the tannery business in his favorite town for some forty years. Mr. Finlayson, now in his 65th year, was the first Mayor of Paris, and is its present Chief Magistrate. He was in the old Canadian Parliament from 1859 to 1861, and has been in the Local House ever since its formation; he is still hale and hearty.

Mr. A. H. Baird is a prominent business man.

The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1841; its real estate is valued at \$1,000 and, its books and furniture at about \$2,000. The library contains nearly 2,000 volumes, and its reading room is well supplied with current literature. Evening classes free to members are connected with the Institute. Officers for 1875-6 as follows:—John Allan, President; William Hunter, Vice-President; James Hackland, 2nd Vice-President; George L. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer. The managing Committee:—John Kay, Joseph Brown, David Brown, P. Buckley, C. Whitlaw, W. E. Adams, H. Finlayson, F. D. Hammet, F. Martin, A.

Campbell, Geo. Angus, Geo. Heming, Geo. Milligan, John Roberts, D. R. Dickson.

The Religions of Paris. The Paris Y. M. C. Association is in a flourishing condition, has forty-eight members and the following office bearers:—President, W. E. Adams; Vice-President, James Sanders and W. H. Davis; Secretary John Brodie; Treasurer, John Finlayson; Librarian, James Brodie.

The Episcopal Church, a neat, round, cobble stone building, with large gothic chancel, is one of the oldest church buildings; the Rev. Adam Townley, D.D., Canon of Huron, has been pastor for over 20 years. This Church owned its origin largely to the liberality of the late Mrs. Col. Dickson.

The Congregational Church was founded in 1848, and has now nearly completed a very handsome white brick edifice, located in a splendid position of the Upper Town. Seating capacity, 450. The late Norman Hamilton, was a munificent contributor to this church. The Rev. W. H. Allworth, present pastor, has occupied that post for over ten years.

The Methodist are a large and influential body and are nearly completing a splendid house of worship. This building, a credit to the town, is located on a commanding position in the Upper Town. The Rev. J. Philip is pastor.

The Rev. Father Dowling has been pastor of the Roman Catholic Church for a number of years.

The Rev. J. Anderson is pastor of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Thomas Henderson of the Baptist. There is a German Methodist church whose pulpit is supplied weekly by a non-resident.

Newspapers. The Parisians rejoice in the possession of a couple of newspapers, both issued weekly, and both Reform in politics.

The Paris Star is the most venerable of these newspaper journals, it having been established in 1850, by B. C. Hearle. In 1855, the present proprietor, Mr. W. G. Powell, obtained an interest in the Star and soon after obtained full possession thereof, which he retains to this day. Mr. Powell is a genial, enterprising man, and, with his paper and a first-class office, is doing a good business.

The Paris Transcript, a newspaper of much later origin than the Star, is the property of Mr. Robert Patterson, Deputy Reeve. Mr. Patterson has comfortable quarters for his business, edits a good paper, and, is apparently making money. Since these papers agree in politics, all they have to quarrel over is local matters.

The Bank of British North America has an agency here, and Mr. C. Whitlaw a private banking house.

St. John's Lodge, No. 82, F & A Masons, meets the Tuesday on or before the full moon. P. Buckley, W.M.; James Hackland, Secretary.

The Odd Fellows have a fine lodge called Grand River, No. 91. Its meetings are every Thursday.

Paris has two fire companies, No. 1 with 23 men, No. 2 with 30 men. A hook and ladder company with 17 men is also connected with the force.

Temperance societies flourish in this town.

The Agricultural Society of North Brant has its headquarters here. This Society, formerly known as the West Brant Agricultural Society, was instituted in 1858."

First Village Council Meeting. Village Hall, Paris, 21st January, 1850. Present:—Messrs. Hiram Capron, George McCartney, Hugh Finlayson, Asa Wolverton and John Smith, all of whom produced the oath of office as Councillors for this village as provided by 12th Victoria, 81st Chapter, 127th section.

Moved by Mr. George McCartney, seconded by Mr. John Smith, that Mr. Hiram Capron be elected Town Reeve for the village of Paris—Carried.

Mr. Hiram Capron was thereupon sworn into office.

Mr. John Smith appointed Clerk pro tem.

The returning officer returned the poll taken for the recent Municipal election of Councillors for the village of Paris with his certificate and affidavit of the correctness of the same.

Mr. Hugh Finlayson presented petition of the Fire Company.

Moved by Mr. Hugh Finlayson, seconded by Mr. Asa Wolverton, that this Council adjourn to this day two weeks at half past 6 p.m.

JOHN SMITH,

THOMAS ALLCHIN,

Clerk pro tem

Clerk.

Allchin resigned October 14th, 1850 and Mr. T. N. Bosworth was appointed Clerk.

In Business 58 Years Ago

Among those in business in Paris in 1862 were:—

Land and Insurance Agents—D. Dickson, T. Ryall, C. Whitlaw.

Agricultural Implements—J. Connell, J. E. Mitchell.

Bakers—G. Bell, J. Chambers, R. McKenzie, R. Stewart.

Barristers—H. Hart, W. Totten.

Blacksmiths—P. Adams, F. Armstrong, J. & T. Walker, P. Wilson.

Books and Stationers—Miss Nisbet, S. Sowden.

Boots and Shoes—J. Baker, Jas. Clode, John Clode, W. Evans, R. Fisher, G. Inksater, C. McCabe, S. McNabb, Miss Nisbet, E. Penfold, J. Robertson, E. Shannon, W. Titchsworth.

Builders—L. Boughton, Turnbull and Thompson,

Butchers—G. Bursnall, C. Chamberlain, A. Miller, T. Watson, G. Williams.

Carpenters and Builders—H. Havill, W. Havill, H. Hawkins, W. Howard, W. Smith, J. Stewart.

China and Glass—W. Gouinock, G. Hoffman.

Clothing—W. Dobie, W. Galloway, A. Nash.

Coal Dealer—E. Ryall.

Commission Merchants—D. Bennett, P. O'Connor, T. Ryall.

Confectioners—G. Bell, R. Stewart.

Druggists—G. Bell, S. Sowdon, Thornton and Fisher.

Dry Goods—W. Dobie, W. Galloway, T. Hall, G. Hoffman, Mary Irwin, T. Munn, J. Overell, W. Patterson, E. Randall, C. Whitlaw.

Grocers—R. Ashman, J. Bullock, W. Gouinlock, J. Granton, G.

Hoffman, Mary Irwin, T. McCosh, J. Miller, T. Munn, W. Patterson, E. Randall, J. Stevenson, Thompson & Wright, T. Watson, C. Watts.

Hardware & Cutlery—G. Hoffman, R. Morton, D. Patton.

Painters—T. Rhodes, D. Patton.

Potteries—J. H. Ahrens, J. N. Marlatt.

Tailors—G. Mitchell, Robertson & Young, J. Van Allen, T. Wood.

Watchmakers—R. Barclay, W. Farlow, G. H. Fawkes.

There were thirteen tavern licenses in this year and six wine and liquor licenses.

Mayors Since 1856—Hugh Finlayson; 1858—Charles Whitlaw; 1862—Hugh Finlayson; 1866—Charles Whitlaw; *1875—Dr. John Lawrence; 1875—Hugh Finlayson; 1877—A. H. Baird; 1880—Charles Whitlaw; 1882—Thos. O'Neil; 1884—Charles Whitlaw; 1886—Thos. O'Neil; 1887—H. Stroud; 1891—P. H. Cox; 1892—H. Stroud; 1893—Thos. McCosh; 1894—J. H. Fisher; 1896—A. H. Baird; 1897—J. H. Fisher; 1900—T. Evans; 1902—David Brown; 1904—H. Stroud; 1905—W. W. Patterson; 1908—J. M. Patterson; 1910—G. H. Armstrong; 1913—J. M. Patterson; 1917—C. B. Robinson; 1919—J. M. Patterson; 1921—H. Rehder.

* Dr. Lawrence died on May 6th, 1875 and Mr. Finlayson assumed the office.

The Town Clerks with date of appointment have been as follows:—1856—T. N. Bosworth; 1872—John Roberts; 1881—S. Dadson; 1900—T. McCosh; 1918—C. B. Barker.

Post Office and Customs. The first post office was opened in 1832 with John Smith as Postmaster and his successors have been:—George McCartney, F. C. McCartney, G. Stanton, P. H. Cox, J. P. Nunan. The present handsome building was completed and occupied on July 1st, 1902.

The first Customs Office in Paris was opened by Order in Council in February of 1854 and Mr. William Murphy placed in charge. He was followed in turn by W. O. Scully, A. N. Striker, F. H. Haycock, T. Hall, A. J. Sinclair, and D. Burt.

Medical Profession. The first physician to arrive in Paris was Dr. McCosh, who came there in 1834. He was a typical doctor of the Scottish school and in addition to looking after an extensive practice which ranged over many miles, he was very active in local affairs, helping to found a Grammar School and Mechanics Institute, having been one of the promoters and owners of the old toll road from Paris to Dundas and later of that from Paris to Brantford, and helped to organize the 1st Presbyterian Church and generally was unceasingly active. Soon after Dr. McCosh there came Dr. Cook and Dr. Dickson and still later, Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Clarke. In 1875 Dr. Sinclair reached Paris after graduating from Trinity Medical College with honors and for nearly forty years he devoted his life to his chosen profession with great success. He was a Fenian raid veteran and active on the School Board and in other directions. In later life he became Collector of Customs.

Dr. William Burt, who was born near Harrisburg in 1859, came to

Paris after winning high honors at Toronto and in New York. As the result of a competitive examination he was appointed House Surgeon on the staff of Brooklyn City Hospital and later as Acting Assistant Surgeon saw active service fighting Indians in Texas. At the time of his demise in 1919 he had practiced among Parisians for over forty-five years. He received many Provincial medical honors.

Dr. Dunton is the senior of the present physicians, having located in Paris in 1888. He was for fourteen years Medical Health Officer and has been a member of the Board of Education since 1900. Dr. Logie settled in Paris in 1898 and is at present M. H. O. Dr. W. J. Gould came to the town in 1912 and served two years with the A. M. C. One of the leading physicians of late years was Dr. A. S. Lovett, whose life was undoubtedly shortened by his heroic work during the influenza epidemic of 1918. He enjoyed a very large practice to which Dr. Jeffrey succeeded. Dr. Munroe after four years' service overseas commenced practice on his return.

Big Fire of 1900.

It was on Tuesday, September 11th, 1900 that Paris was visited by the most disastrous fire ever recorded in the history of the place. Shortly after 1 a.m. the night watchman of the Wincey Woollen Mills noticed flames and smoke emerging from the top of Meldrum's mill on River Street. A very high wind was raging at the time and although the volunteer fire department of fifty men, under command of Chief J. Hoey, was quickly on the scene, the flames were then beyond control. The wooden mill burned with great rapidity and the gale carried showers of burning embers far and wide. Store after store fell a victim to the fiery element until a large area was a mass of flame and blinding smoke. The local brigade worked heroically but under tremendous handicap and it was decided to phone for help from the Brantford Brigade. Flames broke into the exchange room just as the night operator got through the message. By special train Chief Lewis, local apparatus and a number of men were rushed to the scene, and their help was most welcome. Even with the additional aid it was some hours before the conflagration was finally checked. In all thirty-eight business places were wiped out and the total loss was placed at about a quarter of a million dollars with insurance of \$115,750. The establishments destroyed, or badly gutted included Applebys three storey block, loss \$24,000; H. Walker, grocer, \$4,000; J. McCrae, shoe shop, \$3,500; J. Mauer, tailor, \$6,000; J. H. Fisher, fancy goods, \$15,000; T. Shawcross, jeweller, \$6,000; J. S. Armitage, druggist, \$2,500; J. Baker, shoe store, \$3,000; Do. building \$4,000; W. Walton, stock and building, \$6,000; C. H. Roberts, druggist, \$3,000; Turnbull-Thompson Estate, \$10,000; J. Inksater, boots and shoes, \$4,000; J. R. Inksater, dry goods, \$25,000; Christie & Carron, gent's furnishings, \$2,000; W. B. Kellett, dry goods, \$10,000; E. Randall, building, \$8,000; A. H. Baird, building and office, \$1,600; Miss Capron, building, \$2,000; Bell Telephone office, \$2,000; J. S. Brown! & Son, booksellers, stock and building, \$10,500; Patton Bros., hardware, \$8,000; W. H. Meldrum, \$15,000; Paris Electric Light Co., \$5,000; Mrs. Whitlaw, four buildings, \$8,000; A. Rose, pork packer, \$2,500; C. Palmer, building, \$2,500; P. Buckley, hardware,

\$9,000; R. L. Murray, merchant tailor, \$15,000; J. A. Chase, \$2,500; P. L. Scott, \$4,000; the post office and other buildings also suffered a great deal. H. Cockshutt, then Mayor of Brantford wired: "Sincere sympathy. Is there anything Brantford can do?" and similar messages of help poured in from all sides. However, the good people of Paris, while deeply appreciative, decided with characteristic independence, to stand their losses without aid from other municipalities and in a short time work was commenced on the building of a still better business street.

Paris Grammar School came into existence in 1853, the year of the passing of the Richards Grammar School Act, which gave trustees the power to assess for the support of grammar schools, a right which had been given to local authorities a few years earlier in the case of the common schools. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Dr. R. McCosh, Chairman, the Rev. D. Caw and the Rev. R. C. Ruttan. The first schoolhouse was the town hall which served the purpose for three years. In 1856 the village council gave notice that the grammar school must find other quarters and accordingly the Board proceeded at once to form a union with the common school, a right which the act above cited gave, to the detriment all over the country of both grades of schools. The present high school building, a prominent feature of the hill south of the main street was soon erected, being completed in 1858, with accommodation for six common school and one grammar school class.

The head masters of the grammar school in succession were:—1853, Stafford Lightburne; 1854, Rev. P. D. Muir; 1855, Thos. D. Phillips; 1857, David Lennox and in August, 1857 Jonathan Acres, B.A. The last named, known and beloved by all the older residents effectively ended the practice of yearly tenure, for he held the post for the long span of forty years, resigning in 1897. After one year under Mr. J. M. Levan, B.A., now high school inspector, the task was taken up by the present principal, Dr. Walter N. Bell. Attendance at the early grammar schools was not usually large. Mr. Acres was the only teacher till 1873 though the roll showed an average of 48 pupils in 1872. In 1875 Mr. G. H. Armstrong became Mathematical teacher and held that position till 1900. In the meantime several science masters had come and gone, conspicuous among them being Dr. Revell and Mr. B. McCready. In 1910 the whole building was given over to high school purposes and steady progress has been made in later years.

Upper School work, including honor matriculation, was taken up in 1902 and the school has made a name in the number of competitive scholarships won. Organized athletics is a strong feature. In 1903 a School Field Day was inaugurated and the Champion of the occasion has his name inscribed on a shield in the Assembly room. Eighteen names now appear on the shield. Two of these champions—Earle V. Barker and Harper Qua—fell on the field in the Great War. A handsome tablet has been placed in the school to commemorate these and eleven others who gave their lives.

Roman Catholics early took advantage of the power to form a Separate School. The first Separate School

stood on a lane running from Burwell to Dumfries Sreet where the barns of Mr. J. M. Patterson now stand. Subsequently the store of Mr. Irwin on the corner of Dundas was purchased and converted into a school. This gave place to the present handsome building of pressed brick, erected in 1904 with two large teaching rooms on the ground floor and an assembly hall on the second floor.

Public Schools. Though the earliest records obtainable do not show the exact location of the first ward schools, there was a so-called North School and a South School. The Union School built in 1857 to accommodate both common school and grammar school drew its common school pupils from the intermediate territory, apparently taking even the youngest. In 1865 the Board rented a house on Dumfries St. from John Stewart at \$35 per annum for the youngest children in Queen's and South Wards. A school on the Flats east of the Grand River at the end of William Street was built some years before this. In 1868 more room was required in the south and a roughcast building was erected on Second—King Street. The last two buildings are now used as double dwellings. An early if not the first King's Ward School west of the river stood on the site where the Y. W. C. A. now stands, while it is recorded that the Board purchased a lot from Philip Kelly in 1872 near Paris Station and erected a one-room brick school thereon. The first teacher there was Marion Lawrence. Subsequently Miss E. Malcolm taught up to the time the school was abandoned and the pupils brought down to the present Central School. The next building to come into existence was a two storey white brick with basement situated on Broadway and called King's Ward School. This had four teaching rooms. The date was 1879 and here the pupils of the central section were educated until the modern Central School was erected in 1908. The abandoned building was sold to the Canadian Government for military purposes. In the south the Second—King Street building continued to be used down to 1900 when the first modern school building in Paris was put up on a large lot near the Dundas St. Bridge. This has hardwood floors, slate blackboard and inside lavatories. The story of building is brought down to the present by the mention of the new Central School building of 1908. This would do credit to any city. The cost to the municipality was \$40,000, while Mr. John Penman contributed \$15,000 in addition, in order to secure wider halls and certain adornments to the front facade. The building provides for kindergarten, household science and manual training.

Among the early chairmen of the Board were:—1856-7—George McVicar; 1858—Rev. A. Townley; 1859—Rev. W. Morse; 1860—Dr. S. W. Cook; 1861-71—Dr. John Lawrence; 1872 and at intervals thereafter—Dr. Wm. Clarke.

Coming to later times we meet the names of John Allen, David Brown, John Penman, Rev. Canon Brown, Franklin Smoke, J. R. Inksater, Dr. Dunton, all of whom were very active in educational affairs.

Holidays were few in the early days before the school law regulated this feature. For instance in 1857 the common schools of Paris were given from July 17 to August 1 only to recuperate.

The "grim alarum" of war can be heard in a resolution moved by Hugh Finlayson and seconded by J. Buckley, that the Board of School Trustees tender to the Troops of Her Majesty the use of the Union School and grounds for one year, free of charge. The date is August, 1866, the year of the Fenian raids. Fortunately for the children, the building was not required for troops.

Amongst early teachers were:—Thomas Muir, Principal; Almira Mitchell, Martha Bullock, Jane Forsyth, Anna Phillips. This was the staff in 1857. Other early teachers were D. McLean, Esther Qua, Sarah French, Robert Ridgway, Rebecca French, Charles Clarkson, Josephine Smith, Emily Spencer, Julia French, Sarah Spencer, Stephen Dadson, Annie Capron, Franklin Burt, Marion Lawrence.

School Board minutes are dry collections, but occasionally a touch of unconscious humour relieves the monotony of passing accounts and applying to the town council for funds. We find it recorded that the teachers were once forbidden to bring knitting and fancy work to school even for recess time! Corporal punishment appears periodically and teachers are ordered to report to whom, and how many strokes and for what offence. Once the tardiness of some members of the staff evoked an order, to keep a time book in which each teacher must enter the exact hour and minute he or she entered the school, both in the morning and afternoon. Again the order was once issued that no teacher should require a statement in writing from a pupil regarding any infraction of discipline. It was feared that it might rise as a ghost thereafter to the child's discomfiture if the written word deviated from the truth.

The Library. From early times the town possessed a library which was in 1856 under the control of the School Board. John Sinclair was librarian at a salary of £10. The Rev. A. Townley, D.D., was librarian in 1858 at a salary of \$40 per annum. After being known for many years as a Mechanics Institute, which was open only to members who paid an annual fee, it became a Free Library and was supported by public funds. It was housed in an old frame building on the east side of the main street, opposite the market. Edward Reynett with his indispensable pipe, was for a long time the caretaker and librarian.

At the time that Andrew Carnegie was engaged in sowing libraries over this continent the Board applied to him for a grant of \$10,000. This was given and the substantial brick building on the corner of William and Broadway was erected in 1903-4. The first Board of the Carnegie Library had as its personnel:—Henry Stroud (also Mayor at the time,) M. Ryan, W. N. Bell, P. G. Wickson, J. Smiley, A. H. Baird, Rev. Father Crinion, Rev. Canon Brown and Dr. Burt.

Y. M. C. A. Another educational institution is the Y. M. C. A. This was at first housed over the old Review office at the north end of the business section of the main street. Subsequently, through the public spirit of Mr. John Penman, a handsome block, accommodating the Bank of Montreal and the Y. M. C. A. was erected in 1901. This contains an auditorium, class rooms and a good gymnasium with shower baths. There are pool tables and a reading room.

A fine three storey building was erected in 1918 by the Penmans Ltd., as a boarding house, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

Paris Lawyers. Warren Totten, son of Daniel Totten an old resident of Paris, commenced the practice of law early in the sixties or perhaps before that date, but later removed to Woodstock where he continued the practice of his profession until his death some ten or fifteen years ago. John McCosh, the son of Dr. Robert McCosh, another old resident of Paris, also commenced the practice of law in Paris about 1870, but after a few years removed to Orillia where he continued to practice until appointed Local Registrar of the High Court at Barrie, which position he continued to occupy until his death. Henry Hart practiced law in Paris from about the year 1860 until 1881. John Macmillan practiced in Paris from 1873 until 1891.

The present Senator McMeans also practiced in Paris for a short time in the early eighties in partnership with a Mr. Darling, also at one time with Mr. C. M. Foley, who came to Paris in 1880. Mr. J. B. Dalzell, now of Galt, Mr. M. A. Secord, K.C., also of Galt, and Mr. Gordon Smith, now of Brantford, also practiced in the town.

Clarence R. Fitch, son of the late B. F. Fitch, practiced law in Paris in the late eighties or early nineties. He afterwards removed to Stouffville, and was appointed District Court Judge at Fort Frances about fifteen or twenty years ago, but he has since resumed the practice of law.

Franklin Smoke commenced practise in Paris in 1891 and is still practising there.

In the early nineties W. J. O'Neil and Thomas J. Murray, K.C., (now of Winnipeg) commenced the study of law in Paris and after being called to the bar, practiced for some years in Paris.

Upon Mr. Gordon Smith being appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Brantford, Mr. J. R. Layton took over his business and carried on the practice of law in Paris until 1918. He is now practising at Shelbourne, Ontario. Mr. Gordon Smith came from Toronto to Paris about 1891 or 1892 and practised in Paris until his appointment to the Indian Office.

Mr. Harry Sanders, B.A., L.L.B., now of Norwich, was with Mr. Smoke for two or three years from 1913 to 1916.

Mr. R. A. Junor took over Mr. Layton's practice shortly after Mr. Layton left Paris, but has since removed to St. Thomas.

Mr. A. H. Monteith opened a law office in Paris about 1913 but upon the outbreak of war enlisted and was overseas until after the Armistice and has now resumed practise in Paris.

Sheldon L. Smoke who was! called to the bar in 1916, joined his father, Franklin Smoke, and the firm is now being carried on under the name of Smoke & Smoke.

The Paris of to-day contains a population of 4,375 people and the assessment stands at \$2,600,819. Mr. G. H. McFarlane is Chairman of the Hydro Commission and Mr. G. H. Armstrong is the Secretary-Treasurer. Water is supplied from a large reservoir of a million gallons

capacity, fed from springs situated some three miles distant and the lighting is supplied from natural gas.

South Dumfries.

The earlier settlements in this Township were made in and around the village of St. George. The land of the entire Township was for a long time claimed by a Mr. Penfield whose right to its possession was disputed by the late Hon. William Dickson. Owing to this unsettled state of affairs, the settlement of the Township, one of the finest and most fertile in Canada was considerably retarded. In 1817 the actual settlers numbered about 38, who together with their families made a population of but 163 of all ages. Peter Bauslaugh was among the earliest settlers, and to him the credit is given of having founded the village of St. George. One McPhillips, who was also an early pioneer, built the first mill that was erected in the township. This mill was situated in lot No. 4, in the third concession. The Mummas; the Vanevery's; the Pettits; the Copes; the North's; the Mainwarings; the Stinson's were among those who took up their residence at an early day in this section of the county. N. E. Mainwaring, owing to some unpleasantness with the young Republican Government left a comparatively luxurious home on the banks of the Connecticut River, to make for himself a home in the land where the old Union Jack was still honored, and where British sway had never been objected to. In 1827 a mill was built by Henry Moe, on mill creek, immediately south of St. George. This mill afterwards became the property of John Bauslaugh. It may be worthy of mention here that Henry Moe built the first frame barn erected in South Dumfries, which stood for many years a monument of his industry, and formed a subject of marvel for the inhabitants on lot No. 9, of the third concession, later owned by Mr. Mainwaring. It may also be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Mainwaring, father of the Doctor, brought the first flock of sheep that ever gambled on the grassy slopes of the Township. 1818 Enos Doan and Isaac and Eleayer Griffith, arrived in the settlement. Enos was a man of great muscular strength, and a story is told of his having caught and held an unusually large wolf until the arrival of one of the Griffiths who dispatched the animal.

William Rosebrugh was also an early settler in the Township. He too is said to have been a fearless and courageous man. Of him the old inhabitants told that seeing a large black bear quietly sauntering among some fallen trees, he hastily grabbed a convenient tree limb, and gave chase to the bruin, coming up to his bearship, as he stood between two trees lying parallel and so close together that the animal had not room to turn around and face his foe. The fearless woodman clutched the bear by his shaggy main with one hand and with the other he dealt him a blow which rendered him good only for the purposes of steak and hair oil. Another incident is related of the older Bauslaugh. Late in an afternoon sometime subsequent to his arrival in the district and while passing through the bush in the vicinity of his residence he succeeded in capturing two bear cubs. Taking them up in his arms he proceeded to make his way homeward. He had not got far however before he was overtaken by the female parent of the coveted cubs. Instead of dropping

the cubs and making his way up a tree to escape from the angry bear, he placed them carefully upon the ground and with a cudgel turned to face the vicious creature. The two happening to meet on either side of a fallen tree, and bruin feeling anxious for the contest, attempted to clamber over when Mr. Bauslaugh with one tremendous blow from his strong arm felled her to the ground. He then quietly sauntered home in possession of his arms full of little bears and the not less desirable addition of a fine bear's pelt.

Zacharias Clump came from York State about 1819. Thos. Armstrong, Jonathan Thomas, father of Sydney Thomas, and Andrew D. VanEvery came in about the same year. Lewis German, father of Rev. Peter German, Jacob Bonham, Jonah Howell, N. E. Mainwaring and Dr. N. E. Mainwaring, his son, arrived about 1820. Thos. Westwood, father of John Westwood, located in Lot 10, Concession 1, in 1824. Robert Snowball came to St. George in 1834. Simon Smith settled two miles north of St. George in 1833. George Scott, father of John Scott, arrived in Brant County from Scotland, in 1826. John Rose, father of Robert Rose, was from Scotland, and came in 1830. John Rickert settled in 1820, coming from the Niagara district. Daniel O'Neil dropped in 1830 upon the spot in South Dumfries where he lived for fifty years. Jacob Muma, father of Michael Muma, settled on Lot 7, 2nd Concession, in 1821. Christian Muma, father of Absalom, came in about the same time. Daniel McPherson was born in South Dumfries in 1829, son of John McPherson. Samuel McLaughlin, father of George McLaughlin, came in about 1828. Duncan McKenzie, father of James McKenzie, located in 1831. Henry V. S. Maus, father of Jairus B. and John Maus, emigrated from New York to Dumfries about 1817. P. D. Lawrason was born in Flamboro in 1814, and moved to Dumfries with his father, John Lawrason, in 1823. L. B. D. Lapierre, father of L. B. D. Lapierre, settled in Dumfries about 1820. Edward Kitchen, father of James B., Alfred and Dr. Kitchen, of St. George, came from New Jersey in 1818, and in 1826 settled on the farm upon which he lived till his death. He was the father of eleven children, and an advanced farmer, always being the first to adopt the new improvements, commencing with the sickle, and yet one of the first to use the self binder. Firman Howell was born in the township in 1826, a son of Isaac L. Howell, who came from New Jersey. Henry Hawley came to Brantford Township with his father, David Hawley, in 1812. In 1824 he married Charlotte File, a daughter of John and Sarah File, who was born in Brant County in 1805, and moved to a farm on the Governor's Road. Richard Green, father of Richard Green, settled on Lot 12, 2nd Concession, in 1831. John Fleming, father of the late Gaven Fleming, M.P., settled on the Governor's Road in 1835. Alex. Buchanan came from the States to Galt in 1817, thence to South Dumfries in 1821, where he lived for many years, retiring to live in Galt. The late Benjamin Bell came to St. George in 1838. Daniel Anderson, father of Daniel Anderson, for many years a representative of South Dumfries in the County Council, came to the township in 1825. Buckby Ames, father of Nelson Ames, moved from Blenheim to South Dumfries in 1819. Robert Aitken was also an early settler.

Mr. Robert Christie, father of the Hon. David Christie, was a resident of Dumfries in 1833.

St. George. The village of St. George was one of the very first parts of Dumfries in which the settlers took up land. Obed Wilson built the first house on Lot Number 7, third concession, near where the Methodist Church now stands and was the first settler about 1814. Connors and Dayton came about 1815. Isaac Shaver and John Buckberry in 1816, David VanEvery and J. Fox in 1817. John Pettit arrived in 1818 and erected a distillery on the corner near where Howell's livery now stands. Whiskey was sold at 18 cents a gallon and was drunk about as freely as water. No bee, no social gathering and no labor meeting was complete without it. During the next few years there were many new settlers came in among whom might be mentioned the Muma's, (Christopher, Michael and Henry) in 1819 and in 1823, A. E. Mainwaring, Isaac L. Howell, James Patten, Robert Snowball, Stephen Pembleton, Eleazor Wilson, John Lawrason, Miller Lawrason, Ira Dowd and Cassidy's, Dr. Stinson and George Stanton, the first post-master, and in his honor the village was named St. George.

The first saw mill was built in 1823 by Henry Gardner, and the first store, a log one, near the saw mill and kept by Henry Moe. The first school started in 1823, also in a log building and taught by one Mr. Lowe.

In 1824 the first church was built by the Baptists on the lot now used by them for a cemetery. They had ten charter members presided over by Elder S. Maybee. A little later the Methodists came in and one of their earliest ministers was Rev. Fawcett. In 1832 Rev. Thomas Christie and Rev. Wm. Proudfoot held the first Presbyterian service in a school house at the west side of the village, and in 1834 a church edifice was built where the Presbyterian cemetery now is, and a congregation organized with twelve members and a number of adherents. Rev. Thomas Christie whose headquarters were at West Flamboro, ministered to these until 1838, when Rev. James Roy was settled as their first pastor.

About the middle of the 19th century the building of the Great Western Railway gave a fresh impetus to the growth of the village and new industries sprang up, among which may be mentioned The Snowball Wagon Company and The Foundry.

A Deplorable Accident. One of the memorable events of St. George was the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, which occurred on the evening of February 27th, 1889, caused by the breaking of a tire on the main drive wheel of the engine on the 6 o'clock express. The bridge over the creek and road here is quite a long one and is built on piers 65 feet high. The engine and smoking car passed over the bridge safely, but the next coach tore up the needle beams and fell to the ground with its living occupants, while the falling timbers and other debris were showered on and around it. The next coach was left on the bridge a complete wreck. The dining car slid down over one of the abutments and was left standing, one end in a creek, the other reaching to the top of the abutment. In this car were a number of people enjoying their evening meal when the accident happened. When the front end of this car went down, the cooking range swept through the

car, taking tables, seats and people with it, spilling the boiling water and fire over them. A deputation from Woodstock happened to be on the train bound for Toronto, and that city lost some of its leading citizens. It was an appalling sight, the bridge a wreck, cars broken to pieces, people pinned in the debris with broken limbs, broken skulls, cuts and bruises of all kinds scalded and some of them scalped, moaning and groaning. The village hotel was soon full and many homes in the village were thrown open for the reception of the wounded and those who took care of them; thirteen lost their lives and it was many weeks before the last of the wounded had sufficiently recovered to leave for their homes.

St. George is one of the best shipping stations on the Grand Trunk Railway between London and Hamilton and farmers here find a ready market for produce. The Malcolm Condensary and The Ideal Creamery have greatly increased the dairying industry.

A good library of over 5,000 well chosen volumes has materially helped the education of the community.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE RECORD OF BRANTFORD, PARIS AND
COUNTY IN THE BIG WAR.

Killed, died of wounds or through service.....	608
Missing or prisoners.....	58
Officers—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer, Tanks.....	227
Medicos.....	24
Flyers.....	68
Ministers.....	14
Nurses.....	37
British Reservists.....	44
N. C. O's and men enlisted not previously included.....	4491
Total enlisted.....	5571
Decorations or "Mentioned in Despatches".....	143
Officers who rose from Ranks.....	50

(By A. T. Whitaker)

Brant County, including the City of Brantford, Town of Paris and County of Brant, in the eventful year 1914, had a population of approximately 44,000. During the four years following, from that population, 5,571 donned the khaki of the army or the blue of the navy. Not all of these took the voyage overseas, for many of them were rejected after going to the training camps at Valcartier and Borden, but the number who did go to England, and after thorough training, to France, was large, and Brant can well claim to have set a Canadian record in enlistments. The total enlistment in the Canadian forces was 595,444, out of a population of about eight millions, or roughly one soldier to every 13 1-3 inhabitants. Brant county's total gives one in eight of population, a record which will stand beside that of any of the warring countries without shame.

Nor was it alone in the enlistments that Brant gloried. From the first of the war to the last, Brant county men were in the thick of the fighting. As British reservists, there were Brant representatives in the retreat from Mons, one of the most heroic fights ever staged by the British army. They were found ready and not wanting when the need came at the second battle of Ypres, to foil the Hun drive for the French coast ports, being members of the Fourth Battalion which saved

the day by a counter-attack on the Germans who had taken advantage of the debacle of French colonial troops, who fled before the mysterious wave of green gas which swept over their trenches near Ypres, in Belgium—the first time that the Huns used the devilish arts of the chemist in an endeavor to sweep away the forces which held them back from world domination. They were through all the struggles on the western front in which the Canadians participated, and as well, men from Brant were found in as widely separated fighting fields as Saloniki and Mesopotamia, Palestine and Italy, Vladivostock and the seven seas.

The casualties which Brant suffered were in keeping with the enlistments and the stern fighting in which the Canadians engaged. In all, 608 men from Brant and its constituent municipalities met death either on the field of battle through enemy action, in the hospitals behind the lines as a direct result of wounds received, or in England or Canada from injuries received or illnesses contracted through overseas service. In addition 58 men were reported prisoners or missing. Of the men who went over, 50 won commissions, and stepped up from the ranks, while 143 officers and men received decorations or mention in despatches. Of the 333 officers who were members of the overseas militia, 11 rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or higher, these being:—

Major General Dr. E. C. Ashton, adjutant-general for Canada; Col. M. A. Colquhoun, D. S. O., C. M. G., commanding! a brigade in England; Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Miller, M. C, A. G., and Q. M. G., of the First Canadian Division; Lieut.-Col. Walter Towers, commanding the Fourth Battalion; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Patterson, M. C, Paris, commanding the 4th C.M.R.; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Genet, commanding military district No. 3, Kingston; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Nelles, C. M. G.; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard, late commanding 11th Reserve Battalion, C. E. F.; Lieut.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, officer commanding the 125th Brants; Lieut.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, commanding officer of the 215th Second Brants. Lieut. Col. W. C. Brooks, commanding the Depot regiment, C. M. R.

**Previous
Military
History.**

When the war broke out in 1914, it found Brant County and the City of Brantford with four units of the militia, of which three had headquarters at Brantford, the 38th Dufferin Rifles, infantry, the 25th Brant Dragoons, cavalry, and the 32nd Battery, artillery, the last named having but a few months before been gazetted, with no organization at the time that the first call for men for overseas service was received. The 2nd Dragoons previously had two squadrons in the county, but was otherwise not at the time a Brant regiment. The splendid work which these units did in supplying men for overseas forces was of such a nature as to

merit and receive high praise from the senior officers of the Canadian militia, and the able training which officers and men alike had received was shown by the distinctions won by Brantford men overseas in the fighting against the Hun.

The military history of Brant dates back to the time when the Six Nations, every man a warrior, first came to this district, as has been narrated elsewhere in this work. From that time on Brant military history will be found to compare most favorably with that of any other section of the province.

**Burford
Had First
Company.**

To the early settlers of Burford Township belongs the distinction of organizing the first Military Company in the County. The first members met together on the Fourth day of June 1799 and under Captain Benajah Mallory paraded on the village green. They later, in common with other residents of Brant County, took part in the war of 1812. Paris came next in order with a Rifle Company gazetted on June 26th, 1856 with Captain A. H. Baird in command. The first Volunteer Militia Company in Brantford was formed on November 26th, 1861 as the Highland Rifle Company, with William Grant as Captain; J. J. Inglis, Lieutenant and M. X. Carr Ensign. The first Sergeant was John McHaffie, second Sergeant William O'Brien, first Corporal Robert Russell, Second Corporal William McIntyre. In December of the same year Number One Rifle Company with headquarters at Brantford was formed under Captain David Curtis.

One year later another company was formed and designated the Highland Rifle Company, Capt. J. Inglis being in command. Four other companies of infantry followed, being located at Mt. Pleasant, Capt. Crossley Heaton, 1863; Drumbo, Capt. John Laidlaw, 1863; Brantford, Capt. Henry Lemmon, 1866; and Burford, Capt. Henry Yeigh, 1865. The Brantford companies drilled in the old shop on the site later occupied by the Buck property on Brant Avenue, a site which was to have seen the erection of an armories for the 25th Dragoons, the work being called off on the outbreak of the Great War.

The first service of a local unit was in 1864, when, because of the U. S. civil war, a contingent from the various rifle companies under Capt. William Grant was ordered into actual service and was stationed at Sarnia for some months. Ensign David Spence, (later Lieut.-Col. David Spence,) was one of the subalterns. "The stay materially assisted in maintaining neutrality between Great Britain and the United States," is the official testimony to their services.

On March 8, 1866, all of the seven district companies were ordered

out for active service and remained under arms for some time, because of the Fenian raid. Dr. Allen, a resident of Brantford at that time, went to the Niagara frontier for medical service, and Mr. *George Wilkes* and the late Dr. Digby went to the frontier to watch events, though not in a military capacity. Rev. Dr. George Bryce, then of Mt. Pleasant, but now of Winnipeg, though a frequent visitor in Brantford, was a member of the University of Toronto company of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, which took part in the fight. Dr. Allen attended to the wounds of the men who were casualties in defending the Dominion at Ridgeway, when the raiders, while not defeated, found that their efforts were checkmated and retired to the frontier.

On the failure of the Fenian raid, the Brantford companies acted as guards for some 65 prisoners taken in the raid who were confined to the local jail. From October 1866, to July, 1868 regular troops were stationed in Brantford successively.

**The
Dufferin
Rifles.**

The history of the 38th Dufferin Rifles was inaugurated on September 28, 1866, when the seven companies then surviving were formed into the 38th Brant Battalion of Infantry with headquarters in Brantford.

No. 1. Rifle Company—Gazetted June 26th, 1856, with headquarters at Paris. Andrew H. Baird, Captain.

No. 2 Rifle Company—Gazetted December 13th 1861, formerly No. 1, Rifle Company, with headquarters at Brantford, David Curtis, Captain.

No. 3. Rifle Company—Gazetted July 3rd, 1862, formerly No. 2 Rifle Company, of Highlanders, with headquarters at Brantford. John J. Inglis, Captain.

No. 4. Infantry Company—Gazetted January 30th, 1863, with headquarters at Mount Pleasant, Crossly Heaton, Captain.

No. 5. Infantry Company—Gazetted June 1st., 1866, with headquarters at Brantford, Henry Lemmon, Captain.

No. 6. Infantry Company—Gazetted August 17th, 1866, with headquarters at Burford, Edmund Yeigh, Captain.

No. 7. Infantry Company—Gazetted July 30th, 1863, with headquarters at Drumbo, John Laidlaw, Captain.

The field officers and staff appointed were:

Lieutenant-Colonel-Captain William Patton, from No. 1 Company, appointed October 12th, 1866.

Major-Captain Hiram Dickie from No. 2 Company, appointed November 30th, 1866.

Adjutant-Lieut. S. W. Fear from No. 4. Company, appointed November 30th, 1866.

Assistant Adjutant and Drill Instructor—Ensign David Spence from No. 3, Company, appointed April 19th 1867.

Paymaster-Captain William Grant, from No. 3 Company, appointed November 30th, 1866.

Quartermaster-Sergeant B. Flemingham, appointed November 30th, 1866.

Surgeon-Edwin Theodore Bown, M. D., appointed January 25th, 1867.

Assistant Surgeon-Duncan Marquis, M. D., appointed December 13th, 1867.

The battalion as then formed, with the addition of a company from Dundas, now a company of the 77th Battalion, formed part of the volunteer brigade at the camp of instruction at Thorold, under command of Colonel Wolseley, in September of 1866 .

The Mount Pleasant Company having been removed from the list of the volunteer militia, the remaining companies of the regiment were on the 5th of January, 1871, renumbered as follows: No. 1 company Paris; No. 2 Company, Brantford; No. 3 Company, Brantford; No. 4 Company, Brantford; No. 5 Company, Burford; No. 6 Company, Drumbo.

On the 24th of March 1871 by general order, the regiment was changed from infantry to rifles.

By general order of July 3rd, 1874, and by special permission of his Lordship the Earl of Dufferin, the Governor-General of Canada, the regiment was permitted to assume the additional title of the "Dufferin Rifles," which name it has since borne so proudly and so worthily. His lordship's crest and motto "Per Vias Rectas," are also on the badge of the regiment.

After the appointment of Col. Dickie to the command the headquarters of No. 6 Company were removed from Drumbo to Brantford by general order of the 16th. December 1881. The headquarters of No. 1 Company were removed from Paris to Brantford on May 11th, 1883, Burford Company, No. 5, the last of the outside companies, removed its headquarters to Brantford and the regiment was then gazetted as a city battalion.

By general orders of the 28th September, 1883, the title of the Battalion was changed to the 38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada.

On September 9, 1879, the regiment took part in a grand military review before H. R. H. the Princess Louise and won high commendation.

On March 30, 1883, the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto presented the regiment with a silver loving cup.

The brass band was organized in 1882 and in 1884 was reorganized with the G. T. R. band being taken in. The bugle band was formed in

1883. The regimental quarters, the Dufferin Rifles armories, were first used in 1891. In 1905 two additional companies were added and the regiment held a strong place among the militia units in Ontario, being ranked equal to the Q. O. R. of Toronto because of its fine work.

**Nearest
Approach
To Service.**

The nearest approach to service which the Dufferin Rifles as a battalion ever enjoyed was in 1878, when Lieut.-Col Dickie, the then commanding officer, received the following telegraphic order:

Brigade Order,

Hamilton, 11th, May, 1878.

Lt.-Col Dickie, Brantford:

Order at once, captains of companies to issue arms and accoutrements and twenty rounds of ball per man, officers to warn the men to be ready at shortest notice.

W. H. VILLIERS, LT.-COL.,

Brigade Major.

This order was received by Lt. Col. Dickie about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning and caused the greatest excitement, not only among the members of the battalion, but also throughout the city, and the quiet day was broken with the bugle sounds and the hurrying to and fro of officers and men. Before evening, everything was in readiness to march out at a moment's notice. However, no further orders were received, and after a few days the arms and clothing were called in, and peace again reigned, and to this day neither the commanding officer nor any member of the battalion knows what the trouble was all about.

During the North-West Rebellion of 1885 the Dufferin Rifles, like all the rest of the Canadian militia, made every effort to be sent to the front, but their services were not required. Some fifteen or twenty ex-officers and men served with various corps, however, during the rebellion.

**Badge,
Ornaments
Etc.**

The badge and ornaments of the regiment, by permission of Lord Dufferin, and as authorized by General Orders of May 3rd, 1878, and again on March 1st, 1879, are as follows:

Badge: The badge and device of the battalion consists of the Earl of Dufferin's crest, comprising a cap of maintenance surmounted by a crescent, underneath which are the numerals "38" the whole encircled by a scroll, clasped with a buckle and bearing the legend "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," and his Lordship's motto "per vias rectas," the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The badge is silver for officers and bronze for non-commissioned officers and men.

**Cross-Belt
Ornaments.**

The cross-belt ornaments are lion's head, chain and whistle in silver, with a centre ornament on a polished silver plate between two wreaths of maple leaves, conjoined at the base and encircling a Maltese cross of frosted silver; between the arms of the cross, four lioncels; charged upon the plate of frosted silver inscribed with the numerals "38," surrounded with a border also of frosted silver, inscribed with the words "Dufferin Rifles;" over all, the Imperial Crown in silver, resting upon a supporting tablet of the same. A centre ornament of silver on pouch back of belt, consisting of the numerals "38" surrounded by a bugle, the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

**Command-
ing Officers.**

The officers commanding since the formation of the regiment have been: Lieut. Cols. Wm. Patton, Hiram Dickie, C. S. Jones, J. Ballachey, D. Spence, Majors W. A. Wilkes, H. F. Leonard, Lieut. Col. E. D. Cameron, Lieut. Col. E. C. Ashton and Lt.-Col. F. A. Howard, who was in command when the Great War broke out. During the interval, in which he served overseas, the battalion was commanded by Major H. A. Genet, and Lieut.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe. Lieut. Col. Howard resumed command upon his return, and his time having more than expired (he saw service as far back as the North West Rebellion) the Battalion on November 13th, 1919, was taken over by Col. M. A. Colquhoun. All the present officers have seen overseas service.

**A Great
Response.**

How splendidly the Dufferin Rifles responded to the call for Great War service, is well shown by the record of the officers, who with few exceptions, became members of the Overseas forces. The muster roll as of June 15th, 1914, two months before the war, included these names of those who later joined the active militia:

Commander—Lt.-Col. F. A. Howard, commanded 11th reserve battalion, C.E.F.

Second in command—Major H. A. Genet, commanded 58th C.E.F.,

Third in command—Major A. N. Ashton, commanded 36th C.E.F.

Adjutant—Capt. P. P. Ballachey, second in command of 58th. Killed in action.

Musketry Instructor—Lieut. A. C. Emmons, adjutant of 125th battalion, C.E.F.

Attached—Lieut. G. McLean Hanna, A.M.C, medical officer 125th Battalion.

Captains—

M. A. Colquhoun, commander of 4th Battalion, later in command of Reserve Brigade in England. Winner of D.S.O., C.M.G.

M. E. B. Cutcliffe, commander 125th Battalion, C.E.F.

E. H. Newman, major 19th Battalion, C.E.F. Wounded.

H. J. G. McLean, second in command of 125th Battalion, C.E.F.

W. F. Newman, junior major 125th Battalion, C.E.F.

F. E. Hicks, major 58th Battalion. Badly wounded.

P. A. Shultis, company commander 125th, C.E.F., while training in Canada.

W. Miller, paymaster 36th Battalion, C.E.F., later paymaster First Brigade, C.E.F.

Lieutenants—

C. F. Secord, machine gun officer with 2nd Mounted Rifles, later attached to Canadian Engineers.

F. W. Miller, lieutenant 4th Battalion. Rose to D. A. A. G., Can. Corps Headquarters.

T. P. Jones, major 4th Battalion, later on staff in England.

P. E. James, company commander 125th Battalion, C.E.F.

W. H. Coghill, 125th Battalion, C.E.F.

F. D. Fraser, captain with 36th Battalion. Died in France.

G. H. Sager, quartermaster 125th Battalion, C.E.F., later detailed to duty in England.

G. A. Duncan, served, but found physically unfit for overseas service.

J. W. Joyce, 215th Battalion, C.E.F., later town major in France.

S. R. Wallace, with 125th C.E.F.

W. M. Paterson, Royal Flying Corps.

Supernumeries—

J. S. Rowe, found physically unfit for overseas service.

T. Bingle, wounded severely in France.

C. M. Sheppard, machine gun officer with 125th, C.E.F.

G. T. Cockshutt, lieutenant with 19th Battalion, C.E.F., later with First Canadian Tank Corps.

F. Dickson, lieutenant with 36th Battalion, C.E.F., transferred to 4th Battalion.

**The
Dragoons.**

During the early days Brant's only cavalry unit was a company of the Second Dragoons, stationed at Burford first in 1892. Through the efforts of Capt. M. F. Muir, a second squadron was located at Brantford. The Second Dragoons were scattered over several counties, and in 1908 the previously indefinite moves for a cavalry regiment took definite shape. When the new

armories were opened at Burford in that year, Col. E. C. Ashton made the statement that the time had come for the organization of a mounted corps. Three times the project was turned down at Ottawa, but on April 4, 1909, the regiment was gazetted as the 25th Brant Dragoons. There were three squadrons, one each at Brantford, where the regimental headquarters were stationed, at Paris and Burford. The first officer commanding was Lieut-Col. A. J. Wilkes, and the second Lieut.-Col. M. F. Muir, who had previously served in the Dufferin Rifles and had zealously worked for the establishment of the cavalry unit. He remained in command until 1919, having during the period of the Great War repeatedly offered his services for overseas, and was succeeded by Major W. K. Muir, of Burford.

The record of the officers was as follows:

Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. M. F. Muir, offered services.

Major W. K. Muir offered services.

Major Gordon J. Smith, second in command of Depot Regiment, C. M.R. Service overseas refused by Indian Department which declined to relinquish his services as Indian Superintendent.

Major H. F. Leonard, services offered.

Major A. T. Duncan, second in command of 215th Battalion, resigned, ill health.

Capt. L. A. LaPierre, went overseas with 7th C.M.R., and served with the 4th C.M.R.

Capt. W. W. Patterson, with 215th Battalion as company commander.

Capt. W. R. Patterson, served with 4th C.M.R., rising to command of regiment. Winner of D.S.O.

Lieut. F. H. Wilkes, served with R.C.D's in France. Rose to Captain.

Lieut. J. E. Lattimer, served with 4th C.M.R's captured at Zillebecke, was a German prisoner for 18 months. Rose to Captaincy.

Lieut. F. L. Bishop, served overseas with 4th C.M.R's., was badly wounded. Rose to captaincy.

Lieut. R. Thompson, served overseas with 4th C.M.R's., being promoted to Captain.

Lieut. H. G. Watson, was with the first contingent, serving to the end of the war and returning with rank of Captain.

Lieut. H. W. Cockshutt, killed in action at Zillebecke.

Lieut. J. B. Stratford, left with C.M.R's., fought with Fort Garry Horse and won M.C. and Captaincy. He was killed in action.

Lieut. C. G. Cockshutt, went overseas with the 7th C.M.R's., London, and served with Canadian Light Horse. Won M.C.

Lieut. T. Mintern, served with artillery.

Lieut. A. M. Jackson, was Major with 215th, transferred to railway corps and served in France, winning back his majority.

Lieut. J. H. Pearce, signalling officer, Captain in 215th, retired because of ill health.

Capt. W. Bentham, quartermaster, served with Depot Regiment C.M.R's., went to England and saw service in France, afterwards transferred to Siberian force.

Lieut. A. B. Cutcliffe, veterinary officer, went overseas with first contingent, rose to Lieutenant-Colonel and won D.S.O., and bar.

Capt. Rev. H.F.D. Woodcock, chaplain, enlisted at Oakville, saw service overseas and was wounded.

There were no squadrons of the Second Dragoons in Brant at the time the war opened, but much recruiting was done here by that organization, which had a number of Brantford officers, the commanding officer being Col. J. Z. Fraser of Burford, while Major W. C. Brooks, of Brant, commanded the Depot Regiment, C.M.R.

Thirty-Second Battery.

When the great war broke out in 1914, the 32nd Battery, C.F.A., had been authorized, with Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton, late commanding officer of the Dufferin Rifles, as Major and officer commanding, Capt. W. T. Henderson as second in command and Lieut. P. D. Booth as subaltern. With the outbreak of war the battery set a record hard to excel, for within a short time the organization, which was not even recruited for peace strength as militia, sent over its war strength for overseas service, and before the use of the militia units as recruiting depots had ceased, it went much better than this. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton put in a prompt request for assignment to the overseas artillery, but his services as an infantry commander were too valuable and though it was announced that he would command a battery of artillery raised in Brantford and Hamilton, the post given him was that of commander of the 36th Battalion. So efficient was his work with this that he was appointed camp commandant at Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe, England, and from this he was re-called to Canada as Adjutant-General, in which post he most efficiently carried out duties of the most important kind. Capt. W. T. Henderson took over a battery raised from the 32nd., and commanded an ammunition column at Vimy Ridge.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company maintained for years a company of rifles and a battery of artillery while their shops were in Brantford. In the celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, March 10, 1863, their guns started the day with a salute fired from Smith's hill, later known as Terrace Hill.

Paris and Burford each had a company of the 22nd Oxford Rifles previous to the time the latter became a city regiment.

Mention should be given to the Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps. Formed 1908, with one company, it proved an organization of splendid value. Of the young officers who left this city for overseas, many of them to lay down their lives, a large percentage had come from the ranks of that company. Their creditable showing was in large measure due to the instructor, S. M., W. G. Oxtaby of the Dufferin Rifles, who went overseas as battalion-sergeant-major with the 36th, and was recalled to Canada to qualify as a commissioned officer of the 125th Battalion, later serving with distinction in France. Through the decision of the Board of Education that military training in the schools led to militarism, which was not desirable, the corps was disbanded in 1919, after the spring inspection, to the great regret of its members and ex-members who rose to high ranks during the war and won many honors.

The Boer War.

The first Empire struggle away from the shores of Canada in which Brantford men shared, was the Boer War. Immediately intimation was given to the government of Canada that a Canadian force would be acceptable, the response was as speedy as that which greeted the Canadian offer of an expeditionary force in 1914. In all, three Brantford men gave their lives for the cause of Empire, in the struggle in South Africa, and in their memory was erected the Soldiers' Monument on Jubilee Terrace—Lieut. J. Woodburn Osborne, Pte. Alfred Sherritt and Pte. N. T. Builder. Spion Kop claimed the first named, Kleinart's River, the second, and Belfast, the third. The Brant County and Brantford City men who formed a part of the various contingents in the Boer War were:—

Alfred Sherritt, Bandmaster A. C. Tresham, D. A. Noble, A. R. McLean, H. Burgar, J. Breedon, Marley McNich, Lieut. J. Woodburn Osborne, Pte. Reginald Howell, W. E. Molasky, George E. England, Emerson Baldwin, Oakland, Pte. Taylor, N. T. Bowman, N. T. Builder, R. H. G. Agassiz, Capt. C. M. Nelles, (who commanded the Royal Canadian Dragoons in the great war, and won a number of distinctions), Lieut. A. E. Christie, and the following from Paris: John Jefferson, George Sheppard, A. E. Hume, Arthur Flanagan. T. F. Best, then general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here, was the first Y.M.C.A. man with any force on active service, the Canadians setting an example that was followed by the presence of the Y. M. C. A. on every battlefield in the great war. He also served with the Y.M.C.A. in the great war.

Extremely significant in the light of the greater war in which so many men from this county and city gave their lives, was the action of the

German Kaiser during the Boer War. His notorious message to Oom Paul Kruger, the Boer chief, gave encouragement to the Boers to continue to carry on the struggle, and but for the British navy it is possible that more than a message of encouragement would have been given. Significant, too, in the face of this fact, it was that in the Greater Struggle to come, the Boer majority were found fighting under the Union Jack, voluntarily, against the very one who had done what he could to bring defeat to that Union Jack in South Africa.

OPENING OF THE GREAT WAR

The opening of the Great War in July, 1914, found Canada preparing for the celebration of centennial of peace between the Dominion and her neighbor to the south, a centennial which was to be held the following year. There was no sense of danger. Over the 3,000 miles separating the two countries there was not a fortification. The Great Lakes were free of war craft, the most impressive armed vessels being those used for patrolling the fishery waters. Not since 1812-15 had the tocsin of war sounded, save for internal troubles or the Fenian raid, and with the exception of those who had taken part in the suppression of these, those who had been members of the Canadian forces which had gone to South Africa to fight for the Empire or who, as Britishers recently domiciled in Canada had fought in some of the far-flung battles of the British Empire, there were few who were acquainted with war. Certainly the country as a whole had been free from war's alarms.

There was no thought of war, it can be safely said, in the minds of the millions of Canadians in the early days of July, 1914. That a pistol shot fired by a Serbian student in the Austrian-dominated town of Serajevo, Bosnia, would result in the greatest sacrifice to Mars that the world had ever seen, would then have been described as a wild dream. Yet that pistol shot was the match which exploded the powder magazine of Europe, and which resulted in millions of deaths by battle and pestilence, by famine and by atrocities such as the world had never before witnessed.

In Brant County and Brantford City, no alarm was felt over the intensity of the European situation until the month of July, 1914, was waning. Then it was seen that the efforts of Britain to mediate so that armed strife at worst would be localized, would be fruitless, and it was known that were France brought into the struggle through an unprovoked attack, Britain could not but be brought to the very brink of war. The invasion of Belgium, whose neutrality was guaranteed by Britain,

swept away all doubts as to the Empire's participation, and preparations were commenced for the reception of men whose service, it was felt, would undoubtedly be needed.

At Fever Heat.

In the early days of August, every pulse was beating at fever heat in this district. On August 2, it was evident that it would be but a few hours before the Empire would actually be at war. Early indication was given locally by the announcement that British reservists were to report for duty at once. On that day, too, the newspapers commenced bulletin and announcement services which kept the latest developments before the hundreds of people who gathered outside the newspaper offices. By August 3, 1914, tension was high. That there was hope that Britain would yet be able to keep Belgium neutral and France free from attack, localizing the struggle to Serbia, Austria, Russia and Germany was shown by the announcement by David Katz, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Brantford, that he was arranging for means whereby reservists of the Dual monarchy could respond to the colors. The way for Canadians was shown by the offer of D Squadron, 25th Brant Dragoons, through the officer commanding the squadron, Major H. F. Leonard, to enlist for overseas service as a body. British-born Canadians, particularly, showed eagerness to enlist, and while no official word had been received, many tried to enlist that day.

"The Day"—not "Der Tag" as it proved afterwards—was August 4, on which date eleven British naval reservists left the city unheralded, to rejoin their old regiments. The first such reservist to respond whose name is on record was Charles Wiley, an employee of the Massey-Harris company, whose services included participation in the Battle of the Falkland Islands, when he served on the Kent which exceeded all her speed tests with such success as to form a most powerful factor in the overhauling of the fleeing German ships. The first army officer to respond was Lieut. Patrick D. Booth, a young Scotchman, a member of the 32nd Battery, C.F.A., and of the staff of the Bank of Montreal. He had previously served with the British artillery and endeavored to secure sailing on the Lusitania, but this boat's crossing was delayed owing to the opening of war, and he sailed from Montreal. With the British artillery he won his rank of Captain and was decorated with the D.S.O, and M.C., and met a glorious death in action after over two years' service.

Formal News of War.

The formal news of the Empire being in a state of war with Germany came on the evening of August 4. Through the difference in time between Great Britain and this district, when the British ultimatum to Germany

expired at midnight without a reply from Germany, it was but seven o'clock here, and it was but a short time after the latter hour that the news came over that Britain declared herself in a state of war with Germany. First action following this news was taken by the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada, Brantford branch, who were in session at the time. By a standing vote, unanimously the veterans of other wars offered their services to Col. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, in any military capacity in which they might be needed. The sergeants of the 25th Brant Dragoons the same night asked that they be given first call in the event of Canadian mounted troops being asked for. It will be noted that while no official action had been taken to intimate that when Britain was at war, Canada also was at war, it was spontaneously accepted here that such was the natural consequence.

A Memorable Night.

The reception of the news that the Germans by their inaction with regard to Britain's ultimatum had thrown down the challenge to the might of the British Empire made the night of August 4 one which will forever go down in local history. The streets at the time were packed, particularly in front of the newspaper offices. The 25th. Brant Dragoons band that evening had been giving a civic concert in Recreation Park. They were speedily brought to the centre of the city and they led the singing of the Empire and National Anthems and songs, and in the impromptu parades which were immediately formed. The news that His Majesty had sent a message to the British fleet "somewhere in the North Sea," to attack the enemy, was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm which proved that the heart of the people was with the Empire in its crusade against the Hun, and that they held every confidence in the British navy's ability to effectually guard the shores of the island heart of the Empire against all invaders.

The next two days were spent in tension. The armouries here were not formally opened, but pending the receipt of official word from Ottawa would-be volunteers were told to report later. Not until August 6 did word come to Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard, officer commanding the Dufferin Rifles, that the names of all volunteers were to be recorded, but formal enlistments held off. Similar word was received the following day by Lieut.-Col. M. F. Muir, commanding the 25th Brant Dragoons and Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton, commanding the 32nd Battery, C.F.A., a unit which had actually not been organized. The first night that the Dufferin Rifles' armories were opened for enlistment, 114 men signed on, while the 25th, Brant Dragoons had 18 men and the artillery a round dozen.

Word to Reservists.

While the British naval reservists were called up and left to rejoin their ships on August 4, it was not until August 17th, that the British army reservists were called.

On that day 18 residents of city and county whose terms with the reserve had not expired—one such by one day only—left for the coast, there to board ship for the Old Land. The official notification gave the men little time—none even 24 hours. They were instructed to leave on the first available train, and as this was the 8.19 in the evening, it was possible for a civic and general farewell to be tendered. At the Dufferin Rifles armories to these men was extended, through Mayor J. H. Spence, official assurance that their dependents would be properly cared for—a promise which was fully carried out, as time went on. A parade was then formed, and the men left by auto for the station amid ranks of cheering spectators—perhaps the most enthusiastic send-off tendered to any of the many units which from time to time entrained for the battle-fields across the sea. The escort for the reservists was formed by the volunteers who paraded for the first time in public. The list of British reservists and their ultimate fate, is given elsewhere but it is of interest to note that the casualty list was not so heavy as the fighting through which they passed made seem likely.

Against Great Odds.

Under what difficulties the British forces, of which the reservists from this district formed a part, fought the Huns in the early days of the war was graphically described by Corp. John Cobden, 1st Coldstream Guards, in letters to his friends here. To his wife he wrote:—

"The fighting has been fierce. I never thought I would come out alive. The shells came over in hundreds, and our fellows went down like sheep. Poor Arthur Barnes was wounded four times at the battle of the Aisne, and I believe he also died, as his wounds were very severe—three in the legs and one in the stomach.

"I was in the trenches last Sunday and a bullet went through my water bottle, and it is still there. I will bring it home, if the good Lord spares me to return to you.

"It does not look as if I shall have Christmas with you after all, by the looks of things, though we have driven them back all along the line. At the time of writing you this letter I had been under fire for nine weeks, and did not get touched until Monday, Oct. 26. My hat was knocked off my head by a piece of shell, and two of my section killed beside me. It does not seem to worry one, though, one sees so many dead of all sorts, especially Germans, horses, pigs and fowl. The Germans shell every house until they set it on fire. The country is absolutely ruined. It will take the Belgians years to recover from it. I only pray to God I shall recover from it and get back to you all.

"The nurses are very kind to us all here. There are about 300 here,—at least that's what they say—all from the same battle, but the Germans lost more heavily than we did by far and they are said to be in retreat again.

I don't think we will go into action again, as there are only a few First Coldstream Guards left and not one officer. They shelled us clean out of the trenches. The Scots Guards, and the Coldstream Guards, the Black Watch, and the Cameron Highlanders from the First Brigade and we, were all pretty nearly wiped out. They will have a hard time to form the First Battalion for a while.

To Chief Slemin he wrote about the same time:—

"If it were not for the German shell fire we would be over their infantry and cavalry weeks ago, but their artillery fire is very deadly. They have as many guns as we have rifles. On Saturday, our line was not very strong, and they charged us at dawn. They came on in thousands, at least 20 to every one of us so we were obliged to retire, but not very far. Of course they captured our trenches, and I was forced to leave my pack behind in a hurry. They had just passed over our trenches when our artillery got range and mowed them down by the hundred. They were in such masses, but they don't seem to mind the waste of life. Their losses are shocking. If we advance, we go three paces apart, but they come on in a compact mass, and if you aim low it is hardly possible to miss them. We would let one of our Lyddite shells burst and mow a whole line through them, but it was closed up again instantly. The slaughter is dreadful. Their losses were far greater than they publish."

Volunteers Prepare To Go.

Brantford's volunteers officially became a part of Canada's overseas forces on August 13, when authority was received by Lieut.-Col. Howard of the Dufferin Rifles to immediately mobilize the volunteers of city and county. On that day the first drill was held. The orders gave him authority to raise 125 men to go to Valcartier Camp, there to form a part of the First Canadian Contingent, which, at that time was limited to 23,000. But while orders called for but 125, there were at that time 259 who had taken, metaphorically, "the King's shilling." It was that day announced that the Brantford Company would be commanded by Capt. M. A. Colquhoun, who, later became Col. M. A. Colquhoun, commander of Rhyll Camp, North Wales, Lieut. Terence P. Jones, who became a brigade-major and Lieut. Frederick W. Miller, who became Lieut.-Col. Miller, A. G. and Q. M. G., First Canadian Division. All three were decorated.

In Canada, among the militia units, precedence fell to the cavalry, and it was fitting from the military viewpoint that the 25th. Brant Dragoons should have the honor of sending away the first volunteer group. In a pelting rain, on August 20, 31 stalwarts left for Valcartier, farewell being said by Lieut.-Col. M. F. Muir on behalf of the regiment. It was their full expectation that they would form part of a cavalry unit, but such was not their fate, for mounted men were not needed, and the Brantford men were given the choice of transferring to the transports, the infantry or the artillery. The transports claimed the majority.

But two days elapsed before the infantry followed, for it was on August 22 that the Dufferin Rifles contingent left. In place of the 125 men authorized, moreover, 176 picked men entrained, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard, commander of the Dufferin Rifles and garrison commander at the time. He had volunteered his services—having been one of the Canadian infantry commanders who had made a tour of France but a short few months before, and who, therefore, knew something of the ground over which the Great War was to be fought. His departure came as a surprise, as his intention of going with the men of his own command had been kept secret to the last moment. The departure was featured by a farewell at the armories, a parade through the principal streets, and further farewells at the station—many of these farewells in a final sense, for many of those who left that day now sleep beneath the poppies in France or Flanders.

It was eight days later when the first contingent from the 32nd Battery left for the Canadian expeditionary force's assembly grounds at Valcartier. The battery at this time had been authorized but not organized, yet 36 members were ready to answer the call when it came as it did on August 28th. Thus within 24 days of the announcement of war, Brantford and Brant had sent 270 men for the first contingent. The proportion was large, viewed from any angle. It was over ten times the total number from the same district who had served in the Boer war, yet it represented but one-twentieth, roughly, of the number who eventually donned khaki in the Great War.

**In Camp
At
Valcartier.**

The men of Brant at Valcartier found themselves among 30,000 men from all parts of Canada—30,000 when the call had been for but 23,000. In seven weeks this force—half as great as that which the Duke of Wellington commanded at Waterloo—had been gathered in response to the call for volunteers. It was a force of picked men in every sense of the word. The efficient physical tests carried out in the mobilization centres resulted in weeding out many men whose spirits were high but whose physique could not stand the strain of war. At Valcartier further weeding was carried out. Of the men constituting the force fully half had served in British battalions of the regular or territorial forces. Thousands of them were veterans of the Boer war, while the others were picked men who had seen considerable training in the summer camps and winter parades of the Canadian militia. It was this force which, without training under conditions of modern warfare, saved the empire and the world within a few months at Ypres, and which, augmented by reinforcements until its four divisions formed a complete army corps, blazed a record of

glory in the war in which there was much glory and many heroic engagements. At Ypres the Canadians voiced the slogan afterwards equally as vociferously shouted at Verdun by the gallant French troops—"They shall not pass."

Training at Valcartier was brief, the greater part of the time being devoted to organization, battalion and company drill and musketry practice at the rifles ranges which at that time were the world's greatest ranges at which the targets were stretched out for 3 1/2 miles. But time pressed, and early in September the Duke of Connaught, uncle of the King and then Governor-General of Canada, reviewed the force for the first time. Later that month came the final review in Canada, and on September 27, the Canadian Armada sailed.

With Fourth Battalion. The greater number of the Brant county men were with the 4th Battalion in the first brigade, which was placed on the S. S. Tyrolia, sailing out of Quebec, and passing Father Point they saw on the way the wreck of the Empress of Ireland, a marine disaster exceeded in recent years only by the loss of the Titanic and the "murder" of the Lusitania which followed later. The Canadian ships formed the greatest Armada which had up to that time crossed the Atlantic. It was a long trip, but it was not tiresome for the 31 boats constituting the transport fleet were escorted by H.M.S. Suffolk, Diana, Charybdis, Eclipse, Glory, and, towards the end of the journey, the battle-cruiser Queen Mary. So closely was the censorship maintained that not until the fleet had anchored off Plymouth Hoe, where Drake finished a game of bowls after the Spanish Armada had been reported in view, did England know that such a contingent was on its way. The reception was perhaps the more enthusiastic because of the surprise as well as the demonstration of the spirit which the overseas Dominions were displaying, the Canadians being the first overseas troops to reach the shores of the Old Land.

With the other members of the Canadian forces, the Brant county men shared that winter in the discomforts of Salisbury Camp. At this time the regular camps of the British army were crowded with troops for the British armies, raised under Kitchener's appeal for men. Consequently hastily prepared camps, hitherto untried, were the only ones available for the Dominion forces. Those allotted were on Salisbury Plains, on the south west coast, perhaps the most bleak to be found and swept by the sea breezes from over the Atlantic. Rain that year was almost continuous, and with the bitter Atlantic wind blowing, the winter was one which would try the hearts of the stoutest soldiers. Mud was ever prevalent; it was seldom that the men were dry for any continuous

period of time, and the only redeeming feature, if it can be called such, was that it was in a way preparing them for similar conditions in Flanders the first year of the fighting. It was significant that Salisbury was not again used as a training camp ground, showing that the conditions under which the Canadians carried on their first training in the old land were anything but good. Here Pte. Thomas D. Rose died of an ulcer, the first break in the ranks of the local volunteers.

In November the Canadians were inspected by the King, who was accompanied by the venerable Lord Roberts—who had for years stumped the country urging conscription as a means to end the Germanic hope of dominating the world. It was "Bobs" last inspection before leaving for France to be with his beloved Indian forces, only to die amid the sound of the guns barking against the Hun.

Lord Kitchener, the new Secretary of State for War, was also a member of the inspecting party.

For The Firing Line. First to leave for the firing line were the Princess Pat's among whom was a sprinkling of Brantford men, one of whom, Pte. Herbert Gauntlett, was the first Brant man to return home invalided from service because of the severity of his wounds. The Princess Pats left in December, joining the 27th British Division, formed of British line regiments. They were through serious fighting before the Canadian division was in line, and they suffered heavily. Pte. Gauntlett, on his return, reported that out of 1,800 men, only 58 originals remained when he left through wounds. Gauntlett had been bayoneted through the shoulder in a charge on the Germans. He remained in the trenches for two days when a German "Jack Johnson" burst, smashing his foot.

A brief reference to the story of the Princess Pats will not be out of place. They received Kitchener's endorsement when he declared them to be "The premier regiment of my second army." The battle roll included St. Eloi, Polygon Wood, Hooge, Sanctuary Wood, Somme, Fabeck Graben, Regina Trench, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Ypres, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons.

Mud And More Mud. The Fourth Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. P. Birchall, included the greater number of Brantford men, though others were found scattered throughout the whole of the First Canadian Division. The final inspection of the Canadians was made by the King on February 4, 1915, and the following day they left for France. It was a slow trip of 360 miles by rail. They detrained at a small wayside station, Ploegsteert, made famous to the world by the British Tommy, with his faculty for nicknames, as "Plugstreet." They

finally went into line in the famous Ypres sector. It was a desolate section, apparently composed solely of mud and water. Pumping water out of the trenches was useless. So level was the ground that it immediately returned. The men stood in mud, fought in mud, slept in mud, ate in mud. It was hated and feared more than the Germans. Like a living parasite it was ever with the fighters. There was no way in which it could be stayed or avoided. Duckboards, introduced by the Canadians helped to keep a semblance of pathway, but during the winter—the rainy season—it had to be endured.

There was little activity that winter. In the spring the ground hardened, and the Canadians were assigned to the front line. Before they moved up, Gen. Alderson, commanding the Canadians, reviewed the troops and at the close gave the civilian soldiers a few words of advice, closing with the suggestion that they adopt as their motto "Canadians never budge." How well the Canadians lived up to this motto, the story of the next four years well bore out. Sufficient at this moment to say that the Canadians never lost a position which they had consolidated, never failed of their objective, and never lost a gun—a record which cannot be excelled.

The opening battle of the year 1915 was that of Neuve Chappelle, in which the Canadians did not directly take a part, but which proved their initiation. They were assigned to the line adjoining that selected for the attack, and rendered valuable service in keeping the Huns on that sector busily engaged. Neuve Chapelle, therefore, was the baptism of fire and blood for the Brantford men, the second battle of Ypres, which was the re-action from Neuve Chapelle constituting the blood bath.

Canadians Save The Day.

The first great struggle in which the Canadians directly engaged—and the one in which the Canadians created an epic—was the second battle of Ypres. They occupied the trenches just east of St. Julien, and but a short distance from Poelcapelle. The battle is often referred to as the battle of St. Julien, but is more commonly called the second battle of Ypres.

The battle was opened by the Germans, not unexpectedly, as preparations had been under way for some time. The surprise came not in the attack, but in the mode thereof—the employment by the Germans for the first time of poison gas. On April 22, 1915, the Germans commenced their offensive, against the lines on the Canadian left which were held by French Turcos—colonial forces. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Germans released asphyxiating gas fumes, before which the French African troops recoiled in horror, fighting literally against the strangling fumes, and metaphorically against the demoniacal tactics of the Hun.

The retreat of the Turcos threw the Canadian left flank "in the air,"—without support. This the Germans realized and the significance was also fully shared by the Canadians. The Canadian line was reformed under the greatest stress into an apex, and a sullen retirement commenced. The Canadians in line hung on to the last man, despite the choking fumes of the green vapors and the rain of shells and bullets which fell upon them followed by infantry attacks by the Germans. Reinforcements were ordered up, among them the Fourth Battalion, in which the Brantford Contingent was placed. They were ordered to advance, and they did so. In the open they stormed forward. A hail of fire greeted their approach and for a moment they wavered—and for a moment only, the official record attests. Lieut.-Col. Birchall, officer commanding, saw momentary hesitation, and, waving a light cane, called upon his men to follow him. As he turned he fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry the battalion rushed forward to avenge him, and thus earned their title "The Mad Fourth."

Of the attack the Canadian official record chronicled:—

"The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight by battalions whose names should live forever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle the last German who resisted was bayoneted and the trench was won. The measure of our success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented, in the German advance, the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the Allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. The charge made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more. Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all, the integrity of the Allied line. For the trench was not only taken. It was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalion was relieved by fresh troops."

The Canadians had saved the day for the Allies. Had they failed, the way to the Coast would have been open, Calais and Dunkirk would have been lost, the coast ports would have been made untenable and further British aid would have been severely handicapped, and the way would have been open for an attack on England, and in this the Brant men in the "Mad Fourth" played a full share.

Fine Record Of Local Men.

Three letters were received by Mrs. M. A. Colquhoun from her husband, Captain Colquhoun, who was in command of the first contingent of Dufferin Rifles.

Captain Colquhoun told of the courage of the men of his command in the veritable hell of battle which they were called upon to face at Langemarck, and Ypres, and spoke with a touch of pathos of his feelings when so many of his best soldiers were shot down beside him. Extracts from the three letters follow:

"Don't know the date. Have been at it for two days and two nights. The Germans broke through the line we were going to take over. We were ordered at 1 a.m. to stop the German advance. At 5 a.m. I was ordered to lead the advance with my company. The Germans had entrenched themselves one thousand yards in front. We had to advance over open ground with no cover at all. I led the firing line, Capt. Collins, (36th Y. R.) the supports. We advanced to within 400 yards of the Germans, when I received orders to go no further until I received re-inforcements. I only had about half of my company left then. We dug ourselves in the best we could, under heavy fire, and held the line until nine o'clock that night, when we were relieved by the East Kents. Had nothing to eat all night and all day. My boys were pretty well played out. In this action our battalion was cut to pieces. As for myself, I had a man shot down on my right and left at the same time. All I can say, it must be the prayers of you people at home that saved me, as where we went through, it was almost impossible for a man to live. Two-thirds of my company were killed or wounded. Not time yet to find out as we are still at it.

"Lieut Jones got buried by a Jack Johnson. It took three men to dig him out. He is all right. I can't speak too highly of the Brantford boys. I feel sure now that anywhere I lead they will follow to a man. They had to face the hardest attack of the war and not a man flinched. Just feel terrible over my losses. I had no chance to save them. We just had to face that fire. It was as thick as hail and the artillery fire was fearful. To put it plainly, it was a perfect hell."

"People here have quite a different opinion of the Canadians now. They want to have the Canadians in the fighting all the time. We are classed now among the very best troops."

"While writing on Sunday I was stopped short by an order to fall in. The Germans made another attempt to break through our line and we were sent up at once. They are still using gas. We met hundreds of men coming back, completely knocked out. We were there all night but they did not succeed in breaking through. I did hope they would. We were waiting for them and I'm anxious for an opportunity to get a square chance since I lost so many of my good men. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid discipline of all ranks of my company. I wish you would extend my sympathy to all the bereaved ones at home as I will not get a chance to write to them all. Tell them I feel most highly honored in

commanding such a brave lot of men. It nearly broke my heart to see so many of them go down."

DETAILED STORY BY LOCAL SURVIVOR

One of the most detailed accounts of the great battle was given by Pte. A. W. Wakeling, who was one of Capt. Colquhoun's company, and who had joined the British army at the age of fifteen years, being in Sirdar Kitchener's command in the campaign in Egypt against the Madhi, and serving for three years in the South African war in the Royal West Kents. He wrote to E. A. Danby, a local friend:

"We are now having a well-earned rest in France. This is eight days we have been here, re-organizing after the severe cutting up we got. I was lucky enough to come through without a scratch, and went right through the lot from beginning to finish. It will be a big blow to Canada when it knows the casualties. It is given out 8228 of all ranks. In my battalion we lost 750; a very few were left by time darkness set in on April 23. I think we totalled 250 men and five officers out of 1,000 men and 26 officers. We lost 700 in the first hour of the fight, making an advance of over 1,500 yards in open country.

"Nearly all our work has been in France, the 2nd and 4th battalions taking it in turns in the trenches. We used to relieve each other every four days. The battalion out, would be the reserves. We used to have plenty of excitement during the night. As soon as it was dusk we would go out prowling around for anything eatable and wood and coal to make fires. The weather was awful cold and wet when we first landed here. The mud would be up to our knees, and we were wet through the whole of the time. Sleep was out of the question for the four days on account of the cold and the wet. We used to get what they call "trench feet"—the feet and legs would get numb and there was hardly any use in them. The four days seemed like four weeks.

"We remained in France till a month ago, then we were given a rest and taken up to Belgium. We were only in Belgium three weeks. That is a pretty hot corner round Ypres. We have been in about 25 different towns and villages in France and four in Belgium, on the go all the time.

**Re-captured
Lost Trench.** "On April 21, we marched to a place called Vlamer-tinghe and billeted in a factory on the main road from Ypres to Calais. On the 22nd, during the afternoon we heard fierce bombarding, and about 5 o'clock the French were retreating, both infantry and artillery. It was an awful sight to see the refugees, poor little children, mothers with babies, old men and women. We helped them all we could, putting them in waggons and transports, so that they could get out of the danger zone of the long range guns. We were told to be in readiness at any time, so laid down to get what rest we could. At midnight we were called out and marched up to the Yser canal. We arrived there just before daybreak and dug

ourselves in along the roadway. (I guess you are familiar with that phrase. We carry a small shovel and pick "entrenching tool," and dig a hole and make ourselves scarce.) At daybreak, the Germans did not look as if they were going to make an attack, so we advanced a little further under cover. At 5 a.m. we were told to take a trench about 1,500 yards away. We had been lying down behind a hedge, and we no sooner showed ourselves than a terrible fire was opened up, machine gun, rifle and shrapnel. It came from all directions on our front and both flanks; our boys went over in dozens. There was nothing to do but push forward, and we had only just started. One particular spot I noticed was awful. It was a small piece of ploughed land with just a little ridge to it. Bullets were hitting and whistling everywhere. We could do nothing for our wounded, only leave them on the field, and trust to Providence. Some we managed to pull into a ditch. (When we advance we are not allowed to carry a man back. I will explain that later.) It took us just one hour to take the trench the French had lost. Only 250 of us were left and five officers. We lost about 700 men and 20 officers that morning. The colonel was killed, second in command wounded, and the adjutant killed. Captain Colquhoun was the only company commander left, and he was carried off that night through the poisonous gases. In my platoon 55 started and only 11 of us reached the trench.

Big Odds Defied.

"The worst was yet to come during the day. We had no artillery behind us and we had to hold the trench at all costs. Their artillery started shelling us right away to drive us out. I think we sampled every kind of shell made in Germany. For 14 hours they kept it up continually—Jack Johnsons, shrapnel, gas shells and coal boxes. The last named are terrors; they hit the ground and explode, throwing out a big black cloud of smoke. It fairly shakes the life out of a fellow.

"If ever anyone prayed for night, I did. It was hell. Our wounded, we could do nothing for. They just lay there patiently. It must have been awful for them. I never expected to come out alive.

"Towards evening our artillery came into action and reinforcements from the British army. It was a grand sight to see them advance. They certainly can fight. Battalion after battalion came up and the French in reserve. That made our position secure. We had been up against big odds, and the sacrifice was great, but we managed to hold out and gain the day.

Only Handful Left.

"That night we rallied together again, Lieut. T. P. Jones being in command, as he was the senior officer left, and a pretty sorry looking bunch we were. There was only a handful of us left. We started to carry our wounded away. (The dead we left; I don't know who buried them.) We were then ordered to take up another position at a different point, and so we were kept at it for seven days. We lost another 45 during that time.

"On the seventh night, April 30, we went up again and dug trenches,

then came back into the reserve for seven days, and finally away back here to get rested and re-organized.

"I will explain why you are not allowed to carry a wounded man back. Take this fight as a sample. Suppose every man carried a comrade back, how many would be left to make the advance? In that case, none at all. It may sound a trifle brutal, but when you come to think it over, it is only right.

"You would hardly believe the sights we see here. The dead were lying everywhere, and towns blown to atoms. I came through Vlamerdinghe one morning about 4 o'clock. In the doorway of a house a man was lying in a pool of blood. We went over to see if he was dead, and there was a girl about 19 and two other girls about 10 years old, all four were dead. It is enough to break a man's heart. There are dozens of cases similar.

"Ypres is the worst place I have been in. Another fellow and I came through there about one o'clock on Sunday morning. The town was in flames, dead horses lay everywhere, and there was hardly a house that had not been shelled.

Cheerful Notes Home.

No matter how hard they were hit, the Brantford men never lost their spirits. Corp Orr wrote home after he had been operated on following the big battle:

"I received seven hits and only got five wounds, so got off very lucky. I have a wound in the left thigh, one in the left calf, one in the right shin, one in the bottom of the right foot, also a shrapnel wound in the right side of the front part of my head. The other two hits did not enter my body. One was a spent shrapnel bullet which struck me in the throat but did not enter through my coat collar, the other struck me over the heart—a rifle bullet which cut two of my clips in two and broke open the ammunition pouch, scattering the cartridges all around me."

"The bullets flew through the air as thick as hail at the beginning of winter," wrote Pte. Frank Betts.

"We had quite a fight here last Friday, and I got a little bullet wound in the leg," wrote Pte. Robert McCartney.

Pte. Wm. Bingham wrote:

**Protection of
Providence.** "I am not going to try to describe the horrors that I have witnessed, but I can tell you we have had a great many casualties. In fact, it is a marvel to me that any of us escaped with our lives. Scores of my chums fell all around me, some of them never to rise again. Those who reached the trench we started out to take seemed to have charmed lives. Bullets and shells were falling all round us like rain, but we still kept going on, making rushes of 75 to 100 yards at a time until we finally reached the trench in front of us, covering over 1,000 yards of open country, with nothing but Providence to protect us from the thousands of German bullets and shells. Well, we got there and held it all day, subjected the whole time to murderous artillery and machine gun fire, but it was useless. They could not shift us. We had a terrible time, but it was well worth it, for

by holding out we prevented what might have been a big reverse, but instead has turned out to be a glorious success.

"Quite a few fellows have been either killed or wounded. Poor Chris Dudden has gone, his last words being 'Well, boys I have done my bit. Good-bye,' Bert West got three severe wounds, but not fatal ones."

Hadn't Time To Be Nervous.

Pte. Ernest Edwards, interviewed when in hospital in Shorncliffe, England, said:

"Our battalion was held in reserve. We were called upon about midnight. In order to approach the Germans we had to cross a space of almost 800 yards. We would make a dash, then the German machine guns would fire a great volley. We would drop and ping! the bullets fly over us. When their fire eased a little we would up and run again. You run as fast as your legs will carry you. You forget all about danger, about everything. You just dash at the enemy, dodge the bullets, and at him again. You don't have time to be nervous. You are so excited and keyed up, that you don't care whether you are killed or not. I was hit, about 200 yards from the German defences, so did not take part in the close work. The Germans will not stand up to the bayonet. They absolutely fear cold steel."

Company of Brantford Boys.

Pte. Albert Adams wrote to his father, H. B. Adams,

"On Thursday night, April 22, we were billeted about four miles from Ypres. Just at dark, French troops came marching past our billet from the trenches and they told us that the Germans had broken through. They looked 'all in' from the gases and poisons from the shells the Germans used. That was about 6 o'clock. At 2.30 the next morning we fell in and marched about seven miles to a farm that was just behind the German position. Of course it was some distance from them—about 1600 yards. At 6.30 the order came for 'B' company to extend to the green field to our right, and right then and there hell was let loose. You know 'B' company consists of the Brantford boys, and as soon as we extended they let us have it. We would advance 25 yards at a time and then drop, and with every advance some poor fellows would go down, never to rise again.

"This was the first of our real fighting. It was daylight and the sun was just coming up, so that made things all the worse. If it had only been night we would have had a much better chance.

Effect of Gas Shells.

"Well, we had advanced about 300 yards and had to cross a small creek. I got my feet good and wet, but that didn't matter much then, as the Germans had started shelling us with their gas shells. Gee, but they're hellish! They made your eyes run and nearly strangle you, but we couldn't stop them as they were coming too thick. So on we went. We were now getting into a cross-fire from them, which made things very bad. We were only a few hundred yards from the enemy by now and I was nearly all in. I was running beside Corp. William Blacker of my section, a real fellow, too. A German trench, one they left, was only a few

yards away. Well, we had advanced about 50 yards on a fast run, trying to make the trench, but they opened fire on us again and we had to drop. I was lying on my stomach and Corp. Blacker came up beside me and just as he was getting down, he was shot right through the legs a little above the knee. It looked as if a dum-dum hit him. I dressed the wound and dug a hole with my entrenching tool, big enough to put him in so they wouldn't get him again. Just as I was going to go on Wag Bremner came up. He got hit through the leg. I made the hole large enough for two. It took me some little time, but I will never forget the hole if I live to be a thousand. Reinforcements now came up, so we just lay and watched them getting shot to pieces. It was one terrible sight. A "Jack Johnson" would alight in a field and you would see a cloud of dirt, and parts of the poor chaps fly up. More than once I saw a shell land in a small bunch of fellows, and after the explosion just see parts of them here and there.

"A moment later there would be the most terrible smell come. Your eyes would feel as if they were burning out and that you were being suffocated. What a lovely feeling. There were dozens of dead lying quite close to us. I crawled up the trenches and told a sergeant where we were. Just a few moments after that our colonel and adjutant were killed. Shell after shell came, and I saw quite a few of our fellows get it. Each time I thought I would be next, but it wasn't to be, for all I got was a big piece of mud in the back that knocked my wind out, and a small piece of shrapnel that was spent, in the back of the neck. It didn't cut me—just bruised.

Helping The Wounded.

"At dusk we were told to retire and bring the wounded back. That was the worst job I had. There weren't many of us and to hear the wounded calling for help, and we had to go on and leave them, as each fellow that was retiring had a wounded pal. When we got to the dressing station, it was filled with wounded, so we had to go on further to the next. I lost Blacker and Bremner somehow, and on my way back I saw Capt. Huggins from Hamilton, who was badly wounded. I was with him for an hour and a half, to get a stretcher, as he could not walk and was bleeding very badly. I finally got one and had to leave him. I have not heard if he has got better or not.

"We were all tired out. It was nearly 11 p.m. and we had had nothing to eat fall day. We were told to go to a barn that was about a mile down the road, to get a little rest. In the morning 173 were all that was left of our battalion. I believe there are a few more than that who were not wounded. It sure was a terrible cutting-up for us all right. Don't think for a moment they didn't get some. They suffered very heavily as well. This is what happened on April 23.

Fred Williams, the noted Canadian boxer of this city, who was with the 3rd. Artillery Brigade, Ammunition Column of the First Contingent wrote Mr. R. Humble.

"We saw some of the French coming up to us for water, as they were choking with the gas the Germans were firing. We could smell it

too: it makes one's eyes smart. We were congratulated on our work that night, as we had to save four batteries of artillery that had got lost in the retreat and we did it too."

Pte. Aylmer Fraser, well-known hockey player of Paris, wrote to J. H. Fisher M.P., from the American Women's War Hospital, with wounds in his right leg and a bullet through the right side: "I heard a good joke when I was lying on the road at Ypres. One of our stretcher-bearers asked an Irishman if there were many dead on the field and the fellow answered. 'Sure, it's alive with dead men.' I thought it sounded pretty good coming from a man nearly dead with shrapnel."

Pte. Frank Betts wrote home.

Another Vivid Description.

"I suppose you saw in the papers about the 4th. Our Col. Birchall got killed. He sure was a brave man. He went up the field just as if there was no war on, and the bullets, shrapnel, Johnsons and war shells were as thick as hail, and I am not exaggerating. I only got about half way across the field, when I got mine. How anybody got through it without getting hit is a miracle. After I was hit, they tried to get me again. I got my trenching tool out and with my left hand dug a little hole to lie in and the bullets hitting the ground all around me; three shrapnels burst so close I was nearly buried and a piece of shell hit the handle of my trenching tool, just missing my head by about two inches. I lay in the open with the beggars sniping at me and wondering where the next shell would burst. Then I made up my mind to beat it for cover. How I got away without getting hit again I don't know. The bullets threw up the ground all around me. I must have had a charmed life that day. I got away lucky to what some of the poor fellows got. It was awful. I don't want to see another day like that one. I got back to a farm house about 1000 yards from the German line. They shelled it all day and the house was just packed with wounded—some of the poor beggars got hit again. I lay in the cellar till ten at night, then beat it. The shells were still flying, but I got away all right. The Canadians covered themselves with glory, but look at the cost. Bob McCartney is here in the next cot to me; he got one through the left leg. I never saw him. We started the battle that day. We fell in at one a.m. and marched along in the darkness till it got almost light, then we got into the slaughter. It was simply murder to go across that field; it was as level as a billiard table, and the Huns had machine guns and every other kind; had us under fire from three ways and the men went down like wheat. People at home have no idea what a modern battle is like, but take it from me, it is simply hell on earth. The ground trembles when those Jack Johnsons burst. It was a wonderful sight to see our boys advancing in a long line with bayonets fixed. The Germans don't like the Canadians any more than they do the Ghurkas.

**Brantford
Men in
Tenth Also.**

The "Mad Fourth," was not the only Canadian unit in action at Ypres, which had Brantford and Brant men in its formation— The Tenth Canadian Battalion, Westerners, had a number of former Brantford men, and one of them, Lance-Corp. Fred H. Easterbrook, who later won the Military Cross and a commission, wrote to his father, Mr. J. Easterbrook, telling of the attack on the wood carried out by the 10th. His letter read:—

"How we got through the world's famous charge I don't know. Our battalion, the 10th, was chosen to lead the charge, and our company (A) formed the right of the first line, so we saw the best of it all right. The 16th Battalion was with us, and the way the Kilts flitted around the roads was worth seeing. They are a fine bunch and we never want to fight hand-in-hand with better comrades.

"We took and held the woods, but it was well for us that the enemy did not know our number. Two battalions of us drove out and held back 10 or 12 battalions of the Germans. I was about twenty yards from their trenches when they started firing, and as luck would have it there was a hollow for us to lie in until their fire slackened. I guess their magazines all got empty about the same time, and that was our opportunity, which we made good use of.

"We were relieved on the morning of April 24, but developments kept us going three more days without an opportunity for sleep or food. I picked up several things, including a helmet, but was glad to discard them all. We didn't think that we possibly could have stood it, but we apparently were in better condition than we thought. We are all in now, though. Our last ounce of energy is spent, and we expect to go to billet to-night for rest. We lost our equipment in our packs and after two weeks without soap, towel or razor a rest and a clean-up will be quite welcome.

"The first man I saw when I got back from the captured woods was Charley Bloxham, an old Brantford boy, who is in the 10th. Sammy who enlisted with me, came safely through, though I felt certain he was hit when we were advancing under machine gun fire, as I missed him for two days, but he turned up again all right

**Heavy
Casualty
List.**

The victory was a glorious one, the heroic stand of the Canadians ranking with that of the Spartans at Thermopylae, but the cost was high. Brant bore its full share. The first Brant county officer to fall was Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, a lineal descendant on both sides of the house from the warrior chief, Capt. Joseph Brant, whose name this county bears. The killed also included:—Pte. Harry L. Dupuy, Pte. George Huggins,

Pte. Charles Roy Hamilton, Pte. James Keithley, Pte. Ivor H. Murray, Paris, Corp. Wm. Loftley, Pte. F. Ellis and Pte. G. Howell.

Among those who died of their wounds were, Pte. Frank Burkhard, Corp. C. F. Charlton, Pte. James Kelly, Pte. C. G. Dudden and Pte. John Hawke.

The list of wounded was a heavy one and included the following:— Lieut. Frederick W. Miller, the first Brantford officer to be reported wounded; Capt. Harold B. Boyd, son of Rev. Thomas Boyd, a former pastor of Sydenham Street Methodist church; Corp. Herbert Orr, one of the first veterans to return to this city; Pte. Nathan Montour, another descendant of Brant, Pte. Ernest Edwards, Pte. Herbert Gauntlet, who was with the Princess Pats, and who was the first veteran recorded as having returned; Pte. E. Harrington, Pte. A. Cullum of Paris; Pte. Brooks Wright, Pte. R. Anthony, Pte. Charles Rowcliffe, Pte. Robert McCartney, who served throughout the war, being wounded five times, Pte. Tom Kirby, Pte. Napoleon Larin, of Paris, Pte. J. H. Gaydon, Pte. John White, Lance-Corp. Coppin, Pte. Harry Houlding, Pte. C. T. Williams, Pte. Ernest Phipps, Pte. W. H. Lahque of Paris, Pte. W. Taylor, Pte. A. Baker, Pte. Charles Brimmer, Pte. C. Dadswell, Pte. A. Nuttycombe, Pte. John Murphy, Pte. W. Kerr, Pte. C. R. Hamilton, Pte. W. D. J. Durand, Pte. A. D. Fraser, of Paris, Pte. Albert Teague, Pte. Joseph Robinson, Pte. H. Miller, Pte. Ed Hooper, Lance-Corp. Rowland, Pte. James Dockray, Pte. C. Williams, Sergt. E. H. Prior, Pte. A. H. Perrott, Corp. Bertram West, Corp. J. Evans, Pte. A. J. Barnes, Pte. G. W. G. Kinsella, Pte. A. G. Holway, Pte. Frank Betts, Pte. T. J. Jones, Pte. J. McLaren, Pte. R. Cross, Pte. Joseph Bell, Pte. A. H. Adams, Pte. Wm. Babcock, Pte. Sam Wallace, Pte. G. Wallace, Pte. Alfred Kirby, Pte. Wm. Hulme, Gunner A. Howting, Pte. W. Blacker and Pte. A. V. Hill, Paris.

When the "Mad Fourth" came out of the fray, Lieut. T. P. Jones was senior officer, so heavy was the casualty list. For the Brantford officers honor and promotion were soon forthcoming, the London Gazette announcing on May 26, 1915, that Capt. M. A. Colquhoun became temporary Major and Lieut. T. P. Jones temporary captain, the promotion later being confirmed. Both, later, were further honored, as their records, given elsewhere demonstrate.

**A Splendid
Response**

In following the record of the Brantford men in the first contingent, many other events had been temporarily displaced. It will be remembered that assurance was given to the dependents of the British reservists, the first to leave, that they would be looked after. That was on August 17, 1914. The following month a campaign was staged for the Brant Patriotic and War Relief

Fund, despite the fact that genuine hard times were then being experienced and the industrial situation was more or less demoralized. For the objective \$50,000 had been set, but so imbued with the responsibility resting upon them were the residents of city and county that this amount was secured, and more than half as much again, \$80,000 being the total subscribed. This, with the \$20 monthly allowance voted to dependents by the Canadian Government was sufficient to keep the wolf away from the door, and more in the early days of the war, when prices were normal or, if anything, slightly below the usual mark.

Modern warfare, as seen by Pte. Bob Little, D.C.M., of the Canadian Scottish, was largely a succession of work, varying from carrying rations that the men in the front lines be fed, to fixing trenches. Sleep, when it came, seemed to be of thirty seconds' duration, but there was some fighting thrown in on the side, as it were. Bob was a Brantford boy attached to the Canadian edition of the "Ladies frae Hell," as they were known by the Huns, and for a Belgian paper he wrote a most interesting and vivid account of the life of a soldier at the front in Flanders. His article follows:

"Imagine yourself with the Canadian Scottish in a 'rest billet' a few miles behind the firing line. Your temporary home is in a barn or a hay loft along with anywhere from 50 to 100 others, who share your bedroom. A French or Belgian farmer's home is so different from that of the average Canadian, that a brief description of one may not be out of place. As I heard one of our fellows say, they seem to locate the manure heap first, then erect the buildings around it. It is characteristic of the French farm that a manure and refuse heap occupies the centre of the courtyard, or rather the whole of the courtyard with the exception of a cobble sidewalk around it.

A Farm Layout.

"The dwelling house occupies one side. On another side you will find the cow sheds and stables. The granaries occupy another, and on the fourth side, will be found the cart sheds, pigsties, etc. The buildings are mostly of red brick and an archway leads to the road. This short description covers roughly nearly all French farm houses in these parts.

Way To The Trenches.

"This farm has been your rest billet for the past four or five days and the battalion is under orders to proceed to the trenches. At the appointed hour you will fall into your place. After more or less delay you will move off on your three or four mile march to the trenches. A song is started or a mouth organ jerks out some popular airs and you swing along trying to forget the 40 or 50 pounds of kit you are carrying. You are passing through

land laid waste by the invader. A heap of bricks and mortar marks the site of what was once a contented peasant's home. The garden is a mass of weeds. A little further on, a wayside cemetery, where fallen heroes are buried, is marked by a number of simple wooden crosses. An ambulance passes with its load of wounded on its way from the dressing stations to the hospital; a gun booms in the distance and a shell shrieks overhead; you are beginning to realize what war is. You now leave the main road and cross a field in single file. Soon you reach a communication trench and it is now getting dark.

Snipers At Work.

"A sniper's rifle barks up in the firing line and in the darkness you imagine you are much nearer the firing line than you really are. The enemy snipers are busy to-night and a few bullets come your way. If you are observant enough you will become familiar with the different notes of a bullet. The spent bullet has a "whine," which dies away gradually.

"The strong bustling chap has a sharp, business-like "ping" when he passes near you, and you feel that it passed within a couple of inches of your head. Probably half a dozen others are thinking the same thing. After you seem to have walked all over France through a zig-zagging communication trench, which is really only a few hundred yards in length, you reach the firing line. Your sergeant will place you along with three or four others in a dugout, if there are enough of them to go around, and you lose no time getting your pack off. Your shoulders feel as if a red-hot iron had been laid across them and you are ready to sleep your head off.

A Thirty Second Sleep.

"You will make as good a bed as possible under the circumstances, and after you have slept about 30 seconds, at least it seems no longer, you hear your name called. You think you have been dreaming, but a poke in the ribs with the butt of a rifle helps you to realize that it is 1 a.m. and it is your turn for sentry go. Before you are really awake you have grabbed your rifle and taken up your post at the parapet. The silence is only broken by the occasional sharp crack of a rifle or the pom-pom pom-pom of a machine gun. Away across the German line you may even hear the faint rattle of wagon wheels. Someone mutters in his sleep, and silence again—a silence you can almost feel, until a sentry on your right informs you in a hoarse whisper that the "wire patrol" is returning and will enter your trench on the left. You pass the word along to the next sentry. Some distance along the line a star shell goes up from the German lines, lighting up everything. A shot rings out and you hear the bullet, which has gone high 'slamming' its way through the

darkness. The sentry next to you startles you by firing at something he thinks he has seen; the crack of his rifle, and 'spat' as the bullet strikes the German parapet are almost simultaneous.

"An 'Allemand' returns the compliment and as the bullet zips past unpleasantly close you move along to the next angle of the traverse in case Fritz' comes a little nearer next time. Again there is complete silence and the tall gaunt trunk of a tree, the branches stripped off long ago with shell and rifle fire stands out like some lone sentinel. Soon the order 'Stand To' is passed along the trench and every man stands to arms. Almost before you realize it the sky is turning grey in the east and dawn is creeping in. 'Stand To' takes place every morning before dawn and lasts till daylight is well in. That period is a favorable time for an attack and everyone is on the alert and ready for any attempt the enemy may make to take the position. After 'Stand To' is over, you will probably find a few sticks, light a fire in an old tin, and cook your breakfast, which consists of bread, or biscuits, jam, and a slice of fat bacon, made all the more enjoyable by the presence of a keen appetite.

"By this time the sun is well up and after a smoke you feel like turning in for a snooze until noon. Your dinner consists of tea or cocoa, if you have it, bread and jam, with perhaps a bit of fresh meat. Failing the fresh meat you will have a tin of 'bully' if you care to eat it. Supper is the same as dinner, minus the meat, with hard biscuit instead of bread, if your appetite at noon exceeded your good judgment, causing you to eat all your bread for dinner.

A Night's Work.

"You are now ready for your night's work, which commences soon after dusk. You fall in with the particular fatigue party you have been detailed off to. You may be on the ration party and go some distance behind the firing line to meet the ration wagons which bring the battalion's rations for the following day, up from the Quartermaster's stores. If it falls to your lot to carry a sack of bully beef, you will rail at the fate which makes you carry about a ton (by the time you reach the firing line it weighs a little over two tons) of 'bully' which nobody eats and you will have a strong temptation to drop it in the first ditch you come to and save the trouble of burying it when cleaning up the trenches later.

"When ration fatigue is over you may set out for barbed wire or sand bags. Barbed wire is, if anything, a shade worse than bully beef to carry, and if you are wise you will endeavor to get sand bags, picking your bundle up with sundry little gasps and grunts to let the N. C. O. in charge understand how heavy your particular bundle is (otherwise he

may give you two bundles to carry). Then again you may be sent on a burial party if there have been recent activities on your part of the line. Then there is the eternal working parties repairing trenches that are never finished. You are not sorry when your night's work is finished and you are back into your trench. It will soon be 'Stand to.' so don't turn in, though you feel you could sleep for a week. After breakfast you will curl up in your corner and sleep the best part of the day if the artillery or the sergeant does not disturb you.

Thankful For Bed.

"In four or five days' time your spell in the trench is over. You may have another four or five days to do in reserve, then back to the rest billet again for a well-earned rest of four or five days. You are thankful for the straw bed and glad to get your boots off. You have had a fairly quiet time in the trenches and there have been few casualties. You are ready for a good rest among the straw. Some wit asks you if you will have your breakfast in bed or will he call you. Another wit is wondering (aloud) whether he will go to a picture show or spend the evening at a theatre. You throw a boot at him and tell him where to go, and soon you are dreaming the war is over and you are back in your old haunts.

"After a few days' 'rest' which, by the way, consists mostly of company drill to keep you from getting stale, you once more do duty in the front line trenches. If you come through the war, you will be able to look back on your experience in France, as being a greater adventure than any you ever dreamt would enter your otherwise peaceable and rather hum-drum life. You will have seen many things you will never have dreamed modern warfare consists of."

Call For Second Contingent.

On October 26, 1915 the Dufferin Rifles were called upon for a second contingent, and it was announced that Capt. W. F. Newman would command, with Lieut. Frank Dickson and Lieut. George Cockshutt as subalterns. At the time there were 110 men on the strength for overseas service and by the following day the total had reached 136. A full company left Brantford on November 6, 1914, for Exhibition Camp Toronto, where they wintered. They were formed into a company of the 19th Battalion, with which they reached France. Of the officers, Capt. Newman received his majority, and was shell shocked in France, becoming assigned to the adjutant-general's branch after his recovery. Lieut. Frank Dickson was taken seriously ill, and was unable to accompany that battalion, being transferred to the 36th, with which he left for England, and later to the R.C.R.'s. Lieut. George Cockshutt was wounded and returned, but joined the first Canadian Tank Battalion. C.S.M. Thomas

Mack, was killed at Messines, and Sergt. A. Speechley who had been rejected for the first contingent because of bad teeth, making himself eligible for the second only by having all the offending molars removed, was killed on the Somme in 1915.

The men of the 19th Battalion had their first touch of gas on Sunday, December 19, 1915,. Bugler W. Beech told of the event briefly. "We had a little taste of gas last Sunday, December 19, and believe me, it sure did make us rub our eyes. But they didn't do any damage, our boys driving them back for 300 yards."

Dragoons and Battery

The next call received locally was for men, with four officers, from the 25th, Brant Dragoons, the squadron to form a part of the first mounted force raised in Canada. The call came on Nov. 9, 1914, and by Nov. 15, when the officers were announced, there were 78 men in line. On Nov. 21, the squadron left for Exhibition Camp, Toronto, where they trained, becoming part of the 4th C.M.R. It was expected that they would remain a cavalry unit but the necessities of the situation, brought about by the trench war, caused them to be trained and used as infantrymen. At Zillebecke the 4th C. M. R. were hard hit by a German drive, Lieut. Harvey Cockshutt, being killed in this action.

The 32nd. Battery was not behind in sending men for the second contingent, 62 men leaving on November 16, for Hamilton, where they formed a part of the 13th Battery. Of the 62 no less than 55 were born in England and two in Scotland. The artillery had great attractions for the boys from the old land, as the Dragoons second contingent contained 33 Canadians to 47 Britishers. It was noted also that with the despatch of the half battery to Hamilton, the 32nd Battery, with a peace establishment of 104 men, had sent 115 for overseas service.

Suitably Remem- bered.

For the first Christmas of the war, there were some 300 Brant men overseas. They did not go unremembered. Though the winter of 1914-15 was perhaps the most critical that Brantford city has ever passed through, in that unemployment faced hundreds, and ready money was very scarce, the boys away and their dependents at home were not forgotten. On December 3, the children of the city presented an admirable concert, under the direction of J. R. Cornelius, later a member of the 58th. battalion and, after much service in France the one largely responsible for the outfitting of the Returned Soldiers' Home. The funds realized from the concert were utilized for sending boxes of chocolates to the soldiers overseas. How great the strain was upon the mail service was shown by the fact that not one box reached its recipient before Christmas, while

Staff Sergt. J. J. Scanlon received his box on May 25, of the following year.

For the children of the men overseas, the Dufferin Rifles and the 25th Brant Dragoons gave a Christmas tree on Dec. 22—an event which brought much joy to little ones who otherwise would have passed a dreary Christmas. Sergt.-Major W. G. Oxtaby, (later Lieut. W. G. Oxtaby, 125th Battalion), was Santa Claus, while assisting him in the distribution of the good things off the tree were Major H. A. Genet, 38th, late commanding officer of the 58th Battalion, Major Gordon J. Smith, 25th Brant Dragoons, later, second in command of the depot regiment, C.M.R., Major Nelles Ashton, later in command of the 36th Battalion, Major A. S. Towers, Capt. M.E.B. Cutcliffe, later commanding officer of the 125th. Battalion and Lieut. Joyce, later a member of the 215th Battalion.

Local Company 36th.

The answer to one call for men was soon followed by a call for more. On January 6, 1915, came the call for the third contingent, which meant need for three officers and 120 men, to form part of a battalion to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton, officer commanding the 32nd. Battery at that time, but previously a commander of the Dufferin Rifles and one of the most competent infantry commanders in Canada. Capt. Finlay Fraser was chosen to command the local company, with Lieut. Harris Walsh and Lieut. Frank Dickson as subalterns. Capt. Fraser reached the firing lines, and gave promise of proving an exceptionally efficient officer but took ill and died of natural causes. Lieut. Harris Walsh and Lieut. Frank Dickson were both wounded but returned.

Five Battalion officers were furnished by Brantford for Col. Ashton's Battalion, which became the 36th C.E.F. Col. Ashton chose Major A. Nelles Ashton, second in command, Capt. W. Miller, paymaster, Lieut. Jack Genet signalling officer, and Sergt-Major W. G. Oxtaby battalion sergeant-major. Lieut. Harold Brewster was attached as a supernumary officer. He transferred after service in France to the Royal Flying Corps, and was killed while training.

The local company of the 36th battalion had as fine a body of non-coms as left the city during the great war. They were: Sergts. R. Parker T. Crumlin, J. Harris, E. Brunsdon, G. Bissett; Color-Sergts. T. Foyle, W. H. Bolt and A. Bellingham.

Sergt. Parker was killed in action on the Somme in 1916. Sergt. Crumlin was given a commission as Lieutenant, and became quartermaster of the 36th, being unable to get to France as he was over the age limit, Sergt. Harris was killed in action, and Sergt. Brunsdon wounded.

Sergt. Bissett was returned to Canada as over age for active service. Color-Sergt. Foyle was instructor of gymnastics in the 36th for a time, was promoted to regimental sergeant-major, and later sent home, being attached to the Second C. O. R. for instructional purposes. Sergt. Boll was given commissioned rank, and after being wounded in France was returned to England where he was placed on the reserve. Sergt. Bellingham was invalided home, being a victim of rheumatism.

The company left Brantford on March 31, 1915. They took up training in Hamilton, being quartered in the old armories at Hamilton until the weather moderated and training could be taken up at Niagara camp. The company, with 142 men, of whom six were for the headquarters staff was over strength. They then trained at Niagara camp, and a number of men left with a draft for the 19th battalion, which also had a Brantford company. The battalions left for England on June 19, 1915, and went to Caesar's Camp at Shorncliffe, where they trained until the end of August when they went to Sandling. There Col. Ashton was promoted to brigadier, and Major Ashton took command of the battalion. While there the identity of the battalion was changed, they becoming the Third Reserve Battalion, furnishing drafts for the Canadian battalions already in France, the officers being transferred.

More Dragoons.

Lieut. J. B. Stratford, later to meet heroic death in the battle of Amiens while endeavoring with the Canadian cavalry to hold up the enemy offensive, commanded the fourth contingent of recruits from the 25th Brant Dragoons, which left on January 18th, 1915, with 69 first class men, of whom but two were under 5 feet 7 inches. They formed part of the 75th Mounted Rifles, with which Lieut. C. G. Cockshutt was also attached.

A Home Guard.

To be ready in case of emergency, a Home Guard was formed in Brantford on November 21, 1914, with the following officers:—Commanding officer, Major T. Harry Jones. Canadian Corps of Guides; second, E. Sweet; musketry instructor, Capt. D. Z. Gibson; Capt. J. Ruddy; lieutenants, C. Cook, N. D. Neill; Sergeants, L. M. Waterous, Reg. Scarfe, W. N. Andrews, J. J. Kelly; color-sergt., Sam Seago; Q. M. Sergt., Charles Bowden. Of the above, E. Sweet became a major and second in command of the 215th, later being placed on the staff of the High Commissioner's office at London, W. N. Andrews was a member of the 215th, but could not proceed overseas as the Government declined to dispense with his services, Color-Sergt. Sam Seago became a lieutenant in the 125th and Q. M. Sergt. Charles Bowden went overseas with the 215th Battalion. The Home Guards drilled and engaged in musketry practice, and many of the

members of the later contingents secured their first knowledge of the rifle through the instructions received while with the Home Guards.

The 58th Battalion.

For the first three contingents, Brant county and Brantford city had contributed nearly a thousand men. On May 27, 1915 came the call for a fourth contingent, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Genet, officer commanding the Dufferin Rifles, having been authorized to raise a battalion to be known as the 58th. Lieut.-Col. Genet had risen from being a subaltern of the 38th Dufferin Rifles, as indeed most of the senior officers of that regiment had, and he was senior major when the war opened. His services were promptly offered, but not until May 27, 1915, were they accepted. Just a short time previous to this he had been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces long service medal. He had been for 18 years with the Duffs. As commander of the 58th, he made a splendid record, it being one of the few from the fourth contingent to go to France as a unit, he remaining as its leader for the battle of the Somme. Later he was transferred to England, and still later to Canada, adjutant-general for Military District No. 2, with headquarters at Kingston. The family was a military one. His youngest son was taking a course at Kingston Military College when the war broke out and was early given a commission with the Royal Engineers (Imperial Forces). His eldest son, Signalling Sergt. Jack Genet of the Dufferin Rifles, was given the post of signalling officer of the 36th Battalion, and was at Niagara Camp when the notification of his father's new post was received. In civilian life Col. Genet was secretary of the Adams Wagon Works.

Col. Genet announced as his second in command Major P. P. Ballachey, who had been adjutant of the Dufferin Rifles, and for many years a keen military student. He was a dentist in civil life, and a very active member, first of the Collegiate Institute Board, and later of the Board of Education. He was instantly killed while with the Battalion in France, a shell striking his head. His loss was keenly felt, for while a strict disciplinarian—as was Col. Genet—he was thoroughly efficient and was esteemed by officers and men alike. As showing a development of war-time, his widow, Mrs. P. P. Ballachey, was elected in his stead to the Board of Education. In his memory, the new school erected in the East Ward in 1919 was named the "Major Ballachey School."

Col. Genet selected Capt. (Rev.) C. E. Jeakins, rector of St. Jude's Anglican church, as chaplain, and Lieut. J. A. Pearce, as signalling officer. Capt. Jeakins served in France and suffered a break-down, returning to Canada where he became president of the Ontario Branch of the G. W. V. A.. Lieut. Pearce won the Military Cross and promotion

to the rank of major. The local contingent from the Dufferin Rifles to the 58th Battalion was commanded by Capt. (afterwards Major) F. E. Hicks, who was extremely severely wounded in France, being incapacitated for life. Lieut. J. R. Cornelius was attached as a supernumerary, and was thrice shell shocked in France. He was invalided home and organized the Returned Soldiers' Home, of which he became secretary. He was afterwards appointed military instructor at Princeton University when the U. S. entered the war, and received high praise for his splendid work. Lieut. W. J. Wallace was also attached to the Battalion while the senior non-coms of the Brantford company were Sergts. Winyard and A. G. Casey.

The 58th trained at Niagara and Toronto, making the best record in the march from Niagara to Exhibition Camp, though carrying 12 lbs. more per man than the other Battalions in the trek. Its training honors resulted in its being sent to France as a unit and there winning high honors.

Still More Recruits.

With the summer of 1915 there came a lull in recruiting, coincident with a general brightening up of the industrial situation, with practically all plants here worked to full capacity. As a result a strong recruiting campaign was inaugurated, on July 17., when concerted appeals for men were made in Brantford, Paris and Burford. The recruits gained were attached to the 76th Battalion, of which Lieut. A. Appleton, of this city, was appointed quartermaster. Lieut. W. J. Fair was attached as subaltern, but ill-health forced his retirement, and when recovered he joined the R. F. C. The Dufferin Rifles squad of 57 men left for the 76th at Niagara on July 28, and on August 11, 130 men raised by the 2nd and 25th Brant Dragoons joined the Battalion. The 2nd Dragoons sent another batch of 44 men on Sept. 15, to join the 81st. Battalion at Niagara. On Nov. 22, the 32nd Battery sent out 81 men to the 49th Battery, Toronto. This brought Brant enlistments up to 1,511. As well as these, many district men, unable to go overseas, joined the Niagara Frontier Force on guard at the frontier and on the Welland Canal.

Recruiting League Formed.

Spontaneous recruiting towards the latter part of 1915 became very low, and on Sept. 15 of that year a citizen's recruiting league was formed, following an address from Major Williams chief recruiting officer for this military district. On Sept 21 the organization was effected as follows:—

"Honorary presidents: W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., J. H. Fisher, M. P., Jos. Ham, M. P. P., Scott Davidson, M. P. P.

"President: Harry Cockshutt

"Vice-presidents—Mayor of Brantford, Mayor of Paris, Reeves of several municipalities in Brant county.

"Secretary: W. S. Brewster.

"Treasurer: W. Norman Andrews.

"Finance committee: R. Scarfe, T. L. Wood, W. N. Andrews, T. E. Ryerson, C. Cook.

"Executive committee: Officers and Messrs. T. H. Preston, F. D. Reville, Lloyd Harris, Dr. Charles Leeming, C. A. Waterous, representatives of each board represented at this meeting and of each fraternal society, three representatives of the manufacturers and three of the employees in manufacturing establishments and commanding officer of each military organization, with power to add to their numbers."

The list of representatives follows:

Mrs. Julius Waterous, the Women's Hospital Aid; Mrs. Gordon Smith, Brant Chapter, I.O.D.E.; Gordon J. Smith, 25th Brant Dragoons; Cecil D. Chapin, Medical Association; Mrs. Joseph Stratford, Women's Patriotic visiting committee; Mrs. G. P. Buck, Women's Patriotic league; Mrs. George Watt, finance committee; Mrs. R. H. Reville, convenor of the Red Cross of the Women's Patriotic league; W. J. Mellen, Retail Merchants' Association; C. J. Parker and Thos. Cronk, the William Buck Stove Co., Limited; John H. Hall, John H. Hall & Sons, Limited; A. Coulbeck, Board of Education; G. E. H. Stedman, Stedman Bros., Limited W. H. Fitton, Bankers' Association; H. H. Powell, Board of Trade; A. H. Sinclair, A. J. Reach & Co.; E. Schmidlin and J. Ruddy, Canada Starch Company; C. H. Wilmot, Mickle Dymont & Son; A. Goodwin, Ker & Goodwin Machine Company; Sheriff Westbrook; John Muir, Goold, Shapley & Muir; A. H. Etheridge, the Watson Mfg. Co.; O. W. Rhynas, Mickle Dymont & Son; Reginald Scarfe, Scarfe & Co.; W. N. Andrews; Herbert J. Bassett, the Pratt & Letchworth Co., Ltd.; F. R. Hutchinson, American Radiator Company of Canada; M. S. Phelps, Brantford Piano Case Co., Limited; Mrs. Charlotte Livingston, president Women's Patriotic League; Mrs. Edith C. Palmer, regent Dufferin Rifles of Canada, I.O.D.E.; C. Cook, Sanatorium; F. D. Reville, Hospital; E. J. Skidmore, Crown Electric employees; F. J. Walker, Brantford Piano Case Co. employees; Lieut.-Col. M. F. Muir, 25th Brant Dragoons; H. E. Phipps, president Brantford Trades and Labor Council; A. W. Aird, Brantford Oven and Rack Company; R. Brown, Cockshutt Plow Company employees; Godfrey Caswell, Barber-Ellis, Ltd. employees; C. G. Ellis, Barber-Ellis, Ltd.; J. S. Dunlop, Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., employees; Fred Chalcraft, Brantford Roofing Company, Limited.; Major W. C. Brooks, 2nd Dragoons; Capt. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, 38th Regt., M. A. Watson, A. J.

Reach Company; A. B. Burnley, J. W. Westbrook, J. Hamilton, Schultz Bros. Co., Ltd., employees; Albert Tomlinson, Schultz Bros. Co., Ltd.; W. Bailey, Slingsby Mfg. Co.; C. B. Hitchon, Slingsby Mfg. Co. employees; Charles Slemin; G. A. Ryley, Matthews Blackwell, Ltd.; John Wilde, Matthews Blackwell, Ltd., employees; T. L. Lyle, Ham & Nott Co.; J. Shute, Ham & Nott employees; Mr. Paton, Canada Starch Works employees; J. C. O'Neill, American Radiator Co. employees.

Joseph Ruddy, George Wedlake, Franklin Grobb, Thomas Lyle and E. L. Goold were appointed to represent the manufacturers, while the factory employees chose the following: R. Brown, Cockshutt Plow company; J. C. O'Neill, American Radiator company; F. J. Walker, Brantford Piano Case company.

New System Gets Results.

The new system of recruiting was commenced on October 1, 1915, when all recruiting was done through a depot office, in charge of Capt. W. T. Henderson, of the 32nd Battery. Hitherto each of the units with head-quarters here had carried out their own recruiting. On this date all were centralized, the recruits being designated to the unit to which they desired to be placed—the Dufferin Rifles, the 25th Dragoons, the 32nd Battery, or the 2nd Dragoons. The depot staff was instructed that no pressure was to be used to secure recruits for any one corps. The purpose was to secure recruits, the latter to have their own feelings consulted as to the corps to which they desired to be attached. This lasted until Nov. 27, when the 125th campaign for 1,000 men was commenced, superseding the recruiting depot.

The First Rally.

The first rally under the auspices of the Brant Recruiting League was held in the Brant Theatre on November 21, when the call of duty was presented by Lieut. Fenton, machine gun officer of the 84th battalion, then quartered here, Rev. W. E. Baker, then pastor of Colborne Street Methodist Church, Mayor Spence and W. N. Andrews, the latter acting as chairman. From that time on no effort was spared to secure men under the voluntary system for overseas, and a great deal of credit of raising the First and Second Brants was due to the good work carried on by this organization.

This formation of a Citizens' Recruiting League, did away with one great objection to the formation of a Brant Battalion—that the indiscriminate recruiting of men employed in munition plants and other factories on war work, would do more harm than good. Capt. W. T. Henderson took charge of the military end of the recruiting campaign only on the distinct understanding that there would be no drain of men whose services were at that time greatly needed here. The league, too, was to aid

in preventing men enlisting and reporting at camp, only to be disqualified because they were physically unfit for the strenuous work of the fighters.

On September 22, a deputation consisting of Mayor Spence, W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., Capt. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, and Major W. C. Brooks, waited on Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, then Minister of Militia, and pressed him for authorization of a Brant county battalion. They were informed that it was not the policy of the department to raise any new battalions at that time, but to forward new recruits in drafts to fill up the battalions already overseas. If these plans were changed the request of the Brantford delegation would be given every consideration.

Brant Battalion Authorized.

Early in the war efforts had been made to secure the authorization for a Brant County battalion, to be raised and officered in Brant. The first steps were taken in the fall of 1914, but they came to nought. On Sept. 10, 1915, activity in this direction was re-opened. The movement originated with the officers of the Dufferin Rifles, who suggested that active service companies of the Dufferin Rifles, the 25th Brant Dragoons and the 2nd Dragoons be utilized as a nucleus. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., John Fisher, M. P., and Mayor Spence were in line for the movement, which was thoroughly endorsed throughout the city. The greatest obstacle then was the fact that there was a shortage of accommodation in the city. The suggestion was put forward that this could be obviated by turning Agricultural Park into a training camp, erecting there the necessary barrack accommodation, while still another was that the O.S.B. buildings be utilized. At that time Hamilton and Elgin were raising individual units, and local leaders could not understand why authority was not given for the raising of a Brant Battalion. Major Brooks, Capt. M. E. Cutcliffe and H. H. Powell of the Board of Trade were appointed a committee by a gathering which met at the armories, they to go further into the plan and see if it could be brought about.

The question of securing a Brant battalion was again brought to the fore at a meeting of the Citizens' Recruiting League, when a petition was drafted asking for authority for raising a Brant County Battalion. This was presented to W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., by a deputation composed of J. H. Spence, Mayor, F. D. Reville, T. H. Preston, W. Norman Andrews, E. L. Goold, Reginald Scarfe, C. Cook and W. G. Raymond.

On October 28 this was presented to W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., with a request for action. On November 1 it was officially announced that authorization had been given. "Letter received 28th. Start recruiting Brant county regiment to-day, if you like." Such was the brief reply which Mr. Cockshutt received from the Minister of Militia. Work was started—and it was finished most thoroughly.

The Brant Recruiting League which had done splendid service was practically wound up on September 6, 1916, the officers feeling that the time for voluntary recruiting was past, and that nothing was to be gained by continuing in existence. On that date the resignations of Lieut.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, president, and Capt. W. N. Andrews, secretary, were read and the officers were asked to submit final reports at the next meeting. At the next meeting a change was made, however, it being then decided to "carry on." On Sept, 28, when the decision was arrived at, it was stated by Lieut. Col. Williams, chief recruiting officer for Military District No. 2, that Brant had given 8.5 of its population for overseas service. Following this it was decided to endeavor to recruit the battalion up to strength during its winter stay in the city, and efforts were redoubled to this end.

Record up to 1916.

On November 20, 1915, up to the time of commencement of recruiting for the first Brant Battalion, Brant's war contribution totalled 1,541, as follows:

Reservists, 34; volunteered direct, 5; in outside corps, 31; 32nd Battery, first contingent, 38; 25th Dragoons, first contingent, 62; Dufferin Rifles, first contingent, 198; Dufferin Rifles second contingent, 123; 32nd Battery, second contingent, 119; A.M.C, Toronto, 1; veterinary division, 1; com. officers in British army, 4; 32nd Battery, vacancies, 5; A. S. corps, London, 2; 77th Regiment, Dundas, 2; Brant Dragoons for M. I., 69; Dufferin Rifles for Toronto vacancies, 7; 2nd Dragoons, Grimsby, 8; training instructors for British army, 2; 4th Brigade, C.F.A., 15; Haldimand Rifles, 13; Indians from Six Nations, 31; staff of 36th Battalion, 6; signallers, 36th Battalion, 2; third contingent, D.R.C. for 36th, 134; staff details, 36th, 10; 32nd Battery, C.F.A., to Niagara, 11; 58th Battalion staff, 3; Dufferin Rifles, 58th Battalion, 48; Dufferin Rifles, 74th Battalion, 57; Dragoons, 2nd and 25th, Niagara, 130; to 84th battalion, 2; chaplain 58th, 1; chaplain 80th Battalion, 1; chaplains 58th Battalion, 2; Dufferin Rifles to 76th, 146; 2nd Dragoons (Sept, 15), 44, transport 2; wireless for Canada, 1; Mississauga, 1; aviation corps 1; University of Toronto General Hospital, 2; 25th Dragoons to 2nd M. I., 50; chaplain to 3rd Brigade, 1; staff 2nd M. I., 6; officer Sportsmen's Battery, 79, total, 1,511; guard duty (unfit for overseas), 30; grand total 1,541.

The Story of The 84th.

Brantford first experienced the sensation of proving headquarters of a battalion with full panoply of war in the winter of 1915-16, when the 84th Battalion was stationed here for training, having been brought here through the combined efforts of the official bodies of the city, and against much opposition from Toronto. It included 142 Brantford men from the Dufferin

Rifles, while the local officers included Lieut. R. E. Watts, who died while in Toronto, being buried here with military honors, and Lieut. A. H. Monteith, of Paris, company officers. Lieut. H. G. D. Jones, of the 38th Dufferin Rifles was with a reinforcement draft sent to England.

The battalion had been training at Niagara Camp, and marched to Hamilton. There, because of the severe weather, they entrained to Alford Junction, marching from that point into this city, the route down Colborne Street being lined with thousands of citizens. On their arrival they were splendidly dined by the ladies of the city, who did their share to make the stay of the battalion a happy one. The Y. M. C. A. was thrown open for their use, church societies vied with each other in taking the young men into their hearts, and when the battalion left in the spring the parting came with a real pang to many. Incidentally it might be remarked that Cupid found a splendid opportunity for target practice, many unions resulting from the stay of the 84th here.

There was but one regrettable incident connected with the wintering of the battalion here, when Pte. Joseph Morris, of Paris, a member of the battalion, was stricken with heart failure while bathing in the Y.M. C.A. natatorium. The remains were interred with military honors in a grave adjoining that of Drummer Charles Hill, a member of the Seventh Fusiliers, who was drowned in the canal at South Market Street in 1867.

The stay of the 84th battalion in Brantford was one of mutual benefit. At the time efforts were being made to raise a Brant county battalion, and the presence here of the battalion undoubtedly led to a strengthening of the military spirit. The battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Stewart, who had organized the 109th (militia) regiment in Toronto. Among the officers who became particularly well known here was Lieut. H. J. Fenton who acted as student pastor at Brant avenue Methodist church during a part of his stay.

The Prevailing Color.

Khaki was certainly the prevailing color in Brantford in the early days of 1916. The 84th Battalion was in winter quarters here. The 125th complement of 1100 was within sight, the 54th Battery had been raised with speed, overstrength and the 215th had started recruiting. In addition to this, occasional members were secured here for the 114th Haldimand Battalion, in which were many Brant county men from the Six Nations' reserve, while raids were made on the city occasionally by Sergt Uren of Paris, for the 19th Battalion, St. Catharines, which needed men, not fit for overseas service, for guarding the Welland canal and the Niagara frontier region. The "Bantams" of Toronto also recruited here. Truly this was the military period par excellence in Brantford's history.

The First To Succumb.

The first returned man to pass away in his home city was Pte. W. J. Dean, of the 4th Battalion, who died on May 25, 1916. He was transferred to the 15th Battalion, with which he took part in the battles of Langemarck and Givenchy. At the battle of Festubert he was seriously wounded with shrapnel, being blown up and covered with sand bags. His wounds were serious, but the internal injuries the more so. He was in hospital for a long period and was then transferred to Canada, being sent to the Convalescent Hospital at London. He apparently recovered and entered civil life, selling war books, but while here at work took seriously ill. He was removed to the General hospital, where death took place. The remains were interred with military honors in Harley Cemetery, the 125th Battalion and returned men forming a guard of honor here.

A Hearty Greeting.

A rousing reception was accorded to Lieut-Col. M. A. Colquhoun, late commander of the "Mad Fourth." Battalion, when he arrived home on June 12th 1916, on furlough. Winner of the D.S.O, and having risen from a company commander in the "Mad Fourth," Col. Colquhoun had set the name of Brantford high in Canada's military annals, and the reception accorded him was expressive of Brant's appreciation of the work of the commander and his men from this city. The 125th and the 215th Brant Battalions had paraded at full strength to greet him, and the station grounds and Market and West Streets were packed with people. The troops paraded to the Market Square, escorting Col. and Mrs. Colquhoun and their two soldier sons, and there official welcomes were extended by Ald. J. S. Dowling, who presided in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Bowlby, W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Jos. H. Ham, M.P.P., Col. Labatt, Col. Colquhoun's predecessor in command of the "Mad Fourth," and Lieut-Cols. Cutcliffe, 125th and Cockshutt, 215th. Col. Colquhoun briefly thanked the citizens for their reception, which would ever be fresh in his memory. Three rousing cheers ended the reception, which was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the city. Col. Colquhoun returned to England on the expiration of his leave and was there appointed to the command of a reserve brigade and later commandant of Rhyl Camp.

As he was leaving the city, Col. Colquhoun was presented with a cheque for the use of the "Mad Fourth" Battalion, together with an address laudatory of the work they had done at Ypres, Festubert, Givency, St. Julian and Langemarck. "The 'Mad Fourth' will long live in the hearts and affections of the Brantford people," said the address in part.

The Second Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the war was fittingly celebrated by the citizens of Brantford on August 4, 1916. In Victoria Park that evening, thousands of the citizens

gathered. With the library steps as a rostrum, representatives of all civic bodies and organizations gathered, while the streets, roped off, formed the auditorium. Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams, chief recruiting officer for Military District No. 2, of which this County is a part, and W. G. Raymond, postmaster, were the principal speakers, while Capt. S. E. McKegey, Chaplain of the 215th Battalion, made a direct appeal for recruits for the 215th Battalion, which was then recruiting here, being due to leave for Camp Niagara within a few days. A field kitchen, known in the army as a "goulash wagon," was presented to the Battalion on behalf of Mrs. Harry Cockshutt, wife of the commanding officer, and a second on behalf of the Women's Patriotic League, while a third was promised by the Brant County branches of the Women's Institutes. On behalf of the city at the gathering, Mayor Bowlby presented the battalion with a cheque for \$500. The 215th Battalion band supplied the musical part of the program.

Fine Police Record.

Ten members of the Brantford Police Force—all who could pass the physical and age tests—were overseas or in khaki by the fall of 1916. The ten were:—John Cobden and John Blanchard, British Reservists, of Coldstream Guards; Stephen Cara, who went with the Mounted Corps; Christopher Robert, Thomas Tyrrell, and Harry Stanley, Police Court Clerk John Buskard, who joined the 32nd Battery, was transferred to the 125th, to qualify for which he underwent an operation, and was rejected at Camp Borden after serving without a fall-out for eight months; John Borthwick, Alex. Stewart, Douglas Barr and T. Bown, 215th, and Constable Huff, C.M.R., of the County Constabulary. High County Constable Fred Kerr was a warrant officer of the R. A. F. and Constable James Mounce was a member of the First Contingent Transports.

Sergt. Borthwick won the heavyweight boxing championship for Military Division No. 2, while in training in Canada, and in England was the Canadian heavyweight champion, appearing in the National Sporting Club bouts. He was one of the Canadian representatives in the great Anglo-American boxing tourney at London, when he went up against a U. S. sailor, who, in pre-war days, was a leading professional fighter. In this he lost out in the first round.

First Reference To a Tank.

The first local reference to a tank was received in a letter from a Brantford officer, published Oct. 11, 1916, which read in part: "In a big advance the other night the British used some armored motors. They are travelling forts, look like giant toads and are so broad they would take up most of Brant Avenue. They are fitted with caterpillar wheels and can go over

trenches and through shell holes, and over small trees or wire entanglements. Nothing can hurt them except a direct hit from a big shell and that isn't likely as they keep moving. One of them, the other night, when a battalion was held up by terrible machine gun fire from a sugar factory, came along and shoved its nose against the wall and shoved it down, and when the Germans saw it they bolted and are running yet, as they left all their guns behind. They certainly scared the Germans as they came over the trenches in the mist of early morning."

The early days of 1917 were spent locally in efforts to complete the raising of the 215th Battalion. This was not an easy task. The district had been well combed over, and while there were many eligibles, the volunteers had by this time practically all responded. Many who had previously been rejected, again offered their services, but the rigorous tests applied ended their ambitions. On February 21, 1917, however, a public meeting held here enthusiastically called for conscription, and two days later wives of soldiers, joined in the Associated Kith and Kin, backed up the demand. On June 15 at a mass meeting at the armories, a further demand was made. It had been previously noted that the man power of the district, particularly in the rural sections, was at a low ebb. A thorough registration was made and it was found that there was but one man available for each 250 acres. In spite of this, when the announcement of the Military Service Act was made, it was estimated that there were 2,500 eligibles in the first classes outlined. Exemption boards sat during the latter part of the year, and their doings as chronicled, were keenly followed.

On January 1, the first draft of men under the M.S.A. were called up. They were detailed to the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, the depot regiment created here, with war veterans forming the headquarters and training staff. The draftees as soon as they were given a short training in the elementals, were sent overseas, and at no time was the number very large.

In June, of 1919, National Registration was undertaken here, the district responding splendidly.

August and September brought many heavy hearts, for the casualty lists were extremely heavy, as the British forces, with which were the Canadians, forced their way through the Hindenburg lines. By the end of that month, Bulgaria had dropped out, and the end of the war was felt to be close at hand, an opinion strengthened by the collapse of Austria and Turkey. Finally Germany asked for an armistice, and conditions were stated. With breathless expectancy Brantford awaited the news. On November 11, shortly after three o'clock, the flash came

through that the armistice had been signed, and that, so far as actual fighting was concerned, the war was at an end. The fire bell was the pre-arranged signal and within a short time the city and district were aroused. That day was perhaps the wildest Brantford has ever known. Bonfires were early started, and the celebration continued for the whole of the day. In the afternoon an impromptu parade was organized with greater success than had ever been achieved before, even where studied preparation had been made. The parade was the longest in the history of the city, and for once the citizens learned how to use their voices in cheers. There was no need to proclaim a public holiday; none showed up for work, in fact some continued the celebration the next day.

A Great Welcome.

The greatest of the after-the-war events was the welcome home extended to the "Mad Fourth" Battalion, Brant's own. The battalion was demobilized at Toronto, on April 23, 1919. The following day the headquarters staff of the battalion, all the Brantford men attached to the battalion when it came home for demobilization, and some 200 Toronto members, voluntarily came to this city by special train, under command of Lieut.-Col. L. H. Nelles, of London. On arrival at the G.T.R. station they were met by their old comrades who had preceded them home through being invalided and discharged, and by a concourse of thousands of citizens, for the day had been declared a holiday. The streets were decorated, and the citizens turned out en masse to welcome home the battalion which saved the day at Ypres by its gallant counter-charge carried out without cover and against a hail of shell and bullet from the Germans.

Brant can rightfully claim the "Mad Fourth" as its own. The battalion selected Brantford as its headquarters, and accepted from Brant County and Brantford City its regimental colors, secured in London, England, at considerable cost. These colors were formally presented to the battalion at the G.T.R. station on its arrival, Warden A. J. McCann and Mayor M. M. MacBride being sponsors for the County and City, respectively. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., spoke a few words of welcome, and the official address of welcome was read by Ald W. N. Andrews, chairman of the joint reception committee. The battalion then formed, and led by the Salvation Army Band, the Army and Navy Veterans and the Great War Veterans Association, swung off down Market Street. They were followed by the Dufferin Rifles Band, heading the "Mad Fourth," while the Indian Band from the reserve closed the official procession. The salute was taken at Colborne Street by Brig.-Gen. McCuaig, the veterans smartly answering.

At the Dufferin Rifles Armories the colors were handed over to Lieut.-

Col. F. A. Howard, commanding the Dufferin Rifles, and the rifles and other equipment were also turned over to the Duffs for safe-keeping on orders from Ottawa. At the Temple Building, ample provender was served for the men, and the official reception was then ended. One of the most conspicuous members of the battalion was Sergt. Merrifield, V.C., the most highly honored member of the battalion.

The return of the battalion proved that the opposition to demobilization in this city had come from Ottawa. The members of the battalion, from officers to the last "buck" private, were unanimous for demobilization here, and every assistance was given by headquarters staff at Toronto and by Adjt. General E. C. Ashton, at Ottawa. Higher-ups, however, prevented the wishes of the battalion from being met, reserving the full honors for Toronto. The fact that more than 200 Toronto men voluntarily paraded in Brantford with full equipment, showed in what esteem this city and county were held by the "Mad Fourth," Brant County's own.

Four Peace Celebrations.

Four celebrations of peace came within a four year period. The first was on February 15, 1915, when the children of the schools of the city celebrated the centennial of peace between Canada and the United States. In rooms draped with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, the teachers told their charges of the 3,000 miles of unfortified frontier between the two countries and in the afternoon the children, grouped by districts, attended city churches, where special addresses bearing on the day were given by local clergymen. Reference has been made to the fact that extensive preparations had been made before the outbreak of war for a celebration on a huge scale, one of the features of which was to have been rejoicings at Ghent, Belgium, where the treaty of peace had been signed in 1815. At the time the celebration was due, Ghent was in the hands of the Germans, Britain and Canada, two of the nations directly concerned, were at war against the nations whose troops occupied the Belgian city, and the United States, the third of the trio of nations concerned, was alone in a position to adequately celebrate. Consequently the official celebrations were eliminated and the day in Canada was spent by the children in learning the blessings of peace while the country was at war.

It has already been told how the armistice was celebrated. Then came the official ending of the war with the signing of the peace treaty. The day itself saw no celebration, it having been decided that such celebration should await the official proclamation for an Empire Day celebration. A civic service of thanksgiving was held, however, on July 6, when under the auspices of the city authorities and the Brantford



PHOTO ASHTON

Reception to "Mad Fourth" —Scene in front of Post Office Building, Dalhousie Street.

Ministerial Alliance, the citizens gathered in Victoria Park to solemnly return thanks. The chair was taken by Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, while addresses were given by local clerics, the music being provided by the Salvation Army and Dufferin Rifles Bands. The Great War Veterans and the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada preceded this service with one at Alexandra Church, where Capt. Rev. C. S. Oke, rector, himself a war veteran, gave the address.

The official Empire celebration of Peace Day came on July 19, 1919. In the afternoon an imposing procession of floats, decorated autos and local fraternities, with the local war veterans in line in great strength, debouched to Mohawk Park, where, under civic auspices, a big picnic was held, attended by over 5,000 people. In the evening a tattoo was held in Agricultural Park.

There were two previous peace celebrations in Brant's history. The first came on September 8, 1850, at the conclusion of the Crimean War. Streamers were placed along the streets, and a parade was held. Mayor William Matthews headed the demonstration held in front of the Court House.

The ending of the Boer War came on May 31, 1902. There was no cessation of the celebration which was held on June 2, from early hours in the morning until rain drove the people home in the evening. A parade which included the firemen and all local military units, led the way to Agricultural Park, where Eagle Place and West Brantford played baseball, and a lacrosse match was staged. Fireworks in the evening made the day a memorable one for the small boy.

A Noble Response. City and County responded manfully to the needs of war. Brant County claims, and with official cognizance, the record for contributing the most men in proportion to the population. In Victory Loan payment it received the Governor-General's banner for exceeding its allotment. In grants of all kinds for war purposes, it took second place to no municipality, and in other ways it was found that Brant responded to the call nobly. The farmers produced the necessary foodstuffs, working as long as they could with fewer hands to increase production. They were assisted by high school boys and many young women, who in these years had their first taste of work on the land. Industrially Brantford did its share in turning out the shells to beat the Huns, the machines to make the shells, and the food products which went across the ocean, despite the German submarine, to enable the people of the Old Land to meet the great demands there, and to feed the army in France and Flanders.

When the war broke out in 1914, it found this city in an industrial

depression of some magnitude. At the time the war actually broke out, there was, perhaps, little suffering, but when the effect of the war scare was added to the normal depression, the effect was cumulative, and by the time that a hard Canadian winter came around, the suffering was severe. Export trade was cut off, the western trade was stagnant, and worse, the general alarm resulted in such a tightening of the money market that funds were hard to secure. It was necessary to open a campaign to raise funds here to relieve the distress, and the Social Service League was formed. Through the generosity of the citizens of Brantford, the fund made available was large, and this was used to relieve the distress among those in dire want. At Christmas that year, over 600 families received assistance in the form of a Christmas dinner, while the actual necessities of many families had to be supplied for a considerable period. The city opened work on the park drive to provide employment—the wage scale then being 17 1/2 cents an hour—while the township started work on a dyke for the same purpose. The Expositor "Good Fellows" fund gave happiness to the children of the city by providing for a Christmas Tree, the first community Christmas Tree ever held in Brantford.

The depression did not last for very long, fortunately, though by May, 1915, the Social Service League had spent \$15,788. As early as August 24, 1914, the Slingsby Company received an order for army blankets. On September 17, the Adams Wagons Works received an order for 50 army wagons for the Canadian transport service, and by October 28, 1914, the Kitchen Overall Company received an order for army shirts amounting to \$40,000, the last being an order for the British Army. On October 30, the Brandon Shoe Company received an order for army shoes and by November 9 the industrial situation had so improved that the Massey-Harris Company opened its works again. On November 12, sixty carloads of agricultural implements were shipped to France from the plant.

War Orders. The year 1915 was a transition year from peace conditions to war conditions, a transition for the better from an industrial standpoint. Contracts were given out by both the British and Canadian Governments, and soon in place of there being men out of work, it was found very difficult to secure men for war work, so difficult that wages up to \$8 and \$10 a day were paid to machinists working on munitions. A number of local firms including the Steel Company of Canada, Waterous Engine Works, Ker & Goodwin, G. S. & M., John Hall & Sons, and Motor Truck, Ltd., went into the manufacture of munitions or munition machinery, some highly successfully. Later on the Brantford Scale Company took orders for small fuse parts, for which

work it was particularly well fitted, while the Dominion Steel Products Company was organized and their splendid plant was erected for war orders exclusively, though ready to be converted for peace as soon as the war was over. Bell & Son, St. George, and the MacFarlane Engineering Company of Paris, also received munition contracts while the Motor Trucks, Ltd., of Brantford erected a huge plant to work on U. S. orders and had it completed and the raw material on the ground when the war came to an end, the suddenness of the armistice also ending constructional work on a new plant for the Consolidated Machine Company, in West Brantford. Other factories which had large war orders included the William Paterson and Son Company, Ltd., which made biscuits for the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle, the Kitchen Overall & Shirt Company, the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Matthews-Blackwell Company (meat supplies for the Allied armies) and others. In all in the city of Brantford, war orders for a total of \$19,551,550 were received by 17 firms, while one order for \$7,000,000 was cancelled because of the speedy coming of the armistice.

During the last three years of the war, Brantford's industries not concerned directly in the war, progressed splendidly. The early over-supply of men turned to an actual shortage, which was very keenly felt, not alone in the city, but also in the county where there was but one skilled man for every 250 acres. Costs of living increased hugely, because of the inflated issuance of paper money, and the huge war expenditures, and the wages of those not engaged in war trades did not keep up with the increased costs, which averaged 65% in a workingman's household budget. On the whole, however, the worker was better off in the latter part of the war with high prices and a plenitude of work than in the early days when prices were lower, but work could not be had.

And be it noted that, with times good or times bad, Brantford and Brant County freely gave. From the first days of the war when the Social Service League activities came coincident with the appeals for funds for war causes, to the very last Patriotic campaign in 1918, followed by the appeal for funds to take care of the families orphaned through the severe influenza epidemic which, in October and November of 1918 carried off 243 Brantfordites, the response of the residents of the city and county was most generous. "Freely they gave, freely they shall receive."

War Veterans Association. Comrades in war, it was natural that the returned veterans should desire to maintain that comradeship in the after-days. This was made possible through the organization of the Great War Veterans' Association. The first step to organize the returned men of Brantford was taken on March

10, 1917. Its first set of officers was:—President, George W. Robinson; Vice-President, H. Smith; Treasurer, Lorne D. Watson; Secretary, Rev. C. E. Jeakins; Sergt.-at-Arms, J. Robinson. The association affiliated with the Ontario G. W. V. A. and Capt. (Rev.) C. E. Jeakins was honored with the Ontario Presidency, receiving the same honor in 1918 and 1919. The first officers named were for organization purposes and in the following May the following were chosen for a year:—President, A. H. Boddy; Vice-President, J. McDonald; Secretary C. S. Vansickle; Treasurer, Lorne D. Watson; Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Jeakins; Sergt.-at-Arms, H. Carey; Executive, Officers and J. R. Cornelius, H. Orr and H. Smith.

For a time headquarters were secured at the Y.M.C.A., but with the increasing number of men returning, the need for larger quarters was keenly felt. A Tag Day on July 7, 1917, placed funds at the association's disposal, and the City Council gave a grant of \$600 towards payment of a permanent Secretary, C. S. Vansickle, being the first such official. He left some time afterwards for Chatham, and Lieut. J. R. Cornelius was chosen as his successor. To the latter the principal share of credit for the organization work which led to the conversion of the Grand Valley Hotel to "The Returned Soldiers' Home," was paid. The women's organizations of the city took the responsibility of furnishing the various rooms, and it was not long before the local veterans had the cosiest club house or home to be found in Ontario at the time. The honor roll of Brantford and Brant County dead was given a prominent place in the hallway, while cosily fitted reading rooms, billiard parlor, bedrooms, offices and the canteen, made the club house a most congenial assembly place for the veterans. The quarters are too small for the association, however, and with a possible membership of 3,000 or more, a more suitable building is to be secured, a campaign to raise \$20,000, being planned for October, 1919. Later, fine new quarters were acquired on Colborne Street.

Lieut. J. R. Cornelius received an appointment on the staff of Princeton University, and J. Hutcheon was appointed permanent Secretary to succeed him, and is proving an admirable official.

Led The Dominion. In its contribution of men, Brant County was officially declared to have led the Dominion, this statement being made before the M.S.A, came into force by Major Williams, chief recruiter for Ontario, in an address delivered to the Brant Recruiting League, in 1917. And as with men, so with money. In addition to total subscriptions of \$7,701,750 for the war loans, including \$3,541,450 for the first general loan and \$4,160,300 for the Victory Loan, Brantford City and Brant County contributed a minimum of

\$1,250,000 freely for the cause. This was given without prospect of return. It was an investment truly, but the interest came not in yearly interest cheques, but in the knowledge of having done well in maintaining the various war causes. In addition to the amount specified above, thousands of dollars worth of goods, and many sums of money were contributed direct for war causes, while the indirect amounts were still greater. The mails for the old land and France were ever loaded with parcels containing gifts for the boys overseas, many of them from various organizations and societies which continually remembered their members who had donned khaki, and of these no track was kept. The value of these, combined with the gifts made direct and of the parcels sent by the relatives at home, would undoubtedly amount to a huge total.

The Contribution Record.

A careful check was maintained on the public funds, and the figures secured were submitted to the respective treasurers, so that they are as accurate as it is possible to make them. The detailed figures follow:—

Prisoners of War (Kitchener Club).....	\$	817.96
South of France Relief Association:—		
Cash.....	1,254.35	
Palestine Restoration Fund.....	1,400.00	
Navy League:—		
1916.....	\$ 10,204.00	
1917.....	7,500.00	
1918.....	38,000.00	
	—————	55,704.00
British Red Cross:—		
1916.....	\$ 20,981.43	
1917.....	27,087.05	
1918.....	38,000.00	
	—————	86,068.48
Canadian Patriotic Fund (City):—		
1915.....	\$ 56,855.73	
1916.....	146,225.26	
1917.....	146,293.25	
1918.....	115,940.50	
	—————	465,314.74
Save a Soldier, 1917.....	4,245.32	
Halifax Relief.....	5,000.00	
Armenian Relief.....	85.80	

Belgian Relief:—

1914.....	\$ 695.22
1915.....	925.30
1916.....	2,163.94
1917.....	3,116.56
1918.....	447.25
	<hr/>
	7,348.27

Serbian Relief:—

1915.....	\$ 284.00
1916.....	35.87
1917.....	311.69
1918.....	59.50
	<hr/>
	691.06

Catholic Army Huts:—

1917.....	\$ 1,403.85
1918.....	10,212.60
	<hr/>
	11,616.45

Hospital Ship, 1914.....1,500.00

Italian Red Cross, 1917.....3,921.44

Red Triangle (Y.M.C.A.)

1916.....	\$ 6,000.00
1917.....	10,000.00
1918.....	36,000.00
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	52,000.00

Salvation Army Huts, 1918.....18,361.00

Tobacco Fund, 1914-15.....105.50

Women's Patriotic League:—

Cash.....	45,950.81
Goods.....	125,000.00
City Council Miscellaneous Grants.....	9,751.02
Paris Patriotic Fund.....	46,228.00

St. George:—

Patriotic Fund.....	\$ 7,500.00
Red Cross.....	3,650.00
Motor Ambulance.....	1,800.00
Soldiers' Comforts.....	9,800.00
Y. M. C. A.....	400.00
British Red Cross and Sailors' Relief.....	2,700.00
Goods.....	500.00
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	25,900.00

\$966,264.20

WAR EXPENDITURE OF CITY

The war expenditure of the City of Brantford from 1914 to 1918 follows:—

Provincial War Tax (four years).....	\$ 72,194.03
Canadian Patriotic Fund.....	74,250.00
British Red Cross.....	30,835.00
British Sailors.....	19,000.00
Halifax Relief.....	5,000.00
Italian Red Cross.....	600.00
Salvation Army.....	1,250.00
Sundries, Grants, Recruiting, G.W.V.A., etc.....	9,751.02

Total.....\$213,880.05

WAR EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY

The war expenditures of Brant County were:

War Relief Funds:—

1914.....	\$ 1,846.25
*1915.....	5,000.00
1915.....	13,157.35
1916.....	37,064.36
1917.....	39,100.00
1918.....	41,400.00
	<hr/>
	137,567.96

Provincial War Tax:—

1915.....	\$ 12,525.13
1916.....	13,608.67
1917.....	13,678.17
1918.....	13,930.50
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	53,742.47

\$191,310.43

*British Red Cross.

Grand Total.....\$1,240,768.65

The call for funds came early. On August 14, 1914, just ten days after the British Empire went to war, Brantford citizens through a Tag Day organized by the ladies, contributed \$1,500 towards outfitting a hospital ship for the British forces. That was a wonderful mark considering the industrial depression then centred in Brantford. In many

cases the gifts, though small, represented a great part of available monies.

In 1915, when it was learned that the Canadians were short of machine guns a fund of \$27,819 was raised. It was later found that it could not be accepted, and after purchase of "dummy" guns for the 32nd Battery, for training purposes—the carriages being used to draw the flag-covered remains of deceased veterans to their resting place until a gun-carriage which had seen service in France was donated for the purpose by the government—the remainder was divided between the Red Cross and the Patriotic Fund.

Some Individual Gifts.

Among the many individual gifts announced were the following:

Harry Cockshutt, 30 army wagons, manufactured by Adams Wagon Works.

Brant County Council, carload of flour for Belgian relief.

Harry Cockshutt and Lloyd Harris each gave a field kitchen to the 58th Battalion, while the former also gave \$1,000 for the 25th Brant Dragoons. Mrs. Harry Cockshutt gave a field kitchen for the 216th Battalion and Dr. and Mrs. Stanley one for the 54th Battery.

Brant beekeepers gave a ton of honey for overseas use.

The Penman Co., Ltd., Paris, gave a Ford car for the use of the 125th.

The Waterous Engine Works gave \$500 for the 215th.

Mr. Lloyd Harris gave a motor ambulance to the Red Cross.

Paris contributed motor ambulance costing \$1800, raised by Motor Ambulance League of Paris in 1915.

Brant Chapter, I.O.D.E., gave a field kitchen to the 36th. Paris gave one and John Penman two.

St. George donated an ambulance to the Canadian Red Cross, which was put in service, January, 1915. From August 18, 1915, to September 17, 1915, seven lying down cases and 166 sitting cases were taken care of by this ambulance.

The Brantford Roofing gave a carload of roofing material for the Halifax sufferers, the Wm. Paterson & Son Company contributed goods and the Slingsby Mfg. Co., blankets for the same purpose.

The South of France Relief Association sent 1,748 articles of clothing, rubber goods and hospital supplies for the relief of citizens of the devastated regions.

The regimental colors of the "Mad Fourth" Battalion, costing \$800, purchased from funds contributed by the City and County Councils. The united bodies, too, shared the expense of the first reception to the veterans and with the Dufferin Rifles, the expense of the second reception, both being held at the armories during the spring of 1919.

All Did Their Bit.

It is impossible to name in a work of this compass, those who gave of their time and efforts in the conduct of the many campaigns for funds for war purposes. The repeated calls were cheerfully answered and men and women of all classes turned in to carry the burden of work.

Significant, too, was the appearance in harness together of Roman Catholic, Protestant, Salvation Army and Hebrew workers—business man, professional man, manual laborer, returned veteran—all creeds, all classes, all nationalities. As never before the Community was united in a common cause—that of effectively caring for the fighting man and his family and the war victims the world over. May this unity continue to the uplift of mankind and the lasting betterment of the community, the Dominion, the Empire, and the World. The war, with all its attendant sacrifices, brought some good in its train and the sinking of differences for the general welfare was not the least of this.

War Loans. The contributions to the war loans were:

	1917	1918
County of Brant and City of Brantford.....	\$3,541,450	\$4,160,300
City of Brantford.....	2,598,300	3,017,900
Town of Paris	261,550	308,750
Twp. of Brantford	275,600	320,150
Twp. of Burford.....	98,050	176,050
Twp. of S. Dumfries.....	156,750	217,200
Twp. of Onondaga.....	122,450	90,800
Twp. of Oakland.....	28,750	29,450

LIST OF KILLED, DIED OF WOUNDS, ACCIDENTS AND ILLNESS

LIST OF KILLED

- ATKINSON, PTE. W. W., formerly of Brantford, worked in munition factory in England in April, 1915; then drafted into trenches with 18th Durham Light Infantry. Reported killed in action, July 3, 1916.
- ADAMS, PTE. T. C, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment. Died from being gassed. Buried at Combemartin, England.
- AITCHESON, DRIVER ERNEST, Artillery. Died of wounds, April 4, 1917.
- ANDERSON, PTE. CLARENCE, 84th Battalion. Killed in action, April 24, 1917.
- ALLEN, LIEUT. W. A. Killed in action.
- ANGUS, PTE. ANDREW, enlisted in Scotland. Killed in France.
- ANDREWS, G., Scotland. Reported to have died, November 14, 1918.
- ACRET, PTE. W. M. Killed in action, October 1, 1918. Enlisted 160th Battalion.
- ATKINS, CORP. R. A., First Contingent. Wounded five times. Died of influenza, November, 1918. Enlisted 4th Battalion.
- ABBOTT, PTE. T. D. Died November 19, 1918, influenza. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- ANDREWS, SAPPER G. A., Kelvin. Died in France, October 4, 1918.
- ADAMS, PTE. REG. Killed, November 11, 1917. Enlisted at Saskatoon.
- ADAMS, PTE. JACK. Killed in action, September 2, with Machine Gunners, enlisted Army Medical Corps.
- ANGELO, PTE. LOUIS, reported killed in action, September 18, 1917, enlisted 125th Battalion.

AARON, PTE. WILLIAM, Ohsweken. Died of wounds, August 13, 1918.

ARDING, PTE., Paris.

ASTLE, PTE. KENNETH MILAN, 38th Battalion.

ARMSTRONG, WALTER N., Blue Lake.

BALLACHEY MAJOR P. P., 58th Battalion. Killed in action.

BELL, PTE. JOSEPH, Tutelo P. O., 4th Battalion. Died of wounds, June 23, 1916.

BETTS, PTE. FRANK, 4th Battalion. Killed in action, June 29, 1916.

BARNES, PTE. ARTHUR F., Reservist, Coldstream Guards. Died in hospital after Aisne fight, October, 1914.

BRANT, LIEUT. (CAMERON). Killed at Ypres. The first Brant County man to fall in battle.

BELL, PTE. WILFRID A., 192 Cockshutt Road, 125th Battalion, whose father was killed in action two years previously, killed November 6, 1917.

BURKHARD, FRANK, First Contingent, Died of wounds received at Ypres, 1915.

BECKETT, LIEUT. A., 215th Battalion. Killed in action.

BRIERLEY, PTE. NORMAN, formerly of Terrace Hill. Killed in action.

BALFOUR, PTE. P., 125th Battalion. Killed in action. May 22, 1917.

BROWN, CLEMENT J., Wounded, November, 1916. Died in England, from pneumonia, May 31, 1917.

BRAY, PTE. ROBERT, 139th Battalion. Killed in action, December 24, 1917.

BENTON, PTE. ALBERT, 125th Battalion. Killed in action, April 9, 1917.

BRUCE, PTE. JAMES H., 125th Battalion. Died from fractured spine, March, 1917.

BARKER, CORP. EARL, Paris, 20th Canadians. Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, May 12, 1917.

BARR, PTE. JOSEPH R., 84th Battalion. Killed in action.

BYATT, PTE. JOHN, 125th Battalion. Killed in action, February, 1916, at Soucz.

BARLOW, PTE. CHAS., Paris. 173rd Highlanders. Trans. 116th. Died of wounds, August 26, 1917.

BARBER, PTE. ALBERT, 58th Battalion. Died of wounds.

BREEDON, CORP. JOHN S., 54th Battalion. Killed in action, December 1, 1916.

BROWN, PTE. JOHN. Killed in action.

BALL, PTE. C, Paris, 4th C.M.R. Killed in action, February 21, 1917.

BERKETT, PTE. W., formerly 38th. Died of wounds sustained at battle of Loos.

BREWSTER. FLIGHT-LIEUT. HAROLD S., Royal Flying Corps. Killed in final trial flight.

BENEY, PTE. E. AMOS, Mohawk P. O., 125th Battalion. Killed, September 4, 1917.

BROWN, PTE. T. W., Paris. 75th Battalion. Died of wounds.

BETTS, SAPPER W., 4th Battalion. Killed in action, March 25th, 1916.

BRADLEY, SERGT.-MAJOR H. E. Killed in action, March 30. Enlisted 75th Battalion.

BENSON, PTE. JAMES, 19th Battalion. Killed in action, August 7, 1916. 2nd, Contingent.

BURLEY, PTE. CECIL, Paris, 75th Battalion. Died of wounds in Sussex Hospital.

BAILEY, SERGT. GEO. TEW, Canadian Artillery. Died of wounds.

BLANEY, LANCE-CORP. N. Killed in action.

BADCOCK, PTE. HENRY ALBERT, Hatchley, 36th Battalion. Killed in action, October 16, 1916.

BLUE, PTE. "BERT", former Brantfordite. Killed, in action.

BROWN, CORP. ALEX, 34th Battalion. Killed in action, November 8, 1916.

BLYTH, PTE. GEORGE. Killed in action, November 3, 1915. Enlisted in England.

BLACKMAN, PTE. WM., 5th C.M.R., Paris.

BECKER, PTE. WALTER, Paris.

BREWIS, PTE. JOSEPH, Paris, 4th Battalion.

BROWN, SERGT. W. A., Paris. 168th Battalion.

BEST, T., Ohsweken. Reported November 26, 1918, killed in action; Mounted Services.

BROWN, PTE. G., Paris. Reported July 15, 1918, died of wounds. 173rd Battalion.

BRISCOE, PTE. HARRY. Killed in action, April 23, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

BALLINGER, A. C. Reported presumed to have died, August 15, 1917. Enlisted 84th Battalion.

BALDWIN. NURSING SISTER MARY FARWOOD, Paris, Died of wounds in action, May 30, at Boulogne.

BRANDER, PTE. GERALD B., died November 9, at Edmonton, pneumonia, (Siberian Force.)

BREECH, PTE. F. J., killed in action, October 20, enlisted 125th Battalion.

BROOKS, PTE. FRED RAYNOR. Killed in action, October 2, enlisted 125th Battalion. Transferred to 75th. Killed in action at Drocourt-Queant Switch.

BURGESS, LIEUT. E. F. Reported October 22, killed in action. Left Brantford March, 1915.

BLANEY, PTE. JAMES, Paris. Killed, September 2, enlisted 84th Battalion. 14th Battalion.

BALLACHEY, FIRST LIEUT. F. A., died of pneumonia. Camp Dix, U.S.A., September 26, U.S.A. Dental Corps.

BIFFIN, PTE. W. Killed in action, Aug. 31, 215th Battalion.

BRIER, TROOPER RAY, Paris. Killed, August 8, 1918, enlisted at Toronto with R.C.D.

BULL, SERGT. G. M.M. Killed, Aug. 8, enlisted 4th Battalion.

BRADBURY SIG. WALTER, Paris. Killed in action, August 8, 1918. Enlisted 4th C.M.R.

BULL, PTE. J. E. Killed in action, April 1916.

BREED, FRED JAS., 125th Battalion. Killed in action, October 20th, 1918.

BROOKER, WM. ED., 98th Battalion. Died at Bramshott Camp, October 23, 1918.

BLEAKLEY, T. C, Norwich, 1st Contingent. Killed, June 3, 1915.

BREEDON, PTE. F. W., C.M.R. Killed in action, June 30, 1916.

BELLMAN, WEEDON DOUGLAS, 47th Surrey Rifles. Killed in action, June 29, 1915.

BREED, JACK, 2nd Bedfords. Killed, September, 1915.

BONTE, JOHN, Paris. 25th Brant Dragoons. Reported killed in action, September 2, 1918.

BATES, GEORGE, acting leading stoker, went down on H.M.S. Hampshire.

BOOTH, CAPT. PATRICK D., left Aug. 4, 1914 and rejoined the R.F.A. Won D.S.O. Killed in action.

BATTERSBY, LIEUT. W. F., Borden's Armored Battery. Won M.C. Killed in action.

BAYLEY, H. E. Died May 21, 1919. Severely wounded in head while in France. Left with 2nd Contingent. 32nd Battery.

BURGESS, PTE CLIFFORD. Enlisted in the 84th Battalion from Paris, and was later transferred to the 75th Highlanders. At the battle of the Somme in November, 1916, when hit by a high explosive shell, Burgess lost his right leg, left arm and three toes off his left foot, and was gassed. A year after his return to Canada, he contracted tuberculosis from the effects of the gas and died July 13th, 1919, in Hamilton Sanitarium.

BLAKE, PTE. HERBERT WILLIAM, 4th Battalion, 1915, wounded severely; died of wounds, Guelph Military Hospital, July, 1919.

BEATTIE, PTE. H., St. George.

BOUGHNER, PTE. CLAUDE, St. George.

BROWN, Andrew James, died in Hamilton Sanitarium, from effects of gas poisoning received in France.

CROZIER, PTE. CHARLES, enlisted at Chatham with first Contingent. Killed in action in Flanders, June 30, 1915.

COCKSHUTT, LIEUT. HARVEY W., 4th C.M.R. Killed at Zillebecke.

CRAIG, PTE. R. J., 4th C.M.R. Killed by a bomb.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, 58th Battalion. Died of wounds, October 11, 1916.

CLEGHORN, CAPT. A. M., C.A.M.C, 44th Battalion. Died of pneumonia.

CARR, PTE. W., 1st. Battalion. Killed by bullet through head.

COUTIS, LAVERN, St. George, P.P.C.L.I. Died of wounds.

CLAWSEY, PTE. F. C. Formerly 25th Brant Dragoons. Killed in action.

CAHILL, PTE. E. W., 12th Battalion. Died from wounds, April 12, 1916.

CERSWELL, PTE. GORDON. Killed in action.

CLARK, PTE. EDWARD, 58th Battalion. Killed in action. October 9, 1916.

COX, PTE. H., Paris. 4th C.M.R.

COLLINS, PTE. ALBERT JAMES, 4th C.M.R. Killed in action, October 17, 1916.

CHAPPLE, PTE. F. J., Otterville, 2nd Contingent. Killed in action, October 28, 1917.

CARLE, SERGT. G. A., Paris, 73rd Highlanders. Died of wounds, October 13, 1916.

COLQUHOUN, LIEUT. W. WYN, 120th, 15th Battalion. Died of pneumonia following wounds, November 8, 1918.

CHARLES, LIEUT. GEO. H., Burford, enlisted C.M.R., Hamilton. 1915; commissioned Welsh Fusiliers, killed in action, October 31, 1918.

CURRIE, PTE. JAS., killed in action Sept. 30.

COLHOUN, PTE. WILLIAM LORNE, reported killed in action Oct 15, enlisted with the 142nd Battalion at London.

CAHILL, PTE. HERBERT C, killed in action September 3, 1918, at Gagnicourt, Enlisted with 215th Battalion.

CRAWFORD, PTE. WILLIAM, Paris, Died of wounds Sept. 2. Enlisted at Windsor with 1st Hussars, 15th Battalion.

CHAMBERS, LIEUT J. A., Paris, reported Sept 13, killed in action. Enlisted with the 72nd Highlanders.

GRESS, CORP. LOUIS JAMES, killed in action Sept. 10, 1918. Enlisted C.M.R.

CLARK, LANCE-CORP. A. Killed in action August 1, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

CASSELS, PTE. ARTHUR, killed in action Aug. 18. Enlisted 54th Battery.

CLEGG, PTE. LEWIS, Paris, killed in action Aug. 8, 1918. Enlisted 71st Battalion; 54th Battalion.

COUTTS, PTE. MILTON R. Reported killed in action Nov. 20, 1917.

CURLEY, PTE. L. C, Ohsweken, 107th Battalion. Fell in action, August 15, 1917.

CAHILL, PTE. J. W. Killed in action March 30. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

CURRIE, GUNNER T. Scotland. Killed in action.

CHARLTON, CORP. CLAUDE F. Burford road. Died of wounds received at Ypres.

CAHILL, PTE. T. J., Toronto. Born in Brantford; 84th Battalion. Killed in action December 9, 1916.

CROWLEY, PTE. J. A. Killed in action at Fresnoy, May 3, 1917.

CHALMERS, A. Killed in action.

CROMWELL, PTE. T. E., 125th Battalion. Killed in action.

CAMPBELL, PTE. JAMES G., Paris, 125th Battalion and 75th Battalion. Killed in action.

CARROLL, PTE. HARRY, Paris. 75th Battalion.

CASSIDY, PTE. ARTHUR, Paris. 215th, transferred to 38th Battalion.

CHAPMAN, PTE. JAMES W., Paris, 76th Machine Gun Battalion. Killed in action April 9, 1917.

CRAWFORD, PTE. JAMES, Paris, 10th Battalion. Died of wounds September 2, 1918.

CROOKS, PTE. DEWEY, Paris, 92nd Battalion.

CURL, PTE. SIDNEY, Paris. 75th Battalion.

CONNELL, PTE. EDWARD BLAKE. Died of wounds August 10 1917. Enlisted at Fort William with 141st Battalion. Transferred to 8th Battalion.

CLEGHORN, GUNNER JOHN. Killed in action, August 9, 1915.

CAUDLE, P. N., 215th Battalion. Wounded July 21, 1918, died same day.

COWLING, HERBERT, enlisted at Calgary. Three times wounded. Killed in action November 5, 1917.

CLAUSEY, RICHARD, 3rd Contingent. Killed in action, May 4, 1916.

CURRIE, PTE. THOMAS, 2nd Contingent. Killed in action May 14, 1917.

CHAMBERS, LIEUT. J. A., Paris, 72nd Highlanders. Killed in action.

COSTAIN, FLIGHT LIEUT. H. H. R.A.F. died after his return from overseas service, following a nervous breakdown. He won the Croix de Guerre for bravery in a night bombing raid while with a French air squadron.

CLARINGBOULD, PTE. T. H. Died in Brantford from effects of wounds.

DUDDEN, PTE. C. G., 4th Battalion. Died of wounds, May 17, 1915.

DAVIS, PTE. CHAS. Killed in action May 22, 1917.

DAWSON, PTE. S. Killed in action.

DRAPER, PTE. RICHARD B. 125th Battalion. Died of wounds April 19, 1917.

DOUGHERTY, DRIVER D. C, 32nd Battery. Wounded November 9, and died November 18, 1917.

DANIELS, BOMBARDIER, 13th Battery. Killed in action January 16, 1917.

DYE, PTE. ASA, Paris, 1st Battalion.

DAIKEN, PTE. ARDEN, 125th Battalion. Believed killed in action.

DAVIS, PTE. WM. Killed in action, December 4, 1916.

DUPIUY, PTE. HARRY L. Killed in action at Langemarck, May 6, 1915.

DANSKIN, PTE. A.W., 84th Battalion. Died of pneumonia here.

DEAN, PTE. W. J., 4th Battalion. Died of wounds in Brantford hospital, May 25, 1916.

DUNNINGHAM, SERGT. N. Oakland. Killed inspecting bombs, Nov. 2, 1916.

DOCKRAY, PTE. JOSEPH, 76th Battalion. Killed in action November 7, 1916.

DAVIES, PTE. E. H. B., M. M. Killed in action September 30. First man of 215th to win Military Medal.

DENNY, PTE. W., enlisted 133rd Battalion. Killed in action September 27, 1918.

DEWAR, PTE. C. H. Killed in action September 30.

DRAKE, PTE. LEWIS EDWARD, Paris, enlisted 1E5th Battalion, served with 59th Battalion. Killed September 23rd.

DODWELL, PTE. C. 97th Battalion. Reported September 12, died of wounds.

DICK, PTE. WM. H., enlisted 133rd Battalion. Reported killed August 24, 1918.

DAVIS, PTE. GEORGE, enlisted 125th Battalion. Killed in action August 1, 1918.

DAVENPORT, PTE. JAS. Died at Bramshott, July 7. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

DUMBLE, SERGT. GEORGE, 1st Contingent. Killed in action.

DAWSON, PTE. JAMES, 125th Battalion. Died in Hamilton, Sanitarium May 1919 from effects of poison gas inhaled in France.

DUNNETT, PTE. JAMES, 215th Battalion, Dunnville. Killed in action, September 1918, at Cambrai.

ECKERN, GUNNER, Burford. Killed in action.

ELLIS, PTE. T. A., 1st Continent. Killed in action July 3, 1915.

ECCLES, PTE. G. Killed in action.

EADIE, CAPT. SHAVER, formerly of Mt. Pleasant. Died of wounds.

EVANS, CORP. JACK, 4th Battalion. Killed in action, June 30, 1916.

EPPS, PTE. CECIL HUBERT, Scotland, with 1st Contingent. Died of Enteric Fever at Havre, March 6, 1915. Buried in France.

ELLIOTT, PTE. GORDON SINCLAIR, Paris. Enlisted 215th Battalion, transferred to 22nd Battalion. Killed in action April 22, 1918.

ELLIOTT, PTE. ERNEST, Burtch. Died November 2, 1918. Bramshott, pneumonia.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM, Paris, died of wounds October 18, 1918. Enlisted with 125th Battalion, served with 4th Battalion.

EDWARDS, SERGT. T., killed September 27. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

EASTMAN, PTE. H., killed in action August 9, Enlisted 125th Battalion.

EDWARDS ALF. 125th Battalion. Killed in action October 30, 1918.

EDWARDS, CHARLES. Killed in action May 1, 1915.

FARRANT, PTE. JAMES, C.M.R. Killed in action June 27, 1917.

FEWSON, PTE. WALTER, 19th Battalion. Died of wounds.

FISHER, PTE. HARRY, 7, Jubilee Avenue. Killed in action at St. Eloi, April 12, 1916.

FULLER, PTE. W. T., 19th Battalion. Killed in action October 6, 1916.

FINNEMORE, PTE. JAS. 19th Battalion. Killed in action.

FRASER, CAPT. FINLEY D., 36th Battalion. Died of appendicitis after two days in trenches.

FRANKS, PTE. CHARLES A., Paris 60th Battalion. Killed in action February 19, 1917.

FISH, PTE. WARREN, 125th Battalion. Killed November 6, 1917.

FENTON, LIEUT. H. 84th Battalion, former student pastor Brant Avenue church. Killed in action.

FRY, PTE. REGINALD, 58th Battalion, 2nd Battalion, wounded April 1916. Killed October 26, 1916.

FOSTER, PTE. A. J. Reported March 4, killed in action.

FERRIS, SERGT. ALEX. H., enlisted at Edmonton. Reported killed in action November 6, 1918.

FLEMING, PTE. WILLIAM C. Reported killed in action September 19, 1917, Enlisted 71st Battalion, transferred Artillery.

FIELD, PTE. C. G., St. George. Reported died of wounds September 22, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.

FISHER, PTE. E. E., killed in action August 12, 1918. Enlisted C.M.R.

FINDLAY, PTE. JAMES BAKER, Paris, Killed in action May 18, 1918. Enlisted 84th Battalion, transferred 75th Battalion.

FINERTY, G. H., 215th Battalion. Killed in action.

FORD, C. E., ex-Paris, killed March 27, 1915.

FOOT, ALFRED, went down with H.M.S. Vanguard, July 9, 1917.

GINN, PTE. G. A., 169th Battalion. Killed in action January 20, 1919.

GATENBY, PTE. W. Killed in action.

GROGGINS, PTE. JOHN, Paris, 4th CM. R., died of wounds June 13, 1916.

GILL, PTE. P., 125th Battalion. Killed May 11, 1917.

GREENWAY, CORP. WILBERT, 125th Battalion. Died at Brantford General Hospital of pneumonia, July 14, 1915.

GILLEN, CORP. CHARLES, Echo Place, Princess Pats. Killed in action, July 26, 1916.

GUY, PTE. JAMES.

GILLIES, PTE. ROBERT, 125th Battalion. Died of wounds, June 1918.

GUYLEE, LANCE-CORP. SIDNEY, Paris, 73rd Battalion. Died of wounds, November 28, 1918.

GOODFELLOW, CORP. A. N. 84th Battalion. Died of wounds December 1916.

- GOOSEY, PTE. DAVID, Six Nations Indian, 114th Battalion. Killed in action May 9, 1917.
- GLOVER, PTE. JOHN F. Died of wounds GENERAL, PTE., 154th Battalion.
- GIRDLESTONE, PTE. E. V., killed in action November 6, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- GARLOW, PTE. MARSHALL. Reported December 28, 1918, died in England.
- GRAHAM, CAPT. T. FLECK, C.A.M.C., died from overwork at Stationary Hospital, France. Enlisted at Hamilton 1915.
- GRAY, CAPT. ALLAN, Burford, reported killed in action, September 28, 1918, when leading his men in an attack.
- GREGORY, CORP. THOS. RANKIN. Killed in action August 29. Enlisted 54th Battalion.
- GIBBONS, PTE. A., Paris, 20th Battalion.
- HUGGINS PTE. JAMES, first Contingent, 25th Brant Dragoons. Died of appendicitis at Richmond Hospital, Dublin, March 19, 1915.
- HUGHES, PTE. R. J., 84th Battalion. Died of wounds, November 28, 1916.
- HILLMAN, CYCLIST WEEDON, 47th Battalion. Died of wounds.
- HEATH, PTE. F. J. Killed in action with 1st Battalion, November 2, 1917.
- HUGGINS, PTE. GEORGE, 1st overseas Contingent. Killed at Langemarck, May 20, 1915.
- HARDING, PTE. W. S., Royal Canadian Dragoons. Killed May 18, 1917.
- HILL PTE. ROY, Six Nations Indian Reserve, 125th Battalion. Died from pneumonia.
- HATELY, GUNNER JOHN, killed while in observation depot of Artillery.
- HUBERT, PTE. JOHN, reported killed December 3, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- HARPER, PTE. GEORGE. Reported killed in action, November 23, 1917.
- HOUSON, ALEX., enlisted in 54th Battery. Died of wounds, September 4, 1918.
- HOY, PTE. J., Queen's Royal West Regiment.
- HAWKEN, FLIGHT LIEUT. GEO. Killed May 18; aeroplane accident, England.
- HUKE, PTE. J. W., Grandview. Killed in action April 28, 1918. Enlisted 133rd Battalion.
- HUNT, LIEUT. ALFRED. Killed in action April 14, 1918. Enlisted 111th Battalion.
- HAWKE, PTE. JOHN, Dufferin Rifles 1st Contingent. Died of wounds received at Langemarck, May 19, 1915.
- HARRISON, PTE. A. T., 125th Battalion. Killed September 4, 1917.
- HARROP, PTE. R. G., killed in action, May 11, 1917.
- HAMMOND, PTE. H. J., killed in action August 20, 1917.
- HARRADINE, PTE. WILLIAM, killed in action August 16, 1917.
- HUTCHINGS, PTE. EDWARD, Paris, 125th Battalion, died of wounds.
- HENSON, PTE. W. E., killed in action August 11, 1917. 125th Battalion.
- HOUSON, PTE. W. E., 54th Battery, killed in action May 4, 1917.
- HARWOOD, PTE. ARTHUR, Scotland, 125th Battalion. Killed in action February 17, 1917.
- HICKMAN, PTE. H., reported killed in action October 4, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- HARTLEY, PTE. HAROLD, Paris, 24th Battalion.
- HOLTON, PTE. T. B., Paris, killed in action.
- HAINER, PTE. LORNE P. Died of wounds.
- HOUSER, PTE. EARL 7th C.M.R. Killed in action, Belgium, Sept 23, 1915.
- HAMILTON, SIG. ALBERT, 1st Contingent. Killed by bomb from mortar. April 28, 1915.
- HAYDEN, PTE. VICTOR, Burford, 4th C.M.R. Killed in action.
- HARRADINE, PTE. GEORGE, Middlesex regiment. Killed in action February 19, 1916.
- HODDER, PTE. JOSEPH A. 1st contingent Previously reported missing, thought to have died.
- HINCHCLIFFE, PTE. WM. H., Paris, died of wounds, September 30, enlisted 215th Battalion, served with Machine Gun Section.
- HOSE, PTE. S., reported October 29 killed in action.
- HENRY, CORP. R.E.G., formerly of Paris killed in action September 28, P.P.C.L.I.
- HENSELWOOD, PTE. JAS., 19th Battalion.
- HERRIOTT, SERGT-MAJOR JAS. A., 54th Battalion. Killed in action September 1918.
- HITCHMAN, PTE. FRANK, 73rd Battalion.
- HUNT, CORP. CURRAN, died after return home from France as result of exposure.
- HOE, PTE. THOMAS, killed in action, September 30, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
- HONE, PTE. JAS. G., killed in action, September 27, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- HARRIS, PTE. SIMON PETER, Cathcart, killed in action, September 27., Enlisted 25th Brant Dragoons.
- HOWELL, SERGT T., killed August 8, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion, transferred to 54th Battalion.
- HUNTER, PTE. ROBT., reported killed in action, August 26, 1918. Enlisted out west.
- HOLDSWORTH, PTE. J. A., King Edward School. Killed in action, August, 1918.
- HARDING, PTE. ALFRED JOHN, Cainsville, died of wounds August 16, 1918. Canadian Machine Gun Corps.
- HILL, PTE. HIRAM, Ohsweken, 114th Battalion. Killed in action August 29, 1918.
- HEATH, PTE. EDGAR, killed in action, August 26, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- HILL, H., Hartford, reported August 7, 1918, died of wounds. Engineers.
- HAMILTON, LIEUT. DOUGLAS, son of Rev. and Mrs. R. D. Hamilton. Killed in action August 8, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- HIRD, PTE. T. J., Tutelo Heights. Killed in action December 16, 1917. Enlisted 181st Battalion.
- HOLLISTER, SERGT. E. A., came home on furlough, March 1917, died in Brantford from effects of wounds and exposure, 1918.
- HAMILTON, CHARLES R., Winnipeg, 1st Contingent, reported killed in action May 13, 1915.
- HARRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, Farringdon Hill, 25th Battalion. Died of wounds, August 2, 1917.
- HALL, WM., 1st Contingent. Died May 15, 1915.
- HILL, R. R. 114th Battalion. Died in England of pneumonia, Dec 20, 1916.
- HANNON, W. E., Bright, 25th Brant Dragoons, killed in action August 19, 1917.
- HOMER, HARRISON, 114th Battalion, killed in action August 10, 1917.
- HAGGARD, JOHN T., wounded May 7, 1917, died two days later.
- HERRIOTT, JAMES R., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons, wounded August 19, 1918, killed in action October 17, 1918.
- HEAP, JAMES. 84th Battalion, Died February 11, 1919, at Bramshott.
- HARRIS, LANCE-CORP. J. H., wounded and missing, presumed dead, October 27, 1916.
- HOWE, WM., died of wounds April 28, 1918.
- HYNES, MAJOR JACK, joined 79th Battalion, served in France with Highlanders. Through Somme battle and received furlough. In England appointed D.O.C., of a forestry unit. Died in February 1920, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, never having recovered from the effects of his service in France.
- IRELAND PTE. T. W., 125th Battalion. Killed August 30, 1918.
- ISAAC, PTE. FRANK, Ohsweken. Died from spinal meningitis in Toronto General hospital, March 8, 1915.
- IRWIN, SERGT. FRED, Princess Pats. Killed in action October 2, 1916.
- JACKSON, PTE. AMBROSE, Killed in action December 29, 1917.
- JORDAN, PTE. ARTHUR. Killed in action October 29, 1917. Enlisted 84th Battalion.
- JOHNSON, SERGT. ARTHUR, Paris, killed in action July 24, 1916.
- JONES, TROOPER HARRY, 33rd Battalion. Presumed dead, January 31, 1917.
- JENKERSON, PTE. J. V., 4th Battalion. Killed in action, June 18, 1916.
- JOHNSTON, PTE. J. D. E., killed in action October 1, enlisted 125th Battalion from Mt. Pleasant.
- JONES, PTE. ABRAHAM. Killed in action September 30, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
- JEX, ALFRED. Died at Toronto of spinal meningitis.
- JENKINS, H. 215th Battalion. Killed in action August 10, 1917.
- JOHN, Joseph David E., 125th Battalion, Killed in action October 1, 1917.
- JOHNS, PTE. EDWARD, St. George.
- KELLY, PTE. JAMES. Killed in action May 11, 1915, at Ypres. Enlisted in let Contingent at St. Thomas.
- KEITHLEY, PTE. JAS. 1st Contingent, Dufferin Rifles. Died of wounds received at Langemarck, May, 12. 1915.
- KELLY, PTE. CLIFFORD, 71st Battalion, Killed in action, October 2, 1916.
- KITCHEN, PTE. LEONARD B., 90th Winnipeg Rifles, formerly of Paris,
- KIRBY, PTE. W., reported died February 21, 1918. Enlisted P.P.C.L.I., 1st Contingent.
- KEITH, LANCE-CORP. JAS., killed in action September 22, 1st Battalion.

KITCHEN, PTE. WESLEY, A., died October 7, at Camp Sherman, U. S. forces.

KEITH, PTE. JAS., killed in action September 22.

KELLY, FLIGHT LIEUT. WILLIAM, reported killed in flight accident, September 27, 1918, in England.

KITCHEN, EDWARD E., 215th Battalion. Killed in action, September 27, 1918.

KING, CORP. EDWARD, 84th Battalion, won M. M. Killed in action November 2, 1917.

KENNY, PTE. JAMES, St. George.

LININGTON, PTE. SPENCER ARTHUR, killed August 26, 1916. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

LEE, JOHN BROWN, Trooper, killed in action, October 9. Enlisted at Winnipeg.

LIVINGSTON, PTE. L. W., 125th Battalion, killed in action, May 4, 1917.

LOWE, PTE. GEORGE E., 125th Battalion, died of wounds, July 28, 1917.

LOTRIDGE, PTE. W. H., Ohsweken, Killed in action, August 3, 1917.

LYNCH, PTE. J. D., missing for some time, but presumed dead, March 14, 1917.

LONG, PTE. CHARLES, Boer war veteran, 125th Battalion; wounded November 11, 1917, dying a few days later.

LOGAN, HERBERT JOHN 18th Battalion Killed October 16, 1915.

LOFTY, PTE. WILLIAM, Dufferin Rifles, Killed in action at Langemarck.

LADD, PTE. ERNEST E., died of wounds November 1917, left with 125th Battalion.

LAMB, PTE. JOHN, 125th Battalion. Killed in action.

LOWES, PTE. JAMES H., 19th Battalion. Killed by German shell, October 30, 1915.

LEITCH, PTE. JAMES, 42nd Highlanders. Killed in action, April 2, 1916.

LICKERS PTE. THOMAS, (Six Nations.) 58th Battalion. Killed in action in France, May 11, 1916.

LICKERS, PTE. ROY, Six Nations' Indian Reserve. Killed in action.

LICKERS, PTE. WM. FOSTER, Six Nations, 1st Contingent. Died June 17, 1916.

LAMB, PTE. JAMES GARNET, died of wounds received at battle of Amiens, enlisted 125th Battalion. Previously wounded December 6, 1917.

LACEY, PTE. FRED, Paris, died of wounds received August 28, enlisted at St. Catharines.

LONG, GUNNER WALTER, Paris, Tank Battalion.

LOVEYS CORP. ARTHUR, killed in action.

LEA, C, killed in action.

LIVINGSTON, LIEUT. HUGH D., killed August 27, 1918, previously reported in error as killed in action, July 27, enlisted 125th Battalion.

LACY, PTE. PERCY, killed in action, February 21, 1918.

LYALL, A., died of wounds, November 23, 1918.

LUDLOW, ROY, Onondaga, went overseas spring of 1918; in Germany with 2nd Battalion; died of influenza at Bramshott, April 11, 1919.

LONEY, CHARLES, wounded November 1917, died of wounds. November 22, 1917.

LOWIS, ELGIN, Home Guard, died March 6, 1916.

LARK, PTE., died in Brantford of influenza, October 1918, frame being weakened by service overseas.

MILLIGAN, JOHN, killed in action.

MATTHEWS, PTE. HAROLD, Paris, reported killed in action August 26, 1918, Enlisted 125th Battalion.

MOYER, PTE. PERCY, killed in action November 6, 1917. Enlisted at Parry Sound with 37th Battalion.

MOYLE, FLIGHT LIEUT. WM., Paris road. Reported missing April 18, 1918, presumed killed. Enlisted 215th Battalion.

MOTT, Flight Lieut, J. E., killed in action, December 23, 1917. Enlisted A. M. C.

MARTIN, PTE. C. 19th Battalion. Killed in action October 7, 1916.

MORE, PTE. LAWRENCE, Paris 2nd Battalion. Killed in action September 28 1917.

MONTOUR, CORP. WILLIAM, 4th Battalion. Died of tubercular trouble at Gravenhurst, as result of exposure in France.

MURRAY, PTE. IVOR H., Paris 4th Battalion. Killed by shell at Langemarck. May 1, 1915.

MACK, CO. SERGT-MAJOR THOS., 19th Battalion. Died of wounds in Flanders. October 18, 1915, when rifle grenade burst.

METCALF, LIEUT. A. E., Burford, died of wounds.

MUNN, PTE. PERCY J., Paris, 14th Battalion, killed May 26, 1917.

MARTIN, LEONARD, killed.

MEARS PTE. ALBERT and
MEARS, PTE. LEONARD, both 125th Battalion, and both killed May 3, 1917.

MATTHEWS, LIEUT. H. S., thought to have been killed.

MAUS, PTE. JAIRUS, Paris, 16th Battalion. Wounded at Langemarck. Died of wounds December 6, 1915.

MORRIS, PTE. JOSEPH, Paris, 84th Battalion. Died from acute indigestion in a swimming tank here.

MATTHEWS, CAPT. JOSEPH, formerly of Brantford, 27th Battalion. Killed in action.

MOUNTJOY, JOSEPH, 2nd Cavalry Field Ambulance. -Died of wounds.

MARSHALL, PTE. G. H., reported killed in action November 1, 1918, enlisted 125th Battalion.

MARRIOTT, SERGT, ARTHUR V., Paris reported October 16, died of wounds. Enlisted 125th Battalion, transferred Machine Gun Battalion.

MATTHIAS, SIGNALLER J. C, reported killed in action October 16. Enlisted in England.

MARKHAM, PTE. B., 125th Battalion, killed September 4, 1917.

MARR, PTE. WALLACE, 133rd Battalion, killed August 2, 1917.

MOTT C. Q.M.S., A. J., 1st Contingent. Killed in action August 21, 1917.

MOON, GUNNER HARRY, 32nd Battery. Died from wounds, June 20, 1916.

MILTON, PTE. ERIC, killed in action. March 23, 1917.

MOUNFIELD, PTE. K. R.. Killed in action April 8, 1916.

MOSES FLIGHT-LIEUT. J. D. Six Nations, R.A.F., missing, believed killed.

MATTHEWS, CADET GEORGE F., CO. T.C., died in Toronto of influenza, October, 1918.

MUNDY, SERGT. JOHN, 125th, transferred to C.A.M.C, served in France 20 months, where he won his sergeantcy. Returned to Witley camp to take out commission, when he took ill and died of pneumonia, November 7, 1918.

MALONEY, PTE. THOS., St. George St., reported killed in action, September 30, Enlisted with U.S.A.

MAUS, DANIEL SHOWERS, Paris, 8th Battalion, 1st Contingent, died in England March 1919.

MELLOR, PTE. FRANK, Paris, 125th Battalion.

MURPHY, PTE. J., St. George.

McGOWAN, JAMES, killed in action.

McDONALD, PTE. E. died of wounds.

MCINTYRE, PTE. A. N. St. George. 25th Brant Dragoons, killed in action, September 4, 1917.

McCOSH, PTE. W. G., Paris, 202nd Battalion. Killed in action, September 10, 1917, while with 50th Battalion.

MCLAUGHLIN, PTE. FERGUS G. Paris, 8th Battalion, killed in action at Mt. Sorrel, near Ypres, July 5, 1916.

McKIE, SIGNALLER FRANK M., killed in action, September 27. Enlisted 36th Battalion.

McCUAIG, PTE. BENJAMIN, killed November 6.

MCKENZIE, PTE. J. N. STUART, 125th Battalion, killed in action, August 17, 1917.

McKIE, PTE. CHARLES, 76th Battalion, Paris, killed in action, October 24, 1916.

McLEOD, PTE. K. A. Reported November 26, 1917, died of wounds.

McCOY, PTE. A. H., Paris. Reported killed in action November 26, 1917.

MCLELLAN, LIEUT. LAWRENCE H., killed in action May 26, 1918. Enlisted 125th. Won commission in England.

McHUGH, PTE. SYDNEY. Reported died in France, May 27, 1918.

MacDONALD, NURSING SISTER KATHERINE MAUD, killed while on duty at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, May 19, 1918.

MacDONALD, PTE. P. L., reported May 4, killed in action. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

McCOUN, PTE. HARRY T., died of wounds March 21, 1918. Enlisted U. S. A.

McDONALD, JAS., 125th Battalion. Reported killed in action, May 4, 1918.

McCOY, WM., Paris, killed in action. April 19, 1915.

McCOY, GEORGE, 1st Contingent, wounded June 21, 1915, reported dead, December 19, 1916.

McLEAN, CAPT. J. H., died in London England. He was formerly of the Dufferin Rifles.

NEWBROOKE, PTE. R. D., Paris, 75th Battalion. Killed in action May 7, 1917 at Vimy Ridge.

NEWHOUSE, CORP H., Haldimand Battalion, accidentally killed at front.

NELLES, LIEUT. NORMAN, Northampton regiment. Killed while leading men in charge against Germans.

NEWSTEAD. PTE. R. South Dumfries, 75th Battalion, killed in action, June 8, 1917.

NOBLE, LANCE-CORP. HERBERT, reported killed September 14, 1918. Enlisted with 125th Battalion.

NOSS, PTE. G. W., Reported died May 3, 1917. Previously reported missing. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

ORR, LIEUT. JACK, M. C., with bar. Died of wounds, November 8, 1918.

OVERTON, PTE. MATTHEW, 125th Battalion, killed August 17, 1917.

O'BRIEN, PTE. RICHARD, 79th Battalion; suffered loss of leg. Died in Brantford suddenly.

ORR, FLIGHT-LIEUT. JOHN R., Bank of (Commerce, killed August 9, enlisted 177th Battalion.

O'NEILL, PTE. PERCY, Brantford.

O'NEILL, PTE. VERNON, Paris, brothers killed by explosion of same shell. Enlisted in 19th Battalion, 1914. Killed November 18, 1915.

PEEL, PTE. DAVID R., Paris, P.P.C.L.I., killed in action on September 9, 1918.

PERRY, PTE. WALTER, Paris.

PETERS, PTE. J. M. Paris, 2nd Battalion.

PRESTON, LIEUT. HAROLD B., The Expositor, killed in action at Bourlon Wood September 27, 1918, enlisted 125th Battalion.

POOLE, PTE. LeROY B., died of wounds October 6, enlisted with Canadian Engineers.

PARKER, DRIVER ERNEST, killed in action, March 21, 1918.

PATTERSON, SAPPER C. F., son of Rev. J. R. Patterson. Reported Nov. 27, 1917, killed in action.

PICKELL, PTE. B. P., reported October 22, 1918, killed in action. Enlisted with 149th, London Battalion.

PIFHER, SAPPER ERNEST, Canadian Engineers. Died of wounds.

POSTILL, SAPPER V. F., Paris, 37th Battalion. Succumbed to wounds.

PHILPOTT, PTE. WILLIAM J., reservist in Royal Sussex regiment. Killed at Givenchy, 1915.

PALEMTÖR, PTE. G., 33rd Battalion. Died of wounds.

PELL, PTE. HENRY, 125th Battalion, died of wounds, September 14, 1917.

PITCHER, GUNNER E. P., died of wounds, May 26, 1917.

PARKER, LIEUT. RAY, 36th Battalion. Killed in action.

PERRY, PTE. FRANK G. 125th Battalion. Killed in action November 6, 1917.

PHILPOTTS, PTE. ARTHUR E., killed in action May 10, 1917.

PATTEN, BOMBARDIER B. B. St. George 55th Battery, winner of Military Medal, killed in Belgium, November 9, 1917.

PODD, PTE. THOMAS H., killed in action while rushing to aid a wounded comrade of the 4th Battalion, May 25th 1915.

PEARCE, PTE. REG. R., 38th Battalion. Killed in action November 29th, 1916.

POWERS, PTE. JOHN, reported killed in action September 19, previously reported missing, enlisted 125th Battalion.

PENNEL, ALBERT E., Killed in action August 11.

PINNELL, PTE. J. H., 22 Jubilee Ave., 215th Battalion.

POTTS, JAMES, Delhi, 215th Battalion, died suddenly December, 25, 1916.

PLASKETT, IVAN, Paris, killed March 27, 1915.

PHILIP, NORMAN, killed in action Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

PARKER, TROOPER FRED, enlisted 35th Battalion. Killed in action August 15, 1917.

PATTEN, LIEUT. EDGAR WILLIAM GALBRAITH, St. George, 215th Battalion, transferred to Imperial Battalion. Killed in action October 26, 1918.

QUINLAN, PTE. W. C., 84th Battalion. Killed in action November 11, 1916.

QUA, CORP. HARPER, Paris, Canadian Engineers. Killed in action June 4th 1916, was member of "Original Firsts" and served continually in France from February 1915 until his death.

ROGERS, HENRY, Presumed dead.

RICHARDSON, PTE. ALFRED, 4th C M. R. Paris.

RICHARDSON, PTE. GEORGE, Paris.

RANSOM, PTE. JAMES, killed in action November 6, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

ROBERTS, PTE. ARTHUR, R. R. No. 3, reported October 30, died of pneumonia, Canadian Engineers.

RUSSELL, PTE. G., reported killed in action October 3.

RICHARDS, PTE. H., 73rd Highlanders, killed in action Nov. 15, 1916.

ROWLAND, PTE. THOMAS, 84th Battalion. Died from gunshot wounds in leg. December 7, 1916.

RICHARDSON, PTE. LLOYD, formerly of Brantford, killed in action.

ROBINSON, PTE. A. C., Paris, presumed dead. P.P.C.L.I.

RISING, PTE. ARTHUR J., 125th Battalion, killed August 30, 1918.

STANDING, PTE. C. T., Burford. Reported killed in action, March 25.

SMITH, PTE. H. D. S. Died of wounds, February 6, 1918.

SPENCE, PTE. GORDON MITCHELL. Killed in action, August 9, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

SMITH, PTE. SYDNEY. Reported killed August 21. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

PTE. ARTHUR SMITH, 13th Battery, C. F.A., succumbed in Toronto, to an attack of spinal meningitis.

SMITH, GUNNER E. C., Paris. 48th Battery. Died in Toronto, March 9, 1916.

SHAW, DRIVER W. T. Died of gas poisoning in England, August 7, 1916. Enlisted at Calgary.

STEPHENSON, ALBERT.

STALEY, LANCE-SERGEANT. EDWIN, 2nd Dragoons. Killed in action, December 7, 1916.

STEVENSON, PTE. BEN., Paris. 75th Battalion. Killed in action, December 7, 1916.

STEWART, PTE. MACKIE, Paris. Died of wounds, November 13, 1917. 102nd Battalion.

STRATFORD, LT. GEORGE STACEY, Princess Pats, Killed in action, Nov. 6th.

SASS, SERGT. RUDOLPH H., St. George. 84th Battalion. Died of injuries.

STOKES, CORP. H. J., 125th Battalion. Killed in action, October 2, 1917.

SPEECHLEY, SERGT. ALBERT, 2nd Contingent. Killed in action, October 6, 1916.

SMITH, PTE. WILLIAM E., 53rd Battalion, formerly of Brantford. Died of wounds.

SPRAGG, W., Cainsville. Reported January 11, 1918, died of wounds.

SIMPSON, PTE. W. Died of wounds, November 6, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

SHELDRAKE, PTE. W. V. Died November 4, 1918, Queen Alexandra Hospital, London.

SHOLTERS, PTE. HERBERT, Cainsville. Killed September 29. Enlisted C.O.R.

SUMBY, PTE. JAMES. Reported died of wounds at Dannes, October 16. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

SMITH, PTE. T. A. M. Reported killed in action, October 11th. Enlisted 84th Battalion.

SAUNDERS, FLIGHT LIEUT. LORNE, Killed in action, October 4. Enlisted R. A. F.

RIDLEY, SERGT-MAJOR STEVE, D.C. M., reported September 9, 1918, died of wounds, enlisted at Galt.
 RICHES, PTE. W. A., reported killed in action Sept. 3, enlisted 215th Battalion.
 REHDER, LIEUT. LORNE H., Paris. Killed in action August 8, Enlisted 125th Battalion, transferred 54th Battalion.
 ROSE, PTE. THOMAS D., 4th section of 1st Contingent. Died at No. 1 Canadian hospital, near Salisbury.
 ROSS, TROOPER THOMAS, 25th Brant Dragoons. Died of wounds, November 27th, 1916.
 REANSBURY, PTE. JOSEPH, 125th Battalion. Killed in action May 22, 1917.
 REID, PTE. G., killed in action.
 ROWE, PTE. G. A., died of wounds, May 11, 1917, 125th Battalion.
 ROYLE, PTE. T. killed in action.
 REYL, PTE. R. T., killed in action.
 RANCE, BUGLER HARRY 58th Battalion. Died of spinal meningitis at Bramshott, January 6, 1916.
 ROWE, PTE. WALTER, Paris, 76th Battalion draft. Killed in action June 30, 1916.
 RORDE PTE. G., died of wounds.
 ROWE, GUNNER EDWARD, drowned on Monmouth off Cape Coronel.
 RAYMOND, STANLEY N., ex-Paris. Killed March 27, 1915.
 ROBINSON, K. E. 38th Battalion. Presumed dead, May 7, 1917.
 RATCLIFFE, GILBERT, 1st Canadian Labor Battalion, reported killed in action October 14, 1917. Enlisted 220th Battalion.
 REINHART, PTE H., St. George.
 RYAN, PTE WM., St. George.
 SMITH, PTE. JAMES RUSSELL, Burch. Died of wounds, November 11, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
 SMITH, E. W., city. Presumed to have died November 14, 1918.
 SANDEY, A., Ohsweken. Presumed to have died, November 14, 1918.
 SPRINGLE, PTE. ERNEST F. Died of wounds, November 1, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
 SPORNE, L.-Corp. W. F., Mohawk Road. Killed in action, September 30, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
 SHARP, PTE. ROBERT. Reported died of wounds, Mesopotamia, November 28, 1918.
 STRATFORD, CAPT. JOSEPH, Fort Garry Horse. Killed in action, April 2, 1918

- SLEETH, LANCE-CORP. D. Killed Sept. 24, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion, served with 4th Canadian Labor Battalion.
- STEVENS, PTE. WILLIAM G. C., Paris. Killed in action, September 2, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion. Trans. 54th.
- STOKES, PTE. S. T., 125th Battalion. Killed at Vimy Ridge.
- SCOTT, SERGT. JOHN, First Contingent. Killed in action, September 23, 1916.
- SOLE, SIGNALLER JACK, formerly of Terrace Hill, 84th Battalion. Killed in action, January 9, 1917.
- SHAWCROSS, SAPPER J., of Paris. Killed in action. C. E., 1917.
- SCOTT, PTE. ROBERT. Killed in action at Courcellette, June 29, 1917.
- SCHRAGG, PTE. E. J., born in Brantford. Killed with Manitoba Battalion.
- SMITH, PTE. ABSALOM, 125th Battalion. Killed at Vimy Ridge.
- SEWELL, SERGT. R., Paris, 58th Battalion. Killed at Vimy Ridge, May 4, 1917.
- SEARS, PTE. THOS. H. SEARS, 125th Battalion. Killed in action, August 17, 1917.
- SPENCER, SERGT. W., 58th Battalion. Killed in action, November 8, 1916.
- SMITH, PTE. FRANCIS EDWARD, 19th Battalion. Died of wounds, October 21, 1916.
- STANDISH, LIEUT. C. C., three times injured. Killed in action.
- SHELLINGTON, LIEUT. P. G., Hatchley, Royal Flying Corps. Killed in action.
- SERVERS, SERGT. CHAS., 125th Battalion. Shot in brain.
- STEVENS, PTE. W. G., Paris. Died of wounds, September 2, 1918. 125th Battalion.
- SMITH, LANCE-CORP. RANSOM, Oakland. Died on battlefields of Flanders.
- STEPHENSON, CORP. H. McL. Killed November 19, 1915.
- SEARS, PTE. REG., 4th C.M.R.'s formerly of Brantford. Killed by bursting shell, December, 1915.
- SKINNER, PTE. GEORGE, 19th Battalion. Died of wounds, March 20, 1916.
- STAATS, PTE. FRANK, Indian Reserve, 257 Construction Battalion. Died in England, March 12, 1917.
- SMYTH, PTE. S. R., Mohawk P. O., C.M.R., officially presumed dead, June 30, 1915.
- SAGE, PTE. ALBERT N., 4th Battalion. Killed in action, June 4, 1916.
- STUART, PTE. STANLEY. Killed in action, September 2. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
- SHAVER, PTE. CECIL H., Cainsville. Reported died of wounds, September 14, 1918. Enlisted 54th Battery.
- SMITH, PTE. RALPH, Paris. Killed August 23, 1918. Enlisted with 161st Huron Battalion.
- SCHELL, LIEUT. STANLEY F. Killed in action, August 22. Joined R. A. F. and transferred to Artillery.
- SEEBRING, PTE. C., Paris. Reported August 22, killed by aircraft. Enlisted 133rd Battalion.
- SCOTT, J. H., Paris. 1st Battalion.
- SMITH, PTE. JACK, of Cathcart. Enlisted in 125th Battalion. Killed, February, 1917.
- SANDELL, THOS. HENRY, 19th Battalion, 2nd Contingent. Died of heart failure.
- STEWART, JOHN, 215th Battalion. Died in Toronto, March 17, 1917.
- SUNDY, A., missing after Halifax disaster.
- SHANNON, JOSEPH, Paris. Died of pneumonia, in Toronto, March 17, 1917.
- SIMPSON, PTE. W. E., 38th Battalion, C.E.F. Missing August 10, 1918. Officially presumed dead on that date.
- SOWERS, ABRAHAM, died in the Hamilton Sanitarium, from the effects of poisoning gas received in France.
- TICKLER, PTE., St. George.
- TUCKETT, PTE. JOHN GORDON, St. George. Killed in action, Sept. 27, 1918. Enlisted with 215th Battalion.
- TYRRELL, PTE. JOHN WESLEY, 215th Battalion. Died from exposure. Took ill at Niagara and died here.
- THOMAS, PTE. WM., 3rd Contingent. Killed in action, early in 1917.
- THOMAS, E. W., 2nd Contingent. Died of wounds, October 21, 1916.
- THOMPSON, PTE. FRED C. After being twice wounded, was killed in action, August 23, 1917. Was "Original First."
- TYRRELL, CORP. GEO. A. Killed in action, March 20, 1918. Enlisted Brant Dragoons.
- TWYMAN, PAYMASTER SERGT. STEVE, 7th C.M.R.'s. Killed in action. April 13, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- THWAITES, PTE. HARRY. Killed in action, November 30, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
- THURSTON, PTE. F. W. Died of wounds September 28, 1918. Previously gassed twice. Enlisted 36th Battalion.
- THEAL, CORP. HOWARD, 15th Highlanders. Killed in action, October 17, 1916.
- TAYLOR, PTE. E. S., 19th Battalion. Died of wounds, October 25, 1916.
- TOLHURST, SERGT. JAS. Reported killed, August 23, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion. Won M.M.
- TURNER, PTE. HARRY. Killed August 30.
- THOMSON, PTE. JAMES, 125th Battalion. Died of pneumonia at Bramshott. November 6, 1916.
- THOMAS, PTE. CHAS. A., (Six Nation Indians,) 2nd Battalion. Killed in action.
- THORN, PTE. FRANK G., 34th Battalion Draft. Killed in action.
- TAYLOR, PTE. GEORGE, 155th Battalion. Died of wounds.
- TOWERS, LIEUT. N. E., R.C.R. Killed in action.
- THOMPSON, SERGT. WM., Paris. 75th Battalion.
- TENNANT, OSWALD. Killed, June 25, 1915.
- TEEDALE, THOS. Killed in action, November 21, 1916.
- TUCKER, PTE. GORDON, St. George.
- VAN ALLEN, FLIGHT LIEUT. K. MÄRS-DEN. Died of wounds.
- VAN EVERY, PTE. FRED, Hartford. 215th Battalion. Transferred to 4th. Reported died of wounds, September 19, 1918, at Letreport. Six Nations Indians.
- VICE, JAMES. Reported November 16, 1918. Killed in action. Enlisted 114th Battalion.
- VESEY, E. J. Killed in action.
- VAUGHAN, LIEUT. EGERTON, 116th Battalion. Died in Toronto from pneumonia.
- VAN FLEET, D. S.
- WEBB, FRED. Killed in action, June 23, 1917. 125th Battalion.
- WOODCOCK, PTE. B., 125th Battalion. Killed in action, February 13, 1917.
- WILKINSON, PTE. GORDON K., 125th Battalion. Killed in action, May 4, 1918.
- WHITE, PTE. MAJOR B. Killed in action at Somme, September 18, 1916.
- WALLACE, PTE. COWAN. Killed in action.
- WEBSTER, GUNNER TOMMY, 25th Brant Dragoons. Suffocated to death, March 5, 1917.
- WILKIN, PTE. C., 84th Battalion. Killed in action.
- WESTBROOK, PTE. RALPH, 125th Battalion. Killed in action.
- WILKES, LIEUT. MAURICE FISKIN, Q. O.R. Killed in action.
- WEBSTER, PTE. CHARLES, Paris, 79th Battalion. Died of wounds, September 10, 1916.
- WEBSTER, PTE. GEORGE, 36th Battalion. Killed in Flanders.
- WATTS, LIEUT. ROBERT EDWARD, 84th Battalion. Died in Toronto Hospital from scarlet fever.
- WOOD, CAPT. THOMAS, formerly of this city. Died of wounds.
- WILLIS, PTE. HARRY, C.M.R. Killed in action, May 30, 1916.
- WOLFE, HARRY, 2nd Dragoons. Killed September 27, 1916.
- WALLEY, PTE. PERCY. Killed by street car in Guelph, June 10, 1916.
- WAKELING, PTE. ISAAC, 2nd Dragoons. Killed in action, December 11, 1916.
- WILFORD, HUGH.
- WARD, PTE. LESLIE W. Killed in action, November 3, 1917. Enlisted 108th Battalion.
- WILBEE, PTE. S. C. Died of wounds received July 19, 1918. Enlisted with 84th Battalion.
- WHITTAKER, RAYMOND B. Died June 8, 1918, at St. Pol, France.
- WINTERS, PTE. WALTER. Died at Military Hospital, Toronto, Apr. 25, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- WHITE, SIGNALLER PERCY, Mt. Pleasant Road. Killed in action, February 6, 1918. Enlisted Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
- WILSON, PTE. MATTHEW. Reported missing June 9, 1917. Officially reported killed in action, February 2, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.
- WRAY, PTE. E. C. Reported died of pneumonia, February 1, 1918. Enlisted 215th Battalion.
- WEATHERSTON, PTE. JAMES. Presumed dead, January 16, 1918. Missing since May 3, 1917.
- WILLETS, PTE. JOHN. Presumed dead January 12, 1918. Missing since May 3, 1917.
- WALKER, PTE. FRANK. Killed in action, November 6, 1918. Enlisted 114th Battalion.
- WATTS, LIEUT. W. J., Adjutant R.A.F. Died October 22; Camp Borden, pneumonia. Served with 4th Battalion, Royal Warwicks at Gallipoli and 215th Battalion.
- WHITMAN, PTE. HERBERT. Killed in action, October 1.

WOOD, PTE. A. Died of wounds, September 29. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

WEAYMOUTH, PTE. R. P., Mounted Rifles. Reported killed in action, October 2.

WHYTE, PTE. JOHN MCHUTCHION. Died at Boulogne, Sept. 22, 1918. Enlisted 125th Battalion.

WALLACE, SERGT. WALDRON, Paris. Killed, September 4. Enlisted 215th Battalion. 4th Battalion.

WATSON, PTE. LEO, Paris. Died of wounds, September 17, 1917. Enlisted 125th Battalion. Transferred 54th.

WHITE, PTE. ARTHUR JOHN. Died of wounds, August 9, 1918. 215th Battalion.

WAND, PTE. J. H. E. Reported killed August 22.

WILSON, PTE. RUSSELL, 7th C.M.R., Paris.

WHITE, PTE. WM. HOWARD, 125th. First wounded at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, paralyzed. Died in Toronto, January 2, 1919.

WEIR, CORP. ARTHUR, of Cathcart. Enlisted in 120th City of Hamilton Battalion. Killed during the battle of Monchy le Preux, August 27, 1918.

WHITE, H. S., Cyclist Corps, 1917. Transferred to 19th Battalion. Reported missing June 21, 1918. Officially presumed dead.

WRIGHT, THOS. CHARLES, Echo Place, 19th Battalion, 2nd Contingent. Died of wounds, June 12, 1916.

WYATT, ALF., 125th. Killed in action. May 11, 1917.

WEST, W., 84th Battalion. Died of wounds, December 4, 1916.

WEBB, JACK, 125th. Died, February, 1919.

WILSON, PTE. W. H., St. George.

YATES, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BRIDGES, formerly of Brantford, staff No. 3 General Hospital. Death caused by onerous work.

YOUNG, HAROLD ARLINGTON, 125th. Killed in action, October 17, 1918.

YATES, WM., Hatchley. Enlisted at St. Thomas, 1st Battalion. Killed, June 15, 1915.

YOUNG, SERGT. ADAM, Paris Road, 3rd Contingent. Killed in action, May 3, 1917.

YOUNG, JOSEPH, 54th Battalion. Killed in action, October, 1918.

PRISONERS AND MISSING

ASTON, PTE. A., Loyal North Lancshires, Reservist. Taken prisoner at La Bassee, December 22, 1915. Repatriated, December, 1918.

AWDE, LIEUT. J. W., R.A.F. Reported missing October 12, 1918.

APPS, LANCE-CORP. W.

BREEDON, PTE. FRED W., 4th C.M.R. Repatriated December, 1918.

BUNSTON, PTE. MELVIN, 48th Highlanders. Missing June 18, 1915.

BLANCHARD, PTE. JOHN, Coldstream Guards, reservist. First reported dead in retreat from Mons. After two years was released from German prison camp.

COTTON, LIEUT. H., R.F.C. Prisoner at Karlsruhe. Repatriated in December 1918.

CRUIKSHANKS, PTE. STANLEY, Echo Place, 4th C.M.R. Twice wounded and taken prisoner, June 27, 1916.

DUNCAN, PTE. A., C.O.R. Reported wounded and missing, November 11, 1917.

EMBERY, PTE. FRED, Cainsville, C.O.R. Reported missing, September 29, 1918.

FULLER, TROOPER G. H., 4th C.M.R. Taken June 2, 1916. Repatriated during hostilities, 1917.

FOOT, SERGT. J. A., H.M.S. Vala, Reported missing, August 20, 1917.

FISHER, PTE. GORDON, Tutelo, 32nd. Reported wounded and missing, May 7, 1917.

FAHEY, JOHN, 125th. Missing, May 26, 1917.

GRAY, PTE. WM. 125th Battalion. Reported missing and prisoner. Repatriated December, 1918.

GULLEN, WM. R., Echo Place, 125th Battalion. Missing May 23, 1917.

GREENTREE, F. A., Paris. Enlisted at Moosejaw with 60th Moosejaw Rifles, First Contingent. Served in France with 5th Battalion. Taken prisoner, April, 1915. Repatriated, January, 1919.

GILBERT, R. D., 3rd Contingent. Wounded October 7, 1916. Missing April 9, 1917. Released, January 17, 1918.

GINN, PTE. ALFRED, 169th Battalion. Reported missing, October 3, 1918.

GILROY, CORP. S. Missing, April 9, 1918.

HAZELL, PTE. A., R.A.M.C. Won D.C. M. for fighting plague in prison camp, being captured November 7, 1914, and repatriated July, 1915.

IRELAND, PTE. WARDEN. Wounded and missing, September 30, 1918.

JOHNSTON, PTE. A. E., 125th. Later P.P.C.L.I. Reported prisoner November 7, 1918.

JACKSON, PTE. ROYAL. Prisoner of war. Wounded.

JOHNS, PTE. DAVID, machine gunner. Reported missing, July 18, 1918.

JENKINS, W. Reported missing June 23, 1917.

JACKSON, HOWARD MAURICE, Wellington Mounted Rifles. Missing August 27, 1915.

KIPP, GORDON, 44th Battalion. Missing, November 10, 1916.

KNILL, LIEUT. JOHN, Paris. Reported missing, October 11, 1918.

LATTIMER, CAPT. J. E., 4th C.M.R. Released for internment in Holland, afterwards repatriated before the armistice.

LOCKE, GUNNER F. E., 58th Battalion. Reported missing June 28, 1916.

LOCKLEY, PTE. WM. Prisoner at Minden. taken March 4, 1918. Repatriated, December, 1918. 125th. Trans. 75th.

LEONARD, GUNNER R. A., 19 Huron Street, 54th Battalion. Missing October 31, 1917.

MEAD, PERCY RICHARD, 125th Battalion, December 10, 1915. Wounded on April 19, 1916. Missing August 30, 1918. Prisoner of war, October 18, 1918. Repatriated December 1, 1918.

MAVING, SERGT. F. J., 84th Battalion. Taken March, 1917. Repatriated December, 1918.

MITCHELL, PTE. ROY, Terrace Hill, Can. Highlanders. Missing November 8, 1917.

MILLER, PTE., 182 West Mill Street, wounded and missing.

MALONEY, THOS. Joined U.S. Unit. Missing August 28, 1918.

MICHIE, A., 1st Contingent. Missing, July 19, 1915.

McLEOD, J. A. Reported missing November 24, 1917.

MCNICHOL, ALEX., Farringdon, 125th Battalion. Reported prisoner of war, October 1, 1917.

MILLER, PTE. H., 19 West Mill Street, 1st Contingent. Taken prisoner, October 8, 1916. Repatriated December, 1918.

MELLINDER, PTE. ROBERT, Paris, 4th C.M.R. Repatriated December, 1918.

MCKINNON, PTE. FRED, 48th Highlanders. Taken at Langemarck.

ROBINSON, A. E., Paris. Missing, February 15, 1917.

STUART, TROOPER ALBERT V., 4th C.M.R. Prisoner at Giessen. Twice escaped, but was recaptured. Released after armistice.

SAUNDERS, PTE. DAVID.

SMITH, PTE. HAROLD, Paris. 4th C.M.R. Taken February 5, 1917.

SMYTHE, PTE. SIDNEY, Mt. Pleasant, 8th C.M.R. Reported missing.

SMITH, PTE. HAROLD, Paris, 4th C.M.R. Repatriated May, 1918.

SHERLOCK, PTE. FRANK. Prisoner. January 8, 1918.

TAYLOR, SERGT. OSCAR N., 4th CM. R. Prisoner at Dulmen. Released after armistice.

TAYLOR, PTE. STANLEY, Paris.

VAIR, CO.-SERGT.-MAJOR ROBERT, 4th C.M.R. Prisoner at Dulmen. Released May 9, 1918.

VANFLEET, GUNNER G. S. Reported missing November 23, 1917.

VATH, PTE. GERALD, 9 Dundas, 19th Battalion. Prisoner of war, captured June 23, 1917. Released January 13, 1919.

WATTS, FLIGHT LIEUT. RUSKIN. Repatriated December, 1918, after being a prisoner for two years.

WHITBY, PTE. C. D. B., Paris, 14th Battalion. Reported missing May 17, 1915.

WAINWRIGHT, SERGT. ROBERT. Missing, August 30, 1918.

WILLIAMS H. F., Reservist, East Kents (Buffs). Missing December 6, 1916.

A List of Awards.

The splendid record of Brant's civilian soldiers was added to by the awards for distinguished service. In brief the honor list was:

Mentioned in despatches.....	12
C. M. G.....	3
D. S. O.....	7
Bar to D. S. O.....	2
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	1
Military Cross.....	34

Bar to M. C.....	2
Croix de Guerre.....	2
Legion of Honor.....	1
Royal Red Cross.....	3
French Nursing Medal.....	1
Cross of St. George (Russian).....	1
Order of Savoy (Serbian).....	1
Medaille Militaire (French).....	2
Meritorious Medal.....	1
D. C. M.....	19
Italian Medal (Air).....	1
Military Medal.....	49
Bar to Military Medal.....	1
Total.....	143

The first war decoration won in the Great War to be presented in the winner's home city was that of the D. C. M., won by Pte. C. H. Bloxham. The presentation was made at a recruiting rally in the Brant Theatre, on January 9, 1916. Brig.-Gen. Logie, then officer commanding district No. 2, made the presentation to Mr. J. C. Bloxham, the winner's father. The I. O. D. E. presented a gold watch fob to the hero.

To Mrs. J. Stratford the Military Cross won by her son, Lieut Joseph Stratford, was presented by the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire at Toronto.

At an investiture held in Toronto during the visit of the Prince of Wales to that city, the Prince decorated a number of Brantford heroes. Mrs. Orr, mother of the late Lieut. Jack Orr, amid the cheers of a large gathering, stepped forward and received the Military Cross as well as a consoling handshake by His Royal Highness. Capt. Thomas Bingle, 44th Battalion, received the Military Cross. Sergt. Sandy Stewart of the Brantford police force received the D. C. M. and congratulations from the Prince. With the D. C. M. comes a grant of \$100 from the government. Sergt. Stewart had also to receive the Military Medal. Sergt. Ross of Holmedale received the Military Medal for gallant work at the front. Mrs. J. Houison received the medal won by her deceased son, Alex. F. L. Houison. In all, the Prince bestowed 270 decorations, the recipients being from all parts of the province.

On October 20, 1919, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presented to a number of Officers, N. C. O's and men in the 38th Dufferin Rifles armoueries, the decorations they had won overseas. The men thus honored were:

Military Cross—Lieuts. C. D. Smith, A. A. McQueen (St. Marys), M. E. Verity, V. Curtis, (Simcoe) and H. K. Wood.

Distinguished Flying Cross—Capt. H. A. White.

D. C. M.—Sergt. George Crouch.

Military Medal—Lance Corp. W. J. Davey, Gunner R. G. Chinery, Ptes. W. Bracken, F. H. McDougald, and E. B. P. Davies, (deceased, presented to his mother.)

LIST OF AWARDS

The list of awards for courage and distinguished service follows:

Mentioned In Despatches

HART, PTE. (LIEUT.) W. ERROL 4th Battalion.
 COLQUHOUN MAJOR (COL). M. A., 4th Battalion.
 NELLES, LT.-COL. C. M., R. C. D's.
 CUTCLIFFE, MAJOR (LT.-COL.) A. B. C.A.V.C.
 SHENSTONE, LIEUT. ALLEN G
 BISHOP, CAPT. ARTHUR L. Imperials.
 HAGEY, LIEUT. C. RALPH, Engineers.
 HICKS, MAJOR, F. E. 58th Battalion.
 SUTHERLAND, FT.-LIEUT LOGAN
 MILLER, CAPT. F. W.
 COTTON, LIEUT. HENRY, R.A.F.
 ROBERTSON, NURSING SISTER MARGARET.

Companion St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.)

COLQUHOUN, LT.-COL. (COL). D.S.O. 4th Battalion.
 NELLES, LT.-COL. D.S.O., R.C.D's.
 ASHTON, BRIG. GEN. E. C. ADJ-GEN.

Distinguished Service Order

COLQUHOUN, LT.-COL. (COL). M. A. 4th Battalion.
 COLEMAN, MAJOR T. R.
 GENET, LT.-COL. H. A. 58th Battalion.
 JONES, MAJOR, T. P., 4th Battalion.
 BOOTH, CAPT. PATRICK D., R.F.A.
 CUTCLIFFE, LT.-COL. A. B., C.A.V.C.
 PATTERSON, LT.-COL. W. R. 4th C. M. R.

Bar To The D.S.O.

JONES, BRIGADE MAJOR T. P., D. S. O.
 CUTCLIFFE, LT.-COL. A. B., C.A.V.C.

Royal Red Cross

HARTLEY, CAPT. MATRON (MISS) ANNIE, No. 4 Canadian General Hospital.
 BULL, NURSING SISTER IDA, Imperial Forces in Mesopotamia.
 POWELL, MATRON CAROLYN, Dulwich Hospital

Military Cross

MILLER, CAPT. (LT.-COL.) FREDERICK W. 4th Battalion.
 PEARCE, LIEUT. (MAJOR) J. A., 58th Battalion.
 GENET, LIEUT. JACK, 58th Battalion.

BATTERSBY, LT. (MAJOR) W. F., Borden Machine Gun Battery.
 LOVETT, MAJOR J. H., Paris, 13th Canadian Highlanders.
 EASTERBROOK, CAPT. FRED H.
 COOKE, CAPT. (DR.) KENNETH E., C.A.M.C.

PATTERSON, LT.-COL. W. R., (Paris), 4th C.M.R.

COLEMAN, MAJOR THOMAS R.
 WATSON, CAPT. ROBERT S., 4th Battalion.

METCALFE, LIEUT. ALVA. A., Harley.
 MACDONALD, CAPT. NORMAN F., 19th Battalion.

WALLACE, LIEUT. W. J. 58th Battalion.
 SCHMIDLIN, CAPT. (MAJOR) E. J. C. C. E.

DERBYSHIRE, LIEUT. FRED W
 BINGLE, CAPT. THOMAS, 4th Battalion (125th.)

ANDREWS, LIEUT. DEAN, 4th Battalion (125th.)

VERITY, LIEUT. MORLEY, 54th Battalion (125th.)

WOOD, LIEUT. KEN., 116th Battalion, (215th, 125th.)

ROBERTS, LIEUT. WALTER Railway Construction Corps.

STRATFORD, CAPT. JOSEPH, C.M.R.
 SECORD, CAPT. HERBERT, C.A.M.C.

ORR, LIEUT. J. P., 125th
 McLEAN, CAPT. (FORMERLY MAJOR) H. J. G., 4th Battalion (125th.)

BROWN, LIEUT. ROY, (125th).

PRESTON, LIEUT. H. B., 54th (125th).
 WOODYATT, LIEUT. T. B., 54th Battalion (125th).

SMITH, CAPT. A. G. E., Six Nations, 20th Battalion.

SIMMONS, LIEUT. J. F. L. 87th Battery, Divisional Artillery.

SMITH, LIEUT. C. D. 114th Battalion.

COCKSHUTT, CAPT. C. G., Canadian Light Horse.

JORDAN, CAPT. HENRI K., Machine Gun (125th.)

McKEGNEY, CAPT. S. E., formerly chaplain 215th. Won at Cambrai.

GILBERT, LIEUT. A. 75th.

Distinguished Flying Cross

WHITE, CAPT. HAROLD, R.A.F.

Bar to the M. C.

ORR, LIEUT. JACK 54th (125th).

WOODYATT, LIEUT. T. B., 54th (125th).

Croix de Guerre.

(FRENCH)

BLAYTHWAITE, LIEUT. WM.
COSTIN, FLIGHT-LT. H. H. (with palm)

Legion of Honor

(FRENCH)

BISHOP, CAPT. ARTHUR L. Imperials.

St. George's Cross

(RUSSIAN)

ELLIOTT, SERGT. THOMAS, A.M.C.

Order of Savoy

(SERBIAN)

BISHOP, CAPT. ARTHUR L. Middlesex
Battalion, later on Imperial Staff ser-
vice.

Medaille Militaire

(FRENCH)

HICKMAN, PTE. HARRY, 125th
ORR, LIEUT. JACK, 54th 125th.

Italian Medal

MUIR, FL.-LIEUT. RAYMOND, R.A.F.

Bar to Military Medal

WREAKS, SERGT, GEORGE, Harrisburg.

French Nursing Medal

SHEPPARD, SISTER HELEN

Meritorious Medal

KERR, LIEUT. FRED

Distinguished Conduct Medal

McLAREN, SERGT. J. 4th Battalion.
PARKER, CHARLES, Paris.
WILLIAMS, PTE. ANDREW H., 4th Bat-
talion.
BLOXHAM, PTE. CHARLES, "Black
Devils."
STEWART, SERGT. SANDY
CROUCH, SERGT. GEORGE
HOAG, LIEUT. C K.
HART, CAPT. W. E. L.
JOHNSTON, LIEUT. FRANK
HODSON, PTE. E.
HUTCHEON, CORP. JOHN, 19th
HAZELL, CORP. A., R.A.M.C
ROWLEY, PTE. H. A., 98th Battalion.
LEWIS, PTE. EDWARD
WEBSTER, PTE. G. G.
JACKSON, LANCE SERGT. L. 19th
HOUGHTING, DRIVER H.
RIDLEY, SERGT.-MAJOR STEVE
HOUSON, GUNNER ALEX.

Military Medal

SMITH, CORP. W. ROY 19th Battalion.
THOMPSON, PTE. T. C
LACEY, PTE. GRANT, 125th
JOHNSON, SERGT. (LIEUT.) FRANK,
4th Battalion.
ROWLEY, PTE. H. A. 98th Battalion.
SYMINGTON, PTE. WM. H.
KING, CORP. EDWARD, 84th Battalion.
SAUNDERS, SERGT. W.
SPENCER, PTE. HERBERT A.
CAMPBELL SERGT.-MAJOR FLET-
CHER B.
KLEPPER, LANCE-CORP. JULIUS, 4th
Battalion.
MAUNDER, SAPPER F., 36th Battalion.
WREAKS, PTE. (SERGT.) GEORGE,
Harrisburg, 44th Battalion.
YOUNG, GUNNER D., Third Army Bri-
gade Artillery.
SLATTERY, PTE. W. F., 84th Battalion.
LITTLE, PTE. ROBERT, Canadian High-
landers.
HARDY, BRIGADE SERGT.-MAJOR J.
McDOUGALD, Signaller FRED H.
DAVIES, PTE. E. H. B., 215th Battalion.
HAROLD, SERGT. E. McK.
MARTINDALE, PTE. ALFRED, 215th
Battalion.
MCGOWAN, LANCE-CORP. J. M.
LEWIS, PTE. E. N., 50th Battalion.
BOWDEN, PTE. W., 125th Battalion.
SWEET, PTE. A. 125th and P.P.C.L.I.
HUFF, PTE. (LIEUT.) GORDON, R.
C. D.
MYRING, GUNNER W. F., 54th Battery.
BULL, PTE. RILEY, 4th Battalion.
UNDERWOOD, PTE. HORACE, 32nd
Battery.
DAVEY, LANCE-CORP. WM., 125th Bat-
talion.
SHAVER, GUNNER CECIL
HILL, PTE. R. H.
CHAMBERS, ALFRED
RATCLIFFE, R.
PATTEN, BOMB. B. B., St. George, 55th
Battalion.
MCKINNON, CORP. NEIL
GIBSON, SERGT. S. K.
BONNER, LANCE-CORP. H. J., 84th 75th
MCNAUGHTON, SERGT. JACK
SCROONIAN, PTE S., Armenian.
HEWITT, PTE.
STEWART, SERGT. SANDY
ROSS, SERGT.
JACKSON, SIGNALLER D. H.
BANNISTER, PTE. C, St. George.
TOLLHURST, PTE. F., St. George.
BRACKEN, PTE. W.
CHINERY, GUNNER, R. G.

List of Officers.

The roster of officers from Brantford and Brant county is, indeed, a lengthy one. In every branch of the service were they found—flying corps, artillery, cavalry, armored cars, tanks, infantry, machine gunners, army medical corps, army service corps, labor battalions, forestry corps, engineers, chaplains, railway construction, training brigades—they were to be found in every classification of military service, and in every clime. They served in France and Flanders, Italy and the Balkans, Mesopotamia and India. They were found to be with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and some witnessed the surrender of the German "High Seas" fleet. They were in it from the start, almost, as several officers were commissioned with the British army in the latter days of 1914, and they were on hand when the Canadians made their triumphant entry into Mons, just before the armistice.

MAJOR-GENERAL DR. E. C. ASHTON, commanded the 32nd Battery at the opening of the war. It had just been authorized, but recruiting for overseas was opened by him., and the Battery did splendid work. He was offered command of a Battery recruited in Brantford and Hamilton, but was advised not to accept, as he was needed for the infantry, with which he had been connected for many years. He was posted to the command of the 36th Battalion, which he took to England. There it was used for drafts and was turned into a reserve Battalion. He served for a time with the 4th Battalion, and returned to England, where he was made Brigadier of the Fifth Canadian Division. When that was broken up he was recalled to Canada to fill the post of adjutant-general. His principal work was active supervision of demobilization.

MAJOR A. NELLES ASHTON, left as second in command with the 36th Battalion. He succeeded to the command when his brother, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton was promoted. Later he served with the 4th Battalion and was wounded. The bullet shattered his revolver, which saved his life. Returned to Canada and had charge of Brantford under the M.S.A. act, and served on a number of boards.

CAPT. W. N. ANDREWS, was attached to the 215th, but resigned, as he could not get permission to leave government employ.

LIEUT. DEAN M. ANDREWS, M. C, left with the 125th, reverting to the ranks to get overseas. In England he was again commissioned and transferred to the "Mad Fourth," He was wounded on September 2, 1913. He was one of the four officers of his battalion to remain unwounded after one attack, and for his work in carrying on after taking command of his company and for attaining the objectives, he was awarded the Military Cross.

LIEUT. W. A. ALLEN, enlisted at Edmonton as a private and was commissioned on the field. He was formerly on the staff of a local newspaper office. He was killed in action.

LIEUT. A. W. APPLETON of the Bank of Montreal, was quartermaster of the 76th Battalion.

LIEUT. I. W. AWDE, formerly on the Bank of Hamilton Staff here, was reported on October 12 to be missing. He had seen three years' service overseas.

CAPT. PATRICK BOOTH was the first Brantford man to leave for overseas, at his own expense returning on August 4, 1914 to the old land. He rejoined the Royal Artillery and was awarded the D. S. O. for holding a ridge with one machine gunner, cleared a village, captured five men, then encountered a party of 20 with bombs, drove them back, and, though wounded recaptured an advanced dressing station. He was later killed in action.

MAJOR P. P. BALLACHEY went overseas as second in command of the 58th Battalion under Col. Genet, whose adjutant he had been in the Dufferin Rifles. He was the first 58th officer to be killed, being hit in the head with a shell or a shell fragment, instant death resulting.

LIEUT. W. F. BATTERSBY was attached to Borden's armored battery, and won the Military Cross with these precursors of the "tanks." He was killed in action.

CAPT. A. H. "BERT" BODDY went overseas with the 162nd Battalion. He was a victim of blood poisoning in England and was forced to return home.

LIEUT. CAMERON D. BRANT, a descendant of Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), on both sides of the house joined the first contingent, and was killed in the battle of Ypres, while leading his platoon in the Fourth Battalion, in charge following the death of Col. Birchall. He had made a great name for himself as a scout, officer, patrol work in "No Man's Land," being a favorite sport of his. He was the first Brant County born man to be killed in battle. It was a striking coincidence that the descendant of the great chief after whom this county is named, should be the first man from the county to offer his life in the great war.

CAPT. H. B. BOYD, 4th Battalion, was a son of Rev. Thomas Boyd a former pastor of Sydenham Street Methodist church.

LIEUT. W. H. BOLT, left for England with the 36th Battalion as a sergeant, and was commissioned in England. He was sent to France where he was wounded and returned, being placed on the reserve.

CAPT. WM. BENTHAM, was paymaster of the C. M. R. depot regiment, Hamilton. Being over the age limit, he could not revert and returned to Canada where he joined the Siberian force.

CAPT. THOMAS BINGLE, M. C., left with the 125th Battalion. Transferred to the 44th Battalion, he was severely wounded in August 1918, receiving gunshot wounds in the right arm and feet, losing one leg and the toes of the other.

LIEUT. K. V. BUNNELL left with the 125th Battalion, being on the orderly room staff, but was unable to secure an appointment with a combatant unit in France. He was offered a post in the D. A. I. M. G. office, but declined.

CAPT. ARTHUR L. BISHOP, was awarded the Croix de Guerre (French), and the Order of Savoy (Serbian). He was a graduate of the R. M. C., and was with the Imperial forces at Neuve Chapelle in 1915. At Fromelles he lost an eye. He was with the 6th Middlesex battalion, and later received a staff appointment. He also received mention in despatches by Gen. French.

LIEUT. ROY BROWN, M. C., was commissioned with the 125th Battalion. He captured a German paymaster in a raid, and was awarded the military cross. He was wounded and invalided home.

LIEUT. CHARLES BENNETT, R. H. A., went to France as a private in reinforcements for the P. P. C. L. I. regiment, and was awarded a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He was wounded July 22nd, 1917.

LIEUT. ARLINGTON A. BECKETT went overseas with the 215th and was drafted to the second division. He was killed near Hill 70 in 1917. His brother Ross, was with the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle.

LIEUT. W. BLAYTHWAITE, Croix de Guerre, left with the 33rd Battalion and transferred to the 4th, and still later to the engineers. He was three times wounded and was also burned with liquid fire.

LIEUT. EDWARD FRANK BURGESS, Burford, went overseas in March 1915. in the ranks of a quota from the Dufferin Rifles. He was first reported wounded and missing, then missing only, and finally killed in action.

LIEUT. HUGH BELL, news editor of the Courier proceeded overseas with the 114th Battalion as a subaltern. He had previously served as an officer of cadets in Scotland and also with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In England he was transferred to the 58th Battalion and saw service with that unit until the end of April, 1917, when he was invalided home as a result of his wounds.

CAPTAIN LEONARD BISHOP left Brantford with a squadron from the 25th Brant dragoons, being ranked as lieutenant. He was attached to the 4th C. M. R., with whom he spent a year in France, winning a captaincy and being wounded. He was then invalided home to Canada.

LT.-COL. W. C. BROOKS, O. C., Depot Regiment, C.M.R., Hamilton, endeavored to reach France, but was barred as being over the age limit. He had a record

of having trained 3,500 cavalymen in his regiment which fed the Canadian Cavalry Corps.

LIEUT. HUGH. LESTER BLOOMFIELD, Paris, enlisted as private, McGill University company for Princess Pats, transferred to 125th, promoted N. C. O., took officers course, appointed supernumerary lieutenant; went overseas with draft of officers, September 1916, transferred to 15th Battalion.

CAPT. WALTER CREIGHTON, 60th Battalion, son of Mrs. M. A. Creighton Dufferin Avenue, was badly wounded and was invalided home.

COL. HARRY COCKSHUTT raised and for some time commanded the 215th (Second Brants) Battalion, which adopted his crest and received its colors from his daughters.

LIEUT. ERIC M. COCKSHUTT, enlisted in the 54th Battery, under Capt. Henderson, in March, 1916. After a course at the Royal Artillery School at Kingston and also Petewawa, he took a further course at Woolwich, and in October reached the front line, where he served to the end, first with the ammunition column, then with the light artillery and then with the 2nd heavy howitzers. He had been in almost all the heavy engagements during two years and three months, but escaped with very slight injuries.

LIEUT. BRUCE CAMPBELL, formerly of Brantford, enlisted at Winnipeg.

CAPT. H. T. CRUMLIN, went overseas as a sergeant with the 36th Battalion and was given a commission there. He was appointed quarter-master of the 36th Battalion, being over the age limit.

LIEUT. HARRY CHARLTON joined a Forestry Battalion at Ottawa, where he had been employed in the civil service.

LT.-COL. M. E. B. CUTCLIFFE raised and commanded the 125th Battalion throughout its career. In England the battalion formed part of the Fifth Canadian Division, which, it was expected, would go to France complete. After over a year's most intensive training, it was decided that a fifth division would not be formed, and it was broken up, the 125th sending their officers and men to battalions already in France. Unable to revert, Lt.-Col. Cutcliffe returned to civilian life here.

LIEUT. GEORGE CAUDWELL, 80th Battalion.

CAPT. GORDON COCKSHUTT was attached to the 7th Mounted Rifles, which went to France in September, 1915. He was in Germany with the Canadian Light Horse, being attached to Gen. Griesbach's staff, on the first brigade. He won the M.C.

CAPT. J. R. CORNELIUS was commissioned with the 58th Battalion, was thrice shell-shocked, and invalided home. For the first year of the Returned Soldiers' Home he was the Secretary, and largely responsible for the outfitting of the home. He was then appointed to the military instructional staff of Princeton University.

MAJOR THOS. R. COLEMAN, D.S.O., M.C., was born in Newport, enlisted as Lieutenant, in 34th Canadian Infantry Battalion, December, 1914. Went overseas June, 1915, and was connected continuously with the 1st Canadian Battalion in France. Wounded at Zillebecke on June 13, 1916, promoted to Captain and won the Military Cross at Battle of Courcellette on the Somme, September 22, 1916. Was later promoted to Major. Wounded at Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917; won the D. S. O. for work at Vimy. Throughout 1918, was second in command of the Battalion. Returned to Canada, and demobilized in April, 1919.

LIEUT. HARVEY COCKSHUTT joined the 4th C. M. R. Following a raid on positions held at Zillebecke by that unit, he was reported wounded and missing, and later reported presumed dead. He was a director of the Cockshutt Plow Company.

MAJOR ASHTON COCKSHUTT enlisted in Calgary for the first contingent. He was assigned to the 10th Battalion, taking part in the fighting at St. Julien and Festubert, where he was wounded. Poisoning set in and he was invalided home. He joined the 215th as Major and went back to England, training with that Battalion. He was invalided home without further service, owing to his first wounds.

(CAPT. GEORGE T. COCKSHUTT was a subaltern in the 19th Battalion. With this he won promotion to command of the brigade bomb-throwers. Shell-shocked, he was returned home, where he joined the 205th Battalion, Toronto, where he was given a captaincy and the position of adjutant. He was accepted for the R. F. C. but could not secure transfer. Later, when the first Canadian Tank Battalion was formed, he was transferred, and left with this unit for France.

COL. M. A. COLQUHOUN left for Valcartier with the first contingent from the Dufferin Rifles, in August 1914, as captain. He was assigned to the 4th Battalion at camp in Canada. In England he received his majority. In France he was with the 4th when they threw back the Germans at Ypres, maintaining communications and being mentioned in despatches. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commanded the battalion for a lengthy period, during which time he was gazetted with the D. S. O. for his leadership. He was given furlough and returned to his home town, where he was given a royal welcome. On his return to England he was promoted to a colonelcy and given command of a reserve brigade. On June 10, 1918, it was announced that he had been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LIEUT. WYN. COLQUHOUN, of the 15th Canadian Highlanders, left Canada with the 120th Hamilton battalion. He was severely wounded on September 27, 1918, and died later of pneumonia in an English hospital. The remains were brought back to Brantford for interment with military honors.

CAPT. W. H. COGHILL, who went overseas with the 125th was attached to the 28th Saskatchewan battalion in the Second Division.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. CHARLES, Burford left with the C. M. R. from Hamikon in December 1915. After service in France, he was sent to Scotland for an officer's course, and was posted to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was in Ireland for some time, and then returned to France where he was killed, after two months' service on October 31.

CAPT. E. F. COREY, paymaster of the 215th Battalion, went overseas as a subaltern of that battalion. He was transferred to a Battalion in France and was wounded at Passchendaele in 1917.

LIEUT. R. COTTRELL, 215th Battalion, was given an Imperial commission with the Welsh Fusiliers when that Battalion was broken up.

LIEUT. J. A. CHAMBERS, Paris, was commissioned with the 72nd Highlanders and was killed in action.

LIEUT. F. H. CLARK of Cainsville left Galt with the 56th Battery. Later he transferred to the 55th Battalion, forestry division.

LIEUT. FRED W. DERBYSHIRE, M. C., 19th, won his commission on the field in France, and shortly afterwards won the Military Cross for efficient leadership of a party of bombers which reached their objective. He was decorated by King George on December 21, 1917.

CAPT. GORDON DUNCAN was attached to the 215th Battalion, but was forced to resign through illness and did not go overseas.

MAJOR A. T. DUNCAN was second in command of the 215th Battalion while it was being raised, but was forced through illness to resign.

LIEUT. THOMAS E. DANIELS, C.O.T.C., given Imperial Commission.

LIEUT. A. DOCKRAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dockray, enlisted with the Yorkshire Regiment in the Old Land as a private, and won the D.C.M. and his commission in the Somme fighting. He was afterwards gassed.

LIEUT. HERB. DALE, Toronto, was formerly on the Brantford ball team. He sustained a slight wound, but blood-poisoning developed and amputation was necessary.

LIEUT. FRANK DICKSON was first attached to the 19th Battalion. Taken ill, he was attached on his recovery to the 36th Battalion, with which he went overseas. He was transferred to the R.C.R.'s with whom he was serving when wounded in France. He was then given a staff appointment in England.

DICKSON, CAPT. B. L., 151 Brock Street.

LIEUT. SHAVER EADIE, Oakland, died of wounds. (A veteran of the Riel Rebellion, he was nearly 60 when he enlisted at Winnipeg.)

CAPT. A. C. EMMONS, musketry instructor of the 125th, was transferred to the "Mad Fourth" Battalion when the First Brants were broken up.

LIEUT. P. S. EARDLEY-SMITH was among the first to respond, returning to the Old Land, where he was attached to the Gordon Highlanders.

LIEUT. FRED H. EASTERBROOK, M.C., went over as a private in the 10th Alberta Battalion, in the first contingent, won his commission after 27 months' work in the trenches, was awarded the Military Cross, and was wounded. He was returned to Canada, but declined a post here, and returned overseas.

LIEUT. REGINALD FULLER enlisted as a private with the 148th Battalion, and won his commission in France.

LIEUT. E. W. FIELDING of Toronto, with the 170th Battalion, was formerly physical instructor at the B.C.I. He was wounded.

LIEUT. P. S. FOULDS, quartermaster, 201st Battalion, Toronto. Was promoted to Captain.

LIEUT. H. FLEMING, assistant to the general secretary, Y.M.C.A., 205th Battalion, Hamilton. He was appointed athletic instructor at Camp Borden.

LIEUT. JAMES FAULKNER of this city, enlisted with the 135th Battalion, transferred to the 125th and then to a battalion in France, with which he was fighting when wounded in August, 1918.

CAPT. F. D. FRASER left with the third contingent from the Dufferin Rifles, which formed part of the 36th Battalion. He died in France from appendicitis.

2ND LIEUT. H. J. FOSTER, North Park Street. Left as Sergeant with first contingent, wounded June 5, 1915. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., March, 1918.

LIEUT.-COL. H. A. GENET raised and commanded the 58th Battalion, which went to France as a unit and fought throughout the Somme. He was decorated with the D.S.O. by King George, on November 1, 1917. He was mentioned in despatches by Gen. Haig. After a furlough here he returned to the reserve in England and later was recalled to Canada to assume the duties of A. A. G. Military District No. 3, with headquarters at Kingston.

LIEUT. JACK GENET, M.C., left for overseas, with the 36th Battalion, as signalling officer. He was transferred to the Canadian Engineers, with whom he won the Military Cross.

LIEUT. HARRY GENET was at the R. M. C when war broke out. He was offered a commission with an Imperial regiment and accepted.

CAPT. P. R. GILLINGWATER left as a sergeant and was attached to Divisional Headquarters staff. He was commissioned as a lieutenant and won promotion to a captaincy. He was returned to Canada after nearly four years' service, and was attached to the C. O. R. at Niagara and in this city.

CAPT. F. I. GROBB, 125th Battalion, was invalided home before the battalion was broken up.

LIEUT. H. M. GOLDBY, former teller in Bank of B. N. A.

LIEUT. REGINALD GUNDY, Scotland, Ont., left with the 215th Battalion, and was transferred first to the 125th and then to the 4th C. M. R. With the latter unit he was twice gassed and then received a "blighty."

LIEUT. ALLAN GRAY, Burford, enlisted in Vancouver in the British Columbia Horse. He received a commission some months later. He was transferred to the 72nd Battalion and killed in action.

LIEUT. CHARLES A. GRANT, P.P.C.L.I., was an old Brantford boy.

LIEUT. A. GILBERT enlisted as a private with the 84th Battalion, which was stationed in Brantford for winter training. He was transferred to 75th Battalion, and Commissioned September, 1918. He was decorated with the Military Cross, and was wounded in the big drive the latter part of September, 1918.

LIEUT. C. RALPH HAGEY joined the Canadian Engineers in the first contingent. He was in the fighting sectors for two years, was never a casualty and was mentioned in despatches. He was returned to Canada, assigned to the duty of teaching U. S. forces in training in the use of and protection against gas.

LIEUT. GORDON HUFF enlisted in 1914 in the ranks. In England he transferred to the R. C. D's. In 1918 he won the Military Medal and a promotion to Sergeant, then being given a commission.

LIEUT. WM. JOSEPH HAM, 215th Battalion, resigned his commission to get overseas more quickly. He left as a private with an early draft.

LIEUT.-COL. F. A. HOWARD offered his services in the first contingent, and they were accepted. Going to England as second in command of a battalion, he was appointed commander of the 12th Battalion and later the 11th Battalion. He was later returned home, resuming command of the Dufferin Rifles.

CAPT. W. T. HENDERSON raised, commanded and took overseas the 54th Battery from this city, the first complete battery to go overseas. He was transferred to the command of a divisional ammunition column, and was through the battle of Vimy Ridge.

MAJOR JOHN H. HINES enlisted at Winnipeg.

LIEUT. CHARLES KENNETH HOAG, D.C.M. Won the D.C.M. at Zillebecke, and was severely wounded there while with the 4th C. M. R. He was formerly of this city, his father, J. P. Hoag, having been inspector of Public Schools here.

CAPT. R. S. HALL, C. M. R. Depot Battalion, accompanied that battalion to England. He was afterwards appointed a town major in France.

MAJOR F. E. HICKS left with the 58th Battalion, and was, very severely wounded in France. He was mentioned in despatches by Gen. Haig. He afterwards served in Canada on an enquiry into the conditions of transports from England to Canada.

LIEUT. ALFRED HUNT was attached to the 111th Battalion of Galt. He was transferred in England and was killed in France, April 14, 1918.

LIEUT. DOUGLAS K. HAMILTON was a subaltern in the 125th Battalion, having resided in this city when his father, Rev. R. D. Hamilton, was pastor of the First Methodist Church, Wellington Street. He was killed in action by a shell during the great drive in Picardy by the Canadians, in which his battalion, the 54th, took part.

LIEUT. GORDON HAMILTON, R. H. A., was a son of Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Hamilton, formerly of Wellington Street Church here. He won promotion from the ranks of a Canadian battalion.

LIEUT. JOHN HARRIS, Grandview, rose from the ranks in the U. S. regulars, having seen service in the Philippines. He went with the regulars to France.

LIEUT. FRED HARRINGTON was assistant adjutant of the First Canadian Tank Battalion.

LIEUT. W. C. HEYD went to England as an officer of the 208th Battalion, but reverted to the ranks to reach France. He was wounded in the legs in the big push, August, 1918.

LIEUT. J. A. HOLDSWORTH qualified for a commission with the 215th, but reverted to the ranks to get to France. He was killed in action. He was principal of the King Edward School.

CAPT. W. E. L. HART went overseas as a private in the first contingent from the Dufferin Rifles. He was awarded the D.C.M. for maintaining the communication between the fire trench and battalion headquarters in the great battle of Ypres. Later for efficient work he was commissioned, and on June 14, 1918, it was announced that he had been advanced to the rank of Captain, a rare honor for a battalion signal officer, as he was, there being no provision in the army establishment for the rank combined with the position.

LIEUT. E. A. HEATLEY, 215th Battalion, was unable to accompany the battalion overseas because it was over strength in officers. He was appointed to the staff of the military internment camp at Kapuskasing, where he became adjutant.

LIEUT. ARNOLD HITCHON was wounded in the head in the Canadian drive in August, 1918. He had gone over as a private, and won his commission in France. He had seen three years' service with the 7th Battalion.

LIEUT. W. W. HITCHON was commissioned with the 204th Battalion of Toronto. He was severely wounded, losing the sight of both eyes and for a time being paralyzed. He was for some time at St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blinded Soldiers.

LIEUT. VICTOR HEATH.

LIEUT. ERNIE HYDE, a former Brantford boy, enlisted in the West; received his commission, and served with the King Edward Horse.

CAPT. W. L. HUTTON, served with the R. C. R's. and was wounded.

MAJOR W. JOYCE, company commander of the 215th, was appointed a town major in France when that battalion was broken up.

MAJOR H. K. JORDAN returned to Brantford from the west to take out a commission in the 125th Battalion. When that battalion was broken up he reverted to a captaincy and was detailed for duty in France with the 50th Battalion.

MAJOR A. M. JACKSON, 215th, reverted to the rank of Captain to join the 257th Railway Construction Battalion, London. Capt. Jackson was a civil engineer here and a native of New Zealand. He won back his Majority with the Railway Battalion.

LIEUT.-COL. T. P. JONES went overseas as a subaltern with the 4th Battalion and fought through Ypres, was promoted to Captain and later won his Majority and the D. S. O. Mentioned in despatches by Gen. Haig.

LIEUT. FRANK L. JOHNSON, D.C.M. enlisted as a private with the 4th Battalion contingent, was twice wounded, won the D.C.M., and was promoted to sergeant-major. Received commission early in 1917 and was again wounded, but returned to duty.

LIEUT. REV. GORDON R. JONES, of Cze Chuen, China, was given an Imperial commission with a Chinese labor battalion in France and won a Captaincy.

MAJOR P. E. JAMES was a company commander of the 125th Battalion, and reverted to the rank of Captain to get to France, being assigned to the 116th Battalion.

LIEUT. FRED KERR went overseas with the 75th Battalion, and was transferred later to the R. A. F., with which he won the meritorious medal.

LIEUT. JOHN KNILL, Paris, was reported on October 12 to be missing.

MAJOR J. H. LOVETT, M.C., Paris, was attached to the 13th Canadian Highlanders.

CAPT. J. E. LATTIMER, Burford, came back from Port Arthur to take a post with a 25th Brant Dragoons draft. He served with the 4th C.M.R., was taken prisoner at Zillebecke and held for 18 months; exchanged for internment in Holland, and later returned home.

LIEUT. F. O. LOFT, a member of the Six Nations' Indians was connected with the Canadian Forestry Corps. He was created an Indian chief by the Six Nations, with the title of Onondayoh. He was honored by an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace.

LIEUT. HUGH D. LIVINGSTON was scout officer of the 125th Battalion and later of a brigade in the fifth division. He was then transferred to the 116th, with whom he was serving when killed in action on August 27, 1918.

LIEUT. F. J. LYLE, 215th, reverted to ranks to get to England and received his commission again on merit for his work in France with the 54th Battalion.

CAPT. LOUIS LaPIERRE, Paris, enlisted with the 7th C. M. R. He went to the cavalry depot at Shorncliffe, and then to the 4th C. M. R. in France as Captain. He served there for three months as a supernumerary and was then returned home.

LUCK, CAPT. NORVAL E.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. MILLER joined the 4th Canadian Battalion in August, 1914, as lieutenant in command of a platoon. He proceeded overseas with the battalion in September, 1914, left for France, February, 1915, was wounded April 23, 1915, in the second battle of Ypres. He was appointed commander of A Company; promoted to the rank of Captain, May, 1915; appointed Adjt. of Battalion in June the same year. Was appointed Staff Captain, First Canadian Infantry Brigade, January, 1916; mentioned in despatches. Was awarded the Military Cross, June, 1916. Appointed Deputy Asst. Quartermaster-General 5th Canadian Division, and Promoted to rank of Major, February, 1917; appointed Asst. Adjutant Quartermaster-General with rank of Lt.-Col., September, 1917. When Fifth Division was broken up and became a training division to supply reinforcements to the other four Canadian divisions in the field, in spring of 1918, he was appointed A. A. and Q.-M.-G. of training division, during re-organization. On completion of re-organization he reverted to the rank of major in order to return to France, accepting appointment of Deputy Assist. Adjt.-Gen., 4th Canadian Division, September, 1918; Was appointed D. A. A. G., Canadian Corps Headquarters, December, 1918. Remained with General Currie's staff until demobilized, September, 1919, after five years' service.

LIEUT. ALVA A. METCALFE, M.C., of Harley, enlisted with the 31st Edmonton Battalion as a private and won his commission in France. He won the M. C. in the Somme and was wounded in 1915. He died of wounds in France, in November, 1917.

CAPT. FRANK MONTURE, of the Delaware tribe of the Six Nations' Indians, left with the first contingent, fighting as a corporal under his cousin, Lieut. Cameron D. Brant. He was recalled to Canada and was given a commission as Captain with the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers.

LIEUT. A. H. MONTEITH, of Paris, was attached to the 84th Battalion, and was absorbed into the 75th Battalion.

CAPT. JOSEPH MATTHEWS, formerly of Dufferin Rifles, left with the First Contingent from Winnipeg, and was killed in action.

LIEUT. H. S. MATTHEWS, believed to have been killed in action.

CAPT. A. M. MUTTER, of B. C. I. staff, was a company commander with the 215th, but was forced to retire through ill-health.

CAPT. W. MILLER, paymaster 36th Battalion, became paymaster of the 1st Canadian Reserve Brigade, and later was attached to the First Canadian division as paymaster.

LIEUT. J. MARGERISON.

LIEUT. HUMPHREY MAY won his commission on the field. He left here in the early part of 1915, in the 36th company under the command of Capt. Findlay Fraser, a private in the platoon of Lieut Frank Dickson. Arriving in England he was transferred to the 4th Battalion as a private, and went through many hard battles with that battalion, being promoted to the rank of corporal. He was wounded once, and was then recommended for a commission, for which he qualified without trouble. Lieut. May saw almost four years of fighting.

LIEUT. LORNE MILLER was attached to the 125th, and when the First Brants were broken up, was transferred to the 54th Battalion of the Third Division. On August 8 he was wounded in the Canadian drive in Picardy.

LIEUT. W. R. MACDONALD, 4th Battalion, accidentally burned with gasoline in France and invalided home. He left with his brother, N. F. Macdonald, in the 19th Battalion Cyclists.

CAPT. NORMAN F. MACDONALD, M.C., was attached to the "Mad Fourth." Three times wounded.

CAPT. ALLAN MCLAUGHLIN, former resident of Mt. Pleasant, enlisted in the West.

LIEUT. LAWRENCE H. McLELLAN went overseas with the 125th Battalion. In England he qualified for a commission and was sent to the 19th Battalion, with which he was serving when he was killed in action.

LIEUT. D. J. MACDONALD left Brantford with the 125th Battalion, and was transferred to the 116th Battalion, with which he was serving when wounded.

MAJOR H. J. G. McLEAN, M.C., left as second in command with the 125th Battalion. He reverted to go to France, and was attached to the 4th as Captain. With that battalion he won the Military Cross.

LIEUT. JACK MCNAUGHTON, M.M., served with the 125th and won his commission.

LIEUT. RAYMOND C. MUIR, son of Major R. C. Muir, Burford, was a member of the 28th Squadron Royal Air Force. He saw service on the Italian front as pilot during the war and after the war continued on duty until July, 1919.

MAJOR W. F. NEWMAN was company commander with the 125th Battalion. When the First Brants were broken up as reinforcements he was returned to Canada.

MAJOR E. H. NEWMAN left Brantford with a Dufferin Rifles quota for the 19th Battalion. He was promoted Major, and saw service in France with the battalion. There he was shell shocked, and returned to England, where he was on duty for some time, later being invalided home.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES M. NELLES, C.M.G., commanded the R.C.D's., and made a splendid record, being awarded the decoration of C.M.G. for his service, as well as being mentioned in despatches.

LIEUT. NORMAN NELLES was killed in action while leading his men of the Northampton Regiment in a charge against the Germans.

LIEUT. PERCY W. NELLES, on H. M. S. "Suffolk."

LIEUT. W. D. NORTHGRAVE, former manager of the Trust and Guarantee Company here, enlisted as a private and won his commission in France, being afterwards wounded.

LIEUT. W. G. OXTABY left as battalion sergeant-major of the 36th. He was recalled and commissioned with the 125th. When that Battalion was broken up he was transferred to the 75th, with which he served during the Canadians final advances. He was wounded and later was seriously ill in Cambridge hospital.

LIEUT. JACK ORR, M.C.-bar, went overseas with the 125th as a non-com., having reverted to go overseas. In England he received his commission again. When the 125th was broken up, he was transferred to the 54th Battalion. For a bit of daring night patrol work during which he captured a German Sergt-Major, he was awarded the Military Cross, the first won by an officer of the 125th. He was heartily congratulated in orders by Brig.-Gen. Odium. He was later dangerously wounded in action in the start of the final Canadian advance on November 3, and died in the 23rd (Casualty Gearing Station).

CAPT. SHAN O'NEIL had four years' service, joining as a private in a howitzer battery, and receiving promotion in France.

MAJOR J. A. PEARCE, M.C., left as signalling officer of the 58th Battalion. He won promotion to a Majority and was twice wounded. He was later invalided home and was appointed signalling officer for Military District No. 10, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

LIEUT.-COL. R. W. PATTERSON, M.C., Paris, went over with the 4th C.M.R. as a Captain, taking a squad from the 25th Brant Dragoons. He was given rapid promotion and won the Military Cross, and at the end of war was Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a C.M.R. regiment. He was one of the few from Brant to wed a French mademoiselle. Mile. Éliisa Eugenia Armade Magny of Nancy.

LIEUT. HAROLD B. PRESTON, M.C., left with the 125th Battalion and was transferred to the 54th Battalion. He had gone through the fighting for the Drocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line being wounded. As the only officer of the five of his company able to carry on, he refused a "blighty," and remained with the Battalion. He was killed on September 27, 1918, in the fighting for Bourlon Wood, his gallantry in this bringing him the military Cross.

LIEUT. N. S. POLSON. 215th, reverted to ranks to go to England.

LIEUT. R. PARKER left for overseas as a sergeant of the 36th Battalion. He was commissioned and went to France where he was killed in action.

LIEUT. EDGAR WILLIAM GALBRAITH PATTEN, St. George, was commissioned with the 215th and was transferred to an Imperial Battalion. He was killed in action, October, 26, 1918.

CAPT. W. H. PEIRCE served with the Y.M.C.A., doing valuable work at Vimy Ridge. He was afterwards stationed at Witley Camp.

LIEUT. A. M. POTTS, 7 Brighton Row, served with U. S. forces at Archangel, Russia.

LIEUT. A. PATTISON, a former Brantfordite, was slightly wounded.

LIEUT. K. ROBINSON, Paris, left with the 215th Battalion. He was wounded in the fighting for the Wotan line.

LIEUT. E. ROBERTS left Brantford as a private. Efficiency through hard work gave him a sergeantcy, and in England he received a commission with the 25th Battalion.

LIEUT. J. N. RATTRAY was commissioned with Borden's Armored Battery, with which he rendered splendid service.

LIEUT. WM. RYERSON was attached to the Canadian Siberian Force.

LIEUT. LORNE REHDER, Paris, was subaltern in the 125th Battalion, and was transferred to the 54th. He was killed in action on August 8, 1918, in the great drive by the Canadians. He was in action with the tanks when he met a glorious death.

LIEUT. WALTER ROBERTS, with the Railway Construction Corps, was awarded the Military Cross for the work of himself and men in repairing the tracks after they had been smashed in 31 places, and getting the rolling stock away safely.

LIEUT. JOHN W. REDWOOD left as a sergeant with the 125th Battalion, was commissioned in England, and assigned to the 54th Battalion. He was severely wounded in the arm.

LIEUT. G. RENNINGTON was commissioned in the Imperial Army.

LIEUT. H. R. RANSON.

LIEUT. WM. RYERSON was with the C. A. S. C.

LIEUT. H. M. G. SMITH was transferred from the 215th to the 125th and then to the 4th Battalion.

LIEUT. G. M. SHEPPARD was machine gun officer of the 125th Battalion. He was transferred to the 116th Battalion.

CAPT. S. D. SHAVER of Cainsville was on active service overseas, being for some time in charge of a remount depot at Witley Camp, and previously of a C. V. hospital at Shorncliffe.

MAJOR P. A. SHULTIS was with the 125th Battalion from its inception until it left Camp Borden when he was struck off because of physical disability. He was afterwards given a staff appointment.

CAPT. G. H. SAGER, quartermaster of the 125th Battalion, was assigned to duty with the camp at Mitchell, England, when the First Brants lost their identity.

MAJOR E. J. C. SCHMIDLIN, M.C., graduate of the R. M. C, went over with the Canadian Engineers in the First Contingent as Captain and won his rank of Major and the Military Cross.

MAJOR GORDON J. SMITH was a squadron commander and later second in command of the C.M.R, depot battalion, Hamilton. The government required his services as Indian Superintendent and declined his request for leave to go overseas.

LIEUT. J. F. L. SIMMONS, M.C., went overseas with 4th Artillery Brigade, was appointed to the divisional headquarters staff, and won a commission and the Military Cross. He was attached to the 87th Battalion and later appointed brigade wiring officer, then being with the 11th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

LIEUT. W. R. SMILLEY, principal of Burford Public School, was with the 215th, but was transferred for service with the British Expeditionary Force.

LIEUT. GEORGE S. STRATFORD went overseas with a University Corps draft of the Princess Pats and with that noted battalion won his commission. He was killed in action, November 6, 1917.

LIEUT. ARTHUR STRATFORD, Bedfords, Imperials, was in Egypt. He transferred to the King's African Rifles for service in Africa.

LIEUT. HAROLD J. STRATFORD, 125th, was invalided home suffering from an affection of the lungs, brought on by active service.

CAPT. JOHN STRATFORD enlisted at Calgary and was in the fighting to the finish.

CAPT. JOSEPH STRATFORD, M.C., C. M. R., left Brantford with a draft from the 25th Brant Dragoons in 1915. He was with the Fort Garry Horse in France and saw much service. In command of a squadron he continued to attack, though outnumbered and consolidated the position. He was, for this, awarded the Military Cross, which was bestowed on his mother, Mrs. M. E. Stratford, by the Duke of Devonshire, in Toronto. He was killed in action during the Amiens fight.

MAJOR E. SWEET, adjutant and later second in command of the 215th Battalion here. When the Battalion was broken up he was appointed to the staff of the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, London, England.

LIEUT. G. E. F. SWEET joined the 215th as a subaltern, but illness prevented him from accompanying that battalion overseas. He was attached to the C. O. R. and conducted a party of draftees to England, then returning to the city.

CAPT. A. G. E. SMITH, M.C, son of Chief A. G. Smith of the Six Nations, joined the 20th Battalion. He was twice wounded, and won the Military Cross, being the first Indian to win it. He was invested with it by the King at Buckingham Palace. He returned to Canada and became adjutant of the Polish battalion, which in 1918 trained at Camp Niagara.

CAPT. C. D. SMITH was a member of the Six Nations' Indians. He commanded a company of Indians in the 114th Haldimand (Brock's Rangers) Battalion. He received the M.C. from the Prince of Wales in Brantford, on October 20, 1919.

LIEUT. C. C. STANDISH went over as a private with the second contingent, won the Military Medal and was commissioned. He was three times wounded. He was killed in action.

LIEUT. GEORGE K. SIMMONDS left Brantford with the 32nd Battery, won promotion on the field after being in the Canadian corps from its formation until May, 1917, without injury of any kind. He was recommended for a commission and attended the O. T. C, Shorncliffe, then going back to France.

LIEUT. HERBERT SPENCER went overseas with a draft from the 25th Brant Dragoons in 1915. He saw much service and won the Military Medal. In 1918 he was commissioned and returned to France.

LIEUT. ALLEN G. SHENSTONE, Royal Engineers, son of J. N. Shenstone, formerly secretary of the Massey-Harris plant here. Mentioned in despatches.

LIEUT. S. W. SEAGO was transport officer of the 125th, and on that battalion being broken up was transferred to the 116th of the Third Division. He was wounded in the Canadians' big drive in Picardy on August 8, 1918.

LIEUT. J. A. D. "DUFF" SLEMIN was a subaltern with the 125th. On the organization of the 215th he was transferred with the rank of Captain. On the 215th being absorbed into 125th reverted to lieutenant. On the dissolution of the 125th he was transferred to the 52nd. With that battalion he received on August 8, 1918, a severe gunshot wound in the right thigh. After the signing of the armistice he was invalided home.

LIEUT. CLIFF C. SLEMIN left with the 125th and was transferred to the 54th, with which he was serving when, in September, 1918, he was wounded in the heel.

CAPT. CLAUDE SECORD was attached to the C. M. R. depot at Hamilton. He was transferred to the Canadian Engineers, and was with the latter at Camp Niagara during the camp year 1918.

LIEUT. J. J. SCANLON, 52 Edward Street, went over with the first contingent and won promotion to commissioned rank on the field. He was on duty until April, 1919.

LIEUT. C. THORBURN, signalling officer of the 125th Battalion was transferred to the Machine Gun Battalion when the Brants were put out of action by the authorities. With the machine gunners he acted as signalling officer.

CAPT. DICK THOMPSON, of Paris, left Brantford with a unit from the 25th Brant Dragoons. He was appointed paymaster and went to France with a cavalry unit as P. M. T. and a combatant officer. He was returned to the cavalry depot at Shorncliffe, and afterwards returned home.

LT.-COL. WALTER TOWERS, enlisted as private with a British Columbia Battalion, was commissioned at Valcartier with the 16th and with the 4th Battalion rose to Lieutenant Colonel and was commander. He was manager of the Cainsville branch of the B. of B. N. A. when the war broke out, but enlisted on the coast.

LIEUT. FRED TOWERS.

CAPT. R. F. THOMPSON, Cainsville, of the C. O. T. C., was awarded an imperial commission with the R. F. A. He won promotion on the field to a Captaincy.

LIEUT. BENJAMIN B. E. TASSIE, 1st Battalion, formerly of the 110th Perth Battalion, died of wounds, September 3, 1918. He was formerly on the staff of the Bank of Montreal.

CAPT. R. TYRWHITT, company commander of the 215th, was appointed a town major in France when the battalion was broken up.

LIEUT. MORLEY E. VERITY left with 125th Battalion, and was transferred to the 54th Battalion. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallant conduct in action, being decorated in Brantford on October 20, 1919, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

LIEUT. EDGERTON VAUGHAN died of pneumonia before proceeding overseas while with the 116th Battalion, Toronto.

CAPT. A. P. VanSOMEREN went to England as paymaster of the 125th. When that battalion was broken up he was transferred to the R. C. R's. in France in a similar capacity.

LIEUT. A. W. VanSOMEREN was with the 125th Battalion, but was transferred to the 54th Battalion, 4th Division in France. He was severely wounded.

LIEUT. THOMAS BURNHAM WOODYATT, M.C., and bar, left with the 125th Battalion as a sergeant, and was given a commission in England. Transferred to the 54th Battalion, was twice wounded, the second time in the hip. He won the Military Cross and bar.

CAPT. THOMAS WOOD, son of the late F. B. Wood, died of wounds.

LIEUT. DONALD WATEROUS was with the First Brants, and was transferred to the 116th Battalion of the Third Division. He was wounded in the arm on August 8, 1918, in the big Canadian drive in Picardy.

LIEUT. H. KEN. WOOD, M. C., left with the 215th, was transferred to the 125th and again to the 116th, as Scout Officer, with which he was wounded on August 8, 1918, in the Picardy drive, receiving a gunshot wound in the leg. For his gallant work there he was awarded the Military Cross.

LIEUT. J. WITHERS, Terrace Hill, left with the 125th and was Commissioned in England. He was attached to a Battalion in France and was wounded.

LIEUT. W. J. WALLACE, M. C., enlisted in the ranks of the 58th Battalion, but was Commissioned. He was awarded the Military Cross for valor at the Somme, where he was severely wounded.

LIEUT. CHESTER WALLACE was with the C. O. R. stationed at Quebec during the disturbances there.

Capt. STANLEY R. WALLACE left with the 125th Battalion and was transferred to the 52nd, with which he was serving when wounded in the ankle on August 8.

LIEUT. FRED WATEROUS, a former Brantfordite, was with the U. S. Signal Corps at Camp Logan, Texas, in charge of the auto-motive vehicles.

MAJOR DOUGLAS WATT, a former Brantfordite, enlisted at Toronto as a Lieutenant. He was wounded, won promotion to Major and returned to Canada to become second in command of the 204th Battalion.

CAPT. ROBERT S. WATSON, M. C., was seriously wounded. He enlisted as a private with the first contingent, becoming a member of the "Mad Fourth" Battalion. He won the Military Cross in the Somme fight when he had a narrow escape for his life.

LIEUT. MAURICE F. WILKES enlisted as a private in the Q. O. R., Toronto, and won a commission. He was reported on May 11, 1917 to be missing, believed killed. He was attached to the 36th Battalion.

LIEUT. H. L. WALSH went overseas with the 36th, and was wounded in France during the Somme fighting with the 4th. On his return home invalided he was posted to the 215th Battalion and when that Battalion went overseas was placed with the Canada Defence Force, and later transferred to the reserve of Officers.

LIEUT. C. F. K. Woodyatt, 125th was transferred to the Railway Troops.

LIEUT. T. L. WATT of the 215th Battalion was transferred to a Construction Battalion when that battalion was broken up.

LIEUT. R. E. WATTS of the 84th Battalion died in Toronto of scarlet fever before the Battalion left for overseas. The remains were interred here with military honors.

LIEUT. J. B. WATEROUS was commissioned in the 71st Battery, and spent 15 months in France with the second division.

LIEUT. R. J. WATEROUS was an Officer of the 71st Battery and spent 18 months in service in France with the Second Division.

CAPT. W. H. WOOD served with the Y. M. C. A. in France and England.

LIEUT. SIDNEY WHITE, 546 Colborne Street.

LIEUT. CHARLES WATEROUS was commissioned with the 40th Battery. He went over with a draft of 25 officers and was for five months in France with the 38th Battery. He was afterwards invalided home owing to the effects of service.

CAPT. HARRY WATSON left here with the 25th Brant Dragoons, leaving Valcartier as paymaster. He was transferred to the Fort Garry Horse, and for two years was on the staff, being A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. W. R. Patterson of the Canadian Cavalry Corps, in Germany.

LIEUT. D. H. WEIR of Cathcart received his commission with the 215th Battalion, afterwards transferred to the 1st Battalion Canadian Engineers in France.

MAJOR RANSOM WILKES enlisted as a private with the King Edward's Horse, and won a commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He transferred to the Canadian forces, was attached to the record office, and then went to Siberia with the Canadian forces.

LIEUT. HILTON WILKES was commissioned on August 19, 1914, leaving with a Contingent from the 25th Brant Dragoons. At Valcartier he was transferred to the R. C. D's, and served with the First Contingent in France. He then served in England being connected with the Royal Cavalry Corps at Bordon Camp.

CAPTAIN GERALD HYDE WILKES, left as Lieutenant with the 44th C. I. B., transferred to Canadian Engineers and posted to 1st Field Company in France. Afterwards Adjutant 1st Canadian Divisional Engineers.

LIEUT. R. E. YOUMANS, Y. M. C. A. Secretary on overseas duty.

MEDICAL MEN AT THE FRONT

The medical fraternity of Brantford contributed in no small way to the Canadian overseas forces.

DR. E. C. ASHTON left as Officer Commanding the 36th Battalion, and rose to be A. G. for Canada.

FIRST LIEUT. F. A. BALLACHEY, Dental Corps, U. S. A. medical department, died at Camp Dix, near Trenton N. J., of influenza while on duty there.

LT.-COL. Dr. A. B. Cutcliffe left as veterinary with the First Contingent and was appointed Division Veterinary Chief with rank of Colonel. He won the D. S. O.

CAPT. DR. KENNETH E. COOKE, Sydenham Street, offered for the First Contingent but was not needed until the second was called, when he promptly responded. He won the Military Cross.

CAPT. DR. W. A. COSTAIN, son of Mrs. Costain, Edgerton Street, was stationed in France.

DR. CHARLES CROMPTON was attached for some time to a Toronto General Hospital base unit in France and Saloniki, later being detached for service in escorting parties of Chinese coolies from China to France, for behind the lines labor.

CAPT. A. M. CLEGHORN, C.A.M.C., attached to the 44th Battalion, C.E.F., died at Bramshott Camp of pneumonia. He had for a number of years sailed on the P. and O. liners, and previous to coming to Brantford had practised in Boston, U. S. A. He had been a resident of Brantford for about five years before enlistment.

CAPT. DR. L. H. COATES was appointed medical officer of the 215th Battalion and proceeded overseas with that Battalion. He afterwards served with No. 3 Canadian General hospital Boulogne.

CAPT. DR. REGINALD DIGBY was medical officer of the 164th Battalion.

CAPT. DR. C. C. FISSETTE was appointed to take charge of the surgical cases in York Military Hospital district northern command, England, where he served for 13 months. On his return to Canada he did effective work for the Returned Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

CAPT. C. M. FLANDERS, A. V. C., was stationed as a Lieutenant with the British Indian forces in Mesopotamia and won his Captaincy.

CAPT. T. FLECK GRAHAM was with the 86th Machine Gun Battalion. Just before it left for overseas he was injured in a railway wreck at Charbot Lake. Despite the fact that he had to wear a plaster cast for a year, he went to England, where he did sterling work in a hospital. He went to France in March 1918 and was assigned to No. 3 Canadian General hospital, which was bombed by German aircraft. Capt. Graham lost all his effects in this raid. He died suddenly in the 31st Station Hospital, France, of overwork, following the great drives of the British forces in September, 1918.

SERGT. W. G. HART, a dental student, was with the Canadian Dental Corps.

CAPT. G. M. HANNA was medical officer of the 125th Battalion so long as that remained a unit. He was returned to Canada and assigned to duty at St. Louis for the British Mission in the United States.

MAJOR DR. R. L. HUTTON, who of recent years had been in Rostern, Sask., but who was a Brantford boy, tendered his services to the British Government and was sent to the Dardanelles, having headquarters at Lemnos. Later he had service in France and won his Majority.

CAPT. DR. W. L. HUTTON enlisted in the West, and served in France. He was elected a F. R. C. S., while overseas.

CAPT. DR. A. E. MACDONALD was attached to the 8th Field Ambulance.

HAROLD J. PALMER who had completed his studies in medicine for the third year at Toronto University, was attached to the R. N. V. R. as surgeon-probationer.

CAPT. W. H. SECORD, M. C., enlisted at Winnipeg with the C. A. M. C. and went overseas with a Field Ambulance Corps. He won the Military Cross for dis-

tinguished service at the battle of Passchendaele Ridge, attending to wounded men under a heavy bombardment and making a tour under such bombardment to ensure that all anti-gas measures were being employed.

CAPT. ARCHIBALD SECORD of Cathcart enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, winning his commission.

LLOYD E. VERITY, was in his fourth year in the Medical College of the University of Toronto when he enlisted in the Medical Corps. He spent a year on a destroyer, doing the work of a surgeon.

CAPT. BURTON WILKES left as a Sergeant with a unit from McGill University. He won a commission in France after graduating from McGill and was stationed at a hospital at Boulogne for a time. He served with the Canadian Special Hospitals in England, ranking as Captain.

LIEUT. DIGBY WHEELER, M.A., went overseas with a Winnipeg Battalion.

LIEUT.-COL. H. B. YATES of the staff of No. 3 General Hospital of McGill University, did splendid service and died as a result of his hard work in France. He was invalided to England to recuperate, but passed away at Ramsgate. He was born in Brantford, being the youngest son of the late Henry Yates, J. P.

THE AERIAL SERVICE

The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, later amalgamated as the Royal Air Force, drew many young men to their ranks, and in this, Brantford youths were not backward. The list from the district is a lengthy one, and there were many who had been recommended but who had not been called when the armistice was signed and further commissioning was stopped.

At the start of the war, an airplane was something never seen in Brantford. The first was brought here for a carnival just after the war started. By the end of the war a squadron of airplanes circled over the city dropping cards urging the people to buy Victory Bonds, while Cadet Arthur Hardy was the first to pay an actual "flying visit" to his home, coming up from the training camp for the purpose.

An attempt was made to secure an aviation training encampment for this city, and the movement progressed so far as to have two engineers come up to inspect available property for a site, but Beamsville was favored as against this city.

A local board was appointed to encourage young men to join the flying corps. This board composed of Magistrate Livingston, Chief Slein and J. H. Spence, passed through some eighty men for the service, in addition to those who joined direct or who had become members before the organization of the board. The sudden coming of the armistice ended the flying hopes of many, as they were not called up for training.

The available list of flyers follows:

LIEUT. J. L. BRANDON qualified for a commission as a Cavalry Lieutenant, but joined the Royal Flying Corps and received his "wings" at Camp Borden, then going overseas.

LIEUT. ARTHUR BURT completed his training in England and saw much service at the front, on one occasion having a narrow escape from drowning in the North Sea.

LIEUT. S. E. BUCK did splendid work in the fierce fighting in 1919 on the Cambrai front and was recommended for the Royal Flying Cross.

LIEUT. J. A. BAKER came back from England, where he was working on munitions, to enlist as a private with the 215th. He afterwards transferred to the R.C.R.'s, and then to the R. F. C. He was sent over to France where he "crashed" sustaining a fractured skull. He was then invalided home.

LIEUT. H. S. BREWSTER left for overseas with the 36th Battalion. He was transferred to the R. C. R.'s, with whom he participated in much fighting in France. He then transferred to the R. F. C. and made speedy progress. He met death, unfortunately, while taking what was to have been his final trial flight off Dover. The remains were brought back to this city and interred with military honors here.

LIEUT. FRANK E. CONVERY was one of the Officers detailed to take part in the air raid on Berlin which was just prevented by the signing of the armistice.

LIEUT. H. COTTON, of Paris, who was in the Methodist ministry at Delhi, Waterford and elsewhere, was taken prisoner, being forced to drop 15,000 feet when his engine controls were shot away. He was imprisoned at Karlsruhe. Mentioned for services.

LIEUT. R. A. COURTENAGE, formerly paymaster of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles training at Exhibition grounds, Toronto. He had both legs broken in a collision in the air. He was with R. N. A. S.

LIEUT. GORDON COREY.

LIEUT. J. R. CROCKER, Paris.

LIEUT. FRANK COOKE.

LIEUT. HERBERT H. COSTAIN was formerly with the C. M. R. Hamilton which he joined as a private though having qualified as a Lieutenant for overseas. He was a member of the Courier staff for some time, later going to Guelph and Toronto newspapers. He transferred to the flying corps in which he was commissioned and after training proceeded overseas. He won the Croix de Guerre and Palm. On December 4, 1919 he died at London Ont., as a result of his nerve-racking experiences at the front.

LIEUT. NORMAN CAUDWELL went overseas with an Infantry Battalion, but transferred to the flyers and was wounded.

LIEUT. ARTHUR DUNSTAN was injured in a crash at Fort Worth, Texas, where he was training. The airplane went into a spinning nose dive at a height of 300 feet, and Lieut Dunstan's flying companion, W. S. McNamara of New York, was killed in the fall. On his return to Canada he was assigned to the Toronto-Ottawa aerial mail service.

LIEUT. DUNCAN F. DEMPSTER was seriously injured in a flying accident in England.

LIEUT. HAROLD ELLIS.

LIEUT. JAMES E. EDDY was instructor of aerial gunnery at Beamsville camp.

LIEUT. BEVERLY FAIRCHILD.

LIEUT. MUIR FAIRCHILD, born in Mt. Pleasant, was an old Brantford boy, was with Perishing's aerial forces in the Mexican campaign and after the U. S. entered the war was detailed to Italy, where he had a splendid record. In a flight of 400 miles over enemy territory he was lost in the clouds at a height of three miles but got safely back to the Entente lines.

LIEUT. W. H. FAIR.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. HAROLD FARRINGTON of Cathcart enlisted as a private with the 125th Battalion afterwards receiving his commission in the R. A. F.

LIEUT. HARRY J. FOSTER who went over with a 'draft from the 25th Dragoons in the first year of the war, was associated with a cavalry brigade and a motorcycle corps. For variety's sake he transferred to the Flying Corps being commissioned as a scout pilot. He was invalided home.

LIEUT. GEORGE HAWKEN was accidentally killed in a flight near Salisbury Plain, after having trained in Texas and qualified. He had completed a very successful flight when apparently his engine stopped and he fell 100 feet.

LIEUT. E. HAYNES, 13th Battery, served three years in France, transferred to the R. A. F. and commissioned.

LIEUT. REG. HOULDING.

LIEUT. GEORGE HOWARTH.

LIEUT. ARTHUR CURTIS HARDY was the first to pay a flying visit to Brantford. He came up via the air route to visit at his home, Hazelbrook farm. He later saw service at the front.

LIEUT. R. V. HALL transferred from the 215th in England to the Royal Flying Corps.

LIEUT. R. W. JACKSON of the 125th transferred to the Royal Flying Corps when the first Brants were broken up.

LIEUT. WILLIAM JURY.

LIEUT. WILLIAM KELLY was killed in an aeroplane accident in the Old Land in September 1918. He had previously been wounded and sent to England to convalesce. Later he was assigned to Salisbury Plain, where he met his death.

LIEUT. SPENCER KERBY, son of Dr. G. W. Kerby former pastor of Brant Avenue Methodist church. Enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service.

LIEUT. FRANK KEEN went overseas as a Signaller, with the 13th Battery. He had four years' service.

LIEUT. B. KERRUISH, son of Rev. T. Kerruish Simcoe Street Methodist church, Hamilton, formerly of Paris, was with the aerial squadron which witnessed the surrender of the German fleet. He was attached to H. M. S. Campania engaged in the search for U-boats.

LIEUT. T. M. KERRUISH, Paris, was flight commander of the 8th training squadron.

LIEUT. E. L. KERRUISH, Paris, was at the aerial station at Breme, East Fortune, Scotland.

CAPT. GRANT MACDONALD was attached to the Royal Air Service.

LIEUT. FRED MAPLES.

LIEUT. JAMES D. MOSES, who left Canada with the 114h Battalion, Brocks' Rangers, was the first Indian flyer. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. After six months' service in France he was reported missing.

LIEUT. O. M. MARTIN, Six Nations' Indian was an Officer of the 114th Haldimand (Brock's Rangers) Battalion. When the Battalion was broken up in England he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

LIEUT. J. E. MOTT left Brantford as a staff sergeant of the C.A.M.A. He was through the fighting at Ypres, when he was in charge of a dressing station 500 yards behind the lines. He was given a commission in the Royal Irish Fusiliers and went through the Somme fighting. Later he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and was decorated for bravery in photographing enemy positions. He was shot down six times without sustaining serious injuries, but finally met death while on duty.

LIEUT. MILBURN F. MISENER.

LIEUT. RAYMOND MUIR was shot down over Austrian lines on the Piave. He hid on the river bank, protected by Italian gun fire and after four days was rescued. He was awarded the Italian medal.

LIEUT. W. A. MOYLE, 215th Battalion, transferred to the R. N. A. S. and was reported missing on March 25, 1918, following a fight with Hun planes near St. Quentin on March 22. He had shot down an enemy scout before disappearing. He was a member of No. 13 (British) squadron, of which the commander was the famous Major Raymond Collishaw, a Canadian and Britain's second greatest "ace" Col. Bishop, leading "ace," being also a Canadian.

LIEUT. JACK (JOHN R) ORR enlisted with the 177th Battalion, but when overseas transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, being with the 91st Squadron. After a year's service he was reported missing. Later he was reported killed. He was a young Irishman, and was with the Bank of Commerce here for some time before the war.

LIEUT. ROY PEARCE, Paris went overseas with the 76th Battalion and qualified for his Lieutenancy in England.

LIEUT. ERNEST PRESTON.

LIEUT. W. J. PRIER was shot down over the German lines, and was imprisoned at Karlsruhe.

LIEUT. R. F. PARSONS, Paris.

LIEUT. MORTON PATERSON was with Squadron 23. He was taken ill after much fighting and was returned to Canada and detailed for instruction duty at Armour Heights, Toronto.

LIEUT. OTHMAR W. ROSS, Adjutant of Squadron No. 79 R. F. C., was at Fort Worth, Texas.

LIEUT. ALBERT E. RYAN was commissioned after successfully qualifying at Toronto. He was assigned to duty on the Italian front, being one of the few Canadians there. He was wounded.

LIEUT. T. J. L. RYAN, 215th, transferred to Royal Flying Corps when the Second Brants were broken up.

LIEUT. WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON, Paris, went overseas with the 76th Battalion, and for a time was in the paymaster's office. He later qualified for a Lieutenancy.

SEC. LIEUT. HUME RYERSON, R. A. F.

LIEUT. PERCY G. SHELLINGTON of Hatchley, was for a year and a half in the shell zone before transferring to the Flying Corps. He was killed when on home duty during a raid by German aircraft in England. He was a telegraph operator and qualified for the wireless service while with the 4th C.M.R. Signallers.

LIEUT. NORMAN SCHULTZ.

LIEUT. STANLEY SCHELL was with the Royal Flying Corps for some time, being among the first from this city to go into the Corps. He served in France for some time. He then transferred to the Royal Garrison Artillery, and was serving with that branch when, in August, 1918, he was killed in action.

LIEUT. CHAS. H. STRICKLAND.

LIEUT. STUART SECORD took a course in dirigible work with the Royal Naval Air Service.

LIEUT. LORNE SAUNDERS was wounded in air fighting in France. Recovered, he went back to duty and in October was reported missing after an air fight. Later official announcement was made that he had been killed in action on that date.

LIEUT. LOGAN SUTHERLAND transferred from the 215th Battalion to the R. F. C. While on advanced training he met with an accident which for a time threatened his life, but he recovered.

FLIGHT CADET PERCY A. TIPPER, R. A. F.

LIEUT. MARSDEN VAN ALLEN, son of the late E. Van Allen, for many years manager of the Brantford branch of the Massey-Harris Company, was reported missing following a raid on German positions on the Belgian coast, and later reported to have died. He graduated from the Curtis Aviation School, Toronto, before the British Government commenced the training of flyers.

LIEUT. FRANK WOOD, 215th, transferred to the R.N.A.S. He spent quite a time in Albania, and on the return contracted malaria in the five-day hike through the swamps of that country. He saw a lot of service in the Far East.

LIEUT. W. J. WATTS, of Toronto was an officer of the Dufferin Rifles. He went overseas with the first Canadian contingent. He was transferred to the Royal Warwickshires and was through the heavy fighting at the Dardanelles. In the evacuation of Gallipoli he was severely wounded. He returned home and joined the 215th and again went overseas. He was attached to the 2nd Canadian Reserve Battalion. His wounds gave him trouble, and he was returned to Canada. Here, as soon as he could, he enlisted with the R.F.C., training in Texas. He was appointed adjutant of the 80th Squadron at Camp Borden, and died there of pneumonia.

LIEUT. RUSKIN WATTS was one of the first local flyers. A member of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, he qualified privately, and then joined the Flying Corps. He was reported missing after a raid, and on December 20, 1918, was reported repatriated to Jutland, after two years as a Hun prisoner.

LIEUT. MAC. WALLACE.

MAJOR and SQUADRON COMMANDER HAROLD WHITE enlisted as lieutenant in R.F.C., was wounded while on service in France, and promoted to major in command of a squadron with army of occupation. Was the first Brant County man to win the Royal Flying Cross.

MINISTERS IN THE SERVICE

From Brantford and Brant County went many ministers overseas, some as chaplains, others as combatants in the fighting forces. The following is the roster:

REV. W. AIRD, missionary on the Six Nations' Reserve, stationed at Ohsweken, enlisted with the 114th Haldimand (Brock's Rangers) Battalion as a private.

LIEUT. REV. H. COTTON was commissioned with the Royal Flying Corps, and was taken prisoner after a fight over the German lines, and imprisoned at Karlsruhe. He was a Paris young man, who had been stationed at Waterford and Delhi.

REV. W. E. DARLING of Staffa enlisted as a private with the 215th (Second Brants) battalion here.

REV. ALBERT E. ELLIOTT of this city enlisted as a private in the 125th Battalion. He was transferred to the P.P.C.L.I., and was wounded August, 1918.

LIEUT. H. FENTON was student pastor at Brant Avenue Methodist Church. He enlisted as a combatant officer with the 84th Battalion, being appointed machine gun officer. He was killed in action with the 75th Battalion in France.

LIEUT. W. G. FLOWERDAY was student pastor at Burford when commissioned a combatant officer, with the 215th Battalion. After the battalion was absorbed, he was returned to Canada.

CAPT. (REV.) C. E. JEAKINS, rector of St. Jude's Anglican Church, went overseas as Chaplain of the 58th Battalion. With this battalion, which had a Brantford headquarters staff, he served in France and was shell-shocked. Returned to England he was appointed Chaplain of the 9th Brigade, C.E.F. Returned to Canada, he was in 1918 Chaplain of Camp Borden. He was elected President of the Great War Veterans of Canada, Ontario Branch. He was also honored by the local branch of the G.W.V.A., and always takes a keen interest in the Returned Soldiers' Home.

CAPT. (REV.) GORDON R. JONES was a missionary in the Cze Chuen district in China. He was commissioned as lieutenant with a Chinese labor battalion, and received a captaincy with that unit for efficient work in France. The battalion by the way, was brought across Canada to take up the work of construction in France, thereby releasing Canadian and British troops for fighting purposes.

CAPT. (REV.) C. V. LESTER, Boy Scout Commissioner for Brantford, and rector of St. Luke's Church, was appointed Chaplain of the Third Training Brigade, C.E.F., in England. He was unable to get a transfer to France, and came home to get such transfer if possible.

MAJOR (REV.) A. E. LAVELL, pastor of Brant Avenue Methodist Church, was appointed Chaplain of the 125th Battalion (First Brants.) He accompanied the battalion to England, and while it was in training there was appointed Chaplain to the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital at Saloniki, Greece. There he remained for a long period, and took down with malarial fever, being returned to England. He was then appointed Chaplain to the Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke, England, to which the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital unit was returned. Returned to Canada, he was appointed senior Chaplain for Military District No. 10, with headquarters at Regina.

CAPT. (REV.) G. A. MACDONALD, a local young man but pastor at Coldwater, was commissioned as Chaplain of the 228th Northern Fusiliers. Every man in his church had enlisted, and he declared that he had to follow his flock.

CAPT. (REV.) S. E. MCKEGNEY, rector of Trinity Anglican Church, was appointed Chaplain of the 215th Battalion, and accompanied that battalion overseas. He won the Military Cross while with the 58th Battalion, to which he had been transferred.

CAPT. (REV.) C. S. OKE of Toronto went overseas with a Canadian unit. On his return he was called to Alexander Presbyterian Church, this city.

CAPT. (REV.) H. F. D. WOODCOCK, former curate of Grace Anglican Church, was Chaplain of the 25th Brant Dragoons when the war opened, though he was stationed at Oakville. He went overseas, and was wounded, and returned to Canada.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' RECORD

Every male public school teacher in Brantford offered his services for overseas. Out of seven principals in the city schools, four were with the forces, one was Miss Colter, and the other two were unable to qualify because of physical disabilities. Major Joyce of the Central School joined the 215th, Capt. Bingle, the King George School, joined the 125th; Lieut. Frank Dickson, King Edward School, went over with the 36th and Sergt. Holdsworth, who succeeded him, joined the 215th, being later commissioned. Mr. J. S. Rowe of Dufferin School, a member of the Dufferin Rifles and Mr. White of the Dufferin School, were the two who failed to be accepted.

Principal Moss of the Paris Public School joined the 235th Battalion, Bowmanville, and B. T. Dickson, former principal at Paris, was added to the staff of that battalion.

ROSE FROM THE RANKS

No fewer than 50 Brantford or Brant County men made their way from the ranks to a commission from His Majesty. Of these 15 won decorations, two winning both Military Cross and Bar.

Those who leaped the bounds were:—

ALLEN, LIEUT. W. A.	MACDONALD, CAPT. N. F., M.C., 19th Battalion.
BOLT, LIEUT. W. H., 36th.	McLELLAN, LIEUT. L. H., 125th Batt.
BENNETT, LIEUT. CHARLES, R.H.A.	NORTHGRAVE, LIEUT. W. D.
BURGESS, LIEUT. E. F.	O'NEILL, CAPT. SHAN, Howitzers.
BLAYTHWAYTE, LIEUT. W. C., 33rd.	OXTABY, LIEUT. W. G., 36th Batt.
BROOMFIELD, LIEUT. H. L., 125th.	ORR, LIEUT. JACK, M.C.-bar, 125th Batt.
CHAMBERS, LIEUT., J. A., 72nd.	PARKER, LIEUT. R., 36th Battalion.
CRUMPLIN, LIEUT. 36th Battalion.	ROBERTS, LIEUT. E., 36th Battalion.
CHARLES, LIEUT. G. H., C.M.R.	RENNINGTON, LIEUT. G.
DERBYSHIRE, LIEUT. F. W., M.C.	REDWOOD, LIEUT. JOHN W., 125th Battalion.
DOCKRAY, LIEUT. A., Yorkshires.	SIMMONS, LIEUT. J. F. L., M.C., Division Staff.
EASTERBROOK, LIEUT. F. H., M.C., 10th.	STRATFORD, LIEUT. GEORGE S., P.P. C.L.I.
FULLER, LIEUT. R., 148th Batt.	SCANLON, LIEUT. J. J., 2nd Contingent.
GILBERT, LIEUT. A., 84th Battalion.	STANDISH, LIEUT. C. C., 2nd Contingent.
GILLINGWATER, CAPT. P. R., Division Headquarters.	SIMMONDS, LIEUT. GEO. K.
GREY, LIEUT. ALLEN, Burford, 72nd.	SPENCER, LIEUT. HERBERT, M.M., 25th B. D.
HUFF, LIEUT. GORDON, M.M., R.C.D's.	TOWERS, LT.-COL. WALTER, 4th Batt.
HOAG, LIEUT. C. K., D.C.M.	WOODYATT, LIEUT. T. B., M.C.-bar, 125th Battalion.
HART, CAPT. W. E. L. HART, D.C.M., 4th Battalion.	WALLACE, LIEUT. W. J., M.C., 58th Battalion.
HITCHON, LIEUT. ARNOLD, 7th.	WATSON, CAPT. ROBERT, M.C., 4th Battalion.
HYDE, LIEUT. ERNEST, K.E.H.	WILKES, LIEUT. MAURICE F., Q.O.R.
JOHNSON, LIEUT. F. L., D.C.M., 4th Battalion.	WILKES, CAPT. RANSOM, K.E.H.
LYLE, LIEUT. F. J., 215th Battalion.	WITHERS, LIEUT. J., 125th.
METCALFE, LIEUT. ALVA A., M.C., 31st Battalion.	
MONTURE, CAPT. FRANK, 4th Batt.	
MAY, LIEUT. H. H., 4th.	
MCNAUGHTON, LIEUT. JACK, M.M., 125th.	

RED CROSS NURSES

Thirty-seven nurses are on record as having gone from this district for service overseas. Two of them, Nursing Sisters Katherine MacDonald of Brantford and Dorothy Baldwin of Paris, were killed when the German airmen bombed a Canadian Hospital at Etaples. One, Capt. Matron Annie Hartley, who saw service in France, the Balkans and England, was awarded the Royal Red Cross of the First Class, and mentioned in despatches, and Nursing Sister Ida Bull was also decorated. The list of nurses follows:—

ACRET, MISS M. L., who served in France.

ANDERSON, NURSE EDITH, a member of the Six Nations' Indians, was with the Army Nurses Corps of the United States Army.

BALDWIN, NURSING SISTER MARY DOROTHY FARWOOD, of Paris, was one of the victims of a Hun air raid on No. 3 Canadian Hospital at Etaples, France.

BULL, NURSE IDA, was the first nurse to leave Brantford. She was decorated for her services in Mesopotamia.

CARLING, NURSING SISTER MARTHA V., a former local public school teacher, was on the Llandoverly Castle, a Canadian hospital ship, sunk by the Germans.

CRADDOCK, NURSING SISTER AGNES, was with the University Base Hospital at Saloniki, Greece, for two years, and was then stationed in London, England.

DUNSTER, NURSING SISTER, served with the British Forces.

GRANTHAM, NURSING SISTER M. CHARLOTTE (LOTTIE), left Brantford for the training school for nurses in Buffalo a few years ago. In January Miss Grantham graduated in a special course with honors, and in March she signed up with the American Expeditionary Force, and returned to Brantford to take leave of her friends. In June, Miss Grantham left New York with Unit No. 26, and for a month was at Ellis Island. On June 22 she arrived in England, and very shortly afterwards she went to France. She was attached to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, and was appointed head of the operating room nursing staff.

GRAHAM, MISS CLARA, St. George, was with a United States nursing unit in France.

GRAHAM, NURSING SISTER KATE, of Paris.

HENRY, NURSE JEAN, daughter of Mr. R. Henry, American Red Cross Base Hospital, Dijon, France.

HARTLEY, CAPT. MATRON ANNIE, was attached to the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, which served at Etaples and Boulogne. Later the unit, which was raised from the Toronto University, served at Saloniki, Greece, and later at Basingstoke, England. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross for her splendid work at Saloniki, being personally decorated by the King. At Basingstoke she was matron in charge of 2,500 beds.

HEATH, NURSING SISTER AMERITA, daughter of Major E. L. Heath, served for 2 1/2 years during the war. She graduated from Duluth and after following her profession in New York went with a U. S. private hospital under Dr. DePage, in July, 1917, to LePare, six miles from the lines. Coming under direct fire, the hospital was forced to leave in March, 1918. Sister Heath then joined the U. S. Red Cross in the French service, and served at Megring and Ville Blevin. After the armistice, she joined President Paderewski of Poland and nursed at Bealia, near Warsaw.

HENRY, NURSING SISTER GERTRUDE, daughter of Robert Henry, Mohawk, a graduate of the Toronto Military Hospital, was with the No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, France.

JEFFERSON, NURSING SISTER DOROTHY, Paris.

KERR, MISS MARGUERITE, was nursing in a hospital in London, England; also at No. 7, Can. Gen., Etaples..

MORRIS, NURSING SISTER, a sister of Pte. Joseph Morris, who died while in training here, was with the Canadian forces in France.

MORTON, NURSING SISTER Y. E.

MRS. (DR.) McDIARMID (nee Miss Miriam Heath.)

McGREGOR, NURSE K. J., sister of Mr. M. McGregor, 111 Pearl Street, was in the first Red Cross unit, working at Malta and Roney, France There were ten British hospitals at the latter city.

McLEAN, NURSING SISTER FLORENCE, sister of Major H. J. G. McLean, was one of the first of the local nurses to volunteer her services.

MACDONALD, NURSING SISTER KATHERINE of this city, was one of the victims of the German air raid on a No. 3 Canadian Hospital at Etaples on May 19, 1918.

NICHOLLS, NURSING SISTER FLORENCE, Paris, went overseas early in the war, and after serving for some time was allowed to come home, and was later on duty at the base hospital in Toronto.

NOBLE, NURSING SISTER WINNIE, daughter of Mr. P. Noble, Terrace Hill, was with No. 2 Canadian General Hospital at Rouen.

PHILLIPS, CAPT. LOWRIE, as matron, in charge of the Vitall hospital, going overseas with unit No. 23, Buffalo.

POWELL, NURSING SISTER CAROLINE, was superintendent of the Massey-Harris Hospital, Dulwich, winning the R. R. C.

RUDDY, NURSING SISTER EVA, was with the Murphy hospital unit of Chicago for a year in France. She was attached to No. 23 General Hospital, Etaples. Furloughed, after a rest she returned to duty.

NURSING SISTER ANNIE REID, St. George, went to the late Queen Alexandra hospital and later to Mesopotamia. From there she journeyed to Bombay, where she served for three years.

NURSING SISTER MILDRED ROBERTSON was stationed at the I.O.D.E. hospital, Hyde Park, London, England.

NURSING SISTER MARGARET ROBERTSON was perhaps the first nursing sister from Brantford. She was formerly head nurse at the Brantford General Hospital, and was attached to the Queen's University hospital, and was mentioned in despatches by Gen. Haig.

NURSING SISTER ELEANOR ROBERTS saw much service in France, and was wed to Capt. Barry M. C. medical officer of the First Battalion, C. E. F., at the conclusion of the war—a real war romance.

NURSE VELMA SHULTIS in 1917 joined a hospital made up of graduates and former internes of the New York hospital, for service among the U S. forces in France and served at Bazwilloy

NURSING SISTER HELEN SHEPPARD in 1916 was invested by the French Government, her medal bearing the inscription: "For faithful and distinguished service." For a time Miss Sheppard was at the Mrs. Payne Whitney hospital and later she cared for the sick in a hospital in Sicily, 4 1/2 years' service.

NURSING SISTER TAIT, a graduate of Brantford General Hospital was at Orpington.

MISS GLADYS TUTTLE nursed at a hospital in France and was at Burford, Kent, England, later serving in France.

NURSING SISTER WARDELL, a graduate of the Brantford General Hospital was at Orpington.

MISS GLADYS WALLACE was in a hospital at Burton, England. She was wed in Oct, 13, 1918 to Lieut Andrew Lawson Steele, C. E., C. E. F.

NURSING SISTER OLIVE WHITBY is another Paris nurse who had done much to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded in France and England. She went overseas in 1916.

BRITISH RESERVISTS

ADAMS, T. C. Second Battalion, Dorsets, died of consumption from effects of gas.

ATKINSON, W. W. Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds.

ASTON, ALBERT, Royal Lancashires, taken prisoner at La Bassee, repatriated after the Armistice.

BELLAMY, W., 16th Lancers, left August 10, 1914; served four years in France without a wound. Returned March 12, 1919

BROOMGRAVE, 3rd Coldstreams.

BLANCHARD, JOHN, Coldstream Guards, reported killed in retreat from Mons, but was a German prisoner for two years.

BARNES, ARTHUR F. Coldstream Guards, died of wounds during early fighting in the Aisne sector. First Brant County man reported wounded.

BLUES, SERGT, served as an instructor with old Regiment, Cameron Highlanders, being sent to 8th Battalion. Refused permission to go to France.

BLYTH, PTE. GEORGE turned down by 125th went to London, England, and joined the 7th Essex Regiment. Served in Egypt where he was killed in action November 3, 1917.

BANKS, SIDNEY, left August 1, 1914.

CAREY, DICK, Royal Berkshires. Invalided home.

COBDEN, JOHN L., Coldstream Guards, served in retreat from Mons, being buried, resulting in injured spine, was one of but nine survivors of his Battalion.

DRURY, 3rd Coldstreams.

DEACON, GEORGE, (surveyor L. E. & N.) left San Francisco to rejoin old corps.

FITZPATRICK, A., 43rd Loyal North Lancashires.

HARRADINE, PTE. GEORGE, killed in action, February 19, 1916.

HAZEL, ALEX. R. A. M. C. won D. C. M. for heroic service in German prison camp during typhus epidemic; repatriated.

HARDY, SERGT.-MAJOR J., R. H. A. won M. M. and was wounded. Returned and joined Canadian Forces.

HOWES, WALTER, R. G. A. returned.

HODSON, E., Second Bedfords was wounded by Germans who raised a white flag and then fired. Was recommended for D C. M. Was survivor of Empress of Ireland disaster.

HARPER, PTE. GEORGE, Gordon Highlanders, winner of Mons Silver Badge, wounded and invalided. Left New Brunswick, August 9, 1914, was in trenches six days after reaching Aberdeen.

HOCKING, FRANK W., served two years in England as Instructor.

ISAAC, JOSEPH, Burford, paid his own way to reach England to enlist.

KING, SERGT. P., Royal Sussex, left August 17, 1914; reported wounded December 23, 1914; reported in London hospital with rheumatism January, 28, 1915 detailed as Sergeant instructor in Wales, returned home March 27, 1916.

KNOWLES, FRED W., 2nd Home Counties, Field Co., R. E. Hollington Hastings Sussex, April, 1915.

KEASLEY, W., Essex Regiment.

LEAR, LEONARD, Second Oxfordshire Light Infantry shell shocked, returned November 1915; taken on staff of Record Office Halifax.

MARKEY, LANCE-CORP. JAMES, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, was saved from torpedoed Transport, Royal Edward.

MASON, TOM, 1st Borderers, 7th Division; returned September 22, 1914.

MASON, JOHN, Strathcona Avenue, R. G. A. Killed in action.

MILLER, J. R. E.

PIZZEY, A. JOHN, 2nd Essex, transferred to R. E. at front, then returned to England.

PHILPOTTS, W. J., Royal Sussex, Killed at Givenchy, January 1915.

POTTER, FRED, Second Sussex Regiment; returned home June 29, 1918.

PAWSON, W. Mohawk Institute, Scots Guards. Reported killed, but served in several war theatres, ending up with the army of occupation on the Rhine, returning July 1919.

PACKER, G., Worcestershire Regiment.

POOLE, PTE. London Scottish.

ROBERTSON, T. R. H. A., was reported killed by a kick from a horse but inaccurately so, he returning safely.

STARLING, GEORGE T., Bellview.

SCOTT, T., Scots Guards.

SCOTT, SERGT. ALF., Paris wounded.

SIMPSON, PTE., Essex Regiment.

TOLLEY FRED, R. A. M. C, June 1915. Returned, November 1918.

WILLIAMS, H. F., East Kents (Bufs) missing, December 6, 1916. On October 17, 1914 a letter was received from him telling of seeing a six year old Belgian girl who had her hands cut off by the Germans.

WHIMFEN, GUNNER J., R. F. A.

IN THE NAVY

ADAMS, CADET ALFRED J., served in the Navy.

BROUND, ERNEST M., chief clerk in the C.P.R. office here, joined the wireless section of the Canadian Naval Service and reported for duty at Halifax.

BOSH, WILLIAM and ALFRED, nephews of Sergt. George Bennett of the 125th Battalion, were on the destroyer Sparrow Hawk, and the brother of Bandmaster Bartram of the 125th band, was on the Indefatigable, which went down in the battle of Jutland.

BATES, GEORGE, acting leading stoker on H.M.S. Hampshire, went down with that ship; official notice came to his sister, Miss Bates.

BARLOW, JOHN brother of the Misses Barlow of Paris, was with the North Sea Fleet.

BROWN, C. €, gun-layer, R. N.

BRAY, A., ex-R. N., served in Canadian Navy; foot crushed; was discharged.

COURTNEY, ALFRED W.

CLOSE WILLIAM EARL joined the Canadian Naval Service.

COLLINS, JOSEPH WRAY, Farringdon, was with the R.N.C.V.R.

DAVIES, JENKIN was a Chief Petty Officer on H.M.S. Conqueror, a super-dreadnought.

FOOTT, ALFRED, of this city, was lost in the sinking of the H.M.S. Vanguard on July 9, 1917. His brother, Sergt. J. A. Foott, who returned to England to enlist, was reported missing on H. M. S. Vala on August 20, 1917.

JONES, P., R.N.C.V.R.

JONES, THOMAS saw over a year's service in the Navy before he was wounded, receiving injuries to his leg which left him crippled for service.

KEEP, ARTIFICER, W. J., was with the R.C.N.V.R.

LONG, OSCAR was attached to the Navy overseas as a stoker, and was promoted to be Stoker Petty Officer. He served on mine sweepers and patrol in the Strait of Dover and the North Sea, and was blown up by a mine.

MOSS, WARRANT OFFICER FRED, was attached to the wireless branch of the R.C.N.V.R., being stationed on H.M.S. Petrel.

MILTON, HARRY, was an artificer in the Canadian Navy.

MANN, W., had served for 22 years with the British Navy, and volunteered his services for duties afloat again in the Great War. He was in the British fleet when it was reviewed at Spithead by H.I.G.M. the Kaiser shortly after his accession to the throne. Mr. Mann was very keen to be in the Navy when it again met the Kaiser's fleet, but this time on business and not review. He was on the Edgar when the Camperdown and the Victoria were in collision, the latter being sunk with a terrible loss of life. In 18% he was on duty when a British Fleet bombarded the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Later he was detached to the Niobe, which was a part of the Canadian Navy when war broke out, being at Halifax when it was wrecked by the great explosion of a munition ship. He ranked in the Canadian navy as a Petty Officer on H. M. C. S. Grilse. After his service expired he joined up with the 21st Railway (Construction Battalion).

MATTHEWS WARRANT OFFICER JAMES was attached to the wireless service branch of the R.C.N.V.R. He was in the Halifax explosion, being attached to H.M.C.S. Canada. He was transferred to the mine-sweeping service on January 15.

McCONNELL, THOMAS, was with the R.N.C.V.R.

McINTOSH, STEWART, was for over a year with the Canadian Navy, being stationed on Canadian Drifter No. 3, in New York Harbor.

NORTH, WALTER, served in R.C.N.V.R.

PARKER, LEADING STOKER W., joined the R.N.C.V.R., and was attached to H.M.S. Niobe for a month. He was then transferred to a destroyer going on West Indies Patrol Service. Following that he was transferred to the Auxiliary Patrol H.M.C.S. Margaret, conveying munition ships and transports for 40 months. He won promotion to Leading Stoker on this ship.

PICKERING, STANLEY, was with the R.N.C.V.R.

ROBERTSON, WARRANT OFFICER FOSTER, was in the wireless service branch of the R.C.N.V.R., being attached to H.M.C.S. Margaret, in convoy and patrol service.

RICHARDS, FRED, served with R.C.N.V.R.

RORDE, PTE. G., of this city, who died of wounds in France, had a brother on H.M.S. Aboukir, which took part in a North Sea engagement. He afterwards transferred to the Monmouth, which was sunk by Von Spee's Squadron off Coronel.

SMITH, GUNNER T. L. re-enlisted in the Navy when war broke out and won promotion to Head Petty Officer on the Niobe.

SILLEY, HERBERT, East Avenue was in the Grand Fleet.

SPLATT, STOKER FRANCIS J. 60 Eagle Avenue.

TAYLOR, LAWRENCE P., was with the R.N.C.V.R.

VINCE, JACK went overseas in 1916 and served on mine sweepers and patrolling on the French and Belgian coasts. He was later rated Seaman Gunner and was blown up in a patrol boat in the North Sea and invalidated home June 1918.

WILEY, CHARLES, a naval reservist, was on H.M.S. Kent, which for a time was on patrol duty on the Atlantic, took part in the battle off the Falkland Islands, when Von Spee's Squadron, which had disposed of Craddock's small fleet off Coronel, was smashed by the British Squadron under the command of Admiral Sturdee. The Kent, in this engagement, came in for high commendation as, though a slower ship than the Germans, exceeded its hitherto highest speed, and ran down a German ship with a much higher rated speed. This was largely due to the efficiency of the engine room staff.

WOOD, LLOYD P., an enthusiastic amateur wireless operator, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Wood, joined the Canadian Navy as a wireless operator, and was stationed at Halifax. Later he was assigned to the Transport Parcel, which was on the Canada-Alexandria-Saloniki route. He had many exciting adventures.

WRIGHT, FRED, R.C.N.V.R.

WARNER, GUNNER HERBERT, son of Sergt. A. B. Warner for two years with the Royal Navy, was wounded during one of the North Sea fights. He was blind for twelve weeks, but recovered and saw service at the Dardanelles. There, too, he was wounded. After convalescing he joined the Gordon Highlanders, but his wounds resulted in his being invalided out of service and sent home to this city.

WHITE, STANLEY, was in the R.N.C.V.R. as a wireless operator on the Niobe.

WAUGH, JACK was attached to the R.N.C.V.R.'s and patrolled along the Irish coast. He won a rating as a gun-layer.

ENLISTMENTS

ABBOTT, GEO., 216th Bantams.
 AYERS, H. T., 215th.
 AINSWORTH, J. T., 215th.
 APPLEBY, JAMES B., 215th
 ARGENT, W. J., 215th
 ARMSTRONG, F. G., Paris, 215th.
 ALCOCK, P., SERGT., 84th wounded September 17 1918.
 AUSLEY, ALEX., veteran Russo-Japanese war, enlisted at London.
 ANDERSON, T., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 ALLAN, R., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 AXWORTHY, EDWARD, LANCE-CORP. 125th. Wounded September 4, 1918.
 ABBOTT, WM., New Durham, 32nd Battery.
 ATFIELD, W., 2nd Dragoons.
 ALLEN, S., 125th
 AVERY, F., 125th. Returned December 22, 1917.
 ADAMS, JAMES, 216th Bantams.
 AUSTIN, GUNNER A. G., 13th Battery.
 AARON, ERNEST, Six Nation Indians.
 ATKINS, CORP. NORMAN, Six Nations Indian, (wounded), 20th Battalion.
 ALEXANDER, PTE. JAMES, 125th Battalion.
 ALLWORTH, CORP., 125th Battalion.
 ABBOTT, PTE. W. M., wounded April 22, 1917.
 ADAMS, PTE. THOS., JOHN, 215th Battalion.
 ALLISON, PTE. WM. GORDON, 125th reported in hospital September 14, 1917, suffering from slight head wound and injured back; wounded October 1918.
 ATKINS, C. L. returned October 31, 1917.
 ASH, WALTER JOHN, 215th Battalion.
 AINGER, PTE. CHARLES, 215th Battalion.
 ASTLE, KENNETH MILAN, 215th Battalion.
 ARMSTRONG, PTE. THOS., 215th Battalion.
 ANDERSON, JASPER BLAINE, SERGT. 215th Battalion.
 ANDREWS, PTE. LLOYD BAILEY, 215th Battalion.

ARMITAGE, CORP. ARCHIE JAS., 215th Battalion.
 AMIRKHANIAN, PTE. ARMEN, 215th Battalion, transferred to A. M. C.
 ASHLEY, PTE. REG. GEORGE, 215th Battalion.
 ALLAN, WM. 125th Battalion.
 ALEXANDER, JAS., 125th Battalion.
 ADAMS, R. E., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ADAMS, R. E., Lambton Mills, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ANDREWS, R. H., Burford, 25th, 2nd Contingent.
 AMOS, ALBERT E., 125th Battalion.
 ARTENIER, JNO., 25th Brant Dragoons,
 ATKIN, H., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons,
 AVERY, ABNER C, 54th Battery.
 ADAMS, FRED, C, 54th Battery.
 ATKINS, GEO., 36th Battalion., July 1915; wounded in face May 19, 1916.
 ARROL, ARCH., Brant Wood Farm, Paris 3 years A. and S. Volunteers, 16 months in S. A.; 38th D. R.
 ARGENT, N. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ATFIELD, JOS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ALLAN, W. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ALLESON, P., U. S. cavalry, Mexican war, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ANTHONY, LANCE-CORP., Wounded at Ypres, April 30, 1915.
 ALLMAN, ALFRED JNO., Tutelo P. O. 125th, wounded September, 1917.
 ALLEN, PTE. J., left with 3rd Contingent.
 APPLEBY, W., left with 3rd Contingent, wounded November 11, 1916.
 ALFRED, A., 1% years Imp. Yeomanry, left with 3rd Contingent; wounded July 17, 1916; wounded second time May 7, 1917.
 APPEL, A., left with 3rd Contingent.
 AMOS, R., Newport, 125th Battalion.
 ATKINSON, H., left with 3rd Contingent.
 ATTAWA, H., left with third Contingent.
 ALLAN, WM. left with signal section, 3rd Contingent.
 ADAMS, ALBERT H., left with 1st Contingent, 4th Battalion. Reported wounded May 12, 1915.

ALDRICH, GEO., Bright, Ont., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ADLAM, ROBT., 125th Battalion.
 ALLEN, GEO. W., 125th Battalion, wounded August 1918.
 ANDERSON, THOS, 38th D. R.
 ATFIELD, W., End Dragoons.
 ASHLEY, H., 32nd Battery.
 ALFRED, THOS., 32nd Battery.
 AITCHISON, ERNEST, 32nd Battery, wounded.
 ASHBURY RALPH, Echo Place P. O., 32nd Battery.
 ALLEN, SERGT, W. J., 38th D. R.
 ADAMS, E., 38th
 ANGUS, WM. LANCE-CORP. 125th Battalion. Cainsville, shell shocked. October 5, 1918.
 AUSTIN, SERGT.-MAJOR.
 ADAMS, E. C, 32nd Battery.
 ASKEW, FRANK, 38th D. R., Act. Corp.
 ANDREWS A., 3rd Contingent.
 ANTHONY, PTE. R., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded, April 30, 1915
 ABBOTT, SERGT., New Durham. Reported wounded May 4. 1917; 36th Battalion.
 ATKINSON, GEO., 25th Dragoons.
 ANDERSON, CLARENCE, 2nd Dragoons.
 ANDERSON, ARCH., 2nd Dragoons.
 AXWORTHY, ED., 38th.
 ABBOTT, WM., New Durham, 125th Battalion.
 ABBOTT, DAWSON, Port Dover, 125th Battalion.
 ALLEN, REGGIE, 125th Battalion.
 AINSWORTH, JOHN THOS., 215th Battalion.
 ARKERS, FRANK, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ATTFIELD, JNO., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ALLAN, JAS., Home Guard, Niagara.
 ANDREWS, T., Home Guard, Niagara.
 ALLEN, CORP. S., 32nd. 2nd Contingent.
 AXWORTHY, CORP. E. G., 125th Battalion. Gunshot wound in head; second wound in back and one leg.
 APPS, CARL, Mt. Pleasant McGill University, wounded; returned October, 1918.
 ASHBEWEL, CHRIS., 114th Haldimand Battalion.
 ADAMS, R., 114th Haldimand Battalion.
 ATKINSON, PTE. T., 1st Sussex Regiment reservist.
 ANDERSON, T., 125th Battalion.
 ATKINS, H., Paris, 1st Contingent. Invalided home, December 1914.
 ATKINSON, W., 1st Contingent.
 ALDERMAN, ALF., 125th Battalion.

ALLWORTH, ALF., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 ARMSTRONG, WM. ALEX.
 ALLEN, STANLEY, Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 ATFIELD, Edward, 215th Battalion.
 ANGUS, GEO. S., 125th Battalion, wounded October 15th 1918.
 ANGUS, ROBERT S., 125th Battalion.
 ADNEY, WALTER HAROLD, Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 ADEN, ERNEST, 25th Dragoons.
 ASHBURY, R. G., 32nd Battery.
 AMOS, R. W., 25th Dragoons.
 ANDERSON, CECIL R., 125th Battalion.
 ALLEN, CORP. S., 12th Battery, 4th Brigade.
 APPLEBY, E., 3 years driver A. S. C, England, 32nd Battery 1st Contingent.
 AVERY, FRED, 6 years Oxford L. I., 125th.
 ARMSRTONG, JOS. E., 125th.
 ARCHER, JAS., 2nd Contingent.
 ALLISON, WM. S., 125th, wounded, August, 18, 1917.
 ABBOTT, BERT, Vanessa, 2nd Contingent.
 ATTWELL, FRED C, 125th.
 AUSTIN, A., A. M. C, S. A., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 ABBOTT, SERGT. A., 12 years 17th Lancers and 15th Hussars, 25th; 2nd contingent.
 ARTENIAN, A., 25th Contingent.
 ASPINALL, THOS., Pleasant Ridge, 125th Battalion.
 AHOPP, C. E., Ingersoll, 25th 2nd Contingent.
 ALEXANDER, GERALD V., 125th, wounded March 3, 1917.
 ANDERSON, GEORGE, Six Nations, 114th, wounded.
 ANDREWS, H. A., 135th.
 ADAMS, GEORGE, Six Nations Indian.
 ANDERSON, JNO., St. George; 125th.
 ANGUS, MALCOLM RICHMONT, 215th Battalion.
 ANGUS, WM., Cainsville, 125th.
 ASPINALL, THOS., Pleasant Ridge, 125th.
 ACKERS, CHAS. JOS., joined 43rd Cameron Highlanders in Winnipeg February 1915; 16th Battalion. Reported wounded December 16, 1915.
 AXWELL, PERCY, 125th
 ARMITAGE, F. A., 215th.
 ARMITAGE, A. J., 215th Battalion.
 AINGER, CHARLES C, Paris, 215th Battalion.
 ALLAN, HERB., London, 215th.
 AIRD, REV. WM. minister, Ohsweken, 114th Haldimand.
 ARTHUR, C. C, R. R. 2 Brantford, C. O.

- ANDERS, CHAS. S., Paris, C.O.R.
 ARCHER, HARRY JAMES, C. O. R.
 APPLEBY, WILLIAM BOYD, PARIS, C. O. R.
 AMES, ROBT. HENRY, Paris, C. O. R.
 ATKENS, REGINALD, Burford, C.O.R.
 ALEXANDER WILLIAM, C. O. R.
 ALLEN, EDWARD STAFFORD, Mohawk C. O. R.
 ARDEN, SYDNEY, Paris, C. O. R.
 ATFIELD, J. R., C. O. R.
 ALLEN, ALBERT LESLIE, Harley, C. O., R.
 ALLMAN FREDERICK.
 ANDERSON L. wounded battle of Somme; home March 27, 1918.
 ALLAN, PTE. ROBERT.
 ALLEN, PTE. W. R., 4th battalion.
 ARMSTRONG, PTE. S. H.
 ALBERT, PTE. Mt. Pleasant.
 BARBER, WILLIAM, Galt, C. M. R.,
 BARKER, JAMES, Paris, 215th Battalion.
 BARKER, C. B., Paris, 215th Battalion. Returned September 18, 1917.
 BRANTON, Paris, 215th Battalion.
 BRIDGEWATER, THOMAS, S., Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BARBER, CHAS. G., 215th Battalion.
 BONDAR, DANIEL, 215th Battalion.
 BROCK, WM. H., 215th Battalion.
 BROWN, GEO. M., 215th Battalion, wounded August 15, 1918.
 BELTZ, JOHN, 215th Battalion.
 BUTLER, JOS. W., 215th Battalion.
 BELLS, ROBERT, guard duty, Niagara Falls.
 BRADSTOCK, A., 125th Battalion.
 BATTING, ROBERT, Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BRAY, EDWARD, 215th Battalion.
 BONHAM, JOS., Oakland, 125th Battalion.
 BURNHAM, PHILIP, 125th Battalion.
 BLANEY, ACTING SERGT. W., 38th Battalion.
 BLANCHARD, SERGT. H.
 BINGHAM, Wm., LANCE SERGT., reported wounded, 4th Battalion.
 BECKWORTH, H. E., Winnipeg, 1st Contingent, reported wounded March 19, 1915.
 BAILEY, WM., 125th.
 BATSON, GEO., 1st Contingent, wounded May 3, 1916.
 BAKER, P., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 20, 1915.
 BROWN, JOS., Paris, 2nd Dragoons.
 BURTENSHAW, CHAS. 38th.
 BAULCOMB, CHAS., 38th.
 BLANCHARD, W., 38th, returned December, 3, 1917.
 BRAGG, Hy., 25th Brant Dragoons,
 BROWN, HY., Paris 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BENTWICK, H. R., Paris, 38th.
 BLACKMORE, ED. ART., Cainsville, 38th wounded, November 2, 1916.
 BETTS, ROBERT, 2nd Dragoons.
 BROWNE, CLIFFORD M., 125th.
 BROWN, ALBERT, Cainsville R. R. 1, 125th Battalion.
 BURLEY, A. C., 125th Battalion.
 BENSON, E. J., 125th Battalion. Wounded April 20, 1917.
 BISHOP, HARRY JOSEPH, Cathcart, 125th Battalion.
 BENSON, HARRY, 125th Battalion.
 BOWDEN, WM., 125th Battalion, Military Medal, March 9, 1919.
 BRAD, ARTHUR, 125th Battalion.
 BELL, WE, 125th Battalion.
 BURTIS, MARTIN, 215th Battalion.
 BOGASIAN, G., 215th Battalion.
 BROWN, ROY, 215th Battalion.
 BRUNSDEN, G. H. C. 215th Battalion.
 BLACKER, H., 215th Battalion.
 BRADENE, R., 215th Battalion.
 BARRETT, W. J., 215th Battalion.
 BOUGHNER, C, St. George, 3rd Contingent.
 BROOKS, T., 3rd Contingent.
 BARNES, A., Echo Place, 3rd Contingent.
 BOIND, H., 3rd Contingent.
 BOURE, ALEX. M., St. George, 125th Battalion.
 BROOKS, FRED, R., 125th Battalion.
 BUMBERRY, H., Ohsweken, 58th Battalion. Returned March 12, 1919.
 BEECH, B. W., 2nd Contingent.
 BEECH, FRED, 58th Battalion.
 BURTON, JAS., 58th Battalion.
 BACON, WM., ROBERT, 125th Battalion. Reported poisoned by gas, September 14, 1917.
 BROWN, GORDON, 125th Battalion, wounded April 20, 1917.
 BLOXHAM, C. H., enlisted at Winnipeg, 1st Contingent. Won D. C. M., 1915. Returned, November 23, 1915. Rejoined 215th Battalion.
 BAILEY, ARTHUR, SERGT. 10 years Suffolk Regiment, 58th Battalion, (wounded.)
 BURLEY, SERGT TOM C, 58th Battalion.
 BROWN, ARTHUR JAMES. Severely wounded April 21, 1917.
 BROOKS, Sergt. JOHN, Farringdon, 1st Contingent.
 BREMNER, G. N. 38th.
 BRADLEY, H. E., 38th.
 BURTON, W., 125th Battalion.
 BROOKER, A. S., 38th.
 BARLEW, PTE HARRY, 215th Battalion.
 BONNEY, G. H., 38th
 BERRY, K., 38th.
 BENSON, SERGT. J., 38th.
 BENNETT, SERGT. GEO., 125th, 8th reserve. Returned February 2, 1919.
 BREMNER, LEWIS, 58th Battalion.
 BARBER, A., 58th Battalion, wounded, October 19, 1916; wounded February 3, 1917; reported wounded, September 23, 1917.
 BARRETT, H. H., 215th Battalion.
 BROWN, THOS., St. George road, 125th Battalion.
 BENNETT, FRED, 114th Battalion.
 BURNHAM, WESLEY, 114th Battalion.
 BURNING, JAS., 114th Battalion.
 BARNES, E., 114th Battalion.
 BURNHAM, C, 114th Battalion.
 BOYLE, F., 38th D. R.
 BRODT, PTE. ERNEST, 215th Battalion.
 BROWN, A. J., 38th D. R.
 BROWN, SERGT. D. A., 38th D. R.
 BRAUND, GORDON, Mt. Pleasant, 1st Contingent.
 BURKHOLDER, CORP. RALPH, 215th Battalion.
 BARLOW, H., 215th Battalion.
 BALL, W. E., Paris Jct., 215th Battalion.
 BUNSTEAD, H., Pleasant Ridge, ill September 28, contusion in right arm. Enlisted 32nd Battery.
 BROWN, JAMES HENRY 215th Battalion.
 BAINFORTH, JAMES, 215th Battalion. Transferred to Princess Pats. Wounded in leg, September, 1917.
 BATCHELOR, R. E. Enlisted at Parry Sound. Wounded September 9, 1918.
 BLAYTHWAITE, WM. (Croix de Guerre) 33rd Battalion, 4th Engineers. Wounded three times.
 BALKWILL, HAROLD G., 125th Batt.
 BEATTIE, HARRY, 125th Battalion.
 BENSON, ERNEST J., Wounded, 125th Battalion.
 BIDDLE, WALTER, 125th Battalion.
 BALNE, SERGT. EDWARD H., 125th Battalion.
 BARROWCLIFFE, CORP. JOHANN L., 125th Battalion.
 BRIDGEWATER, JOHN 125th Battalion.
 BAULCOMBE, C. H., Returned June 6, 1917.
 BEASLEY, WM. H., 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, DAVID M., St. George Road, 125th Battalion.
 BAKER, ARTHUR T., 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, H., 15 Alonzo, 125th Battalion.
 BEDCOCK, WM., 125th Battalion.
 BUTTERWORTH, 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, WM., 125th Battalion.
 BURN, T. W., 215th Battalion.
 BOWIE, ALEX., 125th Battalion.
 BEACH, WALTER H., 125th Battalion.
 BALNE, E. H., 125th Battalion.
 BROOME, JOHN, HENRY, 54th Battery.
 BRANTON, PHILIP THOMAS, 215th Battalion.
 BAREFOOT, JOHN, 58th Battalion. Reported wounded June 29, 1916.
 BUNCH, ARTHUR, Paris, 4th Battalion. Reported wounded June 30, 1916.
 BARNE, EDDIE.
 BUCK, ROLAND.
 BALL, JOHN WILLIAM, 125th Battalion.
 BENNETT, JOHN THOMAS, 125th Battalion.
 BURNHAM, PHILIP, 125th Battalion.
 BUTTERWORTH, GEO. W., 125th Battalion.
 BEAVER, HOWARD, Hartford, 215th Battalion.
 BOYLE, H., Returned May 4, 1917.
 BURLEY, CHARLEY. Seriously wounded May 18, 1917.
 BENTHAM, ROY F., C.M.R.
 BACON, ERNEST, 215th Battalion.
 BATSON, GEORGE, 215th Battalion.
 BROWN, FRANKLIN JAY, 215th Battalion.
 BELL, ALFRED, 125th.
 BURROWS, D. C, Tutelo P. O., 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, ERNEST, gas poisoned. 125th Battalion.
 BENEY, AMOS E., Wounded, 125th Battalion.
 BIRCH, THOS. REUBEN, Norwich, 125th Battalion.
 BURLEY, THOS. C, 125th Battalion.
 BALKWELL, HAROLD G., Burford, 125th Battalion.
 BALLINGER, ALBERT, 84th Battalion, twice wounded.
 BARTRAM, WALTER R., Bandmaster, 125th Battalion.
 BUDD, THOS. H., Echo Place P.O., 125th Battalion.
 BRIGHAM, ELMER, 125th Battalion.
 BARKER, C. B., Paris, 215th.
 BORNE, CHAS., C.A.S.C.
 BROWN, C. M., DUNNVILLE, 215th.
 BROWN, THOS. M., 125th Battalion.
 BELL, SERGT. WM. W., 1st contingent, postal corps.
 BRADFORD, SAMUEL, 4th Battalion, 1st contingent. Reported wounded, June 26, 1918.
 BLACKOE, T., 1st contingent (Duffs.)
 BERNHARDT, EDWARD, enlisted at Walkerville, Ont.

- BOULTON, W. G. 32nd Battery.
 BURTENSHAW, CHAS.
 BARKER, HARRY, (Duffs.)
 BISSETT, SERGT. G., 3rd contingent, reported wounded, July 5, 1916.
 BELLINGHAM, SERGT. A., Grandview, 3rd contingent.
 BRUNSDEN, SERGT. E., left with 3rd contingent. Wounded April 21, 1918.
 BROOKS, G.
 BABCOCK, W., 1st contingent, reported wounded May 12, 1915.
 BLACKER, CORP. WM., 1st contingent, wounded at Ypres, April 23, 1915. Returned, January 14, 1916.
 BLACKBURN, A., 38th.
 BANKS, ED., 32nd Battery.
 BANKS, SIDNEY, left as reservist, August 1914.
 BELL, HERBERT, Huntsville, 32nd.
 BROWN, JOHN, 38th.
 BROOKS, WALTER GILBERT, 38th.
 BARLOW, HERBERT, 38th.
 BECKETT, WM. S., Otterville P.O., 38th.
 BROWN, R., 25th Dragoons.
 BURGESS, GLADSTONE, 125th Battalion.
 BUMSTEAD, BERT, Pleasant Ridge, 32nd.
 BALL, JNO. WM., Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BUTLER, ART., Reported seriously ill on September 21, 1916.
 BEAN, THOS., Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BADEN, SHARPE, Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 BROOKS, THOS. (Bugler), Paris, 36th Battalion. Wounded September 19, 1916.
 BREED, ALEX., 1st Bedfords. Reported killed. Report later denied.
 BOMBERRY, NELSON, 114th Battalion. Reported wounded August 16, 1917.
 BARBER, ALBERT C, Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, CLEMENT J., 125th Battalion. Wounded, November 28, 1916.
 BARR, SAM DOUGLAS. 215th Battalion.
 BORTHWICK, SERGT. JNO., 215th Battalion. Won Canadian Army Heavy-weight Championship.
 BROOKS, H. W., 215th Battalion. Transferred Can. Engineers, December 28, 1916.
 BURTCH, HARRY L., 215th Battalion.
 BURCH, HERBERT, 25th Dragoons.
 BRYDGES, P., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 BUSKARD, JNO., 125th.
 BELLS, ROBERT, Home Guard, Niagara.
 BACKWORTH, WARREN, Home Guard, Niagara.
 BOULT, E., Paris. Home Guard, Niagara.
 BAKER, A., Home Guard, Niagara.
 BLANEY, JNO. 25th Dragoons.
 BALL, HARVEY, 38th.
 BANNISTER, ROBERT CLIFTON, St George. 38th.
 BROWN, JAS. HY., 215th Battalion.
 BROOKER, GEO., Tutelo P. O., 215th.
 BRIGHT, A. J., Y.M.C.A., 215th.
 BROWN, FRANKLIN J., Paris, 215th.
 BRISCOE, HARRY E., New York City, 125th Battalion.
 BERDAN, ROBERT W., Paris, 125th.
 BENDER, W. P., Paris, 215th.
 BEATTIE, GEO., 215th.
 BENNETT, A., Echo Place, 3rd Cont.
 BUTLER, L., gunshot wound, 1916. Home March 15, 1917, with left leg amputated.
 BUCKLEY, S., 1st Battalion, wounded three times.
 BEASLEY, WM. HENRY, 125th Battalion.
 BENNETT, R., 38th D. R.
 BURTENHAM, C, 38th D. R.
 BENNETT, A., 125th Battalion, wounded.
 BACON, WM., 12 years Royal Marine Light Infantry, 125th Battalion.
 BAKER, WM., Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, A., 32nd.
 BUTLER, SERG. J., 114th Battalion.
 BRADLEY, ERNEST A., 114th Battalion.
 BENDER, WALTER PERCY, 215th Batt.
 BRADLEY, HERB. W., 114th Batt.
 BRANT, CORP. ELGIN (Indian), 37th Batt., Haldimand.
 BIDDLE, WALTER, 125th Batt. Reported wounded June 9, 1917.
 BRYANS, CORP. WM.
 BEALES, W.
 BROOMFIELD, PTE. GEO., 58th Batt, wounded.
 BENNETT, GEO., 125th Battalion.
 BUTLER, ED., 125th Battalion.
 BULL, G. RILEY, 4th Batt. Wounded in shoulder. Received M. M., December 26, 1917.
 BRASS, GEO., 125th Battalion.
 BURLEY, ARTHUR CHAS., 125th Battalion.
 BUTCHER, H. H., 125th Batt. Wounded Cambrai, November 2, 1918.
 BUTLER, ART., 125th Battalion.
 BERNHARDT, W. EDWARD, Essex Regiment, Walkerville, formerly of Brantford. Gassed, September 6, 1917.
 BAMFORTH, PTE. JAS., 215th Battalion.
 BIFFIN, PTE. WM. CHAS., 215th Batt.
 BETTY, PTE. JOHN, 215th Battalion.
 BINGHAM, SERGT. WM., 215th Batt.
 BORTHWICK, PTE. WALTER, 215th Battalion.
 BLACKER, CORP. HENRY, 215th Batt.
 BROWN, CORP. GEO. M., 215th Batt. Wounded, August, 15, 1918.
 BLACKBURN, PTE. ALEX., 215th Batt.
 BROOKER, PTE. CHAS. EDMOND, 215th Batt.
 BROWN, PTE. ROY, 215th Battalion.
 BEATTIE, PTE. CHAS., 215th Batt.
 BUNSDEN, CORP. GEO. H., 215th Batt.
 BROWN, PTE. THOS. V. L., 215th Batt.
 BROWN, PTE. CLAUDE, 215th Batt.
 BRANDON, PTE. MELVIN, 215th Batt.
 BENNETT, ALBERT, 32nd Battery. Wounded, August 15, 1917.
 BROOKS, ED., 32nd Battery.
 BELLINGHAM, CORP., 2nd contingent. Reported wounded October 26, 1915.
 BELL, WILLIAM, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BAYLISS, A. F., 2nd Mounted Rifles.
 BELLAMY, JAMES, 38th.
 BARNETT, G. R., 38th.
 BENNETT, SERGT. GEO. R., 125th Battalion.
 BLACKMAN, A. W., Paris, 125th Batt.
 BRYDEN, A. J., 125th Batt.
 BOWTLE, A. G., 32nd Battery, with Divisional Amm. Col. Wounded August 12, 1916; gassed.
 BROOK, T. A., Burford, 215th Battalion.
 BOWDEN, CHAS. C, 215th Battalion.
 BEEMER, DAVID, Scotland, 215th Batt.
 BALL, GEO. H., Paris, 215th Batt.
 BRANDON, JAMES L., C.M.R.
 BRADFIELD, HARRY, Paris Road, 2 years Berks., 25th.
 BRADY, JAMES 215th transferred A.S.C. discharged October 6, 1917.
 BURROWS, JAS., 125th.
 BENNING, SERGT. CECIL GREY, 125th, 216th Bantams.
 BLAZEY, WM. R., 125th.
 BURNHAM, ALEX., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BARBER, PTE. EDWARD HERBERT, 125th Battalion.
 BARBER, W. E., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BROWN, E. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BROWN, FRANKLIN J., 125th.
 BRAYNER, W., returned October 2, 1917.
 BARBER, G., 32nd.
 BENNY, SERGT., 38th Machine Gun Section.
 BUTLER, CO. Q. M. SERGT. WM., 1st Contingent, 4th Battalion, C. E. F., Jan. 26, 1916, admitted High Beach Hospital Kent, suffering from shock.
 BATER, A., 1st Contingent.
 BRIMMER, CHAS., 1st Contingent, wounded.
 BLANEY, LANCE CORP. N.
 BROWN, GEO., Paris, 25th B. D.
 BOND, G., Grandview, 37th Haldimand Rifles.
 BAILEY, SERGT. ARTHUR, 58th Battalion.
 BACON, W., 58th wounded, returned, September 18, 1917.
 BRIMMER, FRED, 2nd contingent.
 BEATTY, R., 38th Corp.
 BETTS, ALBERT, 38th Norfolk Rifles.
 BETTS, KENNETH, 25th.
 BETTS, VERNON 32nd.
 BARNES, A. J., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 10, 1915, wounded August 8, 1917, in hip.
 BELL, A., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 10, 1915.
 BONNY, GEO. HENRY, Duffs.
 BUTCHER, HERBERT HARRY, Duffs.
 BROWNE, CHAS. S., Duffs.
 BULLOCK, WM., 125th.
 BROWN, BERT., 125th.
 BROAD, WM., 125th.
 BROWN, GORDON AMOS, 125th. Wounded at Vimy Ridge, May 10, 1917.
 BARCLAY, ART. JNO., Grandview, 2nd Contingent.
 BACON, HAROLD GEO., 2nd Contingent wounded April 24, 1916.
 BLAYTHWAY, GEO., 2nd Contingent, (Sergt), returned home October 31, 1916.
 BROWN, ERNEST WM., 2nd Contingent.
 BROOKS, GEO., 2nd Contingent.
 BROOKS, PTE. WALTER, wounded November 21, 1916.
 BROWN, WM., 38th. Wounded October, 16, 1916.
 BAKER, Ed., 38th
 BARKER, ERNEST, Paris, 38th.
 BROWN, T. D., Paris, 38th.
 BAKER, ALBERT JAS., Paris, 38th.
 BOUTT, JNO., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BONNER, ROBERT, Mt. Pleasant 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BLANEY, JAS., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons, reported wounded June 21, 1916.
 BLANEY, JOSEPH, Paris, 4th Battalion, wounded, October 1916.
 BURNETT, WELLINGTON, Paris, 38th.
 BROWN, THOS., Paris, 2nd Dragoons.
 BOURNE, ALFD. N., Cainsville, 125th (wounded.)
 BURTON, WM. S., 115th.
 BRAZIL, IVAN, 125th.
 BAKER, ART. T., 125th.
 BURGESS, GLADSTONE, St. George, 125th.
 BELEH, WM., 2nd Contingent.
 BROWN, WALTER H., 125th reported wounded November 12, 1917.
 BEASLEY, HY., 125th.
 BARR, THOS. JAMIESON, 54th Battery.
 BROOME, HY. JNO., 54th.

BAULCOMBE, FRANK Y., 125th.
 BELYEA, CLARE, 54th Battery.
 BENNET, ROWLAND, 38th.
 BALEM, FRANCIS F., 25th Brant Dra-
 goons.
 BAKER, GEO., 142 Arthur, 25th Brant
 Dragoons.
 BILLINGS, THOS., Paris, 75th Battalion,
 wounded Nov. 7, 1916.
 BEACH, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons,
 wounded.
 BODGLEY, JAS., Paris, 38th.
 BENSON, FREDERICK GEORGE, PTE.,
 215th.
 BAKER, WM., 1st Contingent.
 BAKER, W. G., 125th.
 BRETT, ROBT. DUNCAN, 1st Contingent.
 BOULTON, W. G., SERGT., 32nd Bat-
 tery.
 BELL, A. E., 32nd 1st Contingent.
 BEECHEY, G. H., Paris, 1st Contingent,
 32nd reported wounded November
 14, 1916; wounded January 19, 1917.
 BINCH, A., Paris, left with 38th, reported
 wounded October 11, 1915.
 BAIRD, HENRY, 25th Brant Dragoons,
 wounded October 17, 1916; returned,
 October 2, 1917.
 BLACKBURN, THOS., enlisted in Lan-
 cashire, England.
 BREED, FRED. 125th.
 BREED, A., 1st Battalion, reported wound-
 ed June 19, 1917.
 BRISBANE, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BARNES, THOS., Mitchell, Ont., 25th
 Brant Dragoons, (wounded.)
 BREWES, JAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 BIDDLE, WALTER, 125th
 BARTON, HARRY 54th Battery.
 BERNARD JNO., Paris Junction, 54th
 Battery.
 BROWN, JNO., 54th Battery.
 BANNER, PERCY, 54th Battery.
 BROWN, MELVIN ROY, 54th Battery.
 BINGHAM, W., 1st Contingent.
 BANNER, L., Brantford Tp., 1st Contingent.
 BROOKS, R. W., 1st Contingent.
 BISSETT, C. E., SERGT., 2nd Contingent.
 BANCROFT, M., 1st contingent.
 BLANCHARD, H., 1st Contingent.
 BLAKE, H., 1st Contingent.
 BAULCOMBE, E., 1st Contingent.
 BRADLEY, G., 1st Contingent.
 BEALES, W. T., 1st Contingent; reported
 wounded July 2, 1915; reported wound-
 ed September 29, 1917.
 BATEMAN, HORACE VALENTINE,
 Paris C. O. R.

BAUSLAUGH, WRAY, C. O. R.
 BLANCHARD, JAMES W., C. O. R.
 BRABY, HAROLD A., C. O. R.
 BOUGHNER, G. F. A. St. George C.O.R.
 BOOMER, ROBT. H., St. George, C.O.R.
 BARKER, CARL LEE, R. R. 4, Brantford,
 C. O. R.
 BAILEY, HARRY H., Oak Park Farm, C.
 O. R.
 BELL, CLAIR WILKINS, Cainsville, C
 O. R.
 BROOKES, WM. R., Jerseyville, C. O. R.
 BURRILL, EDGAR O., Brantford, C.O.R.
 BONHAM, JAMES H., Harrisburg, C.O.R.
 BOND, ORVILLE, Paris, C. O. R.
 BALSON, HERBERT H., St. George Rd.,
 C. O. R.
 BOWMAN, CHARLES WILLIAM
 HATCHLEY, C. O. R.
 BOND, ARTHUR RICHARD, Paris, C.
 O. R.
 BROOKS, MAITLAND VERNON, Bur-
 ford C. O. R.
 BRILL, L. E. C. O. R.
 BULLER, ROBT., Paris, C. O. R.
 BAYLIS, F. W., C. O. R.
 BRYANS, FRANK, C. O. R.
 BONHAM, SANFORD K., Jerseyville, C.
 O. R.
 BEATON, GEORGE EDWARD, C. O. R.
 BEECHAM JOHN ARCHER C. O. R.
 BOWMAN DELBERT Paris, C. O. R.
 BROHMAN, BERT JOHN, C. O. R.
 BROWN, DAVID WINFORD, C. O. R.
 BROWN, GORDON DOUGLAS, C. O. R.
 BROWN, LOUIS TAYLOR, C. O. R.
 BUCKLER, WM. HAROLD, C. O. R.
 BAKER, JOS., 2nd Contingent.
 BERRY, JOS., ROBINSON, R. R. 4, 2nd
 Contingent.
 BRAND, WM. J., 2nd Contingent.
 BATTERSBY, JOS., 2nd Contingent.
 BUTLER, FRANK, Paris, 125th Battalion.
 BENNETT, SERGT., GEO., 125th Batta-
 lion.
 BENNETT, A. D., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 BAKER, W. R., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 BAKER, D. 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 BAULCOMB, C. 38th Dufferin Rifles,
 BARR, JOS., Mt. Pleasant, 38th.
 BARWELL, GEO. M. C. 38th
 BROWN, A. JOS., 38th.
 BARNHAM, ART., 32nd.
 BAKER, GEO., Harrisburg, 25th Brant
 Dragoons.
 BAKER, GEO., 32nd.
 BOTHWELL, ALBERT, 32nd.
 BOYLE, NEILL, Paris, 25th.
 BURTON, W., 125th Battalion.
 BREMNER, W., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 BRITTENDEN, F. 32nd, 2nd Contingent.

BUTT, W., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 BAKER, JOS., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 BENNETT, O., Echo Place, 25th Brant
 Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 BURN, W., Norwich, 25th Brant Dra-
 goons, 2nd Contingent.
 BOLTON, HY., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd
 Contingent.
 BURGER, FRED, 25th Brant Dragoons,
 2nd Contingent
 BOLTON, JNO. D., St. George, 125th
 Battalion.
 BOLTON, RICHARD SIMS, St. George,
 125th Battalion.
 BROWN, THOS. H., 125th Battalion.
 BALLINGER, B., 38th Duff Rifles .
 BEECH, WM. GEO. (Bugler.) 2nd Con-
 tingent, 19th Battalion. Wounded April
 20, 1917.
 BURGESS, CLIFFORD, Paris Junction,
 84th Battalion. Leg amputated Decem-
 ber 11, 1916.
 BURTON, T. J., Mt. Pleasant Rd., 38th.
 BUTLER, CHAS, 32nd. Wounded No-
 vember, 1917.
 BARWELL, G., 38th.
 BIRLEY, C, Glenmorris, 38th.
 BUSKARD, W. S., enlisted with Ameri-
 can Army, July 1918.
 BROWN, W.
 BROWN, GORDON DOUGLAS, wounded
 October 16, 1918.
 BROWN, EDWIN S., C. O. G, joined in
 England in 1914.
 BROWN, S J., wounded at Battle of Lens,
 returned March 27, 1918.
 BLACKMAN, PTE., home February 18,
 1918.
 BARNES, SERGT. JOHN. A., wounded
 August 8, 1918.
 BURWALL, FRANCIS, wounded August
 23, 1918.
 BRAZIL, PTE. L.. reported wounded Aug-
 ust 13, 1918.
 BODWELL, C. F., 3 years Princess Pats,
 wounded August 27, 1918.
 BAKER, CORP. C. H.
 BLUNDELL, Gr. WRAY M.,
 BOWDEN, PTE. REG. T.,
 BRADBURY, JOHN.
 BARROWCLIFFE, LANCE-CORP. ROB-
 ERT, Paris, wounded.
 BELFRY, PTE. GEORGE W., wounded.
 BLACKER, CORP. WM., 4th Battalion.
 BONNER, LANCE-CORP. H. J., 84th,
 75th Battalion, won M. M.
 BALFOUR, PTE. B., wounded.
 BENTON, PTE. A. B., wounded.
 BELL, PTE. JOSEPH, 1st Contingent,
 wounded.

BRUCE, PTE. JAMES H., 125th Battalion
 wounded.
 BRADLEY, BOMB. J. H., 14th Battalion,
 wounded.
 BARNIE, PTE. W., Paris, wounded.
 COAKE, WM. R., St. George, 38th D. R.
 CHAPMAN, A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CAMPBELL, JOHN, Paris, 2nd Dragoons.
 CURE, SIDNEY, Paris 2nd Dragoons.
 COLWELL, B., 215th Battalion.
 COLLIER, ARTHUR. 38th.
 CURRAH, HAROLD, 25th Dragoons.
 CARRUTH, 125th Battalion.
 CHANDLER, ED., 25th Dragoons, wound-
 ed August 30, 1917.
 CASWELL, GEO. A., 2nd Dragoons,
 wounded October 7, 1916, also on Nov.
 29, 1916.
 CLOBELL, EDWARD ORVILLE, 25th
 Dragoons.
 CREIGHTON, JOHN W., 125th Battalion.
 COLBY, C. J., 32nd Battery.
 CHINNERY, R. G., 32nd Battery.
 CLARKE, ALFRED, 125th Battalion.
 CLARKE, W. A., 25th Dragoons.
 CLARK, W. R., 25th Dragoons.
 CORNER, ERNEST W., Oakland, 125th
 Battalion.
 CAMPBELL, JNO., 54th Battery.
 CANEL, ARTHUR, 54th Battery.
 CHURCHILL, GARLAND, 69 Corners, P.
 O., 54th Battery.
 CHAPPELL, WM. H., 84th Batt.
 COUBROUGH, WM., 125th Battalion.
 Wounded August 1918.
 CURLEY, JAS. A., 125th Battalion.
 CAMPBELL, M. D., R. R. 3, Galt, 125th
 Battalion.
 COULSON, JUDSON, 49th Battalion. Re-
 ported wounded December 10, 1915.
 CLEGG, MURRAY, Paris, 125th Battalion
 COOPER, GEO. A., 125th Battalion.
 Wounded April 18, 1917.
 COXHEAD, ERNEST W., R. R. 2, 125th
 Battalion.
 CLARK, THOS., W., 125th Battalion.
 CHARLESWORTH, HARRY S., 85th Bat-
 tery. Siberian Expeditionary Force.
 COLLINS, W. H., 215th Battalion.
 CHURCH, W., 215th Battalion.
 CRANDELL, C. F., 215th Battalion.
 CLOSE, FRANK, 215th Battalion.
 COWELL, S. H., 215th Battalion. Wound-
 ed October 1918.
 CRICHTON, Paris, 215th Battalion.
 CONNOLLY M., Paris, 215th Battalion.
 COCHRAN, W. W., 215th Battalion.
 CASSADY, J. P. O., Paris, 215th Batt.
 CURREN, J., 215th Battalion.
 CONWAY, R. W., 215th Battalion.
 CAHILL, JAMES J., 215th Battalion.

CLEAVES, W., 215th Battalion.
 CLARK, ROBERT, 25th Dragoons, wounded.
 COOKE, J., 215th Battalion.
 CLARK, ALFRED, Paris, 38th.
 CARRUTHERS, H., 38th.
 CARROLL, HENRY, 215th Battalion.
 CHURCH, WM. A., 25th Dragoons.
 CARSON, SAM, 32nd Battery.
 CUTMORE, CORP. L. VINCENT, 38th Battalion. Wounded three times.
 CHAPMAN, J., 25th Dragoons.
 CUDMORE, WM., 38th D. R.
 COLES, CLEMENT P., 38th.
 COLLINS, G. R., Mt. Pleasant Road, Reported wounded July 16, 1917. Wounded February 1919, acc.
 COULTOUS, FRANK, St. George, 215th Battalion.
 COOK, NELSON J., 215th Batt.
 COSTEN, E. A., 215th Battalion.
 CORNISH, G. C. 215th Battalion.
 CRANDALL, WM. JAMES, 215th Batt.
 CARABEZ, BLASE, 215th Battalion.
 COOKE, JAS. ORR, Mohawk Park, 215th Battalion.
 CLARK, HERBERT, 125th Battalion.
 CAMPBELL, JAMES W., Mt. Pleasant Street, 215th Battalion.
 CONLON, WM. BARTON, 125th Battalion. Reported wounded, April 23, 1917.
 CUSDEN, E. R. J., C. M. R.
 CONN, WALTER, Paris, June 1917.
 CIOPPARA, PHILIP, 125th Battalion.
 CURRIE, JAMES, 125th Battalion.
 COOPER, JAMES, 125th Battalion.
 COALE, ARTHUR A., 125th Battalion.
 CROWLEY, EARL, 125th Battalion.
 CHURCHWARD, ARTHUR, 125th Battalion.
 COLEMAN, FRED, 125th Battalion.
 CHURCHWARD, HAROLD E., 125th Battalion. Invalided home December, 3, 1917.
 CRIPPS, G. H., Paris, 215th Battalion.
 COOPER, GEORGE, A., 125th Battalion, wounded.
 COOPER, JAMES S., 125th Battalion.
 CLARKE, EDWARD, 215th Battalion.
 CARTER, EDWARD, 215th Battalion.
 COURT, FREDERICK W., 215th Battalion.
 CHRISTIE, CHARLES, S., 48th Battalion. Reported wounded May 27, 1916.
 CHAPMAN, SAXON, Div. Sig.,
 CANHAM, JOHN H., 125th Battalion.
 CARRINGTON, J., 58th Battalion.
 (COOK FREDERICK, 25th Dragoons,
 COOK, JAMES, 91st. Wounded August 2, 1917.
 CATHEWOOD, THOS., Mohawk Rd., 125th

COOK, WM., 125th
 COMFORD, ERNEST, Baldwin Avenue, 125th.
 CONNOR, JAS., 125th
 COUSINS, CYRIL, 125th.
 CUDMORE, PHILIP, 125th.
 CULLEN, WALTER H., Paris, 125th.
 CAMPBELL, GORDON, 125th. Reported wounded, June 27, 1917.
 CHARD PTE., 215th. Broken knee. Returned September. 18, 1917.
 CURLEY, G., 125th.
 COOPER, GEORGE A., 125th. Invalided home Dec. 14. 1917.
 COLQUHOUN, L., ACT. CORP.,
 COLES, A. H., C. A. M. C.
 CHANDLER, E. H., 125th, wounded, lost a leg.
 CUTLIS, SERGT. H.
 COOPER, L. 3rd Contingent.
 CONRASH, CEDAR, 215th.
 CHANDLER, A., Cainsville, 36th drafted to 58th.
 CAMPBELL, D., 3rd Contingent.
 CHARLES A., 3rd Contingent.
 CULLEN, T., 3rd Contingent.
 CARTER, R., 36th Battalion, 3rd Contingent. Wounded June 2, 1916.
 CRABTREE, H., 3rd Contingent.
 COX, A., Tutela P. O., 3rd Contingent.
 COLMER, H., 3rd Contingent.
 CROXFORD, F., 3rd Contingent.
 CHAMBERS, AL., Fort Garry Horse.
 CALVERBERT, PERCY, 50th.
 CHEVINS, Q. M. SERGT.
 CLAY, C, 58th.
 CARRINGTON, J. C, R. R. 4, Paris, 58th.
 CROUCH, SERGT. C, 4th Battalion.
 CAMPBELL, CORP. J. M., 38th.
 CAPTON, SERGT. C, 114th.
 CROSS, WM. EDWARD, 125th.
 CLARK, OSCAR, 25th Brant Dragoons, wounded.
 CLAUSE, J. H., 114th, Six Nations.
 CALLAGA, LORENZO, 25th Dragoons.
 CAMPBELL, THOS. H., 25th Dragoons.
 CULTS, GEO., 25th Dragoons.
 CATON, EDGAR, Eagle Place, 25th Dragoons. Reported wounded February 11, 1916. Returned home, November 27, 1916.
 CHAMBERS, CORP. A., 25th Dragoons,
 CHEYNE, R., West Brantford, Duff's.
 COUTTS, C. E., A.M.C.
 CROUCH, SERGT. GEO., 1st Contingent Reported ill April 20, 1915. Returned June 23, 1915. Re-joined 25th Brant Dragoons July 8, 1915. Reported wounded August 30, 1917.

CONSTABLE, SERGT., 38th Machine Gun Section.
 CAHILL, JAS., 125th
 CULLUM, A. E., Paris, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded April 24, 1915. Reported wounded second time June 8, 1915.
 COMFORD, E., 38th.
 CATLOW, ARTHUR, 215th.
 COPPIN, LANCE-CORP. H. D. E., 4th Battalion, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 1, 1915, returned home October 30, 1915.
 CRONKWRIGHT, REUBEN, 1st 2nd C. O. R.
 CUNNINGHAM, WESLEY, 1st 2nd C. O. R.
 CLINE, LORNE D., Harley, 1st 2nd. C. O. R.
 CLEMENT, SAMUEL G., Harley, 1st 2nd C. O. R.
 CAMPBELL, JOS. A., St. George, 1st, 2nd C. O. R.
 CRICHTON, JOHN F. 1st 2nd C. O. R.
 CLARK, WILLIAM, Paris, C. O. R.
 CRESSER, J., C. O. R.
 CHARLTON, HARVEY F., Newport, C. O. R.
 COX, HAROLD FRED, R. R. 2 Brantford C. O. R.
 CLIPPERTON, THOS. M., C. O. R.
 CAMPBELL, JOHN W., R. R. 3, Brantford, C. O. R.
 CUNNINGHAM, GORDON H., Scotland, C. O. R.
 CRONKWRIGHT, E., Scotland, C. O. R.
 CRUMBACK, GEO. W., Scotland, C.O.R.
 CARNEGIE, WILLIAM ADDISON, Paris, C. O. R.
 CRAIG, NEWELL KENNETH, Brantford, C. O. R.
 COOK, HAGGAR, Paris, C. O. R.
 COURTNAGE, LORNE, HATCHLEY, C. O. R.
 COCHRANE, DEANS ROBERT, Paris. C. O. R.
 CLEMENT, PAUL, Paris C. O. R.
 CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES EARL, C. O. R.
 CHEEVERS, THOMAS F., C. O. R.
 CAMELLERI, ANGELO, C. O. R.
 CHARLESWORTH, GEO. PERCY, C. O. R.
 CRAWFORD, WILLIAM NEIL, C. O. R.
 COOK, JNO., 54th
 COOK, WM. H., 125th.
 CHANDLER, ED. J., 125th, reported wounded August 30, 1917.
 CARTER, JAS., 125th.
 COOPER, THOS., 2nd Contingent.
 CHARLICK, ROBT. 2nd Contingent.

CRABTREE, GEO. 2nd Contingent, wounded.
 CHENEY, S. T. W., 2nd Contingent.
 CHAPLAIN, HAROLD, Paris, 19th Battalion, 2nd Contingent, wounded October 17, 1916.
 CARTER, ROY, 2nd Contingent.
 COURTNAGE, BERNARD, 125th.
 CASTOR, PETER, 25th Brant Dragoons, (CULLEN, W. C, 2nd Dragoons,
 COSBY, JAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CLARK, R., St. George, 2nd Dragoons, wounded.
 CHEESMAN, 38th.
 CONQUER, WM., 38th
 COOK, D., 32nd.
 COOK, J. W., 32nd.
 CARROL, H., Paris, 38th, reported wounded June 17, 1916.
 COOPER, EARL E., Preston, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 COOPER, W., Preston, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 COMYN, JNO. C, 125th.
 COTTERAL, H., 32nd Battery, 2nd Contingent.
 CLEAVES, H. C, 32nd Contingent.
 CROSSLEY, H., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 COMYN, J., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 COOK, WM., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 CONQUER, WM., 25th, 2nd Contingent.
 CORNISH, ART, Cainsville, 25th, 2nd Contingent, wounded.
 CLAWSEY, WM., C.M.R., wounded, June 12, 1916; returned home October 21, 1916.
 CLAWSEY, WILFRED, 25th, 2nd Contingent, wounded.
 CHAPMAN, A G., 32nd.
 CATTON, LAWRENCE, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CARR, HARRY, 215th.
 CARSO, CHAS. T., Oakville, 32nd.
 CAMPBELL, CHAS. H., Jr., St. George, 38th.
 CAMPBELL, CHAS., SR., St. George, 38th.
 CURRAN, JNO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 COMYN, JNO., 38th.
 CAMPON, JNO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CASEY, FRED, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent. Reported wounded, August 7, 1916.
 CARLEY, REG. 125th.
 CANHAN, JNO. H., 125th.
 COOKE, WM., 120 St. George, 125th.
 COYNE, THOS. A., 125th.
 CAMPBELL, DAVID F., 125th.
 CAMPBELL, ORVAL, 32nd.
 CRANDELL, EARL W., 125th.

CLEMENT, ARTHUR LEONARD, Paris, 125th.
 CUTHBERT, JIM, left November 1914.
 CUSDEN, E., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CLARK, FRANK, 32nd
 CHURCH, E., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons
 CRUMP, G., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons
 CAMMEL, 32nd.
 COLEMAN, JNO., Farringdon Hill, 32nd
 CONVERY, DAN., 32nd.
 CHURCH, PTE. WALTER, 215th.
 CAHILL, R., 32nd.
 CORNELL, STUART GRANT 215th.
 CRUMB, WESLEY, ALBERT, 215th.
 CLAIRE, JOHNSON, Lucknow, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CREISS, LEWIS, Paris Toll Gate, 38th
 CLARK, RICHARD, 25th Dragoons.
 CAMPBELL, J., 38th.
 COOKE, JNO. B., 38th.
 CORBY, FRED, Port Rowan, 38th.
 COOPER, WM., 38th.
 CURLEY, GORDON, 125th.
 CORRIN, JOS H., 125th.
 CLOUSE, WM. H., 125th.
 CARPENTER, HORACE, 125th.
 CHARLTON, JNO., 125th.
 COPE, HUBERT, Paris, 125th.
 CUNNINGTON, G. M., Toronto, re-en listed 215th Battalion
 CHERRY, CLAUDE, 125th, wounded November 9 1917.
 CROMWELL R C, 125th.
 CAHILL, JAMES J., Paris, 215th.
 CASSADY, THOS. A., Ayr P. O., 215th
 CAUROSH, CEDAR, 215th.
 CHICHEGIAN, JOHN, 215th.
 CLARKE, JOHN THOS., 215th.
 CLARKE, EDWARD, 215th.
 CARLIN, CHAS. E., 215th.
 CRACKNELL, GEO., 215th.
 CARTER, W., reported wounded August 23, 1918.
 COLLINS., CORP. GEORGE ROBERT left with Engineers, Kingston, wounded second time, September 9, 1918.
 CHURCH, CHARLES 125th reported wounded August 31, 1918.
 COWHERD, HARRY, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 COLES, CORP. FRED B., R. A. F.
 CURRAN, JOHN, wounded October 1918.
 CORNELIUS, PTE, ALFRED G., wounded.
 CULLEN, PTE. JAMES, wounded in face
 COUTIS, PTE. L. St. George, P.P.C.L.I gun-shot wound in face.
 CLAWSEY, PTE. W. A., C.M.R. Slightly wounded.

CAMPBELL, CORP. CRAWFORD, wounded in action.
 CHONGMUIR, PTE. JOHN.
 CHISHOLM, PTE. PERLEY, wounded in thigh.
 CROUCH, PTE. W. G.
 COLEMAN, PTE. FRANK, Newport, enlisted in 32nd Battery Brantford, July 1915. Served throughout the war with Ammunition Column, and 40th Battery, C. F. A., in France. Returned to Canada in March 1919.
 COLEMAN, PTE. JOHN, Newport, enlisted in 32nd Battery. July 1915. Served throughout the War with the Ammunition Column and 40th Battery, C. F. A., in France, Returned to Canada and Demobilized in March 1919.
 CRAWLEY, JOHN A., 125th.
 CLOUSE, WM., 215th.
 CRAIG, ROBERT, 215th.
 CARTER, A. R. R.
 CAMPBELL, ORVAL.
 CHAMBERS, S.
 COUTTS, E., Paris, A. M. C.
 CAREY, H., 1st contingent.
 CARD, JAS., 125th Battalion.
 COWDERY, GEO. F., 125th Batt.
 CREASSER, WM., Sr., 125th Battalion.
 CROKE, J. B., 1st contingent. Discharged 38th Battalion, November 11, 1915; re-joined 125th Battalion.
 CRISTY, ED. J., Brant Dragoons, 1915. Wounded three times.
 COOK, FRED, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CROSS, WM. ED., Grandview, 125th Battalion.
 CLARK, KARL, 54th Battery.
 CARGHILL, PETER, 38th D. R.
 CHARLTON, ROBT. 39th Battalion. Paralyzed by shell May 26, 1916; returned December 4, 1916.
 CARSON, THOS., 38th D. R.
 CHILD, JOS. H., 38th D. R.
 CRICHTON, VIRGIN, Paris, 38th D. R.
 CHAPMAN, JAS. W., Paris, 38th D. R.
 COLES, J. C., Canadian Engineers.
 CHRICHTON, J. W., 125th Battalion.
 CARTER, MALCOLM, 19th Lincoln Regiment, Welland Canal.
 CAYUGA, PERCY W., 114th Battalion.
 CARLOW, W. N., 114th Battalion.
 CLEARSKY, JOS. 114th Battalion.
 CRAIN, JOHN R., 114th Battalion.
 CRAIGMILE, SERGT. J., Wounded three times; saved once by Bible.
 CAMPBELL, WM., 125th Battalion.
 CARROL, JOHN, Paris, 4th Battalion, Wounded.
 CARSON, SAMUEL, 32nd Battery.
 CLARINGHOUSE, THOS., 32nd Battery.

COLLINS, W. G., 2nd Dragoons.
 CRUMBACK, SHELDON, 125th Battalion, Returned January, 1919.
 CASWELL, G. F., Wounded. Returned December 12, 1917.
 CAMPBELL, PTE. G. D., 84th Battalion, Wounded twice.
 COURT, PTE. F. W., 215th Batt
 COWELL, PTE. S. H., 215th Battalion.
 CROSS, PTE. LESLIE H., 125th Battalion, Eagle Ave., wounded.
 CRAW, PTE. WALTER DOUGLAS, 215th Battalion.
 CURTIS, PTE. A. V., 215th Battalion.
 CHAPMAN, CHAS., Paris.
 CURRIE, JAS. M.
 COOPER, GEO.
 COOPER PTE JAS. F., 215th Battalion.
 CINCH, E. J., Ohsweken, reported wounded and gassed, August 29, 1917.
 CARA, SERGT.-MAJOR STEPHEN, 1st contingent.
 CROSS, R., 1st contingent, 4th Battalion. Reported wounded, May 11, 1915.
 COOK, PTE GEORGE, 215th Battalion.
 COLE, A. A., 38th D. R.
 CASEY, SERGT. GEO., 58th Battalion. Reported in hospital, October 9, 1916. Returned January 3, 1918.
 CRANDALL, Sergt. A. R., 38th Battalion.
 CAREY, G., 38th D. R.
 CATTO, D. ASHWOOD, 2nd Battalion, 1st contingent. Reported wounded, May 18, 1915.
 CAIRNCROSS, THOS., 125th Battalion.
 CUNNINGHAM, G. H., Q.O.R., Toronto. Arrived home. May 28, 1915.
 CHURCH, WM. A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 CARGILL, ACTING SERGT. PETER. Reported wounded., November 16, 1917.
 COPEMAN, J., 3rd Contingent.
 COXALL, T., Paris, Reported killed. Report denied.
 COLMER, HAROLD, 3rd Contingent.
 CLARINGBOULD, PTE. THOS HENRY, 125th Battalion.
 COLLINS, WM. H., 215th Battalion.
 CROUCHER, J., 38th D. R.
 CLARK, D., 38th D. R.
 CAMPBELL. FLETCHER B., 58th Battalion. Wounded October. 1916, Won M. M., October 11, 1917.
 CREASSER, HAROLD, 95th Battalion.
 CARTER, T., 38th D. R.
 CURRY, L., 38th D. R.
 COOK, W., St. George, 38th D. R. Wounded September 22, 1916.
 CURRY, J., 38th.
 COLLINS, A., Paris, 4th Batt. Returned home January 14, 1916.
 CORRIN. H.

CARTER, ROY, 36th Batt. Reported wounded June 13, 1916.
 CRABTREE, GEO. S., 2nd Continent. Wounded September 22, 1916.
 CLINCH, R., 114th Batt.
 CASSADY, PTE. C. E., 215th Batt.
 CASEY, P., 114th Batt.
 CASEY, THOS., 114th Batt.
 CUSICK, SIMON, 114th Batt.
 CHARD, HORACE EDWARD, 215th Batt.
 CRAIN, F. W., 114th Batt.
 CLANCEY, PTE. B., Ohsweken. Reported wounded June 7, 1917.
 CULL, JOHN, 125th Batt.
 CLEMENT, A. L., Paris, 125th Batt.
 COOK, LESLIE, Paris, 12th York Rangers.
 CANHAM, PTE. J.H., 125th Batt.
 CRANT, SERGT. ALBERT (Indian), 37th Hald.
 CRANDELL, WM. J., 215th Batt.
 CLARK, PTE. RICHARD, 215th Batt.
 CREASSER, WM., JR.,
 CHESMAN, S., 38th Duff Rifles.
 CAMPBELL, G., 2nd Dragoons.
 CLOW, W., Wheeler, 6th Battery, 1st. Can. Div.
 CLOSE, PTE. CHAS.
 COOK, SERGT. GEO. MINTO.
 COUCHMAN, PTE. WM.
 COOPER, W., 216th Bantams.
 CLARKE, H., Paris, 216th Bantams.
 CAMPBELL, W., 216th Bantams.
 CAMPBELL, A., Eagle Place, 216th Bantams.
 DUKE, HARRY, Waterloo Battalion. Wounded August 19, 1917. Returned November 21, 1918 .
 DAWSON, CHAS. F., 125th Batt.
 DAIKEN, Arthur, 125th Batt.
 DAY, GEO. 125th Batt.
 DAVIS, HY. ALBERT, Echo Place 125th Battalion.
 DAVIES, IVOR, 114th Battalion.
 DAWSON, JAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DALY, ERNEST, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DRAKE, F. H. B., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DAVIS, CO. SERGT. MAJOR, A. H. 1st Contingent, 4th Battalion. Wounded October 23, 1916.
 DAVIS, HARRY B., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded June 12, 1915; reported wounded third time September 1. 1915.
 DANIELS, JOS.
 DUNCAN, G. T., Paris Road, 58th Batt. Home February 2, 1917.
 DAY, JNO., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded June 9, 1915.
 DANIELS. W., Paris, 58th Batt.
 DOUGLAS, FREEMAN, 114th Batt.

DOREEN, WM., 114th Batt.
 DAVEY, A., 114th Batt.
 DAVIS, WALTER
 DOIDGE, THOS., Brantford Tp., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DAVIS, C. A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DALE, FRED E., 38th D. R.
 DIGGINS, ELIJAH, 38th D. R.
 DOWLING, WM., 2nd Dragoons.
 DAVE, ALBERT G., 215th Batt.
 DONOUGH, PTE., 215th Batt.
 DAVISON, T., 215th Batt.
 DANIELS, W. J., 215th Batt.
 DARWEN, J., 215th Battalion Band, 8th Battalion.
 DRAPER, JAMES, 215th Batt.
 DUNNETT JAMES, SIMCOE, 215th Batt.
 DEWAR, W. H.
 DOWIE, GEORGE B., Paris.
 DEWAR, ROBT. A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DICKIE, JOHN 32nd Batt.
 DALLAWAY, H., 38th. March 1915.
 DOHERTY, DAVID C., 42nd Battery. Wounded.
 DAY, J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DAVIS J. H., 58th Batt.
 DANIELS W. C., 32nd Batt. Wounded September 16, 1917.
 DAVEY, ED., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DAVIS, WM. A., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DUXBURY, VERNON, 38th Wounded June 1, 1917.
 DUNN, CHAS., 2nd Contingent.
 DAVISON, THOMAS, PTE., 215th. wounded April 7, 1917.
 DRAKE, JNO., 3rd Contingent, 19th Batt.
 DIXON, ALFRED G., wounded 125th.
 DARCH, RICHARD, 2nd Contingent.
 DINSMORE, RUSSELL, PTE., 215th.
 DRAKE, PEARSON, 125th.
 DEBATTISTA, PAUL, 125th.
 DUVAL, E. C., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 DYSON, G., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 DUKES, CHAS., 125th.
 DAWSON, W., 1st Contingent, 4th Battalion, reported wounded April 26, 1915, 2nd time, January 5, 1916, returned June 30, 1916.
 DANN, C., 38th.
 DUFF, A., 1st Contingent.
 DURAND, DANIEL, JAS., 32nd, 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 6, 1915, home November 8, 1916.
 DOCKRAY, CORP, JAS., 4th Battalion. 1st Contingent, reported wounded May, 7, 1915, wounded second time October 6, 1916.
 DAVISON GEO JR., Echo Place, 125th.
 DENTON, HERBERT, 1st Contingent.
 DAY, JNO., 38th, August, 1914.

DONOHUE, THOS., 125th.
 DAVIS, ART, 54th.
 DEAN, CHAS, GORDON, 54th.
 DANIELS, WM., 54th.
 DAVISON, ART. H., 125th.
 DICKSON, JAMES, 1st Contingent, reported wounded, July 6, 1917.
 DAVIES, GEO., 125th.
 DIMELow, HERBERT, 125th.
 DAWSON, D. (SERGT.-MAJOR.) 1st Contingent.
 DICKEY, G., 25th Brant Dragoons, July, 1918.
 DAVILLE, G., 38th.
 DEITLEY, N. M., 38th.
 DIXON, W. B., 38th.
 DAVIS, S., 38th Acting Sergt.
 DUNCAN, JAS., 3rd Contingent, wounded at Vimy Ridge, invalided home Dec. 1917.
 DARGIE, E., 38th.
 DALOWAY, H., 38th.
 DUNSDEN, H., 38th.
 DAWSON, S., 38th.
 DOCKRAY, SERGT.-MAJ., JNO., R. A. M. C, April 14, 1915.
 DAVEY, JNO., 114th.
 DOCTOR, ISAAC, 114th .
 DAVIS, JNO., Burford, August. 20, 1914.
 DUFF, A., Tutelo, 1st Contingent.
 DYER, ERNEST, Echo Place, 125th.
 DOWIE, GEO. B., Paris, 125th.
 DICKSON, CHAS. A., 125th.
 DAWSON, JAS. H., 125th.
 DICKSON, JAS., 125th.
 DEATH, JNO. 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DALEY, JOS., 4th Brigade, C F. A.
 DEVLIN, JNO. W., Duffs.
 DRAKE, ALBERT ED., Duffs.
 DAY, F., 3rd Contingent.
 DAVIES, J., Mohawk Road, 3rd Contingent.
 DRURY, NORMAN C, 125th
 DAVEY, WM. J., 125th.
 DOTTRIDGE, GEO., 2nd Infantry Battalion, reported wounded July 25, 1916.
 DURRANT, FRED, 47th Battalion.
 DURRANT, CHAS., 1st C.M.R.
 DIEBOLT, PETER, 114th.
 DOWLING, GEO., 215th.
 DEVILLE, GEO. A., 125th .
 DOWIE, ANDREW M., Paris, 125th.
 DINGMAN, C. O., C.M.R. April 11, 1916.
 DAVEY, EDWIN, Paris, 125th.
 DILLMER, HARVEY, A., Burford, 215th arrived home September 18, 1917.
 DUNSDON, HARRY J. M., Grandview, 215th.
 DOUGHERTY, JAMES C, 215th.
 DEVENEY, ROBERT, 215th.

DANIELS, J. E., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent .
 DEAN, W. E., Simcoe, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 DOW, ALEX., 125th.
 DANAGHY, THOMAS, 125th.
 DOHERTY, NELSON EARL, 215th.
 DANIELS, WM., 54th.
 DANCE, THOMAS, 32nd September, 1915.
 DAWSON, THOS., 32nd Battery.
 DICKEY, GEO., 2nd Contingent.
 DICKIE, JACK, 32nd Battery.
 DAVIDSON, ROBERT S., Paris, 38th. July 1915.
 DYE, ASA, Galt, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DELINE, WALTER, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 DAVIS, LORNE, 38th D. R. Reported wounded November 6, 1917.
 DEPPEr, DONALD, Teeterville, 32nd Battery.
 DONOHUE, JOHN J., 32nd Battery. Reported wounded and gassed, September 14, 1917.
 DONAHUE, MARTIN, 125th Battalion.
 DRAKE, A. E., 125th Battalion.
 DAWSON, SIDNEY, 125th
 DEWAR, CHAS H., 125th Battalion.
 DONALD, WM. S., ST. GEORGE, 125th Battalion.
 DAVIES, E. W., Home Guards.
 DUFFY, A. E., 125th Battalion.
 DOWLING, PTE. CHAS., 4th Batt.
 DENHOLM, ED., Oakland, 125th Batt.
 DOWNES, FRED, 125th Batt.
 DAVIS, WM., 125th Batt.
 DRAKE, LEWIS. E., Paris 125th Batt.
 DRANSFIELD, GEO., 125th Batt.
 DRAPER, THOS., 125th Batt. Wounded.
 DALE, FRED, 125th Batt.
 DAVIS, HEBRAN, 125th Battalion.
 DODDS, A., 125th Battalion.
 DAVIS, CHAS., 125th Battalion.
 DAVIDSON, JAS., Paris.
 DAVIS, ERNEST BADEN POWELL, 215th Batt.
 DURRANT, FREDERICK, 47th Batt.
 DURRANT, CHARLES, C.M.R.
 DEAN, G. H., 1st Contingent. Invalided home April 1, 1916.
 DOUGLAS, FREEMON, 114th Batt.
 DONALDSON, A. SERGT., Reported wounded and gassed September, 4, 1917.
 DUNSDON, EWART, 215th Batt.
 DEAVIE, W. L., 215th Batt.
 DOHERTY, N. E., 215th Batt.
 DRAKE, CHARLES H., 215th Batt.
 DYER, E. W., Wounded August 10, 1917.
 DUNNETT, JAS., 215th Batt.
 DAVEY, L, WILLIAM, CORP., Decorated with D.C.M. December 1, 1918.

DONOHUE, T., Reported wounded August 1, 1918.
 DALY, JOSEPH, 14th Battery, Reported wounded August 23, 1918.
 DOXTATER, CHAS, WESLEY, Six Nations 215th. Reported wounded August 26, 1918.
 DODWELL, CLARE HERBERT, 3 years Princess Pats. Reported wounded September 7, 1918.
 DOCKRAY, C. S. MAJOR. Returned February 12, 1918.
 DOY, 4th Battalion. Returned February 12, 1919.
 DENT, 1st Battalion. Returned February 12, 1918.
 DAVIS, SERGT. W. 125th Batt, wounded twice.
 DANIEL, JOE. Wounded September 30, 1918.
 DANIELS, PERCY L., 1st Central Ontario Regt. 20th Batt.
 DEWAR, FRED., R. R. 2 Brantford C. O. R.
 DRAKE, LESLIE FREEMAN, C. O. R.
 DISHER, JOHN HOWARD, Burford, C. O. R.
 DAWSON, ROY, R. R. 1 Burford C. O. R.
 DE MONTMORENCY, R. C. R., Harley, C. O. R.
 DUTTON, JAMES ROY, Paris, C. O. R.
 DANCE, WALLACE E., Paris, C. O. R.
 DOCTOR, ISAAC, Vanessa, C. O. R.
 DOREN, ROBT. LEE, C. O. R.
 DUNCAN, ANDREW, C. O. R.
 DOWNES, E. W., 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops.
 DOUGLAS, HAROLD,
 DICKINSON, PIONEER, F. A., Cainsville.
 ELLIOTT, E., R. R. 3, Brantford, 2nd Batt 2nd C. O. R.
 EATON, LLOYD CARL, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C. O. R.
 ELLIS, ERNEST, Paris.
 ELLIS, JOHN, Paris.
 ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 ELLISON, ROBERT, GRANDVIEW, P. O. 125th. Reported wounded April, 1918.
 ECCLES, JNO., C, Paris, 125th.
 ERRETT, PHIL ANDREW, Governor-General's Life Guards, Ottawa.
 EWINS, W. H., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ENGLISH, WILLIAM, Paris, 125th, gassed.
 ELLIDGE, W., Canfield Junction, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ELLIOTT, WESLEY, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, 58th Batt. Reported wounded August 10, 1917.
 EASTO, S. I., Duffs.
 ELLISON, R. Paris. Reported wounded October 1918.
 EAGLETON, RALPH, 25th 2nd Contingent.
 EASTMAN, W., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 EASTMAN, W., 58th, wounded September 17, 1917.
 ELLIOTT, HARRY, 125th Batt. Wounded April 20, 1917.
 ELLIOTT, GORDON, Paris, 38th July 1915.
 EGGLETON, C. 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ENGLAND, H., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 EVANS, E., 32nd.
 ELLES, W., 32nd.
 EVANS, ALBERT E., Duffs.
 EVANS, JAS. W., 125th.
 EMMITT, L., 38th.
 EMIGH, M. 38th.
 ELLIOTT, L., 38th.
 EDWARDS, L. E., 84th. Reported wounded August 29, 1917.
 EDWARDS, ERNEST, 4th Battalion, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded April 29, 1915. Returned home May, 1916.
 EASTMAN, HENRY, 125th, wounded.
 EMMETT, SIG, SERGT. JAS. A., 25th Brant Dragoons, August 1914, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded June 18, 1915.
 ELLIOTT DAN, 114th.
 ELLIOTT, JNO., 114th.
 ERCH, JOS., Otterville, 125th.
 ELLIOTT, CORP. ALBERT A. E., 125th.
 ELLIOTT, J., 4th Batt, 1st Contingent.
 EYRE, CHAS., 125th.
 ENGLISH, JOHN RALPH, 215th.
 EVERETT FREDERICK WILLIAM, 215th.
 EDWARDS, FORD, Woodstock, 125th.
 EAGLESON, JOHN A., 215th.
 EDWARDS, HUGH, 125th Batt.
 EPLETT, JACK O., 125th
 EADIE CHARLES E., Mohawk 2nd Batt. 2nd C. O. R.
 ELLIOTT, SAMUEL, 19th Batt. 2nd Contingent. Wounded February 1916. Wounded April 10, 1916, Wounded June 26, 1916.
 ELLIOTT 84th Batt.
 ELDRID, PTE. Returned October 11, 1917
 EASTMAN, HAROLD, 125th. Reported wounded, February 14, 1918.
 ESPLIN, JOHN MELVILLE, 215th.
 EASTON, ROSS E., Wilsonville, 215th.
 ELSDON, ARTHUR THOMAS, 125th Battalion.
 EMIGH, N., reported wounded November 22, 1918.
 EASTERBROOKE, ALF. H., 125th.
 EASTS, SID J., 125th.
 EDWARDS, THOS. E., 125th; returned July 17, 1917.
 EMMETT, JNO., 54th.
 EDWARDS, GORDON, 125th.
 ENGLAND, WM., M., SERGT. 125th.
 EBSDEN, ART. THOS., Farringdon P. O., 125th.
 ESSERY, THOS., 125th reported wounded June 23, 1917.
 ELLINS, HORACE, 2nd Contingent; wounded October 25, 1916.
 ELLIOTT, JNO. W., 125th.
 EDWARDS, GUNNER GEORGE, Guelph Battery, wounded.
 EDMONDSON, PTE. KESTER 19th Battalion. Hit on head with bullet.
 EDMONDSON, WM., 19th Batt., 2nd Contingent; reported wounded October 19, 1915; received scalp wounds; narrowly escaped death from same grenade as killed Sergt.-Major T. Mack.
 EDMUNDSON, G., R. R. 5, 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 EVANS, GEO., 25th Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 EVANS, GEO. (BIKE), wounded October 20, 1916.
 EASTABROOKS, E. M., Paris, 215th.
 ECCLES, ALBERT E., SERGT. MAJOR Toronto, 215th.
 EDMONDS, LINDSAY ST. C, 215th.
 ELLIOTT, GEO. T., 215th.
 EASTO, H. J., 215th.
 EDDY, WM., 215th.
 EARTHY J. S., 215th.
 ELLISON, CORP. ROBERT, 125th.
 ELLIS, Paris, Fort Garry Horse.
 EAMES, A., Paris, 1st Contingent, 32nd; wounded, August 9, 1917.
 EDWARDS, I., Dufferin Rifles.
 EVANS, E., 38th Rifles.
 ERISON, W., 2nd Dragoons.
 ESSIG, VAL. H., Q. M.-SERGT., 153rd, Wellington Batt.
 EDWARDS, E., 125th, trans, to 1st Battalion. Wounded June 23, 1917; returned February 23, 1918.
 EDWARDS, ALBERT C, 125th. Wounded.
 FERGUSON, WILLIAM H., Paris, 1st Battalion, 2nd C. O. R.
 FOREST, ARMAND, 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FOREMAN, J. W. M., Paris Station, 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FOWLER, PERCY, 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.

FARR, WM. GEO., 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 FARRELL, CLARENCE, R. R. 2, Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FRANCIS, JOHN ARTHUR, Burford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FREEMAN, WALTER, Cainsville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FORDE, CLAUDE, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 FOULDS, HAROLD K., 2nd Batt., 2nd. C. O. R.
 FORBS, DONALD R., Glenmorris, 2nd. Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 FROST, JOSEPH, 18th Battalion. Wounded October 13, 1916.
 FOWLER, A. C, 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 FOX, GEORGE, 125th.
 FOSTER, ELLWOOD G., 125th Wounded August 30., September 27.
 FOTHERINGHAM, JAS., 125th.
 FISH, REUBEN, 215th.
 FOLEY, M., 2nd Dragoons.
 FERN, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FAIR, HAROLD, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FITNESS, ALFRED, WM., 125th. Reported wounded September 7, 1918.
 FREEMAN, HENRY EDGAR, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 20, 1915.
 FRASER, A. C, Paris, 19th Batt. Returned April, 1916.
 FORD, T., 32nd.
 FORSYTH, C, 1st Contingent.
 FARROW, 38th.
 FRASER, J. L., 31st Battalion.
 FELLOWS, A. S., 58th Battalion.
 FITNESS, A. R., 38th Sergt., January 20, 1916.
 FISH, CLAUDE, A. S. C.
 FROMAN, W., 114th Battalion.
 FISH, W., Six Nations, 114th Batt.
 FISH, H., Six Nations. Reported wounded November 22, 1918.
 FORMAN, JAMES, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FOX, GEO. P., 125th.
 FREY, O., August 1914.
 FORCE, GORDON, Burford August 1914.
 FORCE, LANCE CORP. EUGENE H., 125th.
 FENNEL, HERBERT, 125th. Reported wounded, October 16, 1916. Returned, October 12, 1917.
 FREDERICK, WM. KNOWLES, Paris, 38th.
 FERGUSON, HERBERT, 38th.
 FRASER, G. D. Paris, Mad Fourth, 2nd C.M.R., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 6, 1915. Returned, November 21, 1915.
 FLETCHER, JAS., 38th.
 FOX, GEORGE PERCIVAL, 125th Batt.
 FREEMAN, C, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FOSTER, A. J., 125th. Wounded May 28, 1917.
 FRASER, JAS., Pittsburg, Pa., 25th Brant Dragoons, August 20, 1915.
 FITNESS, ALFRED, WM., 125th Batt.
 FULLER, ELTON, 38th.
 FORD, W., Glenmorris, P. O., 38th.
 FENNELL, OSCAR, 32nd. Wounded.
 FORBERT, BERNICE, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FULLER, BARTRAM, Shannonville, 125th
 FRANKS, GEO. EDGAR, Paris 135th Batt.
 FITNESS, PERCY, 125th Batt. Reported wounded May 18.
 FREEMAN, ARTHUR GEO., Paris, 215th Batt.
 FORCE, A. F., Harley, 215th Batt.
 FIELDING, WM. R., C.M.R. Reported wounded, May 22, 1917.
 FIELD, FREDK., 215th Batt.
 FISHER, JAMES S., Paris, 215th Batt.
 FIELD, DAN. T., 215th Batt.
 FUGARD, ROBERT W., 215th Batt.
 FIELD, O. N., 215th.
 FORSYTHE, AUBREY, Scotland. Reported wounded October 30, 1916.
 FAIRCHILD, ACT. SERGT. SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, 215th Batt.
 FLAVELL, J. J., Paris, 215th Batt.
 FRASER, HENRY, 215th Batt.
 FITZPATRICK, W. D. Reported gassed, September 16. Enlisted in Hamilton, with C. M. R.
 FASKEN, JAS., 125th Battalion, transferred to 54th, Wounded September 5, 1917. Native of Paris.
 FOLLOWS, A. G., 58th Batt.
 FINNEMORE, HAROLD, Engineers.
 FLETCHER, J., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 FINCH, G. T., Royal Field Artillery. Wounded July 21, 1915; leg amputated.
 FISHER, H. R., Reported wounded, September 1, 1917.
 FISHER, PERCY, 36th Batt. Reported wounded June 24, 1918.
 FAIREY, CHAS., Grand View, 125th Battalion.
 FORD, CHAS. W., TROY 125th Batt.
 FISH, HENRY R., 125th Batt.
 FLETT, CHAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FRID, S., Grand View, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FORBES, ALEX., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 FIELDING, SAPPER N. R. Reported wounded May 22, 1917.
 FRAY, H. H.,
 FALCONER, E. A., Left with 32nd Batt.

FULCHER, BARTLEY, 125th Batt.
 FENEL, ANDREW, H., 54th.
 FULLER, REV., formerly of Brantford, joined N.C.O.'S in 148th Batt., Montreal.
 FARQUHAR, ROBT., Vanessa. 2nd Contingent.
 FURNISS, FRED W., 2nd Contingent.
 FORGIE, SERGT., THOS. DRYMAN, 2nd Contingent.
 FULLER, W. T., 2nd Contingent 79th Batt. Wounded June 23, 1916.
 FULLERTON, WM., 2nd Contingent.
 FRASER, ARCH. ARLIN, Paris, 2nd Contingent. Incapacitated.
 FLAVELLE, WM. THOS., Paris, 2nd Contingent. Wounded Sept. 22, 1916.
 FITZPATRICK, Paris, 2nd Contingent.
 FROST, JAS., 2nd Contingent.
 FLOWER, A. E., 3rd Middlesex R. F. A., 32nd Batt., 2nd Contingent.
 FARRANT, T., 36th returned November 2, 1918.
 FRANCIS, A. E., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 FRANCIS, HARRY LEWIS, 215th.
 FIELD, T. H., 125th, wounded and gassed August 23, 1917.
 FOOT, JAS. WM., Oakland 32nd.
 FURLER, ELI JONAS, 215th.
 FRY, HARRY, JNO., Waterford, 38th.
 FRASER, JAS., 125th.
 FLEMING, IVAN, Glenmorris, 125th. came from Arctic Circle to enlist here.
 FLEMING, GEO., Glenmorris, 125th, came from Arctic Circle to enlist here.
 FROST, HERB., 125th.
 FROST, J. EDWIN, 125th, reported wounded October 13, 1916.
 FARRINGTON, HAROLD ALBERT, Cathcart, 125th.
 FERRIS, LLOYD, Mohawk P. O., 125th, reported wounded May 22, 1917.
 FULLER, E., 38th Rifles.
 FEARMAN, OSCAR J., Onondaga 125th.
 FISH BURL, 125th.
 FOSTER, ART J., 125th, returned March 4, 1918.
 FORCE, VERNON R., R. R. 1, Burford, 125th.
 FILE, HAROLD R., 125th, wounded.
 FOOT, ERNEST D., Mt. Pleasant, 125th.
 FARMER, JOS., 125th.
 FISHER, BERT. H., Tutela P. O., 125th Wounded.
 FRASER, TIM., 114th.
 FOTHERINGHAM, ANDREW, 125th.
 FEATHERSTONE, HARRIS, C. O. R. Cainsville. R. R. No. 2.
 FRENCH, GEORGE TURNER, 216th Bantams, wounded October 2, 1917, in Belgium; was with army of occupation in Germany. Returned March, 1919.
 FOTHERINGHAM, L. CORP. J., Cockshutt Road, 216th Bantams.
 FRENCH, G., 216th Bantams.
 FARNHAM, FRED H., 125th Batt.
 FLETCHER, GEO., A., R. R. 3, Brantford, 125th Batt.
 FAIREY, CHAS., 125th Batt.
 FARNSWORTH, PERCY, Underwent operation to join for active service, 58th Batt. Returned physically unfit, October 3, 1915.
 FOYLE, SERGT. T., Returned January 8, 1918.
 FISHER, P., 3rd Contingent.
 FARRANT, F., 3rd Contingent.
 FULLER, A., Left with 3rd Contingent.
 FIXTER, JOHN RUSSELL, 125th Batt. Wounded November 13, 1917.
 FULCHER, B., 38th Batt.
 FOROUNIAN, K., 38th Batt.
 FARR, W., 38th Batt.
 FISHER, GORDON CHARLES, 125th Batt. Reported wounded August 19, 1918.
 FAIRLES, F. A., Harrisburg, 125th Batt.
 FRY, PTE. R. F., 2nd Battalion. Gunshot wound in arm.
 FAIRCHILD, GUNNER JOHN 26th Battery.
 FOSTER, PTE. HENRY, Grandview, C. M. R. Gunshot wound.
 GLANVILLE, GEO. MORLEY, 125th Batt.
 GARDANIER, WM., 125th Batt.
 GREEN, W. G., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 GASTER, ALF., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 GAUKAL, EARL, 54th Batt.
 GILBERT, J. S., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 GOLD, FRED, 36th Battalion, 3rd Contingent, wounded June 26, 1916.
 GILLEN, FRANK.
 GUALLEE, L., Dufferin Rifles.
 GORDON, ALBERT, Weir P. O., 125th Battalion.
 GAYDON, GEO., 125th Batt.
 GRIFFITHS, WM. JNO.
 GREIG, ALEX., 25th Batt.
 GABRIEL, JNO. WM., 54th Batt.
 GABRIEL, RICHARD HENRY, 54th Batt
 GOOLD, LLOYD HENRY, Brantford Tp., 54th Batt.
 GOZIT, JOS. H., 125th Batt, wounded September 7.
 GAYDON, JAS., Weir P. O., 125th Battalion.
 GREENSIDES, WM. E., 125th Batt. Casualty in England.

GARNER, PHIL., 37th Haldimand Regiment.
 GALLON R., 37th Hald. Regt.
 GAGE, LEROY, 38th Rifles.
 GUY, PERCY, 38th Rifles.
 GOODREID, JNO., 38th Rifles.
 GRIMSTER, W., 3rd Contingent.
 GIBBONG, F., Oakwood, 3rd Contingent.
 GRESS, ELMER C, 125th reported wounded, August 9, 1918.
 GIBBONS, T. H., Oakwood, 2nd Contingent. Home January 10, 1917.
 GEORGE, HY. LEONARD, 2nd Contingent.
 GAYDON, ALBERT, 125th
 GOODSON, JAS. M., 125th wounded November 16, 1916.
 GOLDSTRAW, E., 40th Battery, 2nd Contingent, wounded.
 GRENSTED, E., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 GARNER, B., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 GRAY, GEO., 125th.
 GARDNER, GEO., 125th.
 GRIFFIN, R., 25th 2nd Contingent.
 GRIFFIN, WM., 25th 2nd Contingent.
 GILHAM, A. G., Mohawk Rd., 3rd Contingent; reported wounded October 26, 1915, 2nd time, December 22, 1915; 3rd time, May 22, 1917, reported severely wounded in knee. August 15, 1917, Wounded five times in all.
 GARLAND, CECIL, 38th Rifles.
 GEE, FRANK H., A.R.C.O., formerly of Brantford; reported at front April 6, 1915.
 GILBERT, F., 38th Rifles, 3rd Contingent, reported wounded, April 24, 1917, with C. M. R.
 GARDNER, F., 3rd Contingent.
 GOODWINS, GUNNER S., reported wounded November 19, 1918.
 GARNER, A., 25th, 2nd Contingent.
 GREENE, V., Teeterville, 25th, 2nd Contingent.
 GRANT, HARRY WM., 125th.
 GOLDSMITH, LEWIS O., Paris, 125th.
 GRIFFITHS, ED., 125th.
 GOOD, CHAS. W., R. R., 3, 125th; reported wounded September 11, 1918.
 GLEW, ROY, Brantford, 25th. 2nd Contingent.
 GEE, PHIL. W., 164th Band, Hamilton.
 GRENSTED, ED. JOS., 54th
 GLADIATOR. OSCEOLA, 125th.
 GREENAWAY, LAWRENCE, 32nd; reported wounded October 9, 1918.
 GAYDON, JNO., H., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 1, 1915.
 GRAND, A. H., 1st Contingent; horse somersaulted and fell on him; invalided out of service, November 16, 1915.
 GRANT, JACK, 1st Contingent.
 GARD, W., 38th Acting Corp.
 GEDDES, CHAS. H. R., 125th.
 GOULD, S., Echo Place, 25th Dragoons, July 1915.
 GILL, PERCY SAPPER, reported wounded June 10, 1916.
 GOOLD, P., Mt. Pleasant, 38th, wounded November, 1, 1916; wounded Jan. 15, 1917.
 GREEN, JNO., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 GREEN, HERB. W., 125th.
 GILBERT, ALF., 2nd Dragoons.
 GRAHAM, RAY. R., 38th.
 GRAHAM, ROBERT, 25th Dragoons.
 GRAHAM, JAS., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 GAGE, ROSS, St. George, 1st Contingent. Gassed.
 GARROW, H., Hamilton, 1st Contingent.
 GARROW, CORP. BERT. 25th Brant Dragoons, 1st Contingent. Recommended for V. C., May 28, 1915.
 GAUNTLETT, HERB., 1st Contingent, P. P. C. L. I. First veteran to return. Gauntlett rejoined 215th.
 GLASSPOLE, D., 38th Batt.
 GLOVER, W., NORWICH, 58th Batt. Wounded at St. Eloi, April 1, 1916.
 GOUGH, R. S., 36th Batt.
 GRANTHAM, JAS., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 GUY, SERGT., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 GATES, SAMUEL, Harrisburg, 125th Batt.
 GOODHEW, ALF., 32nd Battery.
 GILL, CYRIL, PARIS, 38th D. R.,
 GILL, WM., Paris, 38th D. R., wounded.
 GORE, CHAS. 32nd Battery.
 GRAND, HERBERT, 32nd Battery.
 GILMORE, C, 38th 125th, wounded.
 GOOCH, RAYMOND, Echo Place, 38th D. R.
 GAUMASH, P., 114th Battalion.
 GREEN, GEO., 114th Battalion.
 GREEN, JOS., 114th Battalion.
 GROAT, SAMSON. 114th Battalion.
 GROAT, EDWARD, 114th Battalion. Reported wounded September 1, 1917.
 GAUL, JAKE, 114th Batt.
 GENERAL, KENNETH, 114th Batt.
 GENERAL, HUBERT, 114th. Wounded May, 5, 1918.
 GIRDLESTONE, RAY, G., 125th Batt. Wounded November 6, 1917.
 GARDNER, J., 1st Contingent.
 GARDNER, G. E., 1st Contingent.
 GALLAGHER, J., 1st Contingent.
 GILLESPIE, PTE. MAJOR. Seriously wounded.
 GRAHAM, ROBT., 32nd Batt.

GIBSON, SERGT, S. K., Richardson Street Military Medal and bar. Sergt. Gibson enlisted with 222nd Battalion, Manitoba; three times wounded.

GIBSON, SIMEON, 215th Batt.

GUYLGANT, D., 2nd Dragoons.

GARRETT, GILBERT, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.

GOODSON, JAS., 32nd Battery.

GRAY, GEORGE WILLIAM, 215th Batt.

GLOVER, ROBT., 32nd Battery.

GORDON, H., 215th Batt.

GRAND, C E., Niagara Frontier Force, 3 years.

GLASS, W., Paris, Home Guard, Niagara.

GOLDHULLS, EDMOND, 25th Brant Dragoons.

GLEASON, THOMAS, 125th Battalion. Wounded.

GOULD, RALPH, JAS., Paris, 125th Batt. Reported wounded May 11, 1917.

GILOMEN, A., Paris, 125th Batt.

GARRETT, JAS., 125th Batt.

GAYLES, G., 38th Dufferin Rifles.

GRANT, W. J., 1st Contingent.

GINN, HARRY, 125th Battalion.

GRIFFIN, ROBT., Dunnville, 25th Ararat Dragoons, 3rd Contingent.

GIBBS, W. H., 125th Batt.

GREENWOOD, FRED, 4th Battalion, 1st Contingent. Wounded, October 3, 1916.

GRAND, C, Home Guard, Niagara.

GOODWIN, L., 1st Contingent.

GODDEN, A. J., 36th Batt. Invalided home March 14, 1916.

GODFREY, SAM., 38th Duffs. Returned home December 12, 1916.

GUNNER, ROBT., 125th Batt.

GRAHAM, RICHARD R., 125th Batt.

GOOCH, RAYMOND, Echo Place, Duffs.

GILLOP, CLARENCE, 215th Batt.

GREENMAN, CHAS., 125th Batt.

GROVES, ALFRED, 125th Batt.

GINNS, W. S., 125th Batt.

GREEN, HERBERT D., Ridgeway, 125th Batt.

GOOLD, LORENZO, 84th Batt. Reported wounded Nov. 2, 1916.

GUY, JAS., 125th Batt.

GIRDLESTONE, CLAUDE, 38th Duffs.

GARDINER, THOS., 125th Batt.

GILL, ALBERT, Paris, 125th Batt.

GRAHAM, JOHN A., 125th Batt. Returned February 20, 1918.

GILES, LORNE, Harley, 125th Battalion.

GUNN, WM., 125th Batt. Reported gassed September 4, 1917.

GUYLAND, D., 2nd Dragoons.

GALLOWAY, THOS., 125th Batt.

GRIFFON, WM. GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons, 3rd Contingent.

GILHAM, CYRIL H., 204th Batt, at Dundas. Reported dangerously wounded February 17, 1915.

GLASS, WILLIAM J., Mt. Vernon, 125th Batt.

GINNS, WALTER S., 215th Batt.

GREEN, A., 215th Batt.

GREENWOOD, PAUL E., 215th Batt.

GOOD, JOHN A., Newport, 125th Batt. Wounded May 17, 1917.

GILLEN, WILFRED, Echo Place, 125th Batt.

GLASS, WM., 215th Battalion.

GEDNEY, M. C., 215th Battalion.

GROSS, G. W., 215th Battalion.

GREEN, E. W., 215th Battalion.

GINNS, A. E., 215th Battalion.

GRISWOLD, HAROLD, Norwich, 215th Battalion.

GOOLD, P., Winnett St., 84th Battalion, wounded in head.

GREENLAGH, JOHN, 25th Brant Dragoons.

GILBERT, H., 2nd Dragoons.

GOODSON, JAS., 32nd Battery.

GRAND, HARRY WILLIAM, 125th Batt.

GRIMES, PATRICK, 2nd Batt. C.O.R.

GORE, ROBERT, 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GREENFIELD, JAMES N., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GRANTHAM, WILLIAM E., R.R. 3, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GRIFFIN, ALFRED, St. George, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R.

GILLEN, NORMAN, Echo Place, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R.

GREENWOOD, CHESTER A., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GUEST, WILLIAM R., Mohawk, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R.

GUEST, WILLIAM R., Mohawk, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R.

GRANDINE, CHARLES W., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GOWDY, CLARENCE, Burford, 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R.

GREEN, WILFRED D., Harrisburg, 2nd Batt. 2nd C.O.R.

GOLDEN, CHARLES H., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GARNETT, WALTER J., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GILBERTSON, GORDON R., Hagersville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GILMUR, ARTHUR L., 2nd. Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GREEN, ALBA F., Harrisburg, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GRIFFIN, JAMES, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GUEST, LEO F., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

GREEN, CHAS., 125th Batt.

GLENN, ALFRED GEORGE L., Sergt., 125th Batt.

GLASS, JOHN HENRY, 125th Batt.

GRESS, ELMER CHRISTIAN, SERGT, 125th Batt.

GOYEL, GEORGE, reported wounded September 14, 1917.

GODNEY, MARSHALL CHARLES, 215th Batt.

GILL, G., Paris, returned March 15, 1918.

GRAHAM, CLARENCE, Cainsville, A.S.C., transferred to 75th Batt., reported wounded August 19, 1918.

GIBBONS, PTE. ARTHUR, Paris, wounded.

GRIMSTEAD, L.-CORP. W. M., 36th Batt.

GREENTREE, CORP. G. H., Paris; left with 25th Brant Dragoons, August, 1914, Valcartier, transferred to artillery. Served in France; wounded July, 1915, invalidated home December, 1915.

GILHAM, F., Niagara frontier force.

GILHAM, SERGT. G. H., C.M.R., transferred to 36th, 1915, transferred to 1st; promoted N.C.O. on field; wounded and gassed twice; returned February 12, 1919.

GARVIN, TROOPER FRED, C.M.R., June, 1917; transferred to Lord Strathcona's Horse.

GODDEN, BANDSMAN EDWIN, 36th Batt.

GRIFFIN, CADET C STANLEY.

GREGORY, DONALD, GUNNER, 70th Battery.

HAMMOND, DOUGLAS, Cainsville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HUTTY, SANFORD E., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HUNT, EWART RUSSELL, Burford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HERMAN, GEORGE E., Paris; 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HARTLEY, JAMES, Paris; 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HENNINGWAY, EDGAR, Scotland; 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HAMILTON JOHN HUBERT, Cainsville; 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HAMILTON, ERNEST ALEXANDER, Cainsville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

HAROLD, EDGAR McK., Paris; 180th Batt., transferred March 19th, battalion in France.

HAROLD, JOHN ARTHUR, Paris; C. F. A., 1918.

HARDISTY, SAPPER J. R., Grandview; 138th Highlanders, transferred to 12th Batt, Canadian Railway Troops.

HAYNES, JAMES.. Home Guard, St. Catharines, transferred to 98th Batt., and then to 13th Battery.

HIGGINS, LANCE-CORP. R. H.

HAYNES, W. A., Home Guard, St. Catharines, transferred to 98th Batt., and then to 13th Battery.

HILBORN, FRASER, 180th; transferred to 19th Battalion in France.

HILBORN, Stanley C, went overseas with C.F.A.

HASTINGS PTE. JAMES, 36th Battalion, transferred to R.C.R.'s then to 7th Can. Machine Gun Co., gassed and buried.

HARRISON, JAS., 125th Batt.

HEALEY, WM., 125th Batt.

HARDY, J., BRIG SERGT-MAJOR, British Reservist; dangerously wounded, April 21, 1917. Discharged; joined Canadian forces.

HOWARD, GEO., 125th Batt.

HEWITT, GEO., 125th Batt.

HUFFMANN, CHAS., 125th Batt., reported wounded May 7, 1917; changed name by permission to C Harris.

HERGENROEDER, EUGENE, 125th Batt.

HAYWARD, LLOYD S., 1st contingent. Reported injured at Salisbury Plains, January 4, 1915; invalidated home, March 4, 1915.

HOCKING, STAFF SERGT. F. W., left for Halifax, thence for England as drill instructor.

HOSTY, HARRY EDWIN, 13th Royal Regiment, Hamilton, January, 1916.

HUMBLE, FRED, 1st contingent.

HAMILTON, SERGT. WM., 1st contingent, 13th Batt. Highlanders, C.E.F., wounded June 1, 1915.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, 4th Batt., 1st contingent. Reported wounded, June 7, 1915.

HORSNELL, R. W., veteran S. African War; Can. Engineers, 1915; reported wounded June 15, 1916.

HUTCHION, J., 25th Brant Dragoons. Wounded.

HAWKINS, A., 25th Brant Dragoons.

HUFF, HARRY J., 25th Brant Dragoons.

HAYLAND, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.

HAYLAND, ARTHUR, 25th Brant Dragoons.

HAINES, C.

HILL, JOHN ALEXANDER, Six Nations Indian, 125th Battalion. Invalided home January 31, 1917.

HODDER, J. A., 1st contingent, 48th Highlanders.

HOPE, LEVI, 114th.

HENRY, DAVID, 114th.

HERKIMER, G. T., 114th.

HESS, J., 114th.

HENRY, ELI, 114th.

HINTON, WALTER F., 125th.

- HUNTER, JOHN, Shellard's Lane, 125th.
 HODGE, S. J., 215th.
 HOYLE, W. H., 215th.
 HULL, HENRY A., 215th.
 HILL, ALEX., 125th.
 HURLEY, JAMES J., 215th. Reported wounded, July 26, 1918.
 HUGHSON, RANDOLPH, Ayr, 38th.
 HOLDER, E. C., 38th.
 HARRISON, J. T., 38th.
 HUTTON, AUSTIN, 2nd Dragoons.
 HAWLEY, H., 32nd.
 HENDERSON, G. G., Engineers.
 HALLMAN, ART, 38th.
 HAZLETON, LLOYD, 84th Battalion; severely wounded with 75th; returned on July 6, 1917.
 HOLMES, A. W., Paris, 38th.
 HART, WM., 38th. Invalided home Dec. 16, 1916.
 HAZELTON, CORP. NORMAN WELLS, 215th Batt.
 HARRIS, EDWARD, 215th.
 HARRIS, H. E., 215th.
 HAVILAND, LESLIE C, R. R. No. 1. Waterford, 215th.
 HAVILAND, ROY E., R.R. No. 2 Waterford, 215th.
 HEDDEN, GEORGE T., 215th.
 HENDERSON, ARTHUR J., Paris, 125th.
 HUNSBURGER, EARL W., Paris, 215th.
 HUMPHRIES, H. A., Paris, 215th.
 HISCOCKS, AUGUSTUS.
 HAYHURST, SAMUEL, 125th Batt., Returned October 4, 1917.
 HUDSON, JOHN ROBERT, Returned August 23, 1917.
 HARRIS, F., SERGT., 3rd Contingent.
 HOLLOWAY, P., 3rd Contingent.
 HEWITT, T., 3rd Contingent.
 HAYES, T., Scotland, 3rd Contingent.
 HALE, E., 3rd Contingent.
 HAWLEY, T., 3rd Contingent.
 HARRINGTON, F., 18th Batt., 3rd Contingent. Wounded April 25, 1916; also on August 6, 1916.
 HOULITON, W. J., 1st Contingent.
 HARRIS, H., Eagle Place, 1st Contingent.
 HICKSON, WILLIAM, 125th Batt.
 HARP, ED. P., 125th Batt. Three times in hospital. Wounded September 20.
 HIDES, H. E., Burford, 125th Batt.
 HARP, ROBERT, 125th and 215th.
 HOCKRIDGE, WILLIAM, 125th Batt., Reported wounded on August, 1917 and October 10, 1918.
 HILLS, V., 3rd Contingent.
 HOWELL, A., Toronto, 3rd Contingent.
 HAWLEY, C. P., 3rd Contingent.
 HETHERINGTON, SERGT. F., St. Catharines, 3rd Contingent. Transferred to 4th Batt. Reported wounded February 17, 1916; also on October 21, 1916 and April 23, 1917.
 HUGHES, ALBERT E., 125th Batt.
 HARRINGTON, E., Farringdon, 4th Batt., Wounded at Langemarck on April 28, 1915.
 HANNAH, C. 38th D. R.
 HANNAH, A. S., 38th D. R.
 HAWKE, C. J., 38th D.R.
 HOWTING, ALBERT, 2nd Contingent, injured in fall.
 HIBBERT, JAMES T., 125th Batt.
 HODSON, 125th Batt.
 HAWKINS, W. C, 1st Contingent.
 HIPPEN, V. A., 1st Contingent.
 HARBOUR, T., 1st Contingent.
 HANCOCK, W., 1st Contingent.
 HAYCOCK, A., 1st Contingent.
 HUTCHINSON, S., 1st Contingent.
 HAZZARD, E., 1st Contingent.
 HANLEY, GEO. F., Cainsville. 125th Batt. Wounded second time August 19, 1918.
 HALL, H. J. 84th Battalion. Wounded March 21, 1917. Returned January 17, 1918.
 HOWELL, THOMAS, 38th D. R.
 HERRIDGE, SERGT., 38th D. R.
 HOPGOOD, W.
 HENMAN, PERCY, 2nd Contingent. Wounded September 29, 1916.
 HINE, ROBERT, 1st Contingent. Wounded three times.
 HEATH, JOHN, 7th Mounted Rifles. Wounded.
 HARVEY, C, 38th D. R.
 HUDSON, J. R., 38th D. R.
 HORNER, JOHN, 125th Batt.
 HUBBARD, A. E., 125th Batt.
 HUFF, GORDON, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HOLIMER, FRED, 2nd Contingent.
 HOLHURST, SAMUEL, 125th Batt.
 HUMBLE, GEO. T., 125th Batt.
 HOWARD, GILBERT, 125th Batt.
 HOLMES, HERBERT, 125th Batt.
 HARP, EARL E., 54th Batt.
 HELLIWELL, WRIGHT, 54th Batt.
 HENRY, HUGH C, R. R. 5, Brantford, 54th Batt.
 HURST, JOSEPH G., 54th Batt.
 HARLOW, WALTER, 125th Batt.
 HARVEY, A. C. 32nd Batt.
 HUCKLEBRIDGE, SERGT. GEORGE, 215th.
 HARLING, HARRY, 25th Brant Dragoons
 HOOTON, A. A., 216th Batt.
 HANNAFORD, PETER, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HALEY, CORP., 216th Batt.
 HARTY, H. W., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HOLT, WILLIAM, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HALLOWELL, T., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HAGGARD, JOHN T., 125th Batt.
 HESS, CARROLL, Paris, 125th, wounded.
 HOLDER, WILLIAM, 125th Batt.
 HOULDING, WM. STUART, 54th Battery
 HILL, W., St. George, Returned December 22, 1917.
 HARRELL, ALFRED, 38th D. R.
 HUBERT, JAS. H., 125th Batt.
 HARRIS, G. A., Princess Pats.
 HEYS, 13th Batt.
 HARRIS, SIMON P., Cathcart, 125th Batt. Howlett, WM., Grandview. Reported wounded on December 1, 1915.
 HUTCHINSON, WM. R., Thamesford, R. R. 2, 125th Batt. Reported wounded May 10, 1918.
 HARRINGTON, CHRIS, Farringdon Hill, 125th Batt.
 HICKEY, THOMAS, 125th Batt.
 HUMPHREY, HAROLD E., 215th Batt.
 HUNT, FRED C, 125th Batt. Wounded November 23, 1916 and February 12, 1917.
 HAMILTON, C. ROY, 8th Battalion, 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 6, 1915. Returned to Brantford, October 16, 1915.
 HOOPER, E. E., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 6, 1915.
 HAYDEN, ERNEST, 125th Battalion.
 HART, COL.-SGT., 38th.
 HOPKINS, ARTHUR FRED, Wounded August 21, 1918.
 HAWLEY, GEO. R., 25th.
 HOLWAY, SERGT. A. G., 4th Batt., Reported gassed and wounded May 10, 1915, at Ypres. Discharged June 8, 1918.
 HILBORNE, H., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 13, 1915. Returned Oct. 31, 1915.
 HOLME, W., 1st contingent. Reported dead May 15; denied May 17. Officially reported alive January 10, 1918.
 HOLLING, STAN, McGill contingent, C. O. T. C, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
 HILL, A. V., Vancouver, late of Paris, 1st contingent. Reported wounded, May 18, 1916.
 HAZLEWOOD, T, 35th.
 HOWICK, ERNEST 215th.
 HALL, HARRY, Mohawk, 25th. Reported wounded, May 16, 1917.
 HODGON, WM., Guard duty, Niagara Falls.
 HILL, ROY, 125th.
 HENDERSON, ARTHUR JAMES, Paris, 125th Batt.
 HALEY, JOS., 125th.
 HAWKE, CLARENCE JOHN, 125th Batt.
 HOOPER, FRED, 125th.
 HAZELWOOD, THOS., 125th to 173rd Highlanders of Hamilton.
 HEATH, H., Branchton, 25th.
 HARRINGTON, E., 25th.
 HEYNES, PETER, 25th.
 HAYS, JOHN 25th Brant Dragoons. Reported wounded December 26, 1917.
 HARMAN, THOS., Paris, 125th.
 HURLEY, FRANK, 125th Batt., reported wounded March 3, 1918.
 HUTCHINGS. EDWARD, Paris, 125th Batt.
 HODSON, FRED W., 2nd contingent.
 HARRINGTON, ERNEST J., 1st contingent, reported wounded April 28, 1915. Returned home October 2, 1916.
 HARRINGTON, L., 77th at Welland Canal, 86th Machine Gun Batt.
 HAZZARD, GORDON, 38th.
 HOULDING, HARRY, 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 1, 1915; 2nd time October 26, 1915. Home on furlough, October 30, 1916. Overseas again with 215th Batt., returned December 22, 1917.
 HAMILTON, O., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 1, 1915.
 HOWELL, SIDNEY, Grandview, 36th Batt. May, 1915.
 HARVEY, KEN., SIGNALLER, 84th Batt., Wounded December 11, 1916.
 HOWELL, JNO., 42nd Batt., 2nd contingent.
 HOYLE, WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
 HODDEN, CHAS., 1st contingent, 4th Batt.
 HOLLIDAY, GEORGE MATTHEW, 215th Batt.
 HARDY. MAHLON, 125th Batt.
 HOE. JOHN, 215th Batt.
 HARRINGTON, EDWIN J., 125th Batt.
 HUNT, WALTER, 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 HARROW, F., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 HAYES, J., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 HOSKIN, F. W., Tillsonburg, 32nd, 2nd. contingent.
 HEALEY, WM., 125th Batt.
 HOME, JAS. S., 125th Batt., returned Feb. 18, 1919.
 HEATH, CHAS. E., 125th Batt.
 HARP, EDW. P., 125th Batt.
 HOUSON, SERGT. JOHN, 54th. Reported wounded April 22, 1917. Returned March 29, 1918.
 HUDSON, JOHN R., 38th.
 HALLE, HERBERT JOSEPH, 215th Batt.
 HOWELL, A., 38th.

- HERRIDGE, SERGT. WM., 215th.
 HURLEY, WM. J., 76th Batt., severely wounded. Returned December 15, 1917.
 HURLEY, WM. T., 38th.
 HARRIS, G. T., 38th.
 HARMER, HORACE, 38th.
 HARLEY, WM., 38th.
 HILL, ALBERT, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HEALY, ART, 125th, Reported wounded May 19, 1917; wounded November, 1917.
 HOPKINS, WM. C, 125th.
 HUNT, ALBERT JOSEPH, 215th.
 HAMILTON, HARRY D., 125th. Reported wounded, August 28, 1917.
 HOCKRIDGE, ROBERT, R. R. No. 1, Cainsville, 125th.
 HINCHCLIFFE, WM. H., Paris, 125th.
 HAYS, CHAS., 125th.
 HOWELL, THOS. W., 125th.
 HILLS, ART H. S., 125th.
 HUMPHRIES, ARNOLD, Paris, 125th.
 HAMMOND, GORDON, Harley, 125th.
 HOLMES, H., Paris, 125th.
 HYATT, ALEXANDER, 215th Batt.
 HERMAN, THOS., 38th, Reported wounded September 4, 1917.
 HERMAN, HARRY, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HARTLEY, HAROLD, Paris, 38th.
 HARRY, GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons. Wounded.
 HODDEN, GEORGE T., 215th Batt.
 HASTINGS, W., Paris, 84th; Reported wounded, June 19, 1916.
 HOLMES, ROY, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HANLON, ALF., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons, wounded.
 HALSTEAD, M., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HEPDEN, SIGNALLER R. G., Wounded October 16, 1916, 58th Battalion.
 HILLS, VICTOR, 125th.
 HOGAN, JAS. M., 125th. Returned February 12, 1918.
 HUNT, ROBERT W. S., 125th.
 HARDING, WALLACE, 125th.
 HIGGIN, JOHN S. H., 125th.
 HURSEY, CORP. W. J., 125th.
 HODGES, S., Machine Gun Section C. M. R., Hamilton.
 HILL, H. H., 114th Batt.
 HITCHMAN, F., Paris, 38th.
 HITCHMAN, A. Paris, 38th.
 HALL, RICHARD. 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HAZLEWOOD, THOS., 125th.
 HUGHES, RICHARD, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HEATH, A. C, Echo Place, 84th, twice wounded.
 HOCKLEY, WM., 38th.
 HOLODI, STEVE, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HUGHES, ROBT., 31st Battery, Niagara.
 HILL, J. A., SERGT., 38th January 1916.
 HOGAN, GUS., enlisted with 125th Battalion, transferred to 4th Battalion; gun shot wounds, April 24, 1917.
 HILL, EDWARD, 114th Batt.
 HILL, ALEX., 114th Batt.
 HILL, JNO., 114th Batt.
 HOMER, HARDY, 114th Batt.
 HOMER, PETER, 114th Batt, reported wounded November 19, 1917.
 HOUSE, AUSTIN, 114th Batt.
 HILL, JAS., 114th Batt.
 HOWTING, ARTHUR J., 13th Batt Sergt.
 HOWTING, ALBERT E., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent, injured.
 HOCKLEY, WM., 135th Batt.
 HOLLOWELL, THOS., joined Duff's March, 1915.
 HILL, JAS., 125th.
 HOWELL, EDW., March 1915.
 HARDING, WALLACE.
 HUGHES, ROBT.
 HILL, GUS. 114th Battalion.
 HENRY, E., 114th Batt., returned February 1919.
 HOWELL, LEONARD J., 125th Batt.
 HOWELL, R.
 HOWES, JAS. W.,
 HUNT, F. A.,
 HOLMES, GEO.
 HUMPHRIES, C, 1st Contingent.
 HYATT, ALEX., 125th Batt.
 HENDERSON, ROBERT, 38th D. R.
 HUBERT, ED., 38th Batt.
 HARENETT, FRANCIS J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HATCH, ROBERT, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 HART, SERGT-MAJOR, 125th Batt.
 HALL, HARRY, 38th.
 HARVEY, CHARLES A. 38th.
 HARTLEY, ROY T., 38th.
 HILL, JOHN, PALMERSTON, 38th.
 HART, WILLIAM, 38th.
 HENDERSON, G. G., Engineers.
 HASTINGS, JOHN E., 215th Batt.
 HARRIS, SIMEON PETER, 125th Batt.
 HENRY, DAVID, 114th Battalion.
 HOWARD, J. AGNEW, 36th Batt. Wounded five times.
 HILL, J., Ohsweken. Wounded September 19, 1918.
 HURLEY, Louis, Mechanical Transport Corps. Wounded in neck and right arm September 9, 1918.
 HIGGINS, R., Bantams.
 HALLMAN, ARTHUR, 38th.
 HAND, JAMES, Brantford P. O.
 HINCKMAN, 38th.
 HOLDER, E., 38th.
 HYDEN, J., 38th.
 HOLMAN, A., 38th.
 HOLT, JAMES, Paris, Home Guard, Niagara Falls.
 HARRIS, G. A., Princess Pate.
 HOWLETT, W., Grandview, R.C.H.A. Reported wounded December 4, 1915.
 HICKSON, WILLIAM, 125th Batt. Wounded and gassed, August 16, 1917.
 HARKNESS, J., 125th Batt.
 HOWELLS, J., 125th Batt.
 HARLOW, WALTER, 125th Batt.
 HARMON, THOMAS, 125th Batt.
 HEWITT, GEORGE, 125th Batt.
 HICKEY, THOMAS, 125th Batt.
 HOWTING, H. Received D. C. M. April 23, 1917.
 HULL, R. H. 84th Batt. Won M. M. April
 HOOTON, W. F., invalided home May 4, 1917.
 HOUSE, A., Middleport. Reported wounded, August 13, 1917.
 HARMAN, H., Caledonia. Reported wounded August 15, 1917.
 HARRIS, F., C.M.R.
 HOPKINS, ISAAC, Paris, 84th Batt. Reported wounded September 19, 1917.
 HALLBROOK, ARTHUR, 215th Batt.
 HARDING, WALLACE, 215th Batt.
 HARKLEY, GORDON, 215th Batt.
 HASTO, GEORGE C, 215th Batt.
 HASTINGS, JOHN EDWARD, 215th Batt.
 HIND, ERNEST, 215th Batt.
 HARRIS, H. E. Returned January 17, 1918.
 HOOPER, F., Burford. Reported wounded February 27, 1918.
 HANNAFORD, W. F., Returned June 20, 1918; both legs amputated.
 HUTCHEON, ALEXANDER, 215th Batt. Wounded August 9, 1918.
 HARTLEY, R. 38th.
 HORNER, JOHN, 125th Batt. Reported wounded September 16, 1918.
 HICKIE, J., 38th Batt.
 HANDS, G., Color-Sergt.
 HOPPER, CORP.
 HENDERSON, L., -CORP.
 HARTWELL, W., 32nd Battery.
 HOUGH, WILLIAM H., 215th Batt.
 HURTBUISE, RALPH J., 125th Batt.
 HOWELLS, WILLIAM B., Paris, 125th Batt.
 HOPKINS, FREDERICK, 215th Batt.
 HUTCHINSON, EARL.
 HOLLOWAY, PERCY, 125th Batt.
 HOWARD, HERBERT, 2nd Contingent. Invalided home, April 24, 1916.
 HOAR, ALFRED J., 2nd Contingent.
 HUGHES, BERT, 2nd Contingent.
 HOFFMAN, J. H., 2nd Contingent. Wounded April 20, 1916.
 HEROD, ALBERT J., 2nd Contingent.
 HIBBERT, WM. J., Paris, 125th Batt.
 HUGHES, H., 2nd Contingent.
 HALL, JAS., 2nd Dragoons.
 HARRIS, ELMER. 32nd.
 HORSEPOOL, CHAS., 38th.
 HYDE, JAS., R.R. 1, 38th.
 HAND, JAS., Brantford P.O., 38th.
 HART, ART CHAS., 38th.
 HAINES, C. H., 25th Dragoons.
 HAWKE, CLARENCE, 32nd.
 HINTON, WALTER F., 38th.
 HASTINGS, J., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 HODSON, EDW., 215th.
 HOWICK, ERNEST, 215th.
 HUNT, ALFRED J., 215th.
 HALPENNY, H., 215th.
 HARRIGAN, WM. H. G., 125th.
 HALL, ED. G., 215th.
 HEWITSON, ISAAC, 215th.
 HORFORD, WM., "Bantams," 216th.
 HUNT, TENNYSON, 215th.
 HORFORD, WM., Bantams 216th.
 HALLIWELL, THOS., 216th "Bantams"
 HENSMAN, JAMES, 216th "Bantams."
 HUGHES, P., 215th.
 HILL, E. A., 215th.
 HOLDEN, W., 215th.
 HAWKEN, RAY, P.P.C.L.I., wounded on October 20, 1916; returned July 9, 1917.
 HARKER, JNO., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 HODDER, ED., Paris, 25th Dragoons; reported wounded February 27, 1917.
 HOLZOMES, JNO., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 HODGON, WM., Home Guard, Niagara.
 HISCOCK, JESSE, Home Guard, Niagara.
 HOLT, JAS., Paris, Home Guard, Niagara.
 HARWOOD, JAS., 125th.
 HENSON, WM., 25th Dragoons.
 HORNBY, THOS., 25th Dragoons.
 HOWLEY, P. H., Tutelo P.O.
 HARVEY, C. A. F., 215th.
 HIGGINS, W. H., 215th.
 HYDE, J. S., 125th; wounded May 19, 1916.
 HALL, THOS., 215th.
 HATELY, HARRY, Signal Corps, Ottawa.
 HAM, LIEUT. W., 215th; resigned commission and joined A.S.C, as private.
 HOCKINS, R. W., Simcoe, 215th.
 HEYD, FREDERICK, formerly of Brantford, 235th Spec. Serv. Corps.
 HILL, JOHN ALEXANDER, Stratford, 215th.
 HYDE, GLEN, Paris, Engineers.
 HUTTON, JOHN, Jr., Divisional Signal Corps.
 HARWOOD, BLAKE P., 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HALL, FRED W., 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

- HILL, ANDREW, Middleport, 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HENRY, A. S., 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HOWELL, P., St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HARP, LEWIS, 1st Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HOULDING, WILLIAM L., Mohawk, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HUSSEY, WRAY H., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HOULDING, WILLIAM S., R.R. No. 3, Brantford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HOLT, FRED W., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HURLEY, MICHAEL, Burford Road, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HILL, MELVIN R., Vanessa, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HAYES, THOMAS J., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HAINES, CHARLES A., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HAINES, CHARLES M., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HARRIS, FRED E., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HARRISON, JOSEPH HENRY, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HAWTHORNE, CHARLES E., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HEAPS, SIDNEY, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HEDLEY, NICHOLAS H., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HIGGINS, ROBERT H., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HINGLEY, JOSEPH, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HOWES, CHARLES E., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 HARRIS, F. C., Burford, wounded.
 HARTLEY, E. E., wounded.
 HOWSON, SERGT. TAYLOR, wounded.
 HESSION, CORP., twice wounded.
 IRELAND, JAMES F., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 IRWIN, CHARLES, Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 IRWIN, GEORGE, Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 IRELAND, GEO. M., Grand View, 125th.
 IRELAND, H., Rheumatism; returned November 23, 1915.
 INGRAM, JAS., Paris, 125th.
 IFE, SERGT. A. T., 125th.
 ISAAC, JAS., 114th. Reported wounded September 27, 1917.
 INKSATER, GEORGE, Paris, A. M. C.
 INSTRALL, H. E., Burford Road, 125th. Returned March 29, 1918.
 IGGLETON, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 INNS, H., Home Guard, Niagara.
 ISAAC, LANCE-CORP. PETER. Returned January 17, 1918. Lost right leg.
 INNS, H. C., 215th.
 ISAAC, JOS., Burford. Paid own way to England to join army, March 12, 1915.
 ISAAC, G. L., 215th.
 IRWIN, PTE. LORNE, wounded.
 ISAAC, PTE. JACOB, wounded.
 IRELAND, T. W., wounded.
 JOHNSON, WM., 125th Batt., wounded.
 JENKINSON, JAS., Paris, 125th Batt.
 JENKINS, FRED, Home Guard.
 JOHNSTON, J., 125th Batt.
 JONES, SIGNALLER DOUGLAS, 58th Batt.
 JONES, T. H., 3rd Contingent.
 JAMIESON, R., 38th Duffs.
 JENKINS, F., 38th Duffs.
 JOHNSON, W. D., 125th Batt., Gassed December 1, 1917.
 JACKSON, A. B., 38th Duffs.
 JOHNSON, LLOYD A., 125th Batt.
 JACKSON, PTE. JOSEPH, 37th Batt. Wounded.
 JAMIESON, CLAUDE, 114th Batt.
 JOHN, WM., 114th Batt.
 JOHNSON, PERCY, 114th Batt.
 JURY, JAS. E., 125th Batt.
 JEAKINS, JNO. L., CORP., Princess Pats. Reported wounded June 12, 1916.
 JEAKINS, W. J., 173rd Highlanders, Hamilton.
 JONES, PETER, 215th Batt. Wounded September 19, 1918.
 JENSEN, HENRY, Harley, 215th Batt.
 JONES, H., 215th Batt.
 JONES, ARTHUR C. R., 215th Batt., Reported wounded November 7, 1918.
 JACKSON, HARVEY, C.M.R.
 JACKSON, JOHN, C.M.R.
 JACKSON, GEO., 71st Batt., Wounded November 20, 1916.
 JONES, T. J., 4th Batt., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 10, 1915. Returned July 21, 1915.
 JONES, C., Boer war veteran, 1st Contingent. Reported lost an eye June 16, 1915; returned September 25, 1915.
 JARVIS, W., 4th Batt., 1st Contingent.
 JAMIESON, ARTHUR, 114th Batt.
 JAMIESON, ROBT., 114th Batt.
 JOYCE, CLIFFORD V., 215th Batt.
 JEALOUS, G., 215th Batt.
 JENNINGS, J. J., 215th Batt.
 JOHNSTON, W., 215th Batt.
 JONES, WILLIAM JOHN, 215th Batt.
 JONES, THOS. J., 44th Batt. Wounded May 17, 1915.
 JOHNSON, A., 1st Battalion.
 JONES, PTE. ABRAHAM, 215th Batt.
 JOHNSON, W., 114th.
 JOSEPH, ANDERSON, 114th.
 JOHNSON, A. C., 125th Batt.
 JOHNSON, E.
 JEWELL, JAS. A., 125th Batt.
 JACK, J., 125th Batt.
 JOHNSON, A., 1st Contingent.
 JUBBER, G., Grandview, 1st Contingent, wounded. Returned February 29, 1916.
 JEFFRIES, F., 1st Contingent. Wounded.
 JACKY, WM. H., Paris, 125th Batt.
 JONES, JNO., 1st Contingent.
 JONES, H. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 JARVIS, JUMBO H., 125th Batt.
 JOHNSON, WM., 54th Batt.
 JURY, A. F., 125th Batt.
 JENNER, ALLAN, Paris, 125th Batt.
 JAMES, HAROLD PERCIVAL, Paris, 2nd Contingent.
 JONES, WM. H., 125th Batt.
 JOLLY, F. H., 71st Highlanders, 2nd Contingent.
 JACKSON, E. W. 3rd Batt., 2nd Contingent.
 JOHNSON, J., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 JOHNSON, A. C., 32nd Battery.
 JOHNSON, W. W., 58th Batt.
 JUDGE, WILFRID, 32nd Battery, 1st Contingent. Wounded September 5, 1917.
 JACKSON, W., Joined A.S.C. at London.
 JACKSON, ALFRED, Paris, 125th, Went to "Mad Fourth," taken ill at Vimy, invalidated home, December, 1917.
 JENNINGS, JNO., 2nd Dragoons.
 JACKSON, W. J., 2nd Dragoons.
 JACKSON, A., 2nd Dragoons.
 JOSS, JAS., 125th Batt.
 JOHNSON, HARRY, Paris, Wounded.
 JOHNSON, Walter.
 JENNINGS, RALPH, 32nd Batt.
 JACK, JAMES HEPBURN, 125th Batt., Reported wounded August 20, 1918.
 JOHNSON, JOHN, 215th Batt.
 JONES, ARTHUR CHAS. R., 215th Batt.
 JEZZARD, A. S., 215th Batt.
 JACKSON, H., 215th Batt.
 JOHN, ANGUS.
 JULL, HENRY ANSON, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 JOHNSON, CLARENCE, Brantford, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 JENNER, FRANK WILLIAM, Paris Station, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 JUDGE, JAMES HENRY, St. George.
 JAMIESON, E., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 JOHNSON, GEO. E., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 JONES, SERGT. T., 4th Batt. Wounded at Festubert; returned September 27, 1915.
 JEWELL, JAS. ARTHUR, 125th Batt., Returned February 17, 1918.
 JOHNSON, JOSEPH EVERETT, 1st Contingent. Wounded May 16, 1917.
 JOHNSON PTE. WM. 1st. Contingent.
 JURY, WILLIAM JOHN, 215th Batt.
 JACKSON, HARVEY, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 JOHNSON, HEDLEY, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 JOHNSON, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 JOHNSON, GEO., 2 Lundy Lane, 38th Duffs.
 JACKSON, L., D.C.M., 19th Batt.
 JARMAN, JAS. V., 32nd Batt.
 JOHNSON, ALEX., 32nd Batt.
 JOHNSON, JOS., 38th Duffs, Returned October 31, 1917.
 JACKSON, GEO. St. George, 38th Duffs.
 JACKSON, R., 125th Batt, Reported wounded, August 8, 1918.
 JORDAN, W. F., 125th Batt.
 JOHNSON, P., 38th Duff. Rifles.
 JONES, PTE. L. H., gassed.
 KINSELLA, C. W. G., R.R. No. 3, 1st contingent. Reported wounded, May 7, 1915.
 KEITHLEY, WM., 1st Contingent.
 KENYON, C., 4th Batt., 1st contingent. Reported wounded, May 20, 1915.
 KNIGHT, G., Duffs, June 1, 1915.
 KINGDON, R., 125th Batt.
 KING, J., 58th Batt.
 KIRKBRIDGE, JOHN, 38th Duffs,
 KELLY, FRED N., 31st Battery. Four times wounded. Recommended for St. George's Cross.
 KNIGHT, GEO., 2nd Dragoons.
 KEYMER, CORP. JAS., Echo Place, 58th Battalion. Reported wounded, September 27, 1916.
 KELSO, ROY, J., 32nd Battery. Wounded June 6, 1917.
 KYLE, ROBT. WM., Paris, 38th Duffs.
 KERR, WM., 32nd Battery, wounded.
 KIRKPATRICK; PERCY, Echo Place, 32nd Battery.
 KELLY, WM., 125th Battalion. Reported wounded May 22, 1917.
 KUDYENKO, PAWEL, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 KEYES, WM., 38th Duffs.
 KING, OSWALD J., 114th Batt.
 KING, WILFRED, 114th Batt.
 KEY, WILL, 114th Batt.
 KNELLER, HARRY S., 125th Batt.
 KNILL, SINCLAIR, Paris, 1st Contingent.
 KNILL, JOHN, Paris, 77th Batt.
 KNOWLES, E., returned December 14, 1917.
 KELSO, JAS., 125th Batt., Wounded October 15, 1918.
 KEMP, SID. H., 125th Batt.
 KLODT, GORDON, R.R. 4, 125th Batt.

KNOWLES, GEO., 38th Duffs, 1st Contingent. Returned September 9, 1915.
 KING, H., 38th Duffs.
 KNIGHT, JOHN, 38th Duffs.
 KENNEDY, ANDREW C., 38th Duffs.
 KEIR, LESLIE H., 125th Batt.
 KENT, CLYDE, 125th Batt.
 KING, ALFRED, Frontier Force, Niagara.
 KING, ROY R., 125th Batt.
 KELLY, THOS. A., 125th Batt.
 KINGDON, RALPH H., 125th Batt.
 KING, W., Wounded, January, 1916.
 KING, GEORGE J., 114th Batt.
 KNOWLES, CLEMENT, 125th Batt.
 KEILEY, J., 1st Contingent.
 KING, CYRIL, 32nd Battery; 1st Contingent. Reported suffering from shell shock, March 1, 1917. Returned March 15, 1918.
 KIRKPATRICK, ALEX., Paris, 1st Contingent.
 KEEN, ED. O., Paris; 125th Batt.
 KING, CHAS. W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 KEENAN, THOS. B., R.R. 1, Cainsville, 125th Batt.
 KNIGHT, FRED C., St. GEORGE, 125th Batt.
 KERR, CHAS. WM., 2nd Contingent, wounded. Returned July 16, 1917.
 KENT, HERB T., 125th Batt.
 KNOTT, JOHN GEORGE, 19th Batt., 2nd Contingent, wounded. Returned February 20, 1918.
 KELLY, JOHN DALTON, 2nd Contingent.
 KEYSER, JAS. Returned December 22, 1917.
 KNOWLES, GEO. CAMPBELL, 215th Batt.
 KEMP, WM., 125th Batt.
 KNIBB, PERCY EDW., 215th Batt.
 KERRISON, HORACE, 215th Batt.
 KAMP, PTE. CLYDE, 125th Batt.
 KIRTON, C. McD., Paris, 215th Batt.
 KASTNER, HARRY J., 244th Batt.
 KEENAN, THOS. B., 125th Batt.
 KNOWLES, MILTON, C.A.S.C.
 KIPE, K., 38th Duffs.
 KNIGHT, N., 38th Duffs.
 KREIGER, M., 2nd Dragoons.
 KENDRY, CLARENCE R., 2nd C.O.R., Hamilton; September 5, 1918, admitted to hospital.
 KEMP, SYDNEY, 1st. Contingent, 3rd Battalion, August 1915.
 KENYON, F., 38th, wounded.
 KENNEDY, T., 38th.
 KNIGHT, GEO., returned October 22, 1915.
 KANE, EDWARD, enlisted at Guelph; with 8th Batt, in France; reported wounded second time, October 13, 1916.

KEEN, EDWARD ORVILLE, 125th; reported wounded, August 19, 1918.
 KEVERN, SIDNEY, 125th.
 KEIGHT, FRED R., Shellard's Lane, 1st Contingent; reported wounded, May 17, 1917.
 KERR, J. A., returned October 31, 1917.
 KILGOUR, JAMES CHRYSLER, 215th.
 KOLOCK, FRED, 215th.
 KEYSE, REGINALD, 215th.
 KARN, JAMES GRANT, 215th.
 KIRBY, WILLIAM FISHER, 215th.
 KEITH, JAMES, 125th.
 KEVERN SIDNEY, 125th.
 KING, S., 25th Dragoons.
 KERR, GEO., 25th Dragoons.
 KEMPSTER, GEO., 25th Dragoons.
 KNIGHT, F., 25th Dragoons.
 KNIGHT, NATHANIEL, 38th.
 KENNY, J., St. George, 3rd Contingent.
 KELLY, L., 3rd Contingent.
 KLOCK, J., 3rd Contingent.
 KNAPP, AMOS FRED, Richwood, 2nd Contingent.
 KENNEDY, JNO., wounded August 9, 1916.
 KITE, ART, 125th.
 KITE, ROBT., R.F.A., Buffs, 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 KITE, E. H., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 KERTON, T., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 KEEN, F., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 KNIGHT, WM. H., 125th Battalion.
 KING, JAS., 25th Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 KIRTON, THOS., 13th Battery.
 KIRTON, JAS., 25th Dragoons.
 KIRBY, TOM, 4th Batt., 1st contingent; wounded at battle of Langemarcke April 24, 1915; transferred to 12th Batt.; bullet through head, jaw fractured; returned April 3, 1916.
 KNIGHT, PHILIP, 54th.
 KEITH, JAS., 38th.
 KIRKBRID, E., 38th.
 KERMAN, J. S., Paris, 3rd contingent.
 KERR, W. B., 38th.
 KLEPPER, J., of Orillia, formerly of Brantford, 1st contingent; wounded October 19, 1916; Military Medal, December 13, 1916; returned November 2, 1917.
 KELLY, D. E., 38th; reported wounded September 4, 1917.
 KELLY, CORP. J., 32nd.
 KNIGHTLY, ALF. J., 32nd, 1st contingent; invalided home. April 23, 1915.
 KNOWLES, P. H., 38th.
 KERR, WM., 1st contingent; reported wounded, May 6, 1915.
 KING, JNO., 25th Dragoons.
 KOIKIGIAN, JNO., 25th Dragoons.

KYLIE, ROBT., Paris, 25th Dragoons,
 KUNTZ, A., 25th Dragoons.
 KELICHUK, MAIK, 25th Dragoons.
 KNOWLES, L.-CORP. FRED W., Paris, 38th, wounded.
 KING, ED., 38th.
 KENNEDY, THOS., Paris, 38th.
 KOKONJIK, MARK, 25th Dragoons.
 KIRBY, E., 2nd Dragoons.
 KERR, HIGH COUNTY CONSTABLE FRED W., SERGT., May 1, first class W. O., 25th Dragoons; Warrant Officer Mississauga Horse, July 30, 1915; R.S. M., 75th Batt., C.E.F.; trans. R.A.F., with rank.
 KELLEY, NORMAN, Paris, R. R. No. 2, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KIRBY, ELMER, R., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KENDRICK, ALFRED E., Cainsville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KNOWLES, PERCY H., 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KNIGHT, JAMES H., R. R. 2 Brantford 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KEEP, WILLIAM J., 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KALBBLEISCH, DANIEL, Paris Station, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KNELLER, ROBT. FRASER, Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 KITCHEN, JAMES ALFRED, R. R. No. 2, St. George, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 KENNEDY, D., 216th Bantams.
 KYLE, ROBERT WILLIAM, 37th Batt., twice wounded in four years' service.
 KIRBY, WM., P. P. C. L. I., wounded.
 KERR, WM. LESLIE, wounded.
 LEGG, H. H., Wounded September 1917.
 LAMBERT, S. J., Paris. Wounded.
 LONGBOTTOM, J. H., 84th; transferred to 75th. Wounded September 1917.
 LUDLOW, GEO. F., R. R. No. 4, Brantford 2nd Battalion, 2nd C. O. R.
 LAVOIE, EUGENE THOS., Paris, 2nd 2nd C. O. R.
 LAKE, WILLIAM, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 LANGEWAY, EDWARD, 1st C. O. R.
 LOCKMAN, DENNIS L., Cainsville, 1st C. O. R.
 LAING, CHARLES T., 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 LANE, EDWARD, Alberton, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 LARION, FRANK, 2nd C. O. R.
 LATIMER, HEWITT A., 2nd C. O. R.
 LAVERY, ROY, 2nd C. O. R.
 LUTES, VERNON, 2nd C. O. R.
 LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, Burford 2nd Batt 2nd C. O. R.
 LAINE, STANLEY, Paris, 2nd C. O. R.

LOWE, JOHN ALEX., Paris, 2nd C. O. R.
 LINGARD, VOLNEY M., Brantford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 LAVERY, E. W., 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 LAYTON, HARRY EDWARD, 215th Batt.
 LEFLER, DAVID, 125th Batt.
 LAKE, NELSON WILBERT, 125th Batt.
 LANGMUIR, JOHN CRAIG, 125th Batt.
 LOVETT, HARRY EDGAR, Paris, 125th Batt.
 LILLEY, ERIC E., Paris, 125th Batt.
 LESTER, B. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 LITTLEBURY, FRANK, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 LEITCH, RICHARD, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 LEISHMAN, BERT., Paris, 32nd Battery. Gassed.
 LYNN, BERT, 125th Batt.
 LYNN, ERNEST, 125th. Reported suffering from concussion, October 5, 1917.
 LACEY, E. H., 1st Contingent.
 LIGGINS, L., 1st Contingent.
 LAWRENCE, F., reported wounded December 1, 1918.
 LOCKHART A., 1st Contingent, 32nd.
 LITTLE, ROBT., 16th Battalion. Wounded October 2, 1916. Received Military Medal with Canadian Scottish.
 LUTES, VERNON K., 125th.
 LANE, CHAS. D., 125th.
 LABORDE, PHIL. T., 125th.
 LESTER, SERGT. BEN J., 2nd Contingent.
 LYNCH, ELGIN M., Michigan; 125th.
 LIVINGSTON, ART., 5th University Co., Princess Pats. November 1915; August 16, 1916 buried three times by bursting shells. Reported wounded Sept. 4, 1917. Returned.
 LANDRY, WM. R., Toronto, 125th.
 LEE, ANDREW STANDISH, 125th Batt.
 LACEY, H., 125th.
 LIDDELL, SAPPER JAS., 125th. Lost left arm July 25, 1915. Returned January 17, 1918.
 LAMB., JAS. B., 125th.
 LEFLER, WILFRID, 125th.
 LAMB, JNO. R., 125th.
 LEWIS, SIDNEY, Cainsville, R. R. 2; 125th.
 LUCAS, LORNE E., 125th.
 LIGGINS, STEPHEN, 125th December 5 1915. Returned April 18, 1918.
 LICKERS, G., Engineers, January 1917.
 LEWIS, DAVID, 114th Haldimand Batt. Wounded August 16, 1917.
 LAMBERT, CHAS., Abraham, 215th Batt.
 LONG, FRANCIS JOSEPH, 215th.

- LAMB, ALEX., 125th Returned December 3, 1917.
- LACEY, GRANT A., Grandview P. O., 125th. Awarded Military Medal, May 20. Wounded.
- LAMB, WM., JNO., 125th.
- LIDDELL, JAS. H., 125th Invalided home July 8, 1917.
- LACONTE, ERNEST, 125th.
- LATREMOUILLE, JNO. B., Paris; 125th.
- LACEY, MILES, Grandview, 125th.
- LYLE, DAVID, 58th Returned September 1916.
- LEAL, LOUIS, 114th.
- LICKERS, WILFRID, 114th.
- LICKERS, P. B., 114th.
- LAFORME, J. W., 114th.
- LAFORME, SAM., 114th.
- LAFORME, PETER, 114th.
- LEISHMAN, GEO. E., Paris; 125th.
- LEE, S. A., 215th.
- LYLE, FRED JNO., 215th Reverted to ranks.
- LABREQUE, ART., Paris, 125th.
- LIVINGSTON, NORMAN, 215th.
- LOUBE, P., Paris, 215th Batt.
- LOVEYS, W., Grandview; 215th Batt.
- LEE, C. M., Paris, 215th Batt.
- LININGTON, WALTER J., Paris, 125th. Reported wounded April 18, 1918.
- LEITWIER, LAWRENCE, Middleport, 125th.
- LOUNSBURY, W. E., Paris, 215th Batt.
- LOUKS, WALTER, 125th.
- LEWIS, EMMERSON L., 215th.
- LOUNSBURY, EMERSON C., 215th Batt.
- LINGER, J., 215th Batt.
- LEASK, L. F., Dutton, 215th.
- LLOYD, H., 215th.
- LIKENS, J. M., Cainsville, 215th. Wounded August 25.
- LANE, JOHN W., 215th.
- LAWSON, R., Canadian Engineers, November 1916.
- LEISHMAN, GEO. E., Paris.
- LAHQUE, W. H., Paris, 1st contingent; Wounded May 1, 1915.
- LOCKYEAR, THOS., 38th August 1914, 1st Contingent.
- LEMON, E. J., 1st Contingent.
- LARSEN, J., 4th Batt., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 20, 1915.
- LUSCOMBE, EARL, 38th October 1915, reported wounded August 21, 1918.
- LYLE, W., 38th. Home March 23, 1917.
- LANGFREY, JNO., Scotland, Ontario. Bantams.
- LYMBURN, WALTER H., 125th.
- LAISTER, WILFRED, 58th.
- LOWE, FRED., 32nd 2nd Contingent, reported wounded Nov. 14, 1918.
- LARK, ED., 2nd Dragoons, returned home May 4, 1917. Died of Flu.
- LATREMOUILLE, H., Blue Lake, 25th Dragoons, July, 1915; reported wounded August 13, 1917.
- LOSCOMBE, HY. ALTON, Oakland, 38th
- LOVE, ARCH., Ayr, 25th Dragoons.
- LIZER, WM., 38th.
- LOVEDAY, BERT., 38th.
- LYNN, A., 32nd. Reported wounded August 22, 1916.
- LESTER, HERB. CORP., Paris, 32nd.
- LAMB, ROY D. 38th. Reported wounded November 14, 1917.
- LORD, JNO., 38th.
- LEE, CORP. S. A., 38th.
- LEWIS, C. A., Bugler, 1st Contingent, reported wounded June 26, 1915; returned November 23, 1915.
- LAFORME, M., 114th.
- LAFORME, J. H., 114th.
- LAFORME, E., 114th.
- LAWTON, C, Paris, 12th York Rangers, Wounded October 17, 1916.
- LEMON, H., left August 1914.
- LOWE, SAML. H., 125th, wounded and gassed August 21, 1917; reported gassed September 6, 1917.
- LEE, T., Sheridan, 1st Contingent.
- LEE, J., 1st Contingent.
- LORD, ABRAHAM, 38th.
- LOVEJOY, B., 38th.
- LEWIS, CHAS, STANLEY, Oakland, 38th
- LECONTE, FRANK, 32nd.
- LOWE, A. M., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
- LOVEYS, WM., Grandview P. O., Home Guard, Niagara.
- LAMB, ALEX., C. M. R.
- LUCAR, A. JONATHAN, Niagara 32nd, reported shell gassed, March 20, 1918.
- LAWRENCE, BLACKWELL F., C. M. R.
- LEMON, CHAS., 2nd C. M. R.
- LEE, FRED GEO.,
- LAUGHLIN, A. J. Paris; 48th Highlanders 15th Batt. Reported wounded June 15, 1915.
- LEWIS, CHAS. Reported wounded, June 28, 1915.
- LORD, JOHN, Duffs.
- LAUFERS, BERNARD FRANK, 125th Batt.
- LIKENS, JOHN MARK, 215th.
- LEWIS, EDWARD, 56th Batt. Awarded D. C. M. July 6, 1917.
- LAWRASON, LLOYD ELLIS, 215th Batt.
- LAMBERT, CORP. SAMUEL JOHN, 215th Batt.
- LOWES, DILSON. ROBERT, 215th.
- LOUBE, SERGT. PHILLIP, 215th.
- LLOYD, HOWARD, 215th.
- LIVINGSTON, NORMAN, 215th.
- LEE, GUNNER JACK, 69th Battery.
- LOCK, SERGT. FRANK, 13th Battery. Wounded August 8, 1918.
- LYNN, B., 125th Reported wounded October 1, 1918.
- LASALLE, FRED. H., 125th. Reported wounded October 16, 1916.
- LAKE, WILLIAM, Gassed November 6, 1918.
- LANE, SERGT. W. A., 57th Batt. Blown up in ambulance. Returned May 4, 1917.
- LIGGINS, 1st Contingent, Duffs Joined Royal Dragoons at Valcartier.
- LEE, GEO., 4th Can. Mounted Rifles, Toronto.
- LACONTE, GEO., Duffs.
- LARIN, G., Paris; 3rd Contingent.
- LAMBERT, WM. M., 125th.
- LILICO, ARCH., 54th.
- LOUCKS, JAS. C, Paris, 125th.
- LYNCH, HY. ED., 54th.
- LIZUS, WALTER HY., 54th.
- LASALLE, FRED. H., 125th.
- LININGTON, ROY, 125th. Wounded November 1917.
- LANGFORD, GEO., 2nd Contingent.
- LOCKLEY, HY., 125th.
- LYLE, W. F. 58th Batt.
- LITTLE, W. H., 38th.
- LEECH, H., 38th.
- LETT, SERGT. K., 38th.
- LIVINGSTON, BRANT, C. M. R. April 1915. Invalided home from 19th Batt. joined 58th September 1915. Wounded September 29, 1916.
- LYNS, W., 32nd Battery.
- LEMERY, R., 38th.
- LARIN, NAP., Paris. Reported wounded May 1, 1915; second time July 14, 1915. Returned, December, 1916.
- LOCKE, JAS. T., 125th.
- LOCKE, W. H., Reported gassed March 4, 1918.
- LEE, GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons; 2nd Contingent.
- LEMAN, F. A., 2nd Contingent. Wounded October. 20, 1916.
- LITTLEBOY, GEO., Paris, 125th.
- LAHEY, CHAS. F., 54th. Wounded May 7, 1917.
- LILLIS, GUNNER JAS., 54th. Reported wounded April 23, 1917.
- LITTLE, J. A., 4th C. M. R. Wounded December 18, 1916.
- LAVERY, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- LEITCH, ROBERT, Burford, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- LYNN, DAVID, 38th. Wounded, returned October 31, 1916.
- LIDDLE, HAROLD, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- LAWRENCE, FRED., 2nd Dragoons.
- LEARN, SERGT. JOHN H., St. George, 125th.
- LAING, L. CORP., ALFRED G., 76th Battery, wounded in Somme, September 20, 1916.
- LOCKE, C. M., J. T., 125th Battalion transferred to R. A. F., with rank of Chief Mechanic.
- LANGREY, G., Scotland, 216th Bantams.
- LUND, SERGT. F.,
- LOWERS, PTE. JOHN H., wounded.
- LOYEYS, SERGT. W. R., 4th C. M. R. gassed.
- LONG, CHAS. PTE.
- LEMON, SIGNALLER E., 84th Battalion, wounded.
- LICKERS, PTE. D. A., Six Nations' Indians. Wounded.
- McMILLAN, CHARLES JOHN, Cainsville
- MCGREGOR, JAMES DUNCAN.
- MCINTYRE, DANIEL A., R. R., NO. 3, Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
- McLELLAND J., Brantford, returned December 22, 1917.
- MCGINNES, JOHN, T., 1st Batt., 1st c. O. R.
- McINTOSH, A. E.,
- MCMEANS, ROBT. W.,
- MacDONALD, FRED D., Mt. Vernon, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
- McESKERON, T., 3rd Contingent.
- McCANDLASS, ROY CLAYTON Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
- McLOY, D. G., R. E. February, 1916.
- MacDONALD, KEN., 54th.
- MCNAMARA, WM. H., 125th.
- MCINTYRE, HERB D., 215th.
- MCQUINN, JAMES, 125th.
- McGREGOR, W., 215th.
- MCLAUGHLIN, N. F., Paris, 215th.
- McCUAIG, BENJ., 125th.
- McLAREN, E. T. Canadian Engineers.
- McGUIRE, W. T., 125th transferred to 4th Wounded September 9, 1918. Seriously ill, August 25, 1918.
- McDOWALL, WILLIAM, 19th. Reported wounded November 23, 1916.
- MCCANN, DRIVER HARRIS R., joined 55th Battery at Guelph.
- MCCORMACK, T., 216th Bantams.
- McINTOSH, STEWART.
- MacKINNON,, CORP. NEIL 84th Batt. Military Medal.
- McDONALD, WILLIAM BENJAMIN. Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
- MCINTYRE, FREDERICK JAMES, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
- MCHUTCHION, WILLIAM JOHN, Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd. C O. R.

- McPHEE, DANIEL ALBERT, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 McPHATTER, FRANK H., St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 McPHATTER, ARTHUR C, St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 McKAY, GORDON, Governor's Road, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 McLENNAN, FRED, Paris Station, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MCKINNON, J. A., 25th 2nd Contingent.
 McKEE, F., Ingersoll, 25th 2nd Contingent
 McSHANE, JAS., 25th.
 McDONALD, ALBERT, 25th.
 MCLAUGHLIN, IGNATIUS, Paris, 25th.
 McGOWAN, J. M., Mt. Pleasant, 25th. won M. M., recorded December 1917.
 MacGUIRE, W., Paris, 25th.
 MCKINNON, URBAN, Burford Rd., 25th.
 McKAY, CHAS., Paris, 38th.
 McKINNIN, N. B., 25th, wounded November 20, 1916.
 MCINTYRE, HUGH, 2nd Dragoons.
 McLEAN, DAN'L. 38th.
 McGrATTEN, JNO., 38th
 McCOY, ARCHIE, 25th 125th wounded May 17, 1917; wounded September 29, 1918.
 MCQUEEN, MURDOCK G., 32nd, reported wounded May 8, 1917.
 McDONALD, S., Glenmorris, 38th.
 MacCAULEY, F., Glenmorris, 38th.
 McNAMARA, SERGT. H. F., 32nd.
 McISAAC, JNO., 32nd.
 McDONALD, WM., 32nd.
 McDONALD, WM., Paris, 25th.
 MCKENZIE, STEWART, Paris 25th.
 MacFARLAND, JNO., 32nd.
 McLELLAN, LAWRENCE H., 32nd.
 MCNAUGHTON, J. A., 32nd.
 MCARTHUR, WM., 38th.
 McAULAY, JNO. S., Burford, 38th.
 MCFARLANE, CECIL, Waterford, 38th.
 McLAREN, ERNEST FRANKLIN, 125th.
 MCINTYRE, ALEX., 125th.
 MCCORMACK, CHAS., 125th.
 McDONALD, S., 38th.
 McCOLL, WM. OLIVER, enlisted at Galt, wounded in face, November 6.
 McCANN, J. M., 215th.
 McCREARY, HAROLD, SELKIRK, 215th.
 McWHIRTER, ALEXANDER EWING, 215th.
 McDONALD, ARTHUR K. W., 54th Battery; reported wounded September 16, 1918.
 McISAAC, JOHN W., reported wounded October 9, 1918.
 McDONALD, ED. J., 125th. Reported dangerously ill, April 30, 1917.
 MacLEAN, F., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MCKENZIE, NORMAN, Paris Hill Survey, 2nd Contingent. Wounded May 3, 1916.
 McCORMICK, LOUIS, Farringdon Hill, Duffs.
 MCINTYRE, SERGT, NORMAN, R. R. No. 2, Brantford Duffs.
 McFADDEN, SAM., 125th.
 MCKENZIE, STUART, St. George, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 McGrATTEN, LORNE R., Onondaga
 MCDERMID, HAROLD, 32nd.
 McDOWELL, WM., Paris, 125th.
 MCGRATTAN, SERGT, J., 125th.
 McHUTCHEON, JNO. F., 125th.
 MCCORMACK, LEWIS, Farringdon Hill P. O., 125th.
 McDUGAL, F., 125th. Recommended for M. M., October 1918.
 McALLISTER, THOS., Norwich, 125th.
 MCKINNON, J. 3rd Contingent.
 McIntYRE, A., 3rd Contingent. Wounded September 14, 1916.
 McKINNON, JNO., 3rd Contingent.
 McLEOD, WM., 3rd. Contingent.
 McKIE, SERGT. FRANK, 3rd Contingent.
 McLAREN, E., 38th.
 MCCORMACK, L., 38th, 125th. Reported wounded October 10, 1918.
 McDONALD, W., 38th.
 McKAY, M. L., 38th.
 MCINTYRE, S., SERGT, 38th.
 McCARTNEY, ROBT. H., 4th 1st Contingent; five times wounded.
 MacDONALD, SERGT. JOHN. C. M. R. wounded in leg, invalidated home August 25, 1916.
 McLAREN, J., SERGT., 1st Contingent, reported wounded May 10, 1915; wounded October 23, 1916, D. C. M.; wounded Nov., 1917.
 McDONALD TED., 1st Contingent.
 McLEOD, P., 38th.
 McSHANE, JAS., 58th.
 MCINTYRE, JOHN V., 215th.
 McDONALD, HUGH A., 215th.
 McDONALD, MURDOCK, 215th.
 McLEAN, JOHN W., 215th.
 MCKNIGHT, W. J., 215th.
 MCCLELLAND, H., 215th.
 McDONALD, A., 215th.
 McDONALD, JOHN, 215th.
 McKINNIN, WM., 58th.
 McCARTHEY, BERT. W., Cainsville, 58th
 McKIE, A., 58th.
 McCUE, JNO., 114th.
 MacCONNACHIE, DON, 125th.
 McDONALD, G., 1st Contingent.
 MCQUINN, F., 38th.
 McDONALD, SERGT., Ingersoll, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MacDONALD, KENNETH WYLIE, 54th, wounded September 16, 1916.
 McLEOD, PERCY ALBERT, 54th.
 McPHEE, JAS. ED., 54th.
 McCALE, JOS., HY., 125th.
 MacDONALD, HUGH. 125th.
 McALLISTER, JNO., Paris, 2nd Contingent.
 McKELLAR, DONALD BELL, 2nd Contingent. Wounded.
 McDOWELL, W., 2nd Contingent, wounded November 24, 1916.
 McLAREN, Wm., 125th.
 McDONALD SERGT. J., 2nd Contingent.
 MCARTHUR, WM. A., 125th.
 MCKENZIE, W. C, 125th transferred to 1st Battalion, wounded May 3, 1917.
 McINNES, PTE. C. W. 79th wounded.
 McINNES, PTE. NORMAN, 79th. wounded.
 McCANN, JOHN J., Cainsville, wounded.
 MATTHEWS, WM., 125th.
 MURRELL, CEDRIC, 125th, wounded.
 MARRIOTT, ART V., Paris, 125th.
 MILLER, ELMER, L., 125th.
 MARSH, IRWIN, 125th.
 MILLAR, HENRY C, Welland Canal Force, 125th.
 MURRAY, CHAS., 125th.
 MANCE, CHAS. W., 125th.
 MITCHELL, JNO. S., 125th.
 MURDEN, GEO. F., 125th Reported wounded July 31, 1918.
 MALLORD, ALBERT, 215th. Wounded November 15, 1917.
 MAHONEY, C. C. O. R. Wounded September 28, 1918.
 MOORE, FRANK JOSEPH, 215th Batt.
 MARTIN, ALPHONSE. 38th.
 MOUNFIELD, SERGT. WM. MARK, 215th.
 MAYNARD, WM., Stratford, 2nd Dragoons.
 MILTON, ALBERT W., 38th.
 MURPHY, JNO., St. George, 125th.
 MOORE, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, 125th.
 MORGAN, RICHARD W. M., 125th.
 MERSON, ALEX., 84th Batt. Wounded.
 MIDGLEY, JAMES, 125th Batt.
 MERKLE, GEO., 38th
 MOLTON, CHAS., Ayr, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MOYER, GUNNER RUSSELL F., wounded June 14, 1916. wounded October 9, 1918.
 MATTHIAS, W. S., Paris 38th, wounded.
 MORGAN, HARVEY, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MORRISON, H., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MALCOLM, CLIFF O., Vanessa, 2nd Batt. 2nd C. O. R.
 MURRAY, ATHOL THOMAS, Mohawk.
 MOORE, GEORGE ETON, Burtch.
 MASON, WILFRID ARTHUR, Cainsville.
 MITCHELL, ALBERT WALTER,
 MASON, GORDON LE ROY, Hatchley.
 MORDAUNT, VICTOR K., New Durham.
 MATTHEWS, JOSEPH E., Middleport.
 MARTIN, ARTHUR HENRY, Paris.
 MARKLE, CLIFFORD CHARLES, Paris.
 MALONEY, CHARLES EDWARD.
 MALONEY, LAWRENCE.
 MARTIN, RICHARD, Jerseyville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MOFFATT, ERNEST D., 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MILLER, JOHN JAMES, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MacKINNON, WILLIAM,
 MARTIN, EDWARD R.,
 MORRISON, ARTHUR D., Mohawk Rd.
 MORTON, E. L.
 MOORE, ROBT. JAMES.
 MAXWELL, CLAIR.
 MITCHELL, W.,
 MURPHY, ROY, Paris.
 MERL, PTE. H.
 MERRILL, NORMAN
 MORRIS, SAPPER ALEX., 10th Canadian Engineers.
 MASTIN, FREDERICK CHARLES Grandview, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MAXWELL, WM. C,
 MUIR, GORDON ANDREW.
 MURPHY, DELBERT NORMAN.
 MYERS. CHARLES EARL.
 MUSTARD, DAVID R., 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 MYLES, CLIFFORD, Paris. 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MULLIGAN, G., 37th Haldimand Rifles.
 MADDOCKS, SIDNEY.
 MARVIN, F., 38th September 1915.
 MONTURE, NATHAN, Indian, 37th Haldimand Rifles.
 MUIR, JAS., Burford.
 MAYNARD, BERT., 125th.
 MYLES, CLIFFORD, E. D., Paris 125th.
 MOCKFORD, E. G., 1st Contingent.
 MITCHELL, CHAS., E., 125th.
 MOORE, PAT, 125th. Reported wounded November 2, 1918.
 MARKHAM, BERT, 125th.
 MARTINDALE, ALF. J., Tutelo, 125th.
 MURRAY, J. H., Paris, 1st Contingent.
 MYRON, KEN., 1st Contingent of 32nd.
 MALLARD, HENRY, enlisted 1st Battalion. Reported wounded June 23, 1917.

MOUNCE, SERGT. JAS., left with 25th Served with transports. Returned March 1919.

MASON, T., 3rd Contingent. Wounded September 19, 1916.

MAUNDER, F., 36th Battalion, 3rd Contingent, Military Medal, December 14, 1916.

MONEY, A., Cainsville, 3rd Contingent. Wounded May 4, 1916. Returned home November 3, 1916.

MERCER, E., 3rd Contingent, two years in France. Returned October 13, 1917.

MARTINDALE, F., 3rd Contingent.

MATTICE, A., 152 Clarence, 3rd Contingent.

MAY, H., 4th Battalion, 3rd Contingent. Four times wounded.

MITCHELL, W., 3rd Contingent.

MATTHEWS, H., 3rd Contingent.

MARSHALL, C., 3rd Contingent.

MITCHELL, E. C., 1st Contingent 32nd.

MANN, W. C., Paris, 1st Contingent, 32nd.

MANDY, BERT.

MOORE, JAS., 125th.

MOYER, ALF. G., Tutelo, 125th.

MOYER, R.S. 32nd.

MEARS, SYDNEY, 125th.

MAYES, ROBT., 125th.

MARCHAM, ALBERT, 125th.

MURPHY, JACK, 48th Lindsay, 1st Contingent, 35th Battalion, December 1915. Wounded.

MISENER, PERLEY, ALF., 125th.

MILLER, CHAS. H., 2nd Contingent.

MILLER, G., 3rd Contingent.

MARTIN, S., 3rd Contingent.

MUNDAY, JNO., 125th.

MATHEWS, EDWIN, H. E., gunshot wound right arm, August 31, 1917.

MARSHALL, CHAS., Haldimand Rifles.

MARTIN, JOSEPH, 125th.

MOOR, P., 38th.

MOORE, A. G., 38th.

MOWATT, SERGT., 38th.

MARTIN, W., SERGT., 35th.

MUSTARD, WM., 125th. Reported wounded September 5th, 1917.

MAYCOCK, JNO. LEONARD, 54th wounded May 13, 1917.

MENHENNET, ART. THOS., 54th. Wounded.

MYRING, WM. FRED., 54th. Reported gassed August 29, 1917; won Military Medal February 8, 1918.

MARCHANT, PHIL H., 54th.

MAYCOCK, FRED. W., 54th Farrier Sgt.

MARKS, FRED W., 125th.

MADDOCK, S., 125th.

MILLER, SERGT. W. E., 2nd Contingent.

MERRICK, CHAS. THOS. 2nd Contingent.

MITCHELL, JOHN, 2nd Contingent.

MERRINGALE, 38th.

MULLIGAN, JNO., 36th April 1915.

MOORE, WM., 32nd; 2nd Contingent; invalidated home April 11, 1917.

MAY, JNO. WM., Weir Ont., 36th April. 1915.

MERIDEN, G. E., 38th.

MARTIN, G. S., 38th.

MITCHELL, T., 38th.

MAICH, JNO., F., 125th.

MAYS, HENRY.

MOULE, HORACE, 125th.

MALLOY, HY., 125th.

MANNING, A. E., 2nd Contingent, suffered shock. April 27, 1916.

MOTT, CHRIS., 2nd Contingent.

MOON, SERGT. H. 32nd; 2nd Contingent.

MORRIS, GEO. H., Hasley; 125th.

MONEY, ED., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.

MITCHELL, THOS., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.

MILLIGAN, CHAS., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.

MARTIN, HARRIS, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.

MALONEY, ED., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.

MIDGELY, J., 125th wounded April 19, 1917.

MILLER, JNO. L., 125th.

MATHEWSON, WM., 125th.

MAYOT, G. ELWOOD, 2nd Dragoons.

MORRIS, REV. G. F., Caledonia, Q. M. SERGT. 114th Battalion, Dunnville.

MARTIN, J. P., 114th Battalion.

MOSES, A. M., 114th Battalion.

MILLER, C. S., 114th Battalion.

MARTIN, H., 114th Battalion.

MILLER, O., 114th; reported wounded November 7, 1918.

MARACLE W., 114th Battalion.

MARACLE, S., 114th Battalion.

MONTURE, RALPH D., 114th Battalion.

MALLOR, ROBT., F. C, 125th Battalion.

MARTIN, WALTER, 125th Battalion.

MASON, ART, R. R. No. 1., Richwood, Ont., 125th Battalion.

MEARS, GILBERT J., 125th Battalion.

MONKMAN, DAVID, 215th Battalion.

MUIR, JOS. 215th Battalion.

MacDONALD, JOHN, 215th Battalion.

MATTHEWS, ALBERT D., Burford, 215th Battalion.

MOFFATT, JOHN KITCHING, LANCE-CORP., enlisted at Red Deer Sask., Feb. 23, 1915; through battles of Somme and Ypres; reported wounded April 1917; wounded again May 8, 1918.

MILLER, C H., returned July 17, 1917.

MILLSON, S., Oshweken, reported wounded August 29, 1917.

MUSTOE, G., 125th. Wounded. Returned December 20, 1917.

MARLETT, LEO., 215th Battalion.

MARKLE, LLOYD EMERSON, 215th Battalion.

MATTHEWS, SERGT. C. Q., ALBERT DANIEL, 215th Battalion.

MELLOR, ACT. SERGT. GEORGE HAROLD.

MINO, MARSHALL NORVAL, 215th Battalion.

MELLIGAN, AUGUSTUS. Wounded September 28, 1918.

MILLARD, G. D., 7 Mary 84th Battalion, Wounded Sept. 20, 1916.

MEARS, LEONARD, 32nd.

MALLOR, JNO., 32nd.

MAGUIRE, ED., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.

MORRISON, ALFRED, 32nd.

MURRAY, W., 38th D.R. 1915, reported wounded May 4, 1917.

MARVIN, F. J., 38th D. R.

MOYER, C. S., 32nd.

MITCHELL, JAS., Otterville, 38th D. R.

MOFFATT, GORDON. 32nd Battery. Reported wounded in arm November 13, 1917.

MADGWICK, CHAS., 32nd Battery.

MURRAY, DAVID, Paris, 215th Battalion.

MYERS, CHAS. H., Paris, 215th Battalion.

MOORE, WILLIAM, St. George, 125th Battalion.

MANN, ERNEST, Paris, 215th Battalion.

MAY, DENNIS CHAS., 125th Battalion.

MUILL, HERB, Burford, 215th Battalion, wounded September 29, 1918.

MARTIN, MATHEW, 215th Battalion.

MIX, RAYMOND T., 125th Battalion.

MAURICE, PHILLIP, 216th Bantams, transferred to labor Battalion, returned with demobilization, Toronto.

MARINUK, J., 215th Battalion.

MILLER, J., 215th Battalion.

MARSH, R., 215th Battalion.

MORRISON, A. R., 215th Battalion.

MEATES, H. C, 215th Battalion.

MEARS, B. J., 4th, returned home Nov. 7, 1916.

MARLOTT, HARRY, 125th.

MARSHALL, JOHN, 215th.

MORREY, CHAS., 32nd.

MAGUIRE, W. E., Paris, 25th

MAGUIRE, CHAS., Paris, wounded Sept., 1917.

MAGUIRE, W., 32nd

MITCHELL, WM. R., 38th.

MATCHUK, V., 25th.

MACKIE, STUART, Paris, 25th.

MELLOR, HY., Paris, Home Guard, Niagara.

MORRISON, FRANK.

MARRELL, J. 215th.

MEARS, C, 215th.

MORLEY, J., 215th.

MOORCROFT, W., 215th.

MANNING, HENRY, PARIS, 215th.

MANTON, W. H., 25th.

MAY, WM. JAS., Paris,

MOSS, JOS. H., 32nd.

MEARS, ANDREW.

MORRIS, JNO. ED.,

MASTERS, FRED., 2nd C. M. R.,

MARACLE, ABRAHAM, Oshweken,

MURRAY, JAS., Mounted Rifles.

MURRAY, JAS., 71st enlisted at Galt.

MONTGOMERY, CHAS. R., 125th. Wounded.

MARSHALL, HERBERT, SERGT, wounded.

MANN, ERNEST, 215th.

MEARS, B. G. SERGT. 125th.

MADDOCKS, ERNEST, Paris.

MAICH, ALEX., 38th.

MILLER, DEWEY, Scotland, Ont.

MURRAY, WM. C. 125th; reported wounded May 11, 1917.

MONK, STANLEY, 125th.

MEES, JAS. H., 125th.

MELLIGAN, JNO., 125th.

MONTURE, FRANK, Indian 37th Haldimand.

MENZIES, STANLEY, 125th.

MARNO, CHAS. J., 125th.

MASON, WM. FRANCIS, Tutelo P. O., 125th.

MASON, WALTER ARTHUR, 25th Dragoons; invalidated home May 4, 1917.

MAYER, FRANK, 125th.

MATLA, J. FRED, 25th Dragoons.

MORGAN, JNO. H., 25th Dragoons.

MYERS, ALF. V., 25th Dragoons.

MARTIN, THOS. Paris, 4th C. M. R. Reported gassed September 19, 1917.

MILLS, THOS., H., 125th.

MILLARD, SILAS CLAUDE, 125th.

MACKIE, A., Cainsville, 5th.

MONTGOMERY,

MASON, LEONARD J.

MEARS, WM. N., Paris, 38th 1st Contingent.

MELLOR, JAS., BUGLE SERGT., 125th.

MELLOR, GEORGE H., Paris, 215th; reported wounded October 10, 1918.

MOORE, FRANK, J., Paris, 215th.

MULLIGAN, DAVID C, Waterford, 215th

MOORE. ARCHIBALD GEO., 125th.

MARTIN, JOSEPH, 125th.

MEADS, J. T., 215th.
 MILLER, DEWEY, Scotland 215th.
 MATOSIAN, H., 215th.
 MULLIGAN, ROY J., Waterford, 125th
 MELLICK, HARVEY G., Canning, 125th.
 MOORE, GEO. W., 120th City of Hamilton Battalion.
 MARCLE, WILFRED, Bealton P. O., 215th.
 MORRIS, NORMAN, 125th.
 MARTIN, MATTHEW, 215th.
 MARKLE, L. E., 215th; wounded Sept. 3.
 MISENER, R. A., Harrisburg, Mounted Rifles; wounded September 16, 1918.
 MILLER, COL. SERGT.-MAJOR ELLIS, Army Medical Corps.
 MOFFATT, JOHN K., 12th C. M. R. Wounded.
 MILTON, A., 125th.
 MACHEL, J., 125th.
 MACKEL, A., 125th.
 MERSON, A., 125th. Reported wounded July 16, 1917.
 MURTAGH, E., 25th Dragoons.
 MITCHELL, WM. R., 38th.
 MASTERS, FREDERICK, 38th.
 MURRAY, JACK, 215th.
 MAHOMET, N., 215th.
 MERCER, JAS., 125th.
 MARTIN, Q. M. SERGT. W. 125th.
 MAY, SAM, 32nd Battery.
 MOFFAT, W., 32nd Battery.
 MARGERRISON, CORP. J., 32nd Transferred to 26th Battery.
 MAICH, SERGT. JOSEPH, 1st Contingent 32nd Battery. Wounded, 1915 Returned December, 1917.
 MITCHELL, H., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MITCHELL, THOS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MERCER, JAS., Martin's Corners, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MACK, THOS., Paris, 125th.
 MADGWICK, CHAS., 54th.
 MAN, HAROLD, Dundas, 54th.
 MESSECAR, SERGT. WILFRID. Reported wounded October 10, 1918.
 MATTICE, OLIVER, 54th.
 MERLIHAN, RUSSEL, 54th.
 MURPHY, GEO., PAT., Paris.
 MANTIN, JNO., 38th.
 MARTIN, G., Stratford, 38th.
 MIRK WORTH, C., 38th.
 MILLER, WM. C., 125th.
 MERLIHAN, R., 38th.
 MUIR, R. T., 125th. Reported wounded November 2, 1918.
 MUIR, Q. M. SERGT. J., 215th Batt.
 MURRAY, R., Paris. Returned January 14, 1916.
 MADDOCK, S., 38th.
 MERCER, CORP., 38th.
 MARCHANT, ROBT. THOMAS St. George, Duffs, 58th.
 MULLIGAN, AUGUSTUS, 38th.
 MALLARD, GLEN, 2nd Dragoons.
 MEARS, W. Paris, 2nd Dragoons.
 MOORE, S., Paris, 38th.
 MORRISON, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MERRILL, HERMAN DELOINE, enlisted at Toronto.
 MAJGERIAN, MICHAEL, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MILLIAN, WILBERT, 25th, Brant Dragoons.
 MORRIS, WM., Cainsville; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MONTGOMERY, CHARLES R., Eagle Place P. O., 2nd Dragoons.
 MEATES, SERGT. 38th.
 MURTAGH, ELGIN, 58th.
 MARTIN, FRED, 125th.
 MORGAN, ALFRED GEORGE A., 125th.
 MEADOWCROFT, SAMUEL, 125th.
 MILFORD, THAYER V., Echo Place, A. M. C.
 MONKMAN, SERGT. D., 215th Batt.
 MITCHELL, SIMON, 114th.
 MILLER, CLAYTON, 114th.
 MARACLE, DANIEL, 114th. Wounded August 31, 1918.
 MARACLE, O., 114th.
 MONTURE, B., 114th.
 MASSINGALE, F., 1st Contingent.
 MATTHEWS, JAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 MOSS, JOSEPH H., 42nd Battery, transferred to 125th; Sergt of medical section. Invalided home December 11.
 MATHEWSON, JOHN W., Echo Place; No. 1. Construction Battn.
 MATHEWSON, JOSEPH A., Echo Place, 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade.
 MELLOR, R. F. C., 125th transferred to 4th; wounded September 30, 1918.
 MELON, PTE. 48th Highlanders, wounded.
 MUSTARD, PTE. H. J. 99th Battalion. Wounded.
 MILLER, PTE. H., 1st Contingent, wounded.
 NEWELL, JOHN, Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 NORRIE, JAS. L., Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 NASH, WILLIAM SUMMERTREE. Farringdon Hill, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 NEWERT, L. F., Paris R.R. 4, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 NIXON, E. F., Paris, 1st C.O.R.
 NICOLLS, FRANK W., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 NORRIE, FRANK E., Burford, 2nd CO.

NADELL, ALBERT, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 NORRIS, NORMAN WM., Eagle Place, 38th Duffs.
 NASH, H. E., 114th Batt., Six Nations Indian.
 NORTH, W., 38th Duffs.
 NIBLOCK, S. S., 38th Duffs.
 NOKES, WM., 38th Duffs.
 NETKOWSKI, CHAS., Paris, 125th Batt.
 NAUBARIAN, SAIKIS, Armenian, 215th Batt.
 NECHAY, W., 215th Batt.
 NORRIS, G., 215th Batt.
 NORMAN, JAMES, 215th "Kitchener's Own," Montreal.
 NIBLICK, J., 215th.
 NEWBROOK, R., 38th Duffs.
 NEWTON, J., 38th Duffs.
 NEWHOUSE, H. M., 114th Batt., Six Nations Indians.
 NORCLIFFE, BENJ., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 16, 1917.
 NORRIS, TOM, 2nd contingent, C.M.R. Reported wounded May 25th, 1917.
 NOAH, A. E., Ohsweken. Reported wounded August 29, 1917.
 NUTTYCOMBE, A. E., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 5, 1915.
 NELLES, A., Paris, 1st contingent.
 NASH, N. E., 114th Batt.
 NEAR, LEONARD.
 NEALE, REG. V., Paris, 125th Batt.
 NEWMAN, EDWIN C., Paris, 125th Batt.
 NEAL, JOHN E., 125th Batt. Reported wounded May 18, 1917.
 NORRIS, FRED, 125th Batt. Reported wounded February 6, 1918.
 NEWTON, JACOB W., 125th Batt.
 NEWRICK, HERB, 125th Batt.
 NEALE, WM. H., 125th Batt., wounded.
 NICKLES, WALTER V., Paris, 125th Batt.
 NEILL, LAWRENCE HY., 54th Batt.
 NOAKES, WM. A., 125th Batt.
 NEWRICH, HERB D., 125th Batt.
 NORCLIFFE, HERB, 125th Batt.
 NOAKES, JOHN R., 125th Batt.
 NIXON, HY. H., 125th Batt.
 NORRIS, NORMAN W., Eage's Nest, P.O., 125th Batt.
 NEILSON, JOHN A., 125th Batt.
 NUTTALL, WM., Paris, 38th Duffs.
 NEWTON, CHAS., 38th Duffs.
 NIVETT, FRED, 125th Batt.
 NICHOLSON, WALTER, 38th Duffs.
 NUNN, GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 NAPIER, JAS. R., 32nd Battery.
 NASH, GEO. S., 32nd Battery.
 NASH, STANLEY, 32nd Battery.
 NOVAN, EARL ARTHUR, 215th Batt.
 NOBLE, PTE. HERBERT, wounded.
 NORRIS, GEO. O., 38th Batt.
 NEWSTEAD, RALPH, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 NOCK, WM., Bellview, 32nd Batt. Wounded August 16, 1917.
 NOAKES, F., 125th Batt. Wounded September 20, 1917.
 NETCHI, VLADIMIR, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 NICHOLS, CHAS., 32nd Battery.
 NEWITT, THOS., 215th Batt.
 NAH, A. S., 32nd Batt.
 NORRIS, N. W., Eagle Place, 38th Duffs. Wounded August 27, 1918.
 NOAKES, ALBERT H., 125th Batt.
 NEWMAN, GEO., 125th Batt.
 NEWITT, THOS., 215th Batt.
 NELLES, ROY M., Paris, 215th Batt.
 NORRIE, JAS. L., R.R. No. 4 Brantford, 215th Batt. Reported wounded October 5, 1918.
 NEWPORT, HERBERT, 125th Batt.
 NOBLE, CADET VERD.
 NEWHAM, DRIVER HARVEY.
 OLIVER, HARRY ALBERT EDWARD, 125th Batt.
 OBEDIAH, A. F., 114th Batt. Six Nations Indian.
 OLDHAM, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
 OTTLEY, FRANK, 215th Batt.
 OWEN, IVAN, 215th Batt.
 OTT, ALBERT G., 125th Batt.
 O'NEILL, VINCENT, Machine Gun Corps
 O'NEILL, JOHN, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 OLIVER, W. A., Farringdon Hill, 3rd contingent. Reported injured (concussion) October 22, 1915, in hospital when bombarded.
 ORR, HERBERT, J., 4th Batt., 1st contingent. Wounded at Langemarck, being hit seven times.
 OSMAN, GEO. W., 125th Batt.
 OWEN, EDGERTON, 125th Batt. Reported wounded August 20, 1918.
 OVERHOLT, E. J., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 O'REILLY, JAS., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 OXLEY, ARTHUR G., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 OLLSEN, GEO., OLAF, Paris Junction, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 OLES, JAS., 2nd contingent.
 OLIVER, HARRY A. E., 125th Batt.
 O'NEIL, IGNATIUS, joined Artillery at Kingston.
 O'BRIEN, PERCY. 38th.
 O'HERON, LEO, 32nd.
 O'HERON, WM., 38th.
 O'CONNELL, H., Grandview P.O., 125th
 OTT, F., C.F.A.
 O'REILLY, NORMAN ED., 215th.
 OMARA, THOS. JOS., Langford, 215th.

OSBORNE, LESLIE, Grandview, 215th.
 O'BRIEN, JOHN, Paris, 125th Batt.
 OVAGINIAN, KICH., 215th.
 O'HERON, GORDON H., 215th. Wounded
 September 2, 1918.
 OXBOROUGH, FREDK., 215th Batt.
 OSTRANDER, CHARLES OTIS, 215th.
 OSTRANDER, LAWRENCE, C.A.S.C.
 OSMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM H., 125th.
 OSWALD, R., 216th Bantams.
 OLDHAM, SERGT. HARRY, 215th, 54th;
 gassed and was in six different hospi-
 tals.
 PARSONS, PERCIVAL FRED, Paris, 2nd
 Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 PATERSON, GEO., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 PERGNOTTA, MICHELE, 2nd Batt., 2nd
 C.O.R.
 PICKERING, RAY MILTON, Paris, 2nd
 Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 POSTELLI, JOHN, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 PRINCE, PERCY EARL, 2nd Batt., 2nd
 C.O.R.
 PROPHET, WILLIAM HUGH, St. George,
 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 PHILLIPS, J. W., Alberton, 2nd Batt.,
 2nd C.O.R.
 PLOWES, ALBERT E., 2nd Batt., 2nd
 C.O.R.
 POTRUFF, WILFRED, Paris, 2nd Batt.,
 2nd C.O.R.
 PATTON, ALFRED, Harrisburg, 2nd Batt.
 2nd C.O.R.
 PYNE, MICHAEL THOMAS, 1st Batt.,
 1st C.O.R.
 POWLESS, HUGH NORVAL, 215th Batt.
 POST, ALBERT S., 58th Batt. Wounded
 October 13, 1916.
 PEEBLES, ARCHIE, Paris, 38th. Report-
 ed wounded June 9, 1917.
 PEARCE, ROY ART, Paris, 38th.
 PARKS, CHAS., 2nd Dragoons.
 PHILLIPS, H., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PRIEST, HARVEY, Paris, 25th Brant
 Dragoons.
 PERRY, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PRICE, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PERRIMEN, WM. J., Paris, 125th.
 PATTERSON, J., 38th.
 PERCIVAL, J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PLUMMER, Q.M.S., Mounted Rifles.
 POTTS, WM. S., 125th.
 PATTERSON, JNO. ALEX., Paris, 125th.
 PARKER, WM. R., Paris, 2nd Battalion.
 2nd contingent. Reported wounded
 March 3, 1916.
 PENNELL, ALBERT ED., 215th.
 PROUT, JOHN, Paris, 215th.
 PARSON, CLARENCE, 125th.
 PETERS, JOHN M., Paris; 215th.
 PERKE, GEO., 215th.

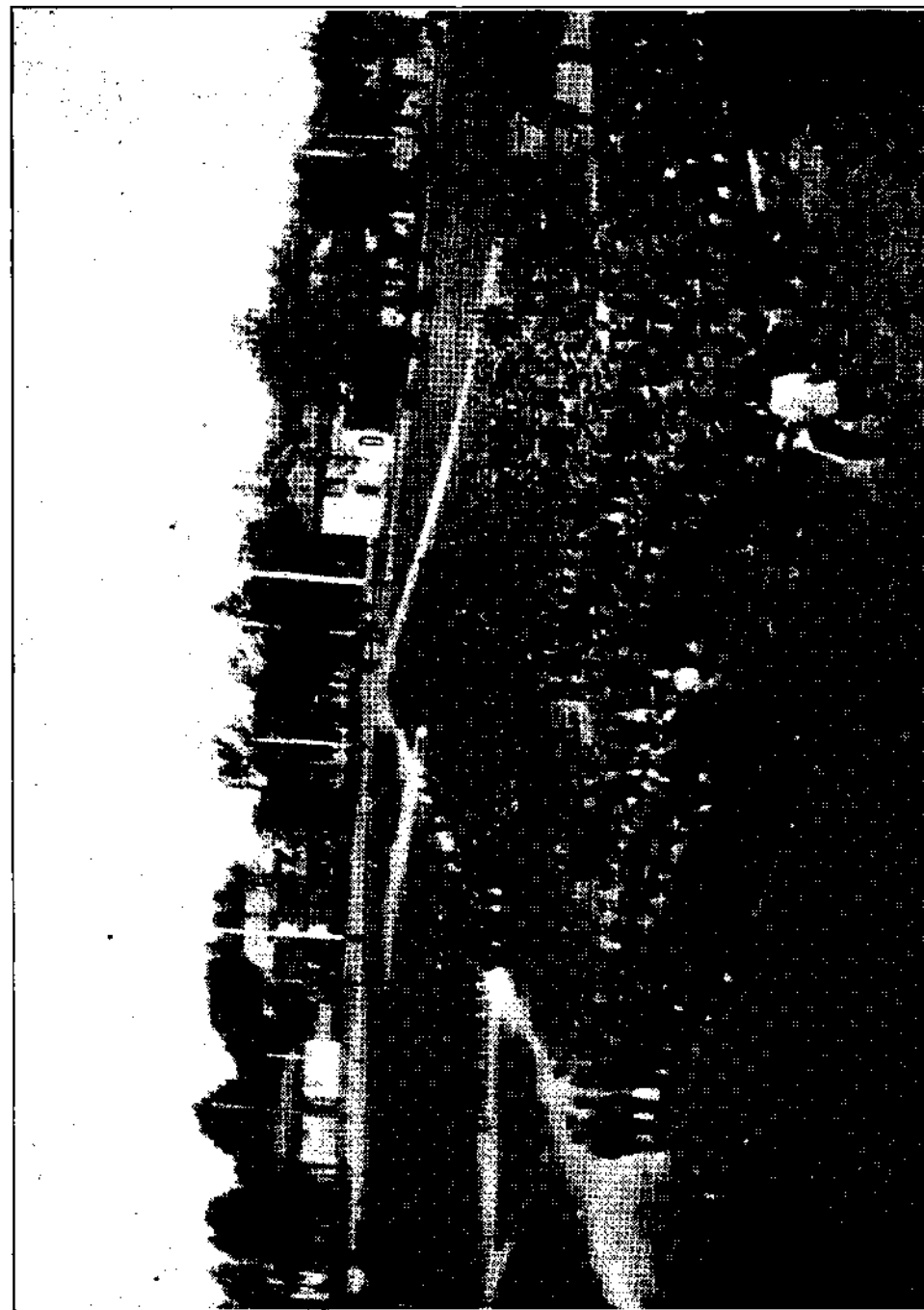
PAPANZIAN, HAMPARTZ, 215th.
 PASANS, JOSEPH, 215th Batt.
 PARLARO, SILVIO, Paris;
 POLLOCK, ALFRED H., 13th Royal High-
 landers; August, 1915; Kicked by horse
 September 6, 1918.
 PATTERSON, WM., Ayr, 38th.
 PRINCE, A., 32nd.
 PARDER, JOS. THOS., 32nd.
 PIGGETT, A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PLANT, ARTHUR, 32nd, wounded.
 POTTER, WM., 38th.
 PHAIR, ROBT., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PLUMMER, ALFRED, Echo Place, 38th.
 PORTER, DANIEL, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PERSALL, EDW. B., 215th Batt.
 POAD, HENRY, 215th Batt.
 PEARSON, RICHARD L., 215th Batt.
 PARKER, DOUGLAS, 216th Bantams.
 PAYNE, EZRA, 215th Batt.
 PEPPER, F., 215th Batt.
 PIOUSKY, W., 215th Batt.
 POLK, PHILLIP, 215th Batt.
 PIZZY, L., 215th Batt.
 PAYNE, GORDON, 215th Batt.
 PROSE, G. E., 215th Batt.
 PEARCE, H. J., 215th Batt.
 PINNERS, SAMUEL, 125th Batt.
 PRIOR, NEILL, Branchton, 125th Batt.
 PICKERING, STANLEY, A., 125th Batt.
 PEARCE, SAMUEL, 38th Duffs.
 PATTE, GEO. W., Staff Sergt., 19th Batt.,
 2nd contingent; wounded in hip.
 PALMER, HENRY JAMES, 125th Batt.
 PARKER, T., 58th Batt.
 PLANT, ROBT., 125th Batt.
 PORTER, FRANK, 114th Batt.
 POWLESS, NICHOLAS, 114th Batt.
 PORTER, CHAS., 114th Batt.
 PULLEN, JACK.
 PERRIN, HAROLD, 125th Batt.
 PACKER.
 PALMER, CORP. F., South African Vet.
 PYKE, HERBERT, Oakand.
 PATTERSON, E.
 PRINCE, ALBERT, 38th Duffs.
 PLUMMER, A. G., Echo Place, 38th
 Duffs, wounded.
 PIZZIE, R., 3rd contingent.
 POTTER, W., 3rd contingent.
 POINTON, J., 3rd contingent.
 PIZZEY, S., 3rd contingent.
 PEIRCE, H., 3rd contingent.
 PIZZEY, J., 36th Batt., 3rd contingent,
 wounded.
 PETERS, GRAHAM S.
 PROSSER, W. H., 1st contingent.
 PRIOR, E. H., 1st contingent. Wounded
 at Langemarcke.
 PHIPPS, E., 1st Contingent. Reported
 wounded, May 3, 1915, at Ypres.

PILLEY, G., 1st contingent.
 PATTERSON, T., Vanessa, 1st contingent.
 POWELL, J., 1st contingent.
 PHILLIPS, L., 1st contingent.
 PRATT, JOHN, 1st contingent, 4th Batt.,
 wounded.
 POLLOCK, JAS., 125th Batt.
 PARKER, HARRY WHITTMORE, 1st
 contingent. Reported wounded, April
 23, 1917.
 PEDLEY, JAS., 125th Batt.
 POLLOCK, WM., 125th Batt.
 PEARSON, GEO., 1st contingent.
 PLUMMER, A. J., 38th Duffs.
 POLLOCK, M. S., 38th Duffs.
 PYE, E., Moosejaw, formerly of Brant-
 ford, 1st contingent.
 PRINCE, A., 38th Duffs.
 PIZZEY, L., 38th Duffs.
 PERRIN, F., 38th Duffs.
 POCOCK, 32nd Battery.
 PERRY, L., 32nd Battery.
 PURNELL, F., 32nd Battery.
 PRIOR, W., Wounded, December 28, 1916.
 PETLEY, WALTER, 32nd Batt., 1st con-
 tingent.
 POOLE, LEROY, P., Cainsville, 125th
 Batt. Dangerously wounded October
 18, 1918.
 POOLE, GEO. T., Cainsville, 125th.
 PARKER, HARRY, 125th Batt.
 PORTER, PERCY, 2nd contingent. Re-
 ported wounded September 21, 1916.
 PEIRCE, ELMER S., 125th Batt.
 PILLMAN, HARRY W., Paris, 125th Batt.
 PACE, JOHN, 54th Batt.
 PARKER, HAROLD THOS., Nine Corners
 P.O., 65th Batt.
 PLUMER, E., 38th Duffs.
 PIKE, F., 38th Duffs.
 PHIPPS, ERNEST, 1st contingent.
 PRIOR, WM. WATSON, 19th Batt., 2nd
 contingent. Leg amputated., February
 26, 1917.
 PERROTT, ALF. H., Waterford, 48th
 Highlanders, 1st contingent. Reported
 wounded May 8, 1915.
 PHILLIPS, T., 1st contingent.
 PENNELL, JOHN ALEX., 54th Batt.
 PEARCE, FRED, 2nd contingent. Wounded
 April 20, 1916.
 PAYNTER, CHAS. RICHARD, 2nd con-
 tingent.
 PATTERSON, FRED W., 2nd contingent.
 PEARSON, ADEN ALBERT, R.R. No. 4,
 Brantford, 19th Battalion, 2nd contin-
 gent. Reported wounded October 20,
 1915.
 PATRICK, PERCY, 125th Batt.
 PONTON, JAS., 32nd Batt., 2nd contin-
 gent.

POTTER, WM., 25th Batt., 2nd contin-
 gent.
 PITE, NORMAN L., Burford, 125th Batt.
 PINNELL, T., 32nd Batt., 2nd contingent.
 Wounded, back crushed.
 PARKE, GEO., Echo Place, 58th Batt.,
 reported wounded July 27, 1915.
 PROUSE, ART, Reported wounded June
 5, 1915.
 PRICE, J., 1st contingent. Reported
 wounded June 16, 1915.
 PHILPOT, JAS., WM., 125th Battalion.
 PERCY, W. E.
 PALMER, J. GLADSTONE, Cainsville,
 50th Batt.
 PATTERSON, SAM, SGT.-MAJOR, Prin-
 cess Pats, 1st contingent, D.C.M. Re-
 ported killed June 22, 1915; report
 denied June 22, 1915.
 PHILLIPS, THOS., 4th Batt.
 PAYNE, THOS., 32nd; 2nd contingent;
 reported wounded November 29, 1916.
 PINNEY, S., 32nd, 2nd contingent; re-
 ported wounded May 16, 1917.
 PARKER, J., Simcoe, 25th Brant Dra-
 goons, 2nd contingent.
 PATTISON, W., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd
 contingent.
 PETERS, JNO., St. George, 25th Brant
 Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 PARKER, DOUGLAS, Bantam Batt.
 PHILPOT, ART, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 PARKER, WM., Paris, 58th Batt., C.E.F.
 PHILLIPS, WM., 38th.
 PODD, WALTER, 38th.
 POULTON, THOS., Paris, Guard duty,
 Niagara Falls.
 PASH, WILLIAM, Grand View, 125th
 Battalion.
 PROCTOR, DAVID, C.M.R.
 POST, DAVID, reported wounded and
 gassed, August 24, 1917.
 PICKARD, WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
 PIRLTER, PTE. GEORGE, 215th Batt.
 PATON, DONALD BLACK, 215th Batt.
 PULLEN, NORMAN JOHN, 215th Batt.
 POSTLEWAITE, W. J., Brantford, report-
 ed wounded March 26, 1918.
 PETTS, 216th Bantams.
 PEARSON, T., 216th Bantams.
 PEARSON, W., 216th Bantams.
 PIPE, H., 216th Bantams.
 PRATT, PTE HARRY, 84th Batt., wound-
 ed November 20, 1916; wounded Aug.
 16, 1917; wounded again February 21,
 1918; gassed October 12, 1918.
 PARTRIDGE, J., 38th Batt.
 PRIME, ERIC, 32nd Battery; reported
 wounded, November 14, 1917.
 PEER, GIDEON, 25th Brant Dragoons.

- PINNELL, HOWARD, 125th Batt., wounded.
- PELUIKA, ANDREW, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- PARKAWITCH, ANTHONY, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- PORT, JAS., Home Guard, Niagara.
- PARKES, HAMER, 38th.
- PHILLIP, JNO. 37th Regiment.
- PATTERSON, A.S.C.
- PINNEY, HARRY, 38th, wounded.
- PATULLO, CHAS., Grandview, Engineers. Reported wounded September 7, 1918.
- PENNELL, JOHN A., 215th.
- PARLARDY, JAMES, 38th Battalion.
- PHILLIPS, PTE. WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
- PETERS, JOHN MURDOCK, 215th.
- PARKES, GEORGE RAYMOND, PTE., 215th Batt.
- POWLESS, WM. F.
- PAYN, H. T., 38th.
- PARISH, DAVID LESLIE, Paris; 125th Battalion.
- PHILIPSON, NORMAN, 125th Battalion.
- PATTISON, D. W., Wallace, 125th Batt.
- PROUSE, GEO., 125th Batt.
- PHILLIPS, ED. J., Onondaga; 125th Batt.
- PRINCE, ERNEST A., 125th Batt.
- PRINCE, W. B., 125th Battalion.
- POST, DAN, Onondaga, 125th Batt., reported wounded August 20, 1917.
- PEIRCE, LLOYD PETER, 125th Batt.
- PERRIN, FRANCIS S., 125th Batt.
- PEDDIE, ALBERT B., 125th Batt.
- PIERSON, WM., 125th Batt.
- POCOCK, JNO. S., 125th Batt.
- PAMPLIN, WM., Paris, 125th Batt.
- PACE, EMANUEL, 125th Batt.
- PARKER, REG., Paris, 125th Batt.
- PICKLES, TED, 37th Batt., wounded.
- PORTER, JESSE, 114th Batt.
- POLLOCK, A. N., 84th Battalion, admitted to Boulogne hospital, September 22, twice wounded, gassed.
- PRECIOUS, W. W., reported wounded October 16, 1916.
- POTRUFF, ALFRED BELAND, 21st Alberta Battalion; wounded, September 6.
- PHILLIPS, PTE. WM., 58th Battalion.
- POTTER, FRED, reservist, left August, 1914.
- PEACE, CHAS. F., 28th Battalion.
- PELINSKA, ANDREW, six years in Queen's Royal West Surreys; 25th Brant Dragoons.
- PILGRIM, CHARLES.
- PAYNE, SIDNEY, 1st contingent, 36th Battalion, reported severely wounded in the arm June 26, 1916. Promoted Lance Corp., again wounded November 6, 1917.
- PRIOR, SIGNALLER WILLIAM WATSON, 19th Battalion, wounded June 22, 1916.
- PAMPLIN, WILLIAM THOS., 125th Battalion.
- PARKER, CORP. BERT REG., 125th Battalion.
- PETERS, J. G., 114th Battalion, Six Nation Indians.
- POMEROY, WILFRED, Cobourg, heavy battery.
- PARKS, H. W.
- PARSONS, THOS. RICHARD, 215th Battalion.
- PALMER, JAMES C, 129th Batt.
- POWERS, PTE. JOHN P., 125th Batt.
- PINNELL, PTE. W. J., 13th Battery. Crushed back.
- PAYNE, PTE. SYDNEY, Farringdon Hill, 36th Battalion.
- PARKS, PTE. HARRY W. 125th Battalion. Wounded.
- PATTISON, E. W., 125th Battalion. Wounded.
- PEARSON, W. Paris. Wounded.
- PARKER, PTE. GEORGE, wounded.
- POSTILL, SAPPER FRANK, Paris. Wounded.
- POTTS, PTE. WALTER, the medical detachment, 339th (Detroit's Own) U. S. Infantry, stationed at Archangel, Northern Russia.
- QUINLAN, HAROLD, 32nd Battery.
- QUA, NORMAN, Paris, Major.
- RADWAY, J. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- RUTHERFORD, HAROLD, 38th Battalion
- ROGERS, JNO., 32nd Battery.
- ROGERS, G. S., 69th Battery, Toronto.
- RANSOM, JAS. HARRIS, 38th.
- RICHARDSON, JNO., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- ROCHILL, SERGT. C. T., Home Guard, Niagara.
- RIGLEY, J.,
- ROOT, F. E.,
- ROWLEY, P. H., 38th.
- ROWE, JNO. W., 6 Lundy's Lane, 38th. Wounded and gassed September 21, 1917
- REED, SAM., Burford, 38th.
- RIGLEY, PTE., 32nd Batt., 2nd Contingent.
- RENNIE, Jas., 125th Batt.
- RODGERS, BEN. A. 125th Batt. Wounded in arm and leg September 9, 1918.
- REEVE, HERBERT, 125th Battalion.
- REEVE, ED., 125th Batt.
- RALPH, GEO., 25th Batt, 2nd Contingent.
- ROWLAND, HY., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent. Wounded August 26, 1917.
- ROSS, THOS, 4th C.M.R. 2nd Contingent
- REE, EDGAR, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
- RAGAN, T., 3rd Contingent.
- RAMSBOTTOM, W., 3rd Contingent.
- READ T., 3rd Contingent.
- ROLL, T., 3rd Contingent.
- RILEY, A., 3rd Contingent. Wounded October 17, 1916.
- ROTCHELL, C, 38th.
- RENNING, E., 38th.
- ROYLE, H., 38th.
- ROW W. N., 38th Duffs.
- RIPLEY, W. 38th Duffs.
- RICHARDS, R., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- RIDDELL, WALTER, St. George, 125th Batt.
- RICHWOOD, WM., 125th Batt.
- ROACH, WM., JAS., 2nd Contingent.
- RENWICK, GEO., 125th Batt.
- ROBBINS, ALF., 54th Batt.
- RATCLIFFE, R., 4th C.M.R. 2nd Contingent. Winner of M. M. Wounded.
- ROSE, ALF., 2nd Contingent.
- RANSOM, HY., ROBERT, 19th Batt., 2nd Contingent. Wounded.
- ROLPH, GEO., 2nd Contingent.
- REAVETTE, HY., 38th Duffs., 2nd Contingent.
- RICHARDSON, HARRY, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- ROBERTS, ERNEST G., 38th Duffs. Wounded September 20, 1918.
- ROBERTS, SERGT-MAJOR G., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- RITCHIE, SAMUEL, 37th Haldimand Rifles. Reported wounded August 2, 1916.
- ROBB, R., 3rd Contingent.
- RANGE, W., 3rd (Contingent. Wounded July 17, 1916.
- RAY, E., 2nd Contingent. Wounded September 26, 1916.
- ROWLEY, ARTHUR GEO., 70th, transferred 58th. Wounded October 19, 1916.
- RICHARDSON, GEO., 2nd Dragoons.
- RANCE, HERBERT, 215th.
- ROBERTSON, JAS., 32nd reported wounded August 22, 1918.
- RODWELL, W., 38th. Reported wounded September 19, 1916.
- ROSS, HENRY, Paris Junction, 38th.
- ROSZELL, NORRIS RAYMOND, 215th Battalion. Reported wounded August 24, 1918.
- RILEY, T. W., 38th.
- RUSSELL, CLAYBURN ALFRED, 215th
- RICHARDSON, ALFRED, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- ROBBIT SID, A., 125th.
- ROWLEY, PTE. WRAY, Mohawk Road, 98th Battalion. Wounded twice.
- RAYNOR, REGINALD, 125th Batt. Reported wounded November 7, 1917.
- ROBINSON, A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- ROUKE, J. D.
- ROYLE, H., 32nd
- ROBERTS, FREDERICK CLARENCE, Reported wounded July 8, 1916.
- RUST, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- ROSE DAVID, 32nd.
- ROUSE, C, 216th Bantams.
- ROWLAND, GEO., Ill in hospital November 3, 1916, poison gas.
- READ, CHAS.
- RICHARDSON, WALTER, Wilsonville.
- REED, SAMUEL, 125th.
- ROBINSON, FRED. W., 125th.
- READ, CORP. E. R., 38th.
- ROSS, GORDON, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- REED H. 38th.
- ROBINSON, GEO., Paris Junction, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- RUMBLE, JNO., 38th.
- ROWLAND, JNO., 2nd Dragoons. Reported wounded, September 7, 1917.
- RAYMOND, W. GLADSTONE, 58th. Wounded October 21, 1916.
- REEVES, FOSTER, 84th Batt. Wounded. December 2, 1916.
- RUTHERFORD, HAROLD, 38th.
- ROBERTS, SERGT. CHRIS., 2nd Dragoons.
- ROWLAND, LANCE CORP. SIDNEY, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 5, 1915.
- ROBINSON JAS., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 6, 1915.
- RITCHEY, J., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
- ROBERTSON, THOS., reported killed, but report denied.
- RICHS, SIGNALLER F., 3 years Norfolk Batt., 2 1/2 years A.S.C, Eng., 1st Contingent, 32nd.
- RHODES, SERGT. WM., 1st Contingent.
- ROBINS, E. R., Duffs.
- READ, ALBERT, Duffs.
- ROBINSON, FRED A., St. George, 58th
- RUSSELL GEO., 125th.
- RISPIN, GEO., 38th.
- ROBBINS, A. E., 32nd.
- RIGBY, HERBERT, Bright, Ont., 2nd Dragoons.
- ROSS, T., 4th C.M.R., reported wounded December 13, 1915.
- ROWE, WALTER, Paris, 38th.
- ROUSELL, FRANK, Paris, 38th.
- RICHARDSON, W. A., Paris, 38th. Wounded.
- RICHARDSON, MELVILLE, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- REID, FRANK, 25th Brant Dragoons.

ROBERTS, REG., 3rd Contingent.
 RICHARDSON, H., 7th Mounted Rifles
 ROUSE, DELBERT, 36th.
 RITCHEY, RODGER, Scotland, Ont. 125th.
 ROWCLIFFE, CHAS., 1st Contingent. Reported wounded April 30, 1915.
 ROSS, ROBT. McWAY, 215th.
 RYERSON, HARVEY, 5th University Co., Princess Pats.
 RITCHIE, RALPH, 125th Batt.
 RICE, ERNEST, 125th.
 REICHEL, JOHN, Brant County, 125th Batt.
 RUTHERFORD, GEO., Ayr., 125th Batt.
 ROBINSON, ERNEST, Paris, 125th Batt.
 RAYMOND, JACK M., 125th.
 REDFERN, ALF., Paris, 125th Batt.
 RICHARDSON, MELVILLE, Paris, 125th Batt.
 RAMSEY, GEO., 125th Batt. Wounded.
 ROWE, WM. NORMAN, 215th Batt.
 RICHARDS, ERNEST J., 125th Batt.
 RICHIE, WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
 RICHWOOD, GEO., 125th Batt.
 RLAN, THOS. JAS., Lannon, 215th Batt.
 ROBINSON, JAS. £., 215th Batt.
 RENNIE, GEO., 215th Batt.
 RAINES, WILLIAM O., 215th Batt.
 RICHMOND, ANGUS R., 215th.
 RIDGE, R. G., 215th Batt.
 REYNOLDS, W. J., 215th Batt.
 ROBINS, REG. L., 205th Batt., Hamilton.
 ROBERTS R., 215th Batt.
 ROBERTS, CECIL, 215th Batt.
 ROSS, ROBT., McK., Paris, 215th Batt.
 ROBERTS, ALFRED, 215th Batt.
 ROGERS, HAROLD, 216th Bantams.
 RENWICK, ALEX., 215th Batt.
 RIDLEY, J., 215th Batt.
 RICHARDS, H. A., 215th Batt.
 RANDALL, FRED E., 215th Batt.
 RICHARDS, THOS. A., 215th Batt.
 ROBERTS, W. E. S., 215th Batt.
 RANSOM, W. E., 215th Batt.
 ROHRER, G., 215th Batt.
 ROHRER, RAY, 215th Batt.
 RUSSELL, EARL, Onondaga, 215th Batt. Wounded August 22, 1918.
 RACHER, NEIL, 215th Batt.
 RYERSON, HUME, C.A.S.C.
 RUTHERFORD, CECIL, Burford
 RICHARDSON, JOHN, 58th Batt.
 ROBERTSON, THOMAS
 READ, ALFRED, Wounded September 3, 1918.
 REAVETTE, H., 38th Duffs.
 RODWELL, W., 38th Duffs.
 RICHARDS, H., 38th Duffs.
 RILEY, J., 38th Duffs.
 REED, T., 38th Duffs.
 RENNIE, JAS.,
 RICHARDSON, ALEX., 215th Battalion. Wounded.
 RONLEAU, ADELAIRD, 215th Batt.
 ROBBINS, FRANK, 10th Batt. Wounded November 9, 1916.
 RENWICK, G. W., Burford, 1st Contingent.
 RICHARDSON, W., 1st Contingent.
 ROWCLIFFE, JNO. JAS., 125th.
 ROSS, D. J., 5th Batt, C.E. F., 1st Contingent.
 ROSS, T., Bow Park Farm, 1st Contingent.
 RYCROFT, A., 1st Contingent, 32nd.
 RICKFORD, WM. H., 125th.
 ROSEBURGH, HAROLD, St. George, 125. Reported wounded August 20, 1918.
 RIDDELL, ALFRED, 125th.
 RIGLEY, JAS., 125th.
 REID, MISSHITA, Princeton, C. A. M. C. September 1914.
 REECE, ARTHUR, 125th.
 ROYAL, GEORGE, 215th.
 ROYLE, THOS., 125th.
 ROBERTS, CECIL, 215th.
 RAMSEY, ALEXANDER W., 125th. Wounded.
 RICH, SIDNEY WM., 125th.
 ROBINS, THOS. 125th.
 ROWE, WM. NORMAN, 215th.
 ROWE, WM., EDWIN, Norwich, 125th.
 RAND, WM. HERBERT, Paris 125th.
 REDWOOD, JNO. WM., 125th.
 RICE, ERNEST ALBERT VICTOR, 215th.
 ROBINS, THOS. HENRY, 215th Batt.
 RAINES, WILLIAM ORTON, 215th Batt.
 ROBBINS, ADOLPHUS, 215th Batt.
 RICHARDSON, A. H., Paris. Wounded.
 ROBINSON, T. A., reported wounded April 17, 1918.
 REED, CADET FRANK.
 ROBINS, SIGNALLER A. E., went overseas with the 32nd Battery, transferred to the 69th Field Battery.
 REEVES, SAPPER HAROLD, Mechanical Engineers, at St. Johns, Quebec, transferred to Canadian Engineers, 2nd Division.
 ROUSE, C, 216th Bantams.
 RONALD, WILLIAM S., St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 ROSEBRUGH, STANLEY W., St. George.
 ROBINSON, COOPER.
 ROBINSON, ARTHUR ENNIS, R. R. N. Brantford, 2nd Batt. 2nd C. O. R.
 ROULEY, FRED T., Paris Toll gate.
 RATH, HARVEY HILL, St. George.
 ROBINSON, GEORGE, R. R. 4, Brantford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 ROGERS, THOS. R. R. No. 1, Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.



Church Parade of 125th Battalion before departure for the front—Scene at Tutelo Park.

- ROBERTS, NORMAN, F.,
 RATZ, CHAS, HENRY, Paris 1st Batt, 1st C. O. R.
 RAMMAGE, CHARLES R., Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 RABJOHN, PTE. EARL S. Toronto. Wounded in hand
 REID, PTE. VICTOR WARING, Paris. Wounded in right arm and shoulder.
 RISING, PTE. A. J. Paris, 125th Batt.
 RYERSON, PTE. HARVEY, P.P.C.L.I.
 RYERSON, PTE. EDGERTON, 2nd Tank Battalion.
 STERN, JAS., 125th.
 SEARS, WALTER R., 125th,
 SPENCER, ALFRED, Paris, 125th.
 SINGLEHAM, A. L., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 SANDERS, R. H., Burford, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 SHERITT, JNO., Echo Place, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 STOVER, EDGAR, 32nd December 1914.
 STEAD, S. A.
 STEAD, SAM, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SMALLWOOD, PETER, 216th Bantams.
 STEVENSON, JOHN, 2nd Dragoons. Wounded.
 SPENCE, D. S., Returned April 10, 1917. Leg shot off.
 STEWART, A. 38th.
 SIMONS, N., Ft. Garry Horse, Can. Cavalry Depot Canterbury.
 SHORT, G., Duffs. Reported wounded April 26, 1918.
 STUART, HERBERT JAMES, 38th
 SPALDING, SERGT. FRANK, 25th Brant Dragoons, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded June 9, 1915.
 SCHRAM LLOYD, 125th. Wounded in left arm.
 SPRAGG, WALTER, Cainsville, 58th.
 SANDERS, S, Devon Hussars, 32nd 2nd. Contingent.
 SMITH, W. J., 32nd 2nd Contingent. Wounded October 23, 1916.
 SWEENEY, D., 32nd; 2nd Contingent.
 SHARP, J., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 SULLIVAN, A., Tillsongburg 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 SLATT, DANIEL 125th.
 SUTTON, JAMES, 215th.
 SCHULER, PHILLIP, N., Mounted service. Reported wounded October 15, 1916.
 STREET, WM., 125th. Reported wounded April 8, 1918.
 SWEENEY, PTE., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd Contingent.
 SWEENEY, DRIVER, 2nd Contingent.
 SNOWDEN, W., Cheapside, Ont. 3rd Contingent.
 SCANLAN, SERGT., J. F. L., 13th Battery.
 SCANLAN, JOE., 1st Contingent.
 SHERRIT, H. A., 38th.
 SHAVER, ACTING CORP., 38th,
 SYMINGTON, WM. H., 1st Contingent. Won Military Medal May 18, 1917.
 STANDISH, CHAS. COLIN, LANCE CORP., 2nd Contingent. Reported wounded October 16, 1915. Wounded again, May 1, 1916. Wounded third time. July 4, 1916.
 SNOW, WALTER, 2nd Contingent.
 SPENCER, JAS., 125th.
 SCOTT, SERGT. ALFRED, Paris; R. E. Reported wounded November 12, 1914. Wounded second time May 22, 1917. Wounded third time.
 SHINGLER, ALBERT H., St. George, 125th.
 SCRUTON THOS. H., 125th. Reported wounded November 28, 1918.
 SNOWDEN, W., Cheapside, Ont., 3rd Contingent.
 SECORD, C. 35th.
 SUTHERLAND, WM., Paris, 125th.
 SPENCER, SYDNEY, 125th.
 SALTER, THOS. 125th.
 SILLER, HENRY LIONEL, Retired from 2nd Contingent, returned to 32nd Battery April 17, 1916. Wounded August 9.
 SHAWCROSS G., 3rd Contingent.
 SODUSTROM, GUSTAVE, St. George, 38th.
 SYRETT, FRED, 32nd Battery.
 SMALE, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SCRAGG, REG., 32nd Battery.
 SINGLETON, ALF., Echo Place, 38th Duffs.
 SINGLETON, GEO., F., Echo Place, 38th Duffs.
 SIMPSON, WM., 38th Duffs.
 STUART, STANLEY, 38th Duffs.
 STOREY, JOHN, 38th Duffs.
 SHUERT, LLOYD, 32nd Batt.
 SHEEHAN, JNO., 25th
 SAGE, ART, 32nd Battery.
 SHUIRT, J. HUDSON, Harrisburg.
 SKELLY, JAMES WELLS, 215th Batt.
 STYRES, CLAUD, Ohsweken, 215th Batt.
 SIMPSON, GEO., Saskatoon, 215th Batt.
 SAUNDERS, R. M., Burford, 215th Batt.
 STOREY, D. J., 125th Batt.
 STRATCH, J. A., Wounded October 9, 1917.
 STIPE, CHARLES LEROY, 215th Batt.
 SPARKS, REG., 11th Battery, Returned August 20, 1917. Wounded.

- STANDING J. C., Burford. Reported wounded.
- SPRINGALL, W. H.,
- SEMPLE, JAS., 32nd Batt.
- STAMPOUSKI, TONY 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SMALE, A., Home Guard.
- SAMPSON, W., Home Guard, Niagara.
- SALMON, F., Home Guard, Niagara.
- SAGE, HAROLD, 32nd Batt.
- SHAW, W. H., St. George, 38th Duffs.
- SHOEBOTTOM, S., wounded.
- SHARPE, JACK, 1st Battery.
- SCOTT, JAS., 2nd M. R.
- STAATS, WM. J., Hartford 25th Brant Dragoons.
- STEPHENS, WM., 98th Lincoln and Welland Batt.
- SEVERS, CHAS., 38th Duffs.
- SOWERS, GEO., Scotland, 125th Batt.
- STAATS, HOWARD (Indian) Rochester. N. Y., 125th. Wounded.
- SNAB, CLAYTON, 38th Duffs.
- SHEESBY, GEO. W., 125th Batt.
- SECORD, F. D., Cathcart, 125th Batt.
- STOKES STANLEY 125th Batt.
- STEWART, D. E., 125th Batt. Wounded September 11, 1917.
- SNEATH, MILFORD H., 125th Batt.
- SMALL, ERNEST S., 125th Batt.
- SHARP, CHAS., 125th Batt.
- SHAVAR, GEO., 215th.
- SYKES, P. H., 215th.
- SHIELDS, R., Paris, 215th.
- SIDSWORTH, G., 215th.
- SEdgeWICK, W. R. No. 3, Falkland, 215th.
- STRICKLAND, F., 215th.
- SINDEN, C., 215th.
- SINDEN, W. H., 215th.
- SHOAd, A., 215th.
- SOWERS, GEORGE, Scotland 125th.
- SPARTH, JOHN R., Ayr. 38th.
- STEPHENSON GEO., 32nd.
- SLATTERY, WM., 84th and 75th; wounded October 17, 1916. Military Medal, March 10, 1917.
- SAUNDERS G., 38th.
- STEPHENSON, JACK, 2nd Dragoons. Wounded August 28, 1917.
- SMILEY, MARSHALL, Tutelo, P. O., 2nd Dragoons.
- STOKES, HARRY, Paris.
- SOWERS, JNO. HARVEY, 125th. Reported wounded, November 15, 1917.
- SOWERS, ABRAHAM, 125th wounded.
- SALDES, ARTHUR, Paris, 215th.
- SULLEY, JOHN, 125th.
- SWATMAN, WM. A., C.M.R. April 28.
- SCOTT ARCH., Paris, 215th. wounded August 26, 1918.
- SHANNON, JOS., 215th.
- SANDS, JAMES, 216th Bantams.
- SCHAFFNER, E. A., 215th.
- SAGGESSE, J., 215th.
- SEMINOK, GEO., 215th.
- SMUCK, JACOB., 2nd Dragoons.
- SADDINGTON, J. T., 2nd Dragoons
- SAUNDERS, SERGT. WM., 1 Cockshutt Lane. Reported awarded Military Medal for bravery at Lens.
- SUTTON, Galt 38th.
- STEVENS, OLIVER, Paris, 38th.
- SYKES, JOS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SAYLES, BEN., Paris, 38th.
- STRICKLAND, SIDNEY, B, Paris, 215th.
- STANDISH, ANDREW, L., 125th.
- STRUDURIK, AUBREY M., 125th.
- SHELDRIK, REGINAID, 12th, Imperial Yeomanry.
- STEVENS, FREDERICK W., Grandview, 125th.
- SECORD, REG. L., 215th.
- SIMONS, O. G., New Durham, 215th.
- SMILEY, H. C., 215th.
- SHELLINGTON, G. M., New Durham, 215th.
- SIKORSKI, JOHN, 215th.
- STEWART, THOS. M., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SECORD, C. S., 38th.
- SHERMAN, F., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons Reported wounded October 9, 1918.
- SPELLER, W. J. F., Villa Nova, 38th.
- SIMONS, WM., Cainsville. 2nd Dragoons.
- SIMON, JESSE Lynden, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SMITH, W. A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- STINCHCOMBE, JNO. J., 125th.
- SCOTT, ARCHIBALD, 215th.
- SIMPSON, HY. E., 125th.
- STEWART, ALEX., 215th.
- SECORD, CLARENCE, 125th.
- SNELL, JAS., 215th.
- SMILLIE, W. R., 215th.
- SPENCE, WM. KERR 215th.
- SELMES, ALFRED HY., 215th.
- SIMMONS, H., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons. Reported wounded August 19, 1918.
- SNEATH, M., 25th Brant Dragoons. In hospital 11 months. Wounded August 31, 1918.
- SECORD, MORTIMER D., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SCARMAN, M. G., 125th.
- STEWART, WM., Paris, 2nd Dragoons.
- SCAMMEL, FRED, 38th.
- STEVENSON, ALEX., Paris; 25th Brant Dragoons.
- STEVENS, WALTER. 1 Cockshutt Lane.
- SHARP, JNO. HORACE, Paris, 38th.
- SHELLY EDWARD, St. George Road. 20th Batt. Wounded September 28th, 1916.
- SIMMONS, N., 1st Contingent, 2nd Dragoons.
- SEARS, T. H., 125th Batt.
- SEARS, W. R., 58th Batt.
- SPENCE, D., R. R. 2, Caledonia, 58th Batt. Wounded.
- STUART, T. H., 38th Duffs.
- SHEARBY, G. W., 38th.
- SIMS S. W., 38th Duffs.
- SHAW, PTE. W., 25 Mohawk Street., wounded, 1st Contingent.
- SCHUYLER, ED., 114th Batt.
- SPEEDS EARL, 125th Batt. Wounded November 1917.
- SHARROW, THOS., 114th Batt.
- SNYDER, H., 114th Batt.
- SHARPLES, A. J. 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SABATINE FREDERICK, 215th Batt.
- SNELL, JAMES, 215th Batt.
- SKINNER, JAS. H., 125th Batt.
- SAYLES, FRED H., 54th Battery. Wounded April 23, 1918.
- STEELE, EDWARD, Paris Ont.
- SAYLES, JAS. HARRIS, 54th Battery, blood poisoning.
- SHERRED SAMUEL, 54th Battery.
- SIMMONS, ORRIE GEO., 215th Batt.
- SKELTON, ARTHUR WM., 125th Batt.
- SEAGER, LEONARD, 3rd Contingent. Wounded June 26, 1916.
- STORER, E., 132nd Battery. Wounded December 1914.
- STIPE, BRUCE, 84th Batt, and 75th Batt. Wounded October 17, 1916.
- STEWART, C. R., 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SIMONS, WILBUR, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SHAW EDGAR, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- SPENCER, HERB. A., 25th Brant Dragoons. Won Military Medal October 11 1917.
- SAGE ERNEST, 44th Batt.
- SHELLINGTON, L., Burford, 25th Brant Dragoons.
- STANLEY, CHAS, G., 125th Batt.
- SIMS, SIDNEY W., 125th Batt.
- SHEASBY, JAS. C., 125th Batt.
- SIMS, ERNEST, 125th Batt.
- SCANLON, J. J., 1st Contingent.
- SCOTT, J. F., Norfolk Rifles, 1st Contingent.
- SPORNE, WALTER F., 125th Batt. Wounded February 18, 1918.
- SMALL, P., 1st Contingent. Injured June 27, 1917.
- SHAW, PTE., 1st Contingent.
- STUART, W., 3rd Contingent.
- SIMPSON, T., 1st Contingent.
- STODDARS, PTE., 1st Contingent.
- SAGE, HAROLD W., 38th Duffs.
- STANLEY, HARRY. 125th Batt.
- SEIVER, WM., River Road, Eagle's Nest P. O. 125th Batt.
- STRUTHERS, HERB C, 125th Batt.
- SEIVER FRANK, 125th Batt.
- SHORT, GILBERT J., 125th Batt.
- STOBBS, JOHN HY., 125th Battalion. Wounded.
- SOLMAN, E. F., Grandview, 1st Contingent.
- SIMMONDS, FRANK, 32nd Batt., 1st Contingent.
- SALTMARSH, G., 3rd Contingent.
- STANLEY, J. 17 George 38th D. R.
- SINGER, ALFRED E., 125th Batt.
- SNEASBY, G. W., 38th Duffs. Wounded October 16, 1918.
- SNEASBY, I., 38th Duffs.
- SINGLETON, ALFRED, Cainsville, 38th Duffs.
- SHELDRAKE, ROY B., 38th Duffs.
- SPENCER, FRED, 125th Batt. Shell gassed.
- STANDON, WILSON S., 125th Batt. Wounded August 29, 1918.
- SMALL, JOS., 125th Reported wounded July 16, 1917.
- SNODGRASS, J., St. George, 3rd Contingent.
- STANLEY, W. H., 3rd Contingent.
- SANDERS, A., 3rd Contingent.
- STOTNE, H., 3rd Contingent.
- SKINNER. E., 3rd Contingent.
- SCOTT, SAMUEL, 32nd Batt, 1st Contingent.
- SLADE, G., 32nd Batt., 1st Contingent. Wounded.
- SHOEBOTTOM, STAN, 125th Batt.
- SARTIN, FRANCIS C, 125th.
- STUART, JOHN, 25th Brant Dragoons. Wounded October 2, 1916.
- SPENCER, EDWIN J., Paris, 125th. Batt.
- SIMPLE, F., 3rd Contingent.
- SPRINGALL, A., 3rd Contingent.
- STONE, T., 3rd Contingent.
- SWETTENHAM, H., 3rd Contingent.
- SHELDRIK, R., 3rd Contingent.
- STEWART, DAVID, 125th Battalion. Wounded November 21, 1917, also August 26, 1918.
- SNEATH, CHAS C, 125th Batt.
- SLAGHT, EDGAR CLIVE, Burford, 2nd Contingent.
- SHUERT, ARCH., 54th Battery.
- SOLLOY, ED. H., 54th Battery.
- SAUNDERS, W.
- SCOTT, JAMES, 54th Battery.
- SPIECE, CHARLES 54th Battery.
- STEWART F. H., 54th Battery.

STEVES, EARLE, 125th Batt. Wounded November, 1917.
 SPAIN, WILLIAM H., Bow Park Farm, 125th Battalion. Wounded November 20 1917.
 SHEAHAN, JOHN PATRICK, 125th Batt.
 SYER, MOSSOM C, 125th Battalion.
 SOLES, EDWIN, BURFORD, 125th Batt.
 STEPHENS, G., Cainsville, 77th Batt.
 STRACHAN, G. H., 77th Batt.
 SCOTT, ROBERT, 1st Contingent.
 STAATS, WILLIAM, 114th Battalion.
 SHERRY H., Reported wounded September 13, 1917, 114th Battalion.
 SISCO, 114th Battalion.
 SILVERSMITH, JAKE. Reported wounded Sept. 13, 1917, 114th Battalion.
 STAATS, W. J., 114th Battalion.
 STERLING, GEO. Eagle Place.
 SECORD, TOM, 37th Batt.
 SAWKINS, ALFRED, 3rd Contingent.
 SHARPE, J.
 SPRINGSTEAD, A.
 SHELLINGTON, O.
 SPRACKLIN, R.
 SIMMONS, C.
 STEWART, S.
 STILMOHUR, F.
 STEWART, GEO. F., 54th Battery.
 STANLEY, G.
 STOKES, H.
 SUTTON, GEO. 125th Batt.
 STOW, FRED W, 19th Battalion. Wounded April 25, 1915.
 SHELLARD, ROBINSON, Tutelo, 2nd Contingent.
 STEED, WILLIAM, Echo Place, 37th Battalion.
 STEWART, ALBERT, 2nd Contingent.
 SAGG FRANCIS A. L. B., 125th.
 SLATTERY, TIM, JAS., 125th. Wounded.
 SHEPPARD, HARLEY, 125th.
 SHARMAN. THOS. W., 125th.
 SHORE, HY. E., 125th.
 STORY, ROYAL, 125th.
 SCOTT, GEO., 125th.
 SCANLON, CHAS. D., 125th.
 SCANLON, BYRON, 125th. Report, ed wounded October 15, 1917.
 SAUNDERS, WM., 1 Cockshutt Lane, 38th.
 STOBBS, JOHN, St. George, 1st Batt. Reported wounded July 4, 1917.
 STUART, WILLIAM J., 36th Batt. Reported wounded August 23, 1918.
 SHALTON. SERGT. ART. W., 125th. Reported wounded October 10, 1918.
 STANTON, ED., Paris, 4th Battery 1st Contingent.
 SAWATIS JAS. J., 115th February 1916.
 SYMONDS, W. N., 114th February 1916.
 SPENCER, S., 114th, February 1916.
 STEPHEN, JOHN 215th.
 SWEET, ARCHIE, 125th. Wounded August 27. Decorated Military Medal August 26, 1918.
 SAGE, ROSS, 1st Contingent. Reported gassed June 4, 1915.
 SAYLES, B., 38th.
 SECORD, C, 38th.
 SHARPE, H., 38th.
 SIZER, W., 38th.
 SPILLER, 38th.
 SCRAGG, REG., 32nd Battery.
 SMALE, W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SMILEY, M., 2nd Dragoons.
 SADDLETON, J., 2nd Dragoons.
 SMITH, JOHN, Cathcart, 125th.
 SMITH, ABSALOM, 125th.
 STEVES, WASHINGTON KARL 125th.
 SUGRUE, PATRICK JOSEPH, 125th.
 STYRES, CORP. ALFRED, Hagersville, 4th Battalion, 1st Contingent. Wounded Battle of the Somme.
 STEVENSON, WALTER, 1st Contingent. Reported wounded May 26, 1917.
 SECORD, L. J., 133rd Batt. Wounded August 23, 1917.
 SHIELDS RALPH, 215th.
 SINGLETON, JOSEPH FREDERICK 215th.
 STAPLETON. CAMERON, 215th.
 SHUTE, J.
 STUART, WILLIAM, 36th Battalion. Reported wounded August 28, 1918.
 SCHRAM, A. C. L. M., Reported wounded September 9, 1918.
 SCHRNIÉ V. H., 216th Bantams.
 STUDLEY, J., 216th Bantams.
 SHELDRIK, ROY JAMES, 36th Batt., Wounded October 28, 1917, shell shock-ed.
 SCOTT, DAVID, 125th Wounded at Passchendaele.
 STAATS, ROBERT H., 115th Batt.
 SIMMONS, JOS. E., 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SMALE, LOUIS O., 1st Battalion., 1st C. O. R.
 SMITH, FRANK W., Harrisburg, 1st C. O. R.
 STRICKLAND, CHARLES H., Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SMITH, PERCY, Burford, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SUMMERHAYES GORDON, Paris R. R. No. 4. 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 STOCKTON, GEORGE D., Paris R. R. 2, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 STICKLAND, CLARENCE, Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.

SCOTT, WILLIAM D., Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SWEENEY, Elmer Arthur, Paris Station. 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SANTERRE, ARTHELEM, Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SPRATLING, EGBERT W., Cainsville, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SIDLE, LEO, Middleport, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SNYDER, CHAS, Paris 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SUMMERHAYES, A. H., Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SMITH, ARCHIE STUART, Jerseyville, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O. R.
 SANDERSON, THOS. A., 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 SMITH, ALLEN, Paris, 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 STEELE WALTER, S., 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R.
 STEVES JOHN E., 1st Batt. 2nd C. O. R.
 SETTLE, FRED, 2nd Batt, 2nd C. O. R.
 SMITH, C. K., Jerseyville, 2nd Batt. 2nd C.O.R.
 SPRINGLE, PERCY CHARLES, Tutelo, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 SHAW, JAMES MAITLAND, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SMITH, EDWARD JAMES, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.,
 SMUCK, WILLIAM, Grandview, 1st Batt. 1st C.O.R.
 SPENCE, ALFRED M., 1st Batt., C.O.R.
 SPRINGLE, ERNEST F., Tutelo, 1st Batt. 1st C. O. R.
 STEVENSON WILLIAM, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 STEWART BENJAMIN H., Paris, 1st Batt 1st C.O.R.
 SUGDEN, ALEXANDER, Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R.
 SAUNDERS, WILLIAM L., 1st Batt., 1st C. O. R..
 SCOTT RICHARD,
 SEDGEWICK, ANTHONY VAREY.
 SMITH, GEO. REG., Mt. Pleasant, 125th.
 SMITH, BERT, 125th
 SMITH FRED J., 125th, frost bite casualty.
 SMITH, F. J., 32nd, 2nd Contingent.
 SMITH, SERGT. J., 32nd 2nd Contingent.
 SMITH, WRAY, Mechanical Transport.
 SMYTH, SIDNEY, R., Mt. Pleasant, 5th M. C. R.
 SMITH, W. ROY, 19th Batt. Awarded D. C. M. November 16, 1916. wounded.
 SMITH, L. E., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SMITH, FRANK, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SMITH, T., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 SMITH, ROBT., 84th.
 SMITH, JOS. W., 215th.
 SMITH, THOS. A., reported wounded April 24, 1917.
 SMITH, WM. J., 215th.
 SMITH, GEO., 32nd.
 SMITH, GEO., 38th.
 SMITH, HARRY LEWIS, 215th.
 SMITH, HARRY L., 215th. Reported wounded.
 SMITH, G., 215th.
 SMITH, WALTER, 38th.
 SMITH, ROY, 2nd Contingent.
 SMITH, REG., C.M.R., wounded November 12th, 1916.
 SMITH, R., 37th Haldimand Rifles.
 SMITH, SIDNEY, 125th Batt.
 SMITH, T., 3rd Contingent. Wounded June 27, 1916.
 SMITH, J., 32nd Battery 1st Contingent. Wounded.
 SMITH, HARRY, 38th Duffs.
 SMITH, WILLIAM T.
 SMITH, ROBERT, 2nd Contingent.
 SMITH, JOHN L., 125th Batt.
 SMITH, WM., 2nd Contingent.
 SMITH, HENRY, 54th Battery.
 SMITH, STEPHEN, 54th Battery.
 SMITH, WM. H., 125th Batt.
 SMITH, WILLIAM 125th Batt.
 SMITH, JOHN, 114th Batt. Wounded April 16, 1917.
 SMITH, JOE, 114th Batt.
 SMITH, CHAS.,
 SMITH, F. C.,
 SMITH, BRUCE, 125th Battalion.
 SMITH, GEO., St. George, 2nd Contingent
 SMITH, A. BERT, 2nd Contingent. Wounded April 26, 1916 and September 26, 1916.
 SMITH, GEO., 5th Battalion.
 SMITH, ALBERT, Paris, 125th.
 SMITH, JESSE, 125th.
 SMITH, BENJAMIN, 215th. Wounded September 27, 1918. Invalided home February 1st 1919.
 SMITH, HY., 1st Contingent. Invalided home December 31, 1915.
 SMITH, G. W., 38th.
 SMITH, CORP. R., 38th.
 SMITH, PTE. J. R., 70th Battery, Toronto.
 SMITH, T., 38th.
 SMITH, CHAS. FREDERICK SERGT. 164th. Reported wounded August 21, 1918.
 SMITH, D. W., 216th Bantams.
 SMITH, JOHN, 215th Batt.
 SMITH, WM., 38th Duffs.
 SMITH, JOS., Preston, 25th Brant Dragoons.

SMITH, DONALD, South Oshawa P. O., 125th Batt.
 SMITH, ROBT., 125th Batt.
 SMITH, JNO., Cathcart, 125th Batt.
 SMITH, NORMAN, 125th. Wounded October 16, 1918.
 SMITH, H., Paris. 215th Batt.
 SMITH, ABRAHAM, 125th Batt.
 SMITH, D. W., 216th Bantams.
 SMITH, NORMAN LLOYD, Canadian Engineers, May 1918.
 STEVENSON, ROBERT, 19th Regt. Frontier Guard 1915-16.
 SECORD, LAWRENCE J.,
 SHELLARD, CORP. ROBT., Cockshutt Road.
 SCHERTZBEREG, CADET ALLEN,
 SINOLE, SIG. CLAYTON, 125th Batt.
 SPLATT, STOKER FRANCIS J.
 SECORD, FRANK, 10th Canadian Field Ambulance.
 SMALE, SIG. C. D., 125th.
 SMITH, W. J., GUNNER, 32nd Battery Gunshot wound in head.
 SMITH, CORP. A. L. Wounded and lost hearing.
 SMALL, SAPPER, E. G., despatch rider, wounded.
 SAVIGRA, PTE., Pioneers. Wounded.
 STRODE, PTE. J. A., wounded.
 STUTT, GUNNER A., wounded.
 THOMSON, GORDON, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 THOMPSON, WALTER W., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 THORNTON, HERBERT, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TAYLOR "Lady", Montreal Black Watch.
 TAYLOR, HAROLD, 125th.
 TOBEY, ART, New Durham, 125th.
 TODD, CLIFFORD, band 125th; 8th Winnipeg Rifles.
 TURNER, SERGT. JAS., 125th. Reported wounded May 16, 1916.
 TOMLINSON, T. LLOYD, 40th Battery.
 TEWSON, W., 2nd contingent.
 THOMPSON, W. S., Returned. Re-enlisted March 22, 1917, 204th Batt.
 TAPLEY, GEO., Burford, wounded.
 THOMPSON, ROBERT S., 125th. Reported suffering from shell gas, November 15, 1917.
 TYRREL, SERGT. THOS., 125th. Seriously ill, Nov. 12, 1916; pneumonia.
 TIMBECK, HERBERT ED., 125th. Reported wounded May 16, 1917.
 TIGWELL, SID. J., 125th.
 TAYLOR, WM. G., 125th.
 TOLHURST, JNO. E., 125th. Reported wounded, August 15, 1917.
 THOMPSON, J., Mt. Pleasant, 1st contingent.
 TAYLOR, SILAS, 38th.
 TEAR, RAYMOND, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 TODD, NELSON S., 125th.
 TOBICOE, CHAS. C., 114th.
 TAYLOR, ALFRED, 215th.
 TAYLOR, LAWRENCE P., 215th. Discharged. Joined Navy, April 19, 1917.
 TURNBULL, FLETCHER, R.R. 4, Paris, 58th.
 THOMPSON, ALBERT, St. George, 58th.
 TAYLOR, JNO., Harrisburg, 125th. Reported wounded August 15, 1917.
 TARBELL, T., 114th.
 TREVETT, WM. C., 125th.
 THOMPSON, ALBERT E., Paris; 125th.
 TOLLHURST, James Freeman, 125th.
 THOMAS, M. M., St. George; 215th.
 TAYLOR, CHAS. R., Vanessa; 125th.
 TAYLOR, ALBERT, 215th.
 THEOBOLDS, GEO., 215th.
 TAYLOR, EARL J., St. George, 125th.
 THOMAS, ED. A., Paris, 125th.
 THOMPSON, ROBERT, 125th.
 THOMPSON, THOS. C., Shellard's Lane, 2nd contingent. Reported wounded Oct. 27, 1915. Military Medal, Oct. 26, 1917.
 TWEENEY, WM., 2nd contingent.
 TRELEVEN, ERNEST A., 2nd contingent.
 TUTT, GEO. ALLAN PHILLIPS, Kelvin, 2nd contingent.
 TAYLOR, CHAS. ART, 2nd contingent.
 THOMSON, ROBERT W., Shellard's Lane, 2nd contingent. Wounded April 20, 1916; again wounded September 22, 1916.
 TWELVES, HY., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 TOOKE, A., 215th.
 TUTT, G. J., 215th.
 THOMPSON, ENOCH A., Amherstburg, 215th.
 TRACEY, EDWARD C., 215th.
 TAYLOR, W. H., Canadian Engineers.
 TURNBULL, J., Paris. Wounded September 27, 1915.
 TURNBULL, WM., Paris; 37th.
 TRUCKLE, STANLEY, 4th C.M.R., enlisted 32nd Battery. Wounded March 1916. Shell gassed August 25, 1918.
 THOMPSON, ROBERT F., R.R. No. 1, Cainsville, 215th.
 TEEPLE, REG., 1st contingent. Reported wounded March 30, 1915.
 TEAR, GEO., Echo Place, 3rd contingent.
 TAGGART, ROBT., 215th.
 TAYLOR, DRUMMER J. F., 1st contingent, 34th Batt.
 THOMPSON, P. A., 34th Battery.
 TAYLOR, ALBERT, 125th.

TWIDALE, H., 32nd, 2nd contingent.
 TAYLOR, W., 1st contingent, Reported wounded May 4, 1915.
 TEAGUE, ALBERT, 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 6, 1915.
 TAYLOR, STAFF SERGT. C., 38th.
 THOMPSON, W., 36th.
 TOWNSEND, SAMUEL, Paris, 125th.
 TERVE, ABRAHAM, 38th.
 TIGWELL, S. J., Reported wounded November 14, 1918.
 TELFER, WILBUR, 38th.
 TRELEAVEN, R., 38th.
 TOWNSEND, ART CHAS., 38th.
 TAPLEY, DRIVER FRED ALEXANDER, Reported wounded second time August 24, 1918.
 TODD, GEO. S., Burford; 38th. Wounded November 1917.
 TWINE, HORACE, Paris; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 TYRELL, ROY W., 125th; Wounded April 17, 1917.
 TAYLOR, WM. S., Eagle's Nest P. O., 125th. Reported wounded May 3, 1917.
 TRECIIOUS, W. W., 2nd contingent. Reported wounded November 25, 1915.
 TAYLOR, ROBERT, 125th. Wounded, August 10, 1917.
 TAYLOR, F. H., Paris Junction, Wounded May 12, 1917.
 TREBBLE, JAS.
 TEESDALE, F., 38th Duffs, September, 1915.
 TAYLOR, WM. S., 38th.
 TAYLOR, ERNEST, Paris, 38th.
 TAYLOR, W. H., Engineering Corps.
 TAYLOR ALBT., 25th Dragoons.
 TASKEN, J. W., Paris, 38th.
 TAYLOR, F. H., St. George, 2nd Dragoons. Wounded October 12, 1916.
 THOMAS, ALF., 2 Mt. Pleasant Street, 32nd.
 THOMAS, MELVIN, Burford. Reported wounded June 13, 1916.
 TAYLOR, LEONARD, 25th Dragoons.
 TANNEY, R., Preston, Ont., 2nd Dragoons.
 TAYLOR, F., 25th Dragoons.
 TUCKER, T. H., 25th Dragoons.
 THORNTON, ARCH., 25th Dragoons.
 THOMSON, HERS SCOTT, Paris, 125th.
 TURNER, SERGT. J., 125th.
 TUCKER, E. H., Paris; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 THOMAS, SHERMAN, 114th, Six Nations Indian, wounded.
 TIKANKI, JNO., 25th Dragoons.
 TURNBULL, A., Canfield, 32nd.
 TUCKER, HARRY, 25th Dragoons.
 TUCKER, ED., Paris, 125th.
 TURNER, JAS. E., construction.
 TAYLOR, F.
 THOMAS, WM. SHERMAN, Brant County Indian, 1st contingent. Invalided home July 10, 1917. Employed as immigration inspector at Fort Erie after his return. Accidentally drowned while boating on July 15, 1917.
 TRUCKLE, PTE. W. A., 38th. Unofficially reported wounded October 4, 1917.
 THOMPSON, EWART SAMUEL, 215th.
 TONKIN, ARNOLD EWART, 215th.
 TURNER, ARCHIE WILLIAM, 215th.
 TUCKER, GORDON, 215th.
 TIMMINS, C.
 THURSTON, WM., Gassed twice, wounded October 2, 1918.
 TOPPING, WM. H., 125th.
 TISDALE, BENJAMIN, 215th.
 TAPLEY, WM., 25th Dragoons.
 TOVEY, ALBERT, 125th.
 TAYLOR, ALBT. C. S., MAJOR, 215th.
 TAPLEY, GUNNER F., 1st contingent, 32nd, (bandsman).
 TUNE, CLARENCE, Duffs.
 THURSTON, F., 3rd contingent.
 THOMPSON, J., 3rd contingent.
 TRANMER, STAFF-SERGT. F. B., heavy battery.
 TAYLOR, SERGT. H., 38th, color sergt.
 TUCKER, RICHARD GRANT. Accidentally shot, August 26, 1918.
 TREBLE, JAS., 25th Dragoons. Lost right arm, August 22; badly wounded in back.
 TOOZE, JNO. H. W., 54th. Reported wounded September 4, 1917.
 TEROE, O., 2nd Dragoons.
 THOMPSON, W., Blue Lake, 25th Dragoons.
 TAWN, WILLIAM C., Middleport, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TURNBULL, ROBERT W., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TRUCKLE, JAMES R., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM E., Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 THOMPSON, ARCH. H., Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TRUCKLE, JAMES R., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 THOMPSON, TIMOTHY.
 THOMPSON, SMITH.
 THOMPSON, CORP. JAMES.
 THOMPSON, SERGT. GEORGE, wounded
 TOMLINSON, LLOYD J.
 TODD, ARTHUR R., St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 TRICKETT, MARQUIS L., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

THOMSON, PTE. LOU GORDON, enlisted 13th Batt., Railway Troops.
 TRUCKLE, GORDON, C.M.R., wounded.
 TAYLOR, G. wounded.
 TAPLEY, DRIVER A. A., Paris, wounded.
 UNSWORTH, PERCY, 125th. Sergt. Machine Gun Section, transferred in England as instructor in Lewis Machine gun.
 UNDERWOOD, F., 3rd contingent.
 USHER, W., 3rd contingent.
 UNDERWOOD, HORACE (signaller), 25th, 2nd contingent. Reported wounded September 1, 1917.
 USHER, CORP. F., 32nd.
 UNSWORTH, JNO., 125th.
 UNICOMBE, WM. A., 125th.
 UPTIGROVE, CORP. W. S., 38th. Wounded October 2, 1916 and November, 1917.
 UNSWORTH, W., 1st contingent.
 USHER, GUNNER ARTHUR SIDNEY, 13th Battery, Wounded November 19, 1916.
 UNDERWOOD, T. W., 2nd contingent.
 USHER, CORP., 32nd.
 UPTON, ROBT., Home Guard.
 UREN, WM. J., Paris, 25th Dragoons.
 UPTGROVE, WM. L., 125th; wounded.
 UDELL, J., 215th.
 UREN, CHARLES, Niagara Frontier Force
 VANSICKLE, WM. H., 19th Batt., reported wounded August 7, 1916; burned on November, 1917.
 VANCOUR, F., St. George, 3rd contingent; wounded May 6, 1916.
 VANATLAR, C, 38th.
 VANDECAR, F. R., 36th Batt., wounded April 25, 1916; wounded July 17, 1916; wounded August 16, 1917, wounded again September 7, 1918.
 VENEL, PTE. H., 1st contingent.
 VANSICKLE, SHELDON, 17th Battery, 1st contingent; 32nd; reported wounded August 31, 1915.
 VANFLEET, HARRIS, 38th. 1st contingent.
 VYSE, J., 114th.
 VINES, S. E.
 VANSICKLE, ERNEST, signaller, 19th Batt., 2nd contingent; reported wounded December 11, 1915.
 VAREY, ROBT. PARKER, 54th.
 VINAL, H. STANLEY, 54th.
 VICAY, WILFRED, 125th.
 VAREY, HAROLD, Brant Dragoons, 25th; 2nd contingent.
 VICKERS, E., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 VERITY, HARRY, Paris, 38th.
 VARLING, H. F., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 VAGTOY, MOYER, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 VINING, R. L., 32nd.
 VANSTONE, F., Home Guard.
 VEZEY, GEO. F. W. 38th.
 VEAR, ALBERT ED., 125th Batt.
 VENABLES, CHAS. E., 125th.
 VANSOMEREN, ALF. WM. EUSTAGE, 125th.
 VENTING, H., Dundas, 215th Batt.
 VANDUSEN, J. M., Scotland, 215th Batt.
 VARIS, ALBERT, Paris, 125th Batt.
 VAIR, J., 215th Batt.
 VAIR, WM. T., 215th Batt.
 VALIAN, CHAS., 215th Batt.
 VARVARIAN, MANPRE, 215th Batt.
 VANALLEN, W., 215th Batt.
 VANSICKLE, F. L., 215th Batt.
 VANSICKLE, HARRY B., Paris, 215th.
 VEAR, ALBERT EDWARD, 125th Batt.
 VARIN PTE. ALBERT, 125th Batt.
 VICKERAY, PTE. WILFRID, 125th.
 VANDERLIP, SERGT. REGINALD. Enlisted in Western Canada with mounted unit, connected with R.N.W.M.P. Reported wounded June, 1916.
 VENTING, HENRY, 215th.
 VANDERBURGH, C. Q. M., WM. ANDREW, 215th.
 VAN EVERY, GEORGE W., 215th, transferred to 4th Can. Machine Gun Batt., Member of the Six Nations.
 VINCENT, CORBETT, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 VICKERS, HAROLD A., Middleport, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 VINCE, JOHN DAVID, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 VINCE, STEPHEN WOOD, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 VANSICKLE, GUNNER PERCY, enlisted at Toronto with 70th Battery.
 VAIR, SERGT. JAMES, 215th Batt.
 VANFLEET, GUNNER DAVID, 40th Battery, wounded.
 WALKER, MYRON WILMOT, 2nd Batt. 2nd C.O.R.
 WILSON, THOS. W., St. George, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WHEELER, IRVINE E., R.R. 3, Brantford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WELLS, W., 32nd.
 WARD, FRANK L., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WHITTAKER, EDMUNDSON, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WILLIAMS, GEO. W., 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WILLIAMS, TED E., R.R. 4 Brantford, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WALL, REGINALD, Paris; 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WHELPTON, ROY T., Hatchley, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.

WELSH, JOHN M., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WINEGARDENER, O. J., Kelvin, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WELSH, ARCHIE, Scotland, **2nd Batt.**, 2nd C.O.R.
 WILKS, FRED, Scotland, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WINCH, ALFRED G. B., Paris, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 WHITTAKER, L. V., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WALKER, HAROLD F., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WARNING, FRED H., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WILSON, ARTHUR J., Paris Junction, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WILSON, NORMAN A., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WINTERMUTE, ROY I., 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WOOD, JOSEPH, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WOODEN, ERNEST LEROY, Paris, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WILD, SERGT., 125th Batt.
 WARING, EDWARD A., Echo Place, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 WILDE, F., 38th, SERGT.
 WADE, F., Galt, formerly of Brantford; 34th Batt.
 WALLEY, CHAS., 125th Battalion.
 WALTERS, FRED, Paris, 125th Batt.
 WILKINSON, CHAS., Amun. Column, wounded.
 WHITE, CHAS. Grandview, 77th Haldimand Batt.
 WILLIAMS, LESLIE, enlisted with CM. R., Hamilton; reported gassed December, 1917.
 WHELAN, SERGT. P., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, GILBERT, R.R. 3, Cainsville; 38th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, PTE. WALTER, 215th Batt.
 WEBSTER, GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WINDLE, M. W., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMSON, PTE. HENRY, 215th.
 WINDLE, SERGT. N. P., 25th Brant Dragoons, wounded second time July 17, 1917.
 WILSON, PTE. WALTER 125th Batt.
 WALDON, SERGT. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, WM. J. R., Princeton, 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, WM. H., 125th.
 WHITFIELD, THOS., 36th Batt., 125th Batt., shell gased.
 WALLACE, GUY, 14 months 8th Batt., 125th Batt., February 7, 1916. Wounded at Langemarck.
 WILSON, JNO. ED., 4 years R.F.A., 125th Batt.
 WILSON, WILFRID, 4 years R.F.A., 125th Batt.
 WELSH, FREDERICK HERBERT; 215th Batt.
 WALKER, WILLIAM, 215th Batt.
 WOOLSEY, ELGAR O., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WELCH, PTE. WALTER, 36th Batt., gunshot wound in thigh, June 30, 1916.
 WESTACOTT, JOS., 1st contingent.
 WRIGHT, PTE. BROOKS, 1st contingent, reported wounded April 30, 1915.
 WHITE, F., 38th.
 WILLIAMS, C. T., 1st contingent, Reported wounded May 1, 1915.
 WHITE, JNO., 1st contingent. Reported wounded May 1, 1915.
 WEST, CORP. BERTRAM, 1st contingent Reported wounded May 10, 1915.
 WHEELAND, C.
 WILLIAMS, WM., 2nd contingent.
 WOOD, WM., 125th Batt., 4th Machine Gun Batt.
 WILDERS, D. W., 125th Batt.
 WOOD, J. W., 38th Duffs.
 WESTACOTT, F. G., 38th Batt.
 WIDDES, A. C. A.M.C.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Wounded September 6. Seriously ill at Wimereux.
 WILLIAMS, JEFF, A.M.C, Wounded on September 27.
 WARDEN, W., 38th Duffs.
 WALSH, T., 38th Duffs.
 WALSH, ERNIE, 38th Duffs.
 WALLACE, G. A., 38th Duffs.
 WRIGHT, F., 38th Duffs.
 WILLIAMSON, GEORGE, 87th.
 WALSLENCROFT, CORP. ALFRED.
 WIGGINS, FRANK, 215th.
 WEBSTER, G., 36th Batt.
 WAKELING, AUGUSTUS, C S. MAJOR, 215th.
 WAKELING, WALTER WILLIAM, 215th.
 WIGG, CHARLES, Paris; 215th.
 WOODEN, C. A., Paris, 215th.
 WITHERINGTON, A., 215th.
 WOODARD, M., 215th.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Paris, 125th.
 WREAKS, GEORGE, 44th Winnipeg Batt M. M. 1916. Bar 1918.
 WREAKS, WILFRED, 52nd Winnipeg Batt., 1915. Wounded.
 WREAKS, EDWARD, 86th Machine Gun Batt, Hamilton, 1915, wounded.
 WREAKS, ARCHIE, C. A. M. C, Artillery, Toronto, 1918.
 WALDRON, JAS., 32nd.
 WHITE, ART THOS., 125th.
 WEBSTER, ART, 38th.

WEBSTER, ARTHUR, 215th.
 WOOD, FRED, 32nd.
 WILLIAMS, WM., 32nd.
 WILLIAMS, FRED L., 32nd Battery, wounded.
 WARD, DAN, Galt, 25th Brant Dragoons; Wounded August 13, 1916.
 WATSON, JNO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, THOS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WITHERS, JAS., 38th.
 WINDLE, DANIEL, 18th Batt.
 WINDLE, RICHARD, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WYATT, A., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WHITAKER, GUNNER EDWARD, Guelph Battery. Reported wounded May 28, 1917.
 WHEELER, WALTER E., Toronto, Tank Batt., First Canadian to drive British tank.
 WHITTAKER, FRANK.
 WILLIAMS, WM. J., 2nd contingent; wounded.
 WISMER, PTE. GERALD, D.R., 1st Batt., Reported wounded May 18, 1917.
 WARD, H. E., 125th Batt.
 WHITE, WILFRID, Six Nations' Indians, Wounded November 1917.
 WALTERS, JNO. S., Burtch. 125th Batt.
 WARD, JNO. H. E., 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, PTE. W. H.
 WARMINGTON, ROBERT ELLSWORTH, St. George.
 WHITTINGTON, PTE. SAMUEL JAMES, 215th Batt.
 WHITE HY., St. George, 19th Batt., 2nd contingent. Reported wounded March 4, 1916, St. Eloi.
 WARREN, ED. CECIL, 2nd contingent.
 WARDEN, HORACE, Grandview, 2nd contingent.
 WHITFIELD, PTE. P., 36th Battalion.
 WHOMACK, HAROLD, 2nd contingent.
 WRAY, ERNEST, Paris; 125th Batt.
 WALKER, JOHN, 125th Batt.
 WALLIS, JOHN J., 125th Batt.
 WRIGLEY, 32nd Batt.
 WHITING, M., (Cainsville, 32nd Batt.
 WILLS. H., 32nd Batt.
 WILLIAMS, FRED, 125th Batt., wounded September 19, 1918.
 WILSON, A., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 WHITTINGHAM, W. J., Grandview, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent. Wounded Ypres.
 WHITTINGHAM, D. C., Grandview, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 WILSON, ROBT., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 WADE, FRED, 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 WISHART, GEO., Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WADDINGTON, H., Home Guard, Niagara.
 WEBSTER, A., Home Guard, Niagara.
 WOOD, JOHN, Home Guard, Niagara.
 WALSWORTH, J., Home Guard, Niagara.
 WHITEHEAD, THOS., 38th Duffs.
 WATERHOUSE, EDGAR, 32nd Battery, wounded.
 WARNER, CLAYTON, 38th Duffs.
 WATERHOUSE, REV., Oakland, 32nd Battery.
 WILLIAMS, FRED.
 WATERMAN, W., Harrisburg; 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent.
 WOOD, PTE., 32nd Battery.
 WISDOM, WM. HY., Paris; 125th Batt.
 WILSON, ALEX. McKAY, 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, ART, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, CHAS. FALKLAND, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WESSON, H., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMSON, J. A., 1st Canadian Field Ambulance Corps, Wounded August 29, 1917.
 WRIGHT, ERIC, 54th Batt.
 WATSON, LORNE, P.P.C.L.I.
 WELLER, T. W., 39th Batt.
 WILSON, GILBERT, R.R. 3, Cainsville, 38th Duffs.
 WALKER, DAVID, 38th Duffs.
 WRIGHT, STUART, Scotland.
 WILLIAMS, WILFRID, 38th Duffs.
 WALLACE, COWAN, 38th Duffs.
 WINYARD, ERNEST, 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, WM. H., 125th Batt.
 WALKER, CHAS., 125th Batt.
 WRIGHT, EDGAR A., Mohawk P. O., 125th Batt. Wounded May 16, 1917.
 WADDINGTON, HY., Home Guard, Niagara.
 WATTS, NORMAN, Paris; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WALTERS, EUGENE, Paris, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILKINS, CHAS., 125th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, A., 2nd Dragoons.
 WELLER, WM., 25th Brant Dragoons, 2nd contingent; wounded.
 WARD, F., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLETT, FRED, St. George, 38th Duffs.
 WALKER, G., Paris; 38th Duffs.
 WINDLE, JOHN, 2nd Dragoons; 215th.
 WALDIE, A. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILSON, ROBT., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WARD, HY., 38th Duffs.
 WINGHAM, WM., 125th Batt.

WENTWORTH, FREDERICK JOHN, 215th Batt.
 WHITE, WM. H., 125th Batt. Wounded November 1917.
 WRIGHT, FRED, "Niobe".
 WILLIAMS, GEO., 125th Batt.
 WILLETS, JOHN, St. George, 125th.
 WALLACE, ARCH. T., 125th Batt.
 WHITFIELD, JOS., Grandview P. O. 125th Batt
 WALEWORTH, JOHN, PTE., 215th Batt., reported wounded August 30, 1918.
 WOODEN, PTE. CHARLES ARTHUR, 215th Batt.
 WHITE, PTE. SAMUEL, 215th Batt.
 WILLOUGHBY, GEO. CLIFFORD, wounded July 19, 1918.
 WHITLA, ROBERT J., 125th Batt.
 WATSON, WILLIAM H., Paris; 215th Batt.
 WICKSON, NORMAN H., Paris, 215th Batt.
 WALKER, WM., Waterford, 215th.
 WALTON, GEO. E., 215th Batt.
 WOOD, CLAYTON, 215th Batt.
 WOOTTON, JOHN W., 215th Batt.
 WOODS, CYRIL TALBOT, 125th Batt.
 WILSON, S., Paris; 215th Batt.
 WENTWORTH, FRED J., Paris; 215th.
 WOOD, LEWIS H. 215th Batt.
 WARD, WM. C, 215th Batt.
 WOODCOCK, E. L., 215th Batt.
 WHELAN, R., 215th Batt.
 WREN, PTE. WM., 37th.
 WALLACE, J. F., 215th Batt.
 WOODCOCK, GEO. HENRY, 215th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, WM. JOS., reported wounded May 22, 1917.
 WEAVER, FRED, PTE., went overseas 1st Brant County Batt., reported suffering from shell gas, November 13, 1917.
 WELLER, WM. J., jr. Duffs, Reported wounded June 19, 1916.
 WITTON, HAROLD W., Duffs.
 WARD, HY., Duffs.
 WEBBER, CHAS. B., 125th Batt.
 WISSON, LEAMAN H., 125th Batt.
 WILLS, H., 58th Batt.
 WATSON, L., Paris; 12th York Rangers.
 WILLIAMS, A.
 WEBB, C.
 WHITEHEAD, R. R.
 WRIGHT, ART F., 125th Batt.
 WOOD, FRANK B., 125th Batt.
 WARDEN, HORACE, Grandview; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WRIGHT, J. R. 38th Batt.
 WALDIE, A. J., 38th Batt.
 WINTER, ELMER, 66th Edmonton Batt. Wounded,
 WILSON, F. EARL, 38th Batt.
 WARDEN, WM. T., 38th Batt.
 WALKER, CHRIS, Jarvis, Ont., 38th Batt.
 WELLER, JAS., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMS, LESLIE, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WINKWORTH, CHAS. A., Villa Nova; 38th.
 WILSON, FRED GEO., 125th Batt.
 WHITE, OLIVER A., 125th Batt.
 WALSTENCROFT, ALFRED, 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, ALBERT E., 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, JNO. P., Harley; 125th Batt.
 WALKER, JNO., 125th Batt.
 WILLOUGHBY, FRED A., 125th Batt.
 WEBB, CECIL, 125th Batt., Reported wounded, January 2, 1918.
 WATTS, HY. C, 125th Batt.
 WARREN, GEO. F., Pleasant Ridge; 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, GEO., 2nd Dragoons.
 WILSON, THOS., Scotland, Ont., 2nd Dragoons.
 WEBSTER, ALEX., 32nd Battery .
 WHITE, B., 32nd Battery.
 WARNER, GEO., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMSON, FRED, 38th.
 WILBUR, DAVID, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WELLINGS, FRED; 38th D.R.
 WALSH, ERNEST, 32nd Batt., wounded September 15, 1916.
 WILLIAMS, C, 32nd Batt.
 WATSON, JNO., 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, CHAS. W., 125th Batt.
 WRIGHT, THOS. L., 125th Batt., Wounded.
 WHEELAND, ELGIN, 2nd C.M.R., later 4th F. C. C. E., knee injured.
 WHITE, JACK, Paris; 125th Batt.
 WAGG, F., R. E., February, 1916.
 WOODS, WM., 125th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, JACOB; 114th Batt. Wounded September 14, 1918.
 WILLIAMS, FRED W.; 114th Batt.
 WILKES, F., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WILEY, W. J., St. Catharines Battery, wounded August 2, 1917.
 WELLS C.
 WELSH, T., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WEBBER, C. S., 32nd Battery.
 WALTON, ALBERT, Paris, 32nd Batt.
 WATERS, ERNEST, 32nd.
 WHITBREAD, S., Paris; 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WILBEE, CLIFFORD, 35th Batt.
 WILLIAMSON, RICHARD, 38 D. R.
 WRIGHT, MATT., 38th D. R.
 WILKINSON, CHAS., 32nd Batt., Reported wounded September 15, 1917.
 WILLIAMSON, E., 84th Batt., wounded.
 WEBBER, CHAS., Tutela P. O.; 125th Batt.

WALKER, W. G., 215th Batt.
 WYLLIE, WILFRED, 215th Batt.
 WHITE, ARTHUR J. D., 215th Batt.
 WOOD, FRANK, boys' secretary, Y. M. C. A.; 215th Batt.
 WITHERINGTON, ALEX., 215th Batt.
 WHITE, SAMUEL, 215th Batt.
 WEIR, DAVID H., R. R. No. 1, Burford; 215th Batt.
 WIGGINS, FRANK, 125th Batt.
 WHEELAND, E. A., 25th Brant Dragoons. Injured, July, 1916.
 WALTERS, A. J., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WATSON, FRED S., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMS, LESLIE, 32nd Batt.
 WRIGHT, ALFRED, R.R. No. 2, 37th Haldimand Regiment.
 WILLIAMS, GEO., 37th Haldimand Reg.
 WHEEN, WM., 37th Haldimands.
 WALDON, SERGT. JAMES, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WILLIAMS, MATTHEW, 4th Battery.
 WATSON, JNO.
 WINYARD, SERGT. J., 58th Batt.
 WEBB, T. D., 1st contingent.
 WILD, FRED W., 125th Batt.
 WITHERS, C., 35th Battalion.
 WILSON, SIMON; 114th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, BEN.; 114th Batt.
 WHITE, GEO., 114th Batt.
 WHITE, THOS., 114th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, HARDY, 114th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, DAVID, 114th Batt.
 WALLACE, JAS. T., Duffs.
 WATSON, ALFRED, Duffs.
 WARMINGTON, E., St. George, 3rd contingent.
 WELLER, E., 1st Batt., 3rd contingent. Wounded June 15, 1916.
 WEBSTER, G., 3rd contingent.
 WHITFIELD, J., 3rd contingent.
 WHITTON, F., Paris; 36th Batt., 3rd contingent, wounded.
 WARD, J., 3rd contingent.
 WELLS, WALTER, 125th Batt.
 WELLS, H., 38th Duffs.
 WALDIE, A., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WALTON, T.
 WATSON, ALFRED, 125th Batt.
 WRIGHT, B. B., 1st contingent.
 WATSON, H., 1st contingent.
 WELSH, JAS., 125th Batt.
 WALDRON, LES., 125th Batt.
 WAKELING, R., Burford, 4th Batt., 1st contingent.
 WAKELING, A., 4th Batt., 1st contingent. Wounded.
 WHITE, J., 1st contingent.
 WALLACE, W., 125th Batt.
 WILFORD, H., Palmerston, Ont.; 1st contingent.

WALTON, T., 2nd Dragoons, 1st contingent.
 WESTLAKE, H., 1st contingent.
 WOOD, M. W., Aylmer, Ont.; 1st contingent.
 WHITE, H., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WHINCUP, G. H., 38th Duffs.
 WHITE, W., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WICKSON, F., 38th Dufferin Rifles. Wounded in face.
 WILSON, A., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WOODCOCK, J. H., 38th Duffs.
 WELCH, WALTER, 3rd contingent. Wounded June 30, 1916.
 WICKSON, FRANK, 36th Batt.
 WALLACE, C. D., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WATSON, A., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WINTER, W., 38th Dufferin Rifles.
 WADE, FRED, 25th Brant Dragoons. Wounded October 16, 1916.
 WOODS, WM., 125th Batt.
 WRIGHT, A. B., 1st contingent. Reported wounded April 30, 1915.
 WALTERS, E. C., Paris; 1st contingent. Reported wounded June 12, 1915.
 WOODS, J. R., 1st contingent.
 WILSON, G. C., 32nd Batt., 1st contingent.
 WRIGHT, ALFRED, Mohawk Road, 125th Batt. Wounded May 22, 1917.
 WILSON, WM. H. T., 125th Batt.
 WALTERS, F., C.M.R., August, 1917.
 WILSON, ROBERT, 215th.
 WALTON, GEORGE ERNEST, 215th.
 WALKER, WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, 215th.
 WHITTINGTON, JAMES SAMUEL, 215th.
 WHITTINGTON, JOHN GEORGE, 215th.
 WAKELING, CORP. F. S., Reported wounded January 16, 1918.
 WESTON, GEORGE S.
 WRIGHT, GUNNER E. L. R., 54th Battery. Reported wounded August 22, 1918.
 WHITHAM, JNO. R., Princess Pats, Wounded at the Somme. Reported again wounded August 24, 1918.
 WISMER, GERALD, 125th.
 WALTERS, JNO. S., 125th.
 WILLIAMSON, WM., 125th.
 WALTON, GEO. E., 125th.
 WEBB, GEO., 125th.
 WRIGHT, LEO, 25th Brant Dragoons.
 WEST, WM., Paris; 125th.
 WILLIAMS, LE ROY, Six Nations Indian, 176th Batt.
 WEBB, ED., 25th Brant Dragoons, C.E.F.
 WINTER WALTER, 1st Batt. Reported wounded and gassed September 17, 1917.
 WATSON, SERGT. KEN., 1st contingent.
 WHITE, BOMB. B. R.
 WILLIAMS, ALBERT.

WALKER, SPR. L. R., Burford. Enlisted at Ottawa in the signalling division, Apr. 1917.
 WILLIAMS, B., Burford. 216th Bantams.
 WEIR, F. E., 3rd Division Field Artillery.
 WEBB, JACK, 125th Batt. Band; transferred to 8th Batt.
 WILLIAMS, ANDREW H., 1st contingent, 4th Battalion. Won Military Medal.
 WALMESLEY, L.-CORP. G., Paris; wounded.
 WARD, PTE. ARTHUR C. wounded.
 WHITE, PTE. MARVIN, St. George, wounded.
 WILLIAMSON, PTE. WILFRED, Princeton, wounded.
 WALLACE, PTE. G., wounded.
 WEBB, PTE. GEORGE, wounded
 WALTERS, CORP. CHAS. A., 4th Batt., wounded.
 WARD, PTE. ARNOLD, 56th Batt., Calgary; returned with 20th Batt.
 YOUNG, HAROLD JOSEPH, 2nd Batt., 2nd C.O.R.
 YOUNG, A., 3rd contingent.
 YALLOP, H. E., 1st contingent.
 YERKERS, HY., Home Guard, Niagara, 1915; 125th Batt.
 YOUMIL, B., Paris; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 YELLOW, N., 114th Batt.
 YORK, THOS., 114th.
 YOUNG, RICHARD, Paris Road, 215th Batt., wounded August 19, 1918.
 YOUNG, W. F., Wilsonville; 125th Batt.
 YEATES, ALBERT, CORP., reported wounded May 18, 1917.
 YOUNG, WILLIAM FRANK, PTE., 215th Batt.
 ZAMMET, GORGI, 1st Batt., 1st C.O.R.
 ZARAFI, GUISEPPi, 1st Batt., 1st. C. O.R.
 ZIMMERMAN, G., Preston; 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ZULTOWSKI, Z., 25th Brant Dragoons.
 ZETTER, ARTHUR, 215th Batt.
 ZENKEWICH, PTE. GEORGE, 215th Batt.

Three or More From Family.

There were many Brantford families who won the right to fly a service flag with three or more maple leaves thereon. At the top of the list was Mrs. Jury with six sons in the service. Other families from which three or more direct members went overseas, or donned khaki in the attempt to do so, included:—

Mr. and Mrs. John Angus., 139 Nelson Street, four sons in khaki—Andrew, Queen Victoria's Rifles (London Rifles), killed in action; Corp. R. T. and Pte. G. S., machine gun section, 125th, the latter being wounded, and Malcolm R., 215th, bugler, returned invalided.

Four members of the Austin family—the only males—were overseas. Gunner A. G. Austin was of the 32nd Battery. Frank was wounded and taken prisoner. Fred was on service in India, and Charles was a lieutenant in the Imperial forces.

Pte. Thomas Dawson Abbott, 125th, who died of influenza in France, Pte. William Abbott, 125th and Pte. George, also of the C. E. F., were brothers.

John Bull typifies Old England. The family of that name here did splendid service. Pte. John Edward Bull was killed in action April 10, 1916. Pte. George Riley Bull of the First Contingent won the Military Medal in France, and in August, 1918, was killed in France. Nurse Ida Bull, the first to leave Brantford, was decorated for her services in Mesopotamia.

Corp. G. W. Brooks, saw three years' service with the 36th. His two sons were on duty. Pte. F. R., 125th, being shell gassed, and on October 17 reported killed in action, and Pte. Walter G., being invalided home after service with the 75th., to which he had been transferred from the 84th.

A Paris family that had four members overseas was that of the Barlows, of English birth. Pte. Charles Barlow, 173rd Highlanders, died of wounds in a field ambulance. William, the Manchester Regiment, was killed in action a week previous to his brother's death. Thomas was at Saloniki, and John in the North Sea fleet.

Corp. George Robert Collins, Engineers, was twice wounded. His brother William was a returned soldier, while another brother was at Camp Niagara.

Robert, William and Horace Charlton were three brothers who fought for the Empire.

Of the Colquhoun family, every male member served. Capt. M. A. Colquhoun First Contingent, became Col. Colquhoun, D.S.O., C.M.G. His son, Lieut. Wyn Colquhoun, died in England of pneumonia, which set in after wounds received in the heavy fighting at Cambrai. The remains were brought to Brantford and interred with military honors. Sergt. Lloyd Colquhoun enlisted with the 215th Battalion.

Mrs. Cornelius, 7 Arthur Street, gave three sons to the country's service—Capt. J. R. Cornelius, 58th Battalion, C. E. F., A. G. of the 70th, and A. H. of the machine gunners, South African Corps.

Mr. George Cross, 102 Eagle Avenue, had four sons in service. Sergt Robert left with the First Contingent, in the "Mad Fourth," and was wounded April, 1915, Petty Officer Sidney, was for eight years and still is a member of the British navy. Pte. Victor was recently discharged from the Royal Engineers. Pte. Leslie H. left with the 125th, and lost a leg in service. His only son-in-law served in Egypt.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., and Mrs. Cockshutt, had three sons on service. Major Ashton Cockshutt served with the 10th Battalion, and after being invalided home joined the 125th. Lieut. George Cockshutt, 19th, won promotion to captaincy. After being shell shocked he was sent home and joined the 205th Battalion, then transferring to the First Canadian Tank Battalion, with which he again went to France. Lieut. Eric Cockshutt joined the 54th Battery and served in France with the ammunition column, the light artillery and the heavy artillery. The service of the three sons totalled about eleven years.

John Dockray had four sons at the front; Pte. Joseph, 76th, killed; C. S. M. John Dockray, 4th Battalion; Sergt. James, 4th Battalion; Sergt. Arthur, 9th Yorkshires, the latter winning his commission in the Imperial forces.

Sergt. A. H. Davis was with the 4th Battalion, and Pte. Harry B. Davis was wounded at Festubert, while their father, Pte. J. H. Davis, was in the Police Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp.

Another Davis family, one of whom, Mr. Albert Davis, resided on Mary Street had five brothers in khaki, Pte. William, killed in action; Arthur, who was at Saloniki; Clarence and Bernard, in France, and Alfred a South African veteran, in France.

Pte. R. Eastman, 157 Murray Street, had two sons also in khaki: Pte. W. J. Eastman, 124th, who was badly injured when buried in a trench, and Pte. Henry Eastman, the two boys leaving with the 125th Battalion.

The family of the late Wm. Fraser of Paris was also represented by three sons, Aylmer D., the first Paris man to enlist in the C. E. F., a member of the famous "Mad Fourth" Battalion. He was wounded at Langemarck and invalided home. Archie C. Fraser went over as a member of the 19th Battalion, and was in the trenches for about a year, when he was taken ill and invalided home. Gordon D. Fraser enlisted in Winnipeg and went overseas with the 94th Battalion. He was then transferred to the 32nd Reserve.

Pte. James Farrant, C.M.R., killed in action; Seaman T. Farrant and Walter Farrant, also in khaki, were three brothers.

Three Fleming boys saw service. William Clarence, artillery, killed September 2, 1918; George overseas, and Harrison, who left Newark, N. J., with a U. S. unit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gill of Paris contributed three sons to the cause: Percy, 76th, wounded, William, 84th, wounded and invalided home, and Cyril, 84th, in hospital from pneumonia in Rouen, France. The boys are the well-known hockey players.

William Gillen, Echo Place, had four sons in service: Corp. Charles Gillen, P. P. C. L. I., killed in action, July 16, 1916; Pte. W. Gillen, 125th Battalion; Pte. Reg. Gillen, C. O. R.; Pte. Norman Gillen, C. O. R.

Four sons of Mrs. C. General, Six Nations' Reserve, offered their services. Three were accepted, one being killed, and the other two wounded.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Genet, 58th, and his two sons, Lieut Jack Genet, 36th and Lieut. Harry Genet, Imperials.

A. Grand, and; two sons, A. H. Grand, 125th Battalion and Driver H. W. Grand, 32nd Battery, overseas section, completed another family trio.

The Hunt family had a splendid representation. Ptes. Fred. Charles and Robert William Lloyd Hunt were with the 125th Battalion; Pte. A. J. Hunt, a veteran of the Imperial Borderers, joined the 215th and Pte. Wellington Hunt, a fourth brother, was in the trenches in France at the time.

Mr. John Hurley, 45 Alonzo Street, had three sons in khaki; Pte. Wm. J. was with the 76th Machine Gun section, was wounded April 15, 1916, at Ypres, and invalided home June, 1917. Pte. Louis was with the P.P.C.L.I., and was twice wounded at Cambrai, August and September, 1918. Pte. Joseph was with the Railway Construction Battalion, Detail 2.

Pte. F. J. Heath, 125th Battalion, killed; a brother, Pte. A. C. Heath, left with the 84th and was wounded, and another brother was in the 125th. An elder brother was in the Imperial army.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harper, Grand Street, Grand View, had three sons serve, one of whom made the supreme sacrifice. Pte. George Harper was killed while serving with the 16th Canadian Scottish, November 8, 1917. He enlisted at Winnipeg. Pte. Reginald Harper enlisted with the Imperials at Vancouver, and served with the 14th Siege Battery Ammunition Column. Sergt. Harry Harper enlisted in Alberta with the 192nd Battalion, and served in France with the 49th.

Gunners George, Jack and Alex. Houison enlisted in the 54th Battery. The first and last named were killed, news of Gunner Alex's death being received after the signing of the armistice. Gunner Jack Houison was wounded severely and was invalided out of service. Gunner Alex Houison won the D. C. M.

Mrs. J. Harrington, 116 Walnut Street, had five sons with the overseas forces—Pte. Earl J. Harrington, 4th Battalion, wounded so badly that eight operations were needed; Fred, 36th Battalion, wounded; Len., 86th Machine Gun Battalion, Hamilton, and Chris, and Edward, 125th Battalion.

Ptes. William, Charles, Alfred and James Howlett, Grandview, all wounded in the war. Four sisters of the family had husbands at the front, one being killed.

The local record was undoubtedly set by Mrs. James Jury's family, which gave the father, six sons and four sons-in-law to the cause. Mrs. Jury was twice married. Her first husband, Pte. Ware, served in the 60th Rifles. Of this marriage there were six sons; James, killed at Ypres; Charles and Fred, West Surrey's; James and Albert. Worcesters; Edgar, U. S. E. F.; William. Royal Air service reserve. The stepfather, Pte. James Jury, was with the 215th. Four of Mrs. Jury's six sons were through the Boer war.

The name of Kelly is synonymous with fighting ability. From 328 Marlboro Street went Frederick, Richard, Thomas, William and David, all sons of Mrs. Charlotte Kelly. Fred was reported killed in action, but this was erroneous, as he was but wounded. He was four times wounded and was recommended for the Russian Cross of St. George for keeping open communications for 72 hours, William and David were also wounded.

Three sons of Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Kerruish of Hamilton, for many years pastor at Paris, were in the flying corps. Lieut. Bert was with H. M. S. Campania on the hunt for submarines. Lieut. T. M. was flight commander of the 8th training squadron, and Lieut. E. L. was stationed at Breme, Scotland.

From the reserve came four members of the Lickers family; William, killed in action; Joseph and Nathaniel, wounded and Elijah.

Four sons were contributed by Police Magistrate and Mrs. W. C. Livingston—Pte. Willmot, 125th, and Lieut. Hugh, 125th, killed in action; Pte. Art., P.P.C.L.I., wounded and invalided home and Pte. Brant Livingston, wounded.

Corp. Arthur Loveys was killed in action. He was one of three brothers in khaki, the others being Sergt. W. R., 4th C.M.R., gassed, and Sergt. Charles, C. A. S. C.

A splendid record was set by the three McGowan brothers. James McGowan was killed in action. Sergt. David McGowan was reported wounded and missing, and Lance-Corp. J. M. McGowan won the Military Medal. The former two were with Scottish regiments, the latter with the 37th Canadians.

The Mears family, 270 Murray St., had two sons killed in action on the same

day—Ptes. Albert and Leonard—while a third, Charles, was for a time a member of the 215th Battalion.

Mr. George Mears, 270 Wellington Street, had three sons overseas—Bertram G., 54th; Gilbert, 13th, and Sydney, 11th, all of whom enlisted in the 125th originally.

Mrs. Mathewson, Echo Place, had her husband and two sons in khaki. Her husband was with the No. 1 Construction Battalion, Valcartier Camp, being later discharged as medically unfit. Pte. Wm. Mathewson served 11 months with the 125th Battalion and was invalided out of the service. Pte. Joseph A. Mathewson was with the Second Motor Machine Gun brigade at Mons when the last shot was fired, and in Bonn, Germany, with the army of occupation.

The three sons of Mr. Geo. Macdonald, secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, were with the Canadian forces. Capt. G. A. Macdonald was chaplain with the 228th Northern Fusiliers. Lieuts. Norman and W.R. Macdonald, 19th Cyclists, both won commissions in France. All three had entered Knox College to train for the Presbyterian ministry, and Capt. G. A. Macdonald was pastor at Coldwater when he enlisted. Every male eligible in his congregation had enlisted.

Harry Milton, artificer in the Canadian navy, Pte. Eric Milton, killed in action, and Pte. Albert Milton, wounded, were three brothers who "did their bit."

Four sons of Charles Milligan, 123 West Mill Street, were in khaki. Frank, 36th, wounded; John, killed in action; Charles and Augustus, both wounded.

Col. C. M. Nelles won the C. M. G., his son, Lieut. Norman Nelles was killed in action, and another son Lieut. Percy Walker Nelles, was on H. M. S. Suffolk.

Pte. Bert O'Heron saw service in France, serving until April 1918. His two sons, Leo, with a record of 27 months' service and Gordon, 38th were also in khaki. The latter was wounded in the jaw Sept. 3, 1918.

Mrs. Pizzev, 205 Marlboro Street, had five sons in service: Sergt.-Major John R. E., Roland, Joseph and Samuel, 36th, and Levi, of the C. M. R.

Three members of the Philpott's family were in khaki: Ptes. William James, a British reservist, and Pte. Arthur, were killed in action and the father, Pte. J. W. Philpotts, was with the 125th, but failed to qualify physically for overseas.

Pte. Joseph Howard Pinnell, first Contingent, Pte. John W., 43rd Canadian Camerons, and Pte. F. H. A., 125th, were sons of Mrs. Annie Pinnell, 22 Jubilee Avenue. Pte. J. H. Pinnell was killed.

Mrs. F. Post, 13 Bowes Avenue, had four sons overseas. Pte. Daniel wounded; Pte. David Post, 87th, wounded and gassed. Two others also served.

Among the men in the 84th Battalion who left Brantford were three sons of Mrs. Thomas Rowland, 163 Rawdon Street. Of the five sons, Joseph, who formerly worked on a farm near Cainsville, was early in the trenches; Tom, formerly a coremaker at Massey-Harris', and Jack and Harry, teamsters, left with the 84th, and George, also employed on a farm, was with the 125th Battalion.

Pte. James Ransom, killed in action November 6, 1917, had two brothers in France, one of whom was wounded.

Of the Stuart family, 181 Sheridan Street, five sons enlisted. John returned home, wounded; Albert, who was a prisoner of the Germans, twice escaping, only to be made prisoner as he neared safety, and finally repatriated in December, 1918; Stanley, 215th, who was killed in action; William, wounded, and Chaucer, discharged because of an injured hand.

Capt. Joseph and Lieuts. Arthur, George S., Harold and Jack Stratford were all five sons of Mrs. Joseph Stratford of this city. Lieut. George and Capt. Joseph were killed in action.

Mrs. H. J. Stokes, 299 Dalhousie Street, gave her husband, Pte. H. J. Stokes, and two sons, Pte. Stanley Thomas, reported missing on April 9, 1917, and later killed at Vimy Ridge, and Horace, who was through the big battle with his father, all three being with the 125th.

Gunner William John Smith, C. F. A.; Pte. Francis Edward Smith, 19 Battalion and Corp. J. W. Smith, 215th Battalion, were brothers.

Pte. Gordon Mitchell Spence was killed in action, and his brother, Pte. Duncan Spence, was wounded and invalided home. Four other brothers were in France.

Pte. R. W. Tyrrell, 125th, was wounded and invalided home at the time that his brother, George Archie, was in France. His father died here shortly after

being invalided out of the service, death being due to over-exertion while on service. Corp. G. A. saw three years' service in France, and met his death in action on March 20, 1918.

From 101 Emily Street went Corp. T. Thompson to the Niagara Frontier Guard, and two sons, Sergt. George Thompson, Bramshott Camp; Pte. W. S. Thompson, second Contingent, wounded and invalided who joined up again with the 204th Battalion.

Pte. F. W. Thurston, 36th Battalion, who died of wounds, had five brothers at the front, one being killed in action, and another losing a leg.

Mrs. A. Williams, 24 Holme Street, gave three sons to the cause, all being wounded. Pte. Walter was shell gassed.

Reginald and Edgar Waterhouse of Oakland, who enlisted in the 32nd Battery early in October, 1915, met their brother with the Imperial forces in England. Another brother was in France at the time.

Sergt. John Wallace of the Brantford Police Force gave three sons and a daughter. Capt. Stanley R., Capt. W. J., lieut. D., H. and Nursing Sister Gladys.

Mrs. Frederick Wright, 38 Baldwin Avenue, had three sons and three sons-in-law in service. The sons were: Pte. George Wright, a reservist, who left Toronto in August, 1914, wounded; Pte. Walter Wright, who enlisted at Galt in the 111th, wounded; Frederick Wright, who joined the R. N. C. V. R. and was on a mine sweeper at Halifax. He lives at 50 Ontario Street.

Thomas Wallace, caretaker of the Grand Trunk Station in 1916, had four sons. Each and every one enlisted. Pte. Guy Wallace was working at Winnipeg when the war broke out, and was in the First Contingent, being invalided home after fighting with the "Little Black Devils." Corp. Cowan and Pte. Archie Wallace joined the 125th Battalion; James, the last son, joined the 215th Battalion.

Mrs. E. A. Webb, 11 Elizabeth Street, had five sons in service. Pte. Fred Webb was killed in action. He had gone over with a quota from the 25th Brant Dragoons. Two were in the 125th, George and Jack, Cyril was in the C. F. A., and Edward was in the 2nd Battalion.

Mrs. E. Weller contributed three sons, Pte. Edward, 36th; Petty Officer Bertie, Submarine E-46, and Thomas 39th.

Three sons of Mrs. E. White, 546 Colborne Street, were in service. One was a flight commander with the Canadian forces in Germany, and two were with the wireless service.

From the boarding house of Mrs. Maddock, 25 Mohawk Street, went 13 boarders to war. Of the 13 seven were killed and four others wounded.

There were four cases at least of twin brothers enlisting. Pte. Clayton and Clifford Warner, the former being wounded; Pte. Robert Clark and his twin brother; Pte. Arthur Daiken, wounded, and Pte. Arden Daiken, killed in action at Vimy Ridge; Pte. Archie Sweet, M.M., 125th wounded, and Pte. Frank Sweet, C. O. R.

When Pte. John Willets, 206 William Street, left for overseas, he left behind his wife and 10 children, the eldest being 16 years of age. Mrs. Willets suffered the loss of her husband, who was killed in action in France.

Pte. Edward Bulter left a wife and seven children behind, while the eldest son Jack was with the C. M. R.

Five Times. There were at least five cases of Brantford soldiers being wounded five times, and there may have been more.

Corp. Bob McCartney of the 4th Battalion was an "Original First" who was there at the finish, though five times wounded.

Pte. Roy Vandecar was wounded five times: April 10, 1916, St. Eloi, wrist fractured; June 30, 1916, shell-shock; May 8, 1917, shell-shock; August 16, 1917, shell-shock; August 27, 1918, gun-shot wound in knee.

Corp. R. A. Atkins served with the 4th Battalion from its inception, was five times wounded, and finally succumbed to influenza in France.

Pte. Harry Pratt, 84th, was three times wounded and twice gassed.

Pte. J. Agnew Howard, son of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard, was also wounded five times, being through the battles of Arras, Hill 70 and Lens among others.

Lieut. W. W. Hitchon and Pte. Frank Milligan were the only two Brantford men to return home totally blinded through the war. They were made life members of the G. W. V. A.

**In Every
Branch of
Service.**

Brantford men served in every branch of war service in every division, every unit. The air forces, the artillery, the infantry, the machine gunners, the engineers, the medical and veterinary corps, had men from this county and city. Yet there were a few organizations in which Brantford men predominated, and in which, because of the fact that original contingents left from this city, keener interest was taken. Because of the fact that the units were definitely known, it was possible to follow their fate, and in some measure to give their record.

In the infantry, the 4th, 19th, 36th, 58th, 75th, 76th, 81st, 84th, 114th, 125th, 215th, and 216th, were in this category; in the artillery the 13th, 40th, and 54th Batteries; in the Cavalry the 4th C.M.R., and the 7th C. M. R. It will not be necessary to give detailed accounts of some of these units as they eventually lost their identity. Thus the 36th Battalion was turned into a depot Battalion, commanded for a time by Lieut.-Col., E. C. Ashton and later by his brother, Major A. Nelles Ashton. The 84th Battalion was broken up, and a large part, including nearly all the Brant county men, transferred to the 75th. The 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers, was broken up in England, and the members of the; Six Nations Indians who formed a considerable portion of the Battalion, were drafted to forestry units or to labor Battalions, no unit of the Six Nations being sent as such to France. With the decision that the Fifth Division would not be formed, the 125th Battalion was broken up and its constituents divided among the Battalions in the four Canadian Divisions. The 215th Battalion was drafted into the 125th Battalion and shared in its fate. Of the Batteries, only the 54th was purely a Brant unit, and its story will be found elsewhere.

**Story of The
Mad Fourth.**

The pride of Brantford and Brant County was the 4th Battalion. Organized at Valcartier, it was formed from die contingents sent in response to the first call by the militia regiments of Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and St. Catharines. The Dufferin Rifles in this city sent 176 men, while when some of these failed to pass the high physical tests, others were sent down to take their places. Some members of the 25th Brant Dragoons, when given the choice of corps following the decision that cavalry would not be sent over with the first contingent, also transferred to the 4th Battalion, so that it maintained a fair proportion of men from this county. Further, the fact that two of its commanders, Lieut.-Col. M. A. Colquhoun, and Lieut. Col. Towers, commanded it during its eventful history, and that draft after draft from this city went to fill the ranks depleted after many engagements, tended to make the unit one closely attached to Brantford

and Brant, and the interest taken in its welfare led to the decision of the Battalion as a whole to declare Brantford its depot, and its colors were turned over to the care of the Dufferin Rifles, while Brantford will remain its depot for many years to come.

The original 4th Battalion was formed at Valcartier from quotas from the following militia regiments, 12th York Rangers, 13th Royal Regiment of Hamilton, 19th Lincoln Regiment of St. Catharines, 36th Peel Regiment, 35th Simcoe, 44th Lincoln and Welland, 37th Haldimand Rifles, 38th Dufferin Rifles of Brantford, and the 97th Algonquin Rifles. The Battalion left Valcartier for overseas with the late Lieut.-Col. Labatt of Hamilton, O. C.; Lieut.-Col. Buell of Brockville, second in command; Capt. Johnnie Glover of Orillia (killed at Pilkem Ridge), Adjutant; Major Ballantyne, later Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, D. S. O., commanded A. company; Capt. Colquhoun, (later acting Brig.-Gen. Colquhoun,) commanded B. company; Major B. H. Belson of Port Dalhousie (later Lieut.-Col.) commanded C Company, and Major E. T. Kelly (killed in the second battle of Ypres, 1915,) D. Company.

After six months' hard training in the mud and rain at Salisbury, the Battalion was sent to France in February, 1915, and on February 24, it took its first turn in the front lines near Armentieres. Here it completely routed the German snipers within two weeks.

It was at the second battle of Ypres that the name of the 4th Battalion achieved its first aureole of glory. On April 22, 1915, a portion of the French army was forced to retreat under a terrific onslaught of the enemy. The Canadian Battalion was sent to the rescue and faced sternly the inferno of shells, forging its way steadily on across the Ypres Canal, to the east of which it took up its position and waited for the order to advance. All the world knows how, when the word came at 5 o'clock the following morning the 4th marched as if on parade, across 1,200 yards of shell-swept inferno and charged to victory at the base of a hill on which, it was afterwards learned, 70,000 Germans were massed. General French afterwards characterized that charge as the greatest in all history.

On April 24 all that remained of the Battalion was three officers and 120 of all other ranks.

Because of the fact that this was the first engagement, it was possible to ascertain how many Brant men had been made casualties in this Canada's epic. A close examination of the records shows that 14 were killed or died of wounds and that 60 were wounded—a casualty list not exceeded in any battle, considering the number engaged.

After actions at Givenchy and Festubert and a sojourn at "Plug

Street" the Battalion returned to the Ypres salient on June 8, 1916, Here it sustained heavy casualties, and recorded another victory at Sanctuary Woods and Mount Sorrell, where it recaptured lost territory to a considerable depth.

Then came the magnificent achievement of the 4th at Regina Trench on October 8, where, by its brilliant nerve and dash, it captured all its first objectives and took 250 prisoners. This engagement was disastrous in the loss of officers which the Battalion sustained, but the 4th was the only unit of all engaged which reached its objective. During the balance of 1916, the Battalion distinguished itself at Courcelette and Mouquet Farm.

On April 9, 1917, the Canadians attacked and won Vimy Ridge, and the 4th played a conspicuous part in the achievement. After holding a quiet portion on the line on the Arleux front, which it took over in June, the unit was moved back near to Lens in August, and participated in the operations at Hill 70, regarded as one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Here the famous Prussian Guards attacked four times in 30 hours the full force of their drives being borne by the 4th, which held firm and drove back the crack German regiment, with terrific slaughter.

At Passchendaele the 4th again distinguished itself by carrying out a flanking movement into the enemy lines in conjunction with the 3rd, which was attended by tremendous difficulties, and resulted in the advance of the line 700 yards, the full distance of the immediate objective. Then came another trip to the Lens front.

March, 1918, saw the beginning of the great German push, and the long series of rearguard engagements which finally broke the back of the Prussian beast. In these the 4th played an important part, moving from sector to sector, and at every point upholding its great record. At Telegraph Hill the Battalion was thrown in at a desperate moment to sustain the flanks of the drive, and established a dead-wall of resistance, against which the Hun ranks broke and retired. Then came a trip to Scarpe, where the 4th held a line astride the river, maintaining its position until May 4, when it was taken out for special training and held in reserve just behind Vimy Ridge. Back to the front lines it went again by way of Boves Wood, just in time to be in on the great Amiens drive, which was the beginning of the end. Then came days of unending fighting for all units, and the 4th went in as it had always gone in, determined to win, and carried on and forward until the finish.

The "Mad Fourth" made the proud boast that of the Battalion members, but six were taken prisoner, and each and all of these were wounded first, not one unwounded man falling into the German hands.

The Battalion won one V. C. Sergt. Merrifield, seven D. S. O.'s and one bar; 38 Military Crosses and four bars, 48 D. C. M's and two bars, 199 Military Medals and 11 bars, four meritorious medals and eight Croix de Guerre, and six other foreign decorations. The casualty list of the Battalion totals 4,291, of whom 862 are dead.

Of the original strength of the Battalion, but 31 originals returned with the Battalion for demobilization. The first officer to fall was Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, descendant of the famous warrior chief after whom this county was named. Among the rankers of the 4th who won a commission were Lieut. Frank Johnson, of Brantford, and Capt. Robert S. Watson, of Paris.

The 4th had six commanding officers at different times. Two of them were killed in action, Lieut.-Col. A. P. D. Birchall, at Pilken Ridge and Lieut.-Col. A. T. Thomson, D. S. O., with bar and M. C, by a sniper at the front near Lens. The O. C.'s were: Lieut.-Col. Birchall, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Labatt of Hamilton, now dead; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Colquhoun of Brantford; Lieut.-Col. Rue, Lieut.-Col. Thomson, and Lieut.-Col. Nelles.

In addition to these Lieut.-Colonels, several officers who served with the 4th, rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. They included Major Frederick W. Miller who rose to be A. G. and Q. M. G., of the First Canadian Division after a record of efficiency and courage hard to excel even among the Canadian forces.

The battle honors won by the Mad Fourth were:—

1915
Ypres
Langemarck
St. Julien
Festubert
Givenchy
1916
Ypres
Sanctuary Wood
Observation Ridge
Somme
Regina Trench
Courcelette
Mouquet Farm
1917
Vimy

Fresno
Hill 70
Passchendaele

1918
Amiens
Arras
Cambrai
Valenciennes

**The 19th
Battalion.**

The 19th Battalion was authorized in general orders in November, 1914, and recruiting at once commenced for its personnel in every militia regiment in M. D. No. 2. Brantford furnished over 100 officers and men for the regiment. Major E. H. Newman commanded the local company with Lt. George Cockshutt as second.

It trained at the Exhibition Camp Toronto, in the winter of 1915, and in May of that year sailed with the 20th Battalion for England and trained at Shorncliffe, going to France in the early fall.

It participated in all the major engagements of the Canadian Corps, from the crater fighting at St. Eloi to the finish of the war. Many minor engagements and raids were also put on, and the 19th has the distinction of carrying out one of the most successful raids ever put on by any Battalion. On this occasion the raid was put on in conjunction with the sister Battalion, the 20th. In October the 19th accompanied the rest of the division to the Ypres sector, and marched from Wieltje across five miles of swamp and desert to its front line position in the outskirts of Passchendaele village. On the way in, a barrage suddenly came down on A Company which was forced to extend and lost a score of men in a few moments. The front line ran past Hillside Farm, and Battalion headquarters were at Hamburg House. The 20th and 21st had captured the village just two days previously, and the 19th had no sooner taken over than the Germans began to counter-attack. They came swarming overland on a clear afternoon, and were quickly sighted. The S. O. S. went up, and the gunners found the range to a nicety. Shells fell in the very midst of dense formations, and pieces of Germans could be seen flying skywards. The enemy had never reached the barbed wire, and on attempting to retire were swept by machine guns and sniped out of existence.

The Battalion returned to the Arras front and spent the latter portion of the winter preparing defences against the anticipated Hun drive. When the blow fell in March the 19th were near Neuville St. Vaast, and

no attack on a serious scale was launched against it. In the expectation of one, however, raiding was made the order of the day. Throughout April the raiding activity of the 19th was phenomenal. There was no settled line and no proper trenches, and the Battalion executed many a vicious attack against an enemy that began to find itself more and more seriously inconvenienced.

Throughout May and June, the 19th remained on the same front, spending its regular periods of six days in the line, and six in support. There ensued a breathing space rest of three weeks at Harbarque, which lasted till the middle of July, after which the move to the Amiens front commenced. The route lay by train to Hangers, by march to a point fifteen kilometres behind Amiens and thence through the city itself to the Bois de L'Abbe. A week passed by and no orders for the great operation were issued. Nor were they given out till a couple of days before the attack. On the night of the 7th the Battalion moved up into its jumping off position just in rear of the front line.

On the morning of August 8, the Battalion pushed off and advanced a distance of approximately four miles, despite heavy enemy resistance. It gained its objective, Marcel Cave, and a few days later was put in to hold the line in front of Fronsart. On August 16 it was ordered to advance its line one mile, and did so successfully.

Relieved that night, the Battalion was sent next to St. Pol, and after a few days' rest was moved on once more to the Arras front, in time to share in the heavy fighting at Monchy-le-Preux on August 26-29. Both at Amiens and here the Battalion suffered fairly heavy losses.

After being withdrawn and reinforced, the 19th went into the line at Canal du Nord. Its next big fight did not come until after the fall of Cambrai. On October 9, the Battalion was ordered to advance on Neves, which it gained without much opposition. The same afternoon the unit pushed a mile and a half further ahead. On October 10, the Battalion was in reserve, and was instrumental in beating off an attack by two German tanks.

The Battalion's next move was up toward Douai, where there was a lull in the fight. It then shifted beyond Valenciennes, and on Nov. 10 went into the attack at Mons, with its left flank resting on the city. Although temporarily checked by the heavy machine gun fire from the defenders of the position, the Battalion kept up the attack all day, and on the following morning pushed on through the village of Hyon, which had been evacuated during the night, and gained its objective, a hill southeast of Mons.

For almost a week previous to the above, rumors had reached the

fighting forces of the proximity of an armistice. Little credence was given to the whispers at first, but by November 10 it was generally realized that the fight was near an end, and Monday morning November 11, while the 19th was still holding the hill it had taken, the welcome order, "Cease Fire" was flashed along the western front

After ten days spent in Hyon the Battalion joined in the Second Canadian Division's advance into Germany. The march was uneventful for the most part, and the Battalion reached Bonn on December 12, remaining there apparently until their departure for England.

The battle honors of the 19th Battalion were:—

Viarstraat
Verbranden Molen
Courcellette
Regina Trench
Bullegrenay
Vimy
Fresnoy
Hill 70
Passchendaele
Neville St. Vaast
Amiens
Cambrai
Neves
Mons

The 54th Battalion.

The 54th Battalion was originally raised as a Kootenay, B. C., Battalion but in 1917 it was changed to an Ontario unit, and Brant officers and 100 men from the 12th Battalion were sent as reinforcements. The officers were Lieut. Harold Brant Preston, M. C., who won the Military Cross with that Battalion and was killed while leading his platoon of the Battalion, Lieut. Roy Brown, who also won the M. C. with it, Lieut. C. C. Slein, Lieut. L. H. Rehder, Paris, killed in action, Lieut. D. K. Hamilton, killed in action, Lieut. E. L. Miller and Lieut. J. P. Orr, M. C. and bar, killed in action.

The 58th Battalion.

The 58th Battalion was recruited through the Toronto Military District in May, 1915, In June the Battalion in command of Colonel H. A. Genet, of Brantford, went into training at Niagara Camp, returning in November by route March to Exhibition Camp. On November 22nd 1915, they sailed from Halifax on the Saxonia arriving at Bramshott Camp December 2. After only

two and a half months' training in England, this splendid Battalion went as a unit to France. At this time (February, 1916) the Canadians were moving into the Ypres salient, that most bloody theatre of war and, after a bit of instruction near Messines the 58th were sent into the front line trenches at Sanctuary Wood on March 26. It was a bad piece of line, and the Battalion had a lively experience. It remained there, with short rest periods until June came, when it was relieved just before the wave of the Hun attack at Zillebeke. After this attack it was, with other units, hurried back from its rest billets into the fighting line, and hurled itself furiously on the Huns in the counter-attack, which regained the lost ground on June 13 and 14. The Battalion was mentioned in orders for its' valiant work on that occasion. This was the first big "show" for the 58th. The casualties were heavy, and it was here that Major P. P. Ballachey, a gallant officer from this city, and the second in command, was killed, the first officer of the Battalion to lose his life.

The unit remained with the Canadian corps in the Ypres salient until in August, the movement was made to the Somme. It went into the line near Courcellette and found there the muddiest fighting of its career, Ypres had been bad enough, but this was worse.

Then followed three weeks of strenuous fighting—so strenuous that in that short period the Battalion lost 670 men. Worst of all was the attack on Regina trench, where the German wires held up the attackers and many men were slain in the assault. But the Canadians punched through the wire and penetrated the Hun line in several places. Some parties reached their objective but few came back to tell the story. In September they sustained heavy losses at Courcellette Farm. In the spring of 1916 they held the line north of Arras.

On the morning of April 9th, they were in support at Vimy Ridge, where Colonel A. R. MacFarlane was wounded, and they took over sections from the attacking Battalions, where for two weeks they consolidated the ground and held their sector under a continuous and heavy bombardment by the enemy. On the morning of the 23rd of June they went over the top at Avion, where they met the Prussian Guard and wrested from them a line of trenches of great strategic value; but their losses were enormous. In September they were fighting in the northwestern suburbs of Lens. After a month's rest, on twelve hours' notice, they were on the march to Passchendaele in Belgium, and again went over the top in the early hours of the morning of October 26th. They were met by a withering fire from machine guns from a German "pill box" and their losses were very heavy. Of seventeen officers who went in, fifteen were casualties. It was here, after looking after all the wounded of the

Battalion under heavy shell-fire, that Captain W. A. P. Durie, of Toronto brought out the Battalion of seventy men. They went into rest billets, and ten days later, during which time the Battalion was practically reconstructed, they were holding Passchendaele Ridge, and were fighting one of the fiercest engagements of the war. They returned to Lens and held the front line during the winter of 1917-18 under heavy bombardments and attacks by the Huns. They were at Amiens and at Cambrai in the summer of 1918, and were near Mons when the armistice was signed.

One of the notable features in the history of the 58th is that all of the original officers went to France and with one exception they served with the unit there. The single exception was Lieut. A. R. Leggo, who transferred to the R. F. C. Out of the 31 officers who served in France, 13 were killed, and out of 1100 men, only 147 originals of the Battalion stepped off the train on their return for demobilization.

The chaplain of the 58th Battalion was Capt. Rev. S. E. McKegney, M. C., of Brantford. The boys of the 58th and the officers, too, worshipped their padre. He was with the Battalion a little over a year. Twice he was recommended for the Military Cross for devotion to duty in superintending the bringing in of wounded and assisting the M. O. to bandage the men. At Amiens he was recommended, but the white and purple ribbon never came. At Cambrai he was decorated. "He was with the boys all the time in the thick of it," stated one officer. "At Amiens and Cambrai he went out on the battle field assisting to evacuate the wounded."

The battle honors of the 58th Battalion, (The Fighting 58th) were:—

1916
Zillebeke
The Somme
Regina Trench
1917
Vimy Ridge
Lens
Hill 70
Passchendaele
1918
Villers Bretonnaux
Cambrai
Valenciennes
Mons

The 75th. Battalion.

The original 75th Battalion was formed of recruits secured by the cavalry regiments of Military District No. 2, which regiments had had little opportunity to contribute to the overseas battalions, the mounted forces needed being small and the infantry militia units being used to recruit infantry Battalions. In May, 1915, authority was received by Lieut.-Col. Beckett, officer commanding the Mississauga Horse, to recruit a Battalion from the Militia cavalry. The Battalion was raised with comparative ease, including 130 men from the 25th Brant Dragoons and 2nd Dragoons, from Brant County.

On August 11, 1916, the Battalion finally left England for France as part of the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian division and went into the trenches in the Ypres salient, relieving the 22nd (French) Canadian Battalion. During the tour, which lasted 28 days without relief, many casualties were suffered, but many more were inflicted on the Boche.

From the Ypres salient the Battalion was sent to the Somme after a short period of training, being reinforced by the 84th which contained many Brant men. Bad weather delayed attacks and made life almost unlivable. Returned officers agree that they experienced no more grueling period during the whole war than the seven weeks spent on the Somme, in the worst mud in the world under a constant hail of shells. The 75th took part in the capture of Regina trench on October 21, 1916, and on November 18 captured their portion of Desire trench the last bit of territory taken from the Germans in the battle of the Somme. On December 18, the Battalion took over the trench system on Vimy Ridge where Christmas was spent. Active preparations for the final capture of Vimy Ridge were undertaken on a large scale.

The survivors of the battalion were withdrawn and reorganized under Lieut.-Col. Worsnop, D.S.O., assisted by Lieut.-Col. Harbottle, D.S.O., and bar, who acted as second in command, finally taking command of the battalion during the battle of Vimy Ridge, which occurred on April 9, 1917.

The 75th took all their objectives in splendid shape and on the minute, and held them against the Boche attacks. They went further through than their objectives without artillery support. They were absolutely in the centre of the line and came in for far more than their share of the Boche heavy artillery in this inferno. A great many officers and men were wounded, but insisted on carrying on in spite of it and won their well-deserved decorations.

The first two weeks of August, 1917, the battalion was on the Lens front at Cite de Moulin. When 1st division captured Hill 70 on the

morning of August 15th, the 75th battalion, with the 87th on the left and the 44th on the right, carried out an attack on Cite de Moulin.

Orders were then received to proceed to the Ypres sector and the battalion travelled by lorry to Brandhack. This was the time of the fighting around Zillebeke and the road from Poperinghe to Ypres was badly congested with traffic and roads in bad shape with mud.

A tour on Abraham Heights finished, the battalion entrained at Ypres and traveled for about 24 hours, reaching Caestic, where it was inspected by General Currie and praised for good work in the Ypres sector. Shortly after the inspection, and the same day, orders were received that two battalions from the brigade were to go up to Potige again to do work parties. By this time all wondered if the battalion had been turned into a labor battalion. This doubt was soon dispelled when it received orders to take over the line on the right of Passchendaele.

After two days in the front line, the battalion was relieved by the Middlesex Regiment, and were moved back to Ypres. Next day it started to march back from Ypres, Passchendaele and its slime and mud.

After marching by easy stages, it landed in Camblain, Chatelaine.

After a month it again moved forward and relieved the Kensingtons, who were in front of Merricourt. Here it spent Christmas, which was only marred by having "C" Company's kitchen blown up, killing the cook and spilling a barrel of good beer, which had been brought up for the occasion. Christmas day the Colonel visited the dugouts and shelters and wished all the compliments of the season.

The battalion carried on doing work parties till the end of December. This was mostly defensive work, digging dummy trenches, strong points and camouflaging.

New Year's Eve it took over the front line, and New Year's Day the Huns raided the 54th on the right. "Panther" was at that time the battalion code name.

On September 5, 1918, the battalion went out to Neuville Vitasse, Major Poupore in command.

On September 25 outposts were established on the outskirts of Bourlon Wood.

The battalion moved to Bullicourt on the 26th, and took up assembly position in front of Ouchy and Moevre.

On the morning of the 27th it went over in support of the 10th Brigade, which took Canal du Nord. The 11th Brigade followed there and took Bourlon Wood.

On September 29 the battalion again went forward, at close of the day were approaching Douai-Cambrai road, when it dug in for the night.

The attack commenced at 3 a.m., under command of Col. Thompson, jumping off at Cambrai-Douai road and capturing the railway embankment, advanced to Blucourt, where it was held up by machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties, only coming out with 87 strong, having gone in with 450.

The battle honors of the 75th were:—

1916
Ypres
Regina Trench
Desire Trench

1917
Vimy Ridge
La Coulotte
Cite du Moulin
Lens
Passchendaele

1918
Amiens
La Quesnel
Chilly
Drocourt-Queant
Canal Du Nord
Bourlon Wood
Cambrai

**The 4th
C. M. R.**

A squadron from the 25th. Brant Dragoons, commanded by Capt. W. R. Patterson of Paris, with Lieut. H. Cockshutt of Brantford, Lieut. J. E. Lattimer, of Burford, and Lieut. Leonard Bishop, of Brantford, as Junior Officers, was one of the units from Ontario cavalry regiments which went to form the 4th C. M. R. Authority to raise a regiment for overseas service was given to Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick, of the 9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, on November 11, 1914, and squadrons were furnished by the 25th Brant Dragoons, the 9th Mississauga Horse, the Governor-General's Bodyguards and the 2nd Dragoons, the latter also recruiting in Brant County. By February, 1915, the regiment had been fully equipped and inspected by the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General. Reports that it would go to Egypt as a mounted unit buoyed up hopes, but in April, 1915, it was asked if it would go overseas as a dismounted Battalion. An affirmative reply was given and on July 17, 1915, the Battalion sailed from

Canada on the S. S. Hesperian. After training at Diligate and Caesar's Camps it went with the cavalry brigade to France on October 24, 1915.

On November 3, A squadron went into the trenches for the first time, taking up duty before Messines, where it did a 48-hour stretch with the First Canadian division by way of training. B squadron came next and then C squadron.

On June 2, 1916, the Battalion was in brigade trenches at Zillebeke Lake. The day was fine and clear. Suddenly the Germans threw over an intense barrage accompanied by a tremendous bombardment. All the men could do was to crouch under cover while the high explosives wrecked the trenches and dugouts and piled up the dead and wounded everywhere. At 1 o'clock p.m. the enemy came over behind a barrage curtain, but found very few to oppose them. Col. Shaw of the first C. M. R., and a handful of men put up a plucky resistance, but were soon wiped out. Here it was that Col. Baker, C. D. of the 5th and General Mercer were killed as was Lieut. Harvey Cockshutt, while a number of other officers also lost their lives or were captured. The 4th C.M.R, were organized into stretcher-bearing parties, which carried the wounded back to Zillebeke.

Then came the battle of Arras, April 9, 1917, in which the 4th C.M.R, took 250 prisoners and otherwise distinguished itself. The Battalion was then under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lockhart Gordon, but on May 26th he returned to England, where he was given the 8th reserve Battalion, and Major R. W. Patterson took command.

Following the famous attack on Hill 70 and Lens by the First and Second Division, the 4th C.M.R, relieved the 5th Battalion, and in days that followed it sustained the heaviest kind of strafing at the hands of the enraged enemy gunners.

On October 26 the Battalion added another tally to its toll of honor when it attacked at Passchendaele in the midst of a winter rain storm, through a quagmire into which the men often sank to their armpits. Here it cleaned up a number of pill-boxes and machine gun nests and consolidated the position until relieved the following day.

The campaign of 1918 was chiefly marked by small engagements, raids and bombing excursions until August 9 when the Battalion following up the 75th at La Quesnel, routed the enemy and pursued his retreating forces across the open without trench or cover of any kind. The battle continued the following day, and in this action the chaplain, Capt Rev. H. W. Davis, M. C, was killed. Then came the battle of Monchy on August 26, when, in spite of heavy losses the day before, the Battalion reached its objective within the time set. Two days later the 4th attack-

ed over a wilderness of trenches and broken ground and captured the town of Boiry-Notre-Dame, the last barrier to the Hindenburg line.

Then came the final glorious succession of advances. First to Cambrai, which was encircled and entered; then to Valenciennes, which was passed, and on until as the last crumbling defences of the Hun resistance tottered and fell the victorious 4th C.M.R, swept into Mons on November 11, capping its record of dogged endurance, dashing courage and heroic bravery with its last exploit of the great war.

The colors of the 4th C.M.R, were deposited, June 8, 1919, in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, the Battalion parading 600 strong for the occasion.

**Depot
Regiment
C. M. R.** When it was found wise to create a depot regiment to keep Canada's mounted forces at the front supplied with men, the Depot Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles was formed, with headquarters at Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Brooks, of Brant, was selected as officer commanding, Major Gordon J. Smith, squadron Commander, Capt. R. W. Bentham, Quartermaster, Lieut. Claude Secord, Machine Gun Officer, and Capt. R. T. Hall attached, all being Brant officers. Major Gordon Smith finally became second in command. The function of the regiment was to recruit, train and send overseas in drafts, mounted men. Its establishment was 700 all ranks, and it was the only mounted C. E. F. Corps in Eastern Canada, after the First Contingent went overseas. During its stay in Hamilton it sent over in drafts 1500 junior officers and men. The regiment left later at full strength, thus triplicating its establishment. Lieut.-Col. Brooks went to England with the Battalion, but was returned as senior officers were not needed, and is now in civil life. Major Smith, who had been promoted to second in command, was refused permission to go overseas by the department of Indian Affairs and resumed his post as Indian Superintendent. Capt R. T. Hall was appointed a town major in France. Capt. Bentham went to England, was returned, and offered his services for the Siberian force and was accepted. Lieut. Claude Secord was transferred to the Engineers, and as Capt. Secord was in charge of the engineers' work at Camp Niagara during the next two summers. He is also in civil life again. Quarter-Master-Sergt. Plummer, who is a member of the permanent force was also transferred and was at Niagara Camp during the summer. Several subalterns were put through the regiment including Lieut. Boyd and Lieut. Costain, the latter transferring to the flying Corps.

**The 125th
Brant
Battalion.** The story of the 125th First Brant Battalion was told by Lieut Harold Brant Preston, editor of the "Brant Warwhoop," the official paper of the Battalion, and voiced splendidly the regret felt when the Battalion was

broken up upon the decision being reached by the higher military authorities that it was not expedient to form a Fifth Canadian Division, a unit of which it was intended to be. Lieut Preston was transferred to the 54th Battalion and was with that unit when the famous Drocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line was smashed by the Canadian Corps. Although wounded, as were the other four officers of the Company, he refused a "blighty" and was killed in the fight for Bourlon Wood. When the First Brants were broken up in England, he told their story, and to this has been added only the developments which arose after the Battalion was officially no more.

IN MEMORIAM TO THE 125TH BATTALION

By Lieut. H. B. Preston

With the fateful stroke of the pen, so often mightier than the sword a promising life has passed from the happy state of Reality into the ever-multiplying throng of Memories. Two years, three months and a day, proved rather unexpectedly, to be the span of life allotted to the Brants, the 125th Canadian Infantry Battalion. Yesterday it thrived and promised well for its future. To-day the four winds of heaven have caught the Battalion in its wake and officers and men, like dust, are being wafted to all corners, not of the globe but of the Canadian Corps. Happily, as they go, pleasant recollections of mutual trust, good fellowship and a common desire to unite for "King land Country," will accompany each member of the Battalion—a unit much like a large family, fathered by the Battalion's "Daddy." Lt.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, in whom officers and men of every rank have always had the greatest confidence and respect.

Throughout its short career, the First Brant County Battalion has gained for itself a fair name. Inspections innumerable have been held, and, without exception the general work and military efficiency of the Battalion have provoked the warmest praise for all those who have been privileged to watch the Brants, at work or at play. At Camp Borden where the 125th was in its infancy, honors commenced to flow its way when the Battalion was selected, among many others, to be the first to proceed overseas. In England, its all-round fitness, together with its Canadian reputation, soon brought the unit to the fore, and within a month the 125th Battalion was definitely slated for the proposed Fifth Canadian Division, the Fourth Division having just departed for France prior to the Brants' arrival overseas. Each inspection, and of these, there were not a few, gained further distinction for the Battalion, and Major

-General G. B. Hughes, C. M. G., D. S. O. who took command of the Fifth Division has stated that he considered the 125th Battalion "one of the best, if not the best," in his command. In addition, many officers of other units have highly praised the efficiency of the Brant Battalion and not a few honors have come to the 125th as an expression of the respect in which it has always been held.

In the face of these facts the early demise of the Battalion is the more difficult to understand and the more regrettable. Success has rewarded its efforts in all departments, and undoubtedly, similar success would have crowned its work in France, if the opportunity had been afforded.

On whom then should fall the credit for the splendid record of the Brants? Firstly and unquestionably, credit must come to the type of men which Canada provides for its fighting men. Johnny Canuck, as a private can grouse and can "swing it," but when the same Johnny has a job on hand, he wants to do it and do it right. Johnny Canuck hasn't much respect for the British idea of military discipline—carried, as it often is, to unnecessary extremes. He likes fair-play and mutual confidence, and just there is explained the success of the 125th Battalion. In all branches of his administration, as officer commanding, Lt.-Col. Cutcliffe has adopted the attitude of fair-play and mutual confidence. The strong military disciplinarian would have had different results in the 125th. "The Brants" were composed of sons of Brant County, and Col. Cutcliffe was happily selected as Daddy and leader. Officers and men admired him as a soldier, but regarded him more warmly as a gentleman and friend. Thanks to Col. Cutcliffe the 125th Battalion enjoyed a brotherly spirit which united all ranks closely together, and which served to bring the very best out of each man when the reputation of Col. Cutcliffe's command was at stake. There was nothing the commanding officer would not do for his men. There was nothing officers and men would not do for Col. Cutcliffe, their paternal, military leader.

Other factors in this regard can scarcely be overlooked in explaining the good record of the Battalion. The commanding officer was fortunate in his selecting of a "right-hand man." Major H. J. G. McLean as senior major, gained the most complete confidence of Col. Cutcliffe and the other officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Major McLean possessed a relentless energy and an outstanding capacity for organization and administration. To his lot fell the responsibility of training and much credit is due to him for the military efficiency of the Battalion.

As adjutant, Capt. A. C. Emmons, contributed very largely to the Battalion's good name in the eyes of the administrative department. The interior economy of the 125th Battalion was undoubtedly largely responsible for gaining the respect of the "staff," Capt. Emmons worked most faithfully for the 125th and through his work became one of the most respected and most popular officers in the unit.

Many other things might and should be said about officers, non-commissioned officers and men. In his own department, each one has done his best, and when such a state of affairs exists, success must inevitably follow.

On November 11, 1915, the 125th Overseas Battalion was authorized and steps were immediately taken to secure recruits in the city of Brantford and the County of Brant in Ontario. The task of organizing and commanding the Battalion was allotted to Lieut.-Col. M. E. B., Cutcliffe, who at that time, commanded the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada, head-

quartered in Brantford. To W. F. Cockshutt, member of the Federal Parliament for Brantford, was given the appointment of Honorary Colonel. The staff of the Battalion was appointed as follows:

Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe.
 Senior Major, Major H. J. G. McLean.
 Junior Major, Major W. F. Newman.
 Adjutant, Capt. A. C. Emmons.
 Ass't Adjutant, Lieut. K. V. Bunnell.
 Quartermaster, Hon. Capt. G. H. Sager.
 Medical Officer, Hon. Capt. G. M. Hanna.
 Paymaster, Hon. Capt. A. P. Van Someren.
 Machine Gun Officer, Lieut. C. M. Sheppard.

In addition to the commanding officer, the majority of the other officers of the Battalion had served in the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada, and many of the non-commissioned officers and men of the old militia regiment enlisted with the 125th. Within three months, the Battalion was up to strength. The headquarters of the Battalion was in the old post office building, and training was carried on in Brantford until early in July 1916, one company being recruited and trained in the neighborhood of the town of Paris.

A date of unique importance in the history of the Battalion was May 18, when regimental colors were presented by Mrs. W. F. Cockshutt, wife of the Honorary Colonel. The ceremony was conducted in Agricultural Park in the presence of the Hon. Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a vast gathering of people. The colors were consecrated by Lieut-Col. Williams, Senior Chaplain of Military District No. 2.

On July 4, 1916, the 125th Overseas Battalion was mobilized and proceeded immediately to Camp Borden, Ontario. During a month's sojourn there, much of the time was spent in completing the transformation of a wilderness into a camp area, the 125th being one of the first Battalions to reach the new camp. During the latter part of July the Battalion took part in a grand military review of 30,000 troops before the Canadian Minister of Militia, the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes. Within a few days the Battalion was under orders to proceed overseas.

On August 3, the 125th entrained for Halifax, it being the first unit to be moved from Camp Borden. Three days later, embarkation took place on S. S. Scandinavian, and after a long but uneventful trip, the Battalion disembarked at Liverpool in the early evening of August 18, 1916. Two special trains awaited the Battalion's arrival and after an all-night wearisome journey, the destination was reached in Bramshott Camp, Hants, in the early morning of August 19, 1916.

Shortly after its arrival in Bramshott Camp the Battalion was inspected by Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, and within a few days Lieut.-Col. Cutcliffe was informed that his command with other units, would constitute the First Canadian Division. Further inspections were also made by Field Marshal Sir John French and General Sir Archibald Hunter, and on each occasion the Battalion was most favorably commended.

The first break occurred on October 10, 1916, and dreams of a Fifth Division seemed to have vanished. Two drafts were sent to France—one of 250 men to the First Battalion, and the other of 60 men to the Fourth Battalion. To replace these, eight officers and 400 ranks of the 135th Middlesex Battalion, which had been broken up, were transferred to the 125th. Hopes of remaining intact and going to the Fifth Division were again raised, and on November 6, 1916, the Battalion was moved to Witley Camp, Surrey which was to be the headquarters of the new division.

Another setback came on November 28, when a further draft of 100 men was sent to the Fourth Battalion, and again on December 5, 100 more went to the 60th Battalion. To replace these, 350 other ranks were transferred from the 157th Bruce Battalion on December 8. Six weeks later, January 22, 1917, the Battalion's fate seemed definitely sealed when it was officially announced that the 125th Canadian Infantry Battalion would be Senior Battalion of the 14th Brigade of the Fifth Canadian Division, the Brigade being commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. E. Swift, D. S. O., who had previously been wounded after gaining considerable distinction by his services in France.

Then followed a period of strenuous training, and within a few months a very high state of efficiency was reached in all departments of military training. During this training the 125th Battalion carried off the Brigadier's cup in a brigade efficiency competition at Witley Park. Individual training and extensive open warfare manoeuvres were carried on, and time was also spent in different forms of athletics. The 125th soccer team, captained by C. S. M. Howell, were runners-up in the divisional league, and several of the Battalion's boxers gained considerable distinction in the ring, three of them, Corp. Borthwick, and Privates Lloyd and Lambert being in the Canadian championship meet at Shorncliffe, from which Corp. Borthwick carried off the heavyweight boxing championship of Canadians overseas. An officers' tug-of-war team contested successfully in Aldershot, and baseball and basketball teams competed in inter-battalion games, winning a great majority of them.

In connection with athletics Hon- Capt. A. D. Green, formerly curate of St. Paul's Cathedral, Toronto, has been especially active. In addition to his duties as Chaplain, Capt. Green has taken a very keen interest in everything promoted for the welfare of the men. Capt. Green succeeded Capt. A. E. Lavell as the Battalion's padre, following the latter's departure to Macedonia.

On May 11 the Battalion furnished a guard of honor for Her Majesty Queen Alexandra at a special Canadian matinee of "Hello Canada," in Her Majesty's theatre, London. The guard of honor accompanied by the brass band, was composed of three officers and 100 other ranks, the adjutant, Capt. A. C. Emmons, being in command. On a previous occasion the brass band had the honor of playing at the formal opening of the Canadian War Records pictures in the Grafton Galleries, London.

On the following day, May 12, a very impressive ceremony marked the depositing of the Battalion colors in the quaint parish church at

Churt, Surrey. The services were conducted on the green near the church, in the presence of the Battalion, and crowds of people from the vicinity. The Bishop of Winchester officiated.

During the month of May everything seemed to be in readiness for immediate departure to France, when, like a bolt from the blue, a heavy draft of other ranks was called, and on May 23, 400 men were despatched as follows:

One hundred and thirty men to the 4th Battalion.

One hundred and forty-seven men to the 75th Battalion.

Twenty-seven men to 123rd Battalion.

Ninety-six men to 124th Battalion.

To replace these drafts, on May 27, 249 other ranks, and on June 2, 99 other ranks from the Second Reserve Battalion, were taken on the strength of the 125th Battalion. These drafts included men chiefly of the 215th Battalion, the second unit recruited in Brant County.

Once again, indications pointed to a realization of the Fifth Division dream, and training was carried on accordingly, throughout the summer and fall of 1917. During this period many notable inspections were held, among which were the following by:

Their Majesties, the King and Queen.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister, Dominion of Canada.

Major-General Sir Francis Howard, inspector of infantry, British Isles.

On all occasions, the Battalion received great praise for its general appearance, and for the work of its officers and men.

After the Dominion elections in December, 1917, all ranks felt certain that the division would go to France as a unit, but on February 12, 1918, in spite of election promises, in spite of many months of preparation, and after the division in all departments had reached an almost unprecedented state of efficiency, those in authority decided that the division must immediately be disbanded, and all units broken up to provide reinforcements for France. So, the fortunes of war visited the 125th Battalion. The "whys" and "wherefores" cannot wisely be discussed. Orders are orders and one's only chance is "to carry on."

In the windup of the Fifth Division most of the Battalions have left Witley for other reserve areas. With two other units the 125th will remain at this camp for the present, the three units known as the Fifth Divisional Troops, being commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cutcliffe. Ultimately the remnants of the 125th Battalion will be absorbed in the 8th Canadian Reserve Battalion, now stationed at Sandling Camp, and commanded by a well-known Brantfordite, Lieut.-Col. Walter Towers. Witley camp is being transformed rapidly into a reserve depot, and when the 8th reserves arrive here in a few weeks, the 125th Canadian infantry Battalion, "The Brants," in name also, will cease to exist.

Below is a complete nominal roll of fall officers associated with the Battalion, together with their ultimate destination.

Lieut.Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, returned to Canada.

Major H. J. G. McLean, 4th Battalion.
 Major W. F. Newman, returned to Canada.
 Major P. E. James, 116th Battalion.
 Major H. K. Jordan, 50th Battalion.
 Major W. A. Cockshutt, invalided to Canada.
 Captain A. C. Emmons, 4th Battalion.
 Captain G. H. Sager, Mitchell Camp.
 Captain A. P. Van Someren, R. C. R.
 Captain A. E. Lavell, No. 4 General Hospital, Saloniki, thence Senior Chaplain Regina District.
 Captain G. M. Hanna.
 Captain T. Bingle, 44th Battalion.
 Captain S. R. Wallace, 52nd Battalion.
 Captain W. H. Coghill, 28th Battalion.
 Captain F. I. Grobb, invalided home.
 Lieut. K. V. Bunnell, returned to Canada.
 Lieut. C. M. Sheppard, 116th Battalion.
 Lieut. S. W. Seago, 116th Battalion.
 Lieut. H. J. Stratford, invalided home.
 Lieut. H. B. Preston, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. M. F. Verity, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. D. J. Macdonald, 116th Battalion.
 Lieut. H. D. Livingston, 116th Battalion.
 Lieut. C. C. Slein, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. C. F. K. Woodyatt, Railway Troops.
 Lieut. L. H. Rehder, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. D. K. Hamilton, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. C. Thorburn, Machine Gun Battalion.
 Lieut. R. T. Brown, 116th Battalion.
 Lieut. W. G. Oxtaby, 75th Battalion.
 Lieut. E. L. Miller, 54th Battalion.
 Lieut. R. W. Jackson, Royal Flying Corps.
 Lieut. D. M. Campbell, to France.
 Lieut. J. R. Croden, to France.
 Lieut. D. M. Andrews, 4th Battalion, in ranks, won back commission.
 Lieut. H. M. G. Smith, 4th Battalion, in ranks, won back commission.
 Lieut. E. G. Glenn, 4th Battalion.
 Lieut. J. P. Orr, 54th Battalion in ranks, won back commission.
 Lieut. A. Cameron, to France.
 Lieut. L. J. Hamilton to France.
 Lieut. E. A. Langford, to France.
 Lieut. J. Faulkner, to France.
 Lieut. R. Gundy, 4th C. M. R.
 Lieut. J. A. D. Slein, 52nd Battalion.
 Lieut. Donald Waterous.
 Sergeants. B. Woodyatt, Alf VanSomeren and W. Redwood, and Sergt.-Major Withers and Sergt. McLelland, received commissions in England.
 The record of the former officers of the Brant Battalion was a splendid one. Seven of them won the Military Cross, Capt T. Bingle, who

was very severely wounded; Lieuts. Roy Brown, Morley Verity, who was wounded, Lieut Harold B. Preston, killed in action; Major H. J. G. McLean, Lieut. J. P. Orr, who won the M.C. and then won the bar to the decoration, and Lieut. Dean Andrews.

Of the officers, Lieut Harold B. Preston, Lieut. D. K. Hamilton, Lieut. Hugh D. Livingston, Lieut Lorne H. Rehder, of Paris, and Lieut. McLelland, were killed in action, while Lieut. J. P. Orr died of wounds on November 8. The list of wounded included the following:—Major P. E. James. Capt. T. Bingle, Lieuts. S. R. Wallace, Lorne Miller, Sam Seago, (shell shock), J. A. D. Slein, Clifford Slein, Donald Waterous, and C. F. K. Woodyatt.

It has been told how the Battalion was split up by drafts. In addition to the men who left Canada with the 125th Battalion, 1104 strong, during the course of its existence the First Brant Battalion received the following drafts—135th Battalion, 400; 157th Battalion, 350; 215th Battalion 149; 204th Battalion, 99. A few others were received from the 120th and 173rd Battalions of Hamilton.

The drafts sent out, with the number of men and their destination were as follows:—

1st.....	350
2nd.....	83
4th.....	390
8th (band).....	37
38th.....	118
54th.....	190
58th.....	90
60th.....	100
75th.....	194
123rd.....	127
124th.....	96
P. P. C. L. I.....	50
4th Div. Wing.....	6
Canadian Railway Troops.....	47
Forestry Corps.....	47
Canadian Machine Gun Battalion.....	187

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The first re-union of the 125th Battalion was held on October 5 and 6, 1919. On Sunday, October 5, 1919, the colors of the Battalion were deposited in Grace Anglican church, Brantford, to keep companionship with the colors of the sister Battalion, the Second Brants. Some 600 members of the 125th attended the voluntary parade, headed by the G. W. V. A. and bugle band of the Mother Regiment, the Dufferin Rifles. Lieut.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe, who took the Battalion overseas, commanded and the flag bearers were Lieut. Roy Brown, M. C. and Lieut. Jack McNaughton, M. M. Rev. J. B. Fotheringham, rector, was assisted by Rev. C. E. Jeakins, (late Chaplain of the 58th Battalion,) and Rev. C.

E. Jennings. Wardens E. P. Watson and Logan Waterous received the colors, and passed them to the rector, who laid them on the altar. Addresses were given by Hon. Col. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., representing the Government, Brig.-Gen. John T. McLaren for M. D., No. 2 and Lt.-Col. Cutcliffe.

The 215th Battalion.

Authorization for the raising of the Second Brant Battalion which became the 215th Battalion, C. E. F., was received on Thursday March 9, 1916, at a time when the 125th was putting its final efforts in to recruit up to a strength sufficient to allow war strength when all the medical examinations had weeded out those thought unfit to go overseas. Authority to raise the Battalion was issued to Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt of the 25th Brant Dragoons, without solicitation on his part. It was intimated at the time that the Battalion, if raised in its entirety should go to France as a separate unit, and that Col. Cockshutt, for he was gazetted as Lieut-Col on his appointment, would retain his command to take his Battalion overseas. This rule went into the discard, and while such action was called for by the exigencies of the situation in France, it was not received here with acclaim. It resulted in Col. Cockshutt severing his connection with the Battalion.

On February 18, 1916, the 125th Brants had raised a thousand men. On February 21 the authorization came for the raising of the 215th Brants. Until the 125th quota was complete, little was done in appealing for men for the Second Brants, it being desired that the senior county Battalion should be completed. When this was achieved the 215th set into work. Recruiting then, was no easy matter. The ready volunteer had long since enlisted. Recruiting had been steadily carried on for some time by many units, county and otherwise. Securing men for the 215th was work, real hard work, with many handicaps.

On March 25th, the headquarters staff of the 215th was announced as follows. Officer commanding Col. Harry Cockshutt, second in command, Major A. T. Duncan; junior major, Major Hedley Snider; adjutant, Capt. E. Sweet; quartermaster, Capt. R. J. Ferguson; paymaster, Capt. E. F. Corey; medical officer, Dr. L. H. Coates. There were many changes ere the Battalion went overseas, but during the Canadian training period these officers had charge.

By June 3 the strength of the 215th had been raised to 432 men. New records were set for recruits on May 27, when 27 were secured, and on June 1 when 29 were attested. On June 2 an additional 26 were added. Then came June 3, when 31 new men were added, thanks to the intensive campaign which had been carried on for some weeks previously. In

three days 86 men had been secured, a record for the Dominion at that time, even Toronto, with a number of Battalions recruiting, not coming up to this mark. On June 5 an additional 22 were secured. Then came the news of a great naval battle on the North Sea and then the death of Lord Kitchener and staff on H. M. S. Hampshire, which had struck a mine off Orkneys. At this time, too, it was recorded that of the Brant county men who had taken part in the fighting, 62 had been killed in action and 22 had died of wounds, or had died while on active service.

A strong effort was made during the summer to have the 125th and 215th Battalions train in or near the city. The movement was in line with that of other cities to have their county Battalions trained at home. For Brantford's units it was proposed that the Westmount property west of the O. S. B., be utilized and the city council appointed a strong committee to act in this regard. They carried on with energy, but their efforts were fruitless as the 125th went to Camp Borden for training and the 215th to Niagara.

The 215th Battalion left for Camp Niagara on August 7, 1916. Their reception was a turbulent one, for a storm broke at night, the big marque being blown down. They remained there in training until October 16, when they returned to Brantford, being given a hearty welcome. Mayor Bowlby and Ald. J. S. Dowling extended official greetings. They were no longer commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cockshutt, as intimation had been given that he would be unable to conduct his Battalion to France as the plans were that it would be broken up to send drafts to Canadian Battalions already in France. Lieut.-Col. W. O. Morris was appointed to the command in his stead.

The colors of the Battalion were presented with inspiring ceremonial on August 26, 1916, at Camp Niagara. The Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Cockshutt, daughters of the commanding officer, were the donors, and made the presentation in the presence of Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the blessing of the colors being carried out by Bishop David Williams of Huron diocese, assisted by Major Drummond, camp chaplain, and Capt. Rev. S. E. McKegney, chaplain of the 215th Battalion. The 169th and 162nd Battalions, accompanied by the Divisional cyclists assisted the 215th in the ceremony. The colors were uncased by Capts. E. Sweet and W. N. Andrews, and blessed. The King's colors were first handed over to Miss Margaret Cockshutt, and she in turn passed them to Lieut. Smillie, Miss Elizabeth Cockshutt, following with the regimental colors received from Capt. Andrews. Sir John Hendrie spoke briefly, and the Battalion then passed in review and saluted the colors.

Thanksgiving day was pleasantly spent. Through the efforts of city and county ladies, 150 chickens and a huge quantity of pies were secured and sent down to the camp, where they were added to the regular menu and were thoroughly enjoyed.

The Battalion had left for camp on August 7. By the time it returned on October 16, 28 local men had been secured as recruits. This gives some idea of the difficulty found in raising the second Brants. It was easily apparent that the voluntary system had about ended in effectiveness.

The Battalion returned from Niagara Camp on October 16, being warmly welcomed to their home city. The Women's Patriotic League had prepared a hot lunch for them, while the people turned out by the thousands to welcome Brant's own boys under their new commander Lieut.-Col. W. O. Morris. Lieut.-Col. Cockshutt retained the position as honorary colonel of the Battalion, and that his interest was still with them was shown by his gift the same day of \$2,500 to the local Y. M. C. A. to grant the privileges of that institution to the members of the Battalion while they were in winter quarters here. The gift included a proviso that all soldiers here be given the same privileges, a proviso that was fulfilled to the letter.

On November 8 the territory of Norfolk and Haldimand was added to the area set aside for recruiting for the Brant Battalion, but even this did not bring the desired results in having the Battalion at full war strength.

The high percentage of physical unfits towards the latter end of voluntary recruiting in this district was shown by the fact that out of 814 who offered their services through the 215th Battalion from its inception to June 13, 1916, no less than 42 per cent were found on examination to be physically unfit for overseas service. This percentage was undoubtedly higher at a later date for many men passed under the first tests, by the Battalion medical officer, were ruled out by the district medical men at Camp Niagara and before the Battalion left for overseas.

The Battalion spent a busy winter here, with every endeavor being made to bring the number of men up. With the announcement that on April 24 the Battalion was to depart for England, preparations were made for the safe depositing of colors. On April 13, 1917, this ceremony took place at Grace Church. The Battalion paraded for special service, with the flags at the head. With quaint ceremony admission was secured to the church and the flags were! taken in, carried by Lieut. Thomas Ryan and Lieut. Logan Sutherland. Ald. S. A. Jones, representing Mayor

Bowlby who was unable to be present, bade the Battalion farewell, while Rev. J. B. Fotheringham accepted the custody of the colors until the call for them should be made.

When the Battalion left on April 24, the farewell was a fitting one. The official adieux were said by Ald. M. M. MacBride, acting for Mayor Bowlby, and thousands of citizens lined the streets as the Battalion paraded to the Grand Trunk station. Good-byes were brief, for the train was ready, and soon the last was seen as a unit of Brant's second Battalion.

Nor did they remain for long as a separate entity. On arrival in England, they were soon drafted, many to the 125th Battalion, which welcomed the boys from Brant on June 24. From then on the 215th had become to memory dear.

The officers who went over with the 215th, were temporarily absorbed and then placed as follows:

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Snider, officer commanding, returned to Canada.

Major E. Sweet, second in command, staff appointment; returned to Canada.

Major W. Joyce company commander, town major in France.

Capt. J. A. D. Slein, company commander, 52nd Battalion, wounded.

Capt R. Tyrwhitt, adjutant, town major in France as captain.

Lieut. R. W. Hall, R. F. C.

Lieut. J. R. Gundy, 4th C. M. R.

Lieut. W. J. Watts, R. F. C, died later.

Lieut. T. L. Watt, Construction Battalion, France.

Lieut. H. K. Wood, 116th Battalion, won M. C.

Lieut. R. Cottrell, Imperial Commission.

Lieut. J. L. Sutherland, R. F. C.

Lieut. W. G. Flowerday, returned to Canada.

Lieut. T. J. L. Ryan, R. F. C.

Lieut. Fred. Lyle reverted to the ranks but won his commission back again in France.

The 54th Battery.

On January 10, 1916, authority was received by Major W. T. Henderson to raise a battery of artillery to go to France under his command and to be known as the 54th Battery. The Battery was raised in short order, the artillery proving a great drawing card for the young men of the city. Just one month to the day after the Battery was authorized, there were 51 enrolled, while on February 24 there were 160 men in line, and the move to Petawawa for training was expected at any time. The departure took place on March 1, 1916.

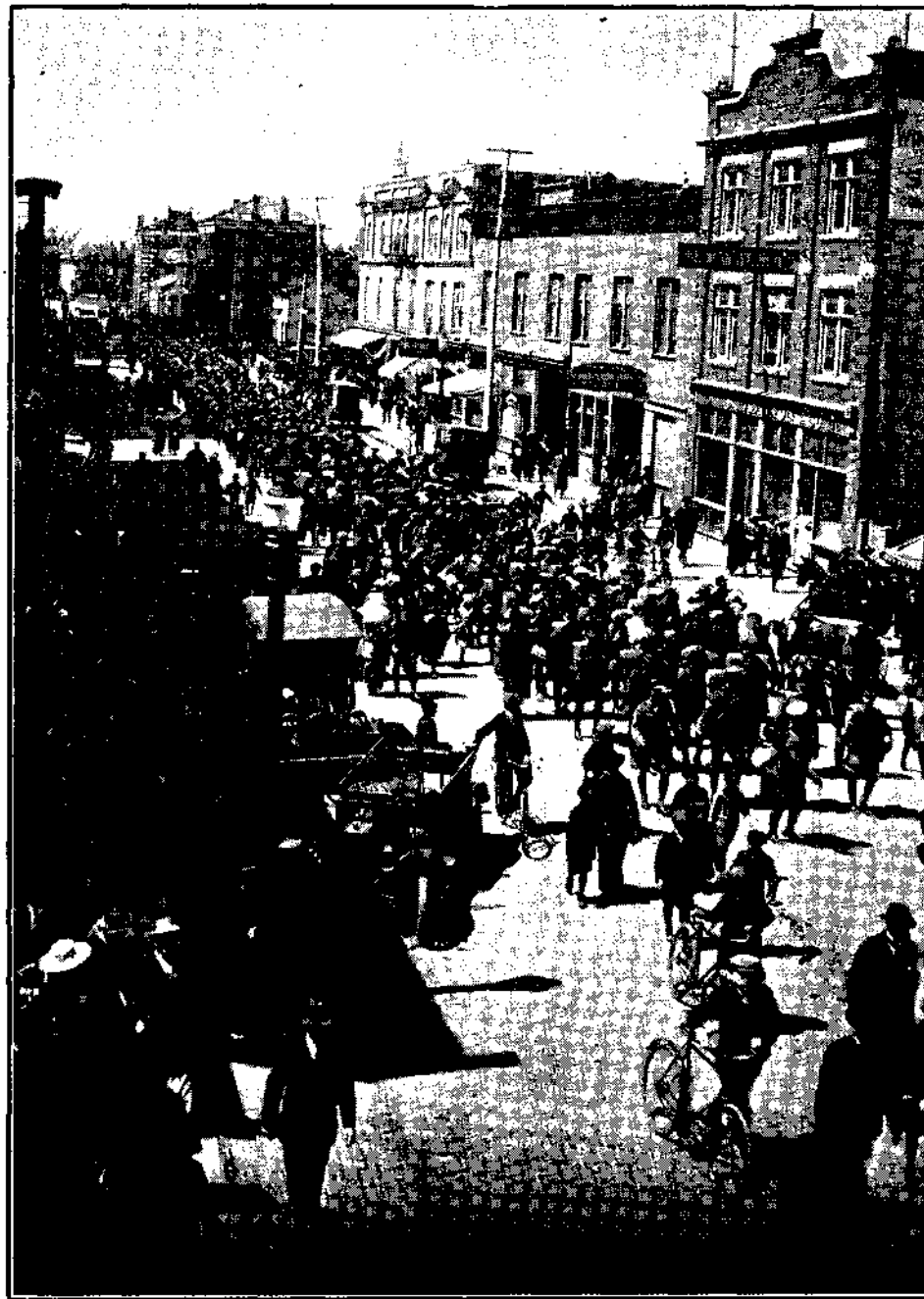


PHOTO ASHTON

Departure of the 215th Battalion coming from Drill Hall down Dalhousie Street.

The 54th made an enviable record at Petewawa in training. Though there was not one veteran artillery man in the Battery, it set the pace making records both in direct hits and effective work. This was in competition with 15 other batteries. The 54th Battery, while in England, was stationed at Witley Camp some eight miles from the original 125th camp at Bramshott. The Battery boys were heartily welcomed by the Brantford men in the 125th. They had a splendid voyage over on the Cameronian, which sailed with the S. S. Metagama, Scotia and Northland, escorted by the Cruiser Drake.

On his return to this city, Capt. W. T. Henderson, commander of the Battery, declared that the Brantford boys were in the fighting for Vimy Ridge from the first day, taking part in the bombardment of that German position in a battle described as the greatest show the British army had put on up to that time on the western front. The battle was 25 per cent greater than that of the Somme, which had previously held the record for intense artillery fire. The casualty list had been heavy in that battle, but in the majority of cases the wounds were light. There were some deaths, among them being Sergt. George W. Houison and Gunner Earl Pitcher, both of whom were good soldiers.

The Battery, after training in England, was sent to France as part of a Brigade, and there broken up. The local battery went into line with the Batteries of the First Canadian Divisional Artillery. Lieutenants, N. C. O'S and men alone were used in this way. Capt. Henderson took command of a Battery which was used as an ammunition column, and it was with this that he served during the battle of Vimy Ridge and for the remainder of his stay at the front. The attack on Vimy Ridge was the first battle that the Battery boys from Brantford were in, the first big show after their arrival in France, and they made good. They were right up in the front lines in support of the infantry, and not only went up to the front line, but advanced over the crest and to the depression beyond, after the ridge had been gained. There were many casualties, mostly due to gas shells, which were being used by the Germans in ever increasing quantities.

Capt. Henderson was able to witness the actual attack on Vimy Ridge, and was greatly impressed with it. Following the attack he saw thousands of German prisoners go through to the rear. They were principally Bavarians, and were apparently well fed and well clothed, and also well equipped. To his observation, however, they did not appear like fighting men. When the Canadian troops closed up on them, they surrendered and were glad to be taken. They were glad even to act as stretcher-

bearers to wounded Canadians. Many prisoners were used to carry back the wounded Tommies.

The Six Nations at War.

As in the days of the Revolutionary war and later in the war of 1812, so in the Great War, the Six Nations stood by their ancient treaties with the British crown and proved their loyalty by the shedding of blood on the battle fields of Europe. They adopted the white man's battle equipment but added to it their own native Indian traits, which rendered them the more efficient.

No sooner had war been declared than many of the young Six Nations warriors sprang forward and enlisted in the nearest units available—cavalry, artillery, engineers, or infantry—some in the prairie provinces many in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford and other portions of Ontario, for be it remembered that all Six Nations do not reside on the reserve. It is related of one young Indian, Alfred Styres, living on the reserve, that his oat crop was but half harvested when he heard of recruiting taking place in Hagersville. He started for his field, nevertheless, but when half way decided his duty was elsewhere, so he turned about, called on a neighbor, arranged for the harvesting of his crops and care of his stock, walked to Hagersville and enlisted. Styres served all through the early fighting with the 4th Battalion, was finally wounded and returned to Canada. He was the first recruit from the reserve.

Direct Descendant of Joseph Brant.

Lieut. Cameron Brant, a direct descendant of the greatest of the Iroquois race, Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), also joined the 4th Battalion and was killed at the second battle of Ypres while gallantly leading his men in that historic charge, when his commanding officer, Col. Birchall, and many other gallant officers and men also fell. Lieut. Brant was famed in his Battalion for his patient resourceful and successful reconnoitering. His Indian blood would come out. No Man's Land on a dark night was his favorite stamping ground. He scouted about utterly regardless of danger and secured all kinds of valuable information. It was a coincidence that he was the first to fall of those born in the county named after his great ancestor. Brant's brother-in-law, Frank Monture, joined the same Battalion as a sergeant, and later the 114th Brock Rangers. Capt. A. G. E. Smith, a son of Chief A. Smith, joined the 20th Battalion, was twice wounded and won the Military Cross. Upon his return to Canada he became the adjutant of the Polish Battalion at Camp Niagara.

Waited Call From King.

In November, 1914, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt of Toronto, an honorary chief and life-long friend of the Six Nations cabled from Switzerland, where he happened

to be when war broke out, an offer of \$25,000 to raise and equip two companies of Indians for overseas service. A special meeting of the council was convened to consider the offer, and after an all-day discussion the following decision was arrived at:

Ohsweken Council House,
November 26, 1914.

"With reference to the communication from Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt who proposes that the Six Nations raise two companies and offer their services to the Government, the council after much discussion, failed to act on the suggestion which they think would be given if their war chief Onondiyoh, King George V. should ask for their services in the present war, which they claim would be in accordance with their long standing alliance with Great Britain. At the same time they would urge their warriors to make preparation by selecting war chiefs from the several bands, so that they may be prepared to take part in the present war, if their services should be required."

The gist of this decision is that the regular chiefs or sachems have nothing to do with war. That is the sole function of war chiefs who are appointed only when war is declared. There is said to be an old tradition that a message should come direct from the King to the Six Nations chiefs asking for their assistance and as none had come they could not act. The chiefs were consistent right through the war and would take no action to assist recruiting on the reserve. Had Col. Merritt's offer been accepted an historic unit would have been formed.

The 114th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew T. Thompson of Ottawa, formerly of Cayuga, was authorized in 1915 to recruit the 114th Battalion in the county of Haldimand, and notwithstanding the council's action so many Indians flocked to the colors that an all-Indian company was recruited with Indian officers—Capt. C. D. Smith and Lieuts. James D. Moses, O. M. Martin and Frank Monture. The Battalion band was almost entirely Indians, and when it reached England was despatched on a tour of the British Isles for recruiting and patriotic work by order of authorities. As a compliment to the Indians because their ancestors had fought on Queenston Heights the Battalion was named the Brock Rangers and their crest was two crossed tomahawks, surmounted by an Indian head. The Battalion was unfortunately broken up on reaching England and about 75 men transferred to combatant units, the balance to forestry and construction battalions. Lieuts. Moses and Martin transferred to the flying corps. Moses was the first Indian to qualify as an airman. After six months' service

in France, he was reported missing. Both these young men were successful school teachers on the reserve when they signed up.

For Recruiting.

An energetic recruiting league was early organized on the reserve, of whom the leading spirits were Revs. Edwin Lee and Wm. Aird, Chiefs A. G. Smith H. M. Hill and Joseph Monture, Dr. Walter Davis, John R. Lickers and Charles Cook, an Indian sent up by the Department of Indian Affairs for that purpose. With the assistance of the two Indian bands, the Mohawk and the Tuscarora bands, public meetings were held at the principal parts of the reserve. One result of the recruiting efforts is that No. 2 school at Ohsweken has an honor roll of 65 ex-pupils.

Work of Indian Women.

While the boys were away the women at home were as busy as their white sisters. In October, 1914, the Six Nations' Women's Patriotic League was organized with Mrs. Simon Hill as president and Mrs. A. M. Garlow, secretary-treasurer. On November 17, 1914, the council passed the following resolution:

Ohsweken Council House.

November 17, 1914.

"The council, after careful consideration decided to grant \$50 to the Six Nations' Women's Patriotic League, the check to be issued in favor of Mrs. A. M. Garlow, secretary-treasurer of the league. The league will purchase yarn at cost price and the Six Nations' women will knit them into socks and forward them to our boys at the front as soon as it is ready."

Benefit Society.

After the mobilization of the Brock Rangers another women's society was organized in February, 1916, under the name of the Brock Rangers' Benefit Society, under the presidency of Mrs. George D. Styres, with Mrs. Enos Hill as secretary-treasurer. Their object was to provide comforts for the Indians of the battalion. Their money was raised by garden parties and by tag days at the Six Nations' Agricultural Society Fairs. The efforts of this society did much to bring joy and comfort to the boys at the front, and particularly during the Christmas season. In all \$347.38 had been raised, of which \$35 was paid to the Red Cross Society and \$200 was on hand when the armistice was signed. The society proposes to use this sum as a nucleus towards the expenses of a permanent memorial to the fallen heroes of the Six Nations.

Generous Contribution

The council, although refusing to actively participate in the war, was yet generous in its contributions, for in September, 1914, the following resolution was passed:

"Ohsweken Council House,

September 15, 1914.

"The chiefs of the Six Nations Council decided to contribute \$1,500 from the capital funds of the Six Nations to the patriotic funds, this amount to be restored from the interest account semi-yearly for 15 years to restore the impaired capital and would ask the Department of Indian Affairs to pay this amount to their brother, Chief Ka-rah-kon-tye, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, who will forward the same to the Imperial authorities to be used at their discretion either for the Patriotic or War Funds in England as a token of the alliance existing between the Six Nations and the British Crown. They also expressed their willingness to offer their warriors to help in accordance with their ancient custom if their services should be required."

On Kitchener's Death.

Upon receiving the disheartening news of the death of Lord Kitchener, the following expression of sympathy was sent to the King:

Six Nations' Council Chamber

"To His Most Excellent Majesty George V, King and Emperor:

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty:—We the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in council assembled, have heard with the most profound regret and sorrow of the very dark cloud of calamity that has been overcast through Your Majesty's Dominions by the shocking report that Your Majesty's great and trusted war chief, Earl Kitchener, had become one of the many victims of the most cruel war the world has ever known.

The Chiefs, however, are comforted by the knowledge that "The Great Spirit moves in a mysterious way His unlooked-for wonders to perform," that He makes no mistakes, and that He will yet overrule this lamentable event for the ultimate success of Your Majesty's righteous cause; somehow it may be that He has just the man for the hour; they know not, but He knows.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations condole with their great war chief, Onondiyoh, in the dark hour of the Empire's bereavement and beg to remain.

CHIEF ABRAM LEWIS, Mohawk.
CHIEF PETER ISAAC, Seneca.
CHIEF DAVID JOHN, Onondaga.
CHIEF DAVID JAMIESON, Cayuga.
CHIEF PETER CLAUSE, Oneida.
CHIEF RICHARD HILL, Tuscarora.

On Armistice Session.

After the signing of the armistice the following cable was sent to His Majesty the King at the request of the Council:

Brantford, November 22, 1918.

His Majesty the King,

London, England.

The Six Nations Indians in Council assembled, beg to renew pledge

of loyalty to British Crown land join with Your Majesty in thanks to Great Spirit for blessings.

GORDON SMITH, Superintendent.

His Majesty sent his thanks to the Chiefs for their message through the Indian Department.

The honor roll of Six Nations follows:
The Honor Roll. Aaron, Ernest; Aaron, Edward; Adams, Richard; Adams, George; Atkins, Norman, (sergt.); Anderson, George; Anderson, Edith, (nurse, A. M. C.)

Barnes, Edward; Bennett, Fred, (W.); Bumberry, Nelson, (W.); Bumberry, George; Buck, George; Buck, Roland, (W.); Bumberry, Joseph, (W.); Bradley, George; Burnham, Wesley; Burnham, Angus, (Sergt., W.); Butler, John, (Corpl.); Burnham, C. O.; Bearfoot, Alfred; Brant, Cameron, Lieut., (K.); Bearfoot, John Sr., (W.); Bearfoot, John, Jr.; Beaver, Howard; Bumberry, Austin; Barnes, Thomas; Bradley, H. W.; Bradley, W. R.; Bradley, E. A.; Bumberry, Sanford; Burning, Philip; Brant, Joseph H., (Sergt.); Burning, Joseph; Brant, Elgin; Bumberry, Hiram.

Captain, William R. (W.); Captain, Clarence; Clench, Charles, (Sergt.); Clench, James E., (Corpl.); Claus, Isaac; Clench, Barney, (W.); Claus, Lawrence; Chrysler, Charles; Cook, John; Curley, Gordon; Curley, Allan; Curley, Lloyd, (K.); Cayuga, Percy; Claus, Clinton; Cook, D. T.; Cayuga, John; Claus, Joseph H.; Cusick, S.; Cusick, Peter; Claus, I. S.; Crawford, Angus.

Davy, Charles A.; Davy, Frank; Doctor, William; Douglas, Freeman, (Corpl.); Doxtater, Charles W. (W.); Davis, Joseph R.; Davey, John; Doctor, Isaac.

Elliott, John; Elliott, William, (D.); Elliott, J. C.; Echo, Jacob.

Froman, Frank W.; Froman, Frank, W.; Fish, Fred; Fish, William; Fish, Hardy; Fish, Reuben; Fraser, Nicodemus; Fraser, John (W.)

General, Herbert; General, Kenneth, (W.); Garlow, William H.; Garlow, Angus R.; Groat, William; Groat, Edward; Groat, Joseph; Groat, Peter; General, Joseph; Goosey, David, (K.); Green, Joseph; Green, T. Lloyd; Groat, Edward B., (K.); Green, Alex. Brant; Gibson, Simeon; Groat, F. H.; Green, George; Groat, Sam; Gibson, Hardy.

Henhawk, Louis; Hill, L. Roy; Hill, Roderick R. (W.); Hill, John W. (W.); Homer, Harrison, (W.); Homer, Peter J. (W.); Homer, Hardy; Hill, August; Hill, Edward, Sen.; Hill, Hiram, (K.); Hill, Peter; Hill, Roland, (W.); Hill, William H.; House, Austin; Henry, Eli (W.); Henry, E.; Hill, Joseph, (W.); Hill, Ollie C.; Hill, John (W.); Hill, Edward; Hope, Levi; Henry, Davis; Hess, Jacob; Hill, William Jacket;

Hill, E.; Hill, Edward, Jr.; Hill, H. M.; Hill, Nelson; Hill, Joseph; Hill, James J.; Hill, Fred; Hill, Ezekiel; Hill, Roy (D.)

Isaac, Jacob, (K.); Isaac, Justus; Isaac, Peter (W.); Isaac, Herbert (W.); Isaac, Gordon; Isaac, C.; Isaac, Frank (D.)

John Thomas A., (W.); Jamieson, Claude (W.); Jamieson, Elmer; Johnson, John F.; Joseph, Frank (W.); Jamieson, Arthur, (Corpl.) (K.); Johnson, Percy; Johnson, James W. (K.); Johnson, Onslow R. (W.); Johnson, Richard E.; Johnson, William C. (W.); Johnson, William; Joseph, Amson (W.); Jamieson, Robert; Jamieson, Norman; Jamieson, Peter B. (W.); John, William; John, Paul (K.); Jacobs, Jacob; Jacobs, I. T.; Jacobs, P. K.; Jacobs, Joseph; Jacobs, J.; John, Will; Jacobs, F.; Johnston, P.; Johnson, James; Johnson, Percy (K.); Johnson, W. H. (K.)

Key, Thomas; Key, Eli; Key, Andrew.

Lottridge, John; Lottridge, Welby H., (K.); Lewis, David (W.); Longboat, Ricely L.; Lickers, Roy, (K.); Longboat, Joseph P.; Lickers, Thomas, (K.); Lickers, Foster (P.); Lickers, Joseph (W.); Lickers, William, (K.); Lickers, Andrew, (W.); Lickers, Wilfred; Latham, J.; Lewis, R. S.; Lewis, A. J.; Latham, William James; Loft, F. F. Lieut.; Lewis, Jacob; Longboat, Thomas; Longboat, Edward.

Martin, Walter F.; Moses, Arnold; Moses, James D., Lieut., (M.); Martin, Milton, Lieut.; Martin, Edward L.; Martin, Andrew; Monture, Ralph D.; Martin, John L.; Martin, Clark, (W.); Maracle, Dan, (W.); Maracle, Sam. E.; Martin, Gordon S.; Miller, Hurson, (D.) Miller, Oren E., (W.); Miller, Clayton G.; Martin, Askland; Monture, William (W. and D.); Maracle, Nelson; Maracle, Joseph; Montour, Frank, Lieut. (W.); Montour, Robert; Monture, Moses; Maracle, Abram; Martin, Fred; Montour, Isaac; Martin, J.; Martin, W. E.; Martin, Leonard, Martin, Melvin; Montour, M. A.; Montour, John; Martin, Walter (K.); Martin, Joseph; Maracle, Samson; Miller, Thomas; Montour, Gilbert; Mt. Pleasant, Thomas (W.); Mt. Pleasant, Albert, (W.)

Newhouse, Henry (K.); Newhouse, Elijah; Nash, N. E.

Obediah, Amos.

Porter, Jesse, Bugler Corpl.; Porter, Frank (W.); Patterson, Thomas; Peters, Jamieson G.; Peters, George F.; Powless, William S., (W.); Powless, Isaac; Powless, James; Peters, Sanderson; Porter, Charles; Powless, Nicholas.

Russell, Earl C. (W.); Russell, Clayborne (W.)

Smith, A., G. E., Capt., M.C. (W.); Smith, C. D., Lieut.; Staats, Robert H.; Staats, William; Siscum, Jonas; Sherry, Hilton, (W); Sherry, James G., (W.); Styres, Clifford; Smith, Joseph; Silversmith, Christopher; Sherry, William (W.); Silversmith, Jacob; Skye, Adam; Skye,

Robert; Smith, John; Smith, William, (K.) ; Staats, Howard, (W.); Seth, Hezekiah; Silver, Eli; Silver, Clarence; Staats, William Joshua, (W.); Staats, Frank, (D.); Staats, Hiram P.; Smith, J.; Skye, M.; Sandy, Adam, (K.) ; Styres, Claude; Styres, Alfred, Corp., (W.); Schyler, Edward.

Thomas, Charles, (K.); Thomas, Sherman, (W. and D.); Thomas, C. R.

Vyse, James, (K.); Vanevery, George; Vanevery, Fred, (K.)

White, Thomas J.; White, William Edward; White, George, Corp.;

White, Wilfred; White, William J.; Williams, William H.; Williams, Jacob; Williams, James; Williams, Benjamin; Wilson, Louis, (K.); Wilson, Simon (K.); Williams, Enos, (W.); Williams, E. J.; Williams, Wilfred, (W.); Walker, Frank, (K.); Winnie, Jacob.

Yellow, Newton (K.)

Killed in action, 27; Died from sickness, 6; Missing, 1; Wounded, 55; Prisoner, 1.

A most interesting ceremony took place on October 20, 1919, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, unveiled, in Victoria Park, Brantford, the honour list of the heroic dead of the Six Nations Indians. At the top of one column of names was that of C. D. Brant, who fell at Ypres, the first Brant County man to be killed in the war, and over the second row, the name of Lieut. J. D. Moss. The warriors who "Live Forever More" on the Roll of Honour are:—William Aaron, Isaac Clause, Lloyd Curley, Reuben Fish, Edward S. Groat, David Goosie, James Garlow, Hiram Hill, Roy Hill, H. Holmer, Jacob Isaac, Frank Isaac, Arthur Jamison, Paul Johns, James W. Johnson, Wm. W. Johnson, Roy Lickers, George Peters, Thomas Lickers, William Lickers, Walter Martin, Hiram Martin, William Montour, Henry Newhouse, Adam Sandy, William M. Smith, Frank Staats, Charles Thomas, Sherman Thomas, J. Vyse, Fred Vanevery, Frank Walker, James Wilson, Simon Wilson, Newton Yellow, W. H. Lottridge.

STORIES OF THE WAR

"Canada in Flanders," the official record of the Canadian forces overseas, related of Pte. W. E. F. Hart, who later was awarded a commission:—

"The 4th Canadian Battalion was under continuous fire at Festubert through ten days and 11 nights. On the morning of May 27 all communication wires between the fire-trench and the battalion and brigade headquarters were cut by the enemy's fire, and at 9 o'clock Pte. (now Lieutenant) W. E. F. Hart volunteered to mend the wires; Hart was with

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) M. A. Colquhoun at the time and they had together twice been partially buried by shell fire earlier in the morning. Pte. Hart mended 11 breaks in the wire and re-established communication to both battalion and brigade headquarters. He was at work in the orchard under shrapnel, machine gun and rifle fire, without cover for 30 minutes. Hart is now signalling officer of the 4th battalion, is a young man, and the owner of a farm near Brantford, Ont. He has been with the battalion since August, 1914."

Harold Matthews was an example of a man determined to do his bit, despite all obstacles. He enlisted in the third overseas squad of the Dufferin Rifles on January 26, 1915, and was rejected on April 21. He tried to enlist in Winnipeg on November 3 of this year, but did not pass. He then tried Toronto on November 12, but was again turned down for eye trouble. He later received a letter from the Toronto Recruiting depot, saying he would be able to join and he promptly responded, enlisting in the 123rd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.

At an inspection of the 125th Brant Battalion in this city prior to a church parade, a certain private in No. 7 section presented an overcoat, every button of which was so highly polished that a mirror was not a necessary part of his equipment. The buttons fairly shone with brasso and elbow grease, and Lieut. Duff Slein, who was inspecting the equipment, was very highly pleased, commenting with pride upon the showing made. The private blushed, but he said nothing. Lieut. Slein then proceeded to make an inspection of the same rank, but in rear. At the back of this particular private's overcoat were two buttons, which, from appearances, had never been polished from the time the overcoat had been issued from stores. "How was it that you didn't clean the buttons at the back?" asked Lieut. Slein.

There was a momentary pause, and the ready Irishman replied, "Well, lieutenant, you see a good soldier never looks behind."

Again there was a pause, while Lieut. Slein, himself of Irish descent thought it over.

"Better have the back ones polished by the morning,*" he suggested and passed on to the next.

The one shot of the war which struck Brantford the hardest was a shell fired from a German gun in November, 1915. About 4.30 in the morning, Sergt. George Patte of the 19th Battalion, had just left to draw tea rations. Corp. Stephenson, and Ptes. Vernon O'Neill, Percy O'Neill, and James Lowes, were sitting around their dugout eating supper. A shell came over, drove Stephenson into the dugout, and killed all those named, while Pte Jack Nott, another member of the guard, was

very badly wounded. The following day another shell hit nearby, Sergt. George Patte's outfit being buried, but a rat was the only casualty. All four men killed were well known Brantfordites, and the news of their death came as a decided shock to this city. They were buried a little way back from the firing line.

Perhaps the longest trek undertaken by any Brant County men to get to the front, was that of George Fleming and R. Lee Pettigrew, of Glenmorris. They were at Fort McMurray, a trading post on the Athabasca River, in Northern Alberta, and munched 800 miles to get to Winnipeg. There they took train for Toronto. George Fleming and his brother Ivan joined the 125th Battalion here. Pettigrew was rejected for overseas because of bad eyesight, but was given a place on the staff at Exhibition Camp, Toronto.

The soldiers were great correspondents. During the stay of the 84th Battalion in Brantford, in three weeks they used 2,935 letterheads and a corresponding number of envelopes. These had been supplied by the Y. M. C. A. free of charge.

In Brantford Reginald Sears was training for a commission with the Second Dragoons of this city when the news came of the sinking of the Lusitania. He threw up his chances for a commission and enlisted in the C. M. R., leaving as soon as possible for France. After about six weeks in the trenches there, he was killed in action by the bursting of a shell in December 1915.

Surely a long trip to take to enlist was that of Joseph A. Baker. He had been working on munitions in England, but making up his mind to get in the bigger game, he sailed for his old home, Brantford, and enlisted in the 215th Battalion. J. C. Daugherty, of Omaha, Nebraska, who also joined with the 215th was another who made a similar trip. He was on a Leland liner, travelling between Boston and Liverpool when the call was heard by him. He applied at Liverpool, but on learning that he was a Canadian, having been born in Kingston, he was advised to enlist in a Canadian Battalion, so he returned and made his way to Brantford. By contra E. W. Cahill was unable to enlist in Brantford, being thrice rejected. He paid his own way to the old land, where he enlisted in the 12th Battalion, C. E. F., and met death in France.

One of the leaders of the Brantford branch of the Democratic Socialist Party of Canada in pre-war days, was Philip Maurice. He enlisted with the Bantam Battalion, of Toronto, declaring that enlistment was a way of showing the strength of ideals in removing the incubus on democracy. He compared Prussian militarism to a mad dog, which should be shot on sight. Germany was a mad dog and should be put out of business. At

one time in his varied life, Maurice was shanghaied from the docks at Newcastle, New South Wales, to a German ship, and his memory of his treatment on that ship was yet keen. By personal experience he had knowledge of German methods.

Walter A. Wheeler, of this city, formerly an apprentice at the Watrous Engine Works, was the first Canadian to drive a tank. The first tank attack in which he took part was at Combles, while he was also in the drive by the tanks at Bapaume.

There were many cases in the war of men returning, given up for dead, after having been officially reported killed in action. One such from Brantford was Corp John Blanchard of the Coldstream Guards, formerly on the police force. During the retreat from Mons he was seen to drop before an attack by eight Germans and he was officially reported dead. For two years his wife wore widow's weeds, in the old land, to which she returned, and then the miracle happened, her husband returning from Germany, where he had been imprisoned with no opportunity to send word. As astounding was the return of Pte. Hume, husband of Mrs. Hume, an employee of Woolworth's, who also for 27 months mourned the loss of her husband, who was reported killed in action. He had been severely wounded with identification marks lost and memory gone. He was located in a hospital in London, England.

The two acts of the Germans which caused the greatest horror throughout the world, were undoubtedly the judicial murder of Nurse Edith Cavell, and the sinking of the Lusitania, and two Brantford residents were aboard the great steamship when it was torpedoed. William York, an employee of Ham and Notts, residing at 270 Brock Street, had sailed from New York on the Luisitania, accompanied by his sister, a missionary, returning from China, and he was one of the lost. R. W. Crooks, formerly of E. B. Crompton and Company's staff was the other. He had been a member of Brant Avenue Methodist church choir while here, and was very well known. The news of the disaster shed horror throughout the world, and Brantford was not an exception. Recruiting here received a decided stimulus.

Of the use of poison gas, at Ypres, mention has already been made. At Givenchy, in which the men of the First Contingent also fought, Pte. George Knowles, who returned to the city invalided on September 9, 1915, told graphically. "The fumes seemed to sweep down and clutch the body in their grasp, choking off the air supply and rendering the victim helpless," he explained. "It's just like standing over a stove chimney and having a gust of smoke sweep up and into your lungs." He had been gassed and for eight hours lay on the battlefield awaiting his

turn. He was a veteran of Ypres, April 22, Festubert, June 4, and Givenchy, June 8. Corp William Blacker, invalided home through the effects of the gas released at Ypres, also told of the excruciating pains caused by it. He had been gassed and lay for 48 hours helpless on the field until rescued by an officer of the Yorks regiment. On his arrival home on January 17, 1916, he commented. "It is just like a heavy weight on your chest, like fire burning up your lungs, or someone striving to pull them out. It is simply excruciating." As to German atrocities he declared "German atrocities? Yes, I've seen them; things that couldn't be printed. The killing of non-combatants is mild towards some of the things that took place over there."

Bombing Allied hospitals was a favorite occupation of the German flying officers. Nursing Sisters Maude Macdonald of Brantford and Dorothy Baldwin of Paris met their death while attending to their patients in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital at Etaples. Pte. W. A. Oliver, Farringdon Hill, was a patient in the Granville Hospital which was bombed by German planes on March 19, 1916. He was suffering from concussion at the time. Signaller James Emmett, of the 4th Battalion, who was wounded at Neuve Chapelle there receiving seven serious wounds, was also in the hospital at this time, as were J. Knott, Vansickle and Pte. W. Dawson; Nurse Ruddy was on duty in the hospital, as was Dr. Wilkes of this city. No patient was injured during the raid.

CHAPTER XXIV

BRANT COUNTY AUTHORS—SARAH JEANETTE DUNCAN, E. PAULINE JOHNSON, NORMAN DUNCAN, ROBERT DUNCAN.

Of the four Brantford and Brant County authors who have attained fame far beyond the confines of Canada, it is somewhat of a coincidence that two should be brothers and another possess the same name, although not in any way related, albeit the three claim Scotch descent. Another unusual circumstance consists of the fact that quite frequently in Harpers and other magazines there could be found, within the same covers, an article by Robert Duncan illuminating some scientific subject, and a few pages further on a delightful story by Norman Duncan in the lighter realms of fiction, or travel observance. They were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan and were both born in Brantford. While they were still young the family removed to Fergus and finally to Mitchell where the lads commenced to develop their student and literary tendencies while in the High School.

Robert Kennedy Duncan.

Robert Duncan from very early years manifested a marked inclination for scientific study and he established, at the family home in Mitchell, a laboratory of his own. The Principal of the High School, William Elliott, took a keen interest in the experiments of the lad and it was of him that Robert wrote in later years, "He moulded me as no other man has done since, for the High School age is the responsive age." At Toronto University he had a career of distinction and at twenty-three he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, taking first class honors in chemistry and physics. Post graduate work he followed at Clark and Columbia Universities, and then was a preparatory school teacher of chemistry until 1901 when he became professor of chemistry at Washington and Jefferson College. In addition to his other duties he studied abroad during the years 1900, 1903, 1904 and 1907. It is recorded of him that he was a wonderfully successful teacher, lightening the more serious business in hand with many bright and witty comments. He had that gift, which only great instructors possess, of imparting his own enthusiasm to the students and his lectures were always eagerly anticipated. During the time he was in Washington and Jefferson, he did a large amount of research work, having to do principally with phosphorous and new methods of making glass.

During all this period Dr. Duncan was animated by the desire to accomplish something for the world beyond the imparting of knowledge to others. To give more diverse practical effect to scientific research was his great ambition and in the end the problem was triumphantly solved. During 1906 he attended the International Congress of Applied Science in Rome and he later told Dr. Raymond F. Bacon of Pittsburg University that the whole system of Industrial Fellowship which has since become a living reality, flashed into his mind—even to the minutest detail—as he stood overlooking the eternal hills. In the same year he was called to the University of Kansas as Professor of Industrial Chemistry, and it was here that he started in a small way his unique system. In brief what this brilliant Canadian designed, and accomplished, was to make University research work, hitherto academic, become of practical value to industrial development. He put the matter in his own forceful way in an article which appeared in the Journal of the Franklin Institute 1913, as follows:—

"The universities of the country were not providing industries with men who were genuine researchers inspired to solve practical problems. It is true that they were sending out large numbers of mechanical engineers, etc.—on the basis of a four year's college course, but such men were merely taught men, they were not researchers, and under the conditions of contemporary factory practice were deprived of the possibilities of development, and were, in fact, for the purposes of research merely ruined. A man of splendid training and of brilliant research qualifications who entered applied science did so under the onus of academic disapproval. The reason for this lay in the fact that American science had through generations, been built upon the basis of severe academicism and formalism. It was deemed contrary to university ideals and traditions that research should have in view any utilitarian end; there was great insistence upon pure science, the implication being that applied science was impure and constituted a degraded form of research."

In systems of manufacture Mr. Duncan considered that there was not only tremendous waste, but also inefficiency and the scheme evolved was to establish temporary fellowships whereby corporations could donate a specified sum for the solution of some chemical industrial problem. Each holder of such Fellowship is named by the committee of Management, and is provided with a separate laboratory and has access to the general facilities.

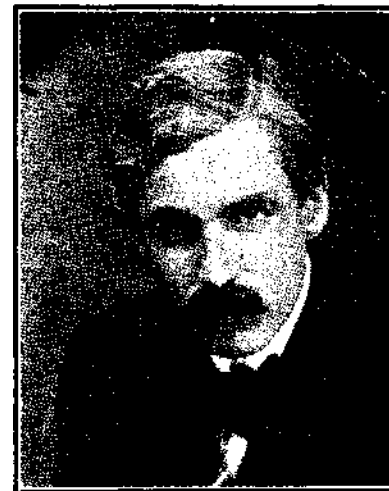
Perhaps these summaries of fellowships first established at Kansas University will help to further explain the matter:—



Mrs. Everard Cotes
(Sara Jeanette Duncan)



E. Pauline Johnson
(TE-KA-HION-WA-RE)



Norman Duncan



Robert Kennedy Duncan

Laundering—\$500 a year for two years, also ten per cent, of net profits on improvements.

Bread—\$500 a year for two years, also additional consideration.

Petroleum—\$1,000 a year for 2 years, also 10 per cent, of net profits.

Glass—\$1,500 for 1st year, \$1,500 for 2nd year, \$1,500 for 3rd year, \$1,500 for 4th year, also 10 per cent, of net profits.

At Kansas University the work which began so modestly grew by leaps and bounds and in 1911 what is now known as the "Mellon Institute of Industrial Research" was inaugurated at the University of Pittsburg to carry out the same idea. In 1913 Andrew William Mellon and Richard Beatty Mellon, bankers of the city named, became so impressed with the work that they donated \$250,000 for a building, \$60,000 for equipment, \$20,000 for the nucleus of a chemical library and \$40,000 a year for at least five years for maintenance. Dr. Duncan was the director until his death. His central idea was the ultimate benefit of the consumer and incidentally the advantage of the student.

Successful Author. Notwithstanding his busy career as a pioneer and teacher and the active interest which he took in Fellowship matters, Dr. Duncan also found time for much authoritative writing. Magazine articles, mainly in Harpers challenged the attention of scientists everywhere and his three books, "The New Knowledge," "Some Chemical problems of To-day," and "The Chemistry of Commerce" are rightly regarded as classics. The last named he dedicated to his wife, "who so bravely travelled with me the many journeys that went to the making of it."

In his preface to "The New Knowledge" which ran through several editions within a few months, the writer made the lament—"The great expositors are dead, Huxley and Tyndall and all the others; and the great expositor of the future, the interpreter of knowledge to the people, has still to be born."

Thus with characteristic modesty, he overlooked the undoubted fact that he had himself arrived in this regard. And what a range of subjects he discussed with the authority of a master! "Compounds and Elements;" "Molecules and Atoms;" "The Mystery of Matter;" "Discovery of Ions;" "Natural Radio-activity;" "Inorganic Evolution;" "The Whitherward of Matter;" "The Beginning of Things." From these and kindred themes, dealt with in a most brilliant and understandable way, he would pass to an equally illuminating article on the subject of "Bread," or "Floral Perfumes." There seemed to be no realm of investigation which he could not successfully invade, with results which

he made incisively clear, not alone with regard to ascertained facts, but with an almost uncanny foresight as to probabilities. Throughout all of his investigations with regard to first causes he ever retained his unwavering belief in the Author of all things. "In the beginning God created" was an axiom frequently upon his tongue and he always felt that as man delved into scientific things his respect and his honor for the Infinite became greater. For him there was no conflict between science and religion.

The possessor of a brilliant mind, capable of the most accurate analytical reasoning, with boundless energy in the matter of research, and an ever present desire to benefit mankind without any selfish thought for his own advantage, such was Robert Kennedy Duncan, teacher, discoverer and author. He was called Home while still in the plenitude of his great powers, but as a perpetual monument to his memory he left much of abiding value to his fellows.

Many honors were showered upon him both on this side of the Atlantic and in Europe and in the Mellon Institute, Pittsburg University, there is a fine bas relief to his memory.

Dr. Duncan was united in 1899 to Charlotte M. Foster, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, Brantford, and his wife and only daughter Elizabeth reside in this city.

When he passed away February 17th, 1914, there were many newspaper and platform tributes to his great work and worth.

The remains were brought to Brantford for interment and were accompanied by a delegation of Fellows from the Mellon Institute.

Sara Jeannette Duncan. Mrs. Everard Cotes, best known to the literary world under her maiden name, was born in Brantford, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan. She commenced to manifest literary ambitions at a very early age and while still in her teens had produced much which gave abundant promise of the notable success which she has since attained. She finally became a contributor to "The Week," Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper, and other high class publications. Her first newspaper assignment was for the Montreal Star when she attended the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, and her letters with regard to the South attracted much attention. Later she was on the editorial staff of the Washington Post and then took a trip to the Orient for the Montreal Star. As a result of this visit there came her first book, "A Social Departure," which achieved an immediate success. Since her marriage Mrs. Cotes has resided in India, although making quite frequent visits to England, Canada and other lands. Her numerous works may be divided into two divisions, one dealing with

Anglo-American relations and the other with India. Her productions since the initial volume have included: "An American Girl in London," "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib," "Vernon's Aunt," "The Story of Sonny Sahib," "A Daughter of To-Day," "His Honor and a Lady," "A Voyage of Consolation," "The Path of a Star," "On the Other side of the Latch," "Those Delightful Americans," "The Pool in the Desert," "The Imperialist," "Set in Authority," "Cinderella in Canada," "The Burnt Offering," "The Consort," "His Royal Happiness." The writing of plays has also engaged her attention.

Mrs. Cotes possesses a most varied style and from the delightful, and unforced humor of "A Social Departure" to incidents and characters of more intense type her delineations of all phases of life are of a highly sustained and noteworthy description.

Norman Duncan.

The civilized world around, the readers and admirers of this celebrated Brantford author learned of his sudden death in 1916 with a sense of deep personal loss, albeit his all too short life had been crowned with literary achievement which not only assured him a place among leading contemporary writers, but also ensured his lasting fame for all time to come. In early life he became associated with newspaper work and then for a while attended Toronto University, but the lure of the "fourth estate" led him to again enter that field and he finally became a member of the staff of the New York Post with which journal he remained for some years. Among other special studies he wrote a series of stories dealing with the New York Syrian quarter, and the style and vividness of these sketches challenged so much attention that they were afterwards issued in volume form under the title of "The Soul of the Street." The fact had become firmly established that he was possessed of a genius which far transcended the ephemeral life of newspaper columns and on behalf of McClure's and later Harper's magazine, he travelled through Newfoundland, Labrador, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and many other lands, from which countries he sent delightful stories of the life, manner and customs of the inhabitants. His observations during the course of these wanderings afforded him the material for a notable series of books. His "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" brought him instant fame and others of his many works included: "The Way of the Sea," "The Mother," "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," "The Cruise of the Shining Light," "Every Man for Himself," "The Suitable Child," "Billy Topsail and Company," "Going Down from Jerusalem," "The Measure of a Man," "The Best of a Bad Job," "A God in Israel," "Australian Byways," "Battles Royal Down North," "Harbor Tales Down North."

Short stories also continued to emanate from his pen and Pierre Loti, the eminent French exponent of this class of literature, characterized the work of Mr. Duncan in this respect as the finest of its kind among all his contemporaries. This verdict was endorsed by many other leading critics.

Among his other activities Mr. Duncan was for varying periods Professor of English Literature at the University of Kansas, and Professor of Rhetoric at Washington and Jefferson College.

Emily Pauline Johnson. In the early part of last century an English family, Howells by name (the same family of which the noted American author, William Dean Howells was a descendant) came out to this continent and settled in the State of Ohio. The father was a Quaker and was married four times having many children. There were two of the sisters by his first wife who in the matter of age and temperament were particularly suited to each other and both possessed free and happy natures which made the stern discipline of those days exceedingly hard to bear. It is therefore very easy to imagine the relief with which Emily, the younger, followed the fortunes of Eliza the elder, when the latter met and married a young Church of England clergyman, Rev. Mr. Elliott, and came with him to a life of missionary work on the Six Nations Reserve in this County. Here was freedom indeed and to the home there came, for purposes of education, a stalwart young Indian afterwards to be so well known as Chief G. H. M. Johnson. He and Miss Emily Howells thus resided under the same roof and after she had tenderly nursed him through a serious illness, their mutual regard terminated in a happy marriage. His father Chief John "Smoke" Johnson, was a noted orator among the red men, in fact his eloquence had earned for him the soubriquet of "the Mohawk Warbler." It will thus be seen that from both sides of the house the future Indian poetess had inherited much of literary ability and poetic fancy.

Mr. Horatio Hale, the eminent philologist, in his Iroquois book of Rites, made the statement that this particular family derived the name Johnson "from no less, distinguished an ancestor than Sir William Johnson." Miss Evelyn H. C. Johnson, in refuting this assertion some years ago, pointed out that the early missionaries made Niagara their place of appointment for meeting with the Indians when baptisms and other Christian observances took place. It was at one of these periodical gatherings, that the grandparents of John "Smoke" Johnson brought their son Jacob to be baptized. They had already selected the name Jacob, but were anxious to give the child a second name. There was some delay

over the decision, and learning the cause, the Superintendent General, Sir William Johnson came forward and said: "Name him Johnson after me." This was immediately done, and the boy was baptized Jacob Johnson.

The newly wedded couple took up their residence at "Chiefswood", a most picturesque abode situated on the banks, of the Grand River and here were born to them four children, Beverley, Evelyn, Allan and Pauline. The home surroundings were of a most refined nature and it was always a privilege to be a guest of the charming household, for in addition to the attraction of bright conversation, Beverley was also a skilled pianist. Along the wooded river and amid the sylvan glades the youngsters used to play with many an Indian legend told by father and grandfather to stir the imagination and with the gentle voiced English mother exercising her benign influence over all.

From quite early days Pauline used to scribble small verses, but she was in her sixteenth year when she first surprised a Brantford friend by writing these lines in an album.

THE FOURTH ACT

Pine trees sobbing a weird unrest,
In saddened strains,
Crows flying slowly into the West
As daylight wanes;
Breezes that die in a stifled breath,
O, happy breezes, embraced by death.

Fir trees reaching towards the sky
In giant form—
Lift me up with your arms that I
May brave the storm—
O darling unclasp your fair warm hand
Tis better I should misunderstand.

Turn in pity those tender eyes
Away from me,
The burning sorrow that in them lies
Is misery,
O, gentlest pleader my life has known
Good-bye—The night and I are alone.

Her first published verses were contained in "Gems of Poetry," a small New York magazine and were addressed to the above named friend as follows:

MY LITTLE JEAN

Mine is the fate to watch the evening star,
In yonder dome,
Descending slowly thro' the cobweb bar
That girts the twilight mysteries afar—
Above your home.

Mine is the fate to turn toward the west
When falls the dew,
When dips the sun beyond the woodland crest
At vesper hour, I think, my loved and best,
Alone of you.

And mine the happy fate to live for aye
Within the dream
Of knowing that the sun lights not a day
But that some thought of yours to me will stray,
My little Jean.

The diamond blaze of glory lures me through
A gilded whirl,
Fame stretches toward me crowns of sapphire blue;
But I must fain resist—and choose but you,
My bonny girl.

Your friendship has sufficed, and held its own
Un sullied still,
What manly voice upon my heart has grown,
What stronger hand can soothe like yours; alone
My headstrong will?

Life offers me no love but love for you,
My woman's thought
Was never given to test a faith untrue—
Nor drink of passion's spirits drugged with rue,
Too dearly bought.

They say sometime my wayward heart must rise,
To love so strong,
That friendship will grow cold when other ties
Enslave my heart, that in my soul there lies
An unknown song.

But yet it is unsung, nor do I care
Its notes to glean;
Give in their place your bonny eyes and hair,
Your tender voice, your heart, a jewel rare—
My little Jean.

"The Week," a Toronto paper edited by Prof. Goldwin Smith, next accepted her verses followed by the "New York Independent," "Harper's

Weekly" and many other leading U. S. Magazines, while in the Old Land poems by her found a place in "The Athenaeum," "Pall Mall Gazette," "Review of Reviews" and so on.

. It was in 1892 that her first opportunity arrived for challenging public attention in a more marked way. In that year Mr. Frank Yeigh, then President of the Toronto Young Liberal Club, arranged for an evening at which Canadian authors should be present and recite from their own works. Pauline Johnson was a participant and carried off the honors of the event by the recital of her poem, "A Cry from an Indian Wife," in which she depicted with great force the cause of the red man in the North West rebellion.

"They but forget we Indians owned the land
From ocean unto ocean; that they stand
Upon a soil that centuries ago
Was our sole kingdom and our right alone."

The rendition) of Miss Johnson before a critical audience was the only one to receive an encore and thereafter a demand arose for the publication of her poems in volume form, together with the request that she be heard in platform work. The outcome was that two weeks later she gave an entire programme in Association Hall, Toronto, with great success. It was for this recital that she wrote the well known composition, "The Song My Paddle Sings," in part as follows:—

"West wind blow from your prairie nest?
Blow from the mountains, blow from the west.
The sail is idle, the sailor too;
O! wind of the west, we wait for you.
Blow, blow!
I have wooed you so,
But never a favour you bestow.
You rock your cradle the hills between,
But scorn to notice my white lateen.

We've raced the rapids, we're far ahead!
The river slips through its silent bed.
Sway, sway.
As the bubbles spray
And fall in tinkling tunes away.

And up on the hills against the sky,
A fir tree rocking its lullaby,
Swings, swings,
Its emerald wings,
Swelling the song that my paddle sings."

Following this entertainment Miss Johnson gave a series of recitals throughout Canada under the direction of Mr. Yeigh and in 1894 she visited London. Here her success was immediate, the way having been paved for her by letters of introduction from the Earl of Aberdeen, then Governor General of Canada, and Rev. Professor Clark, of Toronto University. Sir Gilbert Parker was also most helpful and Clement Scott, the well known English critic, manifested most kindly interest. It is generally understood that he had much to do in paving the way for the publication of her first book of poems, "The White Wampum." It was most cordially received and she was extended the right hand of fellowship on the part of those who compose the literary and artistic circles in the Metropolis of the world, while she was received and asked to recite in the homes of many diplomats and members of the nobility. One of the closest friendships she formed was with Alma Tadema, the great artist to whose unrivalled skill in the depiction of marble effects she devoted a poem in part as follows:

"There is no song his colours cannot sing,
For all his art breathes melody, and tunes
The fine, keen beauty that his brushes bring
To murmuring marbles and to golden Junes.

The music of those marbles you can hear
In every crevice, where the deep green stains
Have sunken when the grey days of the year
Spilled leisurely their warm, incessant rains.

That, lingering, forgot to leave the ledge,
But drenched into the seams, amid the hush
Of ages, leaving but the silent pledge
To waken to the wonder of his brush."

Upon her return to Canada Miss Johnson made her first recital trip to the Pacific coast, the forerunner of many other such visits. In fact no other public entertainer ever appeared in the West as often, and she visited many pioneer points; up the old Battleford trail before the railroad existed, up the Cariboo trail to the gold fields and into all sorts of then unknown spots whose difficulty of accession, by venturesome travel, proved a delight to her nature. Not the West alone, but also Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and all other portions of Canada proved her itinerary. In 1906 and also in 1907 she again visited England accompanied by Mr. Walter McRaye, noted for his skilled interpretations of the Habitant poems of Dr. Drummond, and upon return they gave a series of recitals in the American Chautauqua circuit. During all this period of platform activity Miss Johnson continued her writing and in

1903 the Morang Publishing Company brought out her second book of poems, "Canadian Born." The Mussen Book Company of Toronto and London, England, more recently issued her poems under the title of "Flint and Feather." In addition to her poetic work Miss Johnson was also the authoress of a splendid series of boy stories and a number of Indian legends, centring around Vancouver and the West. These, after magazine issue, were also published in book form.

There was a sad undertone running through most of her poems in direct contradistinction to her own happy nature for she was a most bright and witty companion at all times. To know her at her best was during one of the many canoeing trips in which she loved to indulge, for she was past mistress in the art of manipulating that frail craft and the most turbulent rapid had no terrors for her.

To quote again, from "The Song My Paddle Sings":—

"And forward far the rapids roar,
Fretting their margin for ever more.
Dash, dash,
With a mighty crash,
They seethe, and boil, and bound and splash.
Be strong, O paddle! be brave, canoe!
The reckless waves you must plunge into.
Reel, reel.
On your trembling keel,
But never a fear my craft will feel."

"Canadian Born" depicts her in patriotic mood:—

"We first saw light in Canada, the land beloved of God;
We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood;
And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag
That we were born in Canada, beneath the British Flag."

The manifestation of a deep underlying religious feeling is beautifully expressed in "Brier—Good Friday":—

"Because, dear Christ, your tender, wounded arm
Bends back the brier that edges life's long way,
That no hurt comes to heart, to soul no harm,
I do not feel the thorns so much to-day.

Because I never knew your care to tire,
Your hand to weary guiding me aright,
Because you walk before and crush the brier,
It does not pierce my feet so much to-night.

Because so often you have hearkened to
My selfish prayers, I ask but one thing now,
That these harsh hands of mine add not unto
The crown of thorns upon your bleeding brow."

In the "Lullaby of the Iroquois" she depicts the mother love of the Indian woman in a most rhythmic manner:—

Little brown baby-bird, lapped in your nest,
 Wrapped in your nest,
 Strapped in your nest,
 Your straight little cradle-board rocks you to rest;
 Its hands are your nest;
 Its bands are your nest;
 It swings from the down-bending branch of the oak;
 You watch the camp flame, and the curling grey smoke;
 But, oh, for your pretty black eyes sleep is best,—
 Little brown baby of mine, go to rest.

Little brown baby-bird swinging to sleep,
 Winging to sleep,
 Singing to sleep,
 Your wonder-black eyes that so wide open keep,
 Shielding their sleep,
 Unyielding to sleep,
 The heron is homing, the plover is still,
 The night-owl calls from his haunt on the hill,
 Afar the fox barks, afar the stars peep,—
 Little brown baby of mine, go to sleep.

In lighter vein "Lady Lorgnette" and "Lady Icicle" prove examples of her diverse skill.

In all of her wanderings Vancouver and its, people appealed moat to her heart and she finally took up her residence in that city. Here the knowledge came to her that her days were numbered but she faced the inevitable as bravely as she had done all other vicissitudes during a varied career. In many respects her last months were among her happiest. Leading citizens of Vancouver aided by Mr. McRaye, collected and published much of her work, and recognition of her genius, oftentimes strangely withheld, poured in from every hand. While upon her sick bed she was paid a lengthy visit by H.R.H, the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada and a great admirer of her work. She fell asleep March 7th, 1913, in Bute Street private hospital, Vancouver, after over a year of helpless illness borne with true fortitude and characteristic cheeriness. It may be truly said that in all her work there was the greatest sympathy with nature and a powerful human appeal. This was her farewell effort.

GOOD-BYE

Sounds of the seas grow fainter,
 Sounds of the sands have sped;

The sweep of gales,
 The far white sails,
 Are silent, spent and dead.
 Sounds of the days of summer
 Murmur and die away,
 And distance hides
 The long, low tides,
 As night shuts out the day.

At her request the remains were cremated and the urn containing the ashes placed in a plot in Stanley Park near Siwash rock. The residents of Vancouver accorded what was practically a public funeral and a memorial has also been erected in that city raised by national subscription. In Brantford at the entrance to the public library, there is also a suitably inscribed tablet bearing the inscription:—

"In memory of the Canadian Poetess,
 EMILY PAULINE JOHNSON
 (TE-KA-HION-WA-RE)
 A Mohawk born March 10th, 1861, in Brant County, at
 "Chiefswood, Grand River Reserve of the
 Six Nations Indians.
 Who died March 7th, 1913, at Vancouver, B.C.
 and after cremation
 was interred in Stanley Park,
 This tablet was erected in Brantford, Ontario, by the
 Brant Historical Society, March 7th, 1917.

A simple boulder marks her resting place, with a rustic railing around, and the trees in thick profusion form an interlacing background of green.

"My Lady of the Snows," a novel written by Mrs. J. Y. Brown, deservedly challenged a very great deal of favorable attention. A leading London paper said of it: "A work of fiction of more distinguished sincerity, or one animated by a more lofty purpose never left the press," and the "Bookman" characterized it as a work "which will live and take its place in Canadian literature." Earl Grey, then Governor-General of Canada, was so impressed with the National and Imperial merit of the work that he invited the authoress to be his guest at Government House. Mrs. Brown has also written upon a variety of subjects with skill and facility.

Dr. John R. Kippax, born in Brantford in 1849, has not only had a distinguished medical career, but has also been the author of "Churchyard Literature," 1877; "Handbook of Skin Diseases, 6th Edition," 1896; "Lectures on Fevers," 1884; "Medico Legal Aspects of the Cremation

Other Brantford Writers.

Problem," 1901; "Comets and Meteors," 1910; "The Call of the Stars," 2nd edition, 1919.

**Robert R.
Whale, A.R.A.**

Brantford for many years had a distinguished artist as a resident in the person of Mr. Robert R. Whale, an Associate of the Royal Academy. He was born in 1805 in Cornwall, England, and came of a family of artists and sculptors. In very early life he exhibited a love for drawing and painting and had completed several finished productions at the age of eleven years. Shortly afterwards he derived much inspiration from a collection of paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Squire Saville's House, Oakhampton, he having been given access to them. He later studied at the National Gallery, London, and was frequently employed to copy many of the celebrated pictures hanging there. He was the possessor of native talent and his work soon commenced to invite the attention of many patrons including Sir Coleman and Lady Rashleigh, Sir Joseph Grove Sawie, Gen. Sir Redvers and Lady Buller, Lord Vivian, Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans, and other notable people. Many of his portraits found a place among the pictures of these prominent households, and his landscapes and portrayals of animals also challenged much attention, his work finding its way into several exhibition galleries. In 1848 he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy, one of the highest honors which can come to any devotee of the brush. Mr. Whale came to Canada in the year 1852 and settled in Brantford where his studio was almost daily visited by his many admirers and there is scarcely a home of any prominence that does not contain one or more of his productions. In addition many of his works are to be seen in other portions of the Province, examples of his art having been secured by Judge Burton of Toronto, C. J. Brydges of G.T.R. Montreal, Hon. Adam Brown, Sir Allan MacNab, and so on, with many other examples in New Hampshire, Vermont, U.S., where he loved to sketch White Mountain scenery. In the Old Land Miss M. E. Braddon, the noted novelist was one of his admirers. Many of the prettiest bits of scenery around the Grand River and Whiteman's Creek were put on canvas by him, together with views of the old Mohawk Church, Kerby Mills, and other local historic spots. At Canadian Exhibitions he scored successes equal to those which he had previously attained in the Old Land. Mr. Whale was a diligent worker and was rarely seen without his brush in his hand. He retained his artistic ability unto the very last while his eye was clear and his hand steady. A little landscape stood on his easel which he had commenced a day or two before his final illness. His death occurred in his eighty-second year on July 8th, 1887.

CHAPTER XXV

ANECDOTES AND PERSONAL INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EARLIER DAYS.—FORMATION OF BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

When the Seventh Fusiliers first came to Brantford a certain well known lady who occupied a pew in one of the leading churches intimated to the sidesmen that if any officer attended the service she would be very glad to have him shown into her sittings. On the following Sunday night along came a drum major looking very resplendent indeed and he was given the designated accommodation. The next day when the lady in question found that the status of the man in question did not include staff rank she was very wrathful. Mr. C. H. Stokoe, a citizen of the period and a capable writer sent to Madam a set of verses under the heading of "The New Litany." It was a clever skit with the following conclusion:

"God bless the men of rank,
The colors and the sword;
But from the non-commissioned man
Deliver us good Lord."

An Historic Meeting.

Aside from the part which the Grand River has played in local history there is the long ago incident, in 1669, when Louis Joliet, explorer of the Mississippi River, and La Salle, another noted French explorer, met upon the banks it is believed not far from the Mohawk Church location. Joliet had travelled via Lakes Huron and Erie to the mouth of the Grand which he and his followers ascended. La Salle had traversed Lake Ontario to what is now Burlington Bay, and having been apprised by Indians of the whereabouts of Joliet, also made for the river. La Salle left his party and Galinee, also noted for his exploratory work, pushed on, with two Sul-pician Missionaries and six other Frenchmen, to the shores of Lake Erie. In the interesting work "Canada and its Provinces" issued by the "Publishers' Association of Canada," there is this record of their subsequent movements:—

"The abundance of deer decided them to winter in the neighborhood. They were at the mouth of Batterson's Creek, sometimes called the river Lynn. The village of Port Dover now occupies the site. After camping a fortnight on the shore, they constructed a cabin strong enough for

defence against savages. The cabin was in a small ravine near the lake shore. The structure was at once their dwelling house, chapel, granary and fortress. Galinee grows enthusiastic over the climate and natural resources of the country. He calls it the earthly paradise of Canada. "In all Canada," he writes, "there is surely no more beautiful region." He admired the open woods, interspersed with beautiful meadows, watered by streams teeming with fish and beaver, the abundance of fruit trees, wild grapes and cranberries, and above all the wonderful hunting. A hundred bucks in a single group, and herds of fifty or sixty does were to be seen. Beavers were fatter and more succulent than the most savoury figs of France. Without cultivation, the sandy shores produced red grapes in enormous quantities, as large and sweet as the finest of France. Wine was made, sufficient to enable the Sulpicians to say mass all winter. They could easily have made twenty-five or thirty hogsheads. In their granary they stored away for winter use fifty bushels of walnuts and chestnuts, and an abundance of apples, plums, grapes and hack-berries. For meat they killed a multitude of deer of different varieties. The venison was added to their winter stock. No sign of other human life appeared for three months, but midwinter brought numerous Iroquois hunters, who visited the cabin and admired its construction. On March 23 all went to the lake shore to take formal possession in the name of Louis XIV. A cross was made and set up in a conspicuous place. It bore the royal arms and an inscription proclaiming that the two missionaries and seven other Frenchmen, 'the first of all European people have visited on this lake, of which they have taken possession in the name of their king, as of an unoccupied territory, by affixing his arms.' The names of Dollier and Galinee were appended. On March 26th, after a sojourn of five months at this delightful spot, the Sulpicians set out for the West."

He Was Squelched.

Hon. A. S. Hardy always made it a point, when he went on "The Stump" anywhere, to ascertain the names of the one or two local characters who, in the old days especially, used to make it their custom to interrupt any speaker whose views did not coincide with their own. On one such occasion in a neighboring town, a famous heckler, rejoicing in the name of Coffee, occupied a front seat, and, just as Mr. Hardy was getting under way, roared an aggravating question at him. Quick as a flash Mr. Hardy retorted: "Hadn't you better empty your old coffee pot outside?" The veteran was paralyzed at this unexpected sally from a total stranger and so unmercifully was he guyed that his voice was never again heard to rise at a political meeting with the old strident ring.

(From reminiscences by late Dr. Kelly.) "I may re-
A Bear Hunt. flate here the incidents of one of those practical jokes then so common. Mr. Alexander Robertson of the British Bank ought to be the narrator, as he was "particeps criminis," and might say as Aeneas does at the commencement of his recital of the events of the Trojan war, "Et quorum pars magna fui." A gentleman named Dempster came here from Hamilton to relieve in the British Bank and during his stay lodged at the Kerby, as nearly all the bank men did at that time. He thought Brantford a place in the backwoods, and just on the verge of civilization. His! opinion was encouraged and confirmed by others until it became in his mind a fixed and incontrovertible fact. It was therefore resolved to treat him to a bit of sporting experience. The appointed night was Saturday. The scene that what is now Capt. Hamilton's grounds on the Sand Hill, and the sportsmen Messrs. Thomas Mackie, B. B. N. A.; Dempster, A. Robertson, Geo. Goldie, Montreal Bank, "Ned" Ganson, son of the manufacturer; C. E. Smith, better known as "Ned" Smith, the Sheriff's son; James Nimmo, George H. Wilkes and I think J. A. Wilkes, son of Rev. Dr. Wilkes of Montreal. Mr. Dempster went "loaded for bear," a pair of long boots on his sturdy legs, into which he had carefully thrust his pants, a regulation shooting jacket, a black silk hat, and a pair of enormous horse pistols. Smith personated the bear, having on an immense buffalo skin coat. Nimmo, the Indian Chief, by the name of Joe Two Fish, with a blanket coat and a French tuque. Mr. Robertson acted as cicerone to the chief huntsmen of the night. I may say that at that time all the country between Terrace Hill and the Dumfries road was a wilderness of scrub oak, traversed in various directions by footpaths and wagon tracks. The swamp is still to be seen from the declivity on which stands Mr. Hamilton's summer residence. Here the sportsmen assembled, and immediately proceeded to business, going in different directions through the shrubbery, Dempster sticking close to his friend Mr. R., who kept cautioning him to be on the lookout at any time for the bear, which if it once saw him would inevitably claim closer acquaintance. The cry of "the bear" "the bear" awake the echoes of the swamp and out rushes Ned Smith and across the open with race-horse speed. Mr. Robertson, springing on a fallen tree, which was lying across the bog, made his way safely over, but not so the mighty hunter, who, excited, slipped off and plunged head foremost, silk hat and horse pistols into the mire. After being pulled out by his companion, he was advised to climb a tree, as the bear was sure to return. In this tree he found a bird's nest, in which were several eggs, which his friend at once pronounced catamount's eggs, and this increased the

horror of the situation. Just then however, a shot was heard, followed by a fearful war whoop, and soon the two treed men were informed that Joe Two Fish had finished the bear. The party (the bear was to be sent for) returned home, one of them at least with his clothes all soaked with water and covered with mud, the silk hat done for and one horse pistol missing. In the morning ham was duly prepared for breakfast, and of course was part of the defunct bear. Joe Two Fish, that is James Nimmo, sent up on a salver carried by a colored waiter, his card, on which was artistically drawn in ink two fishes, crossing each other after the manner of the sign in the Zodiac. Dempster was delighted when he received the card, and expressed his delight by presenting the waiter a first-class Havana cigar. During the afternoon of the day (Sunday) Mr. Greer of the Montreal Bank came into the office of the Kerby where Dempster was sitting, and made enquiries as to the night's sport. Dempster professed to have enjoyed it very much. "But there was no bear there" said Mr. Greer. "There are no bears anywhere near Brantford." "Hoot mon," returned Dempster, "Didna I see him myself; hadna he a tail as long as my arm, and wasna he taller than Mackie, mon?" (Mackie was about six feet four inches high, and almost as thin as a lamp post.) Mr. Jno. A. Wilkes wrote a burlesque account of the affair for The Courier, in which Mr. Dempster was called the "Modern Nimrod" and so pleased was he with this that he purchased the balance of the issue to send home to his friends. "A bear killed near Brantford, C. W." was an item to be seen in the Canadian, American and Scottish newspapers for weeks after."

As an illustration of the fact that the mail coach system did not easily abandon the field the following advertisement published in one of the local papers of the day proves illuminating:

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES

Opposition to Brantford & Buffalo Railway
and

Grand River Navigation Company.

Stage leaves Brantford on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock a.m. Returning leaves Caledonia the same day at 3 o'clock p.m.

GEO. BABCOCK,

Stage Proprietor.

Brantford, July 14, 1853.

N.B.:—The above line connects at Caledonia with the Dunnville and Port Dover mails; at Brantford with London, Galt, Guelph, Goderich, etc.

The Old Stage Coach Line.

It was in 1851 that Lord Elgin came to Canada as Governor-General. In accordance with his desire to learn the true conditions, a trip was taken through Ontario. The Babcock Line furnished its best equipment for the Vice-Regal party. Henry Babcock, the son of the proprietor, proudly drove his four-in-hand and when his duties were ended, the Governor gave him a valuable gold watch as a souvenir. Many years ago a correspondent of the Toronto Globe wrote:—

"In 1851 the writer attended the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto that year. The lake afforded a highway between Hamilton and Toronto, but who shall depict the night drive from Hamilton Westward on the London road? The headquarters of the line were at Brantford and the proprietor was a portly, profane, thin voiced, nasal toned American, named Babcock. Along the route were prosperous villages and busy hotels where the weary four horse teams were exchanged for fresh ones. The driver sat perched aloft on the elevated seat in front, the passengers were packed like sardines within and the luggage was strapped in the cavernous boot behind. Now the old coach is gone, the whilom busy hostelries deserted, the old sign is down, the grass grows undisturbed where once prancing horses and hurrying feet congregated.

"Be it remembered, however, that the old stage equipment was the pride and wonder of the country districts through which it passed and the horses matched to perfection.

"Every old resident of Brant and Oxford Counties remembers the burning of the old Dorman stables at Cathcart, between Brantford and Woodstock. Stabled in them were sixteen splendid horses. Among the burned animals were four fine greys and four sorrels, and many a tender hearted traveller dropped a tear of regret over the tragic fate of these pets of the road. On one occasion a trick worthy of the late P. T. Barnum was played on Mr. Babcock. His pride was to have each quartette of equines matched in color, form and action. A farmer near Simcoe was in Brantford one day with a beautiful span of greys. A big offer was made by Mr. Babcock if the farmer could get another two equally as good. The offer was accepted and the search began for the second two. One was secured, but a mate was still wanting and it seemed as though the deal would fall through. The farmer, however, was equal to the occasion, and he bought one, almost white, to experiment on. A few days of careful dyeing brought the desired iron grey, the stipulated price was paid and the four sent out on a trip to London. A heavy rain storm came on, and when the driver returned with one white horse, the incensed proprietor threatened to shoot the rascal for

trading off one of his fancy team. Explanations followed, and the threatened shooting was changed to the first trickster. For months that farmer kept out of Mr. Babcock's way, but finally peace was restored. When the Great Western Railway opened the Babcock stud was sold off and many a horseman drove a well trained outfit for years after. The late William Kerby, a great hotel man, was one of these, and his snow white pair is still a tradition in Brant County. And thereby hangs a tale. The belle of a country village was a young lady whose hand was sought after by many, a sturdy prosperous young farmer. The pretty team, however, was too much for the rustic wooers and the prize went to the middle aged owner."

An Extraordinary Incident. An incident which greatly excited the people of Paris and Brantford, and in fact aroused Dominion wide attention occurred in 1902, on what is known as the "Skelly" farm near Paris. Joshua Sandford of Branchton, a young man 28 years of age was engaged, with others, in sinking a well for the lessee, W. Scott, and during the operations on Tuesday, July 28th, he made a descent to examine the drill pipe. When eighty feet down he saw' the sand was commencing to cave in and realizing his danger signalled those above. With his leg resting in the loop of a rope he had been raised thirty feet when the crash came and he was blinded with blood spurting from a wound in his head. He managed to rub sand in the hurt and thus stopped the flow. A cavity still afforded breathing space and he tapped on the pipe in order to demonstrate that he was still alive. It afterwards turned out that his companions did not hear his signals, although their excited comments reached him. Fearing that he would be abandoned he made desperate struggles, with the result that there was still another cave in, but by a miracle air still reached him. Meanwhile efforts were started to reach the supposed body, and hearing them Sandford was in an agony for fear that there would be another collapse which would lead to his suffocation. Luckily his renewed tapping was finally heard and word spread like wildfire that he was alive. The plan then adopted was to sink a shaft along side the well with the idea of tunnelling from it to the imprisoned victim. One hundred men volunteered for the work and it continued day and night, while thousands of spectators visited the scene, the crowds at times proving so dense that police had to keep them back. Ultimately the workers were able to talk to Sandford, who exhibited wonderful pluck and shortly before his deliverance in response to queries said: "No I don't feel hungry and believe I will get out." Finally at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday and at great danger to his rescuers, he was released. The ringing

of bells in Paris and Brantford announced the fact and cheers were given by the many in this city who surrounded bulletin boards. In all Sandford had been buried for nearly ninety-nine and a half hours, yet beyond extreme weakness he had not suffered any injury beyond that to his head. When questioned he said that he thought he had slept a large part of the time and that thirst was his great trouble. By careful treatment he recovered and ultimately became a traveller, but has since passed away.

A Powerful Voice.

The late Hon. William Paterson was noted for his powerful voice. One Ottawa press gallery man thus described it:—"When Mr. Paterson was, in full cry, shop windows on Sparks Street shivered and the clock tower rocked on its foundation. Such a voice was never heard before in the Commons Chamber, and it will be a long time before another like it fills the House with its thunder. Hon. William Paterson could get a chest note about an octave lower than any other man, and when he pulled out the swell to "great," and turned on all the sixteen foot stops, his opponents fled in terror. They called him the god of thunder."

One current query in Ottawa when Mr. Paterson was down for a speech was: "Did you hear Paterson speak last night?" "No." "Then you must have been out of town."

It is a fact that when he got really going on a summer evening, if the doors of the House were open, his voice could be heard distinctly in the middle of the main walk leading to the Parliament buildings. A certain M.P. who was a victim of insomnia once asked a fellow member if he knew of a remedy. "I don't know" replied the friend, who was a bit of a wag, "but if I were you I would go and ask Col. Harry Smith, Sergeant at Arms. He may be able to suggest a recipe, as I have seen him sleep frequently right through one of Billy Paterson's speeches."

In this regard it may be remarked that Mr. Paterson was himself also a good sleeper, between the times when he wasn't smoking cigars. He often took a snooze in the House, a capacity which made him invaluable during those occasions when day and night sessions took place in an effort to block what the opposition regarded as objectionable legislation.

On one occasion Mr. Paterson spoke in the old Brantford Drill Hall, which used to be located in Alexandra Park, and next night a baby cyclone came along and tore off part of the roof. The incident reached the Capital and members twitted Mr. Paterson with having caused the havoc by his stentorian tones.

Nicholas Flood Davin, newspaper man, prince of good fellows and

practical joker, was for many years a member of the House and he used to love to lean his arm upon his desk, with hand behind his ear and call to Mr. Paterson, as he was thundering away, "Louder, please."

**Origin of
a Name.**

The late Mr. Julius Waterous left some very interesting reminiscences during which he recorded the purchase by his father of the old homestead in what was then known as the "Eagle's Nest District."

"My mother called her home Eagle Place, and this name was afterwards given to the whole area after the Cockshutt road was opened. The reason this was called the Eagle's Nest district was because eagles were found by the Indians a little below father's place on Two Fish Islands, which were then thickly wooded. These islands were named after an old Indian named Joe Two Fish, who lived on the river, and kept canoes there for bringing the Indians across the river on their way to town, from Newport and the Reserve. Some of these Indians were very wild in their appearance, although they did none of us any harm. In the summer time especially, the Indians would wear long blouses, or shirts, which came almost to the ankles, and leggings, and moccasins, with nothing on their heads, but perhaps a feather stuck in their hair, and a big red scarf around their waists, with generally a big sheath knife carried in their belts, and every day could be seen ten or twelve Indians and women wending their way past our door in Indian file. The road was just a trail leading from the Joe Two Fish home by the river bank across to the East Ward by the old mill."

Mr. Waterous records that he was once offered all the land running from what is now Erie Avenue to where Watt's Mill stood for \$300.

Local Poets. Brantford, like other places, has had its amateur poets, some of them quite good and others possessed of the divine muse only in their vivid imaginations. One of the former class was Mr. Thomas Cowherd who used to have a tinsmith shop on Colborne Street at the foot of George. A great many years ago he published a volume of over three hundred pages entitled "The Emigrant Mechanic and other Tales in Verse, by Thomas Cowherd, the Brantford Tinsmith Rhymer." The following excellent extract is from "An Address to Brantford, 1853"

"As I have stood upon the pleasant hills
By which thou art encircled, I have cast
My eye from East to West, from North to South,
And often marked the vast extent of ground
Which thou may'st fill; laid out by God's own hand
To be a glorious city—and that soon.

Then put thy shoulder to the wheel, arise
In all thy might, and let thy hardy sons
Put forth united effort in the work.
Deepen thy canal; let thy railroads make
Both quick, and certain progress, and neglect
No proper means to push the town ahead."

In another effusion headed "The Huron Locomotive", he thus commences some lines in celebration of having seen the iron horse for the first time at Cainsville, January 6th, 1854.

"The iron horse has reached at last Cayuga's heights so near;
Look out, ye men of Brantford now, for soon he will be here!
He brings with him a mighty load, his way before him feels,
As slowly o'er the new laid track he moves his ponderous wheels."

Another of the last named class issued a book of verse dedicated "To My Country, Canada." Here are some samples:

TO THE GIRLS

Gay beauty, with your roguish eye,
I'm sadly sold, I cannot tell why,
Sometimes I think I feel a care;
Then so joyous everywhere,
Young and younger like to flirt,
But the old girls always mend your shirt;
And if it was not for them
What would become of us poor men.

NINE MILES FROM HOME

What is more pleasant than a day or two spent with a friend in the
woods full of fun,
Business cares left behind, many pleasures we find enjoying cold
sausage and rum;

Another burst of song headed "A Day's Woodcock Shooting" commences:

" 'Twas dawn at peep of day—
I bounded from my bed, where oft I lay,
Beneath the Acacia trees you'll find my cot,
If honest you cannot miss the spot."

He used to give readings in the City Hall and other places and one of the local papers, referring to such an event, in February, 1881, said:

"When he announced, Wednesday evening, at Wyckliffe Hall, that he intended leaving in a few days for New Brunswick, the applause was hearty; when he added "Prince Edward Island" it was deafening, and if he had said he was going away, never to return, the audience would have gone into ecstasies."

Unique Character.

Squire Matthews, in the growth and expansion of the city, is another of the men, who have almost been forgotten, although for forty years or more he was an active participant, and a central figure in Brantford history. Many stern scenes can the old timer recall in which the stalwart politician, magistrate, municipal ruler and railway promoter, appeared at the front. He always plumed himself on being an Irishman and his active, stirring nature, his native oratory and ready wit, made him at home on the platform and ready for any contest, municipal, political, local, or otherwise. Time had somewhat mellowed the rugged lines and the uneven temper of the old man ere he bid farewell to public life, but in the early struggles, he always panted to be in the thick of the fray and he generally was, from pulling the wires for a polling booth riot, to swaying the electorate by pungent and scathing appeals in public assemblies. A knight of the awl, in his early days he located in Brantford. The 1837 episode gave the squire the opportunity, so dear to his heart, of grinding the "Family Compact" to powder under his vehement appeals. He was Brantford's leading rebel and it was Matthew's head the Loyalists searched for when they came this way after the little rebellion had flashed itself out and their ring leaders were hunted to answer for their conduct at the bar of British justice. But he escaped to the States and Brantford knew him not again until the repentant rebel had been amnestied. A radical in 1837, he remained faithful to that creed for some years, but in the early fifties, when Brantford was being set apart as a separate county, the Hincks administration overlooked him in the official appointments made at the time, and he switched. We find him in 1850, a member of the Council, and Reeve of the town and from that onward he was again an active figure in municipal politics. As Mayor in 1855, and 1856, and in the contest with Mr. Botham in the following year, he fairly made things hum. He was inclined to be violent in language and gesticulation and when speaking, would gradually work off his necktie, then his collar, next his coat and very often his vest. Rumor has it that on one occasion in Council when more energetic than usual, he not only tore off the habiliments named, but becoming still more excited, he mounted his chair and finally stepped onto a long table at which the Councillors sat and for a time tore up and down among the papers and the ink bottles, all the while continuing his speech and waving his arms, as only he knew how to do. In describing such a scene in 1855, one of the local papers said:

"At the lower end of the table, Messrs. Gilkison, Bellhouse, and Girvin were at it hot and heavy; at the upper end, Messrs. Matthews and

Pruyn were engaged in oral conflict; in the centre Mr. Ormerod imploring peace—outside the chairs, the Clerk parading up and down with solemn tread, a pen behind his ear, and by-law in his hand; the High Sheriff everywhere, proclaiming with stentorian voice to select spectators, "Silence."

In the election of '57, the poll in the Queen's Ward, where the then Mayor Was a candidate (the Councillors in those days elected the Mayor) was in a state of siege, and the voter opposed to His Worship had to fight his way to the polls. After a desperate struggle, the result was a tie, and the returning officer gave the seat to Matthews; so much doubt existed about the return that it killed his chance for the Mayoralty. On the evening of the same day, old George Fleming's saloon, he then kept on the market square, was raided and wrecked by the Mayor's gang. In addition, about this time, his treatment of a school case against Miss Jennings, while Dr. Kelly was Principal of the Brantford Public Schools in 1856, had aroused public opinion, so strongly against him that he disappeared from the Council for a time. The Squire's court was like himself unique, and, in his impetuous way, he often jumped at conclusions in direct variance of the facts. Latterly, the railway boom brought him to the front again and into the Mayors chair, which he held in 1869, 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he was unhorsed by Mr. William Pater-son, but when the latter was sent to Parliament, after defeating Sir Francis Hincks, Matthews came in again in 1873 and 1874, when he retired from public life. He died in 1877, just before Brantford emerged to the rank of city. He was in his glory during the days of the building of the Harrisburg branch and stumped up North with Hamilton promoters for the Wellington, Grey and Bruce. For such enterprises, he was a splendid hand on the public platform, though he never could be troubled with dry details. His ready wit and brusque manner stood him in good stead. He was a proud man when he came in on the first train from Harrisburg, and it was a proud day for Brantford. With all his faults, and he had many, caused by an overbearing disposition, and impulsive nature, which made him many enemies, Squire Matthews had a large number of friends who stood by him through evil and good report. He was a character and a creation of the days in which he flourished.

Origin of Mt. Pleasant.

In 1798, after the Revolutionary War, the Sturgis and Ellis families consisting of sixteen persons, left the Big Bend of the Susquhanna River. They travelled over a month through what was then called the Big Wilderness. At night their camp was often surrounded by wild beasts of the forest, and

they were obliged for the safety of themselves and their stock to build large fires for protection. They crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock the same year, and passed the first winter at a place called the Upper Settlement, the next spring they proceeded on their way West to Burlington Bay, now the City of Hamilton, from there on to Ancaster where there was a general store kept by Mathew Crooks, where they laid in a supply of much needed provisions, from there they proceeded on their way to what was then known as Brant's Fording Place now the City of Brantford, which at that time consisted of two small Indian wigwams. They forded the river there and located at Mount Pleasant.

Henry Ellis who apparently was the leader of the party, gave the settlement the name of Mount Pleasant, after an estate owned by his family in Flintshire, Wales. The two families took up three of the best two hundred acre farms of the four thousand acres which had been surveyed and set apart by Captain Joseph Brant, the accredited agent of the Six Nation Indians, for settlement. These farms consisted of lots 7, 8 and 9, and were leased for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

Mr. J. F. Ellis of Toronto is a great grandson of Henry Ellis, the original settler, and after teaching school in his native County for some time he finally became head of the Barber Ellis Company whose plant includes factories in Toronto and Brantford.

Brant Historical Society. The Brant Historical Society was organized on Monday evening, May 11, 1908, at a meeting held in the Conservatory of Music on Nelson Street, Brantford, Ont. Those present were Mrs. H. F. Leonard, Mrs. S. F. Passmore, Mrs. M. F. Muir, Mrs. John Martin, Miss A. I. G. Gilkinson, Miss Hale, Miss Wye, Miss Raymond, His Honour Judge Hardy, Mr. H. F. Gardiner, M.A., Ex-Mayor W. G. Raymond, Ex-Mayor S. G. Read, Mr. R. H. Reville, Mr. Albert Waldron and Mr. S. F. Passmore, M.A.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE OLDEST CHURCHES IN BRANTFORD—THREE LONG PASTORATES—THE Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

To Grace Church belongs the claim of the oldest congregation in Brantford, the first building having been erected in 1832 in the vicinity of Albion Street and West Street, the latter first called Cedar Street. The lots for this site were the gift of A. K. Smith and, his sister, Mrs. Margaret Kerby. In 1831 Capt. Joseph Brant set apart a block of three acres as an endowment. Before this the adherents of the Church of England used to worship in the Mohawk Church. In 1836 Rev. Mr. Usher became the first rector of Grace Church in Brantford and he lived in the frame house where a grocery is now situated on the corner south side of Nelson and West side of King Street. The church was frame and painted white. On the front was a steeple surmounted with two balls of wood connected by a vertical iron bar and midway between these balls was a sheet iron figure of an angel in a horizontal position with a trumpet. Inside the church was furnished with galleries on three sides and the organ was in the gallery facing Albion St.

In the course of years it was decided to erect a new Church and the frame edifice was moved to the rear next Pearl Street and services were held in it while the new brick one was being built. As the land adjoining the first church was used for a burying ground it was desirable when preparations were made for the foundation of the present church, to remove the bodies of those buried there. Thirty-two bodies were moved; only one remains under the church, that of Mr. Richardson, father of Mrs. Henry Racey. Most of the bodies were reinterred in the plot near the church and some were taken to Greenwood cemetery.

On Tuesday, October 14, 1856 the corner stone of the present brick church was laid with Masonic honors by Colonel Wilson who was Grand Master, assisted by many local and visiting members of the order. The Courier recording the event said:— "On reaching the ground the procession entered the old church which was filled in a very few moments to an extent we are surprised the Church Wardens should have allowed, especially the galleries, which are not of the strongest build. We were at the time, rather afraid that the galleries would not support the immense overflow and kept within a few feet of the door. The Rev. Mr.

Geddes, of Hamilton had but commenced to read prayers when our fears were realized by a loud crash, the southern gallery at the same time seeming to give way under our feet, causing great commotion among the congregation by whom it was thought the whole building was about to give way. A desperate rush was made for the different doors which had it continued would have been productive of most fearful results. It was fortunately soon discovered that there was no immediate danger which being communicated to the congregation, their fears soon subsided."

The paper quoted above goes on to say that the service was continued and concluded in the open air after which an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., of London, from the 4th chapter of Zachariah, 6th verse, "Not by Might, Nor by Power, but by my spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the architect, Mr. John Turner, presented to the G. M. the plans of the building which were approved and returned. A bottle containing a program of the proceedings, a copy of the Town papers, and several pieces of gold and silver coins, also the following inscription were then deposited in the cavity of the lower stone:—

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.
 This Corner Stone of Town and Grace Church,
 In this Parish of Brantford, and County of Brant, and
 Province of Canada,
 Was laid with ample Masonic honours by
 WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, Esq.,
 Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, of Free and Accepted Masons of
 Canada, in the presence of the
 REVEREND BENJAMIN CRONYN,
 Rector of London. D.D.. and Rural Dean, C. W. and many
 Priests assisting.
 The Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., L.L.D.,
 being Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto; James Campbell
 Usher, Clerk, Incumbent of Brantford, and
 Thomas Botham and Henry Racey, Church Wardens,
 John Turner Architect of the Church,
 on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, A.D., 1856
 And in the twentieth year of Her Majesty Victoria
 of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

The Building Committee consisted of Matthew William Pruyn, George Samuel Wilkes, Alexander Bunnell, Alex. Green, Thomas Botham, Henry Racey.

Many subsequent improvements have been made to the edifice,

and in later years a commodious parish hall has been established. During its entire career Grace Church has only had five incumbents, Rev. Canon Usher, Rev. A. Sweatman, (afterwards Bishop Sweatman), Rev. R. Starr, Archdeacon Mackenzie and Rev. Canon Fotheringham.

The practical founder of this congregation was Mr. A. Zion Church, I MacKenzie, who came to Brantford from Scotland in 1852, and who made immediate efforts to establish a branch of the Free Church. Along with others he started a Sabbath School which met in the town hall, and in time, as the numbers grew, services were held there. In 1853 Rev. James Pirie was engaged for three months with the expectation that he would be called to the pastorate. He wasn't satisfactory to the entire congregation and Rev. John Alexander was called and he entered upon his ministry in August, 1854.

The first regularly appointed elders of the new congregation were James Johnson, A. I. MacKenzie, Stephen Wilson and W. L. Ewing, who were ordained on February 15th, 1855. At the end of Mr. Alexander's first year of ministry there were seventy-two names on the roll. The congregation worshipped in the town hall for three years, and in 1857 steps were taken to build a church at a cost of \$17,000. Before the building was completed the commercial crisis of 1857 swept over the province, ruining many. Subscriptions could not be collected, money was scarce and the cost of construction was greatly increased. In June, 1858, the first services were held in the lecture room, but it was not until the summer of 1859 that the church was formally opened.

In November, 1860, Rev. Mr. Alexander resigned his charge, having become a convert to Baptist teaching and became pastor of the Brantford Baptist Church. The managers of the Church then found themselves in a difficult position with a heavy debt, a small membership and without a pastor. The managing committee at this time were comprised of James Wallace, W. Robertson, John Taylor, Thos. McLean, P. B. Long, Geo. Watt, Wm. Smith, Jas. Creyk, Stephen Wilson, Walter Renwick and Robert Hamilton (Onondaga.) The elders were W. L. Ewing, Andrew Hudson, John Kipp, James Cleghorn, James T. Boyd, Adam Spence, James Wood and John Tainsh.

In September, 1861, a call was extended to Rev. John M. King, of Columbus, later principal of Manitoba College, which was declined. At the bazaar and entertainment in the Kerby House on December 20th, given by the Church for the purpose of raising funds, one of the speakers was Rev. Mr. Cochrane, of Jersey City, and he made such an impression that at a meeting of the congregation on December 30th, he received a unanimous call, which he afterwards accepted, and was inducted on

May 14th, 1862. Mr. Cochrane proceeded to the work of building up the Church with enthusiasm. In 1863 the membership had increased to 260 and the debt was considerably decreased. In 1864 mission schools in connection with the Church were organized in the East Ward and West Brantford and a year later in Eagle Place. In 1871 the balance of the church debt, about \$5,000 was wiped out by special subscriptions, and in 1876, a new organ was added. The capacity of the Church became too small for the requirements and another large addition was made. Some \$15,000 was expended on enlarging, remodelling and frescoing, heightening the spire and on new furnishings. The seating capacity was thus increased to 1,000. The Church was repaired on April 8th, 1883, Rev. Dr. Cochrane and Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, conducting the dedicatory services. This church has only had four pastors—Rev. Mr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Rev. Mr. Martin and Rev. Mr. Woodside.

St. Basil's Church.

A sketch of the rise and progress of the Roman Catholic Church begins in the early days of Brantford's history. Few were the people and scattered were the dwellings when in 1840 the Roman Catholic Church acquired property. On August 22nd, of that year a conveyance of land was made from William and Margaret Kirby to the Bishop of Regiopolis, a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for the time being, and William Murphy, John R. McDonald, John Hawkins (carpenter,) John Cockran (carpenter,) John Finnessey (yeoman), Patrick McLaughlin (tailor,) and Michael Donohue (yeoman,) trustees of the Roman Catholic Church and burying ground. The land conveyed was Lot No. 2 on the west side of Crown Street, and the consideration was \$25. Two days later, on August 24, 1840, lot No. 1 (corner lot) on the west side of Crown Street, was conveyed from A. K. Smith and his wife for five shillings to the Bishop of Regiopolis and the same trustees mentioned in the first deed. The two deeds were registered in 1841. Lot No. 3, on the west side of Crown Street, was acquired on October 11th, 1866, and the deed was registered March 19th, 1867. It was sold by Dominick Dingman, yeoman, for \$500, to Augustine Carayon, pastor of St. Basil's. In October, 1880, by deed registered March 5th, 1881, lot 4 and the south half of lot 5 on the west side of Crown Street was sold by Patrick Ryan to the Roman Catholic Church Episcopal Corporation-

The first parcels of property having been purchased in 1840, steps were soon taken for the erection of a suitable place of worship. This was a commodious frame building, painted white and situated on the rear of Lot No 2, Crown Street. For about a quarter of a century

it served as the parish church. In 1842, Rev. Michael Robert Mills, of Dundas, became the first pastor of what was called St. Basil's Parish, the name by which it is known at the present day. In 1843 he was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Fergus, who officiated from 1843 until 1845. Others of the pastors of the church until the year 1853 were: Rev. James Quinlan (1845-1849), Rev. John O'Brien (1849-1850), Rev. P. O'Dwyer (1850-1852), and Rev. P. Schneider (1852-1853), making a total of six pastors in eleven years.

After this the pastorate was held for longer periods, and Rev. J. Ryan officiated from 1853 to 1859. The parish was rapidly growing, and during the pastorate of Rev. A. Carayon, who came here in 1859, the need of a new edifice was felt to such an extent that it was decided to build. Accordingly the original frame church, in which a generation had worshipped, was torn down to make room for a substantial edifice of white brick. On November 4th, 1866, the corner stone of what we call St. Basil's Church was laid, or, more accurately speaking, of the first half, for the church was completed at a later date. According to the account given in the press, a very large number were present at the ceremony, both as participants and as spectators. The officiating clergyman was the Right Rev. John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. P. Bardou. A glass containing an appropriate inscription, copies of newspapers, coins, etc., was deposited in the stone. The service was preached by Father Dowling, now Bishop of Hamilton.

Rev. A. Carayon was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. P. Bardou, who remained here for fourteen years. It was during this time that the church was beautified and vastly improved by the erection of the second half, in 1874. The church is of pure Gothic style of architecture, constructed of white brick, with stone trimmings and slate roof and is one of the most imposing of Brantford's buildings. The interior of the church was finished by Rev. P. Lennon, who succeeded Rev. P. Bardou in 1882. Among the furnishings is a fine organ said to be worth \$10,000, donated by Mrs. McDermott. The figure of St. Basil occupies a niche about the centre of the southern wall of the church, near the top. Rev. P. Lennon was pastor until 1911, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dean Brady.

The residence of the parish priest for some years was a roughcast cottage on the east side of Pearl Street, at the corner of Palace Street, the property of the church. The building has since been torn down. A rented brick two storey house on the west side of Albion at the corner of Richmond was used for some time as the priest's residence, and latterly a two storey brick house on Albion Street, not far from Palace Street,

was purchased by Rev. P. Lennon for that purpose. At present a handsome three storey red brick house on Palace Street, to the west of St. Basil's, erected by the Parish, has been used as the Deanery, a tribute to the energy of Very Rev. Dean Brady and the parish over which he is the incumbent.

As the needs of the parish grew, new land was acquired from time to time, including lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 on Pearl Street, on the east side of the church property, which now occupies the greater part of the block. In 1910 a brick building, two stories and basement, was erected for school purposes, at a cost of nearly \$30,000, and immediately to the north of it St Joseph's Convent, in which there are ten nuns of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are teachers of the children of the city Separate Schools.

Congregational Church. Mr. Henry Wilkes, who afterwards became Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., and later established a Congregational College in Montreal, was from early life interested in Home Mission effort. In the Spring of 1828, just before leaving for Scotland to study for the ministry, he paid a lengthy visit to his brother in Brantford and in June of that year organized a Sunday School here which, however, was undenominational. Later on owing to the growth of other denominations this school became entirely Congregational.

The Secretary and Librarian was Mr. James Wilkes, who performed the duties for sixty years. During those, early days of the Brantford Congregationalists in Brantford a minister from Buffalo used to occasionally come here and address meetings held in the wagon shop of John M. Tupper. Henry Wilkes, who was then in Scotland, was asked to secure a pastor and Rev. Adam Lille, D.D. arrived. A division arose over the denominational form to adopt and those who supported the doctor met in the upper portion of a warehouse belonging to John A. Wilkes. In 1836 there was unity once more and it was decided to build. The structure was of frame surmounted by a short spire. It was situated on the north side of Dalhousie Street just below the old Post Office and was located well back from the thoroughfare. After seven years pastorate Dr. Lille went into College work and he was followed by Rev. T. Barber and Rev. T. Lightbody. In 1853 Rev. John Wood became pastor, and the congregation commenced to develop to such an extent that galleries were introduced in the church and a melodeon took the place of a tuning fork, in musical leadership. The discipline was very strict. Card players were severely dealt with and the minutes of one meeting show that great sorrow was expressed over a certain member who had been guilty of dancing at a ball held in celebration of the open-

ing of the Buffalo and Goderich railway. On Sunday, August 14th, 1864 the church was found to be on fire at six o'clock in the morning and the building was entirely destroyed. A residence close by occupied by a Mrs. Birgivie as a private school was barely saved. Later James Henderson confessed that he had started the conflagration in order to see the blaze and two local Magistrates imposed a moderate sentence. Upon permission of Sheriff Smith, service was held in the Court House on the evening of the same day and afterwards a subscription list committee for the construction of a new edifice was speedily formed, the members consisting of James Woodyatt, W. E. Welding, F. F. Blackader, John Ott, T. Cowherd, G. H. Wilkes, J. O. Wisner and Dr. Allen. On the question of a new site James Wilkes, J. H. Potter, W. Mellish, F. P. Goold and C. H. Waterous were appointed and they reported in favor of the present lot which was purchased for \$750.00 cash. The plans of William Mellish were adopted and the corner stone was laid on October 10th, 1864, Mr. E. H. Potter performing that ceremony. The new place of worship was solemnly dedicated November 19th, 1865 with Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Montreal, as the preacher. Rev. Mr. Wood resigned in 1874 to accept the office of Superintendent of Canadian Missions and editor of the Canadian Independent. Rev. E. C. McColl was extended a call at a salary of \$850.00 per annum and after some delay accepted, the installation service taking place June 16th, 1875. He resigned the following year and was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Barber 1876-80; Rev. A. E. Kinmouth 1880-81; Rev. J. W. Cutler 1881-82; Rev. Geo. Fuller 1883-89; Rev. A. W. Richardson 1890-95; Rev. John Schofield 1896-1900; Rev. Keernan; Rev. F. B. Harrison; Rev. W. E. Gilroy; Rev. M. Kelly; Rev. Thompson and Rev. Martin.

First Baptist Church.

Rev. Wm. Rees, a Welshman, born in 1804 of Episcopal parentage, who was the first pastor, came here on August 31, 1833 imbued with the necessity of the work and full of enthusiasm, feeling that he had a mission to perform. He was assisted by Elder Mabee in preaching. For a few weeks the work proceeded and on December 23, 1833, a church of 26 members, including the pastor was constituted. Elder Crandell preached the organization sermons, and Elder Mabee gave the charge. At this time the population of Brantford was between 400 and 500. For the first year the meetings were held in small and uncomfortable buildings from house to house and sometimes on the border of the Grand River even in the depth of winter. Before settling in Brantford Rev. Mr. Rees went on foot to Paris where he was given shelter for the night at the residence of Hiram Capron. He fell sick there and was most carefully attended to for

two months. A strong mutual regard sprang up between Rev. Mr. Rees and the family of Mr. Capron, so much so that the latter offered to buy a lot and build a \$1,000 chapel if he would remain in Paris. On arriving here on horseback he obtained permission from the trustees of the old school house in Brantford to hold meetings in it. This school was situated on the Market Square where the city hall now stands and it was the only room available for public use. Elder Rees as the pastor was called, purchased candles and a broom at his own expense. The following is an extract from a letter of date February 21, 1881 from Deacon Pilsworth, who was the first Church Clerk, to T. S. Shenstone: "My father, self and dear wife arrived in Brantford in June, 1832. One day in the following year my father came into the house and with gladness told us that a Baptist minister was going to preach in the old school on the market square which was then the only place where religious meetings were held. When we got to the schoolhouse, Elder Rees had just finished sweeping the floor and was lighting the candles, and Elder Mabee was walking up and down the floor singing. After a while there was a good attendance and the minister commenced. Elder Mabee opened by singing, prayer and reading the Scriptures and Elder Rees preached a good sermon. We considered it a great treat." In a letter of May 5th, 1881, to Mr. T. S. Shenstone, from Mrs. Daniels, the oldest daughter of Elder Rees, she says, "Pa's preaching soon began to create no small stir; and the schoolhouse was refused to him. Father, nothing daunted, procured a barrel, on which he stood and hundreds gathered around him to hear him proclaim Christ crucified."

A few months before the organization of the church, preaching was conducted by Elder Mabee, by whom, and Elder Pickle, the ordinance of baptism was administered in the Grand River, a short distance below the iron bridge. This was in the winter of 1833 and the ice required to be cut. Rev. Wm. Rees who was pastor from December 1833 to January 1, 1842, used the same place for this ceremony.

In an entry in Church Minutes, December 7, 1839 it was resolved "That the Pastor, Elder Rees be paid \$300 a year."

In the Missionary Registry of January 4, 1841 Pastor Rees writes: "Now we have a good edifice erected—the best Baptist meeting house I have seen in all this region of country—occupied by a church of 80 members." From correspondence of Deacon Pilsworth: "The first Sunday School was organized in January 1841 in the gallery of the old wooden church" and again: "The lot on which the chapel was built was given by Mr. James Biggar and the other was purchased some time afterwards."

In the record, December 5th, 1841, is an item to the effect that Rev. Newton Bowsorth (F.R.A.S.) of Paris was invited to preach on the last Sabbath of the year. "And be paid ten shillings." This would be \$2.00. Another entry, December 26th, 1941, reads: "Elder Rees during his ministry of eight years baptized 78 persons. When he left, the church was owing him \$200 which he had advanced on the chapel and which was to be paid in a year and the deed obtained." This deed was in the name of the Pastor. A joint note of the church payable for one year with interest cancelled the debt.

The next minister was Rev. John Winterbotham who sailed from England on the 30th of July, 1842 and after suffering shipwreck he arrived in Brantford on September 17, and preached the following day. No sum was stated for salary but he was told he might expect at least \$200 per annum. April 1, 1849, Pastor Winterbotham put in his resignation and though it was accepted he continued as a minister and preached until permanent arrangements could be made.

In June, 1849, 36 members withdrew and met for worship in a building on South side of Colborne Street a few lots from the iron bridge, but were never organized as a church. Elder Cook occasionally preached for them. When they left the books and funds of the School were by mutual consent equally divided. In July 1850 they sent a deputation requesting to be reinstated. With one exception they were taken back into church fellowship.

Rev. Mr. Winterbotham preached his final sermon the last Sunday in June 1850. In November a call was extended to Rev. T. L. Davidson of Markham; the invitation was accepted and he entered on his duties December 8, 1850. On New Years day 1851 Mr. T. S. Shenstone, who lived at the time in Woodstock, was present at a tea meeting held in connection with the Baptist Church here. In his account of this he says that "as he entered the ladies were very busy in a shanty near the door making ready for the repast. He took his seat on the right hand side of the aisle in about the centre of the chapel."

"Notwithstanding the great height of the pulpit a temporary gallery had been erected above it for the accommodation of the choir. This gallery was well filled with singers and there was a violinist who entertained the waiting congregation by fiddling some popular song and dancing tunes. This vexed the righteous soul of the late Deacon Wm. Moyle and he rose to his feet, and in a mild and dignified manner objected to such fiddling in the House of God. This incensed the fiddler and he proceeded to depart in anything but an amiable frame of mind. Elder Davidson pleaded in vain with the fiddler to remain, but Wm. Buck

prevailed upon him to stay and the program proceeded for the rest of the evening much to the relief of all."

In January 1853 a meeting was held "for the purpose of considering the propriety of building a new chapel." A committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions.

On April 2nd the Pastor who had received a call to another church was by a unanimous vote requested to remain at same yearly salary (\$450.00.)

On May 9th, the following were appointed a building committee:— T. S. Shenstone, John Maxwell, James McMichael, Francis Foster, John W. Harris, Christopher Edmondson, Erastus Benedict, Hector Dickie, Rev. T. L. Davidson and Wm. Young. The committee was empowered to procure a neat and substantial plan of a house 74x47, with basement, gallery and a baptistery in front of the pulpit, to find an eligible site, sell the old chapel, procure one for the new chapel, etc.

Lot No. 4 on the west side of West Street was purchased. The offer of Messrs. Smith and Wade of \$1200 for the old church property, was accepted December 3rd, 1854. An entry of same date in church books says in answer to a request of the choir for permission to introduce a melodeon into the chapel: "The church concur provided that they do not introduce new music so fast that the congregation cannot keep pace with them and join in the singing." January 11, 1855, Brethren Wm. Winter and James Cox were added to the building committee.

As an evidence of the growth of the church, 15 were baptized in the Grand River in the presence of at least 2000 spectators on July 8.

On August 19th, the new chapel was opened. Its seating capacity was computed to be 750 and it was the largest but one in Canada belonging to the Baptists. It cost \$6,000 but later expenses brought it to nearly \$10,000 and carried an insurance of \$5,000. The dedication sermon proper was preached in the morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Martin B. Anderson, L.L.D., President of Rochester University, New York. In the afternoon Rev. J. R. Nesbitt, of Paris, preached and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Anderson.

On January 12, 1857 the church was destroyed by fire between one and 2 o'clock p.m., shortly after the morning service. So rapidly did the fire spread that it was impossible to save the pulpit or even a hymn book, or a new melodeon that had been borrowed from Mr. T. S. Shenstone. The building cost \$10,000 and on it was a debt of about \$3,400. No time was lost in laying plans for rebuilding and meanwhile arrangements were made to hold services in a store on the south side of Colborne Street. Services were held in the Court House also until the new chapel

was finished. The plans for the new chapel by Mr. John Turner were adopted. The basement of the new edifice was opened for public worship on the last Sunday in December, 1857.

In December, 1860, Rev. John Alexander, Pastor of Zion Presbyterian Church, Brantford and his wife, Isabella, were baptized and received as members of the Baptist Church. In January, 1861, Mr. Alexander was ordained as Baptist minister and shortly after became pastor of the Brantford church. On April 13th, 1862, the upper part of the new chapel was opened. The whole cost of building, exclusive of the site was \$20,000, on which at that date there was a debt of \$6,000. The church membership in June 1862 was 332, and by the end of August the debt was reduced to \$2,430.69.

Many pastors have preceded the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Langton.

Wellington Methodist Church.

At a meeting held in Brantford in September of 1835 St. it was reported that the adherents of what afterwards became the above congregation had purchased two lots, one for a chapel at £16 5s and the other for a parsonage at £15. The old church which stood on the site of the Bodega Hotel and fronting Victoria Park, was burned down in the spring of 1853.

At a special meeting held at Brantford Parsonage, 2nd July, 1853, it was resolved that Robert Sproule, Herbert Biggar, Thomas O. Scott, Lewis Burwell, William Hocking, John H. Moore, William H. Morgan and John Gardham, be and are hereby appointed a committee to secure the deed of a lot for the purpose of erecting a new Wesleyan Methodist Church thereon. At a meeting held on 8th April, 1853, having previously obtained the lot on Wellington Street from L. Burwell for £200, and having asked for tenders for the erection of a church, the following were received: W. Hocking, mason and plasterer's work, finding materials, £1,259 14s. 6d.; Mellish & Russell, for completion of the building, £2,180; Messrs. Turner & Sinon, £2,600. The tender of Messrs. Mellish & Russell, being the lowest, was adopted, after which it was resolved to sell the old church property, and apply the proceeds to the construction of the new one. Consequently, on the 22nd of June, 1853, it was sold by auction to Messrs. Mellish & Russell for \$700. In order to complete the building, it was resolved to raise the sum of £500 sterling, to be borrowed on ten years' credit, the trustees to be personally responsible for the mortgage on the new property. The following names were added to the Trustees as a Building Committee: A. K. Smith, R. R. Strobbridge, John Heaton, Judge Jones, William Matthews, John Kendal and Thomas Glassco. On April 3rd, 1854, the Trustees and Building Committee ap-

pointed John Turner as architect during the erection and completion of the church, at the sum of £70 for his services. This church underwent a thorough repair, and was reopened on the 27th December, 1874, by Divine services on the Sunday, which were followed by a tea meeting on the following evening.

In 1835 Joseph Messmore was in charge, followed by James Musgrove, William Ryerson, and a long list of others. Since 1900 the ministers have been: Rev. John Pickering, Rev. Dr. Gee, Rev. J. R. Patterson, Rev. R. D. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Henderson and Rev. S. L. Toll, the present pastor.

Young Men's Christian Association. On Monday, April 19th, 1860, a meeting took place in the basement of Zion Church to consider the formation of a Brantford branch of this organization. The proposition met with favor and the following officers were elected: President, Judge Jones; Vice-Presidents, H. Cox, G. Foster, E. C. Passmore, James Woods; T. S. Shenstone, Treasurer; J. T. Boyd, Secretary. A room was secured on the south side of Colborne Street and cottage meetings were also held, but at the end of three years the work ceased. In 1868 there was a reorganization with G. R. VanNorman as President; George Foster, Vice-President; R. W. Craig, Secretary; C. B. Moore, Treasurer and S. Tapscott, Librarian. Others active in the revival of the work were Dr. Nichol, H. B. Leeming, I. Cockshutt, Geo. Dempster, W. H. Kerr and J. R. Youmans. A suitable reading room was established on Market Street, regular meetings were held, lectures given and other activities maintained. Temperance work next became a feature and a Young Peoples Sunday evening service was established. The attendance at this became so large that the Town Hall had finally to be secured. At the annual meeting held in November of 1873 the announcement was made that Mr. I. Cockshutt would be willing to give \$2,000 towards the erection of a suitable building providing \$4,000 more should be raised. Before the close of the gathering \$7,000 had been volunteered and during the next few days the total sum grew to \$12,000. The ladies of the town secured funds for the furnishings by holding a bazaar and lot No. 23 was purchased on the south side of Colborne Street. There were suitable ceremonies on July 1st, 1874 when Mr. I. Cockshutt, Chairman of the Building Committee, laid the corner stone, and afterwards delivered an address. Other speakers were Rev. Mr. Wood, Mayor Matthews, W. Paterson, M.P., Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. Clark, Secretary of the Woodstock Y.M.C.A. There were also appropriate vocal selections. Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, then President of the Y.M.C.A, introduced the program. The entire cost of the structure, including the site, was about \$22,000,

and it was an ambitious building for the period. At the opening Wycliffe Hall was crowded, and the platform occupied by ministers of city and county and leading citizens. A large choir led the singing and there were many enthusiastic addresses.

The work in its manifold directions continued to develop and progress to such an extent that new and enlarged quarters became an absolute necessity and as the result of a public campaign the sum of \$110,000 was raised within a few days. Mr. George Wedlake was President at the time and the building committee consisted of: T. H. Preston, (Chairman,) Franklin Grobb, E. L. Cockshutt, Henry Yeigh, T. L. Wood, R. E. Ryerson, Jos. H. Ham. A large piece of property was purchased at the corner of Queen and Darling Streets and on Thursday July 25th, 1912 the corner stone was laid with befitting ceremonies. Mr. Wedlake presided and after the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," and prayer by Rev. D. T. McClintock, President of the Ministerial Alliance, there was the reading of scripture by Dr. Nichol. Mr. Wedlake then gave an enthusiastic address and Mr. T. H. Preston presented a statement on behalf of the building committee. Mr. John Penman, of Paris, Chairman of the Provincial Committee, laid the corner stone and other speakers were C. M. Copeland, Provincial Secretary, Mayor Hartman, W. S. Brewster, M.P.P. and Frank Cockshutt.

The structure is recognized as one of the most commodious and best equipped in the Dominion. There is a large swimming pool, together with shower and other baths, big gymnasium, capacious auditorium, billiard room, bowling alleys, reading room, class and exercise rooms and many bedrooms. The younger boys have a separate entrance and separate facilities. The splendid work of the institution covers the entire range of religious, physical, educational and social activities. The Y.M.C.A. motto of spirit, mind and body, is exemplified in every essential, not alone with regard to the members, but also in the matter of social evenings, and "Industrial Nights" in connection with the many local factories.

In 1917 a campaign was inaugurated for the purpose of wiping out a mortgage of \$40,000. Under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, the objective was not only speedily reached, but handsomely exceeded with a total of \$53,000. The burning of the mortgage took place at a notable banquet presided over by Mr. J. M. Young and amid loud applause, Mr. Cockshutt was handed a life membership.

Presidents of Brantford Y.M.C.A.—1868—G. R. Van-Norman; 1870—C. B. Moore; 1871—Rev. G. H. Bridgeman; 1872—Wm. Wilkinson; 1874—Dr. Wm. Nichol; 1876—Wm. Wilkinson; 1877—George Foster;

1880—John Harris; 1881—H. B. Leeming; 1883—S. Tapscott; 1885—Frank Cockshutt; 1888—S. M. Thompson; 1891—Jos. Stanley; 1893—Dr. D. Watson; 1897—G. Whitaker; 1899—H. Yeigh; 1901—C. Cook; 1904—H. Yeigh; 1906—W. J. Mallagh; 1907—W. B. Wood; 1909—Geo. Wedlake; 1913—T. L. Wood; 1915—E. Sweet; 1916—T. E. Ryerson; 1918—J. M. Young; 1920—Chas. M. Thompson.

General Secretaries:—1873—W. P. Crombie; 1875—Geo. MacDonald; 1876—Wm. Foster; 1879—J. R. Hemphill; 1880—J. R. Cavers; 1883—J. Petch; 1884—W. N. Bessey; 1886—W. F. Chapman; 1892—T. F. Best; 1903—Wm. Jessop; 1905—S. B. Wilson; 1908—J. H. Crocker; 1911—G. L. Goodwin; 1916—J. F. Schultz; 1917—Geo. H. Williamson.

In 1895 a number of ladies met in the parlor of the **Young Women's Christian Association.** Y.M.C.A, to do something for the young women of the city. It was thus that the Y.W.C.A, was formed and a room first secured on George Street— Very speedily it was decided that there should be a boarding house for girls and premises were rented on King Street for that purpose. Still the work progressed and Mrs. Thomas Harris offering a large house on Brant Avenue at a low figure, the necessary funds were raised and a purchase effected. A gymnasium was added in 1898 and the "I Will Trust Club" was also started there. Later the former Presbyterian Church on Wellington Street was acquired and has since been much enlarged. There are at present sixty boarders with a house staff of seven. Transients are also accommodated. There is a large auditorium, "Victoria Hall," club room, dining room, reading room and verandahs. In addition to the "I Will Trust Club" there are the "Triangle Club," "the Barber-Ellis Circle" and the "Loyalty Club." The chief function of the latter is to keep in touch with arrivals from the Old Land. The Y.W.C.A., in league with the Immigration Department, through this club last year received word of 152 girls reported by the Government as arriving in Canada, with destination Brantford. They were all looked after in every way and visited. In the physical culture classes during 1920 there were 250 pupils, chiefly made up of juniors and intermediates although there is one senior class. In the building the Public School Domestic Science classes also meet. The religious, educational, and social departments carry out a series of lectures, talks, entertainments, etc., throughout the year, chiefly in connection with the three clubs mentioned. In the summer of 1919 in conjunction with the "Older Girls Council of Brantford" it was decided to try the experiment of a Port Dover summer camp. Through the generosity of Mrs. J. G. Cockshutt property was acquired near the lake front, with a strip of orchard, and three cottages erected thereon.

It constitutes an ideal vacation spot. The Y.W.C.A, owns three lots in the Holmedale, where it is planned to open a branch and it is hoped to shortly secure a resident Industrial Secretary who will organize girls employed in the factories, with the Y.W.C.A, building as a recreation centre. In this regard plans are also in hand for a swimming tank. The scope of the work is important and far reaching and has always been in earnest capable hands. The Presidents from the commencement to date have been: Mrs. J. Ott, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. Ott, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Ott, Mrs. Brewster— The Secretaries:—Miss McKenzie, Miss Hamilton, Miss Best, Miss Knowles, Miss Hume.

The Treasurers:—Miss F. Duncan, Mrs. W. E. Mann.

The officers for 1920:—President, Mrs. W. S. Brewster; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. H. Oldham, Mrs. D. J. Waterous, Mrs. W. C. Livingston, Mrs. J. L. Sutherland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Race together with a strong executive. Miss L. E. Howell is House Superintendent and Miss J. Whitney, Physical Director.

All of the Y.W.C.A. property is free of debt, a satisfactory condition of affairs in which the generosity of the late Mrs. John Harris and of members of the Harris family had a considerable part.

Archdeacon Mackenzie. The first rector of Grace Church was the Rev. Canon Usher. In entering the ministry he forfeited what was expected to be his life's profession, a Commission in the British Army, and also, as the adopted son of General Lloyd, a comfortable fortune. When he was under thirty years of age he became pastor of the first established congregation in this city and his entire life was one of self sacrifice. He was not only active in the upbuilding of his own struggling parish, but also frequently took services in the County and at the time of the cholera plague he was an outstanding figure in carrying comforts to the sick and ministering to the stricken homes. For thirty-six years he carried on his arduous work and never once faltered in well doing. His surviving children are Messrs. Arthur and Thomas Usher and Mrs. Locke Richardson of New York.

Then in 1879 there came to the parish one who was destined to exceed in length of service even Canon Usher, the late Archdeacon Mackenzie. He was born in Danville, Quebec, the seventh son of the late Major Alexander Mackenzie, who had seen forty years service as an officer in the British Army. After an early business experience young Mackenzie finally entered the service of the Commercial Bank in Galt, but even as a boy he had entertained hopes of entering the Ministry and all his spare time he spent in the study of Latin and Greek. In the year 1864 he was married to Helen, the second daughter of Bean Boomer,

then the Rector of Trinity Church, Galt, and at that time the Church of England in Canada was seeking ministerial candidates, chiefly to supply the vacant fields in Northern Ontario. Here was a chance to fulfil long cherished dreams. Mr. Mackenzie sought an interview with the venerable and honored Bishop Bethune of Toronto and told him of his lifelong desire, at the same time explaining that with a wife and two children it would be impossible to enter Trinity College for a course. The Bishop with ready sympathy arranged to place Mr. Mackenzie under the direction of two church dignitaries until he could pass the necessary examinations and he was ordained Deacon in February of 1869 and a Priest in October 1870. His first mission was in Haliburton, seventy miles east of Peterboro, where he was the means of founding a mission and building a suitable church. From there he went to Galt as curate, then became locum tenens in Chatham, next rector in Kincardine and finally came to Grace Church in 1879. Then there was inaugurated a most memorable ministry of well nigh forty years. During that time the chancel was extended, the Sunday School enlarged, the church renovated, a new rectory built, and a beautiful tower erected and chime of bells installed, the two latter the gift of Lt.-Col. R. Leonard. Prior to the war, plans were also secured and large subscriptions promised for the erection of a Parish Hall, an undertaking stopped by hostilities but since successfully completed. Mr. Mackenzie was not alone content with the active and loving supervision of his own parish, but in addition he was the prime mover in the establishment of three suburban missions and Sunday Schools, which afterwards developed into the flourishing churches of St. James, Terrace Hill; St. Pauls, Holmedale and St. Johns, West Brantford, all handed over to the diocese free of debt. These were some of the material achievements, but who shall compute the value of the kindly counsel, the affectionate regard and service for the afflicted, the deep seated and active concern for all in trouble and distress and the uplifting buoyancy of his religious faith—qualities which rightly endeared him not only to members of his own congregation, but also to the community at large. To him always the inspiring desire was: "I am among you as one that serveth." He was rightly the recipient of valued honors. For long years he was Rural Dean of Brant and Bishop Williams appointed him Archdeacon of Perth, Bruce and Grey. Trinity College also conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Upon the occasion of his eightieth birthday the congregation made suitable presentations and again upon his resignation of the rectorship his long service was suitably marked. The reverend gentleman and Mrs. Mackenzie removed to Toronto to reside with their eldest son, and he fell asleep there on

Saturday, March 20th, 1920. Interment was at Galt, but the remains were first brought to Brantford where an impressive service was held in Grace Church, Bishop Farthing of Montreal and Bishop Williams of Huron heading a large clerical representation. The City Council and other public bodies were also represented, together with all classes of citizens to whom his outstanding and beneficent character appealed regardless of any denominational lines.

**Rev. Dr.
Cochrane.**

For very many years the terms Zion Church and Dr. Cochrane were synonymous. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, on Feb. 9th, 1831, and the family sprung from the renowned seaman, Thomas Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. His mother came from Arran, and the caniness of the Scot in him was at times most unexpectedly overwhelmed by the impetuosity of the Celtic strain. It was this combination, allied to many exceptional gifts, which made him a most unique personality. His early education was scanty. He commenced to attend school at four and left at the age of twelve, when he secured a position, as boy in general, with the publishing house of Murray and Stewart. He remained with this firm some eleven years, devoting all his leisure hours to study. In his twenty-first year he commenced a more ambitious scholastic career in connection with Glasgow University, going from Paisley at five a.m. in order to attend classes. When in his twenty-third year, two gentlemen of Cincinnati, Ohio, offered him means to enter the ministry and accepting the proposal he came to America and entered Hanover College, Indiana in 1854, graduating with the highest honors in 1857. Later he studied theology, under Drs. Hodge and Alexander at Princeton, N.J. and in 1859 was ordained pastor in Jersey City. In 1862 he came to Brantford remaining here until his death, which occurred in 1900 with great suddenness while he was still in the plenitude of his power. He had received many invitations to U. S. cities, including New York, Chicago and Boston, but his heart and his interests, always remained in this community. The Presbyterian Church bestowed all the honors upon him at its disposal and selected him as representative for many important occasions including the Pan-Presbyterian alliance in Belfast and London. He not only attended most punctiliously to his pastoral duties, but in addition he was clerk of the Paris Presbytery, clerk of the Hamilton and London Synod and Convenor of the Home Mission Committee. With equal energy he identified himself with civic affairs, and among other things founded the Brantford Ladies College and was for twenty years chairman, or president of the Mechanics Institute and later Public Library. As if these demands were not enough he did much platform work, was a constant contributor

to the press and the author of six volumes upon religious subjects. From all of these facts it can easily be gathered that he was a man of the most boundless energy, and yet he always found time to lend a sympathetic ear to the many who called upon him, at the parsonage on Charlotte Street, for comfort and advice. He was once described in homely fashion as "a locomotive in pants" and he certainly very closely resembled perpetual motion, in so far as any human being can approach such a function. Small in stature and light of weight, he nevertheless possessed a voice of great volume. Many will recall the story of Mark Twain in which he told of the little steamer with such a big whistle that it had to stop when the whistle blew. Dr. Cochrane never stopped, even when thundering forth at his loudest, for he was in constant activity whether speaking from the pulpit, or any other platform. His language was always direct and forcible, and his assaults upon anything that he regarded as an abuse were always of a Brobdingnagian variety. In direct contrast to his thunderings from the pulpit, he could encompass the lighter tone of the true after dinner speech, at Scotch and other banquets, with rare skill. Altogether a most remarkable personality was embedded in that small frame—a personality whose influence extended far beyond this community and even Province.

CHAPTER XXVII

INDUSTRIAL PIONEERS.—SOME OF THE INDUSTRIES IN BRANTFORD, PARIS AND THE COUNTY.

Brantford is rightly known as one of the most important industrial centres of Ontario and for many years it has ranked fourth on the list in Canada in the matter of manufactured exports. Factory growth was slow at the commencement. Without any main railway line, or lake advantages, the prospects of the place in the respect named did not appear to be very adventitious. Under all the circumstances the proportions of a County town would have seemed to be the only possible attainment, but from earliest days the community was fortunate in the possession of men of vision and enterprise. It was this spirit which led to the projection of the Grand River Navigation Company, the building of a railway to Buffalo and the inauguration of gas and water works. In addition, industries have not only been encouraged to locate here but citizens have always been exceedingly ready to invest their private means in projects which seemed to have any sort of foundation, and in certain instances, of course, some which hadn't. Older firms have continued to expand, and a majority of the new ones have taken excellent root with the result of so much manufacturing activity and solid growth that from a "side tracked" condition the place has become a junction for steam and radial roads and in every essential offers an ideal business and industrial location.

In an old time Canadian Directory, published in 1850, Brantford is credited with these three establishments:—

"Van Brocklin, P. C. & Co., iron and brass founders, machinists, tin and copper smiths, produce agents and lumber merchants, Colborne Street.

Cole, S.—Sash, blind, and agricultural factory, west end of Brantford bridge.

Goold, Bennett-& Co., iron and brass founders, Colborne Street."

It is doubtful whether any of these firms employed half a dozen men apiece. During the time of their inception, manufactured goods came practically altogether from England and the States, unless whiskey and beer come under the manufactured article category. In the latter regard there was a plentiful sprinkling of both distilleries and breweries throughout Upper Canada.

The First Manufacturer.

Mr. VanBrocklin may be termed the father of Brantford factories. He came here from the States in 1844 and commenced in a very small way what was in reality a one-horse institution because the motive power was supplied by a gearing in the basement turned by a solitary equine. Mr. VanBrocklin first of all concentrated on wood stoves and dealt in produce as well. In 1848 he was joined by that sterling old timer, C. H. Waterous, and the firm with such small beginnings is now the well known "Waterous Engine Works." In 1857 Mr. VanBrocklin dropped out and it was then that Messrs. Ganson, Goold and Bennett became identified with the firm which was known as Ganson, Waterous & Co. In 1864 Mr. Goold, the last of the former partners withdrew and Mr. G. H. Wilkes was admitted to the firm, but retired in 1877, thus leaving the Waterous interests in sole possession.

It was to Mr. C. H. Waterous that the continuance of the business became due through many trying vicissitudes. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, in 1814 of English and Puritan parentage. His father was principal of the Burlington academy but died in early life and his mother later married Deacon Tripp of New Haven, and on whose farm the boy worked in summer and attended district school in winter. When he was fourteen his mother died and he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, shortly afterwards entering a machine shop. Later he sailed the lakes and became chief engineer of the steamer "Governor Marcy," employed by the United States Government to patrol the straits during the rebellion of 1837. In 1838-9 he was in New York assisting a Mr. Davenport who was at work on the production of a magnetic motor and later he was engaged with J. Edgerton in building mills of different kinds, but in 1845 they lost their all by fire. It will thus be seen that when he came to Brantford in 1848 to take charge of Mr. VanBrocklin's foundry he was well equipped with an all round experience.

Of the two other concerns figuring as manufacturers in 1850, Goold and Bennett, as previously noted, became absorbed in the Waterous firm. They were both enterprising men and brought brains and vigor to help in the early destinies of Brantford Town. The sash, blind and agricultural factory of Mr. S. Cole, was a small affair.

Other Pioneers. Mr. B. G. Tisdale was of U. E. Loyalist stock and stayed with his father on the farm in Burford Township until he was twenty-six years of age when he commenced farming for himself and finally came to Brantford in 1846. In 1850 he entered into partnership with Messrs. Goold and Bennett, but three years later left them and started a stove business of his own. The foundry which

existed for many years used to be located on the present site of the "Devon Block," Dalhousie Street.

Mr. William Buck was the grandson of a U. E. Loyalist and as a child came to Brantford with his father and mother in 1834. Working as a journeyman for a while he saved about one thousand dollars and with this capital, he, at the age of twenty-four, started a tin and stove business, which later he merged into the "Victoria Foundry" enterprise. He commenced the making of stoves in a small building at the east end of Colborne Street, not far from the old Great Western Depot and from this small beginning the plant has developed into the present large proportions. Mr. Buck was a man of excellent business capacity and his views were always listened to with great respect at Board of Trade and kindred meetings.

In the year 1843 when he was 25 years of age, Mr. William Watt, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, migrated to Canada and settled in Brantford. For a while he was employed by VanBrocklin & Co., in the manufacture of separators, but in 1855 established himself in the building business. He erected a shop near the spot where the present First Baptist Church stands and ran the machinery for five years by horse power. He was the first resident to establish a building industry in a large way and was prominent in the affairs of the community.

Mr. Jesse O. Wisner came to the then town of Brantford, from Wayne County, N.Y. in 1857 and engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. His son, Wareham S. Wisner was at that time nineteen years of age and after attaining a business experience he launched, in the fall of 1871, an establishment of his own for making seed drills. In October of 1872 he was joined by his father, the firm name becoming "J. O. Wisner Son & Co." and in 1881 Mr. E. L. Goold also became a member of the concern. There was rapid progress from the inception and many other lines were added including spring tooth cultivators, spring tooth barrows and sulky rakes. In fact it became the largest agricultural business of its kind in Canada and ultimately a commodious factory was erected at the corner of Wellington and Clarence Streets in which over two hundred hands were employed. When the plant ultimately became amalgamated with the Massey-Harris Company in 1891, the members of that concern were not content to have Mr. Wisner remain in passive capacity as a shareholder and in recognition of his ripe judgment they asked him to act in an advisory executive capacity. This he consented to do and each week he journeyed to the Queen City to fulfil his duties in this respect. It was on such an occasion in 1919 that he met with a street car mishap which resulted in his demise. His only son, Charles L.,

is a Director and Vice-President of the Massey-Harris Company, Toronto.

It was in 1863 that Leeming and Paterson started what is now the Paterson biscuit and candy establishment, while Mr. Adam Spence commenced the production of carriages in 1857.

Grand Trunk workshops proved a big factor in the early days. They employed a large number of men and Capt. Kerr was Superintendent from 1870 until the removal of the employes to London many years ago. The Captain was of Scotch parentage and was a member of the Grand Trunk Brigade, also commanding a company of the Dufferin Rifles for three years. The assistant Superintendent was Mr. Thos. Burnley, a native of Yorkshire, England, who entered the car shop in 1856. He also was a member of the Grand Trunk Brigade and having served as a volunteer for thirteen years he retired with the grade of First Lieutenant in the Dufferin Rifles when the G. T. R. Companies merged with that organization. A daughter and two sons, Samuel and Arthur, still reside here. Although not direct employers of labor themselves Messrs. Kerr and Burnley handled large numbers of men in a broad minded and efficient manner. The removal of the employees to London in the 90's only constituted a temporary set back, for the Pratt & Letchworth people of Buffalo later occupied the shops here.

In 1871 what was destined to become the largest industrial establishment in the place was removed here from Beamsville when the "A. Harris Son Co." decided that Brantford afforded a larger scope for the growing establishment. Mr. Alanson Harris was a son of Rev. John Harris, Baptist Minister, who, among other places, resided in Mt. Pleasant for about twelve years.

After a period on the farm, the young man took charge of a saw mill at Boston and later at Whiteman's Creek, Brant County. He finally opened a foundry and farm machine business in Beamsville and after sixteen years there came to Brantford and with his son John and J. K. Osborne as partners, laid the foundation of an enormous business.

It was in 1872 that Mr. Wm. Slingsby started the Holmedale Woolen Mills and in 1877 the firm name was changed to "Wm. Slingsby & Sons." In 1883 there were thirty-two employees. Later a company took over the work with Mr. Frank Cockshutt as President and the concern has assumed large proportions.

Other concerns which existed in the period under review between 1844 and 1883, but which have passed out, or been absorbed, included the Brantford Soap Works, established by Mr. Charles Watts in 1856. The Hext carriage works established in 1866. The Farm and Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Company established 1881. A Broom factory

started by C. Jarvis in 1877. Craven Cotton Mill 1880 and Craven Wincey Mill 1882, both established in the Holmedale by Mr. Clayton Slater, a North Country Englishman who did much to help in the up-building of the district named. Although the Wincey Mill was later transferred to Paris and the Cotton Mill closed, the buildings erected came in very handily for subsequent enterprises. In 1873 Starch Works were erected about three miles down the Canal bank by Mr. Andrew Morton and Stoneware works for many years were run by Welding and Belding. From 1883 onward the additions to Brantford plants have been numerous and at this writing the enlargement of existing factories and establishment of new concerns is more marked than ever.

Mr. E. L. Goold probably instigated more Brantford factories than any other resident. In 1879 he commenced the manufacture of refrigerators. Latter on he became identified with the J. O. Wisner Company. After the absorption of Wisners by the Massey-Harris he threw his energies into the bicycle trade and succeeded in building up an immense business which was later sold to the Canada Cycle Company, the plant which had been erected subsequently becoming occupied by the William Buck Stove Company. Mr. Goold had during all this period still maintained his interest in the refrigerator project and this finally became merged into the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company. He had associated with him in this venture John Muir, Mr. W. H. Shapley, Mr. E. Yeigh. Mr. Muir was engaged in farming until middle life, but when he came to the city to enter the manufacturing arena, quickly made good and under his management the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company attained speedy development. Mr. John Sanderson, Mr. J. G. Cockshutt and Mr. Joseph Stratford also did pioneer work.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY:—This is not only the oldest industrial firm in the city but also one of the first to be established in Canada. Started by P. C. VanBrocklin in 1844 it has since 1848 been identified with the Waterous family, Mr. C. H. Waterous, senior, having secured an interest in 1848 and the firm name later became Ganson, Waterous & Co., and "C. H. Waterous & Co." in 1858. The start was made in a little frame building on Dalhousie Street with a horse in the cellar for motive power and a triangle surmounting the roof to summon the few hands to work. In 1849 they numbered twenty-five and the year's business was \$30,000. In 1874 there was another re-organization and the name became "Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd." After many years of struggle the operations of the concern commenced to show steady advancement and finally a large factory building became developed on the site of the present post office building.

In 1895 the available quarters had become entirely outgrown and a new site of nearly thirty acres was obtained on what were then known as the Cockshutt flats across the canal bridge. Disposal of the old location was made to the city for \$40,000 and incidentally it may be remarked that the Municipality did very well out of the deal, having sold various portions of the property for \$79,625 and still having a portion on hand. The new buildings were constructed in a most complete and commodious manner in every respect, and in 1912 a new and much larger foundry was also built, very considerable additions having been added since. The range of production is very large and comprises not only boilers, engines and other power plant equipment, but also sawmills, wood pulp making machinery for the paper industry, motor fire apparatus and so on through an infinity of lines. The number of hands at present employed is between four hundred and five hundred.

Upon the death, some years ago, of Mr. C. H. Waterous, Sr., the position of President and General Manager devolved upon his son, Mr. C. H. Waterous, Jr., and the other officials of the company are: D. J. Waterous, Vice-President and Secretary; C. A. Waterous, Assistant General Manager; Sales Manager and Director, L. M. Waterous; Treasurer, W. T. Mair.

THE WILLIAM BUCK STOVE CO.:—This establishment was founded by the late William Buck in 1852, and was first known as the "Victoria Stove Works." The original foundry was located in a small shop on Colborne Street, near the present site of the Wholesale establishment of George Foster and Sons. In addition to stoves, Mr. Buck produced heavy castings, and farming implements. It was a very small concern at the commencement, but by thorough and businesslike methods the proprietor commenced to develop a large business, and much impetus was given the enterprise when the "Radiant Home" and "Happy Thought" stoves were placed on the market—the one for parlor purposes and the other unrivalled for kitchen equipment. In a few years much larger premises were occupied on West Street, Brant Avenue, and William Street and this location constituted the head quarters of the concern until the death of Mr. Buck in 1897. It was then that "The William Buck Stove Co., Limited," was incorporated with Mr. George Phillip Buck, President; Mr. W. E. Buck, Vice-President, and Mr. C. J. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer. The Company acquired their present site on Elgin Street in 1902 and moved into their commodious premises in 1903. Branch offices and warehouses are maintained in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Production consists of all kinds of cooking and heating apparatus and sales are Dominion wide. The firm naturally pride themselves upon having

expanded the business from a small beginning by turning out unrivalled goods, honestly and carefully made of the very best material obtainable. About three hundred and fifty hands are at present employed. Since the above was written the well known McClary Company of London have purchased the works.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY:—This great industrial establishment was first of all known locally as "A. Harris & Son." The latter concern was founded in the year 1857 at the village of Beamsville by the late Alanson Harris. The original building consisted of a small frame structure with an outside wooden stairway to reach the second floor. From this modest beginning the enterprise commenced to assume such proportions that in 1871 it was decided to remove to a larger centre and Brantford was selected. At this period Mr. John Harris and Mr. J. K. Osborne were taken into partnership and the building occupied was that later used as a flour mill on the south side of Colborne Street below George Street. Later on Mr. J. N. Shenstone also became identified with the firm and for the Manitoba branch Mr. L. M. Jones (later Sir Lyman Melvin Jones) was the manager and Mr. J. H. Housser, Secretary Treasurer. Both these latter gentlemen, together with Mr. F. Grobb, were subsequently admitted as partners and the firm went under the name of "A. Harris & Son, Company, Limited." The products of the concern consisted of harvesting machinery, mowers, reapers and self binding harvesters and the uniform quality of the output speedily resulted in the development of an enormous business. So much was this the case that the original shop soon became insufficient and an extensive addition was made in 1877. Once again the quarters became too cramped and in 1882 a new blacksmith shop and foundry were erected on the site of the present factory on the south side of the canal bank. By 1888 a large main building had also been placed there and the plant has since been greatly enlarged by additions from time to time. Mr. John Harris, who passed away in 1887 while still in the prime of life—he was in his forty-sixth year—was at the time President of the Company. He had not only been an active force in the development of the business but also prominent in civic matters. A handsome stained glass window in the Brantford office constitutes a tribute to his memory.

In 1882 the production at the local works was: 1000 Mowers, 1285 Reapers and 500 Self Binders, while for 1920 the figures read: 20,000 Mowers; 25,000 Reapers and Binders.

It was in 1891 that the amalgamation took place with the Massey Company, the head office being removed to Toronto, but the Brantford portion of the concern has still continued to manifest steady development

with Mr. L. M. Jones first in charge, then Mr. E. W. H. VanAllen, Mr. John D. Patterson, Mr. F. Grobb and now Mr. S. B. Chadsey.

VERITY PLOW COMPANY:—In 1857 the late W. H. Verity began the manufacture of plows in a little shop at Exeter, Ontario. The power used was horse power; and straw cutters, pulpers, wood sawing machines, in addition to plows, mowers and reapers and stoves were produced. From the first the founder of the concern was determined that the name "Verity" upon any article should stand for the very best that could be produced and it was not long before the output per annum reached 400 plows, 100 mowers and 100 stoves. In 1875 all patents in the latter were sold to John McClarey of London and ultimately Mr. Verity concentrated his entire efforts upon plow production, with ever increasing success. The industry remained at Exeter until 1892, Mr. Verity's sons having in the meantime become associated with him under the firm name of W. H. Verity & Sons. By this time the business had assumed such proportions that it was found necessary to find a location affording better facilities, and Brantford was chosen as the city best suited to the needs of the rapidly growing concern. The building formerly occupied by the J. O. Wisner Company on Wellington Street was the first location but in 1897 the plant was destroyed by fire. Temporary quarters, were at once occupied in the former Bain Wagon Works building on Colborne Street, while with characteristic energy, as the ruins were still smouldering, plans were drawn up for a larger and better factory. This was established on the present site east of the Canal containing some 27 acres of land and especial pains were taken to provide for future extension of the works. This was a wise proviso because the plant is now three times as large as when first erected, covering eight acres of floor space with a total length of buildings of over 5600 ft. The equipment is of the most complete nature and no pains are spared to maintain the high standard set by the founder of the business. An automatic phone system of about 45 phones connects all departments and greatly facilitates the task of handling the enormous output of the Factory. In 1895 an affiliation took place with the Massey-Harris Company. This has left the management of the Verity Company free to devote all their time and energy to the design and building of Plows, which accounts in a great measure for the continued superiority of the products, which consist of engine gang plows of from 2 to 12 furrows, 2 furrow and 3 furrow sulky gang plows and all kinds of walking plows, land rollers, scufflers, harrows and grain grinders. The plows and other products are sold exclusively by the Massey-Harris sales organization and hold a prominent place in the markets of the world. The output each year is enormous and the number

of hands has grown from about a dozen to 700. A feature of this concern is the formation of an Industrial Council on which there is an equal representation of the men, and the Company and by which body working conditions are discussed and any differences settled. There is also a benefit society run entirely by the men, the Company giving an equal amount to that supplied by the employees. The present officials are:—President and General Manager, W. J. Verity; Vice-President, C. F. Verity; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Ranton; Directors: T. Findley, President and General Manager Massey Harris Company, Toronto; J. N. Shenstone, First Vice-President, Massey Harris Company; R. H. Verity, Director, Massey Harris Company; W. J. Verity and C. F. Verity.

THE ADAMS WAGON COMPANY:—It was in the year 1863 that Peter Adams, of Paris, started the manufacture of wagons and buggies on a small scale in his blacksmith shop in that town. Mr. Adams was a man of exceptional skill and very thorough in all his methods. No vehicle ever left the shop unless it was up to the full standard and the consequence was that the Adams Wagons became so well and favorably known in the surrounding country, that in course of time the business was enlarged from a retail to a wholesale establishment. A factory was built in Paris and for many years was conducted under the name of Adams & Son. By this time the fame of the wagon had been spread throughout the Dominion and the industry had developed on a large scale at the time of the demise of the father. In 1892 Mr. J. A. Sanderson was admitted into partnership and his notable business qualities combined with the practical knowledge of Messrs. James and David Adams led to the outgrowing of the original establishment and in 1900 it was decided to remove to Brantford and build a large modern plant. At the same time the Company was reorganized under the name of the Adams Wagon Company with Mr. J. A. Sanderson as President, Mr. James Adams, Vice-President and Mr. David Adams, Secretary. Since locating here the original buildings have been more than doubled and cover a large area of ground. The equipment includes the best machinery known to the trade. The rough lumber is handled at one end of the factory and passes in the most conveniently arranged manner from one department to the other until it emerges as a finished wagon. The rims are placed on the wheels by a special machine, the spokes are driven by a power hammer and the tires are put on by means of hydraulic pressure. Before painted all the wooden parts of the wagon are soaked in linseed oil to give them durability. In addition to the manufacture of all kinds of wagons and lorries the Adams Company make a full line of sleighs. Some idea of the extent of their business may be gained from the fact

that annually they turn out from their factory ten thousand wagons and five thousand sleighs. Their market extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the West an especially large user of their products. They are now supplying Wagons and Sleighs to one of the largest American manufacturers for their Canadian trade. All goods are sold through The Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.

The officers at present are as follows:—H. Cockshutt, President; Jas. Adams, Vice-President and Manager; David Adams, Secretary; D. L. Adams, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM PATERSON & SON CO., LIMITED:—In 1863 Messrs. H. B. Leeming and William Paterson established a wholesale confectionery and cigar manufactory. It was in April of the year named that they occupied the west end of the present buildings on Colborne Street, commencing with the modest number of fifteen hands. In those days the sales were largely made from touring wagons, and in later years Mr. Paterson used to relate that often on Saturdays the help would hang around for their pay until midnight, waiting for one of the wagons to return in order to make up the wage roll. In 1872 Mr. Leeming retired from the firm in order to become Collector of Customs, and from that time until 1894 Mr. Paterson was the sole proprietor. In that year his son, W. F. Paterson, was admitted to partnership under the style of "Wm. Paterson & Son." In 1897 a company was formed called the "William Paterson & Son Co. Limited." Mr. W. F. Paterson was elected the first President and still holds that office. In 1919, after his return from the Front where he had been a member of the Royal Flying Corps, Mr. Morton Paterson, elder son of Mr. W. F. Paterson, was made Vice-President. During the many years that he was member of Parliament Mr. Paterson was much away from home and in the early portion of that period the late Mr. G. S. Winter was manager of the factory. Some years ago the cigar department was given up. As time passed additions had to be made to the original premises in order to accommodate the constantly growing business, and a branch was established in Belleville.

The firm do a large domestic and foreign trade in biscuits, chocolates, candies and other confections, and the demand for their goods is constantly expanding.

THE SLINGSBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY:—The Holmedale Woolen Mill was first established by William Slingsby, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Two.

In the early days, each community was to a considerable extent, self-sustaining, and consequently small woolen mills were established which bought the wool in the surrounding districts and converted same

into cloth and blankets, which were disposed of directly from the mill to the people in the immediate vicinity.

William Slingsby, before locating in Brantford, carefully investigated other places from the standpoint of advantage of location, and finally came to the conclusion that Brantford, then and for the future, offered the best opening for a business of this kind. A woolen mill requires a large supply of water for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the great advantage to be derived from water as a source of power. In Holmedale this could be obtained. The water rights were purchased from David Plewis in 1872, and a small mill was established to manufacture woolen blankets and flannels.

The first building erected was of brick, 30 ft. x 60 ft., 2 storey. At the commencement, fifteen hands were employed. The first blanket was made in 1872, carded and spun by Joseph Slingsby, woven by William Slingsby, and finished by John Slingsby.

On December 24th, 1876, fire totally destroyed the plant. In spite of this misfortune, and the great financial difficulties encountered, William Slingsby's belief in the future of the business was such, that he re-built, and in the spring of 1877, a new mill of considerably larger capacity was erected. The growth of the mill was slow, and in 1893, the Slingsby Brothers sold out, and the business was re-organized under the name of the "Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd.," the Directors being: Frank Cockshutt, Charles Cockshutt, William Watt, John Slingsby, and Thomas Harris. At the time of re-organization, the capacity was 14 looms and about fifty hands were employed.

Under the new management, the business was gradually developed, and the Slingsby Product introduced throughout the country. The woolen industry in those days had a keen struggle for existence. The management however, confident in the excellency of their product and firmly believing that in the future, Canada and their own industry would prosper, continued the business.

On top of already discouraging conditions, in December, 1902, a disastrous fire destroyed the buildings. It was again a question whether the plant should be re-built or the Company dissolved. Knowing the Slingsby name was well established throughout the trade from coast to coast, and the most discouraging part of the struggle for existence was past, the shareholders approved re-building.

The new plant was well built, and splendidly equipped, and consequently, under good management it was possible to produce cheaply a splendid range of white and grey blankets, heavy cloths, etc., which particularly appealed to the market then developing in the Great West.

The Company recognized the necessity of keeping pace with the gradual development of Canada, and the plant was increased to meet the ever growing demands of the country, until at the present time, the capacity is one hundred looms.

For almost fifty years, the name "Slingsby" has been most favorably known throughout the Country. The present Directors of the Company are:—Frank Cockshutt, President and Managing Director; James L. Sutherland, Vice-President; John R. Varey, General Manager; Frank Leeming and C. Gordon Cockshutt.

Mr. Frank Cockshutt has filled the office of President, since the Company's inception.

THE BARBER-ELLIS COMPANY, LIMITED:—In 1874 Mr. John F. Ellis, of Toronto, and Mr. John R. Barber, of Georgetown, established a partnership as Envelope Manufacturers and Paper Dealers. Operations were commenced on Melinda Street, in Toronto, and with the growth of the business a new building was later located on Bay Street. This was destroyed in the big fire of some fifteen years ago and the factory of the company was removed to Brantford and located on Elgin Street. Eight years ago it became necessary to enlarge and the present capacious buildings were erected on Marlboro Street where envelopes and stationery are manufactured in constantly increasing quantities. The established reputation of the firm is such that in addition to the Canadian market there is a big demand for the goods in Australia, South Africa and the British West Indies. With regard to the Western trade it was deemed necessary five years ago to put into operation another factory located in Winnipeg, and the branch warehouses not alone include that city and Brantford, but also Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. About twenty years ago Mr. Barber sold out his interests to Mr. Ellis and the latter has since thrown all his energies into the building up of the business in every possible way, with the result that from a modest beginning it has become a very large concern. In addition to its tremendous envelope production the firm has an established reputation, carefully built up during its long career, of making the finest business and society stationery and paperies. In all there are 350 employees. The present Board of Directors consists of: John F. Ellis, F. M. Ellis, C. G. Ellis, E. H. Ellis, H. Holt, W. W. Murphy, L. D. Graham. The Brantford plant is under the direction of Mr. C. G. Ellis.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.:—This business was founded in 1877 by James G. Cockshutt and was started in a very small way with a one storey building and about five employees. In 1882 it was incorporated as a Joint Stock Company with the following as its first officers:—President,

James G. Cockshutt; Vice-President, Ignatius Cockshutt; Secretary, John Challen; Treasurer, John Yule; Superintendent, Wm. Cowherd.

On the death of Mr. James G. Cockshutt in 1885, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt succeeded him as President, with Mr. George Wedlake as Superintendent. Then in 1888 Mr. W. F. Cockshutt was succeeded in the Presidency by Mr. Frank Cockshutt and that same year Mr. Harry Cockshutt was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Frank Cockshutt retired from the Presidency in 1911 when he was succeeded by the present occupant of that position, Colonel H. Cockshutt.

Rapidly increasing business from the year 1882 on, necessitated many additions to the plant. In the year 1896 the management decided to tear down the original buildings and replace them with modern ones. This work was carried on during two or three seasons until 1898, when it was finally completed. Soon this new equipment became entirely inadequate for the business that was offering, so the Company began operations on a new plant on the outskirts of the city. The site comprises 33 acres of land. Into this plant the Company moved in 1903. It employs under normal conditions approximately 900 men.

In 1911 the Cockshutt Plow Company purchased the plants and businesses of the Adams Wagon Company Ltd., and the Brantford Carriage Co. Ltd., both of the City of Brantford, and operates them in conjunction with their own sales organization. The Head Office of the Company is in Brantford with branch offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton.

In addition to the domestic trade handled by the Company, a very extensive export trade is enjoyed. Shipments of Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Seeders, etc., are made regularly to Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, Cuba, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, France and other European countries.

Mr. James G. Cockshutt, the founder of this business was one of the first men to invent a riding plow peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the virgin soil of Western Canada. The success attained by these first plows was the foundation for the extensive business in Cockshutt lines in Western Canada to-day. A well equipped Experimental Department is constantly at work devising new and better methods of farm practice as far as machinery is concerned.

SCARFE & CO.—Varnish and Paint Manufacturers:—In 1877 Mr. W. J. Scarfe (later Sheriff Scarfe) obtained an interest in some varnish works started in Windsor. The concern was removed to this city the following year and occupied a building on Victoria Street in the East Ward. These quarters were outgrown and in 1885 the acquisition took

place of a large structure on the Canal bank which had previously been a curling and skating rink. Many additions have since taken place including the acquisition of the Thornton tannery property in 1919. The output consists of fine varnishes of all descriptions, shellacs, japans and oil finishes and an enormous business is transacted in connection with the Canadian Agricultural implement and wagon varnish trade. A special line consists of a fine quality of architectural varnishes and finishes for interior purposes and the firm also enjoys a goodly share of the car and coach varnish business. The plant is up to date in every essential and throughout the whole institution all unnecessary handling of liquids is obviated by a piping system which ramifies the whole plant. Commencing with 1920 a paint department has also been erected and this added branch is just on the threshold of what gives promise of excellent development.

In 1898 the management of the concern was taken over by the two sons, Messrs. Reginald and Gordon Scarfe, and after the lamented death of the latter, a joint stock company was formed in 1919 with R. Scarfe, President; Mrs. Gordon S. Scarfe, Vice-President; W. J. R. Waddell, Director; H. R. Ryan, Secretary. The original number of hands was three or four, with an output of \$40,000. Present number of hands, fifty, with output of a million and a quarter dollars. The market consists of all Canada. In 1910 in order to better look after the Western trade a branch was established in Winnipeg of which W. H. McDonald, formerly of Brantford is in charge. There is also another branch in Montreal, under direction of L. P. Trudell, to take care of the large Eastern connections.

BRANTFORD CARRIAGE COMPANY:—The Brantford Carriage Limited, received its charter in September 1887 and since that date has been in continuous operation, building carriages, wagons, carts, sleighs and cutters.

At its inception, Mr. Hugh Duffy was elected President, F. Cyrus Straat, Vice-President, and Lord T. Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer of the Company. At the death of Lord Whitehead, his son, T. H. Whitehead, was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and the Company operated practically under this management until 1911 when the Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. purchased the controlling interest in the capital stock of the Company. Mr. John A. Sanderson was then elected President, and at his death in 1917, he was succeeded by Col. Harry Cockshutt of the Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

The present Board of Directors is as follows:—Col. H. Cockshutt, (President); Geo. Wedlake, Jas. Adams, Geo. K. Wedlake, W. B. Scace.

In 1916 the Brantford Carriage Company Limited purchased the stock in trade and good will of the Baynes Carriage Company, Ltd. of Hamilton, and the two companies, namely: The Brantford Carriage Co. Ltd., and the Baynes Carriage Co. Ltd., were placed under the joint management of Robert Jex and John B. McTaggart.

The carriages and cutters manufactured by this Company hold a deservedly high reputation throughout the Dominion for quality and style. An export trade has also been developed especially in South America where the "Brantford Cart" is in large demand.

The plant has also been considerably extended by the Cockshutt Plow Co., and equipped with the latest labor saving machinery.

Notwithstanding the recognized increase in automobile business, this Company has maintained its output.

THE HAM AND NOTT COMPANY, LIMITED:—It was in 1892 that this concern commenced in a very modest way in a little two storey building, 40 x 40, with a staff of six hands. The original product was the manufacture of woven wire bed springs. Connected with the Company from its origin were Mr. John T. Ham, the present President and Manager and Mr. Joseph H. Ham, the present Vice-President, and by steady perseverance and close attention to business opportunities, many lines were speedily added. These included refrigerators, screen doors, window screens, beekeepers' supplies, kitchen cabinets and so forth. The factory is one of the best equipped of the kind on the continent and a large part of the machinery has been especially designed by the Company for its own exclusive use. From the small initial structure there has developed a plant which comprises one of the most imposing piles of factory buildings in the city. The main structures are of white brick, three storeys high, and these, together with the warehouses and yards, cover an area of over ten acres. The growth of this business bespeaks the merits of its products and the Company has the proud distinction of being the largest producers of four out of the five main lines of its manufacture. Under such circumstances there is small cause for wonder that in place of the original six employees the number has grown to two hundred and fifty. Up until the present the Canadian market has occupied the sole attention of this concern, no effort having been made to develop an export trade. The present Board of Directors is composed of: John T. Ham, President; Joseph H. Ham, Vice-President and J. W. Shepperson, Secretary-Treasurer, while Thomas L. Lyle and W. J. Craig are Department Managers and James Freeborn, Factory Superintendent.

WATSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY:—The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, was established in the city of St. Catharines in the year 1892 under the Provincial Charter and having the following Directors:—James Watson, President; E. P. Watson, Manager; and R. McDonald Watson, Secretary Treasurer. Owing to James Watson's death in 1897, the business was taken over by the Penman Company Limited, and the following year a new mill was built in Paris and the plant was moved there. The factory was soon outgrown and the firm finally decided to erect a new factory in the Holmedale, Brantford. This consists of four stories and a basement each 370 feet long, and 74 feet wide, with an up to date dye house and boiler house attached, making it one of the finest knitting mills in America. Situated on the Grand River they have their own water power which generates the electricity for running the plant. In addition to the large rooms, the high ceilings and the well ventilated areas the mill is situated on the banks of the Grand in such a way that the employees get every benefit of the sunlight and breeze. In connection with the mill there is a large dining room where the girls are served with refreshments at nine o'clock and again at twelve o'clock, these refreshments being served practically free of charge. The output consists of Ladies' Men's and Children's Underwear from Cotton, Wool and Silk yarns, both in winter and summer weights.

The officers of the Company are as follows:—Mr. Isaac Bonner, General Manager; M. E. P. Watson, Manager; Mr. C. B. Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY AND MUIR COMPANY:—The business of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, was formed in 1892, at which time the business of Goold & Company was taken over. Goold & Company was represented by Mr. E. L. Goold, and Mr. W. H. Shapley, who were directors in the Company as formed, and Mr. John Muir and Mr. Henry Yeigh were added as directors. The Company's factory was situated on the corner of Albion and Waterloo Streets, which premises were rented from the Schultz Bros. Co. After a short time, a year or two, a factory was built and occupied along with the Goold Bicycle Co., which is the present site of the Wm. Buck Stove Co. The Company suffered a loss by fire and this factory was badly burned after about three years occupation, and 21 years ago the present factory site was purchased from the City of Brantford, and has been extended from time to time.

The Company manufacture a line of goods catering to the farm trade principally and this Company are the first manufacturers of steel Windmills in Canada. Some years ago their Pumping Windmill secured the first prize in the World's competition held under the auspices of the

Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain in 1904, and the business has enjoyed steady development.

Since removal to the present site, Capital Stock has been increased between nine and ten times, also the volume of business accruing each year.

In addition to Windmills, the Company manufacture Gas and Gasoline and Coal Oil Engines, stationary and portable, also a line of high grade Agricultural Traction Engines, Sprinkler Tanks and Towers, Concrete Mixers, Pumps, etc.

The Company have a large staff of salesmen and a thorough selling organization in the way of local agents throughout Canada. The present Directors are: Messrs. G. I. Evans, W. H. Shapley, John Muir, Henry Yeigh, W. H. Whitaker, and in a country such as Canada is and is likely to be, the future prospects of the Company are very bright, and it should undoubtedly grow as the country develops and there can be but little question about the development of Canada as an Agricultural country.

KER AND GOODWIN COMPANY:—The inception of this Company took place in October of 1897 when a small plant situated at 193 Colborne Street was taken over from Hollinrake and Ker. At this time the equipment was worth about \$3,500 and six hands were employed in repair work and the handling of supplies. The business increased and in 1904 was moved into new premises on the present site and the manufacture of lathe chucks added. In 1915 a new company was formed under the name of the "Ker and Goodwin Machine Co." and an addition was built to accommodate the new business of making 4.5 explosive shells. W. P. Kellett was President; P. H. Secord, Vice-President; D. O. Johnson, Treasurer; Miss McGraw, Secretary; and A. Goodwin, W. S. Brewster, Directors. In 1916 Mr. Kellett and others having withdrawn to establish the Dominion Steel Products Co., it was decided to continue the manufacture of shells under a new directorate as follows: John Ker, President; A. B. Burnley, Vice-President; A. Goodwin, Treasurer and Manager; Edith B. Hitchon, Secretary; W. E. Long and W. S. Brewster. In 1917 another enlargement of the premises took place making the present floor space 12,000 square feet. In 1918 the Machine Company was taken over by Messrs. Ker and Goodwin and on October 18th of the same year Mr. Ker passed away. The company now manufactures crude oil engines in addition to their chuck department and supplies. The present directorate consists of W. S. Brewster, President; A. Burnley, Vice-President; A. Goodwin, Treasurer and General Manager; Miss Hitchon, Secretary; W. E. Long and Melvin McIntyre. The value of the plant to-day is \$175,000.

PRATT & LETCHWORTH COMPANY LIMITED:—The constantly increasing use of malleable castings has made the production of them one of the staple industries and in the above concern Brantford possesses the largest iron foundry of the kind in Canada. When the men of the Grand Trunk car shops were removed to London an effort was at once made to fill the vacant buildings with some other concern and the upshot was that the Pratt and Letchworth Company of Buffalo, N. Y., were urged to establish a branch here. It was in 1900 that the Company decided to proceed with the installation of a plant "with a capacity of 4,000 tons of malleable iron per annum." The original directors were Ogden P. Letchworth, Josiah Letchworth, C. W. Sherman, R. D. Fryer and F. O. Locke, all of Buffalo, N. Y. In 1911 a limited corporation was formed under the laws of Ontario with a capital stock of \$350,000 and Mr. John C. Bradley was added to the directorate. The business continued to grow and in the fall of 1912 an offer to purchase the stock of the Company was received from the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, of Montreal and was accepted by the stockholders. The immense plant situated right alongside the Grand Trunk tracks, has practically been doubled since the taking over by the Canadian concern. It now covers an area of 248,105 square feet, seventy-five per cent, occupied by buildings and the 150 hands first employed later increased to 750. The market is mostly in Canada and the output last year consisted of over 20,000 tons of castings. The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. W. W. Butler, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, K. W. Blackwell, V. M. Drury, H. W. Beauclerk, W. F. Angus and A. Wainwright, K.C.

The officers are W. W. Butler, President; W. S. Atwood, D. P. Lamoreux, A. D. Neale, A. Whyte, (also Treasurer) Vice-Presidents; A. C. Bourne, Secretary; R. A. Whyte, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. R. J. Hopper is the works manager of the Brantford plant.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE COMPANY:—The plant of this concern in West Brantford has grown from comparatively insignificant beginnings in 1901, when the output was sixty tons, to an extensive line of industry with production of 10,000 tons. At the commencement the provisional directors consisted of: C. L. Messecar, S. G. Kitchen, F. Chalcraft, G. E. Cook and C. W. Gurney. The old mill was increased, from time to time until it reached a complete unit of 250 spinning jennies. Still the demand for Brantford twines increased and 1914-15 saw the erection of a complete new mill with necessary warehouses. Since then there has been the establishment of a rope and cordage equipment and in 1919 further warehouse extensions had to be made. At the present time there is an order in Dundee, Scotland, for the necessary machinery to make

jute bags and this new department will also shortly be in operation. The twine brands are: "Gilt Edge," "Gold Leaf," "Silver Leaf," "Maple Leaf" and such is their excellence that the market is world wide, including the United Kingdom, Africa, South America, Norway, Denmark, Greece, France, Algiers, Argentine, Roumania. The number of hands employed the first year was thirty and now about three hundred. At the inception there were a great many small stockholders but their holdings were gradually acquired until the outcome was practically a partnership between Messrs. Kitchen and Messecar President and Vice-President respectively, with W. C. Wells, Secretary-Treasurer, and Thomas Neilson and Wilfrid Messecar, Directors.

Upon the demise of Mr. Kitchen in January, 1920, Mr. Messecar became President and Mr. Neilson Vice-President. The notable growth of this entirely Canadian concern, despite the removal of duties and keen United States competition, has been mainly due to the energy and foresight of Mr. Messecar.

THE CANADA GLUE COMPANY was incorporated March 4, 1905, and buildings were erected on property situated on the canal near the locks in Brantford Township. Mr. Lloyd Harris was the first President of the Company, which position he still holds. The commencement of building operations took place in 1905 and the plant was ready for operation early in 1906.

In 1913 a working arrangement was made with the American Glue Company whereby the Canadian Company received substantial advantages in the experience gained by the American Company in their operations in the United States.

On May 9th, 1914, the factory premises of the Company were almost completely destroyed by fire and it was then decided to rebuild the plant making such changes as it had been found in the experience of the Company would place the plant in a more efficient and up-to-date condition for the manufacture of the Company's product. The rebuilding operations were commenced in July of 1914 and the new plant was completed in January, 1915, and it is claimed that the present plant is as modern as any similar plant on the North American Continent.

The development of the Company's business has been rapid and has been successful. The Company has under consideration largely extending their operations to include the manufacture of edible and technical gelatine and other products in which glue is largely used.

The Board of Directors and Officers of the Company at present is as follows:—Lloyd Harris, President; George Upton, Vice-President; T. H. Whitehead, General Manager; J. P. Lyman, King Upton, J. W. Widdup, Secretary.

The Company has now purchased the plant formerly owned and operated by the Canada Starch Co., situated on the banks of the canal in Brantford Township and this plant will be used in the extension and development of the Company's business for the immediate future and when building conditions are improved, it is expected that large additions to the plant will be undertaken on the property of the Company.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED:—This Company was organized under an Ontario Charter which was obtained on January 24th, 1906 and at the first meeting of shareholders on February 8th, 1906 the following were chosen as a Board of Directors: D. McHenry and C. L. Millhouse of South Bend, Ind.; W. D. Schultz, George S. Matthews, George C. Schultz, A. H. Elliott and Jos. Cobbledick, all of Brantford. The original officers were W. D. Schultz, President; Geo. S. Matthews, Vice-President; F. Chalcraft, Secretary; George C. Schultz, Treasurer. From the inception the factory was built on the present location Sydenham Street and there have been extensions from time to time both with regard to plant and equipment until the premises have attained their present commodious size. In 1912-13 much additional machinery was installed, and new warehouses built. The firm manufacture prepared, or ready roofing and asphalt slates, building papers and roofing paints under the following brand names: "Brantford Asphalt," "Brantford Rubber," "Leatheroid," "Brantford Asphalt Slates," "Branroco Saturated Felt," "Climax Building Paper," "Branroco Lap Cement," "Superior Roof Coating." In the manufacture of the Roofing only the highest grades of felt, saturated and coated with the purest blends of Asphalt, are used. The Asphalts are obtained from Mexico, Texas, California and Utah, and the motto of thoroughness of material and workmanship is consistently demonstrated in all the lines produced. Many first prizes and medals have been taken at various expositions and material has been supplied to such companies as the Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central, and Grand Trunk Railways, and other large corporations throughout the Dominion together with a constantly increasing demand from building contractors and private individuals. The foreign market is also commencing to assume large proportions. The capital as originally authorized was \$100,000 but in March of 1919 another charter was taken out with capital of \$250,000 of which \$150,000 is paid up. At the commencement of the business fifteen hands were employed with an output of \$125,000, and at the present time, seventy-eight, with an output of nearly a million dollars. The present Board of Directors consists of W. D. Schultz, President; W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Vice-President; F. W. Ryerson, Secretary; Geo. C. Schultz, Treasurer; Jas. Adams, W. T.

Henderson, K.C., Chas. M. Thompson. Other directors during the life of the business have been F. Chalcraft, W. Watt, W. C. Boddy, J. A. Sanderson. The present executive of the business consists of Chas. M. Thompson, Managing Director; Jas. W. Milne, Superintendent; C. E. Disher, Assistant Treasurer.

KITCHEN OVERALL AND SHIRT COMPANY:—This business was started by C. E. Kitchen and L. W. Whittaker in 1906 when a small wholesale clothing business was commenced at 45 Dalhousie Street. Mr. J. F. Kitchen later purchased Mr. Whittaker's interest and shortly afterwards the plant was removed to the Cockshutt Building on Queen Street. After the business had been in operation for two years a joint stock company was formed with the following directors: S. G. Kitchen, J. H. Spence, T. L. Wood, J. F. and C. E. Kitchen. About a year after the new organization, manufacturing was commenced in a small way and later an overall equipment was purchased in London and moved to Brantford. The manufacture of overalls and work shirts then became the leading lines and in 1917 enlarged quarters became an absolute necessity. Accordingly the purchase took place of what was known as the "Buck Building" on West Street and the interior was entirely remodelled with the result of an entirely up to date establishment. In addition to their own lines of manufacture the firm have arrangements with three other factories whereby they take their entire output of aprons, gloves and shirts. The output eight years ago was slightly over \$40,000 and for 1920 was close to one million dollars. From twenty hands at first the number has grown to two hundred and fifty. Canadian demands keep the plant exceedingly busy, although considerable business is commencing to develop in other lands. The present Board of Directors consists of Jos. Ruddy, G. Pickles, Jos. Ham, T. E. Ryerson, J. F. Kitchen and C. E. Kitchen.

THE BRANDON SHOE CO.:—In 1907 Mr. A. Brandon, who had for thirty-years been associated with the shoe trade, went to Aylmer, Ontario, from the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and organized in the town of Aylmer, the Brandon Shoe Company, Limited.

Operations commenced in 1907, and continued with wonderful success until the fall of 1909, when an explosion in the Municipal Electric Plant, which was next door to The Brandon Shoe Company, completely destroyed both places by fire.

Several large cities in the Dominion requested that Mr. Brandon re-organize a shoe factory and offered many inducements, but Mr. Brandon finally decided on Brantford as the future home of Brandon Shoes. Local capital was interested and the property at 125 Pearl Street, where

the factory now operates, was purchased and building operations commenced on November 6th, 1909, and were completed by December 18th, 1909.

The factory having been built in record time, Mr. Brandon immediately commenced to manufacture record shoes and specializes in Men's Fine Goodyear Welts, quality being the chief objective, as his slogan, "Where Quality Counts We Win" will prove.

The first officers of The Brandon Shoe Company Limited consisted of C. Cook, President; A. Brandon, Treasurer and Managing Director, J. S. Dowling, W. D. Schultz, and T. E. Ryerson, Directors, and W. D. Smith, Secretary. The present officers are as follows:—A. Brandon, President and General Manager; C. I. Timpany, Vice-President, E. D. Goetz, Secretary-Treasurer; and J. L. Brandon, E. C. Kilmer and J. G. Cohoe, Directors.

In 1911, owing to increased demand for Brandon Shoes, it was found necessary to enlarge the factory to meet with the greater production, and another storey was added and 60 feet at the rear, making The Brandon Shoe Company Limited plant a three storey building 180 feet long with a capacity of 800 pairs of shoes a day.

The plant is equipped with the latest types of machines that they may specialize in the finest of Men's Goodyear Welts. The leading lines are "Brandon," "Monarch," and "Dr. Brandon Cushion" shoes. These shoes are sold from coast to coast over the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. A. Brandon, the organizer of The Brandon Shoe Company, Limited, previous to going to Aylmer, Ontario, had spent many years in the United States in the interests of the Shoe Trade, always being connected with the manufacturing, and was managing a large shoe factory in St. Louis just previous to coming to Alymer, Ont., Canada.

Under the capable directorship of Mr. Brandon, a class of shoe is made which sufficiently and completely refutes the previous claim that it is necessary to go to the United States to procure complete satisfaction in the style, comfort and make.

STEDMAN BROTHERS:—The commencement of the present large interests of Stedman Bros., took place in a street paper selling trade. Young in years they proved themselves to possess excellent executive ability in addition to much energy and it was not long before the decision was reached to embark upon business on a still larger scale. A stationery and news store was accordingly opened and in 1908 the business of Mr. W. J. Mallagh, also in the same line, was purchased. A still more ambitious move was chronicled when in 1909 embarkation took place in the wholesale trade, together with the publication of picture post cards,

souvenir books and booklets. Premises were first occupied on Colborne Street and in 1912 the former Collegiate Institute building on George Street was acquired, the following constituting the original Board of Directors:—S. W. Stedman, E. I. Stedman, G. H. Stedman, J. A. Sanderson, P. S. Cairns. The present authorized capital is \$500,000 and general lines of merchandise are carried with the sales area extending from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Prince Rupert, B. C. The Board of Directors in 1920 was composed of S. W. Stedman, E. I. Sedman, G. H. Stedman, George Kippax, C. K. Pettit. The Messrs. Stedman still retain their retail interests. Some fifty hands are employed.

CROWN ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY:—The inception of this Company took place in 1910 and it was first of all established as the branch of a Lighting Fixture Company situated in St. Charles, Illinois. The object was to take care of the rapidly developing Canadian Trade, and local men were also interested. Premises were secured on Sydenham Street and a factory erected. The development of the business caused an enlargement of the buildings in 1912 and again in 1920. The product is that of Lighting Fixtures, Portable Table Lamps and Brass Art Ware,—and the market consists of the entire Dominion. For the first year the output was some \$75,000 and in 1919 about a quarter of a million dollars, figures which sufficiently demonstrate the steady growth due alike to the excellence of the products both in quality and design. Some thirty hands were at first employed and that number has now reached one hundred and twenty-five. It is now the largest light fixture plant in Canada.

The present board consists of: Jos. Ruddy, President; Jos. H. Ham, Vice-President; F. W. Frank, W. D. Schultz, J. S. Dowling, A. B. Burnley, F. W. Ryerson. W. J. Campbell is the Secretary and Manager and A. C. Johnson, Superintendent.

BRANT CREAMERY:—This concern had a very limited commencement in December of 1911, when some small premises were occupied at 89 Oxford Street, West Brantford. The enterprise however had been launched on a right basis and the following year removal took place to the present adequate plant on Grey Street. The machinery is of the most modern description for the making of butter and ice cream and the volume of business has increased from a turnover of \$50,000 the first year to \$346,000 last year. In like manner the original equipment of \$8,000 has increased to \$112,000, including eight trucks for gathering cream from the farmers of Brant County, and portions of Wentworth, Haldimand and Oxford Counties. The number of hands has gone up in proportion. The owners are Messrs. A. T. and M. M. Stillman, with

Mr. M. M. Stillman the most active member. The Messrs. Stillman also own a plant in Hamilton known as the "Best Creamery Company," started in 1918, and a butter making plant in Drumbo, established in 1916.

THE HYGIENIC DAIRY:—The first plant established in the city of Brantford for the pasteurization of milk was the Hygienic Dairy, which was opened on September 18th, 1913, by W. J. A. Hainer, and other associates, on Nelson Street, Mr. Hainer, who had taken a short dairy course at Guelph Agricultural College, and who had had many years experience of handling milk in a scientific manner, being the practical head.

While general recognition of the importance of pasteurization in the proper care of milk was slow at first, Mr. Hainer was convinced that ultimately the growing city would adopt the principle of pasteurization. The success of the undertaking was slow, and steady, and due largely to a persistent educative campaign as to the value of pure milk.

In the winter of 1917 a new plant was constructed at 326-334 Colborne Street. It was thoroughly up to date in every particular. From the moment of the reception of the milk from the producers, through the process of pasteurization and rapid cooling to the right temperature, up to the time, when the milk is poured into the bottles and capped, the work is all done by machinery. The construction of this new plant realized Mr. Hainer's ideal of handling milk from start to finish by mechanical devices, that deal rapidly with milk, so as not only to destroy the life of "pathogenic germs, but to eliminate entirely the possibility of any further contamination before being received by the consumer.

DOMINION STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY:—Some fourteen years ago Mr. W. P. Kellett, who had been engaged in engineering and kindred work on the other side of the line, came to Brantford in connection with a re-organization of the Street Railway System and later became chief engineer and general manager of The Lake Erie and Northern Railway, a scheme in whose initiative he took a prominent part. Following that he formed a company to help meet the demand for war munitions and as an outgrowth of this the Dominion Steel Products Company became established. Ground was broken for the extensive plant on Morrell Street late in 1916 and the first delivery of material commenced in January of 1917. All contracts in connection with the British Government were completed in the same year and night and day shifts set to work on large orders for gun mounts for United States battleships, propeller shafting for merchant and troop ships and also for battleships and destroyers of the United States Navy. Between January and July 1918 over a third of the merchant ship tonnage built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the

United States, was equipped with propeller shafting manufactured by this firm, in addition to 125 mounts for 5 inch navy guns, and the equipment of 135 merchant ships with shafting. The buildings comprise three spacious machine shops, large foundry and forge shop and the present lines of production consist of rolling mill and rubber manufacturing machinery. One of the enterprises of the company has been the establishment of a residential district known as "Lansdowne Park," for the provision of houses for the employees. The capitalization of the Dominion Steel Products Co. Ltd. is \$1,500,000, with the following Board:—President and General Manager, W. P. Kellett; Vice-President, Senator Fisher; Secretary-Treasurer, M. F. McGraw; Directors, W. S. Brewster, H. W. McAteer, (New York), P. H. Secord.

DOMINION FLOUR MILLS:—The Dominion Flour Mills, Limited was organized by W. B. Wood under a Federal Charter in 1911, several leading financiers of Montreal being interested. Mills were then operating at Brantford, Hamilton, and St. George, Ontario. To these, was immediately added a large, modern plant on the Lachine Canal, and later an up-to-date plant at Brantford, giving the Company a total daily capacity of twenty thousand bags of flour and feed, and an annual output exceeding ten million dollars.

In volume of business and financial strength, the Company stands side by side with the first six mills in Canada. Its brands are famous, and are regularly shipped to every market under the sun.

Mr. Wood started to make flour over fifty years ago at St. George in a very small way. He is now one of the oldest, as well as one of the largest individual flour millers in the world.

The Head Office of the Company is at Montreal.

MICKLE, DYMENT & SON:—A partnership has existed for the past thirty years between Mr. Charles Mickle, of Gravenhurst, and Dyments, of Barrie. Mr. Nathaniel Dymont, senior member of the firm passed away about thirteen years ago, when his son, Simon Dymont took over his late father's responsibilities and has in that time endeared himself to the heads of their different concerns by his broad-mindedness and very capable oversight. Mr. Mickle is engaged in looking after the timber lands and saw mills of which he is expert. Both of these men have many interests outside this partnership. This well known firm conduct business on a large scale, employing from seven to eight hundred men, having timber limits to draw their supplies from for their different plants and yards, which are located at Brantford, Toronto, Gravenhurst, Whitney, Severn Bridge, Fenelon Falls, with head office at Barrie, thus making it possible to supply the trade with lumber and manufactured materials at lowest

possible prices. The local plant which was established in 1900, is situated on Colborne Street, and has the advantage of splendid shipping and unloading facilities, a G. T. R. siding being very close to the plant. The first manager of this plant was Ross Rastall who served one year as Mayor of this city, leaving shortly after for Toronto. In the year 1900 fifteen men were employed with an output of two and one-half million ft. of lumber per year. In 1907 the firm had reason to believe with the increasing population of Brantford, a larger plant would be necessary to meet the ever growing demands, when a fine red brick structure was built and equipped in a very modern way. The Present manager, Oliver W. Rhynas has been in the employ of Mickle, Dymont & Son nearly seventeen years and it is largely due to his untiring effort that an extensive business has been created. All kinds of standard and special work is done in builders' supplies, besides a large trade in ready cut houses. In 1919 seventy men were employed and an output of over six million feet of lumber recorded.

BRANTFORD COMPUTING SCALES LIMITED:—This Company was organized on May 25th, 1910 and was composed of the following members: Joseph L. Howard, J. B. Detwiler, Jas. Burns, E. Cutmore, W. Sloan, J. E. Church, E. Wall and W. H. Whittaker. The authorized capital of the Company was \$40,000 and the first board of Directors: J. Howard, J. B. Detwiler, C. H. Herod, E. Cutmore and W. H. Whittaker. Mr. Howard was President and Mr. Whittaker, Secretary. At the commencement in January, 1912, distribution only was undertaken, but the Company decided to go into the manufacturing business at which time Mr. A. L. McPherson was elected a member of the Board of Directors and engaged as Secretary of the Company. A small plant was rented at 22 Dalhousie Street and machinery installed for the manufacture of Automatic Computing Scales and Meat Slicers. In October, 1914, plans and specifications were gotten out for the new factory building situated on Grey Street and which was completed and in operation in September, 1915. Since then the business has shown a steady increase and in the fall of 1919 a further addition was made to the factory to take care of the business offered. The concern then occupied a plant with a floor space of 21,000 feet. In the fall of 1920 a new factory building was secured with a floor space of 46,000 feet. This company put on the market the first all-Canadian made computing scale produced by an all-Canadian Company and the excellence of the production is attested by the fact that the sales for 1920 were just thirty-three times those of 1912. The value of the equipment in the last named year was \$4,000 and to-day land and buildings are valued at \$205,000 and plant at \$131,000. The

present Board of Directors is composed of W. Wilcox Baldwin, Chairman; A. L. McPherson, President and General Manager; G. H. Morgan, Assistant Manager; Jno. D. Cameron, and John Jennings.

Labor unions in Brantford are by no means, a new departure though the organization of the trades during late years has greatly increased. As far back as any records go there was a cigarmakers' union in Brantford. This was during the 60's and though not very strong at that time yet its members were not lacking in enthusiasm. The moulders rank next to the cigarmakers as the oldest union in the city. In fact the charter of the moulders dates back farther than that of the cigarmakers, but this is because those connected with the latter were affiliated with outside unions though residing here. A few years later a union of carpenters was formed.

A new impetus was given the movement however during the winter of 1898-9 and the growth and revival of the union interest throughout the whole city since has been marked. The Trades; and Labor Council received a new lease of life, and a Labor Party was formed. No less than seven new labor unions, came into existence during the spring of 1899. The years 1890 and 1891 also recorded great organization activity which has since been maintained.

First Paris Industry.

PENMANS LIMITED:—Is one of the largest producers of Knit Goods in this country, manufacturing Underwear, Sweater Coats, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Pulp and Paper Makers Felts, employing at this date about 2,740 operators, with a yearly wage roll of approximately \$1,500,000.

The business was first established by Mr. John Penman in the year 1870, beginning with a small mill located at Paris, Ontario, on the River Nith.

The Company was incorporated in 1883 under Canadian Laws as "The Penman Manufacturing Company Limited" and re-incorporated in 1906 as "PENMANS LIMITED."

The Company now have mills located at Paris, Thorold, Port Dover, Waterford, London, Ayr, Almonte, Brantford, Ontario, St. Hyacinthe and Coaticook, Que.

The sales for the year 1883 were \$272,899, and now run into many millions annually.

Board of Directors:—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President, Montreal; Mr. R. B. Morrice, Vice-President, Montreal; Mr. J. P. Black, Montreal; Mr. V. E. Mitchell, K.C., Montreal; J. R. Gordon, Montreal; H. B. MacDougall, Montreal; Wm. McMaster, Montreal; John Baillie, Montreal; Jas. N. Laing, Montreal; General Manager, I. Bonner, Paris, Ontario; Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. Robinson, Paris, Ontario.

The PARIS WINCEY MILLS CO. was formed in 1889 by F. Wiley, Chas. Whitlaw, Hugh N. Baird, Thomas A. Crane, H. Stroud, and A. H. Baird.

An additional mill was erected and equipped in 1916 at a cost of \$140,000.00.

The output consists of All Wool and Union Flannels, Tweeds, Serges, Cotton Yarns, etc., selling from Halifax to Victoria, B. C. through Manufacturers' Agents.

Hands employed at first, 25; to-day, 125.

Board of Directors:—H. Stroud, Geo. H. Baird, H. N. Baird, Chas. H. Baird and John Lindsay; President and Manager, Henry Stroud; Vice-President, Geo. H. Baird; Sec'y-Treas., John Lindsay; Asst. Manager and Supt., John K. Martin.

SANDERSON-HAROLD CO. was incorporated in the fall of 1902 with the first officers:—President, the late John A. Sanderson of Brantford, who was then President of the Adams Wagon Co., Limited, Vice-President, H. W. MacMahon, of Toronto; Manager and Secretary, John Harold, who moved from Brantford to Paris.

Operations were commenced in the building formerly occupied by the Adams Wagon Co., which business had moved to Brantford. In order to take care of the increasing trade of the new firm, two additions were made to the factory in the course of the first five years.

On Christmas Eve, 1908, the factory was entirely destroyed by fire, but the Company had two large warehouses with finished goods and, by procuring temporary quarters, were able to fill their spring orders. Plans were at once prepared for the larger new works which were erected along the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, upon a site of six acres, which gave ample room for factory storage and lumber yard.

The Company has confined itself to specializing in two lines—Refrigerators and Screen Doors and Window Screens—and have met with success, having established good selling connections in all parts of Canada.

The present officers of the Company are:—President and Manager, John Harold; Vice-President, H. W. MacMahon; Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Harold.

MCFARLANE ENGINEERING COMPANY commenced in the munition business on June 1st, 1915, at the old town hall, at this time machining only 4.5 shells, and continuing this line of work until September 1st, 1916, when they decided to branch out into the forging of 6 inch shells; at this time they found that the present location was not large enough to handle this work, so they purchased the buildings which

were originally owned by the Paris Plow Company at Paris Station. At the first of the year 1918, they decided to also go into the forging of 75 and 155 Mm. forgings, which they did with success. At the commencement of business in the old town hall, they employed some 60 men, and at the time the Armistice was signed, and when all munition contracts were cancelled, were employing some 600 men.

Since that period the concern has been transformed into a machine shop and gray iron foundry with the following Board of Directors:—G. W. McFarlane, Manager; R. McFarlane, Asst. Manager; D. J. Hall, Sec.-Treas.; G. H. Cass, G. W. Sutton.

THE WALKER PRESS was started in August, 1909 by Mr. C. E. Walker, with one job press as the modest first equipment. The business attained rapid development and in 1916 became incorporated as a company with this first Board of Directors:—Isaac Bonner; C. B. Robinson, C. E. Walker, R. A. G. Cale and J. R. Inksater. The premises located on Willow Street, include bindery, press room, composing room, stock room and engraving department.

The output includes:—Printing, Photo-Engraving, Designing, Job Printing, Catalogue Printing, Advertising Folders, Labels, Show Cards, Price Tickets, Duo-tone Printing, Three Color and Quadri Color Work.

Present Board of Directors:—I. Bonner, C. E. Walker, Robt. Gorrie, R. A. G. Cale, and John Harold. Mr. C. E. Walker, Vice-President and Managing Director; Robt. Gorrie, Sec.-Treas.

A large number of hands are employed.

BELL & SON, ST. GEORGE:—In 1837 Benjamin Bell came up to "Dumfries in the Woods," from Grimsby, where he had finished his trade as a house building carpenter. He built houses all over this neighborhood, many of which are still here and of a superior quality of workmanship.

In 1850 he joined one John Shupe, and commenced making Plows. Mr. Shupe soon left for the States, and Mr. Bell continued alone until 1860, when he was joined by Purvis D. Lawrason for five, years. He then continued alone again until 1870, when he took into partnership his son, Charles F. Bell, and the firm name was made B. Bell and Son. Their business had gradually expanded to fair proportions, and they had added a number of other agricultural implements to their manufacture. In 1877 a disastrous fire burned them out completely, but they rebuilt immediately, more substantially, in brick. Their trade grew steadily, and their machines became distributed all over Canada. In 1886 the junior member of the firm, Mr. Charles F. Bell, died, and in 1892 was followed by the senior member, Mr. Benjamin Bell. Those

happenings took capital out of the business, but the reputation of their product and dealings enabled the succeeding active member of the firm, Mr. Frank K. Bell, son of Mr. Charles F. Bell, to continue the business, and gradually increase again its trade, until in 1902 it was turned into a Company, and very fine additions made to their plant. Mr. F. K. Bell continued in the management until 1907, when a re-organization placed him in complete control of the business again, and which still continues. So that, since its establishment in 1850, it has practically been in the hands of the same family down through three generations, and in continuous operation.

The quality of their manufacture has always been maintained at a high standard, and always bore a splendid reputation amongst the farmer purchasing public. It has embraced Plows, Cultivators, Rollers, Mowers, Reapers, Cutting Boxes, etc., etc., but to-day they specialize upon Ensilage Cutters, Blowers and Silo Fillers, and build more sizes, styles and equipments of these than all other makers in Canada put together. During the world war they did their bit in making 4.5 shells for the British Government, and without profit.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. One of the organizations which has assisted materially in adding to the reputation of Brant County is the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada. The first cattle of this breed came to Canada from the United States in the winter of 1882-3, several farmers in widely separated localities making small importations about the same time. At the Toronto Exhibition of 1883 a handful of these men held a meeting and formed an organization which was the nucleus of the present powerful Association. Up to 1891 registration of the pedigrees of Canadian Holsteins was continued with the Association in the United States, but in that year the Canadian breeders decided to establish a herd book of their own.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association adopted in 1891 declare the objects of the organization to be (1) To promote the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian cattle and their owners in the Dominion of Canada. (2) To bring the breeders into close and friendly relation with each other that they may co-operate in their efforts to raise this noble race of cattle to a higher place. (3) To correct all erroneous statements regarding this breed of cattle and protect the members from fraud or imposture in all matters pertaining to the purchase, sale or breeding thereof. How well these objects have been attained may be inferred from the fact that the Association increased in membership from 100 in 1891 to 3200 in 1919, and in registrations, from 400 to 15,000. In fact the registrations of Holsteins now greatly outnumber those of all the other dairy breeds combined.

In 1900 the Association was incorporated under the Dominion Act Respecting Live Stock Record Associations, an act which was passed largely through the solicitation of the Holstein breeders. In 1901 provision was made for a system of official testing of cows for milk and butter production under the supervision of officers of provincial agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture, a system which has in conjunction with the public dairy tests at exhibitions, demonstrated that the Holstein cow is the greatest milk and butter producer in the world.

When the Canadian Herd Book was started the first Secretary and Registrar was Mr. D. E. Smith, of Brampton, Ont., but in 1894 Mr. G. W. Clemons succeeded to the position and the office was removed to St. George, Ont., where it remained until recently transferred to Brantford. In 1913 Mr. W. A. Clemons became Secretary and under his management the office has gained an enviable reputation for prompt and efficient service.

The calibre of the members of the Association may be judged from the fact that its President, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, has recently been appointed Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, that its director for the Maritime Provinces, Hon. Walter M. Lea has been made Commissioner of Agriculture, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer of Prince Edward Island, and that nearly a dozen of its members have been candidates for the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons, the great majority of them with success.

OFFICERS, 1919

President, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B. C.; 1st Vice-President, F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; 3rd Vice-President, G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.; 4th Vice-President, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

DIRECTORS, 1919

R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.; M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.; N. P. Sager, St. George, Ont.; R. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont.; R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, Ont.; P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.; Hon. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.; W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Follett, Duval, Sask.; J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.

THE NEW BURFORD CANNING COMPANY, another Brant County enterprise, originated through the instrumentality of one William J. Flynn, manager of the Garden City Canning Co., St. Catharines. At the time of the formation of the New Burford Company he was Inspector of Factories, and on his periodical visits to this district was struck with the favorable quality of the soil to grow the crops that are necessary for

the canning industry. A canvass of the district was so satisfactory, that the incorporation of the Company was proceeded with at once, letters patent being secured in April, 1911.

Mr. Flynn had associated with him Mr. J. C. Danheiser, one of the best known processors in the Dominion and who at the time of writing is responsible for the high grade goods manufactured by this Company.

The original officers were:—Wm. J. Flynn, President; J. C. Danheiser, Vice-President; George A. Aulsebrook, Sec.-Treas.

In August of the same year Mr. Slough of St. Catharines was added to the Board of Directors and Mr. C. F. Saunders appointed Sec.-Treas, in place of Mr. Aulsebrook who resigned.

The Company started canning the season of 1911 and has continued to turn out first class goods to the present time and expects to do as well if not better in the future.

In 1915 Mr. Burgis was appointed President, Mr. Flynn resigning. The Board at present being:—Mr. E. A. Burgis, President; Mr. J. C. Danheiser, Vice-President; Mr. C. F. Saunders, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. C. C. Pinhey, Director, and Mr. J. W. Clement, Director.