

Lorne Scots to Receive Colors At World Plowing Match in Fall

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the history of the Lorne Scots. In October the Peel Dufferin Halton militia unit will be presented with its colors by a representative of Her Majesty, during the World Plowing Match at Major Come Bynghe's Colleton Farms. All former members of the unit are invited to attend the ceremony and attend social functions. Send your name and address to Chairman Invitation Committee, Lorne Scots, 46 John St., Brampton, Ont.

The Peel Regiment 1921 The Peel and Dufferin Regiment 1921 - 1936

After the Great War the 36th Peel Regiment was reorganized by General Order No. 18 of 1921 as the Peel Regiment. Headquarters and two companies were located in Toronto but little progress was made towards building up an efficient regiment so that in 1922, a further reorganization took place. All companies were relocated in the county and officer personnel were to be residents of the county. By General Order No. 61 of 1923 the designation of the regiment was amended to the Peel and Dufferin Regiment. Headquarters and A Company were located at Brampton, B Company at Inglewood and D Company at Orangeville.

Early in 1923 the regiment requested and received permission from Sir Robert Peel to use part of his crest as a Regimental Badge, namely the Lion and Shuttle. The cap badge, bearing the Regimental Crest, is officially described as being a demilion rampant, gorged and collared, charged with three bezants, between the paws a shuttle; beneath, a scroll bearing the motto "Pro Aris et Foco". The collar badge adopted was identical but without the scroll. Later a regimental button was authorized, being the regimental crest superimposed on a brass button.

During the year 1929 the Peel and Dufferin Regiment became allied with the Lancashire Fusiliers, one of the most famous units in the British Army. Permission was also received to wear the white facing of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Colours
On the 19th of October, 1925, the regiment was concentrated in Brampton and paraded to Rosedale Park to receive from the Peel Regiment Chapter, Imperial Or-

ders Daughters of the Empire, their King's Colour. Following the dedication of the colour by the Regimental Chaplain, the Regent of the Order formally presented the Colour to the regiment. The funds for the purchase of the Regimental Colour were provided in the year 1924 by the County Council of Peel. However, it was not until 1930 that the final design was approved and the regiment was granted its battle honours.

On the 22nd of May, 1930, the regiment paraded to Rosedale Park, Brampton, to receive its Colour from His Excellency, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor General of Canada, in the presence of a large number of citizens.

During these years, training was carried out annually at local headquarters and at short Bi-monthly or Regimental weekend camps. Many of these camps were held at Regimental expense, especially during the depression years of 1929-1933, when public funds were not available. These training periods and other regimental activities were made possible by the splendid support from the Peel and Dufferin County Councils; who each year made substantial contributions to the Regimental Funds. It is noted that in the year 1932 the authorized training allotment for the regiment had been reduced to 100 all ranks for a period of only four days.

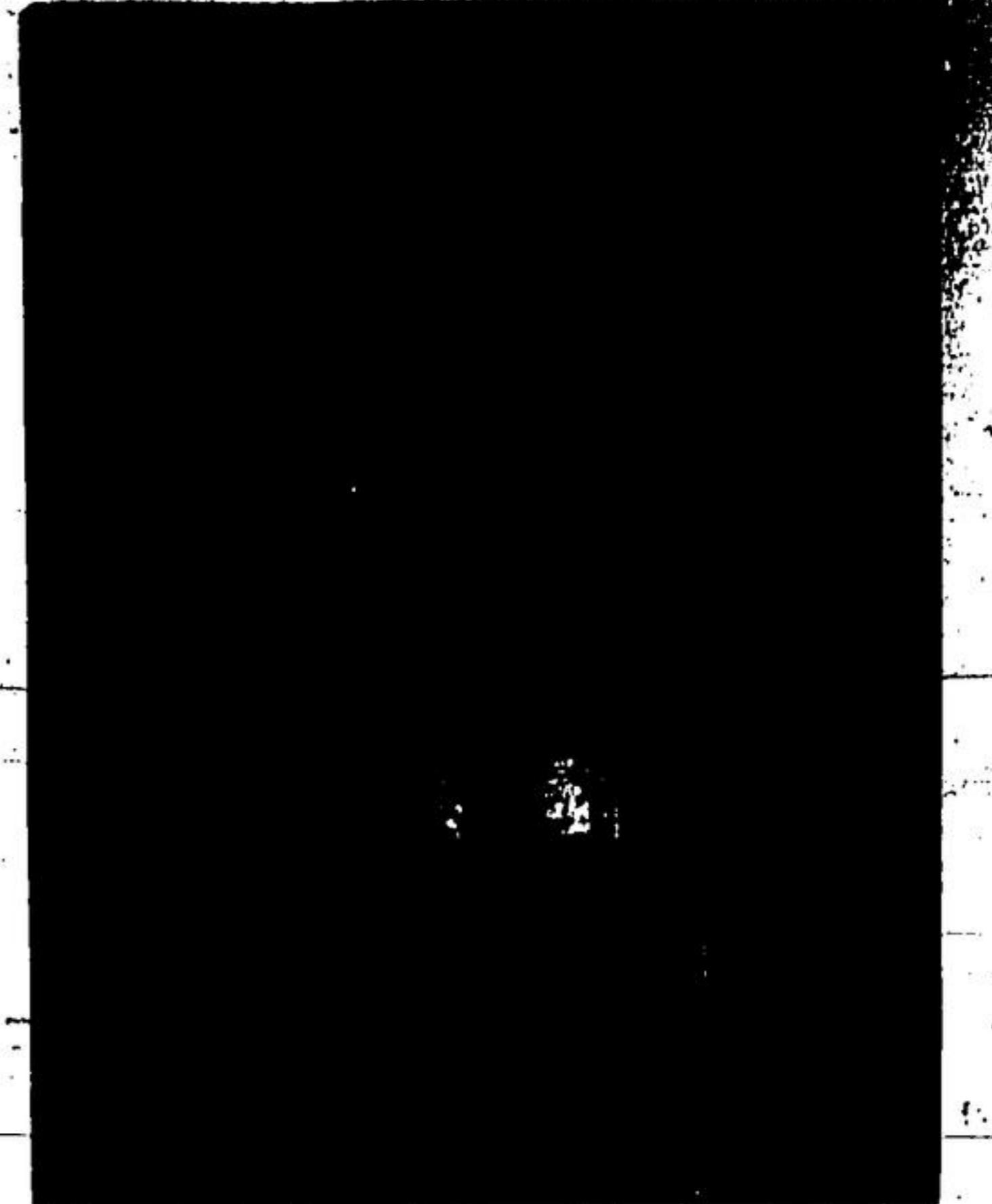
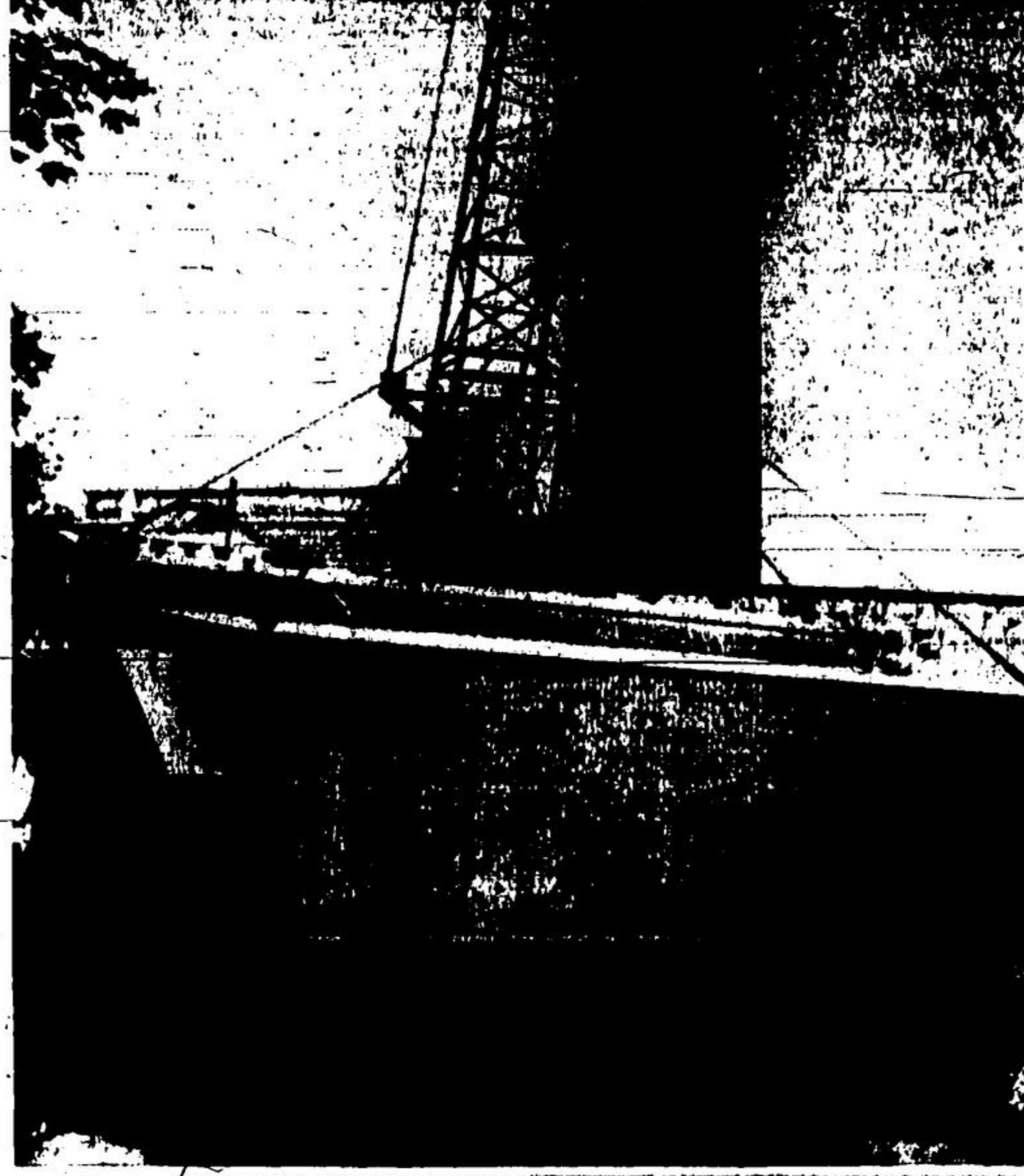
**The Halton Rifles 1920
The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) 1931 - 1936**
Following the Great War the regiment was reorganized by General Order No. 68 of 1920 as the Halton Rifles, Balfourhead headquarters and one company were located in Georgetown with the other companies at Milton, Oakville and Burlington. In March, 1926, an alliance was promulgated between the Halton Rifles and the Royal Ulster Rifles. Like other militia units, the Halton Rifles suffered severely from the curtailment of training allowances during these years, and, in addition, constant shifting of personnel to larger centres seriously weakened the regiment. In the late 1920's, it was decided to renew the Scottish connection as established in 1881 in order to stimulate recruiting and revive interest in the regiment. After a period of negotiations the Halton Rifles were redesignated as the

Lorne Rifles (Scottish) by General Order No. 134 of 1931.

With the adoption of the word "Lorne" in the regimental title, His Grace the Duke of Argyll was approached for permission to use a Campbell Tartan. The Duke, being without an heir, also retaining the title "Marquess of Lorne", consent was readily granted and His Grace, the Duke suggested that the regiment use his personal tartan, the ordinary Campbell of Argyll, and also his crest, the Boar's Head. His tartan was the original tartan of the clan and his crest the most ancient. The Cap Badge is described as follows. At the base a scroll inscribed "The Lorne Rifles (Scottish)" immediately above the thistles, symbolic of a Scottish Regiment, resting on these the bugle as used by rifle regiments, at the centre of the inside curve of the bugle a maple leaf for Canada, the whole surmounted by the Boar's head resting upon a heraldic wreath. The Collar Badge is described as... A Boar's Head resting upon a heraldic wreath.

During the early nineteen thirties, despite the lack of adequate training allowances, training was carried out annually at local Headquarters with short periods under canvas either at Long Branch or Niagara on the Lake. These camps were made possible by the cooperation of all ranks who turned them over to Regimental Funds in order to defray expenses. It is interesting to note that in 1930 the Regiment attended camp at Niagara on the Lake over 200 strong. Transportation was by the Steamship Brockville, which docked at Oakville, where the Regiment embarked. On Saturday 13th October, 1934, for the first time, the Regiment was able to parade for the District Officer Commanding Inspection, complete with their new dress Tartan Trousers and Glengarry. Over 300 all ranks were present and were highly complimented by the inspecting officer, on their smart appearance.

The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regt.)
In 1936 a general reorganization of all militia units in Canada was carried out. This involved a reduction in the number of Infantry regiments and an increase in the number of other units, particularly Artillery and Machine Gun, and was, as far as possible, to be effected by mutual arrangements between units.



- Staff Photo

46-TON BOILER was hoisted into place at Beardmore and Co. Ltd. to complete the renovations in the boiler room. The large piece of equipment arrived by truck and a special heavy-duty crane was brought in to lift it into the boiler room. Shown in the picture **RIGHT** is the new control panel for the three oil-fired boilers now in use. **WORKERS** are shown **LEFT** guiding the heavy boiler off the flat truck shortly after it arrived at the plant. The new piece of equipment was built according to specifications laid out by plant engineer Guy Ross and was made at Galt.

buttons to be brass - showing the Royal route one University

Alliances

As the alliances already in effect with the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Royal Ulster Rifles had proven satisfactory, permission was sought to continue these affiliations. This was given effect by General Order No. 30 of 1938.

In 1947, by reason of this long and efficient service in the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and the Lorne Rifles (Scottish) it was deemed necessary to obtain approval to incorporate their crests in the new regiment. The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) was incorporated into the new regiment to perpetuate the badge of the Lorne Rifles (Scottish). In silver plate, the new regimental buttons of white metal, a Boar's Head

Crown and resting upon a scroll and holding between the paws a shuttle. The Dress to be worn by the various Companies for Scottish tressed regiments was to be the ordinary Campbell tartan.

By General Order No. 30 of 1938

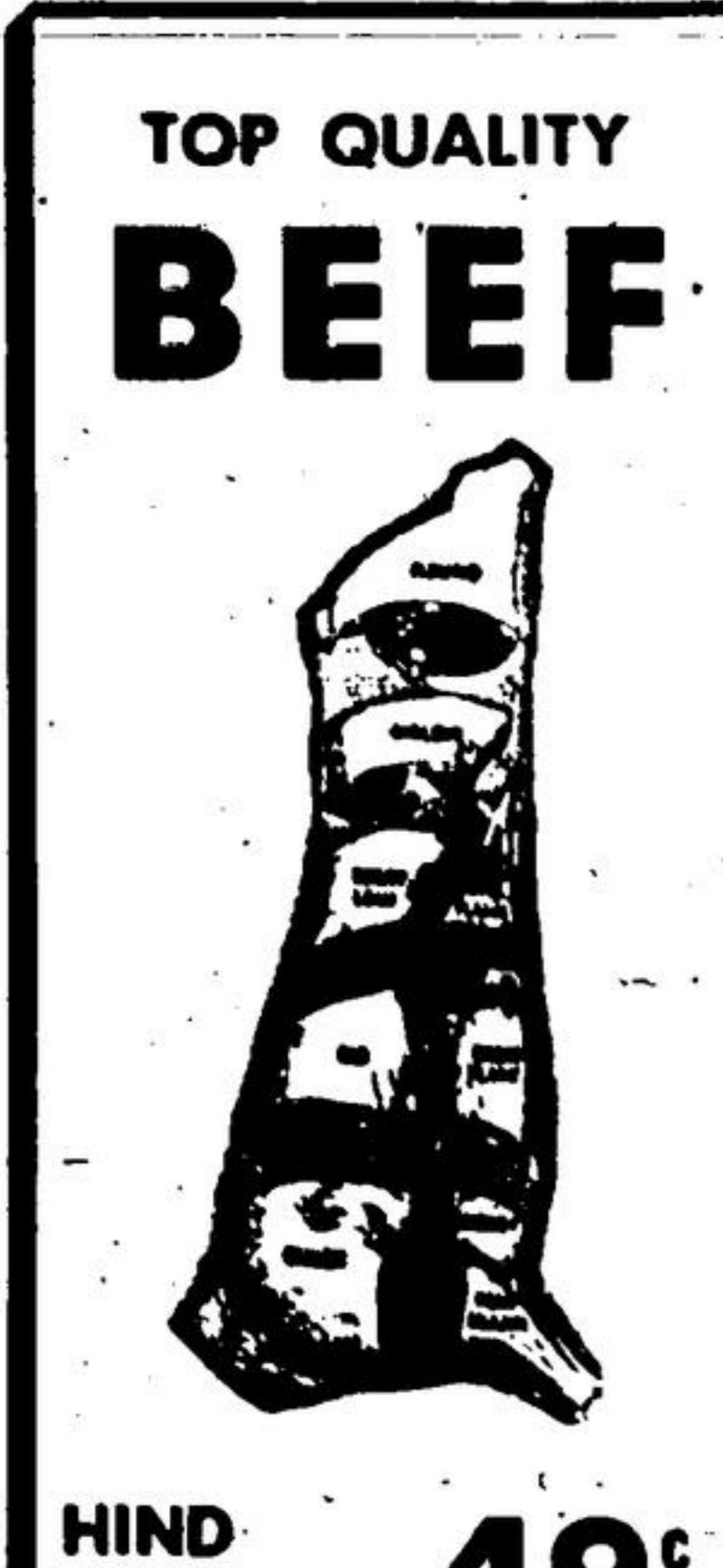
His Majesty The King has been pleased to approve that the alliance between the former Peel and Dufferin Regiment and The Lancashire Fusiliers, and between the former Lorne Rifles (Scottish) and The Royal Ulster Rifles be continued as The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regt.) Non Permanent Active Militia Canada, effective 9th May, 1938.

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