

The Story of
the Royal Canadian
Dental Corps



THE STORY OF
THE ROYAL
CANADIAN
DENTAL CORPS

JACKSON

1956

The Story of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps



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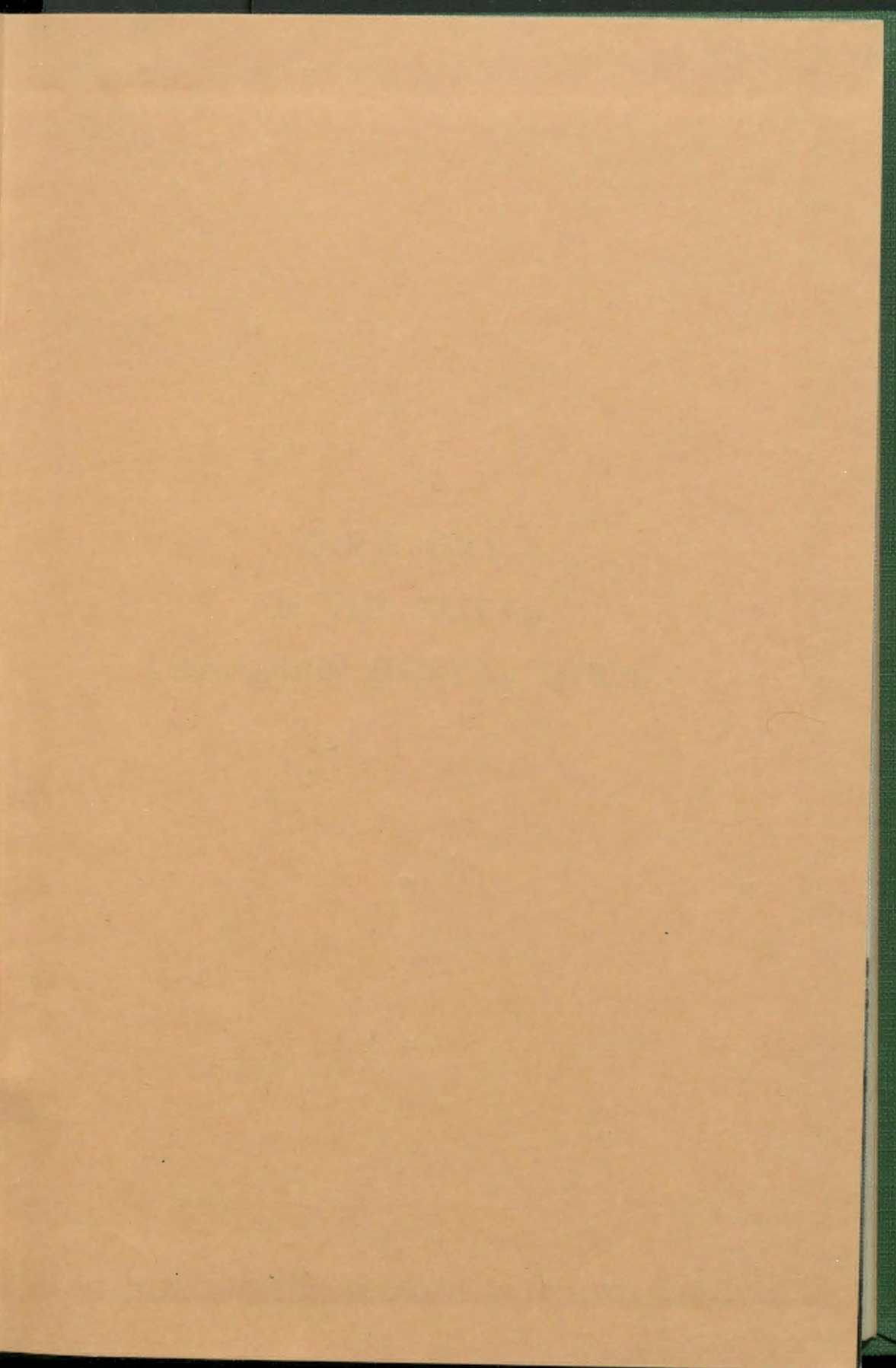
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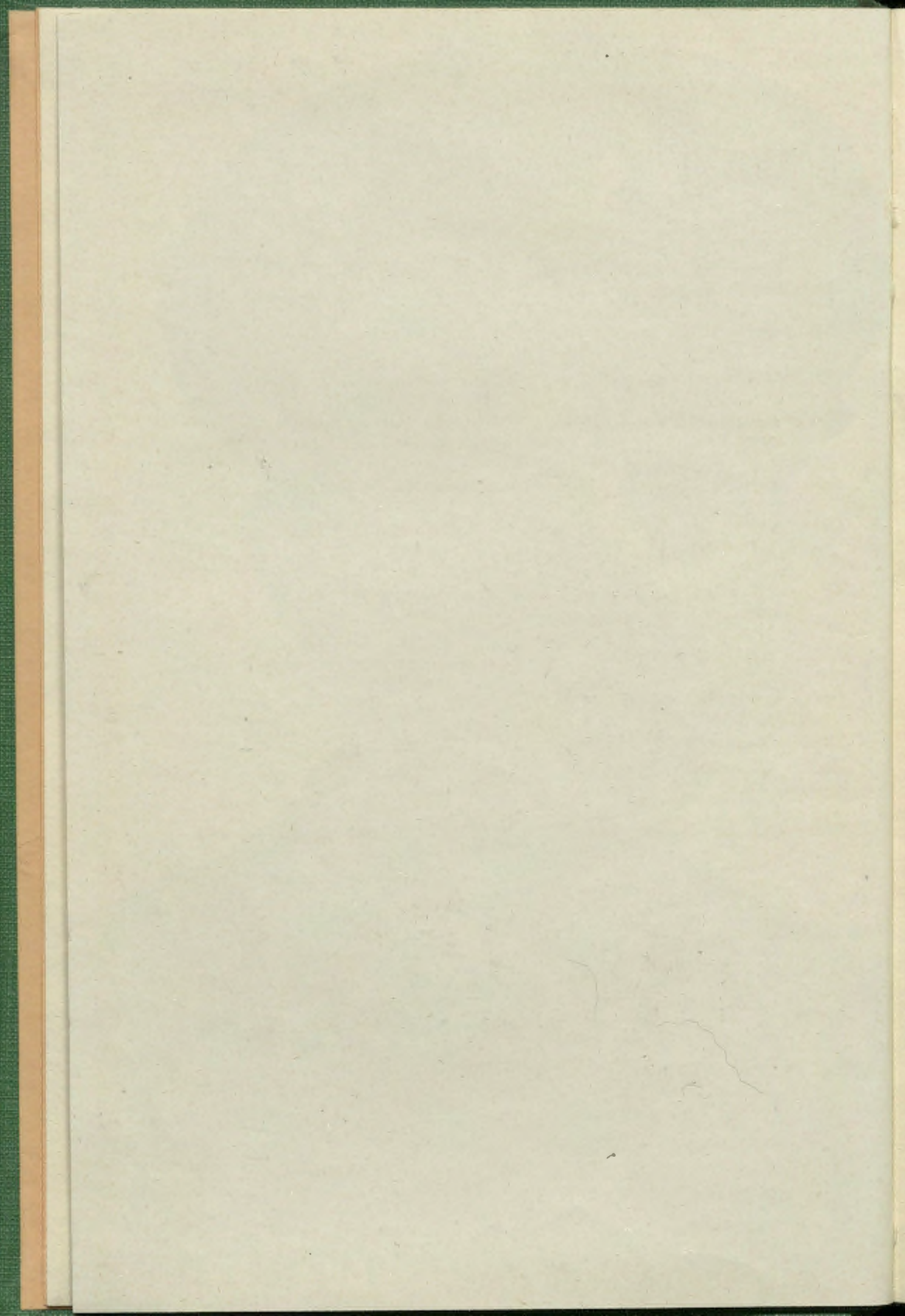
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THE STORY
OF THE ROYAL
CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Director General of Dental Services, 1st September, 1933 to 31st January, 1946.





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The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Edited)

Rogers' Rangers

Canada's Soldiers, 1604-1954 (with George F.G. Stanley)

The Queen's Rangers in Upper Canada, 1792 and After

A Contributor to

Open House

The Lincoln and Welland Regiment

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Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Jackson, M.B.E., E.D.

Canadian Dental Corps



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Canadian Dental Corps

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A FOREWORD

by

The Director General

The compilation of the history of a Corps such as the R.C.D.C. is indeed a difficult task. The writers of the war diaries, with few exceptions, looked upon the daily entry as a job to be finished as quickly as possible, and did not visualize the potential value to the historian.

The notation, "Four officers were TOS today", while it undoubtedly meant a great deal at the time to the harried Commanding Officer, would have been of much greater value to the historian years afterwards if the names and some particulars of these gentlemen had been added. There also seemed to be a certain reticence on the part of some writers to record details of events and the subsequent effects of policies and instructions received.

The first attempt to contribute to a history was made by Colonel J.F. Edgecombe on his return from overseas early in 1946, when he was retained for a period of one month to summarize the diaries from the overseas units. This was followed by sporadic attempts from time to time by members of the Directorate, but it was not until January, 1953, when Lt.-Col. V.H.T. Jekyll was attached to the Directorate, that a serious attempt was made to reduce, epitomize and correlate the mass of files, documents and diaries that had accumulated. Colonel Jekyll laboured at this task and devised an elaborate system of reference and cross-reference for every subject which provided chronological information on all facets of Corps activity, until for reasons of health he was forced to suspend his efforts.

We were extremely fortunate, therefore, to secure the services of Lt.-Col. H.M. Jackson, M.B.E., E.D., (m.s.c.) to bring the history to its culmination. Colonel Jackson is a well-known author and historian. He has written many historical articles for a variety of magazines and the history of such Regiments as the Royal Regiment of Artillery,

Ottawa, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Rogers' Rangers, the Queen's Rangers in Upper Canada, etc. He also edited the history of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

In his present appointment as Director of War Service Records, Colonel Jackson has had access to and has used in this volume, statistics and information especially in relation to the C.A.D.C. that were generally not known to exist. His wide background of military experience and the fact that he proceeded overseas in 1939 in the same convoy as No. 1 Divisional Dental Coy. have qualified him extremely well to record the history of dentistry in the Armed Forces of Canada. The ability, effort, time and energy he has devoted to this undertaking, without remuneration, is profoundly appreciated.

Our gratitude also to the Canadian Dental Association for their timely financial aid, which has made the publication of this book possible.

(E. M. Wansbrough)

Brigadier

Director General Dental Services

8 November 1956

INTRODUCTION

Although the following narrative was written comparatively recently, the nominal rolls of dental officers appearing in the Appendices represent the work of a number of years. They constitute more than a mere list of names, for they reveal many facts of interest about the Dental Surgeons of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, the officers of the Canadian Army Dental Corps of the Great War of 1914-19 and those of the Canadian Dental Corps of the Canadian Active Service Force and the Canadian Army (Active) of the War of 1939-45.

Among the dental surgeons of the C.A.M.C., it will be observed that two served in the South African War: Hon. Lieut David Henry Baird with No. 10 Canadian Field Hospital, 1900-1902, and Hon. Lieut. Eugène Lemieux of the 65th Carabinièrs (Mont-Real) with the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. Captain Stuart James Redpath, D.C.M., won his decoration in the South African War. Most of these early dental surgeons, of course, formed the nucleus of the Canadian Army Dental Corps on organization early in 1915, and it was natural that a number became senior officers in the new service. Among these were Lt.-Cols. George Gow, C.M.G.; W.G. Thompson, V.D.; W.J. Bentley, O.B.E., V.D.; G.N. Briggs and C. Brown, O.B.E.

It is a noteworthy feature that a number of dental officers entered the Corps from fighting units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in which such officers as Lieut. Clifton W. Smith, Capt. Alexander George Fraser, Capt. John Lorne McLean, Capt. Walter Hubert McNally and Capt. Stuart J. Redpath, D.C.M., had been wounded, Captain Redpath twice. Some officers of the C.A.D.C. transferred from the Corps to field units, and of these Captain George Phillips Chisholm was killed in action with the 5th Battalion on 27th September, 1918.

Serving with medical units in the field, some of these dental officers of the C.E.F. were awarded decorations which the citations of that war describe with aptness as "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty." One dental recipient of the Distinguished Service

Order, for example, for exhibiting these characteristics from 5th to 11th November, 1918, in the Valenciennes-Mons area, as a liaison officer between regimental aid posts and forward collecting posts, keeping in close touch with the rapidly advancing infantry, was continually under fire, but ensured the rapid evacuation of the wounded. On several occasions he dressed the latter in the open under fire, remaining to superintend their removal on the arrival of the stretcher-bearers. Another dental officer, also serving with a field ambulance, who received the same decoration and later a bar to it, was given the award because at Neuville Vitasse from 26th to 29th August, 1918, with "marked gallantry" as the infantry advanced, he followed closely and although many times he was forced to pass through heavy enemy barrages, he kept in close touch with the battalion and continued to establish collecting posts as far forward as possible. He was the direct means of saving many lives and throughout these operations "his untiring efforts and disregard for his personal safety were a constant source of inspiration to those about him." The citation for the bar to his D.S.O. tells how in the area forward of Iwey, northeast of Cambrai, on 11th October, 1918, when he heard that two wounded men lay in a road in front of our lines, he collected a party of bearers and led them forward under heavy fire. It was through "his personal efforts and disregard of danger that the wounded, numbering eight, were successfully evacuated, and he was without doubt the means of saving their lives."

In the War of 1939-45 a number of officers became senior in the Canadian Dental Corps who served in the ranks in the earlier conflict and in it had been decorated for actions with field units.

One example is given; (D.C.M.) "For conspicuous gallantry and resourcefulness on 2nd September, 1918, near Eterpigny. He went forward on the morning of the 2nd with the Brigade forward observing officer. When the latter was wounded, he and another signaller voluntarily went forward with the telephone wire. They came under very heavy shell fire, and their telephone was smashed. He searched several enemy dugouts and found an enemy telephone, which he used. He established an observation post close in rear of our infantry and 'phoned back much valuable information to artillery brigade headquarters. He did splendid work of great value."

Between the wars, although there existed no permanent element and only a small non-permanent Corps, a number of officers of the

war-time corps continued to serve. In addition, many others entered field units and attained seniority and ranks which they lost when reorganization and expansion came in 1939, for they reverted willingly and cheerfully to join the newly organized Canadian Dental Corps, in which most of them became senior officers, because of their long experience in the non-permanent active militia and also in the profession.

In both wars dental officers served far afield to make dental services available wherever numbers of troops were employed. Besides France and Flanders in the Great War of 1914-19, some served in the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Salonika and Malta, others in Siberia and at least one in Archangel in the "Syren Party." In the War of 1939-45, dental officers served in France in June, 1940; went to Spitzbergen and Iceland in 1941; became prisoners of war to the Japanese with the other defenders of Hong Kong on Christmas Day, 1941; in July, 1943, went to North Africa and Sicily; jumped to the mainland of Italy, and thence went on Exercise "Goldflake" to join their confreres in North-West Europe; one was a member of the "Green Light Force" to the Aleutians, while others served with "W" Force, Newfoundland, "Y" Force, British West Indies, and "B" Force, Bermuda.

In the earlier war there was no Canadian air force as such and but a small navy, but in the latter war the Canadian Dental Corps served all three Canadian Services, some dental officers in ships at sea. Their knowledge of their profession enabled them to give good service everywhere, and this is very evident from the narrative, which tells how on several occasions they fought outbreaks of infections coming within their purview. In addition to their professional skill, qualifications and attainments, they were assisted by equipment the envy of similar corps in many other forces. One of the notable features of this equipment, aside from the emergency kit capable of being slung over the individual's shoulder, was the mobile clinic, which could negotiate any road in either of the main theatres of war, and enabled the dental personnel to take their service to the troops everywhere.

To the layman, the very crown of the work achieved by dental officers in both wars lay in their treatment of maxillo-facial injuries and wounds, and it is safe to say that many a man today owes his

appearance of normality to the dental officers who took him in hand when he was brought from the battlefield. In the War of 1914-19, this work was done in special clinics and in the later war in the United Kingdom at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, and at No. 1 Neurological and Plastic Surgery Hospital, Basingstoke, where the dentals were considered as part of the plastic surgery division and the utmost cooperation prevailed between the surgical and dental staffs in expediting all phases of the treatment of maxillo-facial injuries. These were of two general types, crash fractures and gunshot wounds. Before "D" Day, nearly all cases fell into the former classification, as they were the result of traumatic contact with blunt objects at relatively low velocity, many from air and transport crashes. The dental component of the staff was normally responsible for the general care of the mouth and the design, construction, placement and maintenance of all splints, appliances and fixatives required. In all, 695 maxillo-facial injuries were treated, mostly battle casualties, for Canadian, British, French, Polish and German wounded.

As they were usually more destructive to both hard and soft tissues, battle casualties of this nature presented a greater variety of treatment problems than those in the crash classification, the destruction varying with the type and velocity of the missile. The rifle bullet frequently produced only a perforation, with comparatively little damage. Almost spent shells on the other hand, produced generally a more crushing type of injury, which was not usually as serious or as frequently fatal. Although similar lines of treatment and recovery followed both sorts of injury, gunshot wounds needed much greater care in the early treatment in the field, where dental officers were on hand to render this emergency treatment, and in the subsequent reconstruction of hard and soft tissues.

In this treatment, the design and construction of special prostheses was a major task of the Corps. In the hospital dental clinics and at No. 1 Neurological and Plastic Surgery Hospital the dental technicians employed their best skill in producing these intricate appliances.

Another task of the dental officers was the restoration of normal function resulting from the loss of lips and palate, which affected the

patient's deglutition, saliva retention and speech, and prevented even his enjoyment of smoking. In the treatment of many cases, artificial eyes were required, and much care was given the moulding and fitting of treatment and cosmetic eye prostheses. As an experiment, a number of methyl methacrylate eyes were created and these proved useful adjuncts to associated facial restorations.

In association with the medical branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force at their Trenton station, a study of the relation of ascorbic acid intake to gingivitis was undertaken in January, 1942. Various phases of the problem were investigated in the ensuing three years in three different studies. It was finally established that even when the local treatment removed all signs of inflammation, with many patients the histological picture still showed signs of a low grade inflammatory process. In addition, careful study of the blood vessels and collagen failed to show a process suggestive of a lesion due solely to a lack of vitamin C. The second and third studies confirmed the fact that where gingivitis had been resolved to a maximum degree by local treatment, the provision of a certain amount of ascorbic acid daily allayed the recurrence of inflammation in contrast to cases in which the daily intake was more limited.

Associated efforts by dental officers in the field of research in aviation medicine established the fact that much of the dental pain at high altitudes is sympathetic or associated in nature and is believed to originate in disturbances of the various sinuses. It is also apparent that a properly filled, healthy tooth, with adequate protection against thermal shock, which is comfortable on the ground, remains so at high altitudes.

Besides the normal function of taking treatment to the personnel of the Canadian forces wherever they were operating, it is thus evident that the Canadian Dental Corps embraced every possible opportunity of also extending its services and its knowledge.

One question which occurs to many both in and without the Dental Service is when the idea of military dentistry originated in Canada. It did so at the annual meeting of the Canadian Dental Association in Montreal at McGill University, 16th to 18th September, 1902, at the end of a paper by Dr. Ira Bower of Ottawa entitled *Dentists in the Army*, when he proposed the following resolution:

“Resolved that the members of the Canadian Dental Association favour the adoption by the Militia Department of provision for a regular army dental staff, which shall be a distinct branch of the service; the members of which shall hold rank as do the general surgeons; and for the attainment of this end that a general committee be appointed, consisting of two members from each province and the territories, and where two societies exist in a province, that additional members be appointed so that every society be represented; this general committee to appoint a central sub-committee; that the nomination of members for this general committee be left in the hands of the nominating committee.”

The resolution was carried unanimously and the committee was established. Following the meeting approach was made to Ottawa, but no action followed at that time. From that date forward one of the main objectives of the Canadian Dental Association was to establish a Dental Corps on a satisfactory basis.

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CHAPTER I

MILITARY DENTISTRY AND THE DENTAL SURGEONS OF THE C.A.M.C.

Prior to the formation of the standing army in 1660 under the existing system of contract enlistment for the duration of campaigns, the sole dental standard required was the possession of incisors, and later, incisors and canine teeth, to enable the soldier to bite off the cap of the charge when he loaded his musket. With each company of infantry were a surgeon and a surgeon's mate, the former supplying his own chest of instruments for which he was given an extra two-pence a month from each man. In 1626, as an inducement to the enrolment of surgeons, Charles I authorized the issue of a free chest of instruments, among which were forceps, elevators and scalers. When Charles II's small standing army was formed, the temporary company surgeon was replaced by a regimental chirurgeon, permanently attached.

By 1798 barracks sufficient to accommodate 20,000 men had been built and a hospital organization was instituted, the equipment including dental instruments. In 1815, after Waterloo, a report on maxillo-facial injuries appeared prefaced with the words: "Musket balls seldom enter the mouth without fracturing the gums, several cases of which were seen." Not until 1821 were defective teeth mentioned as a cause for rejection, for until that time the infantry recruit was still required only to be able to bite a cartridge.

In 1857 medical officers were asked to conserve teeth rather than simply extract them, and for this purpose a set of filling instruments were authorized for issue. Even in the most skilful hands these were woefully inadequate for their intended purpose and so the medical officers wisely refrained from using them. As a result, there is no record of the actual conservation of teeth in the Army until 1900. Dentistry had become a separate profession in 1860, and 20 years later the British Dental Association was formed and from its in-

ception agitated for some measure of dental treatment for the soldier, but to no avail.

When the South African War broke out in 1899, no provision was made for the dental treatment of the force in the field, but Mr. Newland Pedley of the staff of Guy's Hospital Dental School voluntarily and at his own expense went to the theatre of war the following year, to Deelfontein, as the first dental surgeon to treat the soldier in war. During that conflict more than 2,000 men were evacuated to the United Kingdom on purely dental grounds, and nearly 5,000 were found unfit for duty in the field because of lack of dentures. Disturbed by reports of dental wastage, the British Dental Association approached the Secretary of State for War on the matter, and the latter was sufficiently impressed to appoint four contract dental surgeons in 1901 for the field force. These four had no army status; received a pound a day supplemented by captain's allowances, and supplied their own instruments, the government supplying furniture and materials. No prosthetic work could be undertaken, and most extractions were without benefit of an anaesthetic, save that an army surgeon administered chloroform when required.

Following the war, eight whole-time dental surgeons were appointed to the home commands in the United Kingdom, without army rank or status, at a pound a day plus travelling expenses and dental equipment. In 1908 they were superseded by a system of local part-time civilian dentists under contract. Three whole-time contract dental surgeons were appointed for the treatment of troops in India, one of whom, J. P. Helliwell, later became director of the Army Dental Service, after its inception. The only treatment at this time was to effect relief of pain, and meanwhile upon the reorganization of the army medical service, dentistry was included among the subjects in which officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps might be graded as specialists after a course at the R.A.M.C. College. Only four R.A.M.C. officers were thus graded, and never so employed, so the scheme was soon abandoned. As a result, when war began in August, 1914, facilities for dental treatment of troops were negligible, no provision whatever having been made for treatment in the field, and not even one dental surgeon accompanying the expeditionary force to France.

For the first time in Canada, dental practitioners became part of the Canadian Forces in accordance with the provisions of General

Order 98 of 2nd July, 1904. This order reorganized the Army Medical Services into two separate branches, the Army Medical Department and the Regimental Medical Service. The former consisted of the Medical Staff and the Army Medical Corps. The latter comprised the Permanent Active Militia Army Medical Corps and the Militia Army Medical Corps, comprising medical officers, dental surgeons, nursing sisters and enlisted personnel for the bearer companies and field hospitals of the corps. The number of these was to consist of "such as from time to time may be deemed necessary", but never to exceed the number provided for in establishments.

On appointment, dental surgeons were given the relative rank of lieutenant, and after five years' service that of captain, but it was provided that in no case was the official designation to be other than "Dental Surgeon." On organization, the number of dental surgeons was to be 18. In this initial order there is an anomaly. Although these dental surgeons were part of the Militia Army Medical Corps, this order specifically refers to the establishment of the "Dental Corps," which is believed to be an error, but it may reveal the trend which led to the formation of the Canadian Army Dental Corps in 1915. The pay of a dental surgeon was to be that of his relative rank. He was not to be detailed for duty except on the authority of headquarters and was to be paid and given allowances only for those days on which he was actually employed under that authority.

As will be observed by examination of the roll of dental surgeons at Appendix "A", many of those appointed went into the Canadian Army Dental Corps when it was organized in 1915, and naturally enough some of these became senior officers in the Corps.

CHAPTER II

THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-19

In the Imperial Forces in the Great War of 1914-19, as far back as November, 1914, instructions were promulgated that no one was to be struck off strength because of lack or loss of teeth, if by treatment he could be rendered suitable for retention in the service. Two months later, it developed that individuals might be taken on strength if willing to undergo the required treatment, and in the following month a recruit might be taken on subject to treatment.

At that time the Dominion had one qualified dentist to every 3,300 of population, while in Ontario the rate was one to 2,238 and in Quebec one to 6,126. These figures compare with ratios in the United States of one in 2,375 and one to 7,014 in England. It will be evident that the best ratio was that of Ontario. In the United Kingdom there was a number of unregistered practitioners who restricted their dental activity to extraction, so many individuals lost teeth which might have been saved by proper treatment and were hence ineligible to take their places in military establishments until restorative treatment had been effected.

In the British Army in France there were 12 dentists in November, 1914; in December, 20; in December, 1916, 463 and in November, 1918, 849. An inspecting dental officer was appointed to the staff of the Director-General in March, 1918. His report was that 70 per cent of recruits needed treatment at the rate of 136,150 a month. Consultant with the British Army, Sir Cuthbert Wallace declared that "the Canadians had a very perfect dental organization." Their dental officers were attached to the field ambulances, and did wonders in the forward area, including even the provision of gold plates. He expressed the opinion that the British service might well copy the Canadian.

In the First Canadian Contingent at Valcartier, which embarked at Quebec on 3rd October, 1914, Hon. Capt. Bayard Lamont Neily

accompanied No. 1 Stationary Hospital, C.A.M.C. He was wounded in September, 1916, and awarded the O.B.E. The late Hon. Capt. William Joseph Bentley was on the staff of No. 2 Stationary Hospital, and was also the recipient of the O.B.E. Hon. Capt. Oscar Garnett Hussard went with No. 1 General Hospital and Hon. Lieut. Frederick William Bruce Kelly with No. 2 General Hospital.

No. 1 Stationary Hospital was first located at St. Vincent's Hospital, Hampstead, London; from 3rd March, 1915, at Wimereux, France, and then became part of the British Force which went in the Hospital Ship *Asturias* to the Mediterranean for the Dardanelles operations. It was located in the Island of Lemnos, whence it went to Salonika in March, 1916; thence to Hastings, England, where it became No. 13 General Hospital. No. 2 Stationary Hospital, organized at Valcartier like No. 1 in September, 1914, was located at Le Touquet, France, late in November of that year. In October, 1915, it was removed to Outreau, where it remained until 1st April, 1919. After organization, also at Valcartier, No. 1 General Hospital after arrival in England like the Contingent first went to Salisbury Plain, and thence to Etaples, France, late in May, 1915. Thence it went to Trouville, where it stayed until 4th February, 1919, No. 2 General Hospital disembarked at Plymouth too and also first operated on Salisbury Plain, later crossing the Channel to Le Tréport, France, where it remained until 2nd March, 1919.

Early in 1915 the Canadian Army Dental Corps was organized to care for all dental matters affecting the personnel of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Previously, individual dental officers had served on attachment to all units in the lines of communication. To ensure that the men's teeth were kept in proper condition during the period of the war, the following details were authorized for employment on that service, 29th March, 1915:

One officer in charge of all dental surgeons, to be attached to divisional headquarters, under the direction of the divisional commander, to be designated "Chief Dental Surgeon"; one dental surgeon for each brigade of mounted rifles and artillery, including the divisional ammunition column; two dental surgeons for each brigade of infantry, attached to brigade headquarters; one dental surgeon for each field ambulance, stationary and general hospital, and one for the

base hospital for medical stores to take charge of stores and equipment; one dental surgeon for units not otherwise provided for, attached to divisional headquarters under the direction of the Chief Dental Surgeon. Each dental surgeon was entitled to the service of two soldiers, one as orderly and the other as servant or groom. It was directed that steps be taken to ensure that the teeth of all ranks of the C.E.F. be put in proper condition to the extent of completing the required extractions and amalgam fillings before the Contingents left Canada.

C.A.D.C. Establishment, each Overseas Contingent, 26th April, 1915 (Amendment to M.O. 257/15)

	Officers	Orderlies	Batmen	Total	Horses
Chief, O.I.C. Dental Services	1	1	1	1	1
For each Division					
D.S. 2 each Inf. Bde.	6	6	6	18	
D.S. 1 each Arty. Bde & Amn. Coln.	4	4	4	12	4
D.S. 1 each Fd. Amb.	3	3	3	9	
D.S. 1 other units of Div.	1	1	1	3	
	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Division	15	15	15	45	5
D.S. each Bde. Mtd. Rif.	1	1	1	3	1
D.S. each Fd. Hosp.	1	1	1	3	
D.S. each Base Hosp.	1	1	1	3	
D.S. each Base Stores	1	1	1	3	
	—	—	—	—	—
	19	19	19	57	6

The Officer in command was to be a lieutenant-colonel; the senior officer with each division a major; officers with field ambulances and hospitals, captains; the remainder of the officers of the Corps to be lieutenants, and orderlies to be sergeants and corporals, in accordance with qualifications and service.

It will be observed from the above that the new Corps was to have dental officers with various formations and units, but in actual

practice this did not eventuate. The scheme broke down and dental officers were attached chiefly to medical units, although a few served with forestry and railway units and at base camps. Not until August, 1915, were they permanently attached to field ambulances.

From July, 1915, when the C.A.D.C. began operations in the theatre of war, until 31st December, 1918, the total operations were 2,225,442, which figure included 96,713 operations performed for British troops who came within their aegis as casualties or for other reasons. This figure also included nearly 50,000 treatments for trench mouth. In 1916, a total of 605,470 operations were performed, and in ten months of 1918 the number was 439,227, and 173,733 fillings were completed. During the war 1,350,000 dental operations were performed in Canada alone. In the year 1918 alone, 8,546 cases of "trench mouth" were treated by a total of 49,449 treatments. It must be realized and can be verified at a glance at the nominal roll at Appendix "A", that this immense effort was performed by a relatively small number of qualified dental officers. In the United Kingdom, the administrative headquarters in London was under the Director, Colonel J. H. Armstrong, and included a deputy director and an assistant deputy director. In the theatre of war, widely diversified duties were effected under the direction of the deputy director of medical services at Headquarters, Canadian Corps. This officer rendered reports on dental matters to the director of medical services at Headquarters, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, London, to whom the director of dental services had access.

Clinics were established at the various Canadian training centres in England, at command and discharge depots, at segregation camps, and in London for personnel serving in Canadian administrative offices and for those on leave from France and Flanders who needed emergency treatment.

When the individual arrived in the United Kingdom, he was first detained for a definite time in a segregation camp. Here he underwent a dental inspection and if time permitted any treatment required. If treatment could not be finished in the time available, notification of his needs was sent to his next camp or camps, where the work was continued. He was re-examined before going to the theatre of war, and either declared fit or made so before he left.

Special work performed by practitioners of the C.A.D.C. also included treatment of patients who had received wounds or injuries of the nose or chin. Among these was the number treated at the International Co-operative Institution at Queen's Hospital, Frognaal. These patients received the best in medical and dental treatment, including a combination of facial surgery and mechanical appliances by which injured parts were restored and those lost replaced. The preliminary aim of this treatment was to ensure that the patient could chew his food, while great improvement was usually effected in his personal appearance. In a special clinic at the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, many cases of fracture of the jaw, a pressing problem, were treated with a large measure of success. It was also arranged at no additional cost to the public that bridges or other dental appliances privately procured prior to the war might be repaired or replaced. The patient signed a *pro forma* authorizing the Paymaster-General to make a deduction from his pay to defray the cost of the material.

At the beginning of operations overseas, there was a strength of 30 officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and 40 other ranks. When active operations ceased, the strength stood at 223 officers, 221 N.C.Os. and 238 other ranks. In France of these totals there were 76 officers, 76 N.C.Os. and 64 other ranks, and in the United Kingdom 147 officers, 145 N.C.Os. and 174 other ranks.

While the dental service was at first designed to operate alongside the medical service in the theatre of war, this was found to be impracticable since the latter could not free itself from the responsibility for the health of the troops generally. By what Sir Andrew MacPhail * calls "by extorted consent", the dental officers were then attached to the existing medical units and formations and so became part of the unit. A laboratory was set up at Corps Headquarters as the chief dental depot, where all appliances were made with speed and efficiency by dental technicians.

In the C.A.D.C., the rule for promotion was that lieutenants became captains after a year's service in the former rank. Dental

* In *The Medical Services*, 234.

surgeons who had practised their professions for not less than two years, however, became captains on appointment. Since the establishment in Canada was only a temporary C.E.F. measure, these officers had no definite status in the Active Militia, and the question whether they should qualify in military subjects, as medical officers did, was left in abeyance. Arrangements were made for the preferential early return of dental students overseas who had completed one or more years of their professional training. Such students had, of course, to possess *bona fide* undergraduate standing in a professional school. Unfortunately, these provisions were only applicable to other ranks, so officers had to revert to the ranks to take advantage of them and be eligible to obtain a release to return to their universities. For a time too these privileges were restricted to "call-ups" under the Military Service Act of 1917, but later their scope was broadened to include volunteers.

When a request was received in Ottawa from overseas towards the end of November, 1916, for more dental officers, dental mechanics and men, the D.D.S. suggested that a training school be established in Ottawa to train dental mechanics, as the supply from civilian sources seemed to have been exhausted. He also proposed a similar school for the United Kingdom in which selected personnel from other corps could be trained. On successful completion of their training, trainees would be given the rank of sergeant. In Canada these men would be recruited from civil life and would be offered similar inducements after having passed the course. This plan reached the stage of an official submission with an estimate of costs, but at that point a letter was received from the superintendent of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Dr. Wallace Seccombe, offering to place the entire freshman class at the disposal of the D.D.S. to meet the need for dental mechanics. He indicated that these students would be qualified and ready by 1st February, 1917. He further proposed that immediately thereafter, the college would undertake to train a similar group recruited from the high schools of the province of Ontario and others with the necessary matriculation standing. This policy would be continued until the requirement was filled.

It was stipulated that all men completing this course would receive credit for their freshman year if they chose to continue the

study of dentistry at the conclusion of their C.E.F. service. The A.D.D.S., M.D. No. 10, wished to send two of his private orderlies on the second course at the college, but although they had the necessary educational qualifications and his unqualified recommendation, militia headquarters refused to concur because it would cost too much to move them from Winnipeg to Toronto. This decision meant that a private soldier already in the Corps must remain a private, although he had volunteered for active service, whereas men from civilian life were given substantial inducements, generous credits and the rank of sergeant even if they had not volunteered. In addition, boys in their final years in high schools were granted matriculation standing to enable them to attend the second course at the college.

Refusal also met a proposal to enlist men as mechanics below the physical standards for the C.E.F., because it was considered unfair to pay them at the same rate as men physically fit. Men with sub-standard eyesight were, however, enlisted as dental mechanics. Men enlisted as mechanics were given the acting ranks of sergeants and later, on recommendation of their officers commanding, as to their efficiency in their trades, these ranks were confirmed. Well qualified dental mechanics serving overseas were dissatisfied with this policy, because the novice received the same pay as they, the only difference being that his rank was confirmed.

Following the signing of the armistice, the C.A.D.C. was called upon to adopt a new role. Rather than rendering the individual fit for active service, the Corps now exerted its efforts to make him fit for peace, for along with every individual returning to Canada came a form showing his precise dental condition at the time of his last examination prior to embarkation. The demobilization of the Force thus presented new problems, as the Corps faced having to handle 60,000 soldiers demobilized in a month, and of these two out of every three needed treatment. As a result there was an increase rather than a decrease in the strength of the Corps.

Casualties in the Corps included seven officers died and ten other ranks killed in action or died. A number of dental officers was wounded, as a glance at the roll of officers at Appendix "A" will reveal.

Honours and awards to members of the Corps are summarized as follows:

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

11

Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion	2
Order of the British Empire, Commander	1
Officer	8
Member	1
Medal for Meritorious Service	4
Mention in Despatches	11
Brought to Notice of the Secretary of State for War	59
Foreign Decorations	1

CHAPTER III

THE POST-WAR PERIOD

It is a significant fact that upon the organization of the Canadian Army Dental Corps in 1915, a free rein was given the dental profession to establish and operate a military dental service peculiarly its own and outside the aegis of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, of which, until the Dental Corps was formed, the dental surgeons formed part. After the tumult of demobilization subsided, no attempt was made to provide for a permanent dental service nor to retain even a single officer at headquarters in Ottawa. Further, by General Order 268 of 1921 the general list of officers, Canadian Army Dental Services, Canadian Militia, formed during the war to supply personnel to the Corps in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was disbanded, and the Canadian Army Dental Corps was organized in its stead, effective 15th June, 1921.

The new Corps had a general list of officers from which individuals were posted to detachments in military districts across Canada, No. 1 Detachment in M.D. No. 1 and so on to No. 13 in M.D. No. 13. The establishment of each detachment consisted of a major, a captain, a lieutenant, a quartermaster sergeant, two sergeants and four privates. There was also a dental stores at militia headquarters supervised by a permanent non-commissioned officer with the rank of quartermaster sergeant, qualified to handle stores of this type.

The detachments were designed for practicable purpose: the requirements of training camps in the districts, and when the establishments proved inadequate to meet the demands upon them, additional detachments might be called up for training from the corps reserve, subject to the approval of headquarters. The corps reserve comprised detachments, one for each active detachment, and was unlimited in establishment. The Corps was to be administered by a director of dental services under the Adjutant-General at militia headquarters. He was also responsible for the proper management of

the dental stores in Ottawa. The director was to receive an annual retaining fee of \$500 and was also to have the option of himself performing any or all of the dental work for the personnel of the permanent staff and permanent force stationed in Ottawa. In each military district in which combatant permanent active militia units were stationed, an officer to be known as the district dental officer was to be appointed from the dental detachment of the district or from the corps reserve of the latter, and by a later amendment was to be carried on the active general list of the Corps. The D.D.O. was to administer the dental services in his district, including those for the permanent active militia stationed there. He was to receive an annual retaining fee of \$250, and would be granted \$2 for each recruit he examined dentally for the permanent active militia, after the recruit had passed his medical examination. In addition, he had the option of attending all dental cases of the permanent force in the district. In actual practice, however, these appointments were never made.

These regulations were amended by General Order 144 of 1922 to provide that the Corps reserve consist of officer personnel carried on a corps reserve list with a temporarily unlimited establishment, and other ranks, the number to be equal to that laid down for active dental detachments.

General Order 199 of 1920 authorized dental treatment for personnel of the permanent active militia, and was limited to that actually required to preserve a reasonable sanitary condition. The use of gold for fillings, crowns, bridges or other similar items, or any expensive appliances, was to be restricted with care, and was only to be employed on the authority of the general officer commanding the district. General Order 20 of 1934 modified this by adding the approval of the Adjutant-General upon the recommendation of the medical officer. Treatment was to be carried out by a civilian practitioner.

The fee for dental examination was set at \$2; for cleaning teeth \$2; for filling from .50 to \$1.50, with \$3.50 for gold, where authorized; \$5 for gold for compound fillings, and \$3.50 for gold inlays, also where authorized. Fees for extractions were .50 to \$1. A partial denture of six teeth or fewer cost \$10 and \$1 for each additional tooth, plus \$1.50 for each gold clasp. A full upper denture was \$25 and a full lower

denture the same, although both sets were \$45. Charges for extractions where plates followed were not allowed. The schedule also included rates for repairs of plates, for crowns, bridges, for anaesthetics, and for the treatment of abscesses, pyorrhea and trench mouth. General Order 85 of 1924 amended this order by authorizing an increase of 25 per cent in the above scale of fees for permanent force personnel stationed at Dawson and Mayo, Yukon Territory. General Order 80 of 1925 added Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Aklavik. In 1924 also there were established two reserve regimental depots for the Corps, No. 2 at Toronto and No. 9 at Ottawa.

General Order 113 of 1925 authorized dental treatment for members of the non-permanent active militia away from their local headquarters on duty, performing training or attending a course. Treatment was confined to that necessary to relieve pain, extractions and temporary fillings. Payment was to be made in accordance with the schedule of fees laid down for the permanent active militia, all accounts being certified by the district medical officer.

General Order 89 of 1931 amended G.O. 199 of 1920 by the addition of rates for x-rays: one to three radiograms, inclusive, cost \$3; upper or lower complete (7 radiograms) \$5, and both upper and lower complete (14 radiograms) \$10. The schedule, according to this order, did not apply to personnel stationed in the Yukon and North West Territories. At stations in those localities, what treatment was required to maintain reasonable sanitary conditions might be carried out upon the authority of the officer or the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at local rates, up to a sum not in excess of \$25. If the expenditure were for more than that, the case was to be submitted to national defence headquarters with a short descriptive report of the treatment required, with an estimate of the cost. The payment of actual and reasonable expenses in such cases might be authorized by the deputy minister.

In 1930 the Corps was authorized to adopt emerald green as the colour of its facings. The following year (General Order 18/31) dress regulations were published authorizing for officers of the rank of substantive colonel emerald green cloth gorget patches for the serge frock, the service dress jacket and the khaki drill jacket, with a line of silk gimp of the colour of the cloth and a small gorget button. The

shoulder straps of the mess jacket were to be edged with half-inch staff pattern gold lace, with rank badges in silver embroidery. One row of gold oak-leaf embroidery was to appear on the peak of the forage cap. With service dress, when on active service or at annual training and manoeuvres, a khaki service dress cap similar to that worn by officers below the rank of colonel, but with gilt instead of bronze buttons and with a coloured band as worn on the forage cap, was provided. With service dress on all other occasions, the forage cap was to have a khaki cover. Brown field boots were to be worn.

The universal pattern blue cloth forage cap with emerald green cloth band and welts was authorized for undress. That of field officers had a row of three-quarter inch plain gold embroidery on the lower edge of the peak, while other officers had a plain peak. The serge frock was the universal pattern in blue, and overalls and pantaloons were of blue cloth with an emerald green cloth stripe an inch and three-quarters wide down each side seam. In mounted order butcher boots were worn and in dismounted Wellington boots. Mounted officers wore hunting spurs of the authorized pattern, with steel chains and black straps. With Wellington boots, box spurs with plain rowels were used. The belt was the familiar "Sam Browne", with frog and one brace, and the collar of white linen, showing not more than one-eighth inch above the uniform. Gloves were of brown leather dogskin or buckskin.

The mess jacket was of blue cloth, with emerald green cloth rolled collar and gauntlet shape emerald green cloth cuffs. Shoulder straps were of emerald green cloth one and a half inch wide at the base, tapering to about an inch at the points, fastened with a small button. Badges of rank were of metal. The mess waistcoat was of emerald green cloth without collar. Other details of dress were very similar to those of the infantry.

CHAPTER IV

THE REORGANIZATION OF 1935

Effective 1st April, 1935, the Corps was reorganized to consist of a Corps list of officers and a reserve general list of officers, the former to comprise 11 majors and 30 captains or lieutenants, and the latter an unlimited number of officers. It will be recalled that from 1915, when the dental profession was empowered to establish its own military dental service, dentistry remained the exclusive prerogative of the Canadian dentists, at least in principle. This was now changed, so as to place the dental service under the director general of medical services in Ottawa.

The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at that time had the responsibility not only of caring for personnel of the permanent and non-permanent active militia, but also of personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. The R.C.A.M.C. now had the task of providing all the armed forces of the country with both medical and dental services. From that time for the next four years until control of the dental service was again undertaken by the Canadian Dental Corps, the D.G.M.S. thus performed a dual role. As in the immediate post-war period just described, the existence of the Corps following the reorganization of 1935 was solely in the non-permanent active militia, for again there was no provision for the representation of dentistry in the permanent force of Canada. The reorganization empowered the R.C.A.M.C. to recruit the C.A.D.C. to a peace-time strength of 60 officers, although as mentioned above an unlimited number were allowed appointment to the reserve. This arrangement fell far short of the ideas of the dental profession as an expression of the requirements of the future, but like all other modifications in organization was accepted. In the *Defence Forces List* of 1938 appear the names of 41 dental officers, which is an indication of the effects of the stultifying financial stringency under which the entire Canadian Militia operated in those years. Lack of financial

resources during the years of peace had, of course, a direct bearing upon the reorganization and mobilization of the Corps in 1939.

Virtually until the mobilization of the forces at the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Corps was actually little more than a number of individual dental officers scattered thinly throughout the units of the R.C.A.M.C. In many respects the arrangements for their appointments and disposition were not dissimilar to the manner in which regimental medical officers had been allocated to fighting units last century and after*. The selection of dental officers and their subsequent appointments bore a distinct resemblance to that old method prevailing for unit medical officers. The choice of dental officers and their opportunities for advancement or of merely remaining in the units they joined depended largely upon the terms existing between them and their unit commanders. This arrangement at best was ineffectual, and one similar had been denounced by the medical profession itself, one medical historian remarking: "Experience has also taught most medical men, that without military authority it would be impossible for them to give their advice adequate force, and to deliver it to the proper place at the right time." Not only were these dental officers responsible to their unit commanders for all phases of administration, but they were frequently indebted to them for personal favours.

Apart from the medical units to which they were appointed, the dental officers had no other military affiliations and generally little effective appeal to authority senior to that of their unit commanders. Although belonging ostensibly to a Corps of their own and wearing its insignia, as the establishment of the Corps lacked provision for the appointment of personnel for its administration, they were without Corps recourse, the actual organization of the Corps remaining purely nominal. The substance of the Corps or its material existence at that time can be described as little more than a number of individual clinical officers dispersed sparsely through the field units of the R.C.A.M.C.

Following this reorganization, revised treatment regulations were published in June, 1937, (G.O. 101) to provide dental care for

* The Regimental Service did not go out of existence until the 1930's.

personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Permanent Active Militia and Air Force.

In May, 1938, a voluntary committee of ex-service dentists met in the Medical Arts Building, Winnipeg, to discuss the existing unsatisfactory condition of the Corps: J.F. Morrison, A.W. Myles, N.C. Carmichael, S.A. Moore, D.A.P. McKay, D.P. Stratton and W.W. Wright. They expressed the opinion that rather than endure the then disorganized condition any longer, if after a meeting between government officials and representatives of the Canadian Dental Association, it was found impracticable to become a separate Corps, steps should be taken to have the dental service incorporated into the medical, for service to the country was above all other considerations. This stand was made known to M.H. Garvin, representative to the Association, which was to meet in Vancouver in July.

On 26th June, 1938, however, Association representatives met in Ottawa to discuss again with representatives of the Department of National Defence the formation of a dental Corps. The latter were: Colonel H.H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Adjutant-General; Colonel E.W. Sansom, D.S.O., Director of Military Training and Staff Duties, and Colonel J.P.U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., Director of Organization and Personal Services. From the dental profession were Drs. C.H. Moore, president of the C.D.A., I.W. Hamilton and F.M. Lott. These discussions were to have far reaching effects.

At the meeting of the Canadian Dental Association in Vancouver in July, 1938, Dr. F.M. Lott presented the report of the military committee. This report was thoroughly discussed and referred to a special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. George L. Cameron of Swift Current. This committee presented resolutions to the board of delegates, which were unanimously adopted. These began by pointing out that as the complete reorganization of the Canadian Defence Forces was almost completed, it seemed the logical time to seek a reorganization of the dental services in conformity with present day requirements and standards. It was recommended that the defence dental services be under the Adjutant-General's branch and not under the director of medical services; that the outlined scheme of reorganization as prepared by the committee be endorsed with minor modifications; that the Association, as officially representing Canadian

Dentistry, be allowed to name the director of dental services and other senior officers on organization, and be ready to advise the minister of national defence on any matter pertaining to the efficient organization and functioning of the Corps; and that these recommendations be brought to the notice of the Hon. Ian McKenzie, minister of national defence.

On 30th July these resolutions were submitted to the minister of national defence and on 28th November the following conferred with the minister and with the Adjutant-General: Doctors Ira Hamilton, Ottawa, W.G. Trelford, Toronto; J.F. Blair, London; Frank M. Lott, Toronto; E.T. Bourke, Montreal, and Stephen A. Moore, London, which group was the executive of the committee of the Association. The minister promised that the matter would have the attention of his department. Further meetings and negotiations took place, Doctors Hamilton, Lott and Moore being present, resulting in the approval of a plan of reorganization by the military committee and the committee of the Association. This organization was on a peace-time basis, the only unfortunate circumstance being that the reorganized Corps had immediately to meet a national emergency. The Association's board of delegates unanimously instructed Dr. Moore, then president of the Association, to recommend the name of Dr. Frank M. Lott for the appointment of Chief Dental Officer, which the department of national defence did.

CHAPTER V

REORGANIZATION IN 1939 AND THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

The Canadian Army Dental Corps was disbanded effective 30th August, 1939, and effective the following day by General Order 148 reorganized as the Canadian Dental Corps, its successor. There was to be a general list and one dental company for each military district, numbered similarly to the numbers of the respective districts. There was also to be a reserve general list. The general list was to consist of all officers of the Corps other than those on the reserve general list, which was unlimited in establishment. The Corps was to be administered by an officer known as "Chief Dental Officer and Officer Administering the C.D.C.", under the Director General of Medical Services. In each military district was to be a deputy district dental officer, having the same status and emoluments as a deputy district medical officer.

Lack of funds prior to 1938 had prohibited meeting the country's requirements for defence, and even the undoubted fact that war was inevitable failed to alter the situation in those years. Economy in military expenditures had endured for so long that it was an almost insurmountable hurdle. It was the initial plan if war did come that the mobilization of the militia be confined to a relatively tiny force. Certain units were singled out for mobilization in the event of war and included was the Corps.

The Canadian Dental Corps was called out on active service by General Order 190 of 1939, and for the first two months of war the dental organization in the Militia was beset with inaugural problems, as if the experiences gained in the Great War of 1914-19 had made no impression at all. This, of course, was due chiefly to the fact that the Corps and its predecessors had not only had no permanent force component, but had had only a nominal existence. The transfer of dental authority involved innumerable adjustments, many of which

penetrated more deeply into the organization of the Militia than was at first realized.

In the meantime, continuity was vital and both the dental profession on whose concept the new Corps was founded and the serving members of the latter, who were expected to remuster in it, rose in unison to meet the occasion and to bridge any possible gap arising from the emergency. Because of its small size and lack of cohesion as a military entity, in common with certain other elements in the forces at the beginning of the war, much of the effort remained virtually entirely civilian. Local arrangements consisted simply of means to enlist whatever professional talent was available and willing to assist, and its services were called upon in consequence. From the start the Corps lacked even the smallest nucleus of professional military advisers of its own, for even the handful of dental officers in the non-permanent active militia had had little opportunity in the Militia for training. Their employment was of so isolated a nature that military training was much complicated and frequently an impossibility. No serious attempt had ever been made to afford specific training for dental personnel.

The spirit of contention characterizing the negotiations leading up to the establishment of the dental service and the decision whether or not authority for it should be vested within the dental profession or remain as before with the R.C.A.M.C., survived at first even a final decision on the matter. In the ensuing months, this controversy arising out of the negotiations was the inspiration for numerous incidents unfortunate in their nature. The inauguration of the new Corps had finally relieved the medical organization of much of their former dental responsibility and in time all dental officers came under its central authority as far as appointments, employment and control were concerned. Some medical units, however, continued to ignore the fact that a transfer of authority had occurred in these respects, and as a result their dental officers were placed in the invidious position of having to please two masters. There were thus frequent clashes between the old and the new authority, straining the allegiance of the dental officers to both, and sometimes militating against their own progress.

The genesis of the organization of the Canadian Dental Corps in the Canadian Militia was the peace establishment. Like its prede-

cessor, the new Corps at the outset remained solely within the framework of the non-permanent active militia, and for a time was limited to just what would meet the needs of a peace-time force. The peace establishment of the C.D.C., however, showed a substantial increase in the number of dental personnel to be enrolled over anything it had been possible to raise in the C.A.D.C., and in addition by its authority an entirely new and original dental unit, the dental company, was now introduced. The peace establishment automatically inaugurated suitable administrative control by authorizing the appointment of a chief dental officer and a headquarters in Ottawa, and an organization for district administration, including a deputy district dental officer, a dental company commander, company quartermaster and 11 other ranks. Treatment facilities in the Militia were extended by the peace establishment to a strength of 148 dental officers and 385 other ranks. Although 60 of the former, in conformity with the authority of 1935, were to remain within the formations and units of the R.C.A.M.C., to which they had previously been appointed, the 88 making up the remainder were appointed to serve as the detachment or sub-section officers authorized for the new dental companies. The district dental company, as it was called, had a headquarters of administrative and stores personnel, as well as the clinical organization of four clinical sections each of two sub-sections. As originally authorized, the dental sub-section comprised an operative dental officer, a dental assistant, a dental technician and an orderly. Each district dental company, therefore, provided the Militia of its district with a new dental treatment force of eight dental officers and 24 other ranks.

Although the peace establishment of the Corps was prepared in July and authorized in August, it was not regularly promulgated until mid-September, 1939. A war diary entry indicates that it was 11th September before the diarist received it and 14th October before he received the home war establishment. It had become so difficult to begin with to endure the delays involved in going through crowded official channels busied with many other details, that much of the necessary work of organization was performed prior to the receipt of the authority supporting it. Stop-gap measures requisite to the needs of the local situation were fully utilized and often placed in operation without overmuch concern for their regularity, which had to be attended to later. Pre-dating matters, sometimes to dates

preceding the actual event, was a practice so frequently used at that time that it is now difficult to establish in proper chronology the exact sequence of such matters as details of establishment, postings and appointments.

But the absence of regular authority did not seriously obstruct the war effort of the Corps. Even prior to the arrival of the peace establishment of the Corps at districts, the provisions of the reorganization of 1935 had served a useful purpose in speeding mobilization, the deputy district medical officers being encouraged simultaneously by their own directorate and the dental profession to appoint, in accordance with Defence Scheme No. 3, a representative dentist of their own from the 11 administrative dental officers and their quota of the 60 clinical officers for attachment to the local medical units. Although a modest and somewhat irregular beginning, yet the vital influence it had upon the early development of the new Corps should never be overlooked. The importance of the efforts this small group played in implementing each of the Corps establishments in turn as they were promulgated resolved many difficulties.

The deputy district dental officers authorized in the reorganization being all local dental practitioners selected specifically for their qualifications to fill these posts, served the local interests of the Corps well and usefully in later appointments of district dental officers. A war diary entry of 5th September reveals much, telling how the diarist received a telephone call from the district medical officer, asking if he would serve for the period of mobilization. The dental officer asked permission from the Department of Pensions and National Health, by whom he was employed, to serve in this period, and on taking over was deluged with telephone calls, letters and telegrams and personal visits, seeking information of the Corps. He visited several medical boards in his area, and was informed that their instructions were that if recruits were in Category A except for their teeth, they were to be accepted, as the Dental Corps would be organized and then take care of that problem. Many medical boards had been rejecting men because of faulty teeth, and placing them in Category D pending completion of dental treatment. The civic welfare department in this municipality arranged for dental treatment for men on relief to render them fit for military service.

The peace establishment gave the Corps a solid foundation for its subsequent local and field development. In introducing the district dental company, it took a step which stands pre-eminent for the success it had in providing a basic pattern upon which all dental units in the Canadian Forces were designed and the practicable establishments upon which they were organized. The peace establishment allowing the district dental companies to raise no more than eight clinical detachments each was amended by the Corps home war establishment providing for dental detachments on the basis of one for every 500 men the Forces recruited. This establishment further allowed for much overdue expansion of administrative staffs, both in Ottawa and in the districts, especially in clinical and stores sections. It did, on the other hand, reduce the original number of dental technicians to half what had previously been provided. Action on the home war establishment had scarcely begun before orders were published for dental services to accompany the 1st Division of the Canadian Active Service Force overseas. Because of this the Corps war establishment was formulated, the first of a series of such establishments, each dictated by the particular need arising from time to time as the Canadian Forces expanded and developed.

As early as 9th September, C.A.S.F. Routine Orders laid it down that until the C.D.C. was organized, dental treatment would be carried out by the dentists already authorized for the Naval, Permanent Force and Air Force personnel. The Department of Pensions and National Health granted the use of its dental clinics and dentists throughout the country, and it was made mandatory that full use was to be made of the facilities thus offered, all work being done on a repayment basis. In due course, said the order, dental examination of all personnel of the C.A.S.F. and the preparation of dental history sheets and remedial treatment required would be undertaken.

Then early in April, 1940, a personnel payment plan was authorized whereby personnel of the Force could obtain restorations of a higher intrinsic value than were available to them at public expense. When the service was rendered the Department of National Defence would pay part of the cost, equal to the fee covering the restoration originally authorized in such cases. The remainder would be the personal liability of the individual and its collection the responsibility of the dentist. The district dental officer was to check the work re-

commended with the individual's requirements and the estimate with the prescribed schedule of fees, and if satisfactory he and the patient would sign the authority to proceed. When the service was rendered in a C.D.C. clinic, the individual would again be liable for that part of the cost exceeding that of the treatment customarily specified.

Dental treatment for personnel of the naval, military and air forces called out on active service was authorized by General Order 150 of 30th July, 1940, by civilian dentists when a C.D.C. clinic was not available or when local Corps personnel lacked the specialized equipment or facilities, or were otherwise unable to perform the required services. Treatment was to be such as to establish and maintain dental fitness. Extractions ordinarily done with a local anaesthetic could be performed with a general anaesthetic, while alternative restorations of such materials as gold, denture bases other than vulcanite, jacket crowns and similar appliances must be restricted to cases in which their use was indispensable. The selection of the civilian dentist rested with the district dental officer, who was to give any possible consideration to the preference of the patient. The dentist chosen was to report to the D.D.O. the treatment required and an estimate of its cost, in accordance with an authorized schedule, and before the work was started, the dentist was to await authority from the D.D.O.

The dental standard for recruits provided that a candidate for the Forces possess enough teeth for proper mastication, to be determined by a point system. Teeth would be classified as sound or defective only to the extent to which they could be effectively restored. For each incisor, cuspid and bicuspid one point was given, and for each molar two. A complete, average dentition so estimated amounted to 22 points, with an allowable minimum of 11. Exceptions were made with skilled tradesmen or of sub-standard candidates who had efficient dentures. Doubtful cases were reviewed by the medical board in relation to the general nutrition, and where possible referred to a dental officer.

CHAPTER VI

ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

"The wool from which the khaki clothing for these men had to be made was still upon the sheeps' backs when war was declared, and much of the leather for the making of boots to be worn by the men to follow in support was on the living animal at the same time."

With these words, a celebrated Canadian general described the conditions prevailing in Canada in 1914 on the outbreak of war then. When the forces of German militarism 20 years after that war ended again involved the country in a supreme effort, this description remained equally applicable.

Although conditions in preparation for war in 1939 resembled those in 1914, there was one significant difference; namely, the decision not to repeat the errors of Valcartier. The disadvantages of a single concentration centre were to be avoided, Defence Plan No. 3 being specifically designed to express the good intentions of the civil and defence authorities both to the individual and to the localities to which they belonged. It was decided wisely to preserve the identity of their organizations and affiliations at all costs and use them to the greatest extent possible. The despatch of volunteers with a minimum of training and that of brief duration from Valcartier early in October, 1914, had precluded the dental profession from devoting the services of its members to the treatment of the mouths of these soldiers with the efficiency and effectiveness they considered adequate. The mobilization scheme in 1939, however, facilitated with readiness the simultaneous employment of civilian resources from coast to coast in Canada and throughout the early days of September before the situation finally crystallized, and before the decision for a Canadian Active Service Force was announced, everything the dental profession could do in the circumstances to render Canadians dentally fit was either completed or well in hand. The advantages of a mobilization scheme which concentrated recruits chiefly in their home areas was apparent and worked admirably.

Effective 1st September, orders authorized all members of the Forces called out for any purpose under the provisions of the Militia Act to receive dental treatment, with the result that the emergency of war in this respect posed no insurmountable problem. How the veterans of the Corps and officers of the non-permanent active militia in military districts rose to meet the emergency is illustrated even well in advance of explicit direction from headquarters by such typical war diary entries as that of a western district dental officer. As the war clouds gathered in Europe, he wrote, he found more and more interest displayed by dentists and dental technicians as to where they should offer their services. This officer was senior in rank in the reserve and had formerly been an A.D.D.S. in his district, so naturally local dentists looked to him for leadership. He kept a careful registry of volunteers for service, and on 28th August wired the minister of national defence that these individuals and he himself wished to serve immediately, if required. After Britain declared war on 3rd September, he received many more applications from dentists and mechanics, while many dentists of the district applied to Ottawa and to district headquarters independently.

Army headquarters having concurred with the Canadian Dental Association on their nomination of Chief Dental Officer, a signal was sent to Dr. F.M. Lott of the University of Toronto to report for duty in "the administration and reorganization of the Canadian Dental Corps." He paid a brief visit to Ottawa to learn the nature of his appointment in conference with senior officers. As Captain Lott, he returned to Toronto, where on 8th September he applied to the University for leave of absence to assume his new duties. He also persuaded the secretary of the faculty of dentistry, Mr. C.C. Rous, to join him to assist him at his headquarters. The University of Toronto's ready cooperation in granting leave of absence to both these key officials was typical of the manner in which Canadian institutions responded to every demand made upon them at this time.

Something was already known by district officers commanding of developments in Ottawa concerning a new dental service. It was gathered that it would follow similar lines to those of the medical service. In each district a more or less self-sufficient medical service had been established expressly to function if and when required entirely on its own. By the time of mobilization, therefore, dentists

to serve as senior dental officers and act in an administrative capacity in the districts had either been selected or were at least ear-marked for the appointments. As deputy district dental officers in the new Corps and later as district dental officers, they also acted as the dental advisers of the district officers commanding. Their posts were thus of marked importance to the district and to the profession, as they had to enjoy not only the confidence of the people in their communities, but also of their associates in local professional circles.

In their selection, preference was given to dentists with some military experience. Deputy district dental officers included a number of veterans of the Great War of 1914-19, some with service in the C.A.D.C., but all appointments had the endorsement of representative local groups and societies. By this means the professional and local affiliations of the district dental officers proved invaluable and their knowledge of local resources and affairs made it possible for them to set in motion with a minimum of effort, delay and confusion the district dental organizations. Local pressure for action at this moment was strong in the districts, and the offices of these officers screened many of the enquiries for direction besieging them. Progress was thus made in organizing the dental service in the districts, even while in Ottawa the inauguration of the Corps was hampered from many sources of delay.

By 8th September authority was sent to the districts to fill the vacant appointments of D.D.D.Os. and accompanying it a list of Corps officers recommended by the chief dental officer for these appointments in the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel. The list followed with some fidelity the order of seniority in the former C.A.D.C. The appointments were a matter of urgency, as these officers were at once to undertake the immediate organization of the dental companies in their districts. The first deputy district officers appointed were:

Lt.-Col. W.G. Trelford, E.D.	M.D. No. 2
Lt.-Col. G.L. Cameron, D.S.O., V.D.	12
Lt.-Col. J.C.W. Broom, E.D.	3
Lt.-Col. J.W. Rooney, E.D.	5
Lt.-Col. W.W. Wright	10
Major J.F. Blair, D.S.O.	1
Major F.W. Saunders	4

Major L.V. Janes	13
Major J.F. Edgecombe	7
Major C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D.	6
Capt. E.F. Allen	11

Differences in rank in this list may give rise to speculation as to the relative importance of the various appointments. The D.D.D.Os. were intended to serve in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and those appointed in advance of the inauguration of the Corps headquarters in Ottawa, so that promotion rested with their districts, received their proper ranks from the outset. The levelling process, an inevitable weakness in a Corps, the officers of which consisted entirely of professional men, seems in some instances to have been allowed to militate against some officers more than seemed necessary, keeping in mind the facts that the bulk of the Force was civilian; that there was no permanent dental corps, and that the dental officers in the non-permanent active militia had had little or no military training.

Years of successful civilian practice availed nothing on entering the Corps against the bar of military qualification as a means of promotion. The recent graduate and the experienced practitioner unless already a member of the militia and the holder of a commission had to remain on a similar level in the rank of lieutenant for the first three months at least. Their commitments were obviously extremely dissimilar, enforcing an inequality of sacrifice which entitled the more experienced individual to more generous treatment by the authorities for promotion, and the more liberal use of this measure in relieving hardship would have been helpful. No single source of friction caused more universal dissatisfaction in the early days than the handling of promotion and appointment.

Prior to the outbreak of war, certain dentists had military knowledge and experience, and their training and prestige proved invaluable on entry to the Corps. In peace time the lack of an independent dental corps and the restricted scope of the elements in existence left dentists who wished to preserve their military connections or standing and to extend further the scope of their military training no alternative but to associate themselves with units of other corps. In these, their devotion and efficiency as serving soldiers was rewarded in proportion to the efforts expended and many of these dentists were

advanced in rank and seniority. Their standing in the non-permanent active militia when the war began represented years of long, hard application outside their profession, and ordinarily on transferring to a new Corps promotion or at least the retention of their attained ranks might have been expected. It must be regarded, therefore, as a gesture of goodwill that many of these officers exchanged their hard-won seniority for a share in the fitness of the C.D.C. and to do it sacrificed rank and seniority. Despite that they threw in their lot with the Corps to assist the national cause, and their early appointments to posts of primary importance in the Corps had more than a passing influence on its early stability. Following are some examples:

Major E.M. Wansbrough, M.M., Lorne Scots, reverted to the rank of Captain to become a dental officer in No. 2 District Dental Company.

Major J.F. Edgecombe, 13th Heavy Battery, R.C.A., reverted to the rank of Captain to become D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 7.

Major C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D., 53rd Heavy Battery, 1st Halifax Coast Brigade, R.C.A., reverted to the rank of Captain to become D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 6.

Major R.E. Carroll, a company commander of the Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.), reverted to the rank of Captain to become a dental officer in No. 2 District Dental Company.

Major F.R. Drewry, 22nd Cobourg Medium Battery, R.C.A., reverted to the rank of Captain to become a dental officer in No. 9 Dental Company.

Lt.-Col. W.G. Trelford, E.D., relinquished his appointment of D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 2, and reverted to the rank of Major to command the 1st Divisional Dental Company and take it overseas.

Major J.P. Lantier relinquished his appointment as Officer Commanding No. 4 District Dental Company to become a dental officer in the 1st Divisional Dental Company with the rank of Captain.

By 11th September, one of the new D.D.D.Os. had on file the names of 23 dentists who had volunteered to serve in his district, in which there was a total of 310 practitioners. On the next morning he began work, having had a medical board and been documented the

previous day. For more than a month he used his own office as a headquarters, and starting work at once attended to correspondence, telephone calls, personal interviews, visits to district headquarters and many other incidentals himself. On 9th October, he secured the services of an assistant, pending proper authorization. This D.D.D.O. secured the advice of a former A.D.D.S. now on the retired list of the C.A.D.C., who in the earlier war had served in England and in France, and for several years had been an official of the provincial dental association. A past president of this organization also proved helpful.

CHAPTER VII

DENTAL HEADQUARTERS AND ITS EARLY PROBLEMS

On returning to Ottawa, Captain Lott received a promotion and assumed the duties of chief dental officer of the armed forces of Canada in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In establishing himself in his new appointment and in the organization of the dental headquarters he received invaluable assistance from the director general of medical services. Like all other components of the defence forces of Canada at that time, the R.C.A.M.C. was experiencing real trouble in finding accommodation for its rapidly growing staff, and this problem was particularly acute in Ottawa.

On 18th September, however, the medical directorate moved from the Bryson Building to the second floor of the Elgin Building, where a desk was provided and the services of a stenographer were made available to Colonel Lott. The Elgin Building was of undoubted age, but at that time its spaciousness was of great value in the expansion and development of the headquarters of both Corps. The sympathy and concern of the R.C.A.M.C. with the inauguration of dental headquarters continued, and officers of the medical directorate contrived from their own meagre resources to provide equipment and supplies for the offices and much needed guidance in routine and procedure at national defence headquarters for the benefit of dental personnel.

Now in his own quarters and with the services of a shared stenographer, the chief dental officer asked permission to appoint three officers as the nucleus of his headquarters staff. The day following his entry into his new quarters, he sent out his first circular letter as the primary official act of the new Corps to all D.D.D.Os. This communication pointed out that the appointment of the recipient was a non-permanent active militia post and that he was called up for duty and was on pay. The only other dental officers in his district in a comparable position were those attached for duty to medical units. The D.D.D.O. had authority to enlist a headquarters company and

four sections on a non-permanent active militia basis, no authority having yet been issued to mobilize the Corps. Mobilization should, however, be authorized very shortly, when recruiting could be continued to full strength. When all other units had been completely recruited, the creation of dental history sheets could be accomplished. Dental officers were to be asked to supply their own instruments for examination until stores were available.

This circular continued by emphasizing the fact that the dental service was being administered by the medical corps; * that in Ottawa the chief dental officer must consult the director general of medical services on all matters affecting the health of the troops. Organization and administration of the Dental Corps, however, and all professional aspects of its responsibilities, were the task of the chief dental officer. In military districts, D.D.D.Os. were in turn expected to cooperate with the medical service. They had a direct avenue of approach to dental headquarters for all intra-corps policies, and their enquiries, observations and suggestions were invited as most necessary for improvement in the service. Orders would be transmitted through district headquarters, and it was stressed that this point required careful study, as the Corps must fit into the general framework as rapidly as possible. D.D.D.Os. were instructed to "cooperate under any conditions", and were informed that orders would follow covering their responsibilities. The medical services had shown a very apparent willingness to transfer the dental problem to the Corps, the chief responsibility of which was to prove equal to it.

Senior officers should be selected with great care, for when drafts left they might become administrators, and the success of the Corps would depend upon them. Ability, speed and personal traits of officers would have a bearing on the general efficiency of the Corps. Specialists were to receive consideration. If the officer attached to a medical unit in the district was not qualified, for example, there was no reason he could not be transferred later, if necessary. Quartermasters should not be dental graduates, but should have dental supply house experience, while an adjutant should preferably be a graduate dentist with military training in an infantry unit. If a district lacked such an

* This continued until 1st December, 1939.

officer, headquarters could transfer one. A company sergeant-major should have had experience in an infantry unit. Age limits could be ignored in a few exceptional cases on recommendation. With problems presented by senior officers transferring to the Dental Corps from others, it was essential to bear in mind the fact that too many senior recommendations would tend to embarrass the Corps then and in the future. No blame could be attached to the D.D.D.O. if he had no place for an officer, all units being in the same position. Unless for reasons of organization, all officers on first appointment would enter as lieutenants, but promotion to the rank of captain would follow shortly after military qualification was completed. While unofficial, it was stated as a headquarters opinion that dentists should not be required to leave civil life at less than a captain's pay.

On 30th September, Major I.W. Hamilton, chairman of the military committee of the Canadian Dental Association, was taken on strength of the headquarters company and began work on records. As his home and practice were in Ottawa, he had previously served the Corps to much advantage in negotiations with the government, so it was now possible for him to become associated intimately from the outset with the inauguration of the new Corps. On the same day Colin C. Rous had been given leave of absence from his office as secretary of the Faculty of Dentistry, U. of T. and left Toronto for Ottawa. From Colonel Lott's home town, Milton, Ontario, came Lieut. F.W.B. Fitzgerald of the Lorne Scots, veteran of the Great War of 1914-19, who joined the headquarters to serve as its adjutant. A native and established practitioner from Montreal, Dr. Victor Henry Jekill arrived to act as the records officer of the headquarters, in the rank of lieutenant in the Canadian Militia. He also was a veteran of 1914-19, having served in France as a gunner in the Canadian Field Artillery for some two years. The headquarters staff now consisted of a lieutenant-colonel, two majors and two lieutenants, three of whom were regularly qualified practitioners in the dental profession. To this nucleus were soon added the other ranks and civil servants authorized for handling the duties of organization and administration of the new Corps.

The need for suitable accommodation for all groups at headquarters continued to be a matter of urgency. The old accommodation on the third floor of the Elgin Building consisted of four rooms, one of

which, despite its darkness, had to be used for the Air Force Liaison staff. These rooms were allotted on 25th September to serve temporarily for a week or so, but when the activity which attended the birth of the Corps was at its most feverish height, one room was used as a quartermaster stores and contained samples of trunks and chairs, as well as desk accommodation for the second-in-command, the records officer, the quartermaster, the quartermaster-sergeant, two store-keepers and a clerk.

The orderly room was the only place in the entire headquarters in which a traditional atmosphere could be maintained. Including the room used by the chief dental officer, all others varied in appearance from a drafting room of an engineering plant, the show room of a model maker's shop, to the back room of a country store. In addition to the calls usually paid at the office of the senior dental authority in a military headquarters, the salesmen from a dozen luggage firms came and went. Repeated visits were paid by the representatives of the tubular steel industry, and there were also innumerable calls from a variety of local workers and dealers in woods, metals and plastics.

To launch a new Corps in the Force is a task of formidable proportions at the best of times, but to undertake it at the opening of total war becomes almost frightening. Especially is this true when it is realized that the task had to be performed on a nation-wide scale for an organization of technical specialists. The mobilization patterns followed by other corps of the Canadian Militia had for the most part been tested previously and so could at least be followed in principle again. Some type of previous organization existed for almost all units, but the Canadian Dental Corps had very little experience of this nature. Everything had to be found; all the necessities were in short supply, and the process of acquiring the barest essentials was encumbered with the tedious impediment of scarcity in a time of extreme urgency. Office space, furnishings, equipment and staff, all then in short supply, had to be provided under conditions that were appalling. A seven-day week varying from 12 to 18 hours a day became the regular headquarters routine. Even working at such a pace no day was ever quite long enough to cover all requirements. As a result many of the most important staff conferences occurred either in the long hours of the night or in the short hours of the early morning,

but certainly never took place in what may be regarded as the normal working day: they were crowded in somewhere after its close.

Finances took early priority, as the Treasury pressed for estimates of the possible or probable costs of operation of the new Corps. Without precedent or experience upon which to base calculations, and with only an impression as to the ultimate expansion of the force upon which to assess the size of its commitment, the Corps was naturally placed at a serious disadvantage.

Dental treatment being the primary purpose of a dental service, the Corps soon turned its attention to an assessment of the problems involved. The task to be undertaken included an estimate of the numbers to be treated, the probable extent of their dental defects and needs, the professional efforts required to render them dentally fit and subsequently to maintain their oral condition in a reasonable state of fitness. In the Great War of 1914-19, the experience of the C.A.D.C., more recently supported by the experience of the United States Dental Services, fixed the ratio of dental officers to the strength of the force they served as one to 500 soldiers, although to render the tide of incoming recruits dentally fit in contrast with their initially indifferent state would require a much higher ratio of dental manpower.

For some time too the probable extent of the armed contribution of the Dominion to the conflict remained a matter of speculation, although on the other hand the immediate problems of recruiting in the districts were of such numbers, variety and urgency that anticipation of the needs of the future had to give way to attention to the dental requirements of the moment. At the beginning, mobilization remained a highly selective process, and despite the inherent weaknesses of the non-permanent active militia, it was quite impracticable, if not virtually impossible, for the country to mobilize the whole of her militia at the same time. Only that portion shown on a restricted list got immediate authority to act.

Because of the shortages of quarters, clothing and equipment, even some of the units called out remained in a state of uncertainty for comparatively lengthy periods, denied the assurance they needed of an active standing. The exhaustion of all readily available military stores through the limited recruiting authorized was felt instantly,

and seriously aggravated the difficulties of scarcity. The stop and go pattern of recruiting eventually resorted to was shared by the Corps, and despite the will to proceed with an adequate organization to meet the crisis, it was seriously hampered by its influence. But on 13th October a signal went from the Adjutant-General to the districts to the effect that due to the late start of the Corps in organization, restrictive provisions would not apply, and recruiting might proceed within the limits of the peace establishment.

As early as 1st September the city of London provided dental treatment for men on relief in a laudable effort to raise the enlistment standard. In Winnipeg the D.D.D.O., Lt.-Col. W.W. Wright, solicited the aid of his professional confreres to help in his administrative problems. In Ottawa on 30th September the medicals ordered all dental supplies on their charge to be handed over to the dentals. Shortages existed even in such items as volumes of *King's Regulations (Canada)* and the *Manual of Military Law*. Reports were received of serious shortages of clerical staffs and non-commissioned officers in Military District No. 1 (London). Colonel Lott was elected honorary third vice-president of the Defence Medical Council and Major F.W. Saunders of M.D. No. 4, Montreal, third vice-president. The Royal Canadian Navy pressed for the services of two dental officers in mid-October, while Dental Officer Surgeon-Lieut. Staples of H.M.S. *Resolution* asked for information as to securing professional supplies. The call up of D.D.D.Os., lack of dental equipment in the districts, the formation of the new companies, the taking on of volunteer officers and technicians across the country, dental accommodation and its lack in the districts, the modification of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps to permit dental appointments, reconnaissances of premises in various cities for clinical accommodation, and its lack sometimes preventing full mobilization, a survey of the dental situation at the dockyard in M.D. No. 6, the difficulties of military training for dental personnel in some districts because of the dispersal of detachments, the short supply of material for officers' uniforms, qualification of officers, disposition of clinics in various districts as far afield as in Nanaimo, B.C., and Woodstock, N.B., the inspection of sample kits, instructions for the ordering of stores and difficulties in obtaining stores and equipment, plans for clinics in R.C.A.F. hospitals, restrictions in the number of dental officers in M.D. No. 1 and of

dental strength in M.D. No. 10, problems of dental accounting by the R.C.N., clinic accommodation at Dalhousie University; chest x-rays and inoculations everywhere: these were only some of the problems solved or awaiting solution, many at the same time and all to be adjusted with the greatest possible expedition.

Little by little much was accomplished. In Montreal the facilities of the Y.M.C.A. and of McGill Campus were extended. In M.D. No. 4 too arrangements were made for French officers to take captains' courses with the Régiment de Châteauguay and English-speaking officers with 4th Divisional Signals. Major Edgecombe in M.D. No. 7 obtained a room in Saint John Armoury without furnishings. An interim treatment policy was formulated with the R.C.A.M.C. No. 11 Company reported having completed organization by 10th October. Early in November the use of private offices and equipment was authorized in M.D. No. 7 and a reconnaissance was made of Fredericton and Woodstock, N.B., for clinic accommodation. On the assurance that the Army would enlist them, Toronto expressed its willingness to assume the cost of dental treatment of men on relief in November, when the use of civilian laboratories pending the completion of Corps laboratories was authorized, and the Canadian Hygiene Council placed the facilities of its organization at the disposal of the Corps. Early the following month the Canadian Red Cross supplied towels for clinics, and a little later dental supply dealers gave a discount of 25 per cent on stores.

The first shipment of dental equipment and supplies arrived in Winnipeg on 10th January, and there the staff was working overtime to prepare personnel for overseas drafts. On 14th January came the unwelcome news that recruiting was to cease because of shortages of clothing. On 1st February all was in readiness to start on No. 1 clinic at Work Point Barracks. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Corps sent 20 rubberoid aprons to M.D. No. 10 and hand towels through the Red Cross. In Winnipeg too Instructor Campbell of the Patricias was training the personnel of the Corps at Minto Street Armoury. Sanding operations at Fort Osborne Clinic curtailed all but emergency work.

Organized towards the close of October, 1939, the Montreal Women's League of the Corps was at once active, cooperative and most

useful in its interests. Early in December this group raised \$200 at a bridge and then set about planning a Christmas party for the children of the personnel of No. 4 Company. Towards the end of the month they entertained the wives and mothers of No. 4 Company at tea, and began to knit for the men. At the annual meeting of the Montreal Dental Club, Lieutenant L.E. Kent was elected president. The Club announced a decision to pay for a New Year's Day reception at the mess of No. 4 Company. The grant of membership by dental societies and boards was much appreciated by the Corps as a whole.

CHAPTER VIII

KEEPING PACE WITH EXPANDING SERVICES

Late in 1941 dental companies stationed on the Pacific Coast shared in the increased activities caused by the threat of enemy action, the personnel being equipped for active service. Towards the end of December several district and command dental officers issued a special appeal to civilian dentists to offer their services to the Corps in view of the increasing gravity of the war situation, and were joined by the Alberta Dental Association, which province already stood highest in percentage of dentists serving in the Corps.

Authority was received late in 1940 for an increase in the home war establishment to provide dental treatment for personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy, and as a result No. 11 Company had their establishment increased by ten dental detachments and No. 6 Company by 20. The question of the dental service at Goose Bay, Labrador, administered by M.D. No. 6, was settled by a decision to leave it under that headquarters in the spring of 1942. Arrangements for reciprocal dental treatment discussed by the British and American authorities was interpreted by dental headquarters in the summer of 1943 as applying to the Caribbean area. When it was decided to send a detachment to Iceland for duty with an R.C.A.F. Squadron, the party consisted of Captain A.E. Fyffe, a dental assistant, an orderly and a technician from No. 35 Company, serving No. 162 Squadron, R.C.A.F. They were later reported as doing a large volume of work and greatly assisting in maintaining the morale of the R.C.A.F. personnel. The first dental detachment to serve at sea in an operational ship was posted on 24th March, 1943. A request was received in the summer of 1944 to post a detachment to the Canadian hospital ship *Letitia*, and a dental officer was attached to naval services in Newfoundland as a member of a dietary survey group. The next year it became the policy to change detachments serving aboard hospital and other ships to give the personnel the experience of serving at sea.

The question of liability for illegal practice of dental officers treating civilians in the Yukon Territory was studied. Under an agreement with the department of transport, the Corps provided a dental officer on a itinerant basis to treat personnel of that department there, and at the request of the latter also to extend emergency treatment to a limited number of other civilians.

For "Polar Bear" Exercises, complete instructions were forwarded by the army engineering design section for cold-proofing dental motor vehicles by the method used for these in Exercise "Eskimo". The British observer on Exercise "Eskimo" in the north reported at this time that the Canadian Army was far more dentally minded than the British. Describing the Canadian organization, he mentioned the fact that several dental lorries were taking part in the exercise and having a busy time, as the cold weather found poor teeth. For Exercise "Musk-Ox", Major D.A. King went to Fort Churchill from No. 30 Company on 10th January, 1946, while Lt.-Col. Meldrum went as an observer. Major King did not accompany the force, but completed dental requirements at Fort Churchill and recorded in detail clinical matters. He also completed observations when the force arrived at Fort Nelson.

During the annual visit of a dental officer to treat signal personnel in the MacKenzie District, the deputy commissioner of the North-West Territories requested the services of a dental officer for civilian requirements. When it was learned by the director of dental services from the dean of the faculty of dentistry, University of Toronto, early in April, 1945, that a female graduate had been recommended to go to the Church of England mission at Aklavik to render dental treatment there in the summer, arrangements were made for her to complete the treatment of service personnel there also, so that it would not be necessary to send a dental officer. Authority was also received to allow the dental officer going through the MacKenzie River Valley that summer to give emergency treatment to civilians at the various stops where service personnel and the mounted police were located. On 26th September, 1945, the detachment in this area, where treatment was given service personnel, members of the department of transport and other civilians, completed a trip of 84 days.

In addition to supplying treatment to the three armed services and also to certain civilians in isolated parts of the country, it be-

came the duty of the Corps to provide for the treatment of enemy prisoners of war held in Canada. Late in 1940 the question of alternative dental treatment for prisoners of war and internees was discussed and early in the New Year arrangements were made for implementing them. It had been found that the dental requirements of internment camps placed a severe strain on the dental companies. Towards the end of April, 1942, the District Dental Officers, M.D. No. 13, asked for nine detachments to aid in providing for the inmates of three large prisoners of war camps being established in the district at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Ozada. A request by prisoners of war in that district to be allowed to import certain dental supplies from Germany was not approved. Efforts were made through the commissioner of internment operations to secure the services of a dentist prisoner of war in Camp No. 30 to assist in the dental treatment of his fellow prisoners. Such arrangements later actually took place.

In August, 1943, it was agreed at dental headquarters that the cost of dental treatment of internees would be a charge on the country of origin of the individual. Early in 1945 requests were made for mobile clinics in the middle West, because difficulties arose over the treatment of prisoners of war there by civilian dentists. The segregation of German prisoners of war at Seebe, Wainwright and Farnham was followed early in 1945 by the employment of a dental prisoner of a similar group in each classification. The dental clinic operated in the prisoner of war camp at Petawawa by a German prisoner, a dentist, was given a satisfactory inspection in the early autumn of 1945. Commendation was received for the service of almost three years to enemy prisoners of war on the eve of the break-up of Internment Camp No. 30.

The fundamental problem of the Corps being treatment, it soon became a necessity to establish the ratio of dental operations to personnel to undergo treatment. Verbal authority was given the D.D.S. on 4th June, 1940, to use his own judgment and increase each command home war establishment to full strength as enlistments in the command warranted. The home war establishment of the C.A.S.F. was then set at a ratio of one operator to 500 all ranks. In the beginning, this was given to national defence headquarters as an absolute minimum, and a ratio which should only be used to maintain dental fitness on an annual basis. As it was necessary to provide for the

establishment of dental fitness and the training period of the soldier was slightly more than three months instead of a year, it was seen at once that this initial ratio was inadequate.

Provision was made early in September, 1940, for dental treatment for the staffs of reserve militia training centres. Personnel in training were to receive only emergency treatment. Then came the receipt of information that some 10,000 Royal Air Force personnel would be training in Canada and the R.A.F. requested through the R.C.A.F. that the Corps undertake their dental treatment on a repayment basis. On 4th November an increase in the home war establishment of the Corps of 20 detachments was made to undertake dental treatment for personnel of the R.A.F. training schools in Canada. The results of preliminary examinations indicated that dental requirements of the Veterans Home Guard would be much greater for each individual than those of the average C.A.S.F. soldier because of the more advanced age of these men.

Arrangements made for recruits of the Netherlands Military Mission to come to the Corps for dental work first resulted in 19 coming to No. 1 Clinic in London for examination on 7th December, 1940. The mission requested the Corps to assume the responsibility for dental treatment of personnel in their concentration centre at Stratford, Ontario. They asked for complete treatment for the staff and for emergency treatment for personnel in training, to be charged for at the authorized Canadian schedule. Early in January, 1941, it was arranged that a civilian dentist perform the work in Stratford as requested. It was also arranged to give dental treatment to Belgian personnel in training at Cornwall, Ontario.

Study was given the problem of dental treatment for R.C.A.F. personnel who were to report for duty with the R.A.F. overseas. The scale of dental operators of the latter was about one to 4,000 men, whereas in the R.C.A.F. the scale was one to 500, so it was evident that R.C.A.F. personnel would not receive anything like the same dental service as in Canada. The home war establishment was increased on 12th February, 1941, by 40 dental detachments. The swift increase in the number of R.C.A.F. personnel was so far ahead of earlier estimates that more detachments would be needed before the end of the fiscal year, 31st March. It was decided to retain the dental

standard for R.C.A.F. recruits, except for one group of skilled tradesmen. Later, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, advised concentrating on dental service in Canada for personnel soon to be drafted overseas, as the service there was unable to keep pace with requirements. Headquarters urged districts to arrange for priority of treatment for personnel going on draft to the U.K., because of this and other suggestions, but in actual practice, frequently the dental officers were not given enough notice by units to arrange priority.

An enlargement of many of the training schools operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan made it necessary to increase the dental service at these schools, while the R.A.F. Ferry Command requested treatment by the Corps on a repayment basis. Towards the close of October, 1941, arrangements were completed by which personnel of the North West Staging Route should have dental treatment furnished before going to outlying stations.

Lt.-Col. Coons, senior officer, dental services (air), witnessed a clinic in the use of the "strader" splint for bone fractures at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, as it was thought that this method of fixation might apply to the treatment of jaw fractures. Jaw surgery had now been divided into two classifications: preliminary treatment given in the field by the dental officer with the unit in action, and advanced treatment by the dental officer attached to a casualty clearing station or a base hospital. Two non-commissioned officers from each field dental company trained by a C.C.S. in first aid were acting as instructors in their own companies. The medical and dental services' joint consideration of the prevention and treatment of Vincent's infection led to the issue by both directorates early in April, 1942, of simultaneous circulars to attempt closer co-operation of both services in reducing its incidence. Late in June Lt.-Col. Coons attended a meeting of the Command Hygiene Officers, R.C.A.F., to discuss the treatment and reporting of Vincent's infection. Later, Lt.-Col. W.E. Mel drum, D.D.D.S. (Navy), went overseas under naval arrangements to establish clinic accommodation and make other arrangements incidental to dental treatment of the Royal Canadian Naval Service. The Newfoundland Government requested early in 1943 that the Corps provide treatment for their units in St. Johns, costs to be paid by them. A request was later sent to Canadian Military Headquarters,

London, to arrange for Canadian dental officers to obtain membership there in a dental protective association. When Major J.P. Gitnick of No. 25 Company, Quebec (N.P.A.M.), gave emergency treatment to Prime Minister Winston Churchill during the Quebec Conference, the Prime Minister presented him with a copy of *My Early Life*. A request for dental treatment for personnel of the Canadian Red Cross overseas on a repayment basis was approved early in 1945. The British Admiralty asked dental headquarters at the desire of the Royal Navy to place a dental officer on duty in Vancouver and for the purpose to provide clinic accommodation and stores early in July.

Before the full tide of dental examination and treatment on discharge was encountered, another very heavy obligation had to be faced: the completion of dental treatment of personnel of the three services for the Pacific theatre of operations. For that reason, it was not considered desirable to release dental operators until these personnel left the country. All dental companies were, therefore, held at maximum strengths until the situation was relieved. The policy was now laid down that the maximum retention for North-West Europe would be on the basis of one dental officer for every 900 troops. Later even this figure was much modified, when the needs of the forces in Canada were imparted by the A.D.D.S. (Army), who announced on 14th September that the ratio was then to be one to 1,500 and when the outbreak of Vincent's infection declined, one to 2,000. It was agreed in October to make this one to 1,700.

To treat liberated prisoners of war on the return voyage and urgent cases in the ship's company while outward bound, a dental detachment left with the Hospital Ship *Letitia* for Manila early in September. In addition, the Pacific Command Dental Officer was instructed to arrange for the dental treatment of liberated British prisoners from Hong Kong returning to the United Kingdom by way of British Columbia. The department of transport having requested treatment by the Corps for personnel employed at Goose Bay, Labrador, arrangements were completed through the command dental officer, Eastern Air Command, to treat them at air clinics in the area. Costs would be recoverable from the department of transport under arrangements similar to those in effect for personnel in the North West Territories.

Early in the New Year, 1942, it was decided to post a dental officer to the R.C.A.F. station at Trenton to conduct research in Vincent's infection and other dental subjects, while in October it was arranged that equal numbers of officers serving the Army and the Air Force would be accommodated at the station at Trenton for instruction in the treatment of Vincent's infection. As the direct result of a nutritional investigation conducted at that station, Lt.-Col. D.S. Coons and Captains W.J. Linghorne and W.G. McIntosh presented a progress report on this subject to the associate committee on aviation medicine of the National Research Council on the 23rd. The Australian medical liaison officer wrote expressing his interest in the research project on the treatment of periodontal diseases. Research was also conducted by the Corps into the problem of artificial eyes.

Commendation was extended by the Millbank Memorial Fund organization for the part played by the Corps in the dental study at Trenton, which was styled "a scientific investigation of the first order. ...It was an admirable study, admirably presented, and rightly drew much favorable comment... A large part of the credit for its success is yours." At the first meeting of the joint committee on dental research of the Corps and the Canadian Dental Association at the National Research Council on 1st June, 1945, it was decided to improve certain properties of the packing material used by the Corps in the treatment of periodontal infection, possibly by including penicillin; to improve various characteristics of the acrylic resin as a dental base; to effect an economy in production, and also to study the effects of altitude, acceleration and deceleration on oral tissues.

One of the most valuable aids to identification utilized in the entire war, and sometimes in the experience of Records, C.M.H.Q., and the staffs of 2nd Echelon, Italy, and 2nd Echelon, North-West European theatres of war, the surest means of effecting identification, came into prominence in 1942. It did so in a case of desertion and fraudulent enlistment to establish identity, presumably because the subject had not previously been finger-printed. But the greatest triumphs of identification took place with fatalities from whose bodies it was impossible to take finger-prints and who lacked any other means of identification save through their teeth. By checking perhaps through hundreds of dental history sheets it was usually possible to make a positive identification and this was done frequently enough

to assure the importance of this means of identification. The writer recalls having set the wheels in motion late in 1942 or early the next year to have the body of an unidentified soldier, which was brought back from the Dieppe Raid and buried in Brookwood Cemetery, exhumed. A dental officer in attendance positively identified him as a certain soldier of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

The question of identification of deceased personnel whom it was impossible to identify by other means, cropped up early in October, 1945, when reports were received by the directorate of six cases for comparison with dental records. It was possible to make positive identifications in four and probable in the other two cases. On 18th December it was recorded that in 27 of 57 reports received since 1st November, positive identifications had been made, a result which would also have been possible in eight of the remainder, had other factors been favourable.

Among the many excellent items of equipment used by the Corps, the mobile dental clinic was easily first. A cheque for \$1,750 was received at headquarters on 17th October, 1941, from the Workmen's Circle of Canada, Montreal Branch, to buy a mobile clinic, and late the following month arrangements were made for several dental officers to attend the presentation in Toronto by the Alpha and Omega Dental Fraternity of another for the Corps. Later, the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Canada presented a mobile clinic in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. The production of 184 mobile clinics was recommended on 4th December.

The Ontario Dental Association at this time appealed to its members for \$5 each to provide a fund for special truck bodies for mobile dental clinics. The first mobile units would be of an experimental nature and would be tested by the Corps to arrive at the best possible design for use in the field. The Canadian Dental Trade Association in mid-November presented a cheque for \$1,000 to the Corps as the nucleus of a regimental fund, this sum being placed in a trust fund with the director, Lt.-Col. Cameron and Major Rous as trustees.

Not only did the Canadian Army Train include exhibits of many phases of military life, with half a car set aside for the Corps displaying a complete field kit, but in Army Week one complete dental equipment was on display in a show window in Bank Street, Ottawa,

while a mobile clinic equipped with field kit was parked before the Château Laurier in charge of dental personnel capable of answering queries. Nine mobile clinics were shipped overseas for the use of the company attached to the R.C.A.F.

Pacific Command asked that 16 mobile clinics be made available to dental officers attached to units of the 6th Division in summer training in 1943 in places remote from clinic accommodation. Because for some time the shortage of clinic accommodation in Ottawa was becoming more and more acute, early in May, 1945, it was necessary to bring several mobile clinics there and to open in them a temporary clinic in the Driveway, just south of Lisgar Collegiate Institute. To assist the department of veterans affairs to complete post-discharge dental treatment for personnel in the area, it was arranged to send two mobile clinics into the Peace River District in the summer of 1946.

Since the careless handling of artificial teeth soon resulted in serious loss, the policy in the Corps was to permit each D.D.D.O. to buy locally only the number he needed for current work, and so he was not allowed to build a district or laboratory reserve. A variation was introduced on 1st June, 1940, by Ottawa calling for a weekly return showing the teeth actually on hand, and those used during the week, with an indent showing those required to replenish stock.

The despatch of the 1st Divisional Dental Company overseas made it apparent that no arrangements had been authorized for forwarding dental supplies to companies when they reached the field. The present British method was to forward supplies with medical supplies through the Base Depot of Medical Stores to the Advanced Depot of Medical Stores. From either of these points supplies might be drawn by hospitals and other installations in the rear areas, and by field ambulance dental officers in the forward areas. The current Canadian proposal was for the formation of a Corps Dental Company, incorporated in which would be a quartermaster stores to take the place of the Base Depot of Medical Stores. An Advanced Depot of Dental Stores would be unnecessary, because each divisional dental company had its own small quartermaster stores. The divisional dental quartermaster should be responsible for the delivery of the stores he required, and his truck would go to Corps to collect them.

The Ottawa representative of the South African Government sought to buy 24 kits each in 1941 for dental officers and technicians as used in the Corps, and although already provided with these, he later asked for an outline of the organization and functioning of the Canadian Dental Corps, which was also provided, as was a large shipment of 27 field dental kits.

The first loss of dental kit *en route* to the United Kingdom was reported on 10th November, 1941. After much delay, the question of policy in the allotment of x-ray equipment to the Corps was settled in Washington, and 15 additional units were received. In August, 1944, an inter-departmental committee of medical officers began consideration of equipment, research and development for the war against Japan.

A pilot model of a method of motorizing the issued foot engine was completed for the Corps by Research Enterprises early in February, 1945, when an officer of dental headquarters saw a demonstration by a dental manufacturing company of new and more portable accessories for the processing of acrylic resin dentures. Authority was received a little later to alter the mobile clinics to adapt them to tropical conditions, and approval was sent to Canadian Military Headquarters for the dentals to utilize permanent equipment for the army of occupation, as it was released in the United Kingdom, and to supplement it by the use of captured enemy equipment. A truck placed a month previously at the National Research Council to observe the effect of humidity and heat on dental equipment was examined in June, and although it had been tropicalized by the manufacturer, it was found unsatisfactory.

The number of operators' kits required by the post-war Corps was estimated late in November at 129 for the three services, 266 for the reserve force and a reserve of 13 in stores, with technicians' and x-ray kits in proportion. This estimate would permit all surplus dental stores overseas not required to complete the kits in Canada to be disposed of through the War Assets Corporation in the United Kingdom, so C.M.H.Q. was advised that no surplus dental stores would be returned, but would be disposed of there. A survey was made in Ottawa of accumulated technical stores requiring overhaul and repair in the instrument repair department, which had a staff of one

non-commissioned officer and two other ranks. The work produced monthly was considered so satisfactory that it was decided in the interests of economy to increase the staff by one.

The use of Corps laboratories by the department of veterans affairs was authorized late that year, and that department was asked to name the centres in which they were required. The corps was to maintain dental services until veterans affairs could make permanent arrangements for conditioning centres in Huntingdon, Lachine and St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; Portage la Prairie, Manitoba; Gordon Head, B.C., and Deep Brook, N.S. Early in February, 1946, D.V.A. asked for complete hospital equipment for a hospital in Vancouver and for one in Victoria.

For use in the training of ex-servicemen, the universities' sub-committee on the disposal of war surpluses planned to secure for dental faculties any required dental stores from the War Assets Corporation. That body was given a list of dental stores which would be declared surplus at once early in February, 1946, including 65 kits for ex-service personnel entering universities: 35 to the University of Toronto, 15 to the University of Montreal, 5 to the University of Alberta, 5 to McGill and 5 to Dalhousie University. Fifty "A" and 50 "B" kits were declared surplus to the Corporation for delivery: 22 of each to the department of national health and welfare, 12 of each to veterans affairs, ten of each to the Toronto department of health and six of each to be available to any federal or provincial department requiring them. Fifty polishing motors were also declared surplus, and as they were unobtainable in the open market, it was believed they could be made serviceable by the dental dealers and distributed to ex-service personnel re-establishing themselves. Early in May Dr. L.V. Janes, dental director of the department of health and welfare, enquired as to the possibility of that department's procuring dental stores to meet its needs from Corps surpluses. The department was then obtaining its stores from the department of veterans affairs. A conference was held with the chief dental officer of the latter, Dr. Wilson, who undertook to compile a list of his department's requirements for a six-month period, so that the Corps might ascertain whether they could be supplied with stocks becoming surplus.

In the early days of the war, the number of letters received from United States dentists enquiring about the possibilities of receiving

appointments in the Corps was significant, as showing the way the sympathies of the American profession leaned, although generally the provision requiring professional registration in a Canadian province proved a barrier.

Instructions were sent to districts that in the event of medical units mobilizing there, the dental personnel were to be attached to the medical unit and continue to form part of the company strength. When the medical unit left for overseas, the personnel were to be reposted to the divisional dental company, if the medical unit was a field ambulance, and if any other type of medical unit, they were to be posted to the Intermediate Overseas Base.

Because Windsor was a large manufacturing city in which all were working at top speed in the production of war materials, everyone seemed to have money and men of service ages were seeing to their dental needs, which condition served to keep local dentists from applying to join the Corps. None seemed anxious to enter then as all were busy, although several had previously made enquiries about joining. On visiting the city, the D.D.D.O., London, interviewed a dentist from Detroit, who offered to enter as a dental technician, as he could not as a dental officer. The D.D.D.O. felt that he should be brought in as a laboratory officer, as he had lectured on prosthetic dentistry at the University of Detroit for three years. Before the end of the year, a submission was made for an order permitting American dentists of suitable academic standing to be eligible for appointment as dental officers of the Corps, and this was later authorized. Early in the New Year steps were taken to get confidential reports on a number of American dentists, applicants for commissions in the Corps.

In the formation of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, considered in July, 1941, it was suggested that as far as dental assistants were concerned, preference be given trained dental assistants, thrown out of employment because their former employers were now serving. A tabulation showing the number of women who could be employed by the various companies in Canada was submitted to higher authority on 2nd August, and within two months a small number was on duty with companies, reports being uniformly favourable.

Canadian Military Headquarters having requested the services of another 60 dental officers, a reply pointed out late in November, 1941, that with No. 8 Company then *en route* overseas and with reinforcements and dental officers attached to medical units other than field ambulances and to the Canadian Forestry Corps, the actual shortage was only 22, with a corresponding ratio of other ranks. Shortages still existed and would for at least some months, as was exemplified by reports from both the D.D.O., M.D. No. 13, and the C.D.O., No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., that it was becoming almost impossible to get any more dental officers in Alberta, and that few, if any, applications could be expected before the spring. But another request was received from C.M.H.Q. early in December for the despatch overseas of 22 dental officers, 11 dental technicians and 44 orderlies. Dental headquarters suggested the reply that the officers and technicians could be provided, but the orderlies should be found from low category men in holding units overseas. The demand for reinforcements from the United Kingdom continued to be pressing, for on 16th March, 1942, another cable was received asking for 15 officers, 15 dental chair assistants, 15 orderlies, eight technicians, one instrument repairer, two orderlies (carpenters) and two dental storesmen. A little later still another demand from the same source indicated the need for a number of quartermasters, quartermaster-sergeants, non-professional adjutants and technical storesmen. Late in September C.M.H.Q. asked for 15 additional dental officers, seven technicians, six clerks, a carpenter and a cook.

Widely diversified problems arose early in 1942, when it was recommended that the D.D.S. be responsible for replacement of male trade groups with the personnel of the R.C.A.F. Women's Division. This would save manpower, which would profitably be used more effectively in other ways, while at the same time the work of the dental components would not suffer. It is safe to say that this device in actual practice operated with smoothness and efficiency. Shortly afterwards, because senior officers were needed for vacant commands and for new companies soon to be authorized, it became necessary to arrange the exchange of several of these officers between Canada and overseas.

Colonel Lott left for Toronto on 15th February, 1941, *en route* to Western Canada to the coast on a tour of inspection, accompanied

by Lieut. (Q.M.) H. McPherson, Lt.-Col. Cameron acting in his absence. On 26th May next Col. Cameron was appointed deputy director and promoted to the rank of colonel on 7th June, 1942. Colonel Lott went overseas for a visit in February, 1942, arriving in London on the 20th. In mid-September a cable was received from overseas suggesting that he again cross the Atlantic to assist in some changes in dental policy arising from the experience gained in the Mediterranean theatre of war, so on the 26th he went to Montreal *en route* to the United Kingdom, Colonel Cameron assuming his duties in Ottawa, where he discussed the extension of dental treatment to personnel of the Canadian Red Cross in the United Kingdom with Maj. Gen. C.B. Price, Red Cross Commissioner in the U.K., and Dr. T.C. Routley, Commissioner in Canada. Brigadier Lott returned to Ottawa on 21st December.

An increase of 147 dental detachments and 63 technicians for the companies serving the Navy and the Army was requested on 12th March, 1942, and acceded to early in April. The D.D.S. and the naval dental liaison officers conferred with naval headquarters on the proposed reorganization of the dental services for naval personnel. The status of Corps units or personnel serving with the R.C.A.F. was clarified in August, 1944, by making them subject to the Air Force Act for discipline. The progressive replacement of 80 male dental assistants by R.C.A.F. Women's Division personnel was sanctioned. The chief of the naval staff was also asked for the services of 200 W.R.C.N.S. in naval clinics to free an equal number of male dental personnel of overseas age fit for infantry reinforcements. The W.R.C.N.S. issued a final call for recruits in mid-January, 1945, to train at H.M.C.S. *Conestoga*, and announced that the last draft of trainees for the training establishment at Galt, Ontario, was to include 75 dental assistants from all parts of Canada. A little later a request was made for the recruitment of 200 dental assistants, 15 dental storewomen and 15 dental clerks from the Canadian Women's Army Corps. On 23rd March a highly qualified technician was detailed to act with the department of veterans affairs at its request. Authority was given and instructions sent to C.M.H.Q. early in October to post a dental detachment to No. 50 Company (R.C.N.) for duty in H.M.C.S. *Warrior*, effective the date on which the ship was commissioned. Colonel D.S. Coons, formerly D.D.D.S. (Air), replaced Colonel G.L.

Cameron effective 15th May, 1945, as D.D.G.D.S., as the latter was on leave pending retirement. On 15th February, 1946, Brigadier Lott, the director general, reported to No. 9 District Depot for retirement, and was succeeded by Colonel Coons.

That dental companies in Canada be renumbered to avoid confusion between home and overseas units was the gist of a recommendation made on 18th June, 1941, which when implemented by General Order 157/41 redesignated No. 1 Company No. 21 and so on to No. 13 Company, which following the same sequence became No. 33. By General Order 84 of 1941 the 1st Divisional Dental Company was redesignated No. 1 Company, C.D.C., and so to the 4th Divisional Company, which became No. 4 Company, C.D.C. By G.O. 157/41, No. 15 Company, Eastern Air Command, R.C.A.F., was renamed No. 35 Company and so to No. 20 Company, No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., which became No. 40 Dental Company.

Nos. 15, 16 and 17 Base Dental Companies and No. 1 Depot of Dental Stores were placed on active service effective 15th May. It became necessary to prepare a special establishment for No. 28 Company in June because of the severance of Petawawa Military Camp from M.D. No. 3. Authority was sought for the formation of No. 29 Dental Company at Camp Borden on a restricted home war establishment, because of the separation of the Camp from M.D. No. 2, and this was approved on 4th November. The home war establishment of No. 31 Company, Pacific Command, was increased by 25 detachments and 13 technicians, and the district officer commanding, M.D. No. 3, requested that the establishment of No. 23 Company be increased by 20 detachments and 10 technicians. Early in February, 1942, companies and command dental officers were advised that the term "dental assistant" would replace that of "chair assistant" or "dental chair assistant".

Authority was received for the reorganization of the dental service in Pacific Command by increasing No. 31 Company by 30 clinical detachments, No. 45 by 30 and No. 46 by 18. A submission was made to R.C.N.S. headquarters as to their bearing their share of the cost of operation of the three authorized dental companies (Nos. 50, 51 and 52) to serve naval personnel. A communication was sent to the directorate or organization proposing the reduction of home war

establishments by 75 detachments early in 1944. There were insufficient dental officers available to fill these vacancies, but it was considered that this reduction could be made without impairing the efficiency of the Corps. On receipt of authority to increase the establishment of No. 29 Company, Camp Borden, by from 25 to 38 detachments on 20th May, to compensate for this augmentation those of Nos. 22 and 26 (N.P.A.M.) were decreased from 60 to 55 and from 65 to 57, respectively.

Ministerial authority was sought in mid-November, 1944, for the disbandment of No. 40 Company and for an increase of 57 to 80 dental detachments for No. 38 Company, a move made necessary because of the amalgamation of Nos. 2 and 4 Training Commands, R.C.A.F. A little later a submission was made for the disbandment of No. 39 Company, effective 15th January, because of the amalgamation of Nos. 1 and 3 Training Commands. Partial formation of No. 51 Company to act with naval divisions in Canada was, however, under way late in March, 1945, in Toronto. No. 45 Company was disbanded on 18th April and it was decided that No. 51 Company would act with the Royal Canadian Navy. The Company had remained at "nil" strength, but it was now authorized to organize with a restricted strength. It was intended that the officer commanding act in an administrative and advisory capacity to the officer commanding the naval divisions and to leave the dental detachments treating naval personnel across the country in eight military districts under the direct control of the district dental officers, as they were then. An increase in the establishment of No. 50 Company on the east coast and a corresponding decrease in those of Nos. 51 and 52 Companies took place later. No. 51 Company was disbanded on 12th October.

In proportion to the latest information on the proposed size and composition of the post-war force, the directorate submitted a plan for a Corps to serve it in mid-September, based on a ratio of one dental officer to 500 all ranks of the force. A little later a proposal was made to reduce the establishment of dental headquarters by four officers and four other ranks. An outline of the dental element required for the Alaska Highway Maintenance Force, necessitating treatment for families of service personnel involved, as well as certain other civilians, was submitted in late November.

CHAPTER IX

TRAINING: DEMOBILIZATION

Problems of intake of qualified officers and other ranks into the Corps constituted a major obstacle from the earliest days of the war almost to the end of operations. In June, 1940, it became apparent that the enlistment of fully trained technicians would soon assume the proportions of a serious impediment. The tendency in this trade group was to demand commissioned rank or at least that of warrant officer, class II. But there was insufficient of this type of tradesman in the country, so a submission was made to authorize the establishment of a school. It was considered advisable to begin in the faculty of dentistry, University of Toronto, since it had the largest and best equipped laboratories in the country, which were almost immediately available, while the University and the City of Toronto were well able to provide a civilian staff of the required size for efficient training. A statement was received from Dean A.D.A. Mason of the faculty of dentistry of the University suggesting a course of six months.

Early in 1941 both the Universities of Toronto and of Alberta offered to release recommended final year dental students for service with the Corps, a move which would advance the time of the regular final examinations, and the licensing bodies of Ontario and Alberta were expected to grant licenses without delay, thus assisting the matter of intake into the Corps materially. On 16th April the first instalment of documents from the University of Toronto graduating class was received. Thirteen applicants were in this group and all were recommended for commissions. Eight were shown to be qualified for the rank of Captain. A total of 25 young officers had received commissions from Alberta, Toronto and McGill Universities by 10th May.

A reinforcement plan for the Corps was approved early in April by which 20 detachments were added to the home war establishment. This made possible a training plan for reinforcements and personnel

were to be detailed to attend training centres in the near future. Instead of the full course of six weeks in subjects common to all arms, it was recommended that dental officers take the first four weeks of the course, but by 18th July it became necessary to make a systematic check of potential dental officers in each district. The result was unsatisfactory, and in September a submission went to the Adjutant-General suggesting completion of the courses of final year dental students ahead of schedule, provided training was not prejudiced thereby; returning senior dental students then serving in the forces to a school of dentistry to complete their courses; refusal of applications of dentists for appointment to other arms or services, since the service of these applicants was of more value in their professional corps; and the transfer of dentists serving in other arms, except for senior and highly-trained officers, to the Corps. Letters were then sent to the deans of the various dental faculties in Canada outlining a plan to graduate students in their final years as early as possible to relieve the shortage of dentists in the Corps and also in private practice.

A representative of the Victor X-Ray Corporation discussed the possibility of his company offering instructional facilities to selected dental chair assistants in the use of x-ray units, the plan being to have a short course conducted at each district headquarters in which the R.C.A.F. companies would join the Army companies where they were together.

Early in 1942 a submission was made that dental officers on promotion to the rank of major, by virtue of special qualifications other than administrative, should not be required to attend the school of administration. On 7th January a recommendation to enlist dental students in their final years as privates, post them to district depots and grant them leave with pay and subsistence allowance until graduation, when they would be recommended for commissions in the Corps, was sent to the Adjutant-General. A previous recommendation now bore fruit, when instructions were issued that graduate dentists might not be accepted for commissions in other corps.

Another summer course in dental technology at the University of Toronto was proposed in February to try to overcome the shortage in technicians. It was expected about this time that 20 young officers could be made available from the dental graduating classes of the

University of Montreal and McGill University. Authority was sought to allow No. 24 Company to take them on strength and for No. 22 Company to exceed its home war establishment to take on strength the year's graduating class in dentistry of the University of Toronto. Some of these graduates would later be posted to other companies. All but four of the graduating class at the University of Toronto were expected to be commissioned in the Corps, and in the event 33 applications were received, and Colonel Cameron went to Toronto, where he was invited to address a special convocation at U. of T., where all the eligible dental graduates on 2nd April received their degrees in the uniform of lieutenants in the Corps. The dean of the faculty of dentistry there was advised that authority had been granted for a course of 20 weeks beginning 4th May in dental technology. Arrangements were made for the 60 men taking this course to live in residence and have their meals at the University. Six graduates of the University of Alberta were accepted in the Corps. In August it was requested that 50 vacancies be allowed to the Corps in officers' training courses in October, as there were nearly 200 unqualified officers in the Corps. A woman dentist applied for appointment during the summer, and although none was serving consideration was given the matter, but the application was finally regretfully declined.

The dental faculty of the University of Alberta asked dental headquarters to help secure some urgently needed supplies for use by their students enlisted in the Corps in September, pending appointments to commissions, and the Dental Dealers' Association promised aid.

Representatives of the universities indicated that in the accelerated courses in medicine and dentistry military training seriously interfered with professional training, and such personnel would receive the military training on being commissioned. Accordingly, a submission was made for relaxation of the regulations governing the military training of first and second year dental students. A number of officers of the Corps was sent to advanced training centres at Camp Borden, where special courses in subjects common to all arms were available. An "ad hoc" course for qualifying officers opened at Three Rivers early in January, 1943. Information arrived in Ottawa that members of the graduating class in dentistry at Dalhousie University, Halifax, would be ready for recommendations for commissions about the middle of that month, and also that the final year dental students

at the University of Alberta would be ready about the same time, a direct result of the accelerated courses recommended some months previously. Arrangements were completed for the allocation of the new class from Alberta, a group which added to the effective range of the operations of the Corps.

To improve training facilities at McGill University, the Command Dental Officer of No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., requested that Captain W. Walford of the Corps be allowed to continue a series of weekly lectures in histology to the dental students of that institution. An effort was made to rearrange the timetable of the university so that he would not lose time from his military duties. It was now arranged that 55 unqualified dental officers be allotted vacancies at a forthcoming course at Three Rivers.

At a special convocation of the University of Toronto at which degrees were conferred upon 50 successful candidates recently commissioned in the Corps, which number represented all members of the graduating class acceptable for military service, the director was in attendance. A number of selected officers of the rank of major was attached to their respective company headquarters in May for a period of instruction in administrative duties. Reports from the company commanders at the conclusion of the period were considered in selecting some of these officers for senior administrative appointments. Major G. Franklin, who reported at headquarters from overseas on 15th April, was employed as an instructor in maxillo-facial surgery. Authority for leasing and making alterations in the premises of a new training school for the Corps in Toronto was sent to the district officer commanding late in August, 1943.

In mid-December the appointments of 39 dental officers from the graduating class of the University of Toronto were recommended, and Colonel Cameron attended a special convocation of the University at which he addressed the dental graduates. Arrangements were made for the posting of 25 potential dental officers graduating in May, 1944, from the University of Montreal. It was decided that they and the dental students from Toronto attend officers' training courses in the summer holidays before graduation, and that the successful candidates would be given certificates equal to military qualification on appointment to commissions on graduation. Colonel Cameron deliver-

ed the convocation address at the graduation ceremonies of the University of Alberta on 16th May.

As it was expected that 48 students from Toronto and 22 from Montreal would graduate in April, 1945, plans were put in train to make all arrangements for their appointment to the Corps prior to the effective date, so that as little time would be lost on graduation as possible. Early in February it was ascertained that a total of 100 prospective young officers would soon enter the Corps: 11 graduates from the University of Alberta; 22 in April from the University of Montreal and 48 from the University of Toronto; in July six from Dalhousie University, seven in August from the University of Alberta and six from McGill University in September. A course of one month was arranged for dental assistants of the W.R.C.N.S. at the Technical Training Centre, Toronto.

When Canadian Military Headquarters, London, requested by cable that a dental officer be allowed to go to Canada to secure the latest information on plans for the demobilization of dental officers, it was arranged that Lt.-Col. McDougall come to Ottawa that spring. He was also to examine the organization and operation of the dental technical centre in Toronto to amplify technical training in the United Kingdom along similar lines, because of its possible use following the cessation of hostilities.

The National Film Board completed making the newsreel of the Corps training, begun early in March, on 24th April, so it was planned to show it in motion picture theatres throughout the country. Authority for the appointment of Dr. John Bothwell as an instructor in the rank of major now made it possible to institute a course in prosthetic dentistry at the technical training centre, Toronto. Canadian Military Headquarters, London, requested that this centre be kept in operation long enough to give courses to dental officers returning to Canada, who had not had an equivalent service course in the United Kingdom. The centre was disbanded on 30th November, 1945. Prospective returning dental officers were also provided for in respect of post-graduate courses, when the deputy director attended a meeting of the faculty of dentistry in Toronto to discuss the requirements for training 80 of them who had requested such courses. The deans of the five dental faculties in Canada agreed that each would furnish a table of refresher courses for returned dental officers.

It was pointed out that in the Corps some time previously were some 170 men having university entrance qualifications, who had signified their desire to take the dental undergraduate course. All the deans agreed that they would be prepared to assess the qualifications of each individual and advance him as rapidly as possible. Attention being drawn to the fact that after the Great War of 1914-19 Toronto had registered more than 700 dental students in three years, and that many more could be anticipated in the next few years, it was further agreed to assess the possibility of securing more staff and space. The problem of dental kit was urgent, so the director general undertook to enquire into the possibility of obtaining kits from his Corps.

Although the war was still continuing, plans were already under consideration for demobilization early in 1944. To avoid delay in release caused by the individual having to go some distance to the regular dental clinic at the district depot, it was recommended early in April that a dental officer be placed in the discharge line at depots, so that personnel could be dentally examined and documented with other discharge proceedings. The directorate of organization concurred in this scheme. Plans were also already under consideration by the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board for the rehabilitation of the medical and dental officers in the forces, with particular reference to refresher and post-graduate courses and placements in practice. In cooperation with the director of repatriation, a questionnaire for use by returning prisoners of war was prepared in September. The results of these queries, combined with clinical examination, would help to determine future policy in dental treatment on discharge by the department of pensions and national health. It had been realized that dietary deficiencies and lack of dental attention while these individuals were prisoners might result in providing a greater range of comprehensive treatment for them.

Advance notice was received late in September from the R.C.A.F. of the establishment of discharge depots in eight centres across Canada to begin operations shortly as a link in the demobilization plan of that service. Advice was received late in October that the division dental services, formerly under the direction of the department of pensions and national health, would in future form part of the new department of veterans affairs. The new department requested the Dental Corps to lend help in processing prosthetic cases.

Early in December conferences took place with the chief of the dental services division of the department of veterans affairs over the increase in the number of unsatisfactory charts covering the dental examinations of soldiers on discharge, and it was decided to explore the advisability of making an inspection of the documentation in each discharge depot across the country to eliminate the condition. Because of the importance of correct dental documentation on retirement and discharge, it was decided early in January, 1945, to have a representative of the office of the D.G.D.S. give a course on discharge documentation to each discharge and release centre for the instruction of dental officers and also district and command dental officers.

Air Force headquarters asked that all dental records of Australian airmen in Canada be returned with them to Australia. The repatriation of certain personnel of the companies serving overseas with the R.C.A.F. and of overage dental officers began at this time. Because it was found that R.C.A.F. personnel released for return to civil life in remote areas had had a great deal of difficulty in having their dental work completed by distant, busy civilian practitioners, a study of the situation was made to ascertain the possibility of completing treatment before their release. It was decided if this solution were satisfactory to try to extend the same procedure to personnel of the Navy and the Army.

Instructions were received on 23rd March to disband dental headquarters as a unit and post the personnel to the branch of the Adjutant-General. On a suggestion by dental headquarters to repatriate from overseas the remaining overage dental officers, it was arranged that 20 be returned on an exchange basis. The directorate also suggested that dental officers in the United Kingdom be allowed to write their Dominion Dental Council examinations while awaiting repatriation to Canada, and the plan was approved.

The departments of veterans affairs and national defence agreed at this time that it was desirable that returned dental officers should have the first choice of completing the treatment of retired or discharged veterans. Requests for the retirement of dental officers to serve on the teaching staffs of dental schools in Canada gave rise to a study of the matter, and further information was asked as to the number of hours they would be employed, if retired for that purpose.

It soon became evident that the previous proposal of the directorate to discharge 46 enlisted dental students due to graduate the next year had been overly optimistic, for it was now seen necessary to retain them in the service. It was realized that it must be ensured that the required number of officers and accommodation for them would be available to handle the peak load of retirements and discharges from all three services. It was estimated that dental examinations when personnel were going through the discharge machinery could be performed satisfactorily at the rate of 35 by an officer daily. Because of the needs of the discharge situation in Canada, it was felt that there were good grounds for asking that all dental officers overseas be returned more quickly than the rate for the forces generally. In addition to the requirements for the services, the department of veterans affairs, with their definite responsibility to ex-service personnel, had an acute shortage of dentists, while the faculties of the dental schools throughout the country were facing an emergency through a shortage of teachers. It was accordingly proposed to return trained teachers from overseas to Canada to help fill the demand. Among those mentioned for return were Major R.T. Lamb of No. 3 Company for McGill University and Captain J.W. Neilson of No. 8 for the University of Alberta. A request was made for the return of Major B.P. Kearney, also of No. 8 Company, for special duty. A request was received to have all dental officers interviewed before retirement, to put each in touch with the various committees and allow him to say whether he wished to remain in the forces, accept an appointment with the department of veterans affairs or retire.

In Canada to the end of October, more than 13,000,000 operations had been completed by the Corps, and about 4,150,000 as at the end of August overseas. By contrast, the total operations performed in France and in the United Kingdom to 31st December, 1918, were 2,255,442, plus 8,546 cases of trench mouth requiring 49,449 treatments. During its existence from 6th December, 1943, until 26th November, 1945, the Corps technical training centre in Toronto provided 116 refresher courses for 1,232 all ranks, of whom 612 were officers, 397 were dental assistants and 223 were technicians. The courses given the officers included operative dentistry, periodontia, radiography, prosthetics and maxillo-facial surgery.

During the war the Corps increased to a strength of 1,562 dental officers and 3,725 other ranks, of whom 748 officers and 1,747 other ranks served overseas. Fourteen officers and 19 other ranks were killed or died on active service. Members of the Corps were awarded honours and awards as follow: C.B.E. 1, O.B.E. 9, M.B.E. 11, B.E.M. 6, mentions in despatches 45.

CHAPTER X

THE DISTRICT COMPANIES

The inauguration of Major J.F. Blair, D.S.O., D.D.D.O., Military District No. 1, * London, Ontario, into the newly organized Corps was typical of that of the majority of officers in a similar position in the districts. On 1st September, 1939, he received a call from Major J.V.A. Cavanagh, district medical officer, asking whether he would serve in that capacity for the period of mobilization, so obtaining the permission of the department of pensions and national health to do so, he began work organizing No. 1 (21) Company, and was at once immersed in telephone calls, wires, letters and personal interviews from dental officers seeking information about the Corps. With Major Cavanagh and the district engineer officer he chose space for dental clinic and stores at the Exhibition grounds, Queen's Park, in anticipation of troops locating there. Major Cavanagh offered the use of his staff until that of Major Blair was organized.

The kindergarten of the Rectory Street School, closed under condemnation proceedings, was selected as a clinic, and accommodation was inspected at the McLagan factory in Stratford for another on 2nd October. In Guelph assistance in securing space in the armouries for a clinic was promised and arrangements were made to have emergency work done by a civilian dentist. On the same round of visits, calls were made on Dr. Wynne-Jones in Sarnia, who had been doing some work for the troops and now applied for appointment in the Corps, and in Windsor on Dr. R.L. Clayton, one of the first to apply, to arrange for him to conduct emergency treatment in future. As a result of this preliminary survey, a central clinic in London with five operators, a clinic at Wolseley Barracks, a two-chair clinic in Stratford, one at Listowel, two at Sarnia and one in Guelph were recommended.

* With effect from 31st August, 1939.

The next step was the completion of arrangements for military training: the attachment of officers to the Canadian Fusiliers (M.G.), London, with the Perth Regiment at Stratford and with the Scots Fusiliers of Canada, Kitchener. Training was also arranged at Sarnia and at Listowel. Recruits in the London area in October were undergoing training under a district headquarters' instructor while still working at their civilian occupations. Major Blair assured the D.M.O. "he need have no fear regarding the smartness of the Dental Corps, as he had a good N.C.O. in mind who would put the fear of God into them."

Plans were drawn for a clinic in the Packard Building, Windsor, and steps were taken to secure space for another at the St. Thomas Hospital for the R.C.A.F., but arrangements for one in Sarnia had to be cancelled, the troops being moved to London and Guelph, owing to lack of suitable accommodation. Eleven officers, the then limit for the district, were finally selected on 12th November. By the 20th, clinics were functioning at Listowel, Guelph, Stratford and London, and four days later that at Windsor was ready. A laboratory with borrowed equipment and one technician was started on the 28th. A significant diary entry of the 23rd after examination of the personnel of a N.P.A.M. unit: "Condition of mouths generally worse than anticipated. If dental standards had been adhered to, easily one-third of troops would not have been enlisted." Clinic No. 2 at Wolseley Barracks was fully equipped by 2nd December and on the 17th the overseas detail of two officers and eight other ranks for the 1st Divisional Dental Company left London.

"I am very happy with your Corps", declared the late Maj.-Gen. E.C. Ashton, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., M.D., C.M., to Major Blair on an inspection on 17th February, 1940. Discussing dental technicians and chair assistants, Major Blair recorded the fact that the majority reported at the technical school to register for completion of matriculation and business courses. Most of these men, he averred, were different and preferred to study and improve their opportunities in army and civil life. As a former C.E.F. officer, he was impressed by the preference of the greater number for soft drinks to beer, a decided change from the previous war. It must be kept in mind that from the earliest days in London examination of recruits and reinforcements for service was a constant task, so the examination of 175

recruits for the Royal Canadian Regiment late in February was taken in stride.

Major Blair having accepted the appointment to command the 2nd Divisional Company on 17th May, was succeeded in the district and in command of the Company by Captain D.J. Ferguson, * the first officer taken on strength after Major Blair himself. One of the new D.D.O's. first big tasks was to arrange for dental examinations for personnel of the Highland Light Infantry of Canada, Galt, and the Scots Fusiliers of Canada, Kitchener, both mobilized early in June. Reports from the dental officers working with those units indicated that not as much dental treatment would be required as with earlier recruits, as the men were being dentally examined before attestation and since they seemed to have a better type of recruit. It was arranged with the D.M.O. and the O.C. the Elgin Regiment to conduct dental examination of recruits from Woodstock and London while they were in London having x-ray examinations.

Accommodation for a two-chair clinic in Stratford was arranged with the district engineer officer on 7th June, and the clinic was ready to operate a week later. The next day the work on the clinic in McLagan Barracks, Stratford, was inspected. In Kitchener a score of recruits daily was being examined, in Guelph about two score and in Galt about 25. Word was received late in July that space was available for a clinic in Listowel and the clinic was ready by mid-August. On 4th August a location for one for trainees in the old Chatham Collegiate, taken over by the government, was chosen. Two possible locations for clinics in Kitchener for military training centres were found the next day, and searches were also made for accommodation for clinics for the same purpose in Woodstock. In mid-October accommodation in Kitchener was acquired for a mobile dental unit for No. 10 Reserve Army Training Centre. All ranks took their first instruction in defence against gas on 9th December.

Since 17 officers and 340 other ranks of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) were moving into Listowel Barracks, it was found necessary on 2nd January, 1941, to reopen the clinic there. The Highland Light Infantry were moving out of Stratford Barracks on the

* Acting Major 1st September, 1940.

4th, so it was planned to close that clinic. About the 15th some 850 artillerymen were to move into Woodstock instead of Reserve Force trainees, but the Company had ample accommodation there for a two-chair clinic, the necessary alterations were started and the clinic opened on the 15th. It was arranged that a civilian dentist render service to personnel of the Royal Netherlands Mission, soon to move into Stratford. A one-chair clinic was opened at Chatham and Kitchener in March, as the work had become too heavy for the mobile unit to look after both centres.

Every month it was necessary for the D.D.O. to visit civilian dentists in the district in an attempt to induce them to enter the Corps. In May, for example, he interviewed every dentist under 45 years of age in the northern half of the district, at Exeter, Zurich, Hensall, Goderich, Kincardine, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, Mount Forest, Ripley, Lucknow, Harriston and Listowel. Then having spent two days on that duty, he promptly began a tour of the eastern end of the district, incidentally visiting all clinics in the areas. While attending the annual meeting of the Ontario Dental Association late that month in Toronto, the D.D.O. visited Major Wansbrough, who showed him his administrative procedure and his clinic at the Manning Depot. He also saw the new mobile clinic.

In June 1,087 examinations of recruits were made by the Chatham clinic. In July the clinic in Guelph was closed, as the artillery battery there moved out on the 22nd. By the 26th it was found as the result of a survey that 60 dentists from the district were then serving, but it was recorded two days later that the ceaseless search for more material for the Corps was still going on, Captain W.H. Renwick interviewing dentists in Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Mount Forest and intermediate points. The reverse side of the picture, of course, was that the Company was losing personnel steadily for overseas reinforcements, for overseas units and for other companies in Canada, and early in August a detachment was prepared for "W" Force, Newfoundland. When it left, there remained not one dental officer who had been on the strength of the Corps but the O.C. more than five months. This meant also that it was necessary to make soldiers out of civilians swiftly, hence it was difficult to accomplish as much dental treatment in the area as might have been expected from the number of officers on strength.

On 14th August a night clinic went into operation for the first time in London. Typical nearly consecutive entries early in September may appear unrelated, but all of them dovetail: "Captain W.H. Renwick returned from interviewing dentists in northern half of M.D. 1; response was only fair". "Warning order received for detachment for No. 6 Company". "Lieut. J.E. Jackson taken on strength". When Major Ferguson left for Toronto as D.D.O. on the 14th, Captain Renwick acted in that capacity pending the appointment of Captain L.E. Riddolls, who arrived in London on 22nd October.

Early in November the other ranks moved to new quarters in Queen's Park Barracks, a decided improvement in every respect. Company headquarters moved on 1st December to the Premier Trust Building. Early in the New Year, 1942, it was necessary to arrange for new clinics in Chatham and Kitchener. In the former town the Chatham Military Hospital required the space, while that in Kitchener was in a disinfecting hut. It was felt that the clinic at Woodstock also left much to be desired. A travelling display of dental equipment in connection with the Army Display Unit staged in the city hall at Stratford aroused much interest, and when moved to Kitchener Mrs. Riddolls assumed charge. At Sarnia recent acquisitions of x-ray equipment were added to the display, arousing comment on the type of equipment available for servicemen now compared with that of the previous war. In Chatham the display was completely rearranged, and in London it was placed in one of the large windows of the Public Utilities Building on 16th February. The clinic at Bennett Barracks, Listowel, was re-opened late that month, after having opened and closed several times, to take care of the Canadian Fusiliers.

A request to increase the establishment to 23 detachments virtually coincided in March with orders for the mobilization of three new units, while the new advanced training centre projected, although authorized to open with 1,500 all ranks, was building to accommodate 2,800 and a five-chair clinic was authorized for it. Total personnel in the district when those units were fully mobilized would be 13,555, which indicated 28 detachments, including one for reserve of reinforcements. On 13th April word arrived that nine detachments were to be added.

The Listowel clinic, closed once more, was re-opened again on 4th May, and that at Woodstock made a two-chair clinic. On the 18th a temporary clinic was arranged to give service to the Oxford Rifles, under canvas on Carling Heights, 201 recruits being examined the first day. At the annual garden party of the Women's Auxiliary of the district on 11th June, a mobile dental clinic loaned by the Central Mobilization Depot was on display. A new three-chair clinic at Chatham was opened formally on 5th July by Major Riddolls, while on 24th August a new headquarters clinic opened. It was arranged to use a mobile clinic at Camp Ipperwash until the clinic there was completed, and the first mobile unit left for the camp on 21st November. Two days later it was arranged to open a five-chair clinic in London. When Major Riddolls left for overseas, advice was received on 31st December that Lt.-Col. J.C.W. Broom, E.D., would replace Major Milne, acting D.D.O. Granted leave for a month, Major Broom arrived on 11th February.

Early in the New Year, 1943, a new clinic at the W.R.C.N.S. Training Establishment, Galt, was arranged in the Collingwood Building. In early March another was under construction in rear of No. 1 Clinic, Rectory Street, London. Major H.K. Brown succeeded Lt.-Col. Broom on the 23rd. The new Rectory Street clinic was opened on 12th May. The first C.W.A.C. personnel employed reported on 28th June, and by the end of July ten were on duty. The dental stores were moved into the Grand Theatre Building early in August, only a block away from Company headquarters. By 1st September a new clinic at the Central Mechanization Depot, London, was ready, but no operator was available until the 20th; a new clinic at Windsor was almost ready for occupancy, and that at Woodstock was reorganizing, while an outbreak of 53 cases of Vincent's infection there was being combatted with success. In an exposed position and with 50 per cent of the personnel C.W.A.C., the Rectory Street Clinic was patrolled by the Provost Corps until midnight and then by the local police.

Early in the New Year, 1944, Captain A.L. Cook went to a new dental clinic aboard H.M.C.S. *Hunter*, Windsor, where shortly additional dental service had to be provided for a turnover in strength of 600 every eight weeks. Lt.-Col. Brown was succeeded as D.D.O. and in command of the Company by Lt.-Col. H.G. Bean, E.D., on 4th July. The following month the construction of a three-chair clinic at

No. 1 District Depot was approved, as the majority of discharges in the district took place there.

The Company began the New Year, 1945, with another change of command, Colonel Bean departing on 2nd January for Toronto, and Colonel Blair, the original D.D.O. and Company Commander, returned from overseas, replacing him. At this time, in common with the other dental companies in Canada, No. 21 began re-allocating fit personnel to the infantry. Early in March a one-chair clinic was arranged for London Military Hospital (Crumlin), and on the 6th the clinic aboard H.M.C.S. *Conestoga* was closed. A laboratory was opened on 23rd May at Woodstock. By the 26th nine of the personnel had volunteered for Pacific service, and by 19th June nine officers did so, but six were unacceptable because of age. A small clinic just outside the prisoners of war compound at Chatham was arranged late in September, to be used for servicing the three other prisoner of war camps in the district. Captain Rom, who had a fairly fluent command of German, was in charge. The clinic at Kitchener closed 25th October, but on 4th December a new clinic at Hagarville was opened, while on the 18th that at Chatham closed.

Lt.-Col. R.C. Wansbrough succeeded Lt.-Col. Blair on 15th January, 1946; inspected the clinics in the London area, and with Colonel Blair made a tour of the clinics in the district. The clinic at Woodstock was closed on 15th February and on the 18th those at the Central Mechanization Depot and aboard H.M.C.S. *Hunter*. All clinical detachments were struck off to No. 22 Company effective 23rd March; on 7th April Major McGowan, M.D. No. 2, was appointed senior dental operator over the clinics in the area, and on the 20th the Company was reduced to "nil" strength.

The formation of the Corps element in Military District No. 2, Toronto, started on 11th September, 1939, with the announcement in the press that Lt.-Col. W.G. Trelford, V.D., 1939 president of the Academy of Dentistry, had been appointed deputy district dental officer. He was also to command No. 2 District Dental Company, later No. 22. Space was allotted in room 406,159 Bay Street, ten day later, adjoining the office of Lt.-Col. H.M. Cameron, district medical officer. Lt.-Col. F.M. Lott, chief dental officer, visited the office on 10th October and six days later plans for a clinic at Exhibition Camp were

drawn. Space for stores was located on the first floor of 32 Adelaide Street East and placed in charge of Lieut. R.C. Cullington. Late in November officers, chair assistants and stenographers were detailed to Brantford and St. Catharines. On Lt.-Col. Trelford's appointment to command the 1st Divisional Dental Company in December, he was succeeded by Captain H.G. Bean. A clinic at Oshawa was opened on 15th January, 1940, and the next day Captain Bean visited Camp Borden to establish one there. This was located in the Dove-Cot Observation Hospital and opened on 26th February. In March space for a new clinic in the annex of Toronto Military Hospital was selected. The Camp Borden clinic was, however, moved to newly erected buildings early in May, known as 7A and 7B clinics.

The district drafts for the 2nd Divisional Dental Company and the Intermediate Overseas Base left for Ottawa on 5th June. In July proposed clinic accommodation was examined at Camp Niagara, in Calydor and at Mimico Camp and a temporary clinic was set up at the latter on 6th September and a permanent clinic at Camp "E", Espanola, on the 9th. Clinic "C", Gravenhurst, was inspected on the 20th and that at Camp "A", Monteith, on 2nd October. In a few days it was arranged to instal dental detachments in each of the four militia training centres in the district, and to instal water, electrical and gas outlets in the Press Building, Exhibition Camp, Toronto, to provide for dental detachments. Early in November the D.D.O. made a tour of Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Thorold with a view to the establishment of clinics. No. 10 was opened at the Canadian Army Training Centre, North Bay, on the 29th and another at C.A.T.C. No. 23, Newmarket, on 2nd December. The clinic at Mimico Camp operated two days a week or as required from the 7th, while that at Niagara was closed temporarily on the 10th, the clinic at North Bay on the 13th and that at Newmarket on the 14th. A clinic at Brantford opened on the 16th and a detachment moved into the Newmarket clinic again as the year ended.

The clinic at North Bay also re-opened on 6th January, 1941. While early in February work began on new clinics at Camp Borden and it was reported that a clinic would be ready at Allenburg Barracks on the 24th. The fourth clinic at Camp Borden opened on 8th April with three operators. Private W.C. McGowan was highly praised by the Camp Commandant, Espanola, for his work in helping to ext-

inguish the fire which gutted the sergeants' mess there, and he was later awarded the British Empire Medal. The Linetzar Sick Benefit Society, through Lewis Zuker, presented a cheque on 3rd May for \$1,700 for a mobile clinic. Clinic No. 7E was opened at Camp Borden on the 9th. At the convention of the Ontario Dental Association, 19th to 21st May, a mobile clinic was on display on the sidewalk before the east door of the Royal York Hotel. On the afternoon of the 21st it left for Hamilton and thence the next day for Ottawa.

When the results of the Toronto faculty of dentistry examinations were published on the 28th, it was notified that Lieut. N.L. Robinson of the Company had tied for the Albert E. Webster Memorial Scholarship for operative dentistry and was the winner of the Wallace Secombe Memorial Scholarship for preventive dentistry. A clinic at the Canadian Army Trade School, Hamilton, was authorized late in June and a room at Chorley Park Military Hospital was ready on 3rd July. The technician at the clinic at Espanola Camp was asked late that month to take photographs of escape tunnels dug by prisoners of war there.

On the departure of Lt.-Col. Bean, he was succeeded by Major D.J. Ferguson on 14th September. Early in January, 1942, the clinic at the Canadian Army Training School, Hamilton, had to be closed temporarily when the boiler in the heating unit burst. One chair was sent to the regimental aid post for emergency work and examination of personnel leaving on draft. Captain C.G. Gough at the Long Branch clinic on the 21st removed a one-inch nail from a soldier's mouth. Early in February the Dental Nurses Alumnae Association gave \$1,025 towards the acquisition of a mobile dental unit, and another was presented on 23rd April by the St. George's Society at a dinner at the Royal York Hotel. Authority was received for opening dental clinics aboard H.M.C.S. *York*, Toronto, and *Star*, Hamilton, on 2nd May and on the 23rd a new clinic was opened at Simcoe. At Monteith a second chair was installed because of the increase in the number of prisoners of war.

In connection with the graduation of the annual class of dental nurses on 3rd June, a mobile clinic was presented by the Dental Nurses' Alumnae Association. Two days later a complete display of Corps equipment was placed in the Royal York Hotel for the conven-

tion of the Canadian Advertisers' Association. It served as a preparation for Canadian Army Week. On the 10th the D.D.O. went to Orillia to complete arrangements for a clinic in the new basic training centre there, and on the 16th a new clinic was opened at No. 24 Basic Training Centre, Brampton. Major J.A. Grant became O.C. Company on the 24th. A display of dental equipment was set up in a window at Simpson's, Toronto, on the 25th with explanatory signs. Three-chair clinics at Brantford and Newmarket Training Centres were almost completed by 11th August, and a little later a clinic was opened at Steelton Camp, Sault Ste Marie. Early in October a temporary clinic was in operation in the Oshawa Armouries to render treatment to 35 personnel on security duty there, and on the 12th a new clinic opened at the C.W.A.C. Trinity Barracks, Toronto. The formation of the new No. 29 Company at Camp Borden towards the end of the month threw much additional work upon the Company, which struck off its camp personnel to No. 29 on the 31st. Blue prints for a proposed new clinic at Owen Sound were completed on 10th December and the clinic opened on 4th January, 1943.

The engineers' plans for a clinic in the new reception centre at No. 2 District Depot were approved on 2nd January. Company headquarters moved to 137 Wellington Street West on 21st March. When 500 troops arrived in Owen Sound on 14th April, the officer in charge of No. 25 Clinic there reported ten cases of Vincent's infection, so measures to suppress the condition were taken at once. Lt.-Col. W.G. Dawson arrived to become D.D.O. on 15th May, on which date the Niagara Military Camp clinic reported four feet of water in the basement of the clinic, putting out the fires in the furnaces and jacket heater and soaking coal and wood. On the 22nd construction started on a clinic in Oakville for the casualty retraining centre.

X-ray equipment was shipped on 25th June for installation in new clinics at Monteith, which were handed over by the contractors on the 30th. The clinic at the Hamilton Military Hospital closed on 1st July. Lightning struck the casting machine in the Exhibition Camp clinic on the 15th and a few days later a bus crashing into a power line pole at Newmarket left the clinic there without power for the rest of the day. It was decided at this time to open a one-chair at No. 2 Vocational School at Allenby Barracks, Hamilton, the operator to devote part of his time to the needs of Hamilton Military Hospital.

Major Grant left for overseas on 5th September. When Lt.-Col. Dawson visited the Brampton clinic on the 9th, he saw an x-ray machine installed. A temporary clinic was opened at McMaster University, Hamilton, on the 27th to work for a detachment attending the university. Early in October a new clinic at headquarters was planned for the Front Street Army Building, Toronto, and another new clinic at H.M.C.S. *Star*, Hamilton. On the 6th Major W.S. Madill from Chorley Park Military Hospital was appointed acting officer commanding the Company. When Lt.-Col. Dawson left on 11th November for overseas, he was succeeded as D.D.O. by Major L.A. Stirling. The next day came the official announcement of the new technical training centre in Toronto.

The influx of dental examinations on discharge early in 1944 already took nearly the full time of three operators, for it took seven to ten minutes each to examine and document each soldier, or about 45 for each operator. A new clinic at the Ordnance Depot, Bay and Fleet Streets, Toronto, was to operate only for two months, as it was necessary to provide accommodation in the downtown area for a two-chair clinic for the staff of district headquarters. It was reported that the clinic at Long Branch, partially destroyed by fire in December, would be ready for occupation again about 18th March. On that date the Owen Sound clinic closed. Space for new quarters for Company stores was located in the Johnston Building, Front Street, Toronto. Early in April a clinic was begun in the technical training centre. Although their quota for the sixth victory loan was virtually doubled, the Company oversubscribed it before the closing date, winning a pennant with 308 per cent of its objective. The pennant was presented by Gracie Fields. A separate clinic at the medical board centre, Exhibition Barracks, was planned early in May to provide for dental examinations on enlistment and discharge.

Arrangements were made with the department of labour in August to supply emergency treatment for prisoners of war on labour projects. The clinic at Allanburg Barracks, Thorold, was closed in October. Again in that month the unit was one of the first to oversubscribe its quota in the seventh victory loan. Lt.-Col. Stirling retired on 9th January, 1945, and was succeeded as D.D.O. and in command of the Company by Lt.-Col. Bean. The clinic in No. 2 Vocational

Training School, Toronto Wing, was closed on 20th April. Major W.S. Madill was appointed to command the Company effective the 18th.

Again the Company was well in advance of its quota in the eighth victory loan campaign. A new clinic was opened in the Manufacturers' Building at the Exhibition grounds on 14th June and in July one at Stanley Barracks for officers retiring. Major (Acting Lt.-Col.) E.A. Stewart was appointed D.D.O. 1st December and Major Madill ceased to command the Company on the 31st. On 11th February, 1946, Lt.-Col. Carroll, newly appointed D.D.O., reported, as Lt.-Col. Stewart was retiring. In a period of five days at the discharge clinic at No. 2 District Depot, 3,595 personnel were handled, a record. In March more than 12,000 were discharged there and in April 11,145.

On 23rd March the clinic at Newmarket closed, although accommodation was allotted for a temporary clinic for 300 ordnance personnel left in the area. The clinic at Ipperwash closed on 22nd April; that at Niagara on the 26th, and the discharge and operating clinics at No. 2 District Depot on 31st May, while a new discharge clinic opened at Long Branch on 3rd June. Arrangements were made too for a clinic to open to operate for the period of summer camp at Niagara on the 5th. It was decided to transfer the clinic at Hamilton Military Hospital to the department of veterans affairs on 27th June, and that at Gravenhurst was closed on the 24th. The clinic at H.M.C.S. *York* was transferred to the new Naval Building on the lakefront at the close of the month. The Company was ultimately absorbed by No. 13 Company of the Canadian Army (Active Force) in October.

On 9th September, 1939, Major J.C.W. Broom accepted the appointment of deputy district dental officer of M.D. No. 3 in the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commander of No. 3 (later No. 23) Company, C.D.C., and after discussions with the chief dental officer made a survey of the district early in October, travelling to Picton, R.C.A.F. Trenton, Cobourg, Peterborough, Lindsay, Port Hope, Kingston, Cornwall, Ottawa and Hull. On the 21st he was given space on the second floor of the Ontario Chambers for dental headquarters and stores, and on the 26th he made various adjustments in the Ottawa clinic, but had not yet had any authority to open clinics at Kingston or Picton. This arrived early in November, however. The clinic at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, was inspected on the 6th, on which date

clinics were opened at 84 Brock Street, 264 Bagot Street and 159 Wellington Street, Kingston, at Picton, Lindsay and at 281 Lisgar Street, Ottawa.

A request was received for dental service for interned prisoners at Fort Henry on the 14th, and complied with, and the D.D.O. arranged for an emergency clinic at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. Dental examinations of several units were nearing completion, and emergency work and some necessary fillings were being completed at the same time, one officer examining 70 men in a day. A clinic was opened at the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg. By 2nd December all troops of 1st Division units in the district had been examined; the total number of patients for November had been 4,322, while seven clinics were opened in the month. It was reported that the conditions found on examination in most units were bad, and it was suggested that a dental officer be included on medical boards. Many men were found to have no teeth and no dentures, while many had no grinding surface. Late in the month a dental hut at Barriefield Camp was authorized and located northeast of the camp hospital, and a request was made for space for a clinic at the internment camp near Petawawa to provide treatment for headquarters staff, guards and prisoners at the camp and for guards and the personnel of the ordnance school at Petawawa Camp. This clinic opened on 25th January. At the end of the year the Company was fully organized and treatment for personnel of 2nd Division units was well under way to completion.

While in Ottawa on 4th January, 1940, the D.D.O. learned that the clinic in Lisgar Street had had two fires which fortunately were confined to the basement. By 10th February the work at the Lindsay clinic had reached a point at which a civilian practitioner could take over the emergency work and the clinic be closed. An acute outbreak of Vincent's infection at Lindsay was promptly cleared. The clinic in Cobourg was closed and it was arranged for a civilian dentist to do the emergency work on 16th March. A few days later a recruit who had been on relief presented himself at a Kingston clinic with his brother's teeth in his pocket. Work on two standard dental huts at Petawawa Military Camp was under way in June, for there were more than 5,000 troops there and room only for two dental officers. It was expected that a dental hut would be established at Fort Henry for

prisoners of war early in July. No. 9 clinic at Petawawa was in operation by the close of the month with three complete detachments.

At the Brockville Armoury a room was obtained on 21st August as a clinic; on the 23rd one in the Peterborough Armouries and another in the Lindsay Armouries. Arrangements were made for civilian dentists to do emergency work in Campbellford and Port Hope, while it was possible to close the Picton clinic on the 24th. The construction of three one-chair clinics at the militia training centres was authorized. In Brockville the clinic was to be located near the hospital at the south end of the camp; in Cornwall in a similar place, and in Peterborough in the fair grounds beside the hospital. By the first week of September treatment of all units of the 3rd Division in the district was well advanced and many of the units of the 4th Division had had personnel examined and documented. The clinic at the Kingston Fair Grounds was closed on 6th November, and towards the end of the month another was ready at Collins Bay Advanced Air Training Station.

Under adverse conditions, it was reported early in the New Year, 1941, that the Lansdowne Park clinic, Ottawa, was the most productive of the Company. Construction of a new dental hut began at Petawawa on 9th January. Centrally located, many units would be able to use it more advantageously. Early in March instructions were received that Belgian troops concentrated at Cornwall were to be accorded dental treatment. In June a one-chair clinic was authorized for the Brockville Officers' Training Centre. In August a temporary clinic was in operation at the Rideau Convalescent Hospital, Ottawa, to complete treatment for the staff. Lt.-Col. Broom having been appointed to command No. 8 Dental Company, Major I.W. Hamilton, recently returned from overseas, succeeded him on 22nd September. In October it was decided to try the experiment of a central laboratory at Petawawa Camp. On 18th November a demonstration dental clinic and field laboratory were set up at Vimy Barracks, Kingston, for recruiting purposes. When a new medical inspection hut was started at Cornwall that day, it was arranged to include a two-chair dental clinic and accommodation for a dental technician, and new clinics were under construction at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, and at Peterborough. Early in December arrangements were made for a dental detachment to be stationed permanently at Internment Camp No. 30,

and a new clinic was opened at the Bowmanville Internment Camp, where the dental operator met the U-boat Commander who fired the torpedo at the *Ark Royal* the first time she was mistakenly reported sunk.

Early in February, 1942, a new clinic was opened at St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital, Kingston, or Kingston Military Hospital. On the 12th the new clinic in Peterborough was opened to the accompaniment of a burst water main, allowing only emergency treatment to be handled on that occasion. The new clinic in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, opened on the 22nd with an "at home". An outbreak of Vincent's infection occurred at Petawawa towards the end of the month, but it was relatively small considering the extent of the camp. On the 25th an internee began work in the Alien Concentration Camp, Petawawa. The Vincent's infection there was followed in March by outbreaks of mumps and scarlet fever. In April dental conditions at the camp were unsatisfactory, although every dental officer was doing an excellent job, but the dental parades consumed so much time that restorative work was almost impossible, which meant that the number of officers should be doubled. There was also a shortage of well-trained technicians.

By mid-June a decided improvement in the laboratory work of the Company in the past six months was noticeable; the new five-chair clinic at Barriefield Camp was nearing completion, and plans for a semi-permanent three-chair clinic at Vimy Barracks were under way, and the clinic at the Officers' Training Centre, Brockville, was being enlarged. In July three officers were at work at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa. All ranks stationed at Petawawa Military Camp were struck off to No. 28 Company, C.D.C., on 25th July, as Petawawa separated from M.D. No. 3, 11 officers and 25 other ranks. By 16th October the Company was, however, just two officers short of its strength at the time of this reduction. A detachment was posted to Kemptville early in December to provide for the requirement of officers taking courses and of personnel attached to the school of army administration.

A temporary clinic was established at Fort Frontenac, Kingston, early in January, 1943, because of the numerous examinations and discharges at District Depot No. 3A, a move which allowed No. 1

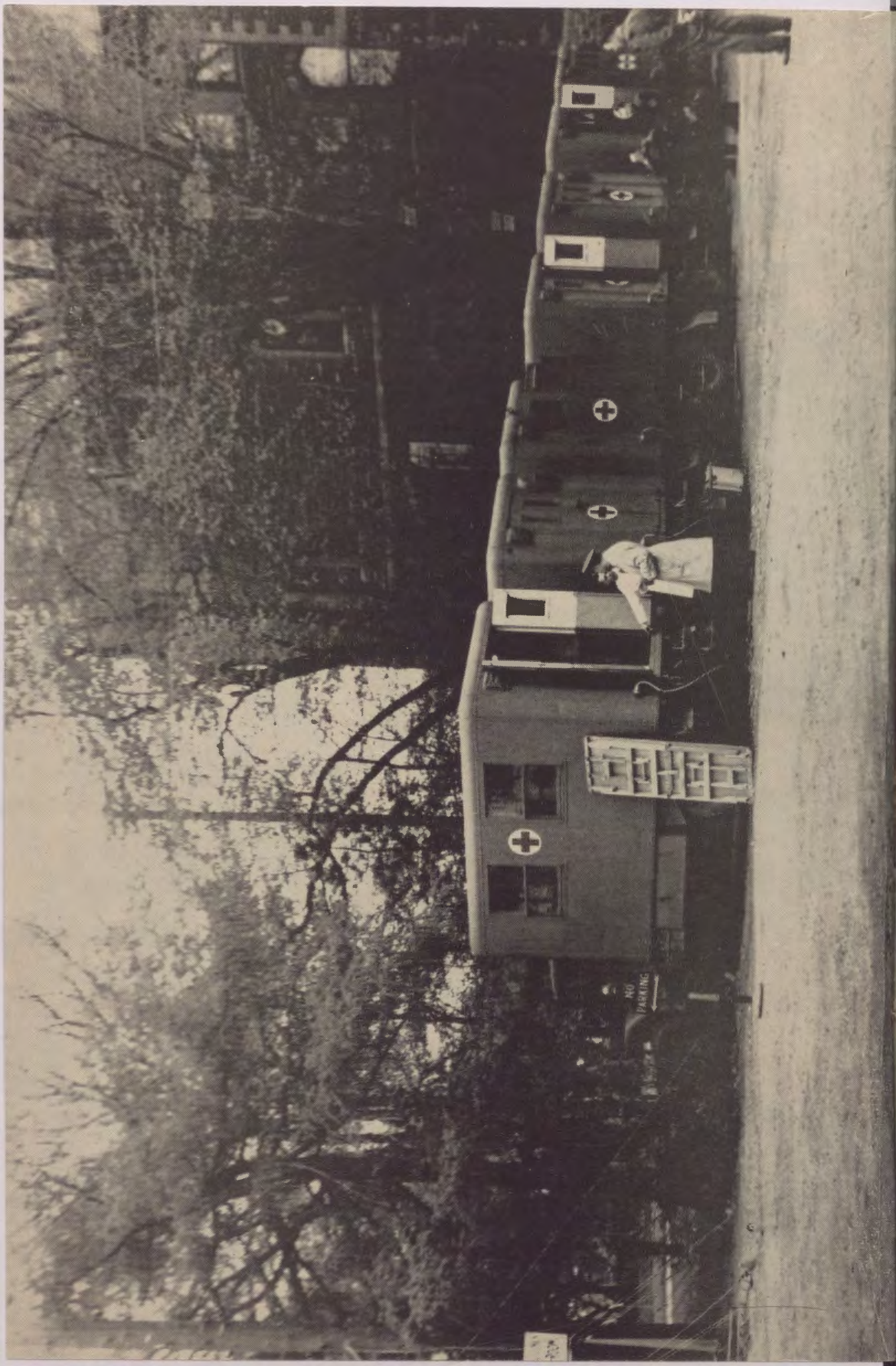
clinic to do more constructive dentistry, but that clinic closed on 20th March at 159 Wellington Street. A new clinic at St. Mary's College, overlooking the St. Lawrence about three miles east of Brockville on No. 2 Highway opened on 22nd April. On 3rd May a site for a clinic at H.M.C.S. *Cataraqui*, formerly the Kingston Badminton Club, was selected to be ready on the 10th. Construction began on the extension at Vimy Barracks from a two to a five-chair clinic on 28th July. A two-chair clinic at 60 Queen Street, Ottawa, for the C.W.A.C. was ready by 6th August.

A dental detachment accompanied the "Red Army" of the O.T.C. on a nine-day exercise under field conditions on 4th September. On 20th January, 1944, a clinic was opened at Wallis House, W.R.C.N.S. Barracks, Charlotte and Rideau Streets, Ottawa. The clinic at Cornwall was closed on 2nd February and one at the Royal Military College, Kingston, was functioning on the 23rd. In April the clinic at No. 30 Internment Camp, Bowmanville, closed, and on 21st May a new clinic opened at No. 89 Detention Barracks, Fort Henry, Kingston. Lt.-Col. R.E. Carroll, E.D., became D.D.O. on 1st August. Late that month the clinic at 202 Laurier Avenue, Ottawa, was vacated and the laboratory moved to that at 281 Lisgar Street, which it was planned also to close on 1st October. On 10th September a new clinic opened in the Mines Building, Ottawa, and that in the mobile units closed. The clinic at H.M.C.S. *Cataraqui* was closed on 2nd October, after which naval personnel at Kingston went to the clinic at No. 3 District Depot. The clinics at Arnprior Camp and at Wallis House, Ottawa, were closed on 12th November.

Early in January, 1946, stores and equipment were taken over from No. 28 Company, Petawawa, on its disbandment, and late that month the Peterborough clinic closed. When Colonel Carroll left for No. 22 Company, Toronto, Major L.M. Martin was temporarily appointed D.D.O. on 1st February. On 29th June appeared the last entry: "Advice received as to the proposed disposition of personnel... on disbandment." This Company ultimately became part of No. 13 Company, Canadian Army (Active Force).

On 15th September, 1939, the appointment of Captain F.W. Saunders as D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 4, was confirmed, subject to gazette-ment, and he was assigned an office on the seventh floor of the Sun





Life Building. On 1st October Captain J.P. Lantier was selected to command No. 4 (No. 24) Company, C.D.C., and on the 7th Lieut. J.A. Kerr reported as adjutant. Instructions of the chief dental officer on the 17th were to open a clinic of five chairs at the dental clinic, Montreal General Hospital and at the University of Montreal, and the former started the next day and the latter on the 20th. The managers of the Medical Arts and Drummond Medical Buildings were interviewed as to leases of offices for clinics and two large rooms at 1254 Bishop Street were secured for stores. Clinics were started in the former two buildings and a laboratory was established in the Medical Arts Building. The D.D.D.O. moved into new offices in the Sun Life Building on 6th December. Major Lantier, two other officers and 14 other ranks left on the 18th to entrain for Halifax to join the 1st Divisional Dental Company going overseas, and Captain H.V. Driver assumed temporary command of the Company.

Early in February, 1940, a detachment was sent to Three Rivers to treat personnel of the Three Rivers Regiment (Tank), but two weeks later it was withdrawn, pending plans to turn this location into a machine gun training centre. Captain McMahon became temporarily commander of the Company on the 20th, while Captain Driver assumed charge of the clinics. Company personnel moved to the third floor of Place Viger Hotel that day. A site for a clinic in Three Rivers was selected on 4th April, when arrangements were also made to check a mild epidemic of Vincent's infection. Additional clinic space was acquired in the Medical Arts Building, Montreal. Captain McMahon was notified on the 10th that he was to take charge of the new clinic, so Captain Kerr acted as company commander as well as adjutant. A clinic set up at the Wireless School, R.C.A.F., with an x-ray developing dark room, was ready on 5th May, and a laboratory for it was planned. Captain Driver succeeded Major Saunders as D.D.O. on 6th June with the acting rank of major. Dental personnel and stores moved from Place Viger Barracks to 1254 Bishop Street on the 19th. Clinics were in operation later that month at the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association grounds.

In July it was arranged to take care of the dental needs of No. 4 Elementary Flying Training School at St. François Xavier (Windsor Mills). Captain O.A. Lefebvre left on 1st August with a mobile dental clinic (an ambulance) to visit Internment Camp "I", the first of a

series of weekly visits. An internee dentist was performing dental work for internees under supervision. Internment Camps "T" and "S" were also visited at this time, at the latter emergency service to internees being rendered. A detachment was posted to St. Helen's Island to work with the Canadian Grenadier Guards on the 21st. Emergency treatment was furnished at Mount Bruno Camp and at Farnham Camp, and early in September two operators were posted to No. 4 District Depot to serve C.A.S.F. troops there.

The D.D.O. visited Valleyfield and Huntingdon Camps on the 17th to find that the dental huts had not been started. The next day he visited St. Jerome, Joliette and Sorel Camps, where the same condition was found. A detachment was sent temporarily to Reserve Militia Training Centre No. 47 at Valleyfield on 14th October, and another the next day to St. Johns to complete treatment for the Royal Canadian Dragoons. On the 17th a temporary detachment went to the Reserve Militia Training Centre (No. 43) at Sherbrooke, and while there visited Internment Camp "M" at Newington. On 9th November an operator was detached to M.T.C. No. 42, Joliette, going on to M.T.C. No. 44, St. Jérôme, and early in December another went to M.T.C. No. 45, Sorel. A clinic was planned for Longueuil Hospital on the 4th in connection with No. 4 District Depot. On the 10th a detachment went to Reserve Army Training Centre No. 40 at Farnham, and on the 13th the operator reported that a temporary break in communication with Camp "I", Isle aux Noix, had been restored by the building of a dinghy by the engineers operated by a steel cable and a winch. At this camp Alfred Gadiel, an internee dentist, rendered limited service. He was later succeeded by Dr. Bustin, another internee dentist. At Internment Camp "A", Farnham, George Israel Borchardt, also an internee, was similarly employed.

On 15th January, 1941, four detachments left to render a week's service at four Reserve Army Training Centres: Joliette, St. Jérôme, Sherbrooke and Huntingdon. On the 28th the dental officer in charge of the clinic at No. 4 District Depot went to Jacques Cartier Barracks into temporary quarters until the permanent clinic was completed. At the end of February suitable space for clinics was sought at the Reserve Army Training Centres at St. Hyacinthe and Sorel, and early in March for space at St. Jérôme, Huntingdon and Valleyfield. A full display of dental equipment was provided late in May in a

model army camp called "Jeanne Mance Camp", in Fletcher's Field at the foot of Mount Royal, Montreal, in connection with an intensive recruiting campaign opened on 4th June. The Company stores moved to the Empire Building, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, early in September..

A mobile clinic was placed on the south side of the Mount Royal Hotel in connection with the fall clinic of the Montreal Dental Club on the 24th and exhibited at Lafontaine Park on the 28th. Early in December it was recommended that the clinics at the training centres at Sherbrooke, Joliette, St. Jérôme and Huntingdon be increased to three-chair capacity and authority was received in January. Fortunately a fire at H.M.C.S. *St. Hyacinthe* on 13th January, 1942, was extinguished before the dental hut was reached, while the dental detachment helped to treat minor burns. Space was located at Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital for a clinic three days a week on 26th February, and a civilian dentist was named to provide emergency treatment to some 400 C.W.A.C. personnel at MacDonald College there. Accommodation for a two-chair clinic was located in Westmount Barracks on 24th July. Plans were drawn for a central laboratory at No. 4 District Depot in August, and a few days later a request was made to provide a five-chair clinic for Longue Pointe Ordnance Depot, Montreal. The Commander, H.M.C.S. *Montreal*, advised that space would be reserved for a three-chair clinic in newly-acquired quarters at the Winter Club, 1475 Drummond Street, Montreal, on 15th October. In December space was allotted for an examining clinic to accommodate three dental officers to chart with medical boards at No. 4 District Depot.

In January, 1943, plans for a combined sick bay, one-chair dental clinic and regimental aid post for a prisoner of war internment camp at Grande Ligne were submitted, probably to start building on 1st May. The clinic in the exhibition grounds, Sherbrooke, was closed on 25th August, the remaining Veterans' Guard personnel to go to the internment camp at Newington for treatment. A prisoner of war named Rogge at the Grande Ligne Internment Camp was forwarded supplies on the 19th to carry out treatment there. As the training centre at Valleyfield was to be taken over by the R.C.A.F., the equipment was transferred to No. 39 Company, R.C.A.F., on 10th December.

A clinic in H.M.C.S. *Donnacona*, * Drummond Street, Montreal, was ready in mid-January, 1944. Major Lefebvre relinquished command of the Company and went to a new appointment in Regina on 24th July and was succeeded in command by Lt.-Col. H.V. Driver. Towards the end of August information was received that the high school at Longueuil had been acquired for a hospital for No. 4 District Depot, contingent on the remodelling of a hut as a medical inspection room and a six-chair dental clinic. Provision was also to be made in the plans for a two-chair dental clinic in the new Montreal Building, Queen Mary Road, formerly No. 1 Wireless School, R.C.A.F. The prisoners of war camp at Farnham reopening in late September, a dental officer was despatched within a few days. At present there were three German prisoner dentists, two of whom had been in their dental corps. Major P.R. LaSalle carried out the duties of the D.D.O. in October while the latter was on leave. On 11th December two detachments were sent to Sorel and attached to the 1st Battalion, Le Régiment de Châteauguay, who were expected to go overseas early in the New Year.

Lt.-Col. Driver having been appointed to Corps headquarters, was succeeded on 16th January, 1945, as D.D.O. and in command of the Company by Lt.-Col. J.P. Lantier, C.D.O., No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F. Notification was received that day that the clinic at Joliette was to close by the end of the month. Following the opening of Montreal Military Hospital, Queen Mary Barracks, formerly at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, temporary arrangements for dental attention were made 1st February until clinic accommodation should be available in three or four weeks. On 12th February Major L.A. Kilburn of M.D. No. 6 was appointed to command the Company. A new clinic was planned for the reception centre, No. 4 District Depot, while No. 15 clinic was opened on 7th March for No. 3 Ordnance Ammunition Company, R.C.O.C., St. Polycarpe. A new clinic at No. 4 Vocational Training School, visited by the company commander on 20th March, was to be ready about 2nd April. The clinic in H.M.C.S. *Donnacona* was closed on the 30th. On 1st June a dental officer and an assistant went to Ste. Agathe des Monts on temporary duty to the R.C.N. detachment stationed at the Royal Edward Laurentian Sanitarium,

* Name changed from Montreal 26th October, 1943.

where the medical officer requested that he be retained. The clinic at Sorel was opened on the 11th to service staff and inmates of Internment Camp No. 45. A new clinic at No. 4 D.D. for the Army Demobilization Centre was also opened. Clinics at Delson (No. 2 Ordnance Ammunition Company, R.C.O.C.) and No. 4 Vocational Training School, Westmount, were temporarily closed on 10th July because of holidays, and it was intimated that the latter would close late in September. On the 12th No. 19 clinic at No. 4 District Depot closed. The clinic at Internment Camp 45, Sorel, closed on 1st October.

On the 11th Major P. Manseau replaced Col. Lantier as D.D.O. and company commander with the acting rank of lieutenant-colonel. In November the stores moved from the Empire Life Building to Ross Barracks in Peel Street, formerly occupied by the C.W.A.C., and arrangements were made to reopen the clinic at Joliette on the 16th for Le Régiment de St. Hyacinthe until 8th January, 1946. On the 11th it was decided shortly to open a clinic at No. 65 Detention Barracks, No. 4 D.D., Montreal South. On the 15th the clinic at No. 4 Casualty Centre, Huntingdon, was transferred to the department of veterans affairs to be used as a health and occupational centre. The clinic at Sherbrooke closed on the 23rd since No. 5 Infantry Training Battalion moved to the camp at Farnham, and that at H.M.C.S. *St. Hyacinthe* was also transferred to D.V.A.

The Company was advised late in February that it was proposed to reorganize the Dental Corps, which meant in M.D. No. 4 that it would absorb 13 clinical detachments from No. 25 Company, M.D. No. 5, which was reducing to "nil" strength. This would give No. 24 Company 46 clinical detachments. In addition to his own duties the Company commander would assume those of the D.D.O., M.D. No. 5, on the receipt of instructions. Arrangements for the amalgamation of the two Companies took place early in March when Colonel Wansbrough, accompanied to Quebec City by Lt.-Col. Manseau, visited No. 25 Company. Following the amalgamation, it was directed that a senior dental officer be appointed in Quebec City to act with the district supervising dentist, D.V.A., there. The clinic at St. Jérôme closed a little later. A detachment was posted to the D.V.A. health and occupational centre in St. Hyacinthe and another to No. 3 Ordnance Ammunition Company, R.C.O.C., St. Polycarpe. Since the estimated number of detachments required for M.Ds. 4 and 5 was 38,

it was possible to close the clinics at St. Polycarpe and St. Jérôme early in April. The Farnham clinic also closed towards the end of the month.

Company headquarters moved from the Sun Life Building to St. Sulpice Barracks on 16th April. The clinic at Internment Camp No. 40, Farnham, closed on 11th June, and from the 14th the Company operated with 30 detachments, with personnel strength of 30 officers and 92 other ranks, but before that date the Company was already within that restriction. It was then forecast that the strength would be reduced 1st July to 19 officers and 53 other ranks. Notification was received that the clinic at Newington for No. 42 Internment Camp Staff, V.G.C., would close not later than 14th July. It was the last prisoner of war camp open in M.Ds. 4 and 5. Then authority was received to close the following clinics prior to 30th June: Huntingdon, Quebec Military Hospital, and the Veterans' Hospital, St. Hyacinthe, all D.V.A. establishments, which left Montreal Military Hospital the only D.V.A. establishment still serviced by the Corps in the two districts. The Company finally became part of No. 12 Company, C.A. (A.F.), with headquarters in Halifax.

On accepting the appointment of D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 5, Quebec, Lt.-Col. J.W. Rooney began at once to select officers for his headquarters and for No. 5 (No. 25) Company, early in October arranging for emergency work for Le Régiment de la Chaudière at Ste. Clair 30 miles away. His early difficulties may be gauged from the terse items in the record: "He states that he has no available space" (for clinics). "He states that there is no equipment in the district." But emergency treatment, including that for three German prisoners at the Citadel, went on day by day, and officers, technicians and other ranks were steadily enrolled. Plans for clinic accommodation were submitted on 23rd November, when headquarters and stores were located in the Morgan Building. Two days later dental examinations of all 1st Division troops in the district were completed, and by 14th December all extractions.

As equipment was not available when the early officers were attested, five offices and the equipment of the officers were rented, and late in January, 1940, the erection of a building at Valcartier Camp was arranged for the Company. Five clinics, all in Quebec

City, were in operation, and temporarily laboratory work was done by civilian laboratories. By the end of May, two clinical detachments were doing emergency work at Valcartier Camp, and on 5th July the first dental hut there was ready for occupancy and five dental officers began treatment for the troops stationed at the Camp. No. 2 Clinic at Valcartier was to be completed by the 26th. The clinics were located in Piccadilly Square, outside the camp limits. In Quebec City and nearby were another 1,925 troops and 800 prisoners of war. Early in October a clinic at Rimouski was well on the way to completion and those at Montmagny and Megantic partially built. Quarters were secured on the 31st for a clinic in the Immigration Building, Quebec. This opened on 11th December and closed on 12th March, 1941. A clinic at Cove Fields was in operation on 20th November, but as the space had to be vacated space was secured in a building at the Citadel on 18th March, 1941.

A clinic at the Training Centre No. 53, Lauzon, was located on the heights of Lévis facing the St. Lawrence and the Island of Orleans, and in mid-July another in Quebec at 59 St. Louis Street, also to accommodate company headquarters, and occupied on 2nd August. Space for an operating room and laboratory in a building erected by the Aluminum Company of Canada at Chicoutimi to service personnel at C.A. (B.) T.C. No. 51 was occupied on 14th November. An exhibit of dental equipment was on display at a recruiting dinner in the Drill Hall on 5th January, 1942. The clinic at the Citadel was closed on 22nd January, as No. 5 District Depot moved to Cove Fields, where no clinic accommodation was then available. New quarters for Company headquarters and the clinic at 59 St. Louis Street were secured on 18th March at 87 St. Louis Street. Clinic space was selected in H.M.C.S. *Montcalm* in August to serve all naval personnel and also to perform dental examinations for No. 5 District Depot, located opposite the ship.

A three-chair clinic at Arvida was begun early in the New Year, 1943. Temporary accommodation was provided at the Plage Hotel, Matane, for a new clinic to treat personnel of No. 1 Company, R.A.F. Operating Unit, early in June, to be known as the Matane-Gaspé clinic. Treatment was rendered at that time to personnel of the War Disease Control Station at Grosse Ile, about 30 miles below Quebec. Late that month a new clinic was opened at Cove Fields Barracks,

No. 5 District Depot. In July work started on the clinic at Lauzon for C.A. (B.) T.C. No. 53 to change it from a one to a two-chair clinic. The clinic at Cove Fields was temporarily closed in August because of the move of the district depot to Lauzon.

Early in 1944 officers visiting the clinic at Grosse Ile War Disease Control Station did so by ice canoe or by icebreaker. The opening of a clinic at the Reception Centre, Cove Fields, was discussed early in May to handle all dental examinations on discharge. Serious inconvenience in two of the clinics at Valcartier Camp was caused on the 17th by a violent explosion in the powerhouse of the Quebec Power Company, which paralyzed the city's tramway service and deprived the area of electricity. The next day the D.D.O. interviewed the naval officer in charge of the Port of Quebec concerning space for a clinic in H.M.C.S. *Chaleur II*, Louise Basin, Quebec.

In August the clinic at the Arvida Defended Area was closed. On 12th September the former clinic at the Citadel temporarily reopened for the Quebec Conference, and there Major P.J. Gitnick rendered emergency treatment for Prime Minister Winston Churchill. On 15th December a clinic at Hospice St. Charles was taken over and opened on 13th January, 1945.

In July the clinic at Rimouski closed and on 1st August that at No. 5 District Depot, for discharges were then being carried out at No. 5 District Depot, Lauzon. The clinic in H.M.C.S. *Montcalm* was closed on 11th January, 1946. When Lt.-Col. Rooney relinquished the appointment of D.D.O., he was succeeded by Major P.R. LaSalle on 18th February. Early in March Lt.-Col. S. Cribb of dental headquarters arrived in Quebec to make arrangements for the transfer of dental stores to No. 24 Company on the disbandment of No. 25, followed the next day by Col. E.M. Wansbrough and Lt.-Col. P. Manseau, and the transfer took place as previously recorded, the Company being reduced to "nil" strength on 20th April.

Instructions were received for the transfer of Major C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D., from his artillery unit to serve as D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 6, on 14th October, 1939, with effect from the previous 31st August in the rank of Captain in the C.D.C., and the following day a temporary office was allotted in Cogswell Street Hospital. His first task was to make a survey of the dental situation at the dockyard, Halifax.

Captain R.C. Zink, formerly of the 9th Heavy Battery, R.C.A., was transferred to No. 6 Company (No. 26) on the 18th as Quartermaster and paymaster. Three rooms and a bathroom for a clinic at the Dockyard were found the next day and desperate efforts to secure the loan of equipment and the issue of supplies ensued. Late that month it was determined to open in four large centres followed by three smaller localities: Halifax-Dartmouth, Sydney-North Sydney, Strait of Canso-Mulgrave, Bridgewater-Aldershot, Charlottetown, Amherst and Yarmouth, and Major Crosby started an extraction clinic at 301 Barrington Street. A clinic at Camp Hill Hospital was formed to consist of one chair and a small laboratory not available to the C.D.C., and it was recommended that dental clinics be provided for in plans for hospitals proposed for the R.C.A.F. Clinic space at Dalhousie University was investigated early in November and a little later space for another at Eastern Passage Air Station, while the search for more went on at troop centres at Sydney, Canso, Amherst, Charlottetown and Mulgrave.

Clinical detachments were working to prepare the West Nova Scotia Regiment at Bridgewater for departure overseas with the 1st Division, and dental examinations for the unit were completed on 25th November. A surgeon of the French Navy was assured that care would be taken of their emergencies. A three-chair clinic at Kentville was ready to operate on 1st December, and arrangements were made to enlarge it to a five-chair clinic. This was operating to capacity on the 3rd. It was arranged that Capt. W.G. Dawson perform work for R.C.A.F. personnel in his own office until a clinic was installed at Eastern Passage Air Station. Two clinical detachments of the Company were prepared for the 1st Division Dental Company on the 13th and two days later the clinic at the Dockyard was ready for operation. Space for a temporary clinic was located at the Sandwich Battery on the 27th, and two days later a detachment was placed in the hospital at Fort Sandwich.

Six recruiting centres to be opened from 6th to 13th January, 1940, were to have a dental officer on each medical board. A room for a clinic for all militia personnel on the eastern side of the harbour was arranged at Hazelhurst, Dartmouth, on the 3rd. It was planned to build a dental hut at the northeast corner of the Naval Dockyard and another at Eastern Passage, while a suitable house for a clinic

was allotted at McNab's Island. It was decided on the 16th that a clinic be established in a small house at the entrance of Cogswell Street Hospital and this was ready by 5th February. Another clinic was planned for Wellington Barracks, Halifax, and one for Sydney Fortress. Quarters allotted to the single men of the company in Churchfield Barracks were inspected on the 30th. The clinic at McNab's Island opened on 16th February in a five-room bungalow with bath and an excellent eastern exposure in the operating room, while the operator and his assistant would live in the building. At the end of the month it was decided to open a clinic at Lawrencetown (temporarily closed on 1st April) and to extend the clinic space at Sandwich, while in Halifax the clinic at 301 Barrington Street was moved to Wellington Barracks. On a visit from the director of dental services in March, it was decided to build a dental hut in the Admiralty House grounds and a site was allotted.

Early in April a clinical detachment was at work at Debert, and then left for Amherst, but on the 22nd the detachment moved back to Debert. A combined dental clinic and medical inspection hut at Aldershot were planned early in May, and X-ray equipment was installed on the 15th. It was found that clinic space could be allotted in the Winter Fair Building at Amherst for treatment for personnel of the 3rd Division. On 13th June it was arranged to install an operator at Fort Ogilvie. By the 17th the Company had 25 clinical detachments and 30 officers. On the 19th the captain of the Dutch warship *Heemskerck* and personnel of his ship were treated at No. 1 Clinic, Halifax, which had also done work for members of the Newfoundland forces. On a visit to Sydney, South and Petri Batteries and the F.C. Post were visited, but it was decided that treatment for these outposts could not well be carried out in Sydney, so the officers commanding gave assurance that clinic accommodation would be provided and were promised that a dental officer would be sent to those locations.

On 23rd June the D.D.O. received instructions for a modified dental company for "Z" Force, Iceland, with himself to command, the clinic detachment to be provided by No. 6 Company. Captain P.S. Christie, Sgt. J.W. MacRae and Pte. R.E. Perkins were selected. Captain W.G. Dawson succeeded Major Climo as D.D.O. with the acting rank of major from the 28th. On 20th July, however, a secret letter notified that the detachment was being returned to the Com-

pany. A new clinic at the Exhibition Grounds, Halifax, was planned, and early in August two more at New Glasgow and Yarmouth for personnel of reserve militia training centres. On the 13th another was planned for Debert for emergency treatment for 700 of the R.C.E. concentrated there as an emergency measure until the 3rd Divisional Dental Company took over. A temporary clinic at the Fortress Weapon Training Camp at Bedford was opened on the 18th for treating 900 personnel in training there. At the close of the month the number of clinical detachments was increased from 25 to 35.

In September the D.D.O. inspected dental personnel of "W" Force at Gander, Newfoundland. Early in October it was decided to close the Bedford clinic for the winter and on the 4th a clinic was decided upon for the 14th Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A. Clinic accommodation was selected for the Sydney-Canso Defence Area on the 8th. On 14 December the other ranks were moved from Churchfield to Glacis Barracks, and it was decided to place a detachment at Lester's Field, Newfoundland, while the detachment at Gander Airport would then be relieved. This took place early in January, 1941, the D.D.O. accompanying the personnel and learning that a clinic was needed at Botswood. By the 20th the company had 20 clinical detachments for the Army and 20 for the Navy. In March a clinic was under construction at Fort York Redoubt, and another was planned in the Joining Office, King Edward Hotel, North Barrington St., Halifax. A new clinic in Victoria Park, Sydney, was nearing completion by 2nd April and on the 16th a clinic was opened at Pictou for a naval detachment there.

The clinic at Amherst closed early in May, as the North Nova Scotia Highlanders were moving to Debert. On the 12th a dental clinic at Cape Spear, Newfoundland, was planned and on the 19th another at Shelburne. Authority for a five-chair clinic at St. John's, Newfoundland, was received on 25th June, so the contemplated extension to the clinic at Lester's Field was cancelled, as there would now be seven operators in the area, in addition to clinic accommodation arranged for Cape Spear. Part-time clinics at McNutt's Island and Government Point were under construction early in July. On the 18th an estimate was forwarded that the Company could usefully employ 18 women, and three days later dental treatment for Army personnel at Fort Beacon and Medford was arranged to be performed at the Mulgrave clinic. The following day a mobile unit wintering at Fort Lingain

was instructed to perform work for the gate vessels stationed on the boom defence at North Sydney. The clinic at Government Point, Shelburne, was to be located at the fort 11 miles from the town, it was notified on 7th August, to serve the Tea-Chest Rock position.

The clinic at Yarmouth was reopened on 8th September, while on the 12th four officers of the Company were reposted to No. 10 Company, Newfoundland. Glacis Barracks was occupied by the Company for the other ranks on the 17th. *Stadacona II* Training School, Halifax, was vacated by the Navy on the 25th, so the clinical detachment was allotted to other clinics. Temporary clinic space at No. 6 District Depot on the grounds of the Halifax Airport was in use until permanent quarters under construction were completed. Authority was received on 11th October to proceed with clinic accommodation at the outlying forts of Gaspé Area, as it was forecast that this clinic would be completed by the end of the month. A clinic in the Gatehouse, Halifax Military Hospital, was authorized on 15th November, and on the 19th systematic treatment one afternoon a week was arranged for personnel of H.M.C.S. *King's*, King's College, Halifax.

Early in January, 1942, reports from detachments on outpost duty intimated that there was a slight incidence of recurrent Vincent's infection. The new clinic at the Gatehouse, New Wellington Barracks, opened on 15th February, when that at Fort Sandwich Battery, one of the oldest, closed. On the 21st the personnel of the Company moved to quarters in New Wellington Barracks. A five-chair clinic at the Halifax Dockyard was begun on the 26th. Late in May the old King Edward Hotel clinic was ready to serve as a sub-clinic to that at Nelson Barracks, Dockyard. Stores entered new accommodation at New Wellington Barracks on 3rd June. The clinic at McNab's Island was moved to Fort Sandwich on the west side of the harbour on 22nd July. Since the proposed Anti-Aircraft Staging Camp, Bedford, was ten miles from the nearest dental clinic, it was proposed in August to install a two-chair clinic, and in addition to provide adequate accommodation at the Reception Wing, No. 6 District Depot, where at present there was accommodation for 1,800, whereas the erection of a proposed site would serve for 2,900 with an ultimate limit of 4,600, requiring six dental officers. A visit by the D.D.O. to the Artillery Training Camp on 1st September at Eastern

Passage revealed the fact that the five-chair clinic was well under way, and that it would probably be in operation by the 30th.

Early in October the D.D.O. went to Goose Bay, Labrador, to inspect the clinic located in one end of the 35-bed hospital, but it was expected to have a two-chair clinic ready about New Year's. The new clinic at H.M.C.S. *King's* opened on 4th November, while the work on the new clinic at Shelburne was shaping well and would probably be ready about the first of the New Year. On the 18th the clinic at the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Reinforcement Camp, Bedford, was ready. On 9th February, 1943, a detachment opened a temporary clinic at Liverpool until the completion of one at Deep Brook, Digby County, but it was found that a fair sized clinic could be kept busy at the former place, so a temporary clinic was opened at Deep Brook on 11th March. Early in May an operator was sent to No. 1 Transit Camp, Windsor. When Lt.-Col. Dawson was transferred to M.D. No. 2, Captain (A/Major) A.A. Boyd, who had been Company commander, succeeded him on 13th May as D.D.O. in the rank of Major (Acting Lt.-Col.), while Captain (Acting Major) L.A. Kilburn from No. 36 Company became company commander 1st June.

A clinic at Fort Chebucto was reopened on 6th August. Headquarters of the Company moved to the New Wellington Barracks on 2nd September into improved quarters. Effective 16th January, 1944, on the disbandment at No. 7 Company at Debert, personnel were attached to No. 26 Company until posted to various companies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. A new clinic in Amherst under construction on the exhibition grounds near the Ordnance Base Depot to be operated part time opened on 14th June. The clinic at Charlottetown, it was decided on 27th July, would close because of the decline in numbers of trainees there, but when it was arranged to close the clinic at Mulgrave Military Hospital, it was decided to transfer the detachment there back to Charlottetown for the reopening of that training centre. The new clinic to handle examinations on enlistment and discharge at the Reception Centre, No. 6 District Depot, opened on 9th November. On 1st December an increase in the number of Vincent's cases was noted at Yarmouth, but these were being successfully resisted.

Command of the Company devolved upon the C.D.O. on 12th February, 1945, when Major Kilburn left. The Yarmouth clinic was

increased by one chair early in April to relieve the pressure of work at Aldershot. The VE Day riots in Halifax left the dental personnel untouched, one reason being that a colourful programme in camp was arranged. The dental detachment at Goose Bay, Labrador, was withdrawn early in July, when the establishment was reduced from 57 to 48 detachments, and to 52 officers and 140 other ranks. The clinic at Debert was augmented by two operators on 10th July to handle Pacific Force personnel, who were given treatment priority. The clinic at Amherst was withdrawn, as the Ordnance Depot was reduced to "nil" strength. First aid assistance was given when the explosion of the Bedford magazine occurred on the 18th. There was no dental parade in Bedford Camp, where all personnel were held in readiness for an emergency. The clinic at Yarmouth closed on 18th October and on 22nd November that at No. 1 Transit Camp, Windsor. Lt.-Col. A.D. MacGregor assumed command of the Company on 17th October. The lessor of the premises of the clinic at 301 Barrington Street, Halifax, was notified early in the New Year, 1946, that the lease would terminate on 1st May. The Aldershot clinic closed on 26th April, and by the close of the month the only clinics still in operation were those in Halifax at the District Depot, New Wellington Barracks, Cogswell Street Military Hospital and Elkins' Barracks, and it was estimated that only nine operators would be necessary in June. When Col. C.B. Climo visited the D.D.O. on 10th June, he advised that Nos. 26 and 27 Companies would be absorbed shortly by No. 50 Company, which would continue to maintain headquarters in H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*. No. 50 Company formed the nucleus of No. 12 Company, C.A. (A.F.).

CHAPTER XI

THE DISTRICT COMPANIES (ii)

Major J.F. Edgecombe became acting D.D.D.O. of M.D. No. 7 on 1st November, 1939, in Saint John, N.B., his appointment as a captain pre-dated to 31st August, and at the former date he found that Captain F. Boyaner had contrived to get everything in as smooth running order as possible. There was an office with improved tables and a staff of two clerks, but there were also a few cases of trench mouth on hand, several of them in hospital, as no other segregation quarters were available. On the receipt of word that the rental of private offices and equipment was authorized on the 3rd, action was taken to start restorative work and several clinics the following week. The next day Dr. L.F. Allanach's office in Moncton was rented and he was instructed to begin work on the 6th, while on the 5th Major Edgecombe with two officers visited Woodstock, *en route* arranging to rent another office in Fredericton. In Woodstock a similar arrangement was made.

On 6th November Dr. M.A. Clay was taken on to command No. 7 (No. 27) Dental Company as a lieutenant, and Lieut. J.D. Shenton in charge of the laboratory in Woodstock. He closed his commercial laboratory and signed on his two assistants in the Company. Woodstock clinic opened on the 7th with Lieut. L.H. Reed in charge and the next day Fredericton clinic under Lieut. P.G. Thompson. All three centres in which 1st Divisional troops in the district were located now had clinics in operation, plus the clinic in Saint John. On the same date instructions were received to cancel the appointments of company commander and quartermaster, which necessitated abolishing two detachments, one in Dalhousie and the other in Shediac. Accommodation for a clinic in Newcastle belonging to the local branch of the Canadian Legion free of charge was located on 10th December and opened on the 18th. On the 13th a detachment was sent to Partridge Island for two days to chart the 3rd Coast Brigade, R.C.A., and the

next day Lieut. Shenton set up a central laboratory in Saint John, but on the 16th because of lack of accommodation there returned to Moncton to establish it there temporarily at his own laboratory. When another room for stores was obtained at the Armouries, Saint John, the present storeroom was set aside for the laboratory. When the Moncton clinic closed on the 26th, because of scarlet fever, the operator went to Newcastle.

All clinics were operating except Newcastle because of a scarlet fever quarantine on 2nd January, 1940, but the closure lasted only a few days. Personnel of the Company went under training by an instructor from the Saint John Fusiliers an hour weekly, while two officers and several other ranks were taking courses with that unit and a system of weekly lectures began on Sundays for all ranks, plus a weekly conference of officers. Space for another Saint John clinic at 147 Germain Street complete with one operating room was acquired on the 24th, and another clinic opened on the 29th. It was decided to set up a chair at Howe's Lake Hospital and have an operator spend half a day there doing emergency work on 15th April. An X-ray machine set up in the laboratory took its first X-rays on 1st May. Accommodation for a clinic in Saint Stephen was found in the Royal Bank Building on 12th June and opened five days later. In Saint John the construction of a dental hut began on the 17th south of the Ordnance Building, with windows facing north and entrance in Sydney Street.

A display of portable equipment for the New Brunswick Dental Convention on 8th and 9th July at the Admiral Beatty Hotel was first shown to the headquarters staff and some 50 militia officers on the 5th and its use was explained. At the convention Major Edgecombe, Captains Clay and Allanach and Lieut. T.E. Cragg presented table clinics. A clinic at Sussex was opened on 5th August and another at Saint John Airport, the former being turned over to a N.P.A.M. dentist on the 8th for emergency work. The arrival of 717 internees at Little River about 24 miles from Fredericton with about 200 veteran guards meant more work, but as no permanent officer was stationed in Fredericton, their care had to be deferred until the arrival of reposted operators from Ontario. Progress was made in the organization of the 2nd Company, N.P.A.M., as Dr. I.K. Farrer, retired as a captain and a former C.A.D.C. officer, accepted the command; Dr. Wendell

C. Carruthers was suggested as adjutant and Roy Cross agreed to serve as laboratory officer, but it was advised later that this company was to be discontinued.

Effective 4th September, Captain Clay * was appointed acting D.D.O. and acting O.C. No. 7 Company to succeed Major Edgecombe, to command the 3rd Divisional Dental Company. Space in the camp hospital at Edmunston (No. 71 Training Centre) for a clinic was selected on 16th October, and arrangements were made with a N.P. A.M. officer to render emergency treatment. Dr. Ernest Bustin, a Viennese dentist, with postgraduate qualifications at Camp "B" for aliens was interviewed and on 17th October it was agreed to send him supplies for emergency fillings. A one-chair clinic for No. 70 Training Centre at Fredericton was nearly complete at that date, and the next day emergency clinic accommodation was secured from the 14th Field Ambulance at Sussex, where two permanent five-chair clinics were under construction. On 7th November it was also arranged to secure an emergency clinic at Sussex at the camp of the 8th Infantry Brigade with space for six operators and two or three technicians. The billeting of dental personnel was also arranged.

In this district as work was completed a clinic was closed, but it was reopened at intervals as other needs arose or new troops moved into the area. The clinic at Newcastle reopened on 21st January, 1941, and the Saint Stephen clinic the same day, the former to work for Veterans' Guard of Canada personnel and the latter for those of the 105th Battery, R.C.A. The next day the clinic at Internment Camp "B", Ripples, closed, as did that at Saint Stephen on 7th February and that at Fredericton on the 12th. It was arranged on 18th June to post a detachment to Tracadie Camp for emergency work only to function in a marquee. The next day a general alarm was given in the Saint John Fortress area because of the reported presence of enemy vessels off the coast. All dental officers were issued with side arms and instructed that they must be available at all times. Arrangements were made on the 26th to render emergency treatment to R.C.A.F. personnel at the radio mechanics' course at the University of New Brunswick.

* Lt.-Col. 15th April, 1943.

In August a clinic was opened at the Fredericton Internment Camp to give treatment both to guards and internees, and on the same date a detachment went to Gaspé to open a clinic there, quarters being secured later in Hotel Dieu Hospital. On 17th September the enlargement of the clinic at No. 70 Basic Training Centre, Fredericton, to accommodate two chairs started. When it was found that some 18 cases of trench mouth were under treatment most of the time, it was determined to conduct an inspection of unit personnel, lines and mess halls in some outlying detachments in October. At Mispéc Batteries conditions were found to be fairly good, but minor adjustments were made. Several cases were discovered aboard a Canadian naval ship at Gaspé, so the entire crew was examined. Company headquarters moved to a hut renovated for the purpose on the 28th, and part of the space was fitted as a district laboratory. At a recruiting convention at the Admiral Beatty Hotel on 28th November, a display of dental kit aroused much interest in its mobility. The Gaspé clinic was closed for the winter early in December and a civilian practitioner requested to render emergency treatment to the 50 men left there.

Early in January, 1942, plans were drawn for a combined medical inspection room and dental clinic for the district depot area, Fredericton. When the new clinic was ready in April, it was decided to operate the two clinics in Fredericton as one unit. A clinic at Naval Headquarters, Gaspé, was ready for occupancy late in May, for some 700 Naval, 300 Air and 600 Army personnel in the area. A new clinic was under construction at Tracadie Camp in July and early in August arrangements were made for a civilian dentist to give emergency treatment to personnel at A.30 Training Centre at Utopia, five miles from St. George, functioning under canvas. A dental clinic was planned in March, 1943, and was ready in August, for the proposed reception centre to be built at Fredericton. At the end of May it was recommended that a two-chair clinic be built at Edmunston, but this was later rescinded on advice that the camp was reducing to one company. In June advice was received that the Gaspé defences were to be taken over by M.D. No. 5. The clinic at Tracadie Camp was closed for the season on 28th September. Lt.-Col. Clay was reposted to Vancouver to take command of No. 31 Company on 15th October, and was succeeded by Major H.H. Peters in an acting capacity.

A monthly news bulletin first appeared on 15th January, 1944. A survey of the work of technicians revealed the fact that the time for the construction of dentures had been reduced from five to six days to between one and two days, and from between seven and eight days for full dentures to between three and four days. In March a dental officer was placed in the Barrack Green clinic, Saint John, to work for naval personnel until one could be provided at naval headquarters. Word arrived on 22nd March that Lt.-Col. O.G. Shepherd, formerly of No. 29 Company, was being appointed D.D.O. The clinic at Sussex Camp suffered interruptions to service in September as personnel were fighting bush fires in the area. Early in April, 1945, the clinic in Fredericton for the training centre was changed from a two to a three-chair clinic. Major Peters took over the duties of D.D.O. in an acting capacity on 23rd April when Lt.-Col. Shepherd left to become D.D.O., M.D. No. 12. Lt.-Col. R.S. Langstroth was appointed D.D.O. and officer commanding No. 27 Company effective 15th May. Internment Camp "B" at Little River was closed on 1st September, and the clinic for No. 70 C.I. (B) T.C., Fredericton, also closed, was to be used as an auxiliary discharge clinic for the district depot. When Lt.-Col. Langstroth went on retirement leave, Major L. M. Gray assumed the appointment of acting D.D.O. and O.C. Company, effective 17th February, 1946. Col. Langstroth became district supervising dentist, D.V.A. One of the Fredericton clinics (training centre) was closed on 6th May and on the 31st that at Sussex Camp. As already related, the Company with No. 26 was absorbed by No. 50 Company at the end of June.

The Petawawa detachment of 11 officers and 25 other ranks were posted on 23rd August, 1942, from No. 23 to form No. 28 Company, C.D.C. for the newly formed Petawawa district, with Major R.C. Wansbrough in command and acting as D.D.O. His first duty was to turn the officers' waiting room in one of the clinics into a temporary stores. In the camp were three five-chair clinics, a one-chair clinic in the hospital and a similar clinic in the internment camp, but because of the transportation problem, it was hoped to centralize the three large clinics. The dental officers were attached to the Petawawa Military Hospital for quarters and rations, with a hut to themselves for sleeping quarters. All the aliens and other internees had been moved from the internment camp and it was anticipated would shortly be

replaced by merchant marine prisoners of war. The officers drilled the other ranks for an hour two nights a week. In the camp were three large centres, two for artillery and one for engineers, while the camp reserve was bounded on the south by the Petawawa River, on the east by the Ottawa River, on the north by the Chalk and on the west by Algonquin Park. The camp area was bounded on the west by Highway 17, on the south by the Petawawa River, on the east by the Ottawa River and on the north by the airport and the north side of the Ordnance Magazine Area.

As the dental staff could complete only a fraction of the work in the camp, Major Wansbrough stressed the need for doing only the urgent work. He detailed one operator to the internment camp two or three days a week until emergency treatment was completed, but the plan to centralize clinics died because of lack of proper space. It was then proposed to leave the present central clinic where it was and place the other two in line across the road on a hillside, the lower one with a basement bringing it to the same height as the higher clinic. In the basement would be a central heating unit and store-room. On 26th August a mild epidemic of Vincent's infection had to be fought by isolation. The administration of the company was located in the administration building of the camp on 15th September. The alternative idea for centralizing the larger clinics bore fruit and in mid-October the ground was levelled in preparation. By 2nd November the Company was 60 strong, and included personnel from five provinces and the United States and English, French, Jewish, Hungarians and Russians. Out of 472 men examined at C.E.T.C. (A-5) in the week prior to the 23rd, 30 needed complete dentures and at C.A.T.C. (A-2), Artillery, where 469 were examined, 22 cases of Vincent's infection were found, but only ten needed complete dentures.

On 4th January, 1943, the clinic in "C" lines was moved to a location beside that in "M" lines by tractors, and carpenters and plumbers began connecting them. The clinic in "N" lines was moved early in February. The new building, almost 250 feet long, would accommodate 16 operators, while one was at the hospital and one at each of the three training centres. The building also had two large laboratories, seven technicians, stores and laundry under the same roof. The saving in time was incalculable. The system used in checking

all personnel on arrival in camp was to send Vincent's cases and suspects to the clinic at once and to select the priority cases, start work on them and then follow this by an index system. In August a requisition was made to have a room in the hospital outside the compound set aside for a clinic. Major Wansbrough was appointed acting lieutenant-colonel on 21st September.

By March, 1944, the records of Vincent's infection in the camp showed the lowest mark ever achieved. Examination of hundreds of prisoners of war, average age about 23, showed that their teeth were better than those of the Canadian soldier in camp, and looked as if they had had continuous, early care. They seemed to have a higher resistance to caries; less work was necessary, and there were relatively few missing teeth, with very few dentures, all the latter but one being acrylics. There was an extensive use of silicate fillings in molars, with numerous resultant abscesses, and many devitalized teeth. Amalgam fillings were poorly finished, poorly compressed and there was little carving to restore anatomy and not much regard to the cavity outline, any type of hole having been filled or any stump built. Considerable use had been made of stainless steel shell crowns. Bridges were popular for filling spaces; acrylic jacket crowns were common, and a few acrylic bridges which looked well. There were also some Japanese gold bridges and silver inlays of good appearance. There was very little evidence of Vincent's infection.

The officers of the Corps were all very young, but on the whole satisfactory. Although lack of experience was sometimes evident, particularly in oral surgery, cooperation with and confidence in senior officers helped much, and many complicated cases were completed satisfactorily. In that isolated camp no specialist or outside help could be expected, so every problem had to be solved by combined effort. A dental clinic established in the detention barracks one day a week drew favourable comment from unit commanders, personnel in detention and from the Provost Corps. Its use eliminated the need to escort prisoners to the clinic, also preventing escapes and saving time.

"First thing in the morning," it is recorded on 1st October, "clinic personnel greeted each other with hearty handclasps accompanied by spontaneous exclamations of 'Happy Church Parade, Brother,'

and they wended their way in an orderly fashion to the chapel in the pines, out of the sands of Petawawa and even unto the altar thereof." And "another great advance in science was demonstrated in the clinic by the application of 'Varsol' to the floors... followed by wax—one part wax to ten parts elbow grease." On 6th December the orderly room moved from the Administration Building to the central clinic. This company was absorbed by No. 23 Company.

No. 29 Company, C.D.C., began operation as a separate entity in the newly separated Camp Borden District on 1st November, 1942, under Major O.G. Shepherd, and the next day requests were made for alterations to buildings for stores and for the headquarters office. It was arranged to organize dental parades by appointment at all clinics, the system having proven successful after an experiment of two months at one. By mid-January, 1943, after two months of operation, the system had proven itself, and all were in accord with it. It assured steady work for the operators and reduced waste time to a minimum. On 28th February Major Shepherd visited the Armoured Corps gunnery range at Meaford with a view to locating an operator there to provide for treatment of the permanent staff of about 80 all ranks, unable to come to Borden, and further visits were made subsequently until all work was completed. The Company became ball champions of Camp Borden early in May after defeating the team of the 2nd Army Tank Brigade in two games, while professionally the weekly laboratory production reached a peak with 103 cases in a week by 12 technicians, who hoped to reach 120 a week. Sites for two new clinics were selected in June and authorized early in September. Fire on 24th October destroyed the entire interior of the Sergeants' Mess, lounge, dining room, canteen and contents, while the men's kitchen, dining room and recreation room were damaged by smoke and water. The mess was functioning again by 19th February.

An increase in the number of cases of Vincent's infection was encountered in November in a camp relatively free from this infection previously, probably because men were coming directly from the district depot rather than from training centres. The two new clinics save for a few minor items were completed by 2nd March, 1944. Lt.-Col. H.R. Cleveland succeeded Major Shepherd on 25th March. In May the establishment was increased to 38 officers. On 1st September a letter from dental headquarters informed the Company that it stood

second in production, less examinations. In August 77 per cent of the Company strength did a 24-day month with about 12,000 operations, an average of 444 for each operator. At the end of October a mobile clinic was sent to the Meaford range. In October a total of 13,336 operations with an average of 495 for an operator was a 100 per cent increase in six months with an increase in staff of 25 per cent.

Lt.-Col. G.L. Frawley, E.D., succeeded Lt.-Col. Cleveland in command on 30th April, 1945, but was himself succeeded by Lt.-Col. L.A. Kilburn on 23rd June. The mobile clinic had continued to provide treatment in the Meaford training area, but on 19th July it was decided since running water and electricity were available to establish a permanent clinic there in the regimental aid post building. At the camp at Borden the clinics were devoting most of their time to getting the Pacific Force volunteers dentally fit. One of the clinics was closed in mid-December. On 10th January, 1946, Lt.-Col. W.F. Armstrong arrived to assume command as of the 15th. When another clinic closed on 17th February, three were left, two of them being the new clinics opened in 1944. The unit was reduced to "nil" strength on 25th April, and the remaining clinics taken over by No. 22 Company.

As a lieutenant-colonel in the reserve of officers with service in the Great War of 1914-19, Lt.-Col. W.W. Wright of Winnipeg had for years, largely through the Canadian Dental Association, worked in the interests of a reorganized dental corps. That his work and that of his associates bore fruit has been shown previously. In preparation for the outbreak of war in 1939, he kept a registry of volunteers for service, and by 11th September he had on file the names of 23 volunteers at a time when Manitoba had 250 dentists and the western part of Ontario, which belonged to M.D. No. 10, had another 60. On 12th September, Lt.-Col. Wright accepted the appointment of D.D.D.O. of the district, using his own office in the Medical Arts Building until 16th October, when his headquarters were established in the old C.N.R. Office Building, Water Street. In the early stages he freely consulted Major J.F. Morrison of the retired list and former officer of the C.A.D.C., for several years secretary-registrar of the Manitoba Dental Association, and Dr. E.L. White.

Fifteen officers were recommended for appointment in the C.D.C., and to try to enlist other ranks, an advertisement was placed in a

local newspaper, which produced results, and at 8.30 a.m. the next Saturday he had 75 to 100 men waiting in the hallway. When he was informed at 9.45 that men were blocking the stairway, he closed his list with some 90 registered, but they continued to call all morning, in addition to telephoning and writing. It was estimated that from 400 to 500 had applied in all trades and professions. Among those finally attested were students, clerks, plumbers, electricians, photographer, licensed chemist, decorators, carpenters, salesmen and insurance men. On 13th November Col. Wright informed the district officer commanding eight operators could be placed on duty in a few days with rented equipment, and the next day he was instructed not to exceed ten detachments until recruiting warranted more.

Rented equipment was moved to Fort Osborne Barracks on the 17th and emergency dental work was referred to Lieuts. G.E. Shrage and S.E. Greenberg, whose offices and equipment had been rented. At the close of the month, Col. Wright was authorized to go to Brandon to arrange for dental services for the 71st Battery, R.C.A., and there a room in the Armoury was assigned for a dental clinic. Except for a few details, the examination of troops of the 1st Division was completed by 7th December. On 10th January, 1940, the first consignment of equipment and supplies arrived, followed by more field kit on the 19th. Late in February he was informed that two former hospital buildings, each 24 by 48 feet, at Camp Shilo would be available to the Corps, but in the event he got only one, and a detachment was sent there on 28th May. They found evidence of considerable Vincent's infection in certain troops from Alberta and Saskatchewan, so steps were taken to treat the reported cases and to examine the remainder. In all 116 cases were revealed. The D.D.O. visited the R.C.A.F. clinic in Brandon on the 31st and noted the arrangements for the expansion of Corps services there, for a complete plan for a three-chair clinic was in process of being built into the R.C.A.F. quarters.

On 13th June ten cases of Vincent's infection were discovered among the officers at Fort Osborne Barracks. All officers were examined and the D.M.O. directed his hygiene officer to investigate. At Port Arthur on 17th July the D.D.O. arranged for a clinic in the new Mental Hospital Building, then still unoccupied. The following day he placed a detachment there and another at "R" Camp, Red Rock, Ontario, to establish another clinic. At Portage la Prairie on 22nd

August, clinic accommodation was inspected at the Industrial School, where were to be the headquarters of the Reserve Militia, and at the Armoury, but the former seemed preferable. Late in September a location for a clinic was selected at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. The clinic at Fort Osborne Barracks treated 41 cases of Vincent's infection on 7th October. A clinic in the Car Foundry Building, Fort William, was inspected on 2nd November. Instructions were received on 6th November to build a dental hut in the lines of the 101st N.P. A.M. Training Centre at Brandon. On the 21st space was assigned for headquarters at 132 Portage Avenue East Building, Winnipeg. A new clinic there began operating on 11th December. Proposed quarters for a clinic and headquarters were inspected at Fort Osborne Barracks two days later. These were allotted on 9th January, 1941.

On 9th February the D.D.O. left on an inspection trip to the Twin Cities and Camp "R", Red Rock, Ontario, and to instal new clinics at Internment Camps "W" and "X", at both of which space was at a premium. Stores were removed from Block 6, Osborne Barracks, on 9th March, before fire in Block 5 reached them, and the D.D.O. ordered the removal of all dental equipment from the clinic in case of water damage. The D.D.O. then obtained the use of the previous clinic space in Roblin Hall and by noon the clinic was ready for emergency cases. Office space was obtained in the basement of the main administration building and in the basement of Roblin Hall for the stores. Only three chairs could work in Roblin Hall, so a fourth operator was assigned a corner of the medical board room, where he was to chart recruits as they passed the board. The fifth operator, Captain Brewer, had been warned the previous day for overseas, so he was given four days' embarkation leave. The quarters in Block 6 were not gutted by fire, but water came through the ceiling, and down the walls, and an inch or two lay on the floor in places. It appeared that the damaged premises could be repaired readily. On 31st March the administrative offices were back again in Block 6. Losses or shortages as a result of the fire were \$212. The clinic resumed its permanent quarters in Block 6 on 5th April and five chairs were working.

At 15th September it was recorded that of 260 dentists in Manitoba, 52 were serving, 55 were over age or unfit, 26 were under 45 and physically unfit, 37 from 45 to 55 were probably fit and 81 under 45 were probably fit. Early in October a location at the R.C.N.V.R. head-

quarters was selected for a clinic to conserve training time, but later the D.D.O. was informed that the space was not available, so the present plan whereby R.C.N.V.R. personnel attended Minto Barracks was continued. In May, 1942, it was decided to request the erection of a three-chair clinic building at Portage la Prairie. In June a study was made of proposed changes in the dental building at Shilo, since it was to be a year-round camp. On 1st July No. 30 Company reached a strength of 100 all ranks. The next week the engineers were preparing accommodation in Roblin Hall, Fort Osborne Barracks, so that medical headquarters, X-ray equipment and the dental clinic would all be on one floor.

On a visit to the prisoners of war camp at Angler, Ontario, on 4th August, where there were more than 600 Japanese, it was found that their teeth generally were in an unclean, neglected condition with considerable caries. The prisoners themselves were indifferent to their dental condition, practically the only requests being for relief. At the camp at Neys, Ontario, where there were more than 600 German merchant marine prisoners, they were requesting considerable alternative treatment. As at Angler, the guards were in a good condition dentally. Out of 624 Japanese prisoners examined at Angler, 1,237 fillings were required, 597 prophylaxes and 474 extractions. Dental accommodation was included in a new recruiting centre opened on 17th August in Winnipeg. By 24th November 69 out of 257 dentists in Manitoba, or about 37 per cent, were serving.

On 22nd January, 1943, information was received that a contract for a three-chair clinic building in Portage la Prairie at No. 100 C.A. (B) T.C. had been let. A clinic at H.M.C.S. *Chippawa* was under construction in February, and early in March the proposed construction of a two-chair clinic at No. 102 C.A. (B) T.C. at Fort William was approved. At Brandon the C.D.C. was to take over a wing of the present hospital when vacated by the medicals, as authority had been given for a new hospital. Quarters in Block 5, Fort Osborne Barracks, were available for a central laboratory. On 5th April the new clinic hut at Portage la Prairie was handed over by the contractor. The clinic at Minto Barracks moved to H.M.C.S. *Chippawa* on 10th May. Major J.M. Grahame was appointed acting D.D.O. and O.C. No. 30 Company, effective 1st August, on the retirement of Lt.-Col. Wright, but Major W.F. Armstrong was actually appointed as Major Grahame

was named D.D.O., M.D. No. 12. The clinic at 132 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg, was closed on 13th November and on the 16th the equipment was removed from the clinic at Portage la Prairie. The prisoners of war camp at Neys, Ontario, was reduced to "nil" strength on 15th December.

The week of 23rd to 29th January, 1944, was featured by an epidemic of scarlet fever in H.M.C.S. *Chippawa*, which was under control in a few days. On examination the dental clinic personnel were found to be negative. When the recruiting officer was moved to the old barracks, then the Sea Cadet Barracks in Ellice Avenue, all recruits were charted, which required two trips a day by the dentals. When No. 3 Casualty Retraining Centre opened at Portage la Prairie in March, the commanding officer wished the services of a dental officer, so it was agreed to attach one when the population warranted it, which occurred on 21st April. It was anticipated that the new H.M.C.S. *Griffon* at Port Arthur would be completed in about two months, when it was planned to transfer the dental detachment at Current River Park Barracks to her. Early in May it was arranged to establish a clinic in Roblin Hall for discharge examinations.

Lt.-Col. M.A. Clay succeeded Lt.-Col. Armstrong as D.D.O. on 1st June. The following day the clinic at Brandon was closed, the equipment going to Shilo Camp. Early in September the clinic at Neys was preparing for reopening, as a new lot of prisoners was arriving on the 13th. One detachment was to cover both Neys and Angler. Early in the New Year, 1945, it was planned to open a clinic again at Brandon, and this occurred on 1st March at Brandon Military Hospital. In February two detachments were working for prisoners of war labour camps at Flanders and Neys, Ontario. Major R.W. Morrison was appointed acting D.D.O. and O.C. No. 30 Company to succeed Lt.-Col. Clay on 22nd April. Arrangements were made in June for service for Regan Camp, Long Lac Camp and two camps at Cameron Falls, Ontario. A little later H.M.C.S. *Griffon* was made a naval discharge centre. On 6th July preparation for closing the Fort Garry clinic were made as the training centre premises were being returned to the University of Manitoba. Equipment of this clinic was moved to a new clinic at MacDonald for the Pacific Force. The Fort Garry clinic closed on 13th July. In September, however, it was planned to restrict service at MacDonald to one day a week.

In October preparations were begun to reduce the dental staff at Shilo and to close the laboratory, prosthetic work to be handled by the central laboratory, and this was done on the 16th. On 9th November the administrative officer of "Musk-Ox" Force visited Company headquarters. The force, 170 all ranks, was to assemble at Shilo Camp about the 15th and leave for Northern Manitoba on a winter exercise, so instructions were sent to Shilo to give personnel priority of treatment. Lt.-Col. F.J. MacLean succeeded Lt.-Col. Morrison, retiring, on 16th December. A temporary clinic opened at the Khaki Collegiate, half a mile from Fort Osborne Barracks, on 8th February, 1946. Early in March a detachment went to Kenora, Ontario, to treat prisoners of war at five labour project camps in the area and a sixth at Vermilion Bay. In April No. 30 Company absorbed No. 32 Company, M.D. No. 12, and authority was received on the 22nd for an increase to 27 detachments, and the remaining other rank personnel of No. 32 Company were taken on strength, four dental assistants and four technicians. Two clinics were in operation in Regina, but one was closed on 20th June. On 15th July Nos. 30 and 38 Companies were amalgamated. No. 11 Company, C.A. (A.F.) finally absorbed this company.

The first recorded activity in No. 11. Company (later No. 31 Company) in Military District No. 11, Victoria, B.C., was a recommendation by Captain E. Fraser Allen, the D.D.D.O., on 25th October, 1939, that clinics be built at Esquimalt and Vancouver. In the meantime, civilian practitioners were conducting dental work for the personnel of the forces. An emergency clinic under Dr. J.D. Johnson was opened in the Bank of Toronto Building, Esquimalt, and he was taken on as a lieutenant with the Company's first chair assistant. Company headquarters had been established in Esquimalt. An emergency clinic in Prince Rupert was operating on 19th January, 1940. A naval clinic was almost completed early in February and one at New Westminster on the 12th. Word was received that work might start at Work Point Barracks, and this clinic was opened on 1st May. A little later a detachment went to York Island. The New Westminster clinic closed temporarily on 1st June, while an emergency clinic was established at Duncan but shortly closed and in September two detachments went to Otter Point. In October a clinic at Nanaimo Camp was in full operation with two operators working under canvas.

In November a detachment left for the interior to give treatment at Cranbrook, Trail, Nelson and Fernie, with its own laboratory kit. A clinic at Vernon was started early in December and opened early the next month. Later a travelling clinic under Lieut. J.D. Calvert with two technicians and a chair assistant went to the Cranbrook area to complete work for the Veterans' Guard of Canada. Early in January, 1941, a clinic at the Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, started building, but lack of plumbing facilities at Nanaimo would retard the opening of the new clinic there until early spring. The new naval clinic opened with four operators early in March, when plans were approved for a new clinic in Prince Rupert. Five clinical detachments were detailed to the clinic in H.M.C.S. *Naden*, and five detachments were detailed to the clinic at Nanaimo Camp when it opened.

In April a clinic opened at Parson's Bridge to service the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Scottish, and two more detachments were sent to Nanaimo. Clinic No. 9 Comox, *Naden 3*, opened in July with one operator. When Lt.-Col. Allen was appointed to command the 4th Divisional Dental Company, he was succeeded by Capt. S.R. Mitchell in an acting capacity until Major G.L. Frawley arrived on 11th September as D.D.O. In January, 1942, marked increases in Vincent's infection occurred at the Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, Prince Rupert, Nanaimo and Vernon, so the conditions were investigated and prompt measures taken to suppress them. In cooperation with the Esquimalt Military Hospital, the clinic there conducted an experimental series of treatments in the relative value of nicotinic acid amide, sulfathiazol and neoarsophanamine in the treatment of stubborn cases. The treatment of nicotinic acid amide carried out on a persistent case resulted in a negative slide and also cleared an accompanying skin eruption. It was arranged for an operator to visit H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads* one afternoon a week in February.

A new clinic opened at No. 11 District Depot, Vancouver Barracks, in March, and as only field equipment was used, it was opened without expense to the public. As all emergency dental treatment was performed there, the problem of transporting large sick parades to and from Seaforth was eliminated, relieving the pressure on the latter clinic and pleasing the District Depot. The construction of additional accommodation at Esquimalt Naval Barracks began early in April, and as work at Comox was declining, the operator was employed at

the Naval Barracks. In May a dental detachment began operating at Chiliwack, where some 1,200 all ranks were under canvas. As there were neither electrical nor plumbing facilities, dental services would be limited. A site for dental accommodation at Little Mountain was selected for a three-chair clinic. The extension of the clinic at Esquimalt Naval Barracks was to have been ready by 15th June but this was delayed.

Suppressive measures were swiftly taken over an increase in Vincent's infection at Prince Rupert reported on 10th June. Because of the heavy influx of troops into the new army areas, it was necessary to send detachments to operate temporarily under field conditions. A detachment, for example, went to Prince George on the 23rd. Company headquarters and store moved to Vancouver early in July, and on the 27th the Comox clinic closed. Dental accommodation for Prince George, Terrace, Alberni, Chiliwack and Vernon was included in plans for the erection of camps at those places, and in addition at Little Mountain, to which the clinic serving No. 11 District Depot moved from Vancouver with the Depot. It was recommended that a five-chair clinic be erected in Prince Rupert midway between two new camps under construction and almost adjoining. On 7th September the naval authorities asked that the Comox clinic be reopened.

Additional dental detachments were sent to Prince George, Prince Rupert and Terrace on 14th September. As there were then three operators at Prince Rupert and room only for two, the third spent his time visiting the various forts in the area. At Prince George there were now three detachments and a technician and a similar number at Terrace. The arrival of a mobile clinic was welcomed early in October, as it would relieve the problem of servicing the smaller detachments in the Victoria and Esquimalt areas. Its schedule beginning at Christopher Point on Mondays was followed on Tuesday by Mary Hill, then on successive days at Albert Head, Rodd Hill and Sidney and the Patricia Bay area. On 29th October it was arranged to send a detachment two days a week to the naval training establishment at Williams Head, and it was expected that this organization would soon require a full-time operator. A new clinic at Port Alberni was opened on 26th November. As H.Q., M.D. No. 11 was inoperative, the D.D.O. was instructed on 5th December to refer to himself as the Pacific

Command Dental Officer. Major H.L. Windrim was named to command the Company on 1st October.

The new clinic at Hastings Park, Vancouver, was in operation on 14th January, 1943, and as 300 all ranks were to be quartered at Duncan, midway between Nanaimo and Victoria, transportation was arranged to take a detachment there one or two days a week. A detachment with the travelling clinic was sent to Williams Lake on 5th March to treat personnel of the Pacific Communications Programme at that isolated spot, and performed 164 operations on 31 completed patients in a week. Lt.-Col. Frawley having left for duty overseas on 10th April was replaced in an acting capacity by Major Windrim, O.C. No. 31 Company. On 13th May the new clinic in the Sidney area was ready for occupation and that at the Willows Camp nearly so, while the new clinic at Vernon opened the next day. A temporary clinic at Giyenchy, Esquimalt, began operations on 14th June, and a detachment went to Annette Island on the 24th at the request of the commander of the Prince Rupert Defences, while a detachment was at work at Wainwright Camp, Alberta. On 20th July Sgt. M. Zuest was presented with the Royal Canadian Humane Association's certificate for having rescued Sgt. T.M. Miller from drowning in MacNichol's Lagoon near Prince Rupert on 26th July, 1942.

At Port Alberni on 10th August 123 out of a total of about 700 men in one unit were singled out for treatment for Vincent's infection, 63 being hospitalized, and improvement was steady. The Hastings Park clinic closed on 2nd October. Major Windrim left for overseas on the 5th and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. M.A. Clay. The mobile clinic which had been operating at Ambleside, West Bar, North Vancouver Barracks, Point Atkinson and Stanley Park, was stolen at about 1 a.m. on the 10th and found at 6 a.m. in a lane in the east end of Vancouver. A woodshed had been knocked over and some minor damage was done to the vehicle. A new clinic was opened in connection with No. 1 Casualty Retraining Centre, Harrison Hot Springs. The temporary clinic at York Island was set up in a ward of the military hospital. A temporary clinic was opened at Boundary Bay early in December.

In January, 1944, a detachment of troops at Kamloops 32 miles away was being treated one day a week by the Vernon clinic. It was

planned to move the clinic at Otter Point to Milne's Landing into better quarters to follow the move of the troops it was serving on the 21st. A new clinic was opened at Point Gray on the 22nd on the ground floor of the battery observation post, and here the detachment worked to the roar of the guns a few yards away. A second mobile clinic was detailed for duty in the Boundary Bay and Sea Island area near Vancouver in May. Lt.-Col. F.W. Saunders succeeded Lt.-Col. Clay on the 22nd. Acting Sergeant G.C. Edgett left Vancouver on 21st October for Prince Albert to participate in pre-training of unit instructors for Exercise "Eskimo", which was designed to learn something of military operations in northern climates. Captains R.O. Green and S. Verner were attached to the force and also five other ranks in addition to Sgt. Edgett.

A one-chair clinic at Harrison Hot Springs opened on 5th January, 1945. The clinic at Vancouver Military Hospital was given a second operator in June. It was found at the clinic at the reception centre, Little Mountain Camp, that actual examination and preliminary charting on discharge took six minutes for each soldier, and the documentation five minutes each, and it was suggested that no more than 36 discharges might be expected from an operator daily. Seven officer volunteers were found acceptable for the Pacific Force. A large number of men were being granted industrial, farm and other types of leave, and it was found that they became dentally conscious before leaving their units, so the waiting lists mounted steadily, but patients were keeping appointments better than ever before. A number of liberated prisoners recently examined had Japanese dentures, the bases of which had the appearance of red celluloid material. On a full upper denture the teeth were very long and narrow, and steel pins had been used and clasps with a wide, half-round steel alloy. While fairly satisfactory, they were much below Canadian dental standards.

The clinic at No. 1 Conditioning Centre, Gordon Head, ceased to exist on 18th November as did the clinic in Vancouver Barracks, the dental officer going to Mobile Clinic 9 set up at Jerico. Another mobile unit was set up alongside No. 9 as a laboratory. All was in operation by the 26th. When the C.D.O. and his staff vacated their offices in Vancouver Barracks on 23rd November, they were established in the Army building, Jerico, while the orderly room went to 1230 Georgia Street. The clinic at Prince Rupert closed on 3rd December.

The inspection of No. 1 Dental Company by His Majesty King George VI, who is speaking to Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton and Major W. G. Trelford. To the right is Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in civilian clothing.

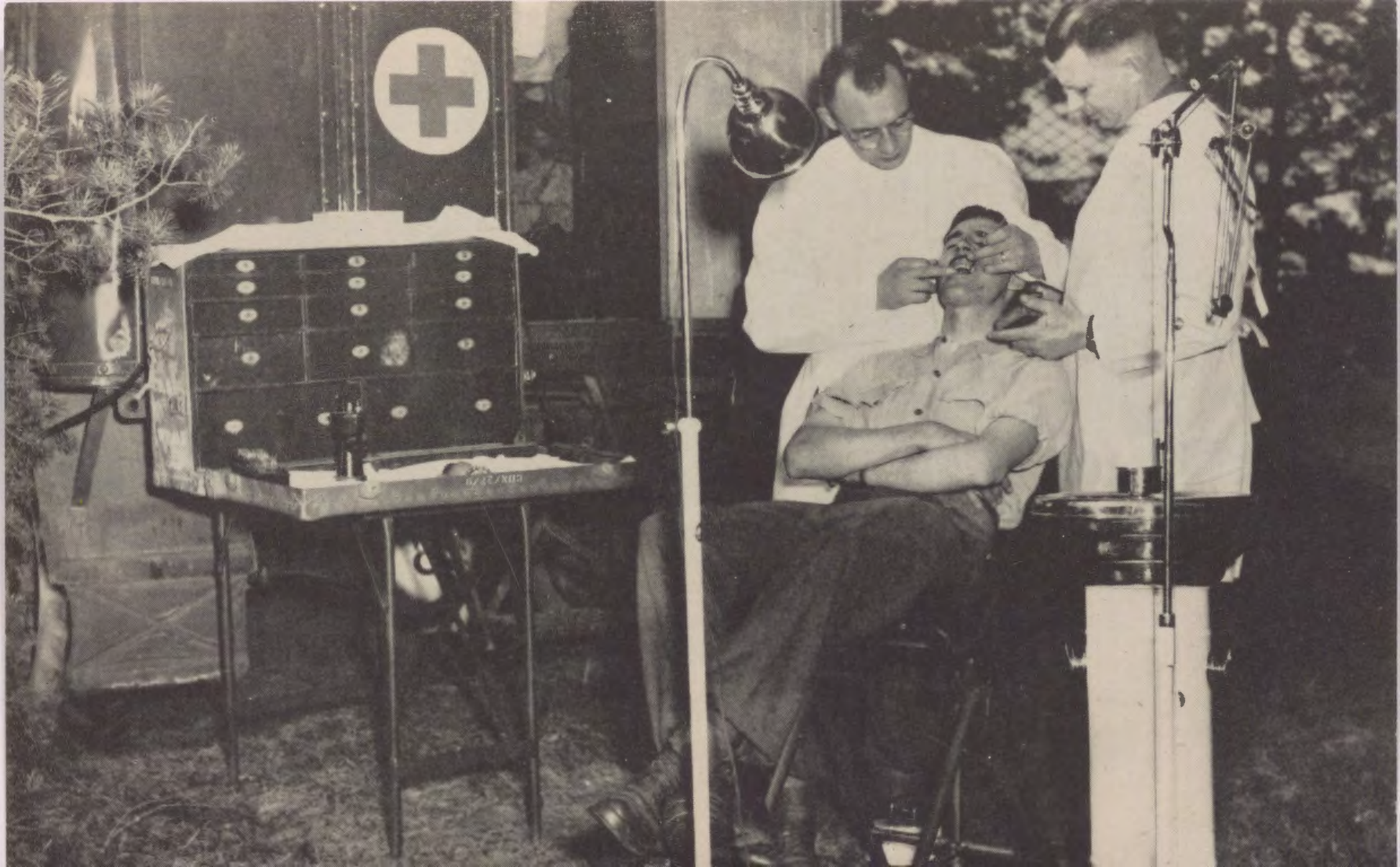
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In March, 1946, notification was received that the three dental services in the district would be amalgamated. No authority had been received by the 27th to take other ranks of No. 52 Company (Navy) on strength, which was a unique situation in that that unit had not a single officer left on strength, but two days later authority was received to detail Lt.-Col. G.H. Snell for duty as O.C. that Company until its disbandment, and its personnel were taken on 1st April. N.D.H.Q. authority had been received to take similar action with the officers of No. 37 Company (R.C.A.F.) and a district indent for the other ranks, but final action could not be taken as the personnel were in excess of the establishment of No. 31 Company.

In the former Boeing Plant, Sea Island, was found space for the Company stores. On 4th April in a fire in the building occupied by the clinic at Little Mountain Camp considerable damage was done both to clinic and equipment. On the 15th a detachment travelled by service aircraft to Sand Spit, Queen Charlotte Island, to supply treatment for the R.C.A.F. detachment there. The Nanaimo clinic closed on 13th June, and on the 11th it was decided to retain R.C.A.F. clinics at Patricia Bay, Sea Island, Western Air Command, and No. 8 Release Centre, the last three in the Vancouver area. The dental officer at the Release Centre would provide for outlying detachments like Prince George and Queen Charlotte Islands. The continuing Company was No. 11 Company, C.A. (A.F.)

Appointed D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 12, effective 31st August, 1939, Lt.-Col. G.L. Cameron, D.S.O., V.D., received a wire asking whether he would accept the appointment on 9th September, and as there were no dental personnel in the non-permanent active militia in the district, he was forced to begin from the ground. At first he found that more former C.A.D.C. officers were anxious to offer their services than the younger generation. In October with the district engineer officer he visited Weyburn, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to select space for clinics, arranging for emergency work until the organization of No. 12 (No. 32) Company was farther advanced. Temporary quarters in the Regina Exhibition buildings and later moved to the Regina Barracks and in the barracks at Moose Jaw were secured for examination and documentation of troops of the 1st Division early in November, and the D.D.D.O. conferred with the officers of the South Saskatchewan Regiment about quarters in Weyburn. In Saskatoon he acquired an office

from the I.O.D.E. in the Public Library Building. No other offices were available, as private practices were booming and dentists were securing second-hand equipment to instal in second offices for themselves. No equipment could be procured at dental supply houses either on loan or rented.

By 23rd November all points of troop concentration were receiving attention by Company personnel. On the departure of troops from Moose Jaw, the detachment there was withdrawn on 5th December. Unqualified officers were attached to a unit school conducted by the Regina Rifle Regiment. In January, 1940, isolated cases of trench mouth were discovered, but promptly suppressive measures were taken. Clinic space was inspected in the new Canada Life Building, Regina, and in Weyburn on the 17th to replace equipped civilian offices previously in use, and in the former laboratory space was also acquired. It was only in March, however, that work began on the necessary alterations in Regina. The Regina Dental Nurses and Assistants' Association cooperated in training chair assistants. When the D.D.D.O. left on 21st March for dental headquarters, Ottawa, Captain A.G. Smith succeeded him. His first duty was to arrange for a second clinic in Weyburn that day, and early in April space in the hospital at Dundurn Camp was arranged for a five-chair clinic, with laboratory, orderly room and stores, while X-ray apparatus soon arrived. Company headquarters moved from the new Canada Life Building, Regina, on 28th May to the Military Hospital, Dundurn Camp, but this was only temporary.

A new clinic was set up at Prince Albert early in July. In August examinations were undertaken at Indian Head and at Aneroid and on the 11th arrangements for a clinic at the former place were completed. On 1st October authority was received for a dental clinic building at Dundurn Camp and two days later the corner stakes were driven for a five-chair building. The clinic in Weyburn was temporarily closed on 7th January, 1941, while the new clinic building at Dundurn was in operation on the 24th. Plans for a new clinic in Maple Creek were made in January, 1942. At Moose Jaw three rooms for a clinic, waiting room and a small laboratory were secured in the armouries on 2nd February. On 2nd March a detachment went to Moosomin and Grenfell to treat personnel of the 101st and 65th Anti-Tank Batteries. As the basic training centre at Prince Albert was

moving to the Mounted Police Barracks into tents, provision was made in July for clinic accommodation in an old building there until the new clinic building was completed.

An outbreak of Vincent's infection at Dundurn Camp was well under control by 1st September. It was arranged to fit a room for a clinic in the new naval barracks at Saskatoon on the 18th. A dental examination room at the new reception centre at the Exhibition grounds camp in Regina was arranged on 3rd December, and early in the New Year, 1943, this was authorized as a three-chair clinic. At Saskatoon plans for a clinic in a new ship to be completed by 1st November were examined in August. On the 26th Major J.M. Grahame arrived to succeed Lt.-Col. Smith as D.D.O. and on 2nd September he inspected a new clinic at No. 12 District Depot, Regina, to be ready about the 9th. The clinic in the Public Library, Saskatoon, was moved to H.M.C.S. *Unicorn* on 22nd March, 1944. Major O.A. Lefebvre arrived in Regina on 31st July as D.D.O. When the provincial government gave notice that it had bought the Canada Life Building and its annex on 1st September, the Gilmour Building in Regina was searched for new offices for the Company. When No. 122 Infantry (Basic) Training Centre at Prince Albert moved on the 18th to Maple Creek, a dental detachment accompanied it. Similarly the clinic at Saskatoon Military Hospital moved to the premises of No. 12 Vocational Training School.

Effective 28th April, 1945, Lt.-Col. O.G. Shepherd succeeded Col. Lefebvre as D.D.O. The D.D.O. went to Saskatoon on 10th July to attend to closing the clinic there in the military hospital, and a few days later preparations were being rushed to open a clinic at the Reception Centre, M.D. No. 12, which was functioning on the 25th. The clinic in H.M.C.S. *Unicorn*, Saskatoon, was closed on 12th March, 1946. No. 32 Company having amalgamated with No. 30 Company, M.D. No. 10, it was reduced to "nil" strength on 20th April.

Major L.V. Janes was appointed D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 13, effective 31st August, 1939, and to command No. 13 (later No. 33) Company, C.D.C. Preparations to clear 1st Divisional troops at the same time as organizing the Company went forward steadily. In March, 1940, the advance party of R.C.A.F. personnel arrived in Calgary from Winnipeg to begin work in a large workshop and stores section, and

it was anticipated that numbers would total 1,000. The new air school at the municipal air-port leased by the city to the Dominion Government, and the arrangements with the Provincial Government for use of the large technical school probably meant about 3,000 R.C.A.F. personnel with the foregoing within a few months. With the military training centre, the number was estimated at 6,000 in the Calgary area alone. At this time an officer was at Kananaskis Internment Camp providing service to staff and prisoners of war. On 10th April a detachment which had been on duty in the Peace River District, where many recruits were passed, returned to Edmonton.

Early in June detachments went to Gleichen, to Red Deer and to Wainwright, where troops were being recruited, while a new dental hut at Currie Barracks, Calgary, was taking shape. A detachment again went to Kananaskis Internment Camp at Seebe near Banff in the Rockies on 1st July. At the annual conference of the Alberta Dental Association that week, the retiring president, Captain A.M. Palmer of No. 13 Company, was succeeded by Major Janes. The latter went to Lethbridge to locate clinic space there to provide for the needs of Army and Air Force personnel on 12th August and the clinic began operations three days later. Service was also provided for the militia units at Sarcee Camp, while in September dental huts were building at Camrose and at Red Deer for training centres. There and at one other such centre arrangements were made early in October with civilian dentists to conduct emergency treatment until the clinics were completed.

Early in 1941 a dental hut at the Kananaskis Internment Camp was under construction, and work began on 3rd June. When Lt.-Col. Janes left on 25th March ultimately to command No. 5 Dental Company, he was succeeded by Capt. Palmer in an acting capacity. The clinic at the Internment Camp at Seebe closed temporarily on 19th July, the detachment being reposted to Lethbridge, which itself was closed on 18th August. Early in December the detachments at Kananaskis Internment Camp were posted to the clinic at Currie Barracks for duty, and were in future to spend half of each week at each clinic. In April, 1942, information was received that 523 prisoners of war would arrive at Camp No. 133, Ozada, about 60 miles west of Calgary and within a few miles of Camp No. 130, Seebe, 7th May. Ozada was a temporary camp under canvas. Later 3,730 more prisoners were to

arrive, necessitating arrangements for dental services in tents. Guards and staff would number about 1,000. On 5th May a detachment went to both camps, returning to Calgary the same day. On 14th May advice was received that plans were under consideration to establish a camp under canvas at Wainwright for a brigade group, which would require dental services.

At Ozada Prisoners of War Camp by 27th May there were 4,028 prisoners and guards and staff totalled 1,250. A third dental detachment was posted to the camp on 1st June. Further word came that another 2,500 prisoners were expected to arrive early in June, so by mid-June there would be about 9,500 personnel to serve. Arrangements were made to provide for some 400 all ranks at Sarcee Camp with more to come at the clinic at Currie Barracks. Detachments went regularly to both prisoners of war camps, and at the camp at Seebe a prisoner of war dentist was functioning in June. When a new camp opened at Vermilion about 150 miles east of Edmonton as a basic training centre for C.W.A.C. in July, emergency dental treatment was handled by a civilian dentist. A new clinic at Red Deer opened early in September. In October a recommendation was made for a three-chair clinic at the Chemical Warfare Training Centre, Suffield, in conjunction with the regimental aid post. On 19th November the dental officer at the Ozada Internment Camp was operating in 20 below zero weather, but two days later prisoners and their guards were moved and on the 26th at their new location at Lethbridge Internment Camp temporary arrangements were made to provide for emergency cases, although there was neither heat nor water in the new clinics, which were still unfinished. In addition to the outside clinic in operation since the camp opened, the dental operator and two prisoner dentists were working inside the enclosure in temporary quarters.

A clinic to provide for about 450 all ranks of the R.C.N.V.R. in Calgary opened on 1st December. On the 7th a research clinic conducted by Captains W.J. Linghorn and McIntosh of the medical-dental investigation R.C.A.F. Station Hospital, Trenton, Ontario, opened for a week on the 7th at Currie Barracks on periodontal lesions. Early in February, 1943, X-ray equipment was installed in the clinic at Lethbridge, and on the 15th an officer went to Medicine Hat to supervise the opening of a dental clinic at the internment camp there. The new clinic at Camrose Basic Training Centre was in

operation by 13th April and six days later a new clinic at Wetaskiwin opened. On 4th May orders were received stopping construction on the dental clinic and other buildings at Wainwright, which camp was to be used for troops of Pacific Command, so the question rose as to which district was responsible for the dental service. The medicals of M.D. No. 13 disclaimed responsibility for medical service. A second dental detachment was posted that day to the internment camp at Medicine Hat and a third over the week-end, while laboratory equipment and X-ray apparatus were installed. On 31st July the D.D.O. and his staff moved into new quarters in the Traders Building, Calgary.

Seventeen new cases of Vincent's infection were reported in two days in August from St. Joseph's College, R.C.N.V.R., Edmonton, and on investigation 11 more were discovered, the cause being unsanitary kitchen and dining hall conditions, which were rectified. Instruction was given for several weeks that autumn at various clinics by Captain J.M. McCaffery in periodontal treatment with excellent results. All patients at camps who underwent treatment were reported cured. In November the return of 1,100 personnel of the Canadian Forestry Corps from overseas and their temporary posting to the district gave more work for the Camrose and Wetaskiwin clinics. Prosthetic work was the main requirement, as the majority were older men. Treatment for R.C.A.F. personnel of No. 1 Staging Route was a feature of treatment at the clinic at Grande Prairie in November.

On 3rd January, 1944, a detachment which had just moved into the winter training school at Jasper started treatment for personnel totalling 900 all ranks, including treatment for personnel at remote stations in the area. The detachment at the Chemical Warfare Station, Suffield, was withdrawn on the 12th, as requirements for personnel remaining had almost been completed and the detachment at the nearby experimental station could handle emergencies. A sailor then stationed in H.M.C.S. *Tecumseh*, Calgary, wore his dentures on a leash, because when he went to sea he got seasick, and the result was expensive, as he lost his dentures overboard. Corrective measures were taken by tying a stout string around one of the cuspids and attaching the other end to his top buttonhole. In March dental requirements for a draft of 95 arriving at Wetaskiwin averaged 7.16 operations. Vibrations from exploding land mines near the clinic at Red Deer

in early April made it necessary to stop operations several times for half-hour periods. Then a grenade pit was built near the centre and similar disturbances ensued. Advice was received that the detachment at the C.W.A.C. Training Centre at Vermilion could be withdrawn on 15th May with the closing of the school. In April preparations were made to close the winter training school at Jasper, so the detachment there was withdrawn. It had had some interesting trips to the Columbia icefields to render treatment to ski troops.

Prisoners at Medicine Hat Compound presented a fellow-prisoner dentist as a mark of appreciation for his services with a model battleship. When the basic training centre at Grande Prairie closed on 30th April, the clinic was discontinued. These withdrawals fortunately coincided with increased demands for treatment at Currie Barracks and at Wetaskiwin and Camrose. On 16th June a detachment left for McMurray, North-West Territories, for a two-month tour to treat personnel of the Signals, R.C.M.P. and civilians. Their itinerary called for travel by boat and aircraft to Fort Smith, Chipewyan, Resolution, Providence, Simpson, Norman Wells and Norman. Construction of a new clinic at No. 13 District Depot, Metawa Barracks, Calgary, was well under way by that date. In August the anticipated repatriation of a prisoner dentist and his assistant at Medicine Hat Internment Camp necessitated replacing him with a Company operator, while an increase of prisoners required another detachment. Advice was also received on the 5th that the responsibility for treatment of prisoners on labour projects in the north was placed upon the Company, so a detachment left on the 21st to visit seven of these camps.

When a wire was received on 9th September that Lt.-Col. Palmer was to leave to become C.D.O., Pacific Command, Major H.E. Halpin acted in his place until the arrival of Lt.-Col. J.F. Blair on 10th October. The next day the new clinic at Metawa Armouries opened, and on the 28th a clinic at H.M.C.S. *Nonsuch*, Edmonton, was in operation. In the new Edmonton Military Hospital, to be completed early in the New Year, 1945, accommodation was provided for a one-chair clinic. Lt.-Col. F.R. Drewry arrived on 29th December, as D.D.O., succeeding Lt.-Col. Blair, who had been appointed D.D.O., M.D. No. 1., Col. Drewry's appointment dating 10th January. The move of the training centre at Camrose to Dundurn, Sask., early in March, gave

a surplus of three detachments, but instructions arrived to name two detachments to No. 26 Company, Halifax.

On 19th March, 1946, the clinic at H.M.C.S. *Tecumseh*, Calgary, closed. The dental clinic inside the compound at the prisoners of war camp at Medicine Hat also closed, while those at Lethbridge closed two days later. On 7th May Captain J.M. Conchie was posted to the North-West Highway System, where he was detailed to the clinic at White Horse, Yukon Territory. On 1st June arrangements were made to equip the first mobile clinic for duty on the Peace River project, to leave Calgary about the 4th. In Edmonton the detachment was to be briefed by Dr. W.E. Addinell, district supervising dentist, D.V.A. A new mobile clinic for the same destination was received on the 14th and left on the 21st. A new dental clinic at North West Air Command Headquarters was turned over by No. 38 Company on the 12th.

CHAPTER XII

THE 1ST DIVISIONAL DENTAL COMPANY, C.A.S.F.

It was established on 1st December, 1939, that detachments from all Military Districts were to be used in forming the 1st Divisional Dental Company, C.A.S.F., and that it would be concentrated in Ottawa. Within a few days, after decisions had been made on problems of personnel, it was realized that a very big task lay in the preparation of kits. By the 13th, the other ranks had been outfitted by the Adjutant and Quartermaster, Lieut. R.C. Cullington. The following day the staff at Military District No. 2 were in the throes of preparing the documents of the personnel, and 48-hour leave was granted the detachment allocated to the company.

As Lt.-Col. W.G. Trelford had been appointed to command, Captain Bean took over his responsibilities in Military District No. 2. The other officers of the Company were: Major I.W. Hamilton, laboratory officer; Lieut. G. Franklin, X-ray officer; and Dental Officers Captains W.E. Delaney (M.D. 5), W.C. Dowell (M.D. 6), H.O. Harding (M.D. 6), W.G. Joynt (M.D. 3), R.S. Langstroth (M.D. 7), J.P. Lantier (M.D. 4), C.L. Strachan (M.D. 10) and Lieuts. E.E. Groff (M.D. 10), J.A. Milne (M.D. 1), F.S. Radway (M.D. 1), J.B. Shaunessy (M.D. 2), J.S. Wilkinson (M.D. 2), N.W. Snider, Kenora (M.D. 10), H.R. McLaren (M.D. 2) and E.T. Bourke (M.D. 4). The last named went overseas with a field ambulance in the "First Flight."

On the 16th the advance party of the Company started for Halifax and the next day Major Trelford established temporary headquarters at the Nova Scotian Hotel there. The personnel of the Company arrived the following day and entered the embarkation rest camp. On the 19th the Company boarded H.M.T. *Ormande*, finding the quarters, heating and food poor. Pay arrangements having been completed, and farewell messages received from Colonel Lott and Dr. Stephen Moore, the personnel began to shake down to the four-day wait in Bedford Basin prior to actual sailing from Halifax. Although it was learned

that the ship had been condemned, it had been permitted to make this voyage in the "Second Flight" for the United Kingdom.

With the sailing of the convoy on the 22nd, a clinic was established aboard, thereby also fixing in non-professional minds the professional status of the Company and of the Corps it represented. The convoy consisted of seven transports, including the *Andes*, *Reina del Pacifico*, *Almanzora*, *Batory* and two C.P.R. ships. As escort there were the British battleship *Revenge*, the French battleships *Dunkerque* and *Gloire* and five Canadian destroyers.

And so the "Second Flight" began to move at 1100 hours and by 1130 was under way from Bedford Basin, led by the *Almanzora*, as the slowest ship in the convoy. As No. 1 Company had lunch, the convoy shipped past Chebucto Head, and then flurries of snow blotted out the sight of the escorting craft. A few of the other ranks were sea-sick. What struck men of the 1914 War about their 1939 departure was its laconic nature, with a complete absence of enthusiasm, for the convoy left Halifax with only a shouted "Get Hitler" from a few men at the end of a dock.

On board, personnel were prohibited from going on deck after 4 p.m. and had to keep port-holes religiously closed at all times, which meant keeping an electric fan humming all night, and even then the air was thick by morning.

Boat drill took place every morning as a precaution against the advent of the undersea boats of the opposition. On the last day before Christmas, nearly a third of the personnel was absent from roll call because of sickness or fatigues. There was a good deal of sickness, as the previous evening the roll and heave of the sea became more pronounced. As far as circumstances permitted, Christmas Day was celebrated in the traditional manner, but that night was stormy, the ship pitching and tossing heavily. Several officers who ventured on deck and incautiously stood near the bows were thoroughly drenched, and from a third to a quarter of the strength was sick. By morning, however, the wind had abated, although long, heavy swells rolled the ship. At boat drill the sun shone brilliantly to the horizon, where there was heavy mist.

The next night a storm blew up again and in the saloon at breakfast time crashes occurred as dishes from both serving and dining

tables cascaded to the floor. At boat drill the other transports and the *Revenge* could be seen through the spume, but beyond them nothing. On Thursday the sea had calmed considerably, and from the point of view of a mere landsman, would probably be regarded as normal for December in the North Atlantic. A few minutes past ten, the shape of a ship appeared through the mist forward. Others followed and soon 12 destroyers had deployed round the convoy, six on either side, in addition to the *Revenge* ahead and the two French battleships astern. The next day, Friday, the number of destroyers (British) had increased to 14 and the French battleships and the destroyers from Canada left the convoy.

That morning a message was received to the effect that an enemy submarine had been seen by a British aircraft off the Hebrides heading south-east, and that it might come up with the convoy any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. In the afternoon a British seaplane roared out of the blue, circled the fleet and sped back the way it had come. All afternoon, signal messages in Morse flashed from the battleship to the transports and to the destroyer escort, which irregularly individually kept dashing up and down their lines, while the transports kept zig-zagging all the while. Personnel were warned to have their baggage ready for customs inspection by 11 a.m. the following day, and all signed a customs declaration. Shortly after midnight land was sighted and during the night a depth charge was fired, and the story went round the next day that an enemy submarine following the convoy had been destroyed.

On Saturday morning, 30th December, the convoy entered the Firth of Clyde and many of the personnel for the first time saw the land of their ancestors. About 11 a.m. the convoy dropped anchor off Gourock. The "Second Flight" was welcomed by Maj.-Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton and then by Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, by Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles J.C. Grant, G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, and a representative of the Clyde cities. The Hon. Vincent Massey also added his welcome as Canadian High Commissioner.

But the personnel of the Company did not disembark for another 48 hours, another blow to morale, although the next day the advance party left. Many of the Company were ill with colds. The Company entrained on New Year's Day, travelled all night and the next day

was decanted at Crookham Camp into quarters which most of the personnel found cold, for it was the coldest winter the United Kingdom had seen in decades, with much unaccustomed snow even in the south. Among the Officers, first Captain Dowell entered hospital and then Major Trelford, but he returned to quarters on the 5th. Lieut. Shaunessy and Major Hamilton were the next victims.

The Company's first official visitor was Lt.-Col. McCallum, A.D. D.S. at Aldershot, and the British Dental Association hastened to extend a cordial welcome and temporary membership. An orderly room was established in Haig Lines and Major Trelford with Colonel Sansom, A.A. & Q.M.G. of the Division, went to Woking and Cove to search for accommodation for clinics. Two were established on the 10th, one at Delville Barracks under Captain Langstroth and the other at Crookham with No. 4 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., under Lieut. Snider. Welcome promotions on the 19th made Captains of Lieutenants Franklin, Milne, Shaunessy, McRae, Groff, Wilkinson and Cullington.

One of the brightest points of its lengthy stay in the United Kingdom was the inspection of the Company on the 24th by His Majesty. Gen. McNaughton and Major Trelford explained to him the difference between the Army Dental Corps and the Canadian Dental Corps. In the meantime, the search for laboratory and clinic accommodation continued, while arrangements were made to buy dental supplies from the Amalgamated Dental Supply Company at wholesale rates. It was decided by 12th February to open the central laboratory at 74 Alexandra Road, Farnborough, and a few days later the officers held a round table discussion there. Major Trelford obtained a Chevrolet car and a transformer was loaned by Victor, while Captain Franklin started a course at the Army Gas School. Captain Langstroth was attached to the Carleton and York Regiment. A gift of sporting goods was received from the Y.M.C.A., while the Ladies' Auxiliary of Toronto gave \$50, cigarettes and sox.

A new clinic was opened at Salamanca Barracks, Aldershot, on 9th March, and on the 23rd the first supplies from Canada were received. Four days later the Company released the laboratory technicians from outside units. The War Office granted the Corps the use of the Geneva Cross early in April. Towards the close of the month

the G.O.C. of the Division cabled National Defence Headquarters for additional dental officers. On 1st May the sergeants and rank and file had their first meals in their own mess.

Movement orders received on 1st June made it necessary to return the Company clinics to the Army Dental Corps. The next day the Company set off in convoy, after the unit was inspected and photographed. Because of the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and the swiftly deteriorating situation on the continent, General McNaughton, firm in the belief that the direct defence of the United Kingdom was now the chief task of the Canadians, on 28th May began to organize them for it in an original way. He set up four self-contained brigade groups of the 1st Division and ancillary troops, each able to establish battalion groups comprising flying columns of all arms, and so transform the Canadian force into a swift, completely mobile, hard-hitting reserve. He proposed to move it to a centrally located area whence it could strike an interloper who crossed any sector of the coast, and official sanction was given the plan.

Accordingly on 27th May the Canadians were ordered to an assembly area near Northampton and two days later became a self-contained body termed "Canadian Force." Despite a rousing welcome in Northampton, the Canadians did not remain long in the area, for the Germans were bent on the destruction of the remaining French armies. On 5th June they assaulted General Weygand's line on a broad front, and as the British Government's policy was to aid the French at any cost, the War Cabinet decided to send over a new force to include two British divisions. It was prepared to use the 52nd (Lowland) and the 1st Canadian Division, so on 6th June the Canadians were ordered back to Aldershot, a move completed two days later. On the 6th the convoy of the 1st Divisional Dental Company under Captain Wilkinson returned to Farnborough, and that day an enemy bomb fell near the clinic at Aldershot, damaging a delivery truck containing dental supplies, in which Captains Shenton and Cullington were riding. Three civilians and two soldiers were killed, and the quarters of Captains J.F. Armstrong and Lloyd Davis were damaged.

For the proposed operation in France, the 52nd (Lowland) and the 1st Canadian Divisions were to move in that order. The 1st Infantry

Brigade Group was to form the first flight and its advanced parties left Aldershot on the evening of 8th June. Vehicles and men were then embarked at Falmouth, while parties travelled by rail through Plymouth. The leading vehicles disembarked at Brest on the 12th, but the main body of the brigade only began landing there on the 14th. No one had a really clear idea of the role planned for the Canadian troops in the operations. Only the 1st Brigade Group, and with it a dental detachment under Captain W.N. Snider, reached France, and instead of moving as expected to an assembly area near Brest to await the arrival of the remainder of the division, it was sent at once into the interior of the country.

The group was despatched to the same assembly area as that used by the original British Expeditionary Force, about Laval and Le Mans, nearly half-way to Paris. The road parties went forward from Brest in small groups of vehicles, moving under their own orders, while the rail parties went on trains. The result was that by the next night the Canadian troops were widely dispersed. By that time, however, it had been decided to cancel the entire operation, for early on the 14th the enemy had entered the undefended city of Paris. The difficult task of reversing the movement of the 1st Brigade Group was undertaken, and by good fortune all but six of the troops were re-embarked for England. Like most of the other units, the dental detachment lost all its equipment with that of the 14th Field Ambulance.

At the request of Brigadier Montague, Senior Combatant Officer at Canadian Military Headquarters, London, Captain Wilkinson and a detachment set up a much-needed clinic there on 20th June, for the number of Canadian troops in London was swiftly rising. On the 21st Majors Trelford and Hamilton met the 2nd Division Dental Company following its disembarkation from Canada. Major Trelford announced General McNaughton's wish for seven dental officers to be attached to 1st Division to clear arrears of work. On that day the officers were issued with revolvers. It was arranged that detachments of the newly arrived unit be sent to units of the 1st Division pending the arrival of those of the 2nd Division, and that six technicians of the 2nd Divisional Company be sent to the laboratory at Farnborough.

In July appeared a rift in the lute, when it was found that overlapping of the duties of the clinics of the 1st and 2nd Companies and

those also of the Intermediate Overseas Base existed. The clinics of the 1st Company were at this time in tents, marquees and even in stables. Major Trelford's promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel was announced on the 31st. A cable from Ottawa that day suggested that Major Saunders take command of No. 1 Company and Lt.-Col. Trelford that of the Intermediate Overseas Base and receive the appointment of A.D.D.S., C.M.H.Q.

Recreational activities during the early period started with a dinner on 2nd April at which the guests included General McNaughton, Colonel E.W. Sansom, Major D. McRae of the Royal Montreal Regiment and Major G.O. Hutchison, R.C.A., the last two named being former dentists. At a dinner on the evening of the 13th for the officers of the Company, Walter R. Wood, president of the British Dental Association, occupied the chair. His toast to the Canadian Dental Association was responded to by Majors Trelford and Hamilton and Captain Lantier.

Authority was received on 14th August for the 1st Divisional Company to move to Leatherhead. The news was particularly welcome to the 2nd Divisional Company because of shortages of accommodation. Major Hamilton's billet was demolished two days later, when he lost everything he owned save what he was wearing. That the Corps elements overseas had a part in the formation of a Canadian Corps is attested by the submissions from the two divisional dental companies overseas that they were unable to meet the needs of the personnel of ancillary troops and reinforcement units, apart from those of the field units. In an evening air raid on Leatherhead, five men were wounded on the 30th, and the Company's quarters were damaged, when some 25 bombs fell within a radius of 150 yards of the quarters. Colonel Trelford visited the casualties in hospital the same day. Sergeant A.A. Pierce died a few days later and was buried in Brookwood Cemetery. On 1st October a 500 pound bomb landing in front of Franklott Cottage demolished the stores marquee and partially destroyed the car of the commanding officer.

Arrangements for a laboratory service at Brighton, since the 1st Division would be moving to that area by brigades, were discussed by Major Saunders with Colonel Trelford on 6th November. Each brigade was to take over a section of the waterfront and the new

location was too far from the central laboratory to make an adequate delivery service possible. It was arranged that Majors Saunders and Hamilton select a suitable site for a laboratory. It was also agreed that further consideration would be given to opening a laboratory at Leatherhead. The Brighton laboratory began operations and was inspected by Colonel Trelford early in December. The tactical situation which called this move into being was that the 7th Corps ceased to exist on Christmas Day, 1940, when the Canadian Corps, later the 1st Canadian Corps, came into being, and the 2nd Canadian Division came under the command of Lt.-Gen. McNaughton. The new Corps inherited the tactical responsibility of the 7th: a counter-attack role in G.H.Q. Reserve south of the Thames, the 1st Division and Corps Troops remaining in Surrey and the 2nd in Aldershot, also the area of the Canadian Holding Units, later the Reinforcement Units.

The officers' mess was located in the newly requisitioned Yarm Court, Yarm Way, Leatherhead, on 20th November. Major Saunders was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 1st March, 1941. Even though the Company was settled under 1st Division for administration, word was received late in September that Corps patches would be worn.

Under Captain J.J. Armstrong, a detachment of the Company accompanied the Canadian element of "Force III" under Brigadier A.E. Potts to Spitzbergen, an Arctic archipelago about 600 miles from the North Pole. The object of this expedition was to land temporarily; destroy or remove the mining facilities, wireless and meteorological station; repatriate a Russian community there to Archangel, and remove all Norwegians to the United Kingdom. The force embarked from the Clyde on 19th August, two days later reaching Iceland, and on the 25th were at their destination, where the various objects of the expedition were accomplished. The military force re-entered the Clyde on the night of 7th/8th September.

Early in October this Company and No. 3 interchanged clinics, so that No. 1 Company served 1st Division and No. 3 Company Corps Troops. On 2nd November the Company moved to Kingston Gorse near Rustington, for as the Canadian Corps had this autumn assumed the defence of the coast of Sussex, taking over from the 4th British Corps, 1st Division had done so from the 38th British Division.

New Year's Day, 1942, was not a holiday for the Company, which went on route marches, and fired on the ranges. It was arranged that comprehensive treatment be given nine units taking part in "Wolf" Exercise in May from "B" Echelon, but the Company did not participate in "Tiger" Exercise. Little dental work was done on "Beaver IV" scheme, although it was agreed that "B" Echelon was the place for the dentals using a mobile clinic. The Company received field training and instruction in shooting on the ranges late in the month. An increase in the incidence of Vincent's infection was observed after "Tiger". No dental officers were involved in the Dieppe raid on 19th August; nor were they included in the autumn when the 1st and 3rd Divisions went to Scotland for combined operations.

The 1st Division did not take part in the large-scale Exercise "Spartan" in March, because two of its brigades were in Scotland on combined training, to which dental officers were sent with emergency kits. The Company's next scheme was "Past", for which three of the other companies loaned five mobile clinics and one 30-hundred-weight lorry. When the Company went into position on the late afternoon of 30th March, the occasion represented the first time it had done so as a complete unit. On 1st April an attack was received from "German" paratroops, which emphasized the necessity of providing protection for vehicles.

Late in April the Company was advised that it would accompany 1st Division to Scotland, and that vehicles and other deficiencies would be supplied. They were ordered to move early on 9th May to Troon, Scotland, staging at Lutterworth, Preston and Dumfries, and so on that date a convoy of 15 vehicles moved northward through London, which they were not to see again for a long time. Lt.-Col. G.L. Frawley, E.D., took command on the 17th, having arrived from Canada on the 15th. On the 21st the unit moved to Cupar, the last stage on the northward movement. Technicians with their kit were returned from the medical units, to which they had been attached, to the Company. On 27th June, 18 officers and 63 other ranks entrained from Cupar for Gourock, early the next morning arriving and by tender boarding the *Empress of Russia*. The first dental company to leave the United Kingdom as a unit was on its way to its first great adventure.

CHAPTER XIII

INTERMEDIATE OVERSEAS BASE AND HEADQUARTERS OVERSEAS

Effective 1st May, 1940, an Intermediate Overseas Base, C.D.C., was authorized, and on 6th June it was mobilized in Ottawa with the 2nd Divisional Dental Company and Headquarters, C.D.C. (R.C. A.F.) United Kingdom. The Intermediate Overseas Base with 11 officers * and 36 other ranks left Ottawa early on the morning of the 7th, arriving at Halifax the following day and immediately embarking, the officers on "A" and the other ranks on "C" decks in the *Duchess of Bedford*. The ship sailed in convoy on the 11th and early on the 20th the Base disembarked at Liverpool, arriving at Aldershot the next day, and there was assigned to Albuhera Barracks.

An early conference was held with Brigadier P.J. Montague, senior combatant officer at Canadian Military Headquarters, to define the functions of the organization in the United Kingdom. It was agreed at a conference with Lt.-Col. M.H.S. Penhale, G.S.O.I., that C.M.H.Q. was the place to establish the headquarters. Arrangements were accordingly made for accommodation at the Government Building, Acton, London W3, where several other sections of C.M.H.Q., including Records, the Chief Paymaster and a Canadian Y.M.C.A. were already established. Enemy bombs dropped near Albuhera Barracks in Aldershot close to the quarters of Captains Fitzgerald and Cribb caused some damage to them. The senior medical officer, Colonel R.M. Luton, offered desk room for the O.C. and a stenographer at 2 Cockspur Street. On 9th July Captain Fitzgerald set up an

* Including additional officers: Major F.W. Saunders, Montreal; Captains F.W.B. Fitzgerald (Adjutant), Milton, Ont.; S. Cribb (Q.M.), Ottawa; C.W. Hamilton, Stratford, Ont.; J.L. Dickson, Toronto; W.H. Smith, Ottawa; H.N. MacKinnon, Quebec; J.F. Griffin, Halifax; F. Boyaner, Saint John, N.B.; G.A. Buchanan, Winnipeg; D.R. McNabb, Edmonton; V.H.T. Jekill, Montreal; L.J. Perron, Verdun, P.Q.

orderly room at the Government Building (formerly housing the British Ministry of Pensions, which had removed to the West Coast), and here also were located the quartermaster stores. Captain Jekill and a detachment established a clinic in the orderly room of the Base as other accommodation at Acton was not then available.

On 31st July a cable from Ottawa suggested that Major Saunders command the 1st Divisional Dental Company and that Major Trelford take over the Base as acting assistant director of dental services with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This was done and on 5th August Lt.-Col. Trelford moved to London to share an office with Lt.-Col. Hugh Cameron of the R.C.A.M.C. Early in September he and Captain Jekill visited No. 1 Neurological Hospital to select a site for a clinic. *En route* to London, Colonel Trelford was held up by an air raid. After a long delay he reached the city, but his misfortunes were not over, for he found he could not enter his quarters because of the proximity of an unexploded bomb. He was forced to spend the night at Linton House, with Captains Fitzgerald and Jekill. A few days later he and Capt. Fitzgerald conferred with Brigadier Mureson of 7th Corps * on the disposition of the dental corps in the United Kingdom and its proposed mode of operation in the event of active warfare there. The Brigadier asked Colonel Trelford to keep in touch with him on the policy of the Canadian Dental Corps. At the close of the month a reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the British Army Dental Corps for service to the personnel of 7th Corps.

In an interview between General McNaughton and Colonel Trelford at 7th Corps Headquarters on 3rd October it was decided to establish a dental clinic in the headquarters building. When the general had had some personal dental work done by Captain Bourke, he was informed by the latter that the dental equipment had stood the test of time, and that the Dental Corps was pleased with it. He said he had made enquiries occasionally and found that the service of the Corps was satisfactory. He had every confidence in the administrative staff of the Corps in the United Kingdom and had heard much favourable comment about it. He had refused to allow the British to take advantage of the service of the Corps, as he felt that

* 1st Canadian Division then formed part of this formation, which was commanded by General McNaughton.

it was for Canadian troops and he agreed with the Corps policy of treating only emergency cases if British facilities were available. Finally a mutual agreement was reached for emergency treatment to be rendered by the nearest detachment of either Corps. Enquiring as to the dental condition of the troops of the 2nd Division, General McNaughton also said he would help to have more dental officers sent from Canada, but they probably would not arrive under two or three months. It was considered advisable to bring the administration of the central laboratory directly under C.M.H.Q.

On 10th October Maj.-Gen. Montague informed Colonel Trelford that preparations were being made for the complete evacuation of the sixth floor at No. 2 Cockspur Street in which the Colonel's office was situated. The General suggested that the office be moved to the Government Building, Acton, and the next night a bomb fell in the street in rear of the Cockspur Street building, all windows being blown and the basement flooded, so that those sleeping in it had to move. This incident left the building without water or elevator service, which necessitated climbing six floors several times a day.

Because of the large increase in the number of ancillary troops in the United Kingdom, an increase of 13 dental detachments to be added to the strength of the Base was requested as the month closed. At the end of the year it was estimated that \$3,000 a month would be required for local purchases of dental supplies, including those for anticipated detachments sent from Canada. The average current cost was slightly more than \$2,000 a month.

Colonel Trelford was received by Colonel the Hon. J.L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., minister of national defence, at a reception at the Dorchester Hotel on 6th January, 1941, at which were also present Lt.-Gen. H.D.G. Crerar, chief of the General Staff; the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada; the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. E.P. Taylor; Colonel McGee and members of the Munitions Board, and others. Colonel Trelford discussed with Colonel A.A. James, A.M.D.I., C.M.H.Q., the development of a maxillo-facial service. The medical service was placing an officer at Park Prewett Hospital for training under Sir Harold Gillies and quartered at No. 1 Canadian Neurological Hospital, Basingstoke, and it was suggested that a similar procedure be adopted by the dentals. Colonel

Trelford returned his office to 2 Cockspur Street on 12th February and the next day it was necessary to cable Ottawa for eight detachments for the Canadian Forestry Corps. At the end of February it was arranged to give a course on organization and administration to medical, dental and ordnance officers and to chaplains. Five hours had been reserved to speak to dental officers on their own specialty, and the A.D.D.S. would give the first lecture on 3rd March.

Excellent accommodation for four detachments and laboratory space was obtained by 20th April by Colonel Trelford and Major Hamilton in Colchester, where it was arranged to send a technician immediately. Colonel Trelford arranged with Lt.-Col. W.H.S. Macklin, A.A. & Q.M.G., H.Q., Canadian Base Units, to issue orders to all holding units to have all drafts report to the dental officer before joining field units. The institution of an Empire maxillo-facial centre was discussed with Sir Harold Gillies and Mr. Kelsey Fry, and arrangements were made for four officers to take this type of course. Late in May a hut was built at Basingstoke for dental purposes. Prefabricated, it was one designed for Iceland and readapted. The office of the A.D.D.S. was removed to British Columbia House, in which the medicals were located, on 31st May. The 3rd Divisional Dental Company having arrived in the United Kingdom, they were located in Haig Barracks, Crookham Camp.

A tour of inspection of detachments of No. 2 Company on duty with brigades of the 2nd Division on the southeast coast by Colonel Trelford on 7th July included units from Rye to Brighton. Since it was intended in the autumn of the year that the Canadian troops assume the direct defence of the important British first line, the coast of Sussex, the 2nd Division had anticipated this move by temporarily relieving the 55th British Division on the beaches of Sussex between Peacehaven and Rye, where it stayed from the first week of July until nearly mid-August, under the operational control of 4th British Corps, while the 55th replaced it in Aldershot, where it temporarily served as a formation of the Canadian Corps.

In considering the establishment of a clinic at Bordon, Colonel Trelford notified the dental officers in the Bordon area that Captain Bourke would act as senior dental officer. Dental detachments coming to the general holding unit, the reinforcement unit of the Corps, were

to be given three weeks' training, it was agreed, with the proviso that at times it would be necessary to withdraw them for duty before the period was completed. Arrangements were made for a mobile laundry to serve No. 3 Company. Captain Lloyd Davis called upon the A.D.D.S. *en route* to Scotland to render service to a detachment of No. 1 Tunnelling Company there.

As late as August it was still found necessary to disabuse some units of the idea that dental officers should perform duty as orderly officers. Arrangements were made on an interim basis to provide treatment to personnel of the R.C.A.F. at stations at which Corps operators were located.

"Tiger" Exercise, a large scale scheme to train in forwarding reinforcements to units and in the evacuation of casualties, required the attendance of two dental officers. In this exercise, Captain La Salle examined more than 100 men, of whom ten had neither natural nor artificial teeth, one had acute Vincent's infection and two acute abscesses. It was arranged on 1st September to send Captain Strachan one day every two weeks to "QZ" Detachment. In May, 1940, in the face of the beginning of the German successes on the continent and the threat of invasion, it was decided that if it became necessary to evacuate C.M.H.Q. in the event it became untenable because of enemy action, an alternative headquarters must be established outside the London area. Accordingly, Garnons Castle, the seat of Sir Richard Cotterell, eight miles west of Hereford, was selected, but when it was decided to use the castle as a hospital for Canadian officers under the Massey Foundation, "QZ" was eventually removed to Foxley Manor, three miles north of Garnons, on 26th June, 1940.

It was arranged early in September that in future every effort would be made to see that at least one dental officer was aboard every trans-Atlantic transport. As in the Great War of 1914-19, it was arranged to allow dental students in the army to return to Canada to complete their courses. Treatment for United States aircraft ferry pilots was discussed, and arrangements for maxillo-facial work were completed towards the close of October, when a 20-bed section was prepared, and the team moved to Rooksdown House early in November.

In mid-October the Canadian Corps moved to take over its defensive role on the Sussex coast, 2nd Division returning to Sussex to relieve the 55th British Division under the 4th British Corps until 17th November. Corps Headquarters was set up first at Worth Priory, southeast of Crawley with advanced headquarters later at Wakehurst Place a few miles distant, and the Canadian Corps went under the operational control of South Eastern Command (British). Later it was considered that dental personnel in operations should remain with "B" Echelon, to minimize difficulties over limited dental transport. This location was always near enough to the troops to permit them to be sent back for treatment. The plan was tried in "Beaver IV" Scheme in May and it was agreed that "B" Echelon was a satisfactory location. To conform with security regulations, the use of place names gave way to that of numbers, No. 1 Canadian Dental Centre being at Bordon in Martinique House, No. 2 at Witley under Major J.P. Lantier, and so on. On 18th November, Colonel Trelford met Lord Dawson of Penn and President Parfitt of the British Dental Association at a luncheon.

When the Royal Canadian Navy depot in the United Kingdom was completed, it was arranged to send a dental detachment there under Captain Mitton. Later permanent equipment was asked for H.M.C.S. *Niobe*. First to arrive on the scene when many incendiary flares were dropped on a hillside about two miles from Oxted, Surrey, creating a conspicuous beacon, were four dental sergeants, who extinguished more than 30 flares. Direction having been sought as to the action to be taken when men about to go forward from reinforcement to field units and were physically fit except for dental defects refused treatment, the legal staff interpreted the appropriate section of the *Army Act* to mean that personnel need not submit to any treatment which involved piercing the tissues, for example, injections. In mid-December, Colonel Trelford attended a meeting under the British Ministry of Supply to deal with standardization of dental supplies and equipment. Sir William Wilson was in the chair and among those present were also representatives of the R.C.A.M.C., the Royal Navy, the R.A.F., the British Army Dental Corps and Dental Association, the Australian and New Zealand Dental Corps and the London County Council.

It transpired that a higher ratio of applications was received from personnel of the Dental Corps for transfer to the R.C.A.F. than any other, and because of the difficulty of obtaining replacements, it was necessary to refuse most of the requests at this time. This particularly applied to men qualified for special trades. The dental clinic at Ludshott was altered and greatly improved and the land surrounding it used as a garden. In the centre at Government Building, Acton, Major Dowell reported that the number of cases of Vincent's infection was gratifyingly low. Authority was soon sought to empower dental officers to order the destruction of tooth brushes and their containers as a means of controlling this infection and other communicable diseases of the mouth. Early in February, 1942, the question of dental service for the Anti-Aircraft Brigade at Colchester arose. Because of a recent redistribution of these units in that area, difficulty over laboratory work was experienced.

In a draft of 352 troops from Canada, 38 were found suffering from Vincent's infection and some others were without teeth. By 20th April, however, it was reported that the incidence of Vincent's infection was below one per cent. Unhappily, after an exercise of five days in April, an increase was reported among troops who took part, because of more strenuous conditions with poorer sanitary arrangements. Otherwise, the incidence only rose when troops arrived from Canada, probably because of poor dishwashing facilities on crowded troopships, but 20 per cent were in poor dental condition in any event. April reports indicated that .73 per cent of the forces in the United Kingdom were treated for Vincent's infection in the month, lowest figure since the war began. In June 8.2 per cent, in July 8.9 per cent, in August 9.4 per cent and in September 10.7 per cent of all operations performed by the Corps overseas were for the treatment of Vincent's infection.

It was decided to place a technician in a laboratory near Tilbury Docks, about 35 miles from Colchester, to serve four dental officers. Protection of dental companies and procedure to be followed if notification were given to take "action stations" was arranged. Colonel Lott from Ottawa, welcomed on the 20th, said that in Canada requests for alternative treatment involved fewer than one per cent of personnel treated. As adjutants for companies were very hard to get, he stated that it was his policy to promote within the Corps, and sug-

gested that suitable personnel be brought from Canada. Company commanders were asked to submit names of other ranks suitable for officers' courses, for adjutants, quartermasters and laboratory officers. He advised placing the laboratory officer at Corps rather than at company headquarters and suggested additional helpers in orderly rooms. The principle of interchanging officers between companies was approved. Colonel Lott also said that 184 mobile clinics were under construction or completed in Canada. As they had had training in Canada, the general reinforcement unit was asked to eliminate training courses for reinforcements.

Attention was given the idea of classifying mobile dental vans as ordnance vehicles, so that the drivers would be Corps rather than R.C.A.S.C. personnel. It was agreed that a carpenter should be added to the establishment of a company and another clerk in the rank of corporal, while laboratory helpers would be classed as general duty men. Professional meetings were held in two zones: Aldershot for Nos. 3, 4 and 8 Companies and Brighton for Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Companies, while officers were to be exchanged for others serving in Canada.

Dental officers arriving from Canada in March underwent a three-week course, to supplement training received in Canada, where no motorcycle instruction had been given. It was notified within a few days that one motorcycle combination would be given to each Company. Later in the month it was announced that 15 reinforcement detachments monthly had been asked from Canada. Early in April, it was agreed to change the name of the maxillo-facial unit to the Plastic and Jaw Surgery Unit, and it was arranged that the services of a nursing sister would be provided as a chair assistant.

By 25th April it was announced that the Corps then had 838 officers, with 275 separate clinics. Emergency dental treatment was supplied to the inmates of a prisoners of war camp near No. 7 General Hospital. Field sterilizers of a type usable under almost any conditions were ordered in May. The sterilizer could be fitted into the emergency as well as the field kit and would function with electricity, petrol or alcohol. Emergency kits in a haversack capable of being carried anywhere by an officer were issued to all dental officers in the field. Authority being received early in June to proceed with the formation of three base companies, Nos. 15, 16 and 17, reinforcements

were requested from Canada. No. 15 Company had headquarters in Aldershot and served that area; No. 16 at Bordon, to serve Bordon, Witley and Bramshott area, and No. 17 in London serving the C.M. H.Q. clinics, the hospitals, casualty clearing stations, forestry units, the Anti-Aircraft Brigade and the R.C.A.F. Personnel were drawn from the Intermediate Overseas Base, the establishment of which was reduced by the elimination of all clinical detachments.

Lt.-Col. Edgecombe, now A.D.D.S., First Canadian Army, * was at this time supervising the distribution and the operation of mobile clinics, arrangements having been made to issue one initially to each company. By the end of June it was hoped each company would have five in operation, and six were transferred to the R.C.A.F. late that month. The dentals did not accompany the troops on the large-scale "Tiger" Exercise in May, but because of the amount of dental attention required by the troops participating, unit commanders wrote their divisional headquarters requesting that thereafter dental detachments go with all units on all exercises. It was arranged that No. 16 Company assume responsibility for the large number of dental examinations for Americans in Canadian units transferring to the American forces at the non-effective transit depot.

At a meeting of representatives of British, American and Canadian Dental Corps on 3rd July, an Allied Force Dental Society was inaugurated, and it was decided to hold the first open meeting in conjunction with the first-named towards the end of the month. This meeting was held on the 25th, Maj.-Gen. D. Clewer, C.B., being elected president and Colonel Lott one of the vice-presidents. The latter spoke at a second meeting at British Dental Association headquarters on 29th August, presenting a complete description of the C.D.C. In attendance were representatives of British, American, Polish, Fighting French and Netherlands Forces. Colonel Trelford was appointed A.D.D.S., headquarters, Canadian Reinforcement Units and to command No. 17 Company on 18th July, while Major Drewry was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. It was arranged to attach to the British Army Dental Corps at Aldershot two officers on each

* Lt.-Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton assumed command of the Army on 6th April, 1942.

of eight fortnightly courses between 18th August and December, for training in the preliminary treatment of jaw injuries.

The new mobile clinics were giving every satisfaction and drawing encomiums from such visitors as Air Marshal Edwards, Air Vice-Marshal Brooks of the R.C.A.F., and Air Commodore Somerville-Woodiwis, directors, R.A.F. dental branch, C.G. Power, M.C., Canadian minister of national defence (air) and Air Marshal Breadner, chief of the air staff of the R.C.A.F. On 20th August, Lt.-Col. L.V. Janes, formerly commanding No. 5 Company, reported for duty in the D.D.D.S. Section, C.M.H.Q. A new company in the field to serve army troops was requested on 1st September. A recommendation was made that this be No. 4, which was possible since one of the base companies could at that stage service personnel of the reinforcement units. This was done, No. 4 replacing No. 3, which remained a Corps company. The arrival of the 4th Division in the United Kingdom without a dental company early that month meant more troops and a smaller proportion of dental operators to serve them. It was difficult to give any but emergency treatment.

Arrangements were made with British hospitals during the month to allow an increasing number of technicians to attend their courses, thereby permitting the latter to improve methods. Late that month a training school for technicians was established under Captain J.D. Shenton, laboratory officer. By a proposal that R.C.A.S.C. drivers be transferred to the C.D.C. and assume the additional duties of orderlies, it was possible on first estimates to save a recurrent annual charge of \$335,000 and to release 153 men for other duties. A study of several months as to the best possible employment of dental establishments in the field drew the conclusion that their place was at all times with the units to which they were attached.

Each field company in mid-October started a school for drivers to increase efficiency in those handling the new mobile clinics. These companies later in the month had courses in first aid, several having instructors of the National Fire Service who had operated in the "blitz". The first six officers reported on the 26th for technical training under Major G. Franklin in jaw injuries at No. 1 Neurological Hospital. Lt.-Col. Janes was promoted to the rank of colonel and appointed D.D.D.S., C.M.H.Q., effective 14th December.

Preparation for active operations in March, 1943, took the form of immense army manoeuvres under the name Exercise "Spartan", in which Headquarters, First Canadian Army, assumed the name Headquarters, Second Army, General McNaughton controlling 1st and 2nd Canadian * and 12th British Corps. The role of the Canadians was to advance from a theoretical bridgehead on the south coast, representing the enemy-occupied European coast. In the early moves difficulties were intentionally imposed, the opposing forces being advanced 24 hours ahead of the time previously arranged, so for some time the General's forces were held. But despite difficulties his command had penetrated deeply into enemy territory by the end of the operation and held a position on a line northwest from London in the direction of Rugby. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 Dental Companies participated in the exercise.

Company commanders met the A.D.D.S., Army, outside Pulborough on 26th February to discuss plans for the operation. Each company was to place 16 detachments of two each attached to units with emergency kit. All transport would be at company headquarters. There would be 24 mobile clinics on loan from Nos. 1 and 6 Companies, which would give each of the five companies taking part 20 mobile clinics, so there would be 100 of them in the concentration area, or a total of 135 dental vehicles and approximately 300 all ranks. At the beginning of the exercise, No. 4 Company, for example, moved out on 1st March at 2010 hours, arriving at the joining up point at 2035 and at Dorking at 2100. It reached the dispersal point at 2315 and the concentration area at 0020. Here the unit vehicles were dispersed and camouflaged, and the troops had hot tea and biscuits. No. 2 Company reported one vehicle casualty, No. 8 Company a despatch rider involved in a motorcycle accident and No. 3 had a clutch burned, immobilizing the vehicle.

With one five-hundredweight for the A.D.D.S. and a 3-ton lorry for the D.A.D.D.S., the headquarters of A.D.D.S., Army, packed at 0100 hours on 2nd March and moved off in convoy at 0200, arriving at Witley Camp at 0630. The first "Spartan" newspaper, *The Advance Post*, a daily, was issued with a press run of 16,000. The A.D.D.S.

* 2nd Canadian Corps had at length come into being under Lt.-Gen. E.W. Sansom on 15th January.

requested that air photographs be taken to ascertain whether the large dental vehicles were more conspicuous from air observation than the ordinary 3-ton vehicles. Considerable difficulty was found with convoys on the 6th and 7th and there was a lack of despatch riders. It eventuated that everyone wanted an extra mobile clinic for an orderly room forward. The D.A. & Q.M.G., 2nd Corps, refused to accept the services of a dental company on the 11th, although headquarters, Ottawa, five days previously had had a letter from him asking for a company at once for the 2nd Corps troops personnel. Ottawa prepared a submission to C.M.H.Q. as to the advisability of sending a company immediately. By the evening of the 12th all companies had returned to their quarters. In a report on the exercise, the criticism was made that no dental officer was present in the initial bridgehead, but that later there was a skeleton company in the forward area. On the whole the exercise absorbed much operating time; but training was increased, especially night driving in convoy.

The office of D.D.D.S., Army, moved from 2 Cockspur Street across the street to the fourth floor of Trafalgar House on 13th February. Early in April authorization was received for army and base dental stores, and accommodation at Redhill was inspected for the former. On 9th June these stores moved to Hildersly, Linkfield Lane, Redhill. In May when the Duke of Gloucester visited Army Headquarters, General McNaughton informed him that the Corps deserved great credit for designing and constructing dental equipment so efficiently in the first months of the war. They were also one of the few services which did not need to redesign or rebuild their equipment within a short time, thus displaying good judgment and foresight.

A one-day scheme on periodontia to be conducted at the C.M.H.Q. clinic on successive Saturdays beginning 10th July was arranged. Advice had previously been received that supplies of rubber even for dental purposes were at an end, but on the 13th the A.D.D.S., Army, in calling at Whitefriar's House at Sevenoaks, a large British laboratory with 50 all ranks, learned that they were using acrylic resin for all upper dentures and vulcanite for all lowers, thus permitting them to utilize available supplies of rubber. The first amalgam clinic was held at the headquarters of No. 5 Company, Steyning. The A.D.D.S., Army, took part in Exercise "Shift I" on the 27th, when the first

reports were received from No. 1 Company in Africa, which had been complimented by General McNaughton for being at work soon after arrival, despite heat, flies and dysentery. On the 28th an amalgam clinic was held at No. 2 Company with a complete attendance of officers. Brigadier Lott arrived in the United Kingdom by air transport on 1st October, 1943, to review the vehicle establishment of the field dental companies. Notification was received that 30 per cent of all ranks would report in rotation for hardening training twice weekly in preparation for Exercise "Limber".

CHAPTER XIV

COMPANIES PREPARE FOR ACTION

Twenty officers, two warrant officers, 26 sergeants and 26 orderlies were posted to the 2nd Divisional Dental Company on 2nd June, 1940. The officers were: Major J.F. Blair, D.S.O., London, Ontario, commanding; Captains J.A. Kerr, Westmount, P.Q., adjutant; J.D. Shenton, Moncton, N.B., quartermaster; S.B. Freele, London, Ont.; L. Davis, Toronto; G.T. Mitton, Toronto; G.B. Shillington, Toronto; R.P. Markle, Brockville; K.E. McLaughlin, Sydenham, Ont.; H.R. Cleveland, Montreal; F.A. Edward, Montreal; S. Cripps, Montreal; W.L. Fluck, Halifax; R.W. Morrison, Winnipeg; D.B. McMillan, Winnipeg; H.A. Simmons, Vancouver; H.R. Kerr, Regina; I.G. MacKenzie, Preeceville, Sask.; R.F. Denholm, Calgary, and A.C. Ahrens, Lethbridge, Alta.

On the 5th all attachments of the Company arrived in Ottawa, the orderly room was established and an orderly officer was posted. That evening the officers held a dinner at the Laurentian Club and at a dinner for the other ranks Colonel Lott was the speaker. Actual mobilization took place the following day, as did that of the Corps' Intermediate Overseas Base and Headquarters of the Corps (R.C.A. F.) in the United Kingdom. Detachments for the Company were arriving in Ottawa poorly equipped and with documents in poor condition, and it was discovered that districts had been lax in following regulations covering inoculations, vaccinations and other matters. As a result many deficiencies had to be supplied by the efforts of Captains Shenton and Kerr. Colonel Lott inspected the Company on the 6th, Company photographs were taken and all ranks experienced the thrill of the gas chamber. Greetings were received the following day from the Divisional Commander, and at an officers' mess dinner that evening Colonel Lott spoke.

Early the following morning the Company left Ottawa, arriving at Quebec at 3 p.m. with Captain H. Ross Cleveland as transport

officer. The next day the Company arrived at Halifax and embarked forthwith in the *Duchess of Bedford* to find a crowded ship, including 130 nursing sisters. Major C.B.H. Climo, D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 6, supplied missing drugs to the Company aboard ship, but it was found that the latter had absolutely no accommodation for a clinic. Captains Ruddell and Drewry were aboard another ship. The convoy, which left Halifax at 9 a.m. on the 11th, comprised the *Duchess of Bedford* directly in the wake of H.M.S. *Revenge*, the *Duchess of Athol* and the *Samaria* and two destroyers. It was learned that on its arrival in the United Kingdom the Company was to be dispersed. Disembarkation took place on the 20th at Liverpool, where the Company at once entrained for Aldershot, which was reached the following day, to be met by Majors Trelford and Hamilton of the 1st Divisional Dental Company, and the news that General McNaughton wanted seven dental officers attached to his division to clear arrears of work. The result was that detachments were sent to units of the 1st Division pending the arrival of the 2nd.

Six technicians went to the dental laboratory at Farnborough, where personnel saw the memorial church built in 1887 by the Empress Eugenie, and in which she, Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial are buried. Because of shortages of accommodation some clinics were even established in stables. Fragments of a bomb dropped near Albuhera Barracks hit a truck of the Company in which Captain Shenton was a passenger on 6th July. Personnel of the Company underwent gas training at Albuhera Barracks, while air raids and raid alerts seemed to multiply in numbers.

This Company and the 1st Divisional Company had by July placed operators in all holding units and two in London. It was arranged to place a dental officer at the station at Guillemont Barracks, Cove, formerly a location of the 1st Divisional Company. In 1940 the Company completed 16,067 fillings; 816 complete dentures, 1,961 partial dentures and repaired 733 for 30,265 patients in 41,274 operations. Effective 1st March, 1941, Major Baird was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

It has already been mentioned that the 2nd Canadian Division, anticipating the subsequent move of the Canadian Corps to assume the responsibility for the defence of the coast of Sussex, moved in the

first week of July to relieve the 55th British Division between Peacehaven and Rye and remained until mid-August. Early the next month, the Company performed emergency work for the 3rd Division, which had recently disembarked without dental service. In October when the Canadian Corps moved to adopt its defensive role on the Sussex coast, and 2nd Division returned there, again relieving the 55th Division, No. 2 Company reconnoitred the Hastings and Eastbourne areas and decided on three houses at Willingdon, three miles from the latter city, and on the 10th an advanced party with seven lorries was sent to the new location, the main body moving five days later. Here the historically minded found in the 13th Century church some monuments and brasses of interest.

Major J.A. Kerr, adjutant of the Company, was killed in a road accident, presumably having been struck by a car on 30th November, and was buried in Brookwood Cemetery on 3rd December. At a dinner at Dudley Hotel, Hove, 25th April, 1942, Colonel Lott, overseas from Ottawa, spoke to 60 officers on Corps progress, while Lt.-Col. Wood lectured on maxillo-facial work. In the immense "Tiger" Exercise in May, no dental personnel participated, except to augment the service of No. 1 General and R.A.M.C. Hospitals and casualty clearing stations. After the scheme terminated, however, the division was asked to publish an order requiring all personnel to be examined for Vincent's infection. The first mobile clinic with generator was acquired 19th June, an event to which everyone had been looking forward with eagerness. No. 3 Company borrowed this mobile unit for "Havoc" Exercise in July. Company headquarters moved to Rustington into five houses in October. Lt.-Col. Blair leaving the Company on 30th November, Lt.-Col. C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D., succeeded him on 12th December. Four days later Maj.-Gen. J.H. Roberts, M.C., commanding the division, inspected the Company.

Three additional mobile clinics were loaned the Company in February in preparation for the big Exercise "Spartan" to be held early the next month. On the 21st Company headquarters and six dental officers, a total of 53 all ranks, moved to the concentration area and returned two days later. Colonel Climo returned from the divisional Exercise "Elm", in which he had used 19 vehicles, chiefly for administration. On 1st March the movement order for "Spartan" was received, and on the move the following day a window was broken

when a vehicle was jammed in a ditch. In a movement on the 6th two clinics were lost, and another struck a brick wall in Petworth on a sharp turn. Two later detours were necessary and the negotiation of newly built temporary bridges, as the permanent bridges were marked demolished. On the 10th the water trailer was frozen, it was so cold. Two days later the scheme ended and the unit returned to quarters, with two vehicles casualties from bumping in convoy.

Early in January, 1943, an x-ray machine was sent with a driver on a tour of the division, so that each dental officer would have the use of it. Many improvisations were made in the mobile clinic as the weeks unrolled, including the installation of an electric motor for the foot engine, a cuspidor mounted on the floor and heaters. A robin built a nest in the communication box between the clinic and the laboratory and laid four eggs in it. The clinic was exchanged for another and nest and eggs were moved, but ignoring the change the robin laid two more eggs.

On 1st June the Company moved to 61 High Street, Arundel, which is clustered round the base of Arundel Castle, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, founded in very early days to protect the gap made by the Arun in the chalky South Downs. Besieged by Henry I in 1102 and by Stephen in 1130, the castle was finally ruined by the Roundheads in 1643-44, while the occupied portion, rebuilt at the end of the 18th Century, was recently recast in the 13th Century Gothic style. Captains Shenton and Allanach staged an amalgam clinic on 28th July. In August the Company took part in Exercise "Harlequin", remembered because no mail was received. Captain Shenton conducted a clinic on acrylic. Company headquarters moved to High Salvington near Worthing on 1st October. At Salvington is the house in which John Selden was born in 1584, with an inscription in Latin over the door.

All details of the organization of the 3rd Divisional Dental Company were authorized in readiness for districts to be notified by 24th August, 1940. Major J.F. Edgecombe, D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 7, was named to command, with Captain J.G. Hamilton, quartermaster of No. 11 Company, as adjutant and quartermaster. The other officers: Captains W.L. Finlay, Islington, Ont.; H.A. Banks, Coronation, Alta.; G.A. Brass, Yorkton, Sask.; R.L. Clayton, Riverside, Ont.; R.A.

Connor, St. Thomas, Ont.; T.J.S. Cooke, Regina, Sask.; J.M. Chamard, Montreal; J.H.C. Gowland, Kingston, Ont.; S.E. Greenberg, Winnipeg; H. MacCrostie, Edmonton; H.T. McLachlan, Port Dover, Ont.; G.H.M. Nicholson, Springhill, N.S.; W.G. Preston, Peterborough, Ont.; A.T. Roger, Ottawa; G.E. Shragge, Winnipeg; F.A. Smith, Vancouver; L.H. Smith, Simcoe, Ont.; W.R. Stuart, Edmonton, and Lieut. H.W. Hart. On 9th September they reported to headquarters for instructions. The Company began concentration at Debert in October, and when Colonel Edgecombe arrived on the 9th, he found the clinic in the same hut as the hospital in a latrine with the holes covered with boards. The following day the concentration was cancelled until the 20th. Clinic accommodation at the camp was not available, but details from M.Ds. 12 and 13 who had left before the deferment of the concentration were used at the camp to give emergency dental treatment. Corps headquarters allotted the dentals seven huts in the motorcycle lines, none more than half completed. By the 13th one line of electricity was put into one hut, but on the 23rd a wire was received announcing that the concentration had been postponed indefinitely. It was finally completed on 15th November.

The Company participated in an exercise with the 2nd Field Ambulance to Parsborough, 50 miles away, on 2nd April, 1941, in which two "gas attacks" occurred. A clinic was opened in the community hall after arrival. The usefulness of the service of this and other dental companies is illustrated by the fact that in a camp with units undergoing training, they functioned as a working unit, serving the personnel of all elements. Embarkation in H.M. Transport *Britannic* took place on 18th June, the convoy sailing two days later. During the voyage the escort ran at one time to the battleships *Renown* and *Ramillies* and 13 destroyers, which on the 27th saw their charges safely into the Clyde, with the balloon barrage over Glasgow in the distance. The Company found itself on 3rd July located in Haig Barracks, Crookham Camp, and six dental detachments accompanying it at Bordon Camp.

A small central laboratory at Company headquarters with two technicians was established, and made a suggestion that the use of electric hot plates for heating sterilizers would save petrol. In September it was decided that the Company would serve the units of Canadian Corps Troops, which were scattered among those of the

divisions, which arrangement gave rise to difficulties and necessitated not infrequent modifications. Colonel Edgecombe and Major Saunders went southward to the 4th British Corps area on the 12th, in anticipation of the forthcoming Canadian Corps move to a defensive role in Sussex, the Company moving to Godstone, with its church restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in which are two fine 17th Century marble effigies of Sir John Evelyn, the diarist and his wife, and other memorials of the same family. The troops no doubt preserve memories of the Clayton Arms, a fine old inn, and the pleasant village round a wide green.

A new system of detachment dental stores returns monthly allowed the decentralization of stores; permitted a detachment to exist for a month unserviced, and also revealed shortages. It was requested at this time that dental officers serving with Canadian Corps field ambulances be attached to the Company, as it served the Corps. Rifle and Bren gun training was extended to the Company in October and the latter then went to Bisley to fire on the ranges. Clinics were exchanged with No. 1 Company so as to give No. 3 those of Corps Troops on the 10th. Colonel Edgecombe called upon Captain Connor in his clinic in the historic old abbey built just after the battle of Hastings in 1066 on the site of the action, with its secret stairways and thick walls, but the clinic had modern hot water heating and adequate accommodation. Captain McLachlan had a clinic in Crowborough in a gabled house formerly belonging to Sir A. Conan Doyle. Veterans of the Great War who were machine gunners or signallers would remember it, and its beacon and aerial lighthouse. Captain MacCrostie went to Scotland to work with the Canadian Forestry Corps early in November. Later the Company moved from Godstone to Leatherhead, with its old Running Horse Inn near the bridge over the Mole, with its massive beams, gabled front and the portrait of the lady on the latter.

Courses for dental officers and technicians of the Company in maxillo-facial work were requested in March, 1942. In April, Colonel Edgecombe was called to London and told he was being given the task of correlating the companies. Major R.E. Carroll, E.D., was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and appointed to command the Company, on Lt.-Col. Edgecombe's appointment as A.D.D.S., First Canadian Army, on 1st May. Colonel Carroll was at once plunged

into the activities incidental to "Beaver IV" Exercise. By this time it had been established that the place of the dentals in such schemes was with "B" Echelon, but the principle was also established that dental officers would give the maximum of service there. In June two of the new mobile clinics and a generator were received, and in late September the Company moved from Leatherhead to Red House, Newdigate, south of Dorking, its former location being taken by No. 4 Company. A popular location was Dorking, with the North Downs on one side and Leith Hill on the other, and the old house in North Street, once the "King's Head", accepted as the original "Markiss of Granby", scene of Tony Weller's chastisement of Stiggins in "Pickwick".

The seventh air raid alert in three days was noted on 20th January, 1943, when an enemy aircraft was brought down at Capel. Headquarters staff received first aid training at No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station in February. On 1st March orders were received for the move to participate in "Spartan" Exercise and in the next day's movement the Company had a vehicle immobilized with a burned out clutch. On 18th May three mobile clinics went to No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station and displayed the clinics at the inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. One served as a laboratory, another with an operator with x-ray apparatus and the third with an operator and a technician. On 13th October Colonel Carroll received warning that Exercise "Timberwolf" was starting, which could only mean one thing, for all reinforcement drafts leaving the United Kingdom for the Italian theatre of operations were known by the names of dogs and many breeds were represented. Office supplies were forwarded to London and preparations for the move went forward with enthusiasm. The baggage party of ten other ranks left Dorking on the 22nd under Captain Ross Stuart. Prior to entrainment of the main body two days later, Brigadier Lott, Colonel Janes and Colonel Edgecombe wished all ranks farewell. The Company embarked at Liverpool late that afternoon.

No. 4 Company under Lt.-Col E.F. Allen left Debort on 5th October, 1941, and embarked at Halifax in the *Andes*, sailing on the 9th, and arriving in the Mersey at Liverpool eight days later. On arrival at Aldershot the Company was taken to No. 1 General Holding Unit. Sixteen officers and 40 other ranks moved to Farnborough on the 20th

and took over the billets formerly occupied by No. 2 Company. At a conference in London with the A.D.D.S. attended by Colonel Allen on the 25th, approval of the transfer of dental Corps personnel to the R.C.A.F. as prospective pilots was signified. Seventeen detachments * were attached out on 5th November. All Company technicians were working at the central laboratory by the 20th.

Lt.-Col. J.C.W. Broom, who arrived in Aldershot after a very uneventful crossing on 25th November, accompanied Colonel Allen on a round of the units of the 5th Canadian (Armoured) Division served by the Company. Arrangements were made for the laboratory work of dental officers of the Company to be done by Nos. 1 and 2 Companies; for the attachment of a sergeant instructor, and for a gas course for the company sergeant-major, on the completion of which he would impart instruction to all ranks. Colonel Allen took a course in driving and maintenance and the Company fired on the ranges late in February. The officers attended a series of lectures by Lt.-Col. S. Wood, including a clinic on maxillo-facial injuries. Detachments participated in "Beaver IV" Exercise in May, operating in "B" Echelon. As May wore on, it was found that drafts arriving from Canada needed considerable work done and many dentures; that 20 per cent were in poor dental condition, and that although save after exercises Vincent's infection was well under control, the incidence rose when these drafts arrived from Canada, perhaps because of poor dishwashing facilities on crowded transports.

The clinic in Maida Barracks, Aldershot, was taken over by No. 4 Company in July. In September a recommendation was made to send the Company to the field to treat Army Troops, which was possible at that stage since the supply of dental reinforcements was such that the treatment of personnel in reinforcement units performed

* Captains Aljoe and Lewis, 1 Engineer Holding Unit ; J.E. Campbell, 1 Signals Holding Unit ; F.W. Dyer, 2 Heavy A.A. Regiment ; A.H.L.T.C. Campbell, 2 Heavy A.A. Regiment ; A.J. Gardner and G.E. Vanesse, 1 A.S.C. Holding Unit ; G.H. Page, 1 Army Tank Ordnance Workshop ; C.S. Slack, 2nd Echelon ; S. Goodman, 3rd Divisional Infantry Holding Unit ; C.C. Smart, 12 Anti-Tank Battalion ; M. Wachnow, 3 Armoured Regiment ; K.C. Wasson and Lieut. J. Finmark, 1 Machine Gun Holding Unit ; J.E. Hesson, 14 Anti-Tank Regiment. Also with the Company were Captains R.F. Butler, M. Lamarche, C.G. McKenna (Q.M.), H.E. Simmons and S.K. Wetmore, Adjutant.

by the Company should be taken over by one of the base companies. It was, therefore, arranged that the Company take over from No. 3 and become an Army Company. The Company moved to Leatherhead to the accommodation formerly occupied by No. 3 on 26th September. Where possible No. 3 would be responsible in the area south of the line Guildford, Dorking and Oxted and No. 4 north of that. Lt.-Col. C.B.H. Climo, recently arrived from Canada, was attached for field training on 21st September. Captain Simmons was in charge of a mobile clinic stationed at the rear entrance of Army headquarters at Headly Court three days a week in January, 1943.

In mid-January the Company was warned for participation in the large-scale Exercise "Spartan". Early in February in a demonstration parade of Canadian equipment, it used a station waggon and four mobile clinics, the eleventh mobile clinic being placed in operation on the 16th. Five more were received from No. 6 Company on the 24th and all mobile units were painted with the new patches. On 1st March the Company moved at 2010 hours for "Spartan", arriving at the forming-up point at 2035 and at Dorking at 2100. It reached the concentration area at 0200, where the vehicles were dispersed and camouflaged and tea and biscuits were served to all ranks. Here the next day they were visited by Lt.-Col. V.S. Thompson, commanding the administrative area, and by Colonel Edgecombe. In a further movement on the 6th in convoy, delay was experienced through encountering a R.A.F. convoy; vehicle discipline was poor, and enough motorcycles to maintain it were lacking. At their new location, petrol reached the delivery point three and a half hours late.

On the 8th what the diarist describes as "the greatest convoy in dental history" moved to a starting point 23 miles away, finding the towns *en route* blocked with vehicle casualties, and the highway with wrecked vehicles, a condition to which the order "no lights" contributed. The Company arrived three and a half hours late with a convoy of 150 vehicles. Four drivers, two dental officers and four mobile clinics failed to return. At inspection the following day, however, all vehicles were well concealed, camouflaged and dispersed. On the 9th a message was received to send a skeleton detachment to Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Companies, so a clinic under Captain Simmons was sent to Second Army Headquarters, as General McNaughton's command was called

in this exercise. The next morning the water cart was frozen. On the 12th the Company returned to its quarters.

On notification that the Company must vacate its accommodation at Leatherhead, a location in Salford near Redhill was selected, the movement taking place on 3rd April. On 27th March the Company held a reunion at the Waldorf in London. With mobile clinics Captain Logan took part in Exercise "Welsh" in May. The first female patient treated since the beginning two and a half years previously, a Canadian W.A.A.F., received attention on 11th May, and the same morning a patient appeared for his appointment with a prisoner he had been detailed to guard. Rather than miss the appointment, he brought the prisoner to the clinic, where he sat at the rear while the patient received treatment.

Colonels Edgecombe and Janes were visitors on 4th July to observe the Company method of packing dental stores perfected by Captain (Q.M.) W. Smith. In its two years in the United Kingdom in October, 40 per cent of the personnel of the unit had been replaced. Early in August the Company participated in Exercise "Grizzley" as a start on its third year.

Lt.-Col. L.V. Janes, D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 13, appointed to command No. 5 Company, with Captain John E. Abra, adjutant, and Captain (Q.M.) R.J. Wait, reported to dental headquarters on 1st April, 1941, pending concentration of the Company later. * Captain K.M. Baird of No. 5 Company and a C.Q.M.S. with kits for six detachments left on the 30th for Sussex, N.B. The new Company officially took over dental treatment for the 3rd Division on 16th June, while on 21st July Captain Sutherland and three other ranks sailed as the Company's advanced party to the United Kingdom, arriving on the 30th. In

* Other officers on concentration : Captains H.D. Pennel (Q.M.), Verdun, P.Q. ; K.M. Baird, Ottawa ; R.T. Broadworth, Toronto ; J.M. Clarke, Belleville, Ont. ; H.S. Grey, Toronto ; D.G. Hall, Arthur, Ont. ; A.I. Hamilton, Winnipeg ; F.L. Hébert, Baie Comeau, P.Q. ; L.H. Holmes, Toronto ; C.M. Johnson, Calgary ; K.I. Levinson, Winnipeg ; G.M. Logan, Halifax ; G.M. MacDonald, Vancouver ; G.C. MacLeod, New Waterford, N.S. ; I.A.L. Millar, Liverpool, N.S. ; M. Nacht, Kinistino, Sask. ; S.K. Oldfield, Sussex, N.B. ; L.H. Reed, Woodstock, N.B. ; J.J. Schachter, Saskatoon, Sask. ; A.B. Sutherland, Toronto ; W.O. Vrooman, Kingston, Ont. ; W.R. Wilson, Edmonton.

early September Lt.-Col. Janes protested that some personnel sent to the Company from home war establishment units were not adequately trained in their duties, and mentioned cooks and clerks in particular. Nineteen officers and three other ranks disembarked from the *Pasteur* at Greenock on 27th September and arrived early the following morning at Bordon, where they were met by Lt.-Col. Blair. They reported a very unpleasant journey, rough seas and poor food. Billets at Badajoz Barracks were occupied on 13th October.

Consent was obtained for the transfer of two men to the R.C.A.F. on air-crew duties, and it was arranged to obtain replacement of orderlies by selection from low category men, of whom about 1,000 were then on the strength of holding units. These men would be temporarily attached to the Corps for a probationary period of four weeks, when suitable individuals would be transferred. As lack of space made it necessary to build it, a three-man laboratory was opened on 21st October with a shortage of lathes, and a little later additional laboratory space for eight technicians was secured.

The impending move of No. 5 Company when No. 3 Company moved and the reallocation of dental officers were discussed by Lt.-Col. Janes with the A.D.D.S. on 20th November, and on 1st December the movement took place to Tanyards, Sharpthorne, with the men a mile away at Northwood, which they shared with a detachment of artillery and other details. A divisional order within a few days settled one contentious matter, making it clear that personnel of clinical detachments of the Company attached to units were not to be employed in regimental duties. Since the divisional commander complimented Lt.-Col. Janes that day on the service given by his unit, this was understandable. The Colonel discussed operational problems with the G.S.O. 2 of the division, pointing out that there was no provision for the Company in the event of invasion; that it was not armed, and that paratroops would make short work of it. A divisional order made it necessary to units to have headquarters' authority to cancel dental parades before going on exercises, a radical step, but in the interests of the dentals.

Colonel Lott, the D.D.S., Lt.-Col. Trelford and Captain Macpherson were guests of the officers at the Dudley Hotel, Lancaster Place, Brighton, on 22nd March, when the D.D.S. spoke for two and a half

hours on developments in the Corps. Among many other matters, he said that regulations would be amended to permit the use of gold to expedite the construction of alternative restorations. The Company took part in "Beaver IV" Exercise in May, operating where it was considered the maximum of service could be rendered, in "B" Echelon. Captain I.A.L. Millar used the emergency kit, extracted some teeth and treated some Vincent's infection, using a discarded petrol tin on a Coleman stove as a sterilizer. In Beacon Hill Wood with "B" Echelons of the 7th and 8th Brigades, were a British dental clinic and four officers of the Company. All of the latter agreed that "B" Echelon was the proper place for the dentals, but as nearly everyone was away only emergency work was actually being performed. Captain W.O. Vrooman died from a heart attack and was buried in Brookwood Cemetery on 22nd May.

The Company moved to the coast on 14th May, taking over accommodation from No. 1 Company at Willington. The following day it was announced that unlike the other dental units, this Company was to take part in "Tiger" Exercise with the 3rd Division, and would be able to do some comprehensive work, as "B" Echelon would be able to reach the units. But a Corps order was finally issued to the effect that none of the dental companies would participate. Probably for that reason an alarming increase in Vincent's infection was reported during and after the scheme.

The first of the new mobile clinics was acquired late in June at Bordon, and when set up as a field orderly room was inspected by the D.D.S. in mid-July, while a day later six more were ready for delivery to the Company with camouflage nets. The first mobile clinic was sent to an operation of the Company in the field on the 22nd, and a few days later two were operating with the 23rd Field Ambulance and the 7th Reconnaissance Regiment, for preparations were in train to take part in Exercise "Harold". The first jeep to be issued to a dental company was acquired on the 29th. Dental officers reported that they were pleased with the clinic and its operation in the field, although some were damaged. Much dental work was performed on this scheme, these clinics proving of great value with small units, especially where accommodation was limited.

The unit moved to Angmering, Sussex, on 7th August, into accommodation vacated by No. 1 Company, with ample space and room for a central headquarters laboratory. Lt.-Col. Janes reported for duty in the D.D.S. Section, C.M.H.Q., on 20th August, and was succeeded by Major R.F. Denholm, who was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and took command on 12th November.

The Company was warned to prepare to take part in the large scale Exercise "Spartan" in mid-January, and early in February received additional mobile clinics. On the 9th several dental officers with a mobile clinic and emergency kits participated in Exercise "Airedale", and then on 1st March moved out for "Spartan", all vehicles being camouflaged in the concentration area by 2300 hours. Their lines were inspected by Colonel Edgecombe on the 3rd. Three days later in a move to a new location a mobile clinic was ditched, a spare driver being slightly injured. When a warning order came on the 9th from the A.D.D.S. that the headquarters advance group would be going forward, seven vehicles were taken. The convoy moved off at 0840 hours the next morning, joining No. 2 Company within ten minutes. On reaching the dispersal point the Company went to the 3rd Divisional administrative area, a "blown" bridge causing an hour and a half's delay. A warning order arrived that the administrative group would move on the 12th, when the Company left to return to its billets, arriving the next day. The unit was located in a large mansion house on 8th June on the farm estate of Lord Baldwin's daughter near Steyning, with a swimming pool, rose gardens and a good supply of fresh vegetables.

CHAPTER XV

MORE COMPANIES ARE ALERTED

No. 6 Company was formed in the late summer of 1941 in Canada to provide service for the Canadian Corps Troops, the headquarters' staff reporting on 17th September and the personnel two days later at Debert, N.S., under Lt.-Col. H.G. Bean, E.D., * who arranged to send a detachment to Sussex, N.B., on the 21st and within two days took over the clinics of No. 4 Company, which left early in October. Visiting dental headquarters in Ottawa on the 6th, Lt.-Col. Bean discussed details of administration, returning the following day, It was the general opinion of the camp-wise personnel that Debert was on a par with camps throughout the country. The Company's clinics were taken over by No. 9 Company on 10th September.

The Company moved to Halifax and embarked in the *Athlone Castle*, sailing on the 29th in a convoy of 13 ships. On 6th October Ireland was sighted after a pleasant voyage and the Company disembarked the next day at Liverpool, 21 officers, to be met at Aldershot by Lt.-Cols. Edgecombe and Trelford. The unit was attached to the 4th (Armoured) Division and entered the quarters recently vacated by No. 8 Company, becoming a field unit early in November. Within a few days four mobile clinics with generators were received, on the 25th the first being sent to East Horsley with Captain Newton in charge. Maj.-Gen. F.F. Worthington inspected the Company on 15th December, which test served to emphasize the facts that the defensive equipment,

* Besides Lt.-Col. Bean the officers were : Major H.L. Harris, Halifax ; Acting Majors W.T. McIntosh, Toronto ; F.A. Kohli, Toronto, and F.J. MacLean, Prince Albert, Sask. ; Captains J.C. Tevondale (Q.M.), Winnipeg ; R.H. Barrett, Halifax ; A.H. Bernstein, Winnipeg ; R.E. Brayley, Toronto ; J.T. Cairns, Regina ; J.R. Drummond, C.L. Griffin, G.E. Harper, all of London, Ontario ; L.S. Holmes, Calgary ; J.H. Johnston, B.P. Kearney and H.S. Lankin of Toronto ; C.W. McCrary, London ; R.A. Newlove, Saskatoon ; H. Shatsky, Regina ; S.E. Stacey, Kingston, Ont. ; A.L. Williams, Toronto ; Lieut. J. Neil, Debert, N.S.

24 revolvers, was small, and that because of the dispersal of the Company training was difficult.

The Company did not take part in Exercise "Spartan" in March, but Captain Tevondale was attached to another unit. Military training of detachments throughout the division in rifle, Bren gun, radio telephony, first aid and in route marches showed good progress. Considerable difficulty was experienced, however, in having personnel returned from the general reinforcement unit after their courses were completed. Company headquarters moved from Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot, to Runfold into crowded accommodation on 22nd May, with the other ranks under canvas. Another move took place on 10th June to Stonebridge Estate, Framfield, Sussex, then on 5th September to East Dereham, and on the 30th to Newmarket. Early in October the Company took part in the three-day Exercise "Addex 2". Much training was received in lighted unit signs at night, in local protection, liaison with units on the flanks, in map reading, sanitary arrangements and the general defence plan in harbour. At the close of its first year in the United Kingdom, it was noticed that 20 per cent of the strength had left for other services or had returned to Canada and that the *esprit de corps* was much greater than at Debert. Later the Company took part in Exercise "Grizzley II".

Authorization for the formation of No. 7 Company was received by dental headquarters, Ottawa, on 12th June, 1943, to replace No. 9 Company at Debert when the latter went overseas, and to provide dental service for the 7th Canadian Division. Major H.R. Cleveland, appointed to command, reported to headquarters from No. 21 Company on 9th July *en route* to proceed with the organization of the new Company at Debert, where he arrived on the 12th. The Company was disbanded on 15th January, 1944.

No. 8 Company, concentrated at Camp Borden, Ontario, 1st September, 1941, was made responsible for the dental treatment of personnel of the 5th (Armoured) Division, under the command of Lt.-Col. J.C.W. Broom, with 15 officers, * 19 non-commissioned officers and 18

* The officers besides Lt.-Col. Broom; Captains J.D. Barnet, Toronto; M. Bay, MacLeod, Alta.; D.R. Bowen (Q.M.), Calgary; J.L.G. Carson, East Kildonan, Man.; A.M. Clark, Kingston, Ont.; T.E. Cragg, Dalhousie, N.B.; M.J.T. Dohan, Victoria,

privates. Five detachments started work the next day, while the remainder took a course in elementary drill, with lectures on discipline. Two cooks without learning in their art reported from Nos. 32 and 40 Companies on the 8th. The lack of motorcycle instruction previous to going overseas had evidently been overcome by this time, as late in the month the officers all took a course in that unpredictable contrivance.

Leaving Camp Borden on 9th November, the Company reached Halifax two days later and embarked in the *Orcades*, sailing on the 13th in a convoy of nine transports under the escort of a battleship, two cruisers and six destroyers, and disembarked after a very uneventful crossing on the 24th. Arriving at Aldershot the following day, the Company was welcomed by Lt.-Cols. Janes and Saunders. The orderly room was set up in King William Barracks. Early in December officers were sent to clinics and by mid-month the O.C. was inspecting clinics at Tournai, Marlborough, Maida and Salamanca Barracks, and at Chilton Foliat, Ogbourne and St. George. As a patient, Maj.-Gen. E.W. Sansom complimented the unit on its prompt action in starting the clinics.

With the acquisition of transport in March, 1942, mobility added much to the service the Company was now able to render. In mid-April Company headquarters moved to new premises in Warburg Barracks. Including the Company, the King and Queen inspected the division on the 24th. The officers were very dissatisfied with the results of trade testing at this time and each asked for a written report on his personnel. Early in June Colonel Broom saw the new mobile clinic at Bordon and on the 14th the Company drew its first of these units, and by the 8th had three, which were shortly used in a three-day exercise to test them under service conditions. On the last day of the month a fire from spontaneous combustion from a camouflage net occurred.

B.C. ; L.I. Duffy, Charlottetown, P.E.I. ; R.A. Gilbert and C.G.B. Grant, St. Thomas, Ont. ; T.I. Guilboard, Montreal ; S.M. James, Toronto ; C.S. Lea, Calgary ; H.A. McIntyre, Clinton, Ont. ; J.B. Blumberg, Winnipeg ; L.J. Saunders, Toronto ; S.M. Somers, Hanna, Alta. ; C.C. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont. ; C.W. Sugden, Montreal ; D.M. Tanner and G.T. Walker of Toronto and K. Zinkann, Kitchener, Ont.

The Company moved to Tanyards, Sharpthorne, Sussex, in the East Grinstead area on 9th August, and by its first anniversary on 1st September it was considered that much had been accomplished. The general officer commanding the division said he had not heard a single complaint in the year. And the operators had pleasure in their work, as when a soldier with partial upper and lower dentures who had omitted to take them out for more than a year was unable to tell upper from lower when cleaned. The minister of national defence, with the chief of the general staff, Lt-Gen. K. Stuart, inspected on 14th September. Lt.-Col. R.H. McDougall, M.M., took command on 14th December from Lt.-Col. Broom, who returned to Canada.

A new departure came into use on 1st February, 1943, a mobile laboratory with four technicians. Mobile clinics were received for the immense forthcoming Exercise "Spartan" in a few days. Army patches were distributed and in further preparation for "Spartan" a kitchen lorry was completed. The convoy moved off for this scheme on 1st March and arrived at the dispersal point at 2221 hours, a despatch rider casualty occurring four minutes later. The Company reached the assembly area at 0040 hours. On the 6th the unit again moved in convoy, this time 22 miles. The highlight was a stew of rabbits snared in the area. The headquarters clinic completed 26 operations on dental personnel and another rabbit stew was enjoyed. A catering authority pronounced the mobile kitchen the finest he had yet seen. On the last day of the exercise, in a move to Parksborough one clinic hit a lamp post and upset at Haywards Heath because the bumper struck the wheel.

Major R.A. Gilbert assumed temporary command on 6th April, and Lt.-Col. D.J. Ferguson command on 24th May. Because No. 1 Company was soon to leave for a theatre of active operations, a mobile clinic in good condition was exchanged for a badly used one. The unit moved to the Old Yeoman drill hall, Swaffham, on 5th July, where it experimented with x-ray apparatus in a mobile clinic. Sergeant Whitman, one of the technicians, took a jaw surgery appliance course at Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital, East Grinstead. After a reconnaissance for Exercise "Snaffle" by the C.O., the Company took part early in August, but the "enemy" appeared on a move and the entire unit was "captured". Another Exercise, "Harlequin", in which it also took part, occurred within a few days. On the 19th Company

headquarters moved to Danesbury Camp. Early in October a mobile clinic going through an 11-foot tunnel in a convoy at night suffered damage to the front panel. On 15th October the unit moved to Stonebridge and the following day headquarters was located north of Andover. But their time in the United Kingdom was over on the 26th, when they entrained very early in the morning and embarked later for an operational theatre, sailing early the following morning.

It was planned for No. 9 Company to replace No. 6 when the latter left for overseas. The advance party arrived at Debert on 10th August, 1942, under Major L.J. Stuart, V.D., with Captain J.K. McNally as quartermaster. The first vehicles, a station waggon and two trucks, were received on 4th September, by which time four detachments with technicians were functioning at Sussex. The Company took over clinics from No. 6 on the 10th. Returned from overseas, Major J.J. Armstrong * reported to headquarters in Ottawa the next day and was named to command at Debert. The detachments from the districts began arriving in mid-month and because of lack of accommodation a clinic had to be used as quarters for that from M.D. No. 3. Major Armstrong joined on the 20th, and the matter of accommodation was solved within a few days with the departure of No. 6 Company. After being severely injured in an accident with a car driven by a civilian doctor, Captain H.R.F. Richardson succumbed on 7th April, 1943, and was buried in Toronto, where the Company was represented by Captain J.E. Jackson.

On 21st July the unit entrained to embark the same day for overseas, a clinic being opened in a barber shop. The ship, the *Queen Elizabeth*, was making her first voyage as a troopship. Disembarkation took place on the 28th and the next day the Company arrived at Aldershot, where it was welcomed by Lt.-Cols. Trelford, Blair and

* The officers, besides Lt.-Col. Armstrong : Major G. Baillargeon, Montreal ; Captains J.T. Peters, Adjutant, Hamilton, Ont. ; J.K. McNally, (Q.M.) Ottawa ; H.A. Allen, Winnipeg ; J. Boness, Montreal ; A.A. Brightman, Toronto ; W.G. Bruce, Kin-cardine, Ont. ; R.B. Cameron, Ottawa ; C.H. Carley, Lloydminster, Sask. ; A.L. Goodman, Edmonton ; L.E. Hubbell, Sudbury, Ont. ; H. Klein, Montreal ; H.R. Lindsay, Copper Cliff, Ont. ; K.M. MacPherson, Toronto ; T.C. Peterson, Waterloo, Ont. ; W.W. Philp, Toronto ; C.A. Shaffer, Fort William, Ont. ; R. Silverstone, Montreal ; H.T. Smith, R.M. Sparling and A.A. Stewart, Toronto ; V.B. Wilson, Parry Sound, Ont., and W. Wood, Toronto.

Langstroth. Quarters near Guildford were occupied on 14th August, ten detachments remaining at reinforcement units and ten going to the field. Received on 13th September, the advantage of four mobile clinics was obvious, especially in rendering it unnecessary on a scheme for an officer to work in the open under a tarpaulin. On 24th October the Company moved to Bracken Hill, Coleman's Hatch, a rear party being left at Stoke Hill, Guildford.

CHAPTER XVI

DENTAL SERVICES WITH THE R.C.A.F.

The unrestricted air attack which shattered Poland was followed by a period characterized as the "phony war", but the enemy methods of flattening an opponent only led men of broad vision in the British countries to envisage a state of air power greater than anything the Germans ever knew. On 26th September, 1939, the government of the United Kingdom proposed to those of Canada, Australia and New Zealand a plan for the production of aircraft and of aircrews in practically unlimited numbers. First Canada and then the other Dominions accepted the proposal in principle, so missions met in Ottawa to prepare the project in detail. From the United Kingdom came Lord Riverdale; from Australia the Hon. J.B. Fairbairn, minister for air, and from New Zealand Group Captain H.W.L. Saunders, chief of the air staff, as heads of their delegations. A committee of the Canadian cabinet consisting of the Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, the prime minister; Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of national defence; Colonel the Hon. J.L. Ralston, minister of finance; Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, and Hon. C.D. Howe, minister of transport, represented Canada. The result of the deliberations of these representatives was a signed agreement on 17th December, 1939, which became one of the pillars of Allied victory. The agreement related to the training of pilots and aircraft crews in Canada and their subsequent service. From it followed the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which gave more than 130,000 trained aircrew to the forces of the United Nations.

The co-operative air training plan to be established in Canada under the administration of the government of the Dominion was designed to create every four weeks 520 pilots having elementary training, 544 pilots with service training, 340 air observers and 580 wireless operator-air gunners. To perform this task, it was decided to form three initial training schools, 13 elementary flying training

schools, 16 service flying training schools, 10 air observer schools, 10 bombing and gunnery schools, two air navigation schools and four wireless schools, 58 training units in all. Also to be established was an adequate command, recruiting and maintenance organization, in addition to schools for training instructors and administrative staffs. There were to be a record office, two recruit depots, three equipment depots, three repair depots, two technical training schools, a school of administration, an equipment and accountant school, a school of aeronautical engineering, an air armament school and a school for flying instructors, or aside from the command organization an overall total of 74 units. In the following May the first training schools were to open, while by the close of April, 1942, 58 were to be operating. The plan was to be effective until 31st March, 1943.

Nearly 40,000 individuals, it was estimated, would be needed to form the staffs of this immense undertaking, or 2,686 officers, 30,366 airmen and 5,951 civilians. More than 3,500 aircraft and 6,500 engines for initial equipment and an immediate reserve of 50 per cent for airframes and 100 per cent for engines would be needed. The estimate for personnel gives some idea of the potential effort which would be required of the Canadian Dental Corps to give the necessary dental service.

It must be realized that this brain child of the four signatory nations of the Empire was born when the war was only three months old and the Battle of Britain had not begun. The gigantic undertaking, to produce air forces of overwhelming strength, was to be the task of the Royal Canadian Air Force as organizer and general manager of the scheme, assisted by a board of supervisors of representatives of the four signing countries. At the outbreak of war the R.C.A.F. was short of 4,000 strong, but now it must organize so as to produce a staff apart from trainees ten times its pre-war numbers. The air force peace-time training centres at Camp Borden and Trenton had to be expanded and multiplied greatly across the country, while its production of trained personnel, which in the immediate pre-war fiscal year had been 45 *ab initio* pilots, had to be augmented to 19,000 pilots, observers and wireless operator-air gunners a year.

Under the energetic supervision of the Hon. C.G. Power, who became the first minister of national defence for air in May, 1940,

the R.C.A.F. began its labours, with the assistance of the Canadian department of transport, of other government branches, and of civilian flying clubs and companies across the country, which undertook the preliminary training of pilots and the training of air observers. At the close of April, 1940, the first schools opened according to plan, the first class of pilot trainees reporting to No. 1 Initial Training School, Toronto, and in October the first course, 38 observers, graduated. By the end of September, 1941, save for three bombing and gunnery schools, all the units of the original programme were in operation seven months prior to the date planned. In addition, eight elementary flying training schools had been formed over and above the 13 first contemplated. By the spring of 1942 the plan was producing in excess of the scheduled output.

Just as the first schools were about to open after four months of overcoming difficulties, the plan was brought face to face with a crisis when the Germans attacked Denmark and Norway and the following month struck Belgium and Holland. The Netherlands, Belgium and France fell inside a few weeks and Britain alone held the front line, facing the immense air resources of the enemy only a few short miles distant over the Channel. Despite the temptation to abandon the plan and use every available pilot and aircraft operationally, the long term point of view was adhered to and the plan was continued.

The result was that by the close of May, 1942, the schools of the plan had produced trained aircrew numbering 22,410. Although the plan was to terminate in March, 1943, the entry of Japan into the war making it evident that it must continue beyond that limit, led to the signing of a new agreement in Ottawa on 5th June, 1943, by which the scheme was to continue until 31st March, 1945. Once more its establishment was augmented, and the number of training schools increased from 58 to 67, including 21 double schools, with ten more schools for special training. These specialists' schools included three flying instructors' schools, a central flying school, a standard beam approach and link trainer school, a general reconnaissance school and four operational training units. As administrator of the plan, Canada also took over the administration and control of 27 Royal Air Force units established in the Dominion and now augmenting the combined training organization.

In addition to the financial details, the new plan modified the allotment of quotas of pilots, Australia agreeing to provide each year 1,300 pilots, 676 observers and 936 wireless operator-air gunners, and New Zealand 450 pilots, 676 observers and 715 operator-air gunners, all with preliminary training. Not less than 40 per cent of the capacity of the combined training organization, exclusive of the initial training schools and certain special schools, was to be provided by the United Kingdom. In addition to pupils from other parts of the Commonwealth, the new plan allowed the United Kingdom quota to include pupils from Allied nations.

At the end of 1943, with 73 British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and 24 Royal Air Force flying schools and 184 other ancillary units in operation, the plan arrived at its peak. The trained staffs totalled 104,113, of whom 91,289 were service personnel and 12,824 civilians, while more than 15,000 in addition were in training for staff appointments. Each month more than 3,000 trained aircrew were created. By the Power-Balfour agreement of February, 1944, it was decided to start the gradual reduction of the schools and the intake of pupils, and this was accelerated the following October. By the close of the year the number of air training schools declined to 50 and those of the R.A.F. to two. On 31st March, 1945, the plan officially ended. In its 59 months of operation, about 360 schools and ancillary units had been set up on 231 sites from coast to coast, and from these were produced 131,553 aircrew, a monthly average of 2,230.

Six new Canadian dental companies were authorized by General Order 166 of 1940, all for the R.C.A.F. : No. 15 Company, C.D.C., Eastern Air Command; No. 16, No. 1 Training Command; No. 17, Western Air Command; No. 18, No. 2 Training Command; No. 19, No. 3 Training Command, and No. 20, No. 4 Training Command.

Major H.S. Crosby was named to command No. 15 Company from 20th January, 1940. Shortage of office space was a foremost problem, the offices being in the district dental office, M.D. No. 6. One of Major Crosby's first duties was to visit the clinic at the R.C. A.F. Airport, Dartmouth, where small, temporary accommodation was to be replaced by space provided by a dental wing in the new hospital. In addition, there was clinic accommodation at the Dockyard and at Sandwich Battery. On 14th March, the C.D.O. visited

Sydney, where he went to the aerodrome and saw the progress on the new hospital, but no provision had been made for a dental clinic, except by turning over some rooms intended for medical staff. The C.D.O. visited the clinic of No. 6 Company and that at Kelly's Beach, conducted one day a week by Lieut. Archibald. On the 20th he paid a visit to the R.C.A.F. clinic at Dartmouth and Hazelhurst with the Director of Dental Services and the District Dental Officer.

Arrangements were made on 1st May to get personnel going to isolated stations dentally fit prior to their departure. In mid-May it became possible to attach recruits to the Halifax Rifles for a recruit course. When the C.D.O. visited the R.C.A.F. Station, Saint John, on the 17th, he found that the new hospital building did not contain accommodation for a dental clinic. Four days later he arranged to move his offices to H.Q., Eastern Air Command, and to make the personnel of No. 1 Fighter Squadron dentally fit speedily, which task was virtually completed by the month-end.

In a draft of 60 men from Toronto on 1st June, it was necessary to complete more than 300 filling and 13 dentures, and some men had to go to England before being made dentally fit. Laboratory space was acquired for use by both Nos. 5 and 15 Companies. Early in July it was arranged that dental officers might make occasional flights at the Dartmouth R.C.A.F. Station, aside from test or training flights. On the 8th Captain I.A.L. Millar went by air for a day to Newfoundland for emergency work. He reported that a clinic could be set up in the operating room of Newfoundland Airways; that 600 of the Black Watch at the airport needed emergency treatment, and that at Botwood, where there were about 300 personnel, dental requirements were not of an emergent nature.

Use of the operating room for a temporary dental clinic at the R.C.A.F. Station, Saint John, was arranged on 1st August; a new clinic was opened at the headquarters of No. 7 Company, and the clinic at No. 2 R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, was moved from temporary quarters to a new location in a wing of the new hospital. The personnel of No. 4 clinic, Saint John, were moved to Moncton, Lieut. Wilson being dental officer for both clinics and the detachment alternating between these clinics. X-Ray equipment was installed later in the month at the Dartmouth Station clinic.

Officers in the Halifax area heard a lecture on jaw fractures by Dr. J. Stanley Bagnall of Dalhousie University at a dinner in the Nova Scotian Hotel on the evening of 4th February, 1941. At this time new clinic accommodation was being built at the R.C.A.F. Station, Sydney. University trainees for the Mount Allison and New Brunswick Universities were made dentally fit in May. Early in June the Company moved to the United Service Building, South Park and Sackville Streets; later in the month treatment began with personnel posted to isolated stations in Newfoundland and Labrador, and early in July a detachment was sent to the R.C.A.F. Station, Newfoundland. It was found that two clinical detachments would be required for Dartmouth Station, where the numbers would soon reach 2,000, while there would be another 400 at Shelburne, where a seaplane base was under construction and where a clinic was to be located in the hospital.

In September a clinic was opened in the hospital at Scoudouc, N.B., about 22 miles from Moncton, and in that month too it was planned to add to headquarters dental and administrative offices a clinic and a laboratory, which would probably be used as a central laboratory, and a dark room, besides space for dental stores. In the closing days of the year the clinic at Greenwood, near Kingston, was inspected and early in January, 1942, those at Pennefield Ridge and Charlottetown. In June a two-chair clinic under construction was inspected at Torbay, for like many other stations, the personnel here were swiftly growing in numbers. The same condition made it necessary to enlarge the accommodation at Botwood, but this was solved by a decision to enlarge the army station there. It was also found necessary to send another operator to Gander Airfield, and in August a detachment was sent to Bagotville, P.Q. The next month clinic space was allotted at Goose Bay, Labrador.

An outbreak of Vincent's infection at Dartmouth never assumed major proportions, and by October had almost disappeared. Of 2,500 men at the station, 1,100 were inspected and about 15 per cent showed some periodontal condition. Lack of sufficient messing accommodation may have been the cause, but this was remedied. A laboratory and x-ray apparatus were installed in the clinic at Pennefield Ridge. In June, 1943, members of a small party of wireless personnel posted to

a remote part of the north coast of Labrador were made dentally fit and given a demonstration of emergency dental treatment. In August a laboratory was opened at Bagotville, P.Q. In November the branch clinic at North Sydney closed for the winter and the operator went to Shelburne, but the clinic at Gander was extended and required another operator.

On 8th December the first number of a new publication, "Dental Scraps", appeared, a combined organ for Nos. 26, 35 and 50 Companies. On 31st March, 1944, Captain A.E. Fyffe and a detachment arrived at Reykjavik, Iceland, after spending about three weeks in Labrador awaiting transportation. The clinic was in use on 14th April in a Nissen hut beside the medical inspection hut. The hut was arranged to provide a waiting room, operating room, laboratory, storeroom and bedroom. In August the Moncton clinic reported many broken appointments because personnel were fighting forest fires. Lt.-Col. N.S. Bailey succeeded Lt.-Col. Crosby as Command Dental Officer on 1st September, while on the 11th Major G.V. Turnbull, who had been with the unit since May, 1940, as operator, adjutant and finally in command, left for Vancouver to assume the duties of Naval C.D.O. and to command No. 52 Company. The Bagotville detachment was closed late in January, 1945, and in the next month advance notice was received of the proposed closing of a naval station and the withdrawal of all Royal Naval personnel of the Fleet Air Arm at Yarmouth, which meant the release of more dental personnel for posting elsewhere. In March special dental arrangements were necessary for personnel at isolated radio units at Port aux Basques, St. Brides and Fogo Island, Newfoundland, Grenfell Mission, Labrador, and Preston, N.S., and alterations were completed for two more dental detachments in the station hospital at Summerside, P.E.I. In April a rail and boat trip of three days was necessary to take Captain G.E. Mallam from Torbay to Allen's Island off the south coast of Newfoundland to give treatment to personnel of No. 40 R.C.A.F. Radio Unit. A detachment was sent to Gaspé for the summer.

In Halifax 7th May was a day of rejoicing, with the news "Germany Surrenders", but the next day, V-E Day, a riot turned celebration into calamity. Early in July it was found that the recent closing of R.C.A.F. activities in Iceland and Gaspé made possible a more even distribution of dental personnel. With preparation at the R.C.A.F.

Station, Yarmouth, for a large intake of personnel for training for the Pacific theatre, accommodation was reopened in the station's east clinic for two more detachments. Halifax rocked on 19th July with a seemingly endless series of heavy explosions when the nearby Bedford Basin magazine exploded, and for 18 hours the rumble of blasts continued, interspersed by fierce explosions, which smashed windows and doors. A showing of dental films scheduled for that evening was postponed. Lt.-Col. Bailey's despatch to No. 2 Air Command, Winnipeg, occasioned the return of Lt.-Col. Turnbull as C.D.O. late that month.

The clinic at St. John's, Newfoundland, was closed on 20th July, while on the 30th arrived warning that the disbandment of the R.C. A.F. Station, Sydney, would mean the withdrawal of two more detachments to points of concentration in Pacific Force training. As the month closed, 49 dental detachments were in operation, but all ranks knew that the end was in sight when V-J Day arrived on 15th August, and plans were at once put in train for dental facilities for new release centres. These centres at Halifax, Dartmouth and Moncton were soon operating seven days a week. When Colonel E.M. Wansbrough, D.D.D.S. (Air), visited the command early in January, 1946, he was shown the facilities at Dartmouth, Greenwood and Summerside. In April authority was received to turn over the dental equipment at Gander to the Newfoundland Government, and on the 15th the Company issued its final Part II Order, posting all remaining personnel to No. 50 Company, C.D.C. (Navy).

On 2nd December, 1939, Lieut. G.D. Leggett, prior to his entry into the Corps on 6th September a captain in the Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.), was appointed Command Dental Officer and to command No. 16 Company, No. 1 Training Command, R.C.A.F. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the Corps, effective 6th December. On 3rd January he and Sergeant John Peters were welcomed by the R.C.A.F. into their new office at R.C.A.F. Headquarters. Initially a mistaken idea by the Air Force that the Corps was a subsidiary of the medicals had to be overcome, Captain Leggett on searching for accommodation for a clinic and for stores receiving a "brush off". He explained that his was a distinct Corps and not a branch of either the medicals or of the Air Force, but a visit by Major

D.S. Coons, Senior Officer, Dental Services (Air), helped to overcome this misunderstanding and make for smoother relations.

Accommodation at Cawthra Square, at the Manning Pool, Exhibition Grounds, and at the Eglinton Hunt Club was inspected as well as clinics at Camp Borden and at St. Thomas. The Company at this time felt the need of a dental officer able to take parades and to manage administration with efficiency. Captain E.M. Wansbrough, E.D., a former company commander of the Lorne Scots, on 1st February, 1940, was posted to the Company and detailed for duty as Command Dental Officer 23rd February, and with him the dental officers attended a lecture on fractures, splints and bone grafts by Dr. Fulton Risdon on 21st March. Despite early differences, the Air Force by this time expressed their satisfaction with the dental service. In May Captain F.R. Drewry, Lieut. C.A. Ruddell and Private Pike were struck off strength pending attachment to R.C.A.F. headquarters overseas. Major Wansbrough made a reconnaissance in London and Guelph for dental service for the R.C.A.F. early in June, and in July a new clinic was opened at Malton, and another arranged for the bombing and gunnery school at Jarvis.

Late in September a new clinic was established in Kingston and in the next month two new detachments were added to the clinic at the Manning Depot, Toronto. Late in November a clinic was opened at the former location and early the next month clinics at Dunnville and at Picton. On 13th January, 1941, a clinic was set up at Port Albert and a little later another in London, Ontario. In February a laboratory was established at the Brantford clinic, while new clinics were opened at Mountain View and at the University of Toronto on 2nd June and a new laboratory at Dunnville. Major Wansbrough * was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 22nd June. Early in July a new clinic was arranged at McMaster University, Hamilton, a laboratory was opened at Picton, a new clinic begun at Mountain View and others were opened at Guelph and Aylmer. On 3rd August clinic space was selected in Belleville and within a few days at the Normal School, Toronto. A body recovered from Lake Erie was identified from a dental chart by the operator at Fingal.

* Acting Major 22nd February, 1940 ; Major, 15th November, 1940.

Early in September work on new clinics was undertaken at Belleville, Malton and Oshawa, and on the 15th a new clinic was opened at Clinton. As the month closed, the Company strength totalled 44 officers, 49 non-commissioned officers and 50 privates, but early in the New Year the total increased to 200 all ranks. The scope of the work may be gauged from the fact that on 10th October the 10,000th airman graduated at St. Thomas, and it was noted that R.A.F. personnel were now arriving in Canada in better dental condition than previously. Early in the New Year, 1942, it was decided to augment Belleville, Fingal, Clinton, Camp Borden, Port Albert, Hagersville and No. 6 I.T.S. to two-chair clinics. On 26th June a farewell party, the largest gathering of Corps officers to date, was given to Lt.-Col. Wansbrough and to other officers on the eve of their departures for overseas. Lt.-Col. J.A. Nattress of dental headquarters was appointed to command the Company, effective 1st October. In August a new clinic was under construction at Crumlin, and in September plans were made for a temporary clinic at the University of Western Ontario, London, for radio technicians. At the end of October, the strength of No. 1 Training Command was 43,664, which entitled the Company to 87 operators. Sporadic outbreaks of Vincent's infection were encountered from time to time within the Command, but all were promptly suppressed.

Early in the New Year, 1943, the strength of the Company had increased to 246 all ranks. A precis, "Notes for Dental Assistants", by Captain H.M. Jolly, received favourable comment from operators. It was distributed to all clinics and a copy supplied to all dental assistants. From time to time identifications of personnel killed in crashes or died from other causes were made by operators from dental charts. The staff of the Mountain View clinic witnessed a demonstration of the power of hypnotism in a dental operation early in January, a complete success in that the patient had no sensation of pain.

The Guelph clinic was closed early in January, 1945, and Command Dental Headquarters and the stores moved to Trenton. On the 15th the unit absorbed the total strength of No. 39 Company, making the total strength at the end of the month 286, plus 47 of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division). A new clinic was opened at No. 4 Release Centre, R.C.A.F., Toronto, and an x-ray machine installed in the

discharge clinic at Rockcliffe. The clinics at Fingal and Port Albert were closed in February, while those at Lachine, Dorval, St. Hubert and a new one in Montreal were inspected early in March. The clinic at Malton closed that month and that at Mont Joli, P.Q., was transferred to No. 35 Company, while a temporary clinic was set up at Niagara Falls. More changes took place in September with the closing of R.C.A.F. Stations at Pendleton, St. Johns, P.Q., Kingston, Hagersville, Deseronto and Centralia. On the 16th Major W.W. Race succeeded Lt.-Col. Nattress. At Mount Hope No. 1 Wireless School closed in October. Lt.-Col. J.D. Barnet succeeded Major Race in command on 21st December. On 2nd January, 1946, the clinic at No. 4 Release Centre, one of the first to open in the Command, would close, it was decided. The clinic at Dorval closed on 12th February, while on the 25th a temporary new one opened at Angus. A decision was reached on 1st March to close the laboratory at Centralia. By the 15th only one clinic remained open in the Toronto area. On 29th June Lt.-Col. Barnet handed over command to Lt.-Col. G.B. Shillington.

On 13th December, 1939, Captain R.H. McDougall, M.M., was appointed Command Dental Officer, No. 17 Company, Western Air Command, R.C.A.F., which Company was later redesignated No. 37 Company until its amalgamation with No. 31 Company on 26th March, 1946. Upon reporting for duty Captain McDougall established offices in the Belmont Building in Victoria, where at the time headquarters for Western Air Command were located. These offices consisted of two rooms, adjoining the R.C.A.M.C. offices. Many difficulties were experienced in obtaining furniture and equipment, telephone and other necessities, due in general to the confusion of the times, and in particular to the fact that no authorized dental establishment had yet been received. Through the ingenuity of Captain McDougall and the cooperation of the R.C.A.F., sufficient supplies were eventually obtained to make a start towards the establishment of the Company.

At this time the Command covered a large territorial area, consisting of British Columbia, Alberta and part of Saskatchewan. The very nature of the terrain, especially British Columbia, and the locations of the various stations, made the task of organization very interesting. Bases hundreds of miles apart would take days to reach by boat, but only a few hours by aircraft, a means of travel not always reliable, due to the uncertain weather conditions prevailing

on the west coast, which frequently resulted in delay in dental returns and the compilation of month-end reports. On 12th January, 1940, the strength increased from one to two, when Lieut. R.G. Wait, quartermaster, reported for duty. Another room was obtained in the Belmont Building and shelving was installed preparatory to the day when dental equipment and supplies arrived from central stores on 26th March.

About 21st May, 1940, Nos. 2 and 4 Training Commands were formed on the prairies, (Nos. 18 and 20 Companies, C.D.C.) and administration of clinics in those areas was transferred from Western Air Command, which had been rapidly expanding, and it soon became apparent that dental headquarters' space was entirely inadequate. Accordingly, arrangements were made for new, larger quarters on the fifth floor of the Belmont Building, consisting of four continuous rooms with a magnificent view of the Parliament Buildings and the inner harbour.

On 8th December, 1941, the Pacific Coast was declared an active war zone; blackouts were ordered from 1700 to 0800 hours; all flying units ceased to be training units and became operational, and steel helmets and respirators were issued to all dental personnel. On 5th February, 1943, Command headquarters moved from Victoria to Vancouver, and the C.D.O. and Company headquarters occupied spacious rooms on the second floor of the Air Force building, while dental stores were located in the basement. In the early days of the war and in fact until April, 1940, there were actually no dental officers on strength and no dental clinics, dental services being rendered by civilian practitioners or where available by army clinics. The first permanent clinic was established in Vancouver in what had at one time been a private house, known as the "Sergeant-Major Livingstone Residence", on 16th April, 1940. From this modest beginning accommodation rapidly expanded to keep abreast of the ever increasing Air Force personnel. On 17th April, 1940, another clinic was placed in operation in the Belmont Building, Victoria; on 11th July, another at Alliford Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands, and on 25th July still another at Patricia Bay. Further clinics followed as requirements dictated at Ucluelet, Coal Harbour, Port Hardy, Tofino, Comox on Vancouver Island, Bella Bella, Prince Rupert, Prince George, Terrace in the northern mainland of B.C., Sea View, University of B.C., Kam-

loops, Sea Island, Abbotsford, Boundary Bay, No. 3 Repair Depot, No. 2 Equipment Depot and Western Air Command headquarters on the lower mainland, and finally on the cessation of hostilities a four-chair clinic at No. 8 Release Centre to complete dental examinations on retirement and discharge.

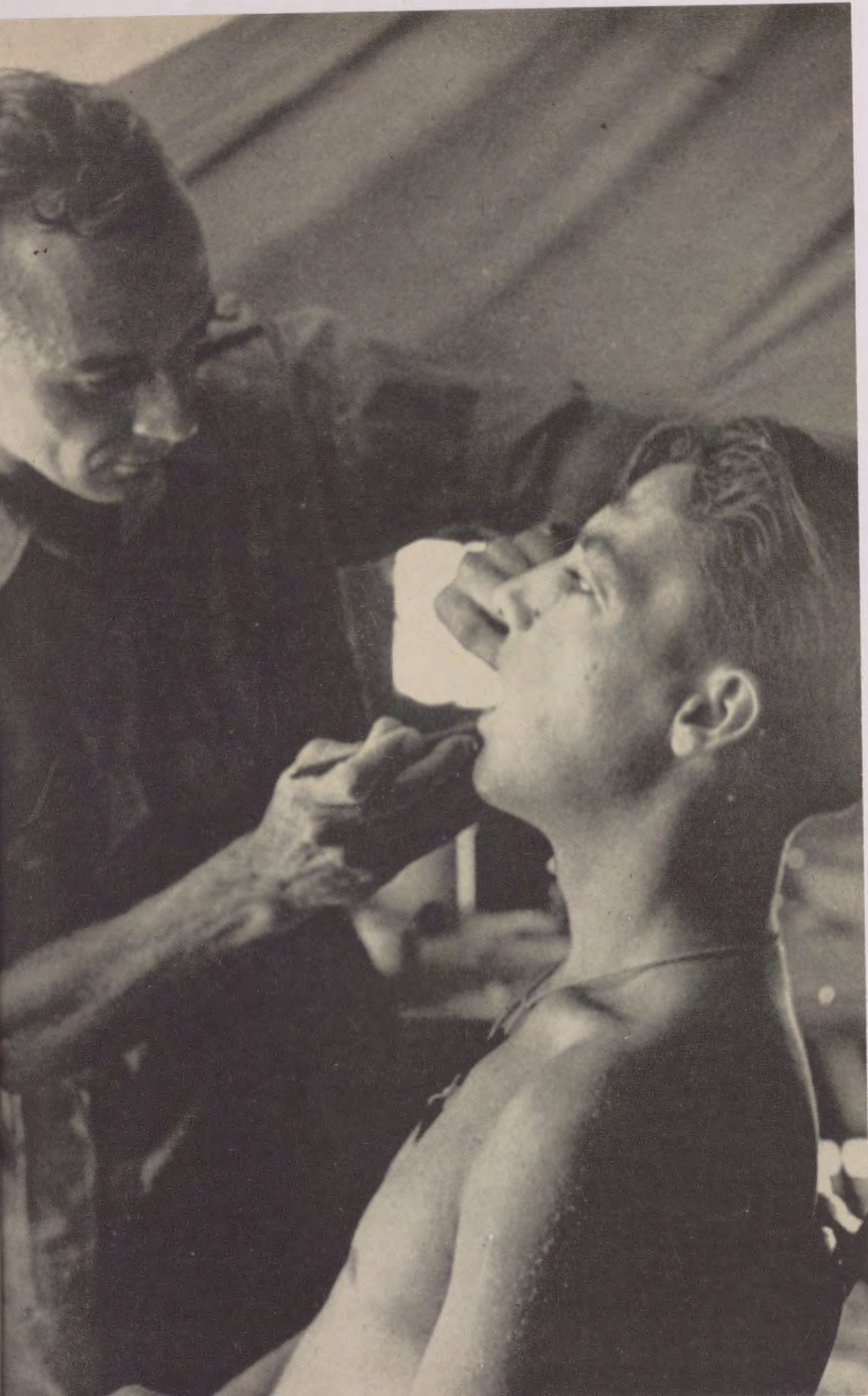
It is a matter of record that the C.D.O. experienced great difficulty in obtaining dental officers of the calibre desired by the Corps. Much of his time was spent in writing and interviewing prospects, but perhaps due to the uncertainty of the length of the war and to reluctance to relinquish private practice, enrolments were very slow. Eventually, however, Dr. W.J. Gibson applied and was commissioned, and gradually, by persistent and tireless effort, augmented by Dental Corps exhibits at conventions and talks to dental societies, other dentists became interested and offered their services. Somewhat similar difficulties were experienced in securing suitable other rank material. The first such enlistment occurred on 19th January, 1940, in the person of Private Eric John Chipper. Here again the situation gradually improved as the war progressed and eventually all requirements were filled with well-educated young men, many of whom have chosen dentistry as their careers. As the war went on, the necessity of forming women's divisions for the three services became evident, and so the first W.D. dental assistant was assigned for duty to the Company on 3rd January, 1943. From that date the number gradually increased, until at the peak 16 assistants were serving in various clinics. Regrettably one of these girls, Sergeant Pamela Bennett, met death in an aircraft accident on Vancouver Island, while flying from Comox to Victoria on 13th July, 1945.

Lt.-Col. McDougall served as C.D.O. until 2nd August, 1941, when he was posted to No. 4 Training Command to assume similar duties there. He was succeeded by Lt.-Col. C.W. Steele, who carried on until his death in an aircraft crash at Port Hardy on 18th July, 1944. Lt.-Col. A.M. Palmer was then posted from Calgary, continuing until the amalgamation of the Company mentioned. Lt.-Col. W.J. Gibson acted as Company Commander until posted to the Technical Training Centre in Toronto on 31st May, 1943, and it was not until 1st March, 1944, that a successor was named in the person of Major H.R. Stewart, who carried on this duty until his retirement, 31st July, 1945. At all other times the C.D.O. also assumed the duty of commanding the Com-

loops, Sea Island, Abbotsford, Boundary Bay, No. 3 Repair Depot, No. 2 Equipment Depot and Western Air Command headquarters on the lower mainland, and finally on the cessation of hostilities a four-chair clinic at No. 8 Release Centre to complete dental examinations on retirement and discharge.

It is a matter of record that the C.D.O. experienced great difficulty in obtaining dental officers of the calibre desired by the Corps. Much of his time was spent in writing and interviewing prospects, but perhaps due to the uncertainty of the length of the war and to reluctance to relinquish private practice, enrolments were very slow. Eventually, however, Dr. W.J. Gibson applied and was commissioned, and gradually, by persistent and tireless effort, augmented by Dental Corps exhibits at conventions and talks to dental societies, other dentists became interested and offered their services. Somewhat similar difficulties were experienced in securing suitable other rank material. The first such enlistment occurred on 19th January, 1940, in the person of Private Eric John Chipper. Here again the situation gradually improved as the war progressed and eventually all requirements were filled with well-educated young men, many of whom have chosen dentistry as their careers. As the war went on, the necessity of forming women's divisions for the three services became evident, and so the first W.D. dental assistant was assigned for duty to the Company on 3rd January, 1943. From that date the number gradually increased, until at the peak 16 assistants were serving in various clinics. Regrettably one of these girls, Sergeant Pamela Bennett, met death in an aircraft accident on Vancouver Island, while flying from Comox to Victoria on 13th July, 1945.

Lt.-Col. McDougall served as C.D.O. until 2nd August, 1941, when he was posted to No. 4 Training Command to assume similar duties there. He was succeeded by Lt.-Col. C.W. Steele, who carried on until his death in an aircraft crash at Port Hardy on 18th July, 1944. Lt.-Col. A.M. Palmer was then posted from Calgary, continuing until the amalgamation of the Company mentioned. Lt.-Col. W.J. Gibson acted as Company Commander until posted to the Technical Training Centre in Toronto on 31st May, 1943, and it was not until 1st March, 1944, that a successor was named in the person of Major H.R. Stewart, who carried on this duty until his retirement, 31st July, 1945. At all other times the C.D.O. also assumed the duty of commanding the Com-





pany. Altogether four adjutants saw service with the Company: Captains F.R. Arnett, J.E. Smith, R.L. Horne and F.W. Forbes. Captain Wait was followed as quartermaster by Captains R.J. Rowe and R. Roxburgh.

All dental personnel were required to undergo military training, at the outset of hostilities training common to all arms being undertaken after duty hours, followed by an examination by officers of the district. The first such examination to the rank of captain was taken in Vancouver on 6th July, 1940. Provision was made for other ranks to go to basic training centres for six-weeks' courses, upon completion of which refresher training was carried out at points of duty where facilities were available. Early in 1943 the Corps opened a technical training centre in Toronto to give refresher courses to dental officers. These courses embraced such subjects as prosthetics, radiodontia, operative dentistry and periodontia. One of the commanders of the Company was chosen to command this centre, the late Lt.-Col. W.J. Gibson, who went to Toronto on 31st May, 1943, to assume his new duties. Two other officers of the Company were selected to head departments of this school: Major J.C. Foote in operative dentistry and Captain M.N. Rockman in radiodontia.

A dental detachment of the Company left Vancouver on 1st March, 1943, to service R.C.A.F. personnel in Alaska and the Aleutians. It consisted of Captain F.L. Jacobson, Sergeant R.J. Gifford, dental assistant, and Sergeant D.J. Duffecy, technician. Cooperation was extended by American officials and customs formalities were dispensed with over equipment going into American territory. Complete field equipment was carried, with the exception of x-ray and operating light. The party went by rail to Seattle, thence to Kodiak, Alaska, by United States Navy transport in convoy.

"The site selected for the dental clinic at Kodiak, with No. 111 (Fighter) Squadron, was the quanset hut in use at that time by the motor transport section", Captain Jacobson later reported. "A space at the rear of the hut, containing two small windows and measuring 7 feet by 14 feet, was walled off. This constituted the dental clinic. One hundred feet of pipe was run up the hill from one of the ablution huts and through the wall, to the left of the chair. This was connected to a hot and cold fixture at the latrine and to a tap at the clinic

terminal. A bucket was procured in which a hole was made one inch from the bottom. A two-foot length of pipe was soldered from this aperture. A hole was made in the wall through which the pipe was run and the bucket suspended from the tap in such a manner that the water ran outside as rapidly as it came from the tap. This arrangement is mentioned to show the advantage of operators carrying the standard washing machine suction connection. One of these, attached to the tap, along with five feet of rubber tubing, gave us all the suction desirable for surgery and the use of the saliva ejector. The need of an adequate light was felt and a most admirable one, holding three 150-watt globes, was constructed in short order by the sheet metal section. The room contained the complete establishment of Kits, A, B, C and D and all work was done in this area.

"The weather during March and April was cold with snow and much high wind. On many mornings it was all one could do to walk against the wind and sleet the quarter mile to the dental clinic. Frequently in the afternoon the patients sat with their great coats on and the vapour from their breath was not only amusing but confusing.

"A typical morning before the weather warmed would find Sgt. Duffecy at eight o'clock, parka-clothed, blow-torch in hand, thawing the length of pipe from the shower to the clinic. Although this was drained at night small quantities of moisture would freeze, plugging the pipe at many intervals. During the day time hot water was allowed to run slowly, thus assuring the supply.

"Great credit is due the two N.C.Os. of this detachment for their resourcefulness and cheerfulness in line of duty. The technical sergeant was general handy man besides his duties at the laboratory bench, and the chair assistant attended to his own work and also to all details usually left to the orderly. Many nights, almost every Saturday afternoon and many Sundays were utilized in order to attend to documentation and clinic routine. We proved to our own satisfaction that in a busy, cheerful clinic there is no morale problem.

"While awaiting transportation to Umnak a short course in first aid and emergency field treatment was taken by this detachment under the able instruction of Capt. Kirschner, S.M.O. of the American Air Base Dispensary at Kodiak and for many years consultant to the Los

Angeles police force on traumatic injuries and surgery. Treatment was studied on gas casualties, shock, burns, fractures and the proper method of caring for the wounded while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance unit. It was felt that as this clinic was proceeding to a war zone, this short course was not only indicated but time well spent.

"On June 20, 1943, the detachment departed by American army transport plane to service No. 14 (F) Squadron at Umnak in the Aleutians. Several active volcanos were seen during the trip and at five in the evening we disembarked on a treeless, barren island on the westward side of Umnak Pass. The R.C.A.F. station is twelve miles from the main American base of Fort Glenn by road, and is situated by the Bering Sea at Satellite Field. This is a land of sudden sunshine, sudden rain and fog, violent winds, no trees and boredom. The beaches are littered with the skeletons and decaying bodies of mammals of the sea and various species of northern fish. Herds of caribou roam the treeless muskeg that stretches from the camp area to the tremendous crater that even now gives forth gaseous reminders of a greater day.

"Upon arrival at this station the clinic was set up at one end of a quonset hut used by the medical officer as hospital and quarters. This became known as the medical-dental building. The clinic was organized and in operation by ten the next morning. We were besieged by airmen and officers all complaining that they were suffering from lack of calcium in the water supply in as much as fillings were becoming loose and much dental caries was noticed. After careful investigation the conclusion was reached that their oral difficulties were definitely not the result of a calcium deficiency. The so-called increase in dental caries was due to recurrent caries and cavities not noticed at the time of posting from Canada.

"Every morning barrels before the huts were filled with water from a nearby river. These barrels had a pipe leading into the quonset which gave us our water supply. The station had its own electrical system which ran night and day and supplied sufficient current to operate the electric engine. The clinic was getting low on supplies, but great co-operation was had at the American hospital at Fort Glenn and our stores were replenished to a small degree. A bench

grinder was borrowed from the maintenance section, chocks constructed at the American machine shop at the Fort, and a very satisfactory dental lathe turned out. The American sleeping bag used by the men, down-filled, proved to be most adequate.

“At the completion of our stay at Umnak we boarded a D.C. 3 for Anchorage. On the first take-off the power failed and it was only due to the agility on the pilot that a ground loop was avoided. In the afternoon a successful take-off was made and the detachment proceeded by Naknek to Anchorage, flying over the Bering sea *en route*. By Anchorage we proceeded by Cordova, Yakutat and Juneau to Annette Island, where the clinic was re-established. All in all the detachment flew nearly 5,000 miles with 1,600 pounds of equipment.”

CHAPTER XVII

DENTAL SERVICES WITH THE R.C.A.F. (ii)

Captain C.W. Steele, Command Dental Officer, No. 2 Training Command, R.C.A.F., and officer commanding No. 18 Company, C.D.C., arrived in Winnipeg on 26th June, 1940, where he met the Air Officer Commanding and the Senior Air Staff Officer, Squadron Leader Little, and Lt.-Col. W.W. Wright, D.D.O., M.D. No. 10. An office was established at Training Command Headquarters beside space allotted for a dental clinic. Two days later the C.D.O. visited the clinic in the Armoury at Brandon, which was shortly to be moved to the Winter Show Building. The clinic at No. 2 Manning Depot, Brandon, was inspected on 1st August and that at Command Headquarters was opened on the 15th with a small laboratory. Captain Steele was appointed acting major on the 26th. A laboratory was opened at Brandon late that month, and a new Command Headquarters laboratory was planned in the Lindsay Building. In mid-September a new clinic was established in Saskatoon, and early in October x-ray apparatus was installed at Brandon. New clinics were in process of construction at Portage la Prairie, MacDonald, Carberry and Rivers, and it was decided to move the Command Headquarters clinic at No. 7 Equipment Depot.

The personnel of both Nos. 18 and 10 Companies underwent a weekly hour of military training at this juncture at Minto Barracks, and one officer and six other ranks began a first aid course in November. A new clinic at Saskatoon was almost ready for use by the close of the month. The newly-built clinic at Rivers was opened by a detachment on the 27th, and that at Carberry was almost ready. On 3rd December the detachment at Saskatoon moved into their new clinic building. Early in January, 1941, it was arranged that a second detachment go to Saskatoon and spend part of its time at Prince Albert. The clinic at MacDonald was completed by the 20th. It was arranged to open it and one at Dauphin in February, when the labor-

atory in the Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, was moved to No. 7 Equipment Depot there. On the 22nd the first Australian trainees reported for dental service at the Command Headquarters clinic. Two days later the clinics at Dauphin and at MacDonald were in operation. Plans were also on foot to open a new one at Yorkton, and on the 28th the Headquarters clinic was also moved to No. 7 Equipment Depot.

The new clinic at No. 3 Wireless School, Winnipeg, opened on 19th March, on which date assistance was offered to the D.D.O., whose quarters at Fort Osborne Barracks had been damaged by smoke and water in a fire there. At Yorkton another new clinic was opened on the 29th, one at Prince Albert early in April, and co-operation was extended by the clinic of No. 10 Company at Port Arthur, Ontario. The clinic at Portage la Prairie was to have opened on 20th May, but this was delayed first because a shipment of equipment went astray and then because of a fire at No. 7 Air Observer School. On the 22nd a clinic was authorized for Virden, while on 20th June a clinic for a class of radio technicians at the University of Manitoba opened. A new clinic was also under construction by the end of the month at No. 8 Repair Depot, while another new one opened at Paulson in mid-July. Clinic after clinic at this time reported completion of treatment for graduating trainees before their posting, and it was hoped as more operators became available to make this the rule at all stations. Late in the month a new clinic was opened at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Major N.S. Bailey * was posted as C.D.O. effective 1st August. The clinic at the University of Manitoba closed on the 7th, and another opened at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, closed on the 22nd and reopened later. A new clinic at No. 8 Repair Depot opened on 29th September and in October another was under construction at Neepawa. At a dinner of the officers of Nos. 30 and 38 Companies on the evening of 5th February, 1942, 42 members were present. On the 13th accommodation for a new clinic under construction in Weyburn was inspected and shortly thereafter opened. In May x-ray equipment was installed in the Yorkton clinic, and dental

* Lieutenant-colonel 1st September, 1942.

services were planned for Estevan, to open on 23rd June. Late that year the Company began publication of a tabloid news organ.

The clinic at Davidson, Sask., opened on 16th March, 1943, and early in April a medical treatment room was prepared to bring temporary services to No. 5 Air Observer School, Winnipeg, pending completion of a clinic there, while in May a new clinic was established in Souris. As a clinic at Gimli was nearly finished, a detachment was posted there early in September. Company headquarters were moved to the third floor of the Grain Exchange Annex on 1st November. Positive identification of the body of an airman taken from the waters of Lake Manitoba, where it had been since the spring, was made the next day, and on the 9th that of an airman burned in a crash at Souris. A new clinic at Company headquarters was opened on 11th April, 1944. Lt.-Col. H.S. Crosby arrived as C.D.O. on 24th August in exchange for Lt.-Col. Bailey, transferred to No. 35 Company, Halifax. The amalgamation of No. 2 Training Command, R.C.A.F., (No. 38 Company) and No. 4 (No. 40 Company) was discussed by the respective C.D.Os. early in October. At the clinic at No. 7 Release Centre, Calgary, in February, 1945, 434 examinations on discharge were conducted and 109 cases were completed. Because of the approaching termination of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the clinic at No. 5 Air Observers' School, Winnipeg, closed early in April, and a clinic opened at No. 7 Equipment Depot, Winnipeg.

Command headquarters moved to the former No. 5 Air Observers' School on 4th May. After V-J Day clinics began closing, and this movement was accelerated as the peak of R.C.A.F. discharges was passed, but a new two-chair clinic was established in February, 1946, for the R.C.A.F. "M" Depot, Portage la Prairie. Lt.-Col. Bailey was the guest of honour at a farewell dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel on the evening of 21st May, and Major D.A. King succeeded him in command of the Company. In mid-June advice of the amalgamation of the Company with No. 30 Company was received, effective about 15th July.

Reporting to Dental Corps Headquarters, Ottawa, on 5th August, 1940, Major C.B.H. Climo was informed that he was to be appointed C.D.O., No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., and to command No. 19 Company, effective the 10th. In Montreal on the 12th, he met Group

Captain C.M. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., of the Command at the Insurance Exchange Building, and was allotted a temporary office without furniture. As with all others in similar positions across Canada, his task was to build everything necessary from the very ground. At the wireless school, he found the dental clinic in a small space behind the original chapel. The clinic was well-equipped with three chairs, but there was insufficient space for a waiting room, and there was no rest room, orderly room or officers' room. The next day temporary accommodation with some furniture was secured. On the 14th Major Climo visited the dental clinic in the Medical Arts Building, and then checked plans for clinics at the various schools under construction and discussed opening one at Uplands, Ottawa.

Plans were made for a dental detachment to visit the Aeronautical Engineering School on certain days each month to give dental treatment and to establish a part-time clinic. The same course was to be adopted at No. 12 Equipment Depot on the outskirts of the city. At Uplands, Ottawa, the clinic was found on the 20th to be progressing slowly. It was decided to send a dental detachment for several consecutive days a month to Windsor Mills, to supersede the plan then employed of visits one day a week. A clinic was laid out in connection with No. 4 Elementary Flying Training School. Early in September temporary space for a clinic and a laboratory at No. 4 Manning Depot, Quebec, was selected, and arrangements were made also to send personnel there from the Quebec Recruiting Centre. This clinic was ready by the 16th. Suggested installations were made for the Aeronautical Engineering School. At Uplands the clinic was ready by the 6th, except for painting, and then plans for a new clinic at St. Eugene were put in train, while at Windsor Mills the clinic was complete on the 10th. Ground plans for buildings at Cap de la Madeleine were checked. At the clinic at No. 1 Wireless School, measures were taken to overcome the fairly frequent occurrence of trench mouth by the segregation of cases until the active stage had passed.

A temporary clinic was opened at St. Hubert Airport on the 19th and a few days later another at the Aeronautical Engineering School. The clinic at Cap de la Madeleine was in readiness by 2nd October. It was arranged that 40 newly arrived Australian fliers attend the clinic at Uplands. In Montreal plans went forward to instal a clinic for headquarters and other small elements unprovided

for at the barracks in Sherbrooke Street, but there was a delay, as the space was needed for stores. Early in November it was arranged to establish a temporary clinic in the Insurance Exchange Building for headquarters' personnel, and space for quartermaster stores was selected at No. 12 Equipment Depot. On the 6th the C.D.O. left to visit dental accommodation at the various Eastern schools in the Maritimes, and on the return journey visited his own installations at Quebec. A case of air nausea at this time was completely overcome by the extraction of four non-vital teeth showing rarefied areas in the x-rays. A temporary clinic was opened at the Recruiting Centre, Montreal, early in December.

Early in January, 1941, arrangements were made for the C.D.O. to visit Moncton, Charlottetown, Summerside, Debert and Halifax in connection with the opening of new dental clinics; a detachment was sent to Moncton, and the clinic at No. 3 General Reconnaissance School, Charlottetown, was in full operation. On a visit to Quebec, the C.D.O. inspected dental accommodation at No. 8 Air Observers' School, Ancienne Lorette. Space for a two-chair clinic in Victoriaville in connection with No. 3 Initial Training School was selected early in February and on 1st March space for a clinic at No. 17 Equipment Depot, Victoria Island, Ottawa. On the 3rd it was learned that the R.C.A.F. installation at Debert, N.S., had been transferred to Eastern Air Command. Arrangements were made for a temporary clinic at No. 11 Technical Detachment. Two rooms were selected at Victoria College, McGill University, for a clinic on 1st May for radio mechanics. On the 6th the C.D.O. left for a ten-day visit of inspection to the Maritimes.

Prompt action was taken early in June to check an outbreak of Vincent's infection at No. 4 Manning Depot, Quebec, for out of 368 airmen examined, 49 showed symptoms of the infection. Very many recruits reporting showed evidence of neglected mouth hygiene, so efforts were exerted to educate them dentally and create a receptive attitude to dental treatment. A one-chair clinic was planned for a 15-bed hospital for No. 9 Air Observers' School and No. 9 Repair Depot, St. Johns, P.Q.; a tentative site was selected late that month for a clinic at Chatham, N.B., and a recommendation was made for clinic accommodation at No. 32 Air Navigation School, Charlottetown. Early in August accommodation for a clinic at Valcartier

Camp was examined and it was in operation early the next month. On 1st September assistance was requested by the detachment at Victoriaville, which had performed more than 800 operations in August. A clinic was also decided on for a new class of radio mechanics at the McGill University Theological College, since that at the Royal Victoria College was closing. Dental accommodation was planned at the Operational Training Unit, Saguenay. H.R.H. the Duke of Kent visited the clinic at No. 4 Manning Depot, Quebec, on the 8th, and was particularly impressed with the prosthetic appliances under processing. It was arranged that personnel of the Civilian Technical Corps, entitled to the same treatment as airmen of the R.A.F., receive attention. A mobile clinic was completely equipped and displayed outside the Mount Royal Hotel on the 24th, three days later in Fletcher's Field and then in Lafontaine Park. Members of the Montreal Dental Nurses' and Assistants' Association met officers of the Canadian Women's Army Corps in reference to applicants for service as chair assistants.

The Jewish Workmen's Circle presented a cheque (the second contribution of its kind) for a mobile clinic on 12th October at a ceremony attended by about 3,000 persons, several hundred going through the mobile clinic on this occasion. At this time a six-chair clinic was under construction at the new No. 5 Manning Depot in Lachine. The temporary clinic at St. Johns closed on 3rd November as the course at No. 9 Air Observers' School had been completed. By mid-month the clinic at Mont Joli was almost finished, and a temporary clinic was opened at Stanley, N.S. At mid-December a second operator was sent to Rockcliffe, where there were more than 1,100 airmen. In a recent single course at Uplands, 436 operations were completed for 66 students. Early in the New Year, 1942, the C.D.O. visited the clinic at Arnprior, Ontario, then nearly finished. It was decided in January too to reopen the clinic at St. Johns and consideration was given to sending a third operator to Rockcliffe, where the number of airmen had increased to 200 officers and 1,500 airmen, with further increases anticipated. An officer was sent to Chatham, N.B., and a second officer to Stanley, N.S. At the inception of dental treatment at Mont Joli, P.Q., many cases of Vincent's infection were encountered.

The new clinic at Lachine opened on 9th February at No. 5 Manning Depot, while on the 19th the temporary clinic at Windsor Mills closed, and on 2nd March that at the R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, Montreal, the detachment there removing to St. Eugene, Ontario, which was itself closed on the 16th. A clinic at Pendleton, Ontario, was recommended early in April. At the clinic at No. 4 Manning Depot, Quebec, two operators completed 1,080 operations between 16th March and 10th April, while at No. 5 Manning Depot three operators were treating some 2,700 airmen, and at Victoriaville two operators completed 1,615 operations in April. Early in May with the strength at 2,900, it was necessary to supply another operator at Lachine. On a visit to Rockcliffe on 8th June, the C.D.O. arranged for a full-time operator for No. 7 Manning Depot. On 5th July Lt.-Col. Climo relinquished command on leaving for overseas, and was succeeded in temporary command by Acting Major L.E. Kent, also appointed acting C.D.O. as of the 6th. Lt.-Cols. Wansbrough, Climo and McDougall were bidden farewell at a dinner of officers of the Company in Ottawa prior to departure for overseas.

By July at Lachine five operators were caring for some 4,500 airmen at No. 5 Manning Depot, so it was apparent that an augmentation in facilities was necessary. In the period 15th August to 12th September, 1,171 fillings were inserted at No. 1 Wireless School. On 15th October Major J.P. Lantier was appointed C.D.O., Acting Major Kent being promoted to the temporary rank of major and appointed to command the Company that date. In November plans were made to build a two-chair clinic at No. 10 Gunnery School, Mount Pleasant, P.E.I., 17 miles from Summerside. On 6th January, 1943, space for a clinic at a new R.C.A.F. station at Domaine D'Esterel, St. Marguerite, P.Q., was selected. On 11th March Arthur Francis, chief electrician of the United States Cruiser *Chicago*, recently sunk by enemy aerial action in the Solomons in the South Pacific, visited Major Kent, his brother-in-law, while on survivors' leave. He had much in common with the C.D.O., Major Lantier, whose son, Lieut. Dunn, was a survivor of the lost Canadian destroyer *Ottawa*. On 13th September the C.D.O. received word that his son, wounded in action, was resting comfortably after an operation at No. 7 Canadian General Hospital, Maidenhead, England. On visits to the school of "Aspirants Aviateurs" at the University of Montreal a few days later and "L'Ecole d'Avion-

nerie", accommodation for a clinic and an operation room was selected. The roll of the latter numbered 400, of whom 178 were in the Cartierville School. The former school had a capacity of 250 students, with 237 then on the rolls. Major Lantier, a veteran of the Great War of 1914-19, was promoted to the acting rank of lieutenant-colonel on 15th March. In the present war he had served 30 months overseas prior to his present appointment. Word was received that Major Kent was to go overseas by 15th June, and that he would be succeeded by Major W.A. Belden. Major Kent was the guest of honour at a farewell luncheon on 12th June.

On a visit in August by air to Mount Pleasant, P.E.I., No. 10 Bombing and Gunnery School, where it was intended to open a new clinic, the C.D.O. also visited Stanley, N.S., and Moncton, N.B., returning from the last mentioned place by rail to Mont Joli, P.Q., where the clinic at No. 9 Bombing and Gunnery School was inspected. Early in September the senior dental officers of the North Atlantic Wing, United States Army Air Transport Command, Presque Isle, Maine, called on the officer in charge of No. 9 Clinic, No. 45 Atlantic Transport Group, R.A.F., Dorval Airport, to thank No. 39 Company for treating their personnel attached to the Group, and invited the C.D.O. to visit their centre at Presque Isle, which was accepted and the journey made by United States aircraft. This installation also had detachments in Iceland, Greenland and at Goose Bay, Labrador, and at Presque Isle 25 operators. A farewell dinner in honour of Major Belden, recently married, on his departure overseas, was held on the evening of 6th December. He was succeeded by Major W.W. Race.

At the clinic at No. 1 Wireless School it was reported on 21st January, 1944, that in the previous year 8,742 patients received attention with a total of 24,537 operations in 700 operating days, including 8,964 fillings and 1,220 extractions. The laboratory made 368 dentures, in addition to prosthetic work for outside stations. X-ray apparatus was installed at a new clinic at Valleyfield on the 31st, and arrangements were made to take over that at No. 31 S.F.T.S., Kingston, Ontario. A temporary clinic was set up in the hospital at Carp, Ontario, by the Uplands installation for a few days towards the end of the month, and in March the C.D.O. visited the Maritimes and found that the dental officer at Moncton was also attending to personnel from Coverdale Naval Station. Clinic accommodation at

Maitland, N.S., was discussed, and a new clinic was established at No. 2 Air Navigation School, Charlottetown.

In June plans were set in train for a new clinic at the station hospital in St. Johns, P.Q. In July the operator at Ancienne Lorette spent one day a week working at Laval University, Quebec City, and on the 14th General de Gaulle was a visitor at the former place *en route* to Ottawa. In August a serious forest fire near Moncton affected the functioning of the clinic there, as at one time the smoke was so heavy it was impossible to work without artificial light, while all camp personnel were placed on fire duty or in readiness. All fire fighting equipment in the clinic was prepared and the personnel of the clinic stood by night and day in shifts to take care of sparks. The Maitland Station was closed early in October and early in November that at Victoriaville. As a result of heavy demands for treatment, however, a second clinic was established temporarily at Command headquarters, and new clinics at No. 2 Release Wing, Lachine, and at No. 3 Release Centre, Rockcliffe. In December the clinic at Three Rivers closed, and it was arranged that that at Moncton be transferred to No. 35 Company. On 15th January, 1945, No. 36 Company absorbed the total strength of No. 39 Company.

Major N.S. Bailey, Command Dental Officer, No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., and commanding No. 20 (later No. 40) Company, arrived in Regina on 2nd July, 1940, and reported to the Air Officer Commanding at his headquarters in the Regina College Building, where he was assigned an office. Accommodation was found for a clinic in that building that week, and arrangements were made for emergency work to be done in the clinic of Military District No. 12 until this clinic was established. On the 16th authority was received for a headquarters' staff for the Command and for six detachments. Arrangements were completed to have treatment of personnel in Edmonton and Lethbridge done by the clinics of M.D. No. 13, while plans were made for clinics in the Calgary area and a visit was paid to the clinic in the hospital building at Camp Dundurn to arrange for the transfer of some of its personnel to the new clinic and laboratory in Regina.

It was agreed that the bulk of the dentistry to be performed for students should be in the early stages: that is, at the manning depots

so that the time of the various training schools should not be interrupted more than necessary. The new clinic in the Regina College Building was functioning smoothly by 11th September, as was the laboratory, and x-ray equipment arrived on the 16th. It was found advisable to establish one central laboratory in the Calgary area, rather than several small ones in the various clinics, so one was located in the Recruiting Centre Building, while clinics were planned for Mossbank and Moose Jaw. Two detachments were accordingly sent to No. 32 S.F.T.S. about four miles north of Moose Jaw on 3rd December; on the 12th another opened at Macleod, Alberta, and on the 20th that at Mossbank. By the end of the year after its first six months of operation, the Company had 12 officers and 21 other ranks; had sent a detachment overseas, and had seven clinics with nine detachments operating.

Early in April, 1941, the central laboratory in Calgary was moved to the clinic at No. 2 Wireless Training School, and a clinic in the Burns Building to temporary quarters at No. 11 Equipment Depot, Bonnybrook, Calgary. New clinics were under construction at Calgary and at Penhold, and requirements at Edmonton were examined. The clinic in course of erection at Lethbridge was also inspected, and the accommodation for a clinic and laboratory at Swift Current. In May a new laboratory opened at Moose Jaw and in June clinics at Claresholm, Alberta, and at the University of Alberta. In the following month accommodation was surveyed for new clinics at Edmonton and Calgary. It was decided to reconstruct the School Works Building at the Edmonton Exhibition grounds for a five-chair clinic and laboratory, and one at the Normal School, Edmonton, while a clinic at Swift Current under construction opened on 11th August.

Major R.H. McDougall assumed command of the Company and was appointed C.D.O. on 9th August, and inspected clinics at Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Macleod and Claresholm on 8th September and construction at Lethbridge and High River. A new clinic at the Regina Airport was almost completed, while a new laboratory opened on the 22nd to serve two clinics in Edmonton and one at Penhold. Company headquarters moved to the Recruiting Building, Calgary, early in October, and there occupied more spacious quarters. A new clinic was planned for De Winton and another for Lethbridge, while a new laboratory opened at Macleod. Early in

November a new clinic began operations in North Battleford, taken over from No. 2 Training Command, and one was under construction at Bowden. In December it was planned to provide clinic accommodation at Caron and Assiniboia.

The new clinics at De Winton and at Bowden opened early in January, 1942, while a detachment was posted to Caron the first week in February, when clinics were under construction at Pearce and Kircaldy, the former opening on 2nd April. New x-ray machines were installed at Claresholm, Macleod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and a recommendation for a new three-chair clinic at No. 10 Repair Depot, Calgary, was approved. Early in May a new clinic in temporary quarters at the station hospital opened at Edmonton, and an x-ray machine was installed at the North Battleford clinic. On the departure of Lt.-Col. McDougall overseas on 4th July, Major H.K. Brown became acting C.D.O. In November arrangements were made to provide instruction in the treatment of Vincent's infection by a travelling clinic.

It was decided early in the New Year, 1943, to establish a temporary clinic in the station hospital at Shepard. In considering personnel on duty on the North West Staging Route, it was suggested that on these remote stations they be treated as overseas personnel on posting from their units to avoid a bottleneck at Edmonton. Lt.-Col. F.R. Drewry became C.D.O. and was welcomed on 1st February. Within a month the Command was responsible for more than 29,000 personnel. On 3rd May the clinic opened at Shepard and it was reported that in April returns showed an average of 22.7 productive operations for each operator. A new clinic at No. 2 Observers' School, Edmonton, almost complete by the close of May, was designed to remove the clinic from the station hospital, in which accommodation was urgently needed for American casualties coming down from the North West Staging Route from operations in the North Pacific. Identification of the bodies of four airmen killed in a crash in which their aircraft burned was effected in July from dental records. A dental detachment was sent to service personnel of the Staging Route, returning on 18th May, 1944. Dental equipment was withdrawn when No. 3 Manning Depot, Edmonton, closed early in August. In October temporary clinic accommodation was secured for discharge boards in both Regina and Calgary. It was learned as the month closed that

the stations at Penhold, Macleod, one at Regina, Lethbridge, one in Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Mossbank would close by 15th December, followed by advice on closing those at High River, De Winton and Bowden. The Company was disbanded on 15th December.

The arrival overseas of Major F.R. Drewry, Staff Sergeant McIntyre and Private Pyke on 20th June, 1940, was the inception of the Corps attached to the R.C.A.F. overseas. Major Drewry became Command Dental Officer with offices at R.C.A.F. Headquarters at 2 Cockspur Street, London. At that time one dental officer, Captain J.W. Lawrence, and a detachment serving the R.C.A.F. were attached to No. 110 (Army Cooperation) Squadron at Odiham, Hants. Two more detachments arrived with No. 1 (Fighter) Squadron and No. 112 (AC) Squadron. All dental personnel attached to the R.C.A.F. were then carried on the strength of the Intermediate Overseas Base, C.D.C., and the Command Dental Officer referred all administrative procedure, such as obtaining supplies, the submission of reports, reinforcements, Part II Order entries and the authorization of alternative dental treatment to the officer commanding the Base. Dental treatment for R.C.A.F. personnel in the London area was carried out at the Army clinics at Acton and at 2 Cockspur Street.

Word was received of the death of Captain D.R. McNabb, attached to 402 Squadron, R.C.A.F., on 18th October, 1941. Captain McNabb had accompanied a R.C.A.F. pilot on a short flight. On the takeoff for the return flight at an altitude of only 50 feet a strong gust of wind caught the aircraft, which crashed, Captain McNabb dying *en route* to hospital. He had been attached only a week previously. At his funeral on the 23rd, all five dental commanding officers and Major Drewry of the Air Force were present with three officers of the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, a representative of the R.C.A.F. and other dental officers.

Soon after Air Vice Marshal Edwards assumed command of the R.C.A.F. overseas, headquarters moved to 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, the dental section completing its move on 2nd January, 1942. In that month Major Drewry arranged for a dental clinic with standard equipment at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, and the latter was ordered. A clinic was set up in May in the Land Registry Building, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and began operating in September under Captain F.M.

Murray. To solve the problem of supplying service to R.C.A.F. personnel with the R.A.F., a request was also made for the establishment of a clinic at Bournemouth, where space was allotted in Bath Hill Court Hotel. When Colonel Lott, the Director of Dental Services, arrived in London in mid-February, it was agreed at a combined air-dental conference with him that all Canadians in the United Kingdom in R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. units should be given the same dental treatment as in Canada. Early in March the Air Ministry approved the plan for augmenting R.A.F. dental services for Canadians serving with the force.

In April it was requested that a Base Dental Company be formed for attachment to the R.C.A.F. Six mobile clinics arriving from Canada in mid-May were sent to General Motors for assembly, and a request was sent for nine additional mobile clinics. Those on hand were turned over to the general army pool to be drawn by the dentals with the R.C.A.F. as required.

Of six dental detachments from No. 1 General Reinforcement Unit in June, one each was attached to Nos. 405, 408, 409 and 419 Squadrons and two to P.R.C., Bournemouth. On the 18th all dental personnel were struck off the strength of the Intermediate Overseas Base and taken on that of the newly formed No. 17 Base Dental Company, the headquarters of which were at 2 Cockspur Street. Major Drewry was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 14th July, 1942. A mobile clinic drawn early in August was held for exhibition for ten days at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, after which it was sent to No. 420 Squadron in charge of Captain R.T. Shillington. The tenth dental officer to be attached to the R.C.A.F. overseas reported from No. 5 Company, C.D.C., to No. 402 Squadron on the 6th.

It was agreed early in September to establish dental stores at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, instead of officers drawing all dental supplies from the depot at Acton. Ten dental officers and detachments reporting at the close of the month brought dental officer strength to 20, but more were still needed. In each of the clinics in Lincoln's Inn Fields and in the Bath Court Hotel was an x-ray machine, in the former a gas machine and in the latter room for six operating rooms, a laboratory, waiting room and orderly room. On 23rd October Lt.-Col. E.M. Wansbrough was attached to R.C.A.F. Headquarters and began a round of visits to dental personnel serving the R.C.A.F.

No. 18 Base Dental Company was formed on 1st December, with headquarters at R.C.A.F. Headquarters and a strength of 25 officers and 57 other ranks under the temporary command of Lt.-Col. Wansbrough. One of its first duties was the preparation and despatch of two dental detachments under Major G.B. Shillington and Captain O.W. Crummev to R.C.A.F., Cairo. At the close of the month two mobile clinics were sent to the Middle East to be used by these detachments. Negotiations were also in train to despatch a detachment to India and another to No. 413 Squadron, R.C.A.F., Ceylon, and these left on 12th January, 1943. Both arrived safely, as did the mobile clinic for the Middle East and two more in Ceylon. When Colonel Drewry returned to Canada, Colonel Wansbrough became acting C.D.O., continuing in command of No. 18 Base Dental Company, on 19th December.

In accordance with the policy of supplying dental service to the R.C.A.F. wherever possible, a detachment arrived at Lough Erne, Ireland, for attachment to No. 423 Squadron on 3rd March, 1943. As it had been decided to concentrate on increased training, three officers were sent to No. 1 Neurological Hospital at Basingstoke that month for a six-day course in jaw surgery, and six orderlies to No. 1 Canadian General Reinforcement Unit for a four-week course in driving and maintenance to fit them to take charge of mobile clinics. In addition it was decided to use the clinic at Bournemouth as a training centre for dental assistants.

The dental branch of R.C.A.F. Headquarters was placed under the Directorate of Administration and on 2nd August the A.D.D.S. attended the first meeting under the chairmanship of Air Vice Marshal Curtis, acting director of administration. With the completion of the formation of Headquarters, C.D.C., R.C.A.F. Overseas, Colonel Wansbrough was appointed A.D.D.S. on 25th August, and promoted to the acting rank of colonel, pre-dated to 24th March, 1943. Major J.D. Barnet was appointed administrative officer. Effective 17th August No. 19 Base Dental Company was formed, under the command of Major R.A. Gilbert, while Major L.E. Kent was appointed to command No. 18 Company on 20th October. The organization of No. 19 Company was completed on 9th November, with headquarters at No. 6 R.C.A.F. Group Headquarters. No. 20 Base Dental Company, under the command of Lt.-Col. G.B. Shillington, was formed on 17th

October, 1944, with headquarters at Bournemouth. With the exception of a detachment at Digby and No. 405 Squadron, all personnel were already attached to stations within No. 6 (R.C.A.F.) Bomber Group Command.

Clinics were established at Birmingham and Edinburgh on 8th November to serve R.C.A.F. personnel at isolated stations and those on leave not otherwise able to avail themselves of C.D.C. services. The clinic at Birmingham was not a success, but that at Edinburgh operated effectively until the suspension of privilege leave in 1944, when the operator was withdrawn. Accommodation for a two-chair clinic at Knightsbridge was authorized, and work began there with a detachment under Captain B.R. Jones on 6th March, 1944. Later Captain Dixon was posted to that clinic and in May a third officer. In December, 1943, it was decided to reduce the number of dental detachments in a company acting with the R.C.A.F. from 30 to 25, but this was not done until after the formation of No. 20 Base Dental Company. On 10th December, 1943, Sergeant Craig, dental technician, was sent to R.C.A.F. North Africa to join Captain Crummey's detachment.

On 21st February, 1944, Colonel Wansbrough left for a tour of inspection of all dental personnel with the R.C.A.F. in Italy, North Africa, India and Ceylon, leaving Major Barnet in charge of the A.D.D.S. Branch in his absence. Under Major J.L. Chalmers a dental clinic was opened in April at the Overseas Postal Depot, where there were some 300 Army and 200 R.C.A.F. personnel. On 9th August the headquarters of No. 19 Base Dental Company with No. 6 R.C.A.F. Group Headquarters was moved from Allerton Park to York. The A.D.D.S. Branch and Headquarters, No. 18 Base Dental Company, had moved from 20 to 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields on 29th April. When Major Shillington reported from Cairo early in May, he was attached to R.C.A.F. Headquarters to gain administrative experience with No. 18 Company.

On the formation of No. 2 Tactical Air Force, seven dental detachments were attached to R.C.A.F. units in No. 83 Group, each with a mobile clinic. After D-Day, 6th June, 1944, these detachments followed their units to France, and later when No. 410 Squadron went to France a detachment accompanied it. On 1st August Captain A.

Gardiner was attached to the R.C.A.F. Hospital Detachment, Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital, East Grinstead, to treat jaw fracture cases in the R.C.A.F. wing. On 13th September Captain Jameson reported to the American Air Force to fly to India, his destination being Calcutta, where he was to take over the mobile clinic from Captain Oatway and be responsible for treatment for Nos. 435 and 436 Squadrons. On temporary duty from Canada, Colonel D.S. Coons, D.D.D.S. (Air), left the United Kingdom by air on 29th September to join a R.C.A.F. mission in India.

When Colonel Wansbrough left for Canada to become D.D.D.S. (Air), he was succeeded by Lt.-Col. R.H. McDougall on 4th August, 1945, when the strength was 70 officers and 149 other ranks, but by the close of September this was reduced to 50 officers and 114 other ranks. No. 19 Base Dental Company had been reduced to "nil" strength and authority was sought to disband No. 20 Base Dental Company on 20th October.

CHAPTER XVIII

WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

Lt.-Col. J.L.B. Roop, commanding No. 50 Company, C.D.C. (Navy), reported to Commodore Taylor, naval officer in command at Halifax, on 8th June, 1943, and the following day the large laboratory in the dental clinic of H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* was in use as a temporary orderly room, four days later authority being received to use the former *Cornwallis* clinic as Company headquarters. Approval was received to proceed with a clinic already planned at Lunenburg, and a technician was sent to H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis* at Deep Brook. On visiting H.M.C.S. *Kings* on the 18th, Lt.-Col. Roop saw another new clinic under construction. At *Stadacona* between 200 and 500 men were checked daily on incoming and outgoing drafts for Vincent's infection or for any treatment necessary, and usually 30 to 40 daily were referred to the large clinic for enough treatment to render them fit for sea to minimize the number of draft rejections.

A tentative clinic site in the Royal Bank Building, Liverpool, was visited on the 25th, and the next day it was arranged to ship equipment there. A large shipment of equipment was received in *Stadacona* laboratory. On the last day of the month 21 officers and 49 other ranks were posted from No. 26 Company, which brought the total strength of No. 50 Company to 25 officers and 51 other ranks. More than 7,000 pounds of dental stores arrived from Ottawa on 5th July. Captain W.R. Richardson was detached to the clinic at Pictou, N.S., in full operation by the 16th, and Captain Morrow went to H.M.C.S. *Shelburne*, where Captain Diner was dental officer for Army personnel. Colonel Roop visited H.M.C.S. *Protector II* at Sydney a few later and on the 23rd the new clinic at *Kings* was officially taken over from the contractors. By the 24th the strength had increased to 38 officers and 73 other ranks. In August Captain D.C. Geddes was detailed temporarily to H.M.C.S. *Fort Ramsay* at Gaspé, and three recent graduates of Dalhousie reported and received temporary li-

censes from the provincial dental board until they could write the D.D.C. examinations in September. Because of Captain Geddes' illness, Major Whitehead went to Gaspé to relieve him later that month.

Early in September Colonel Roop visited H.M.C.S. *Charney*, a training ship attached to the officers' school at *Kings* and tied up at Dartmouth, which made dental parades at *Kings* almost impossible. Arrangements were made for a dental officer to spend a week aboard *Charney*, her captain volunteering the use of the dining saloon as a temporary clinic. The medical officer aboard *Kings* reported that with the cooperation of the dental officer the method of handling and washing dishes had been completely revised; the mechanical dish washers in the establishment had been under constant scrutiny, and under the new system, eliminating the use of dish towels, the incidence of "trench mouth" dropped sharply.

The five detachments in H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis* found that they were only able to handle daily sick parades for the 6,000-odd personnel on strength, a deceptive figure, as about 300 were drafted out weekly and at once replaced with a new class, making it very difficult to cope with the turnover. Late in September the possibility of leaving a dental officer in the winter months at Liverpool, at which the Norwegian Forces had been located until recently, was discussed, the Senior Naval Officer affirming that the base would be in use even extensively at that time. A possible site for a dental clinic at "Little Norway" was available in the rooms previously used by the Norwegian dental officer. Authority was given for occupying this site in mid-December, and arrangements were made to move the clinic at Lunenburg there.

When the Royal Naval crew of P. 553, a submarine stationed at Halifax, were examined, practically no dental disease was discovered. Among the complement of 38 all ranks only about a dozen cavities were found, 85 per cent of the crew being in perfect dental condition, although their craft had been away from her home base and the personnel without any dental check for 14 months. This condition was attributed to the compulsory inclusion in the diet of the navy "pink pill", which contained all the vitamins. Pictou Naval Base was closed for the winter months, all personnel being left in good dental condition. The first issue of "Dental Scraps", a bi-monthly

publication devoted to the interests of Nos. 26, 35 and 50 Companies, C.D.C., appeared on 9th December. A record was established on the 13th when the medical drafting officer of H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* checked the mouths of 786 ratings and only a little more than half of one per cent were stopped from the draft because of Vincent's infection or multiple extractions.

When the Navy took over "Y" Depot from the R.C.A.F. on 3rd January, 1944, the new installation, officially known as *Stadacona II*, was assigned as a tender to H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* chiefly for personnel on draft, and a request was received from the commander to post three dental officers to the clinic there, which was done in February, when the new clinic became No. 14. Accommodation was arranged in March for Company headquarters in the administration building there. Late that month, No. 15 Clinic in charge of Captain G.H. Craig was established in H.M.S. *Nabob* overseas. The Company was authorized in April to post a detachment to No. 19 General Hospital at Sussex, N.B., and in May a mobile clinic was delivered to the clinic at *Kings* for work at H.M.C.S. *Venture*. From July, 1943, to April, 1944, the unit performed 25,535 extractions, 86,168 fillings of all types, made 4,140 dentures and bridges and performed 36,667 miscellaneous operations. Total operations were 152,510, the average number of operations daily per officer being 19.

Arrangements were made early in June to provide a one-chair clinic aboard H.M.C.S. *Venture*, which permitted the immediate use of the mobile clinic in the dockyard and would enable the personnel to continue their duties with a minimum of interruption. The personnel of the Central Victualling Depot were attached. The mobile clinic was moved from *Venture* to Zero jetty and parades began from H.M.C.S. *Toronto*, a new frigate. The value of the mobile clinic in the area was such that it was apparent that at least three or more could be used to advantage. It was arranged at this time to send a detachment temporarily to the Mulgrave Naval Base and detachments were assigned to H.M.S. *Puncher* and to H.M.C.S. *Annapolis*, a destroyer. The latter craft escorted a submarine from Digby Cut to Philadelphia, so work was performed at sea to the extent of 64 fillings, 13 extractions, 31 prophylaxis and some miscellaneous operations. In addition to its own work, the detachment performed a good deal of

first aid, dealing with some cuts and abrasions and minor digestive ailments.

Early in August a detachment was posted to H.M.S. *Uganda* and journeyed to Charleston, S.C., to join her. As the ship was undergoing alteration, a temporary clinic was set up ashore. The clinic formerly used by No. 26 Company at Charlottetown was taken over on 5th September to provide treatment for naval personnel in that area. A detachment temporarily worked in H.M.C.S. *Acadia* in Annapolis Basin and on a cruise to Grand Manan Island, completing work on 25 of the ship's company. A report from Captain Craig in H.M.S. *Nabob* advised that the ship had been immobilized by enemy action in which the dental detachment lost a good deal of personal gear, but was able to continue working. When Colonel Roop left to take command of No. 53 Company, Major G.H. Snell, M.M., assumed temporary command until the arrival of Lt.-Col. H.A. McClean on 3rd October. Two days later a detachment was placed aboard H.M.C.S. *Haida*, recently returned from overseas with 23 ratings requiring urgent treatment. As a new addition to the R.C.N., *Uganda* arrived at Halifax on the 26th. A detachment left for duty at H.M.C.S. *Somers Isles*, Bermuda, on 21st November, when the clinic at Pictou Naval Base was again closed for the winter.

A temporary two-chair clinic at H.M.C.S. *Brunswicker*, Saint John, N.B., was moved to a permanent location in a naval stores building on 5th February, 1945, and within a few days temporary quarters were obtained in the Dartmouth docking area for a detachment to serve some 600 men, who formerly came to the Halifax Dockyard area. A new mobile clinic was employed at H.M.C.S. *Peregrine*, the new designation of *Stadacona II*, and shortly it was providing treatment for several fighting ships which signalled requests for immediate attention. No. 16 Clinic aboard H.M.C.S. *Venture* was moved ashore early in April to a location in a stone building known as "Venture Inn", a seamen's lounge, built more than 130 years previously by the Royal Navy. A new clinic was opened at the Naval Armament Depot, Dartmouth. On 12th April 20 W.R.C.N.S. dental assistants arrived for duty at H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, five at *St. Hyacinthe*, 20 at *Cornwallis*, nine at *Peregrine*, five at *Protector* and two at *Kings*. As a result by 12th May 14 male assistants were posted to other dental companies.

When rioting broke out in Halifax and several other cities and towns in the province on 7th May, it was considered that previous orders that normal routine would be observed were justified. Later in the day personnel were advised that the next day would be one of celebration for V.E. Day, but when the rioting continued on the 8th in Halifax and Dartmouth, the Company personnel were confined to barracks or quarters.

News arrived from the dental officer in H.M.C.S. *Uganda* that Japanese territory had been sighted recently, and that when the ship tied up alongside an oiler for fuel a number of the crew came aboard for emergency dental treatment. The ship participated in the Okinawa area against Formosa and the Shakishima group, enemy air attacks being repelled. At action stations, the clinic was secured. On 25th May the clinic at *Kings* was permanently closed, as were the clinic in *Venture* on 18th June and the clinic at the Marine Slip, Dartmouth, on 21st June. In June it was decided to staff *St. Hyacinthe* to capacity to provide adequate treatment for Pacific volunteers going through that base.

Lt.-Col. McClean was succeeded by Lt.-Col. H.K. Brown, formerly commanding No. 10 Company, on 1st August. Advice of this move was received early in July, when the clinic at H.M.C.S. *Fort Ramsay*, Gaspé, was closed, and arrangements were made for emergencies to be performed by a civilian practitioner. Buildings at *Peregrine* were visibly shaken and damage was done to supporting beams in the drill hall by a series of heavy explosions at the Naval Armament Depot in Bedford Basin on the 18th. Three doors of the Company's headquarters building were blown inward; three fluorescent light fixtures were torn from the ceilings, and wall files and books were thrown to the floor. All the windows at No. 14 clinic at *Peregrine* facing the west were blown. Intermittent explosions continued the following day and on the next all service personnel available fought bush fires in the Bedford area. Six officers and 37 other ranks of No. 10 Company were posted to No. 50, effective 10th August. The clinic at Lunenburg Naval Base closed on 15th September, while four dental officers and nine other ranks arrived at Halifax the previous day from St. John's, Newfoundland, because of a decision that only a maintenance base would be kept at H.M.C.S. *Avalon*. In August

10,928 naval personnel in the Command were dentally examined on discharge.

The clinic in H.M.C.S. *Somers Isles* was closed and the detachment arrived in Halifax on 1st October, while the clinic at Pictou Naval Base closed on the 3rd. As No. 35 Company, R.C.A.F., withdrew its detachment from Sydney, it was arranged to take care of the remaining Air Force personnel there from the detachment at H.M.C.S. *Protector*, while the clinic at *Chaleur II* closed on the 26th. Early in November it was decided to retain only one detachment at H.M.C.S. *St. Hyacinthe*, all surplus personnel being drafted to Halifax. A little later the service of the mobile clinic at Jetty 3 at the Dockyard was discontinued. By the end of the month the clinics at Shelburne and Liverpool were also declared surplus, and two detachments withdrawn from H.M.C.S. *Protector*, where soon only one remained.

On 9th January, 1946, instructions were issued to leave only two detachments at H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis*, as that base was being transferred to the War Assets Corporation. The clinic at the R.C.N. Armament Depot, Dartmouth, was closed on 5th February; on the 20th that at *Peregrine* closed, (No. 14) and service for that installation was consolidated in No. 23 clinic there. The clinic at *Protector* closed on the 23rd and that at *Cornwallis* on the 27th. On 14th March advice arrived that No. 35 Company would be reduced to "nil" strength and absorbed by No. 50 Company. A few days later reorganization of the Company with 48 clinical detachments was announced. The remaining clinic at *Peregrine* closed on the 29th and was located in H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, to which Company headquarters and the stores were also moved. Successive commanders in this period were Lt.-Cols. N.W. Snider, G.V. Turnbull and C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D. Effective 20th June, notification was received that the establishment of the company was to be reduced to 15 officers and 44 other ranks. News arrived from H.M.C.S. *Uganda* that in February ashore in Mexico a clinic located in a shack was well attended by villagers.

As Officer Commanding No. 51 Company, C.D.C., Major E.A. Stewart, formerly of No. 36 Company, reported to the Commanding Officer, Naval Divisions, 142 Crescent Road, Toronto, on 4th April, 1945, and here he had an interview with Commander McCrimmon of H.M.C.S. *York*, acting in the illness of both Commodore Brock and

Commander Campbell. No. 51 Company was established to act in a liaison capacity between the Naval Divisions and the Canadian Dental Corps, and it was decided to locate the Company at No. 1 Front Street East, Toronto, but in mid-June the quarters were moved to 142 Crescent Road.

In a discussion with Lt.-Col. E.F. Stewart, A.D.D.S., N.D.H.Q., the District Dental Officer and the officer commanding H.M.C.S. *York* on the 18th on documentation and discharge procedure, it was stated that 20 discharges a day could be anticipated through *York* when hostilities ceased in Europe. In May it was learned that 25 officers and 120 ratings of the Russian Navy were expected at *York* for most of the summer. They consisted of ships' crews from Russia to man minesweepers built in Canada, where they were to receive training.

At the same station early in June, it was revealed that dental examinations on discharge would be conducted at discharge transit depots under preparation at eight or nine points across the country, before the individuals reached their home divisions for final disposal. Additional dental personnel would be necessary at these depots, but other divisions would probably not be greatly affected, as they would be concerned only with the dental examinations of those then on strength, as they became eligible for retirement or discharge. Major Stewart visited H.M.C.S. *Donnacona* at Montreal and H.M.C. Signal School at St. Hyacinthe a few days later. At the latter he conferred with the naval and dental officers on the establishment of the discharge depot at that point, which was to begin operation in a few days. At *York* on his return, it was found that some ratings were arriving from discharge transit centres without dental examination, but it was anticipated that this would quickly be rectified as the centres settled to routine.

In July authorization was received from H.M.C.S. *Star* at Hamilton to run a special power line to the dental clinic to overcome difficulties in operating the x-ray apparatus there. At times there was insufficient voltage when the load was heavy. One of the three detachments at *York* was discontinued the next month, although a number of ratings on Pacific leave was arriving there for treatment. Late in August word arrived that *York* was to become a discharge transit centre in the near future, requiring additional dental staff. On 8th

November, after eight months of operation, the Company was reduced to "nil" strength.

No. 52 Company, C.D.C., was formed to render dental treatment to Royal Canadian Naval personnel based on the West Coast of Canada, effective 15th January, 1943. The original staff consisted of Major H.A. McClean, officer commanding; Captain H. Doncaster, adjutant; Captain F.A. Duncumb, quartermaster; Staff Sergeant B.E. Thornley, chief clerk, and Sergeant F.E. Decker, quartermaster sergeant. The early stages of the organization proceeded under the guidance of Lt.-Col. W.E. Meldrum, the establishment providing for 30 clinical detachments of 34 officers and 88 other ranks, with headquarters in Vancouver. Initial detachments were posted from No. 31 Company, seven officers and 15 other ranks, on 10th September, 1943.

Difficulty was at first encountered because the Pacific Command Naval Headquarters had no official instructions or authority for the attachment of the Company until 15th September, but as soon as this authority was received no further administrative difficulty was met. The Commanding Officer, West Coast, Rear Admiral Brodeur, maintained close contact with the development of the naval Company and inspected the various clinics as progress was made. To clarify the position of the dental personnel attached to the Navy, he sent a message to the commanding officers of all ships and establishments on the Pacific Coast emphasizing the fact that the Company was entirely for the use of the R.C.N. and was under the direct orders of the Command Dental Officer, Pacific Coast; that the C.D.O. was under direct orders of the D.G.D.S.; that the officers and men of the naval dental Company were, therefore, to be considered as naval personnel, and were to be granted all naval facilities and privileges, such as mess membership and the use of canteens.

Space was secured in the naval building, Jerico Beach, where the staff worked under some difficulty, as the only furniture immediately available was a few chairs and one table. Quartermaster stores were located in the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Building at 325 Howe Street, Vancouver. Naval shipwrights put in shelving, cupboards and ledger desks. The first supplies were received from Central Stores, Ottawa, 8th September, 1943.

An uninteresting task confronting the Company in the early days was the sorting and forwarding of some 5,000 dental charts accumulated over a period of several years. Progress reports from all clinics showed concern over this situation. While other departments were in a similar state, serious efforts were made to straighten the dental documentation. The Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon Commander Morton, supplied aid in personnel and a card index system showing the present location of naval personnel, so files were gradually cleared and a method of keeping the charts moving came into being. Most dental officers showed little interest in administration. The lack of provision in the establishment for administrative personnel in clinics weakened the rendition of dental treatment in that the more capable N.C.Os. were taken from the chair to handle this work, nor were the R.C.N. in the least "dental document conscious" despite regulations. It was not until the need of a dental document on discharge became apparent that the R.C.N. realized this responsibility.

On 27th October, 1945, Naval Headquarters, Pacific Coast, moved to H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, where two offices for Company headquarters were secured in the Givenchy Building and a buzzer system was installed. Stores were housed in an army hut within the Dockyard and shipwrights installed shelves and other storage facilities. On disbandment, officers were struck off to the continuing unit, No. 31 Company, C.D.C.

The first major task on formation was to take from No. 31 Company the dental clinics situated in naval establishments. On 10th September, six clinics were being maintained: No. 1, H.M.C.S. *Burrard*, Marine Building, Vancouver; No. 2, H.M.C.S. *Discovery*, Stanley Park, Vancouver; No. 3, H.M.C.S. *Naden*, Esquimalt; No. 4, H.M.C.S. *Givenchy*, Esquimalt; No. 5, H.M.C.S. *Naden III*, Comox, and No. 6, H.M.C.S. *Chatham*, Prince Rupert. Later, the clinic in the Marine Building was moved to H.M.C.S. *Burrard*, Old Discovery Building, Stanley Park. Accommodation was made available for one operator and a two-technician laboratory in an adjoining room. This laboratory eventually handled the work from No. 2 Clinic as well. When No. 52 Company was disbanded, the clinics in H.M.C.S. *Chatham*, *Naden III* and *Burrard* were closed. Clinics Nos. 2 and 4 remained as originally constituted but half of No. 3, H.M.C.S. *Naden*, was in the process of being turned over to the medicals to be used as a pathological labora-

tory. Dental treatment for the personnel of the R.C.N. College, Royal Roads, was supplied by the clinics in the Esquimalt area, the bulk of the parades being handled at No. 3 clinic, *Naden*. Treatment for naval detachments in outlying stations was effected through periodic despatch of a detachment to some of these spots, while others stationed near Army or R.C.A.F. clinics were treated by the dental officers of Nos. 31 or 37 Companies.

Dental detachments were placed aboard H.M.S. *Puncher* and H.M.C.S. *Prince Robert*, which were later placed under the administration of No. 50 Company. Following the cessation of hostilities three operational ships with dental personnel aboard docked in Esquimalt. Clinics in the *Prince Robert* and *Ontario* were closed, the equipment and stores being shipped to Halifax. Authority was received for No. 52 Company to take over some of this equipment, but not before the bulk had shipped on the long journey east. This was regretted as No. 52 Company quartermaster stores was only a couple of hundred yards from the jetties and considerable expense could have been saved if the situation had been realized earlier. H.M.C.S. *Uganda*, returned from the Far East on 10th August, 1945, remained at No. 2 Jetty, H.M.C. Dockyard, until 5th February, 1946, when the cruiser left on a goodwill tour of the southern hemisphere. During this period supplies were furnished by No. 52 Company stores, although the dental detachment was on strength of No. 50 Company, Halifax. This was more efficient, as the long distance from their own headquarters created a number of disadvantages for the dental personnel aboard.

Transportation involving postings directly from Company headquarters was in most instances secured through Army, but under a naval order it was found expedient to secure it from the navy when the notice of postings was short and the personnel were stationed remote from Company headquarters. The station wagon was in constant use as a means of moving dental kit from railhead to Company stores or from the latter to Vancouver clinics. Dental supplies were also handled by this means. The distance, four miles, between Company headquarters and stores brought the transport into further use.

Where feasible, personnel were quartered in naval barracks. With the exception of operational ships, this did not always prove a happy

state of affairs, particularly as far as other ranks were concerned. The difference in naval and army routine proved somewhat irksome to the men and being so few in numbers on the larger stations they were often made to feel neglected and apart from barrack life. Other ranks were attached for rations and quarters, while officers were attached for quarters only in most instances because of the ration system of naval messes. Quarters provided the dental officers were most satisfactory and they blended well into the life of the wardroom mess. Laundry in *Burrard* and *Discovery* in the initial stages of the Company's existence was handled on a rental basis, the navy bearing the cost. Later naval laundries were established in most bases, and while some loss of gowns and towels occurred the service was on the whole excellent.

Adequate supplies of all types were available except in very rare instances. The service rendered by Central Stores, Ottawa, was excellent, indents being promptly completed. The R.C.N. was cooperative, supplying many items for office and clinic use freely. Petrol for the station waggon was secured through the army, while the clinics were supplied locally by the pertinent naval base. Mechanical transport service was secured through the army, though when urgent aid was available from naval garages.

No instance of fire from accidents or careless use of gasoline in the dental laboratories was recorded. Every precaution was taken to avoid fire hazards, the equipment supplied by the navy and in use at each clinic being very satisfactory. While minor delays occurred in receiving mail, the service rendered by the naval post office was of a high standard. On bases where civilian employees were used the non-delivery of mail over the weekend was unsatisfactory. All official mail was sent through naval channels. The facilities of airmail service was far in advance of regular mail, and so considerable time was saved. Stationery was secured from naval or army sources depending on the type required, in both cases the supply being adequate and the service first-rate. Facilities were at hand in the naval establishments for mimeographing orders and form letters. Naval canteens were available in all naval establishments for the use of dental personnel.

As personnel were stationed in widely scattered groups, no training was undertaken by the unit as a body. Other ranks posted to

the Company had already completed their basic training and dental officers in the rank of lieutenant completed courses at various centres before recommendation was forwarded for further promotion. Professional courses presented at the Technical Training Centre, Toronto, were of a very high character.

In addition to providing dental treatment for the R.C.N., R.C.N.R., R.C.N.V.R., W.R.C.N.S. and nursing sisters, considerable treatment was rendered naval personnel of Allied navies, American, Russian, Australian, New Zealand and the Royal Navy included. The latter was predominant, approximately 1,000 a month passing through the clinics at various periods of hostilities. Evidence of the appreciation shown by these ships was found in many letters received from commanding officers, who were profuse in their remarks on the subject.

The usual difficulty was experienced in securing parades during training periods. Classes were often of an intensive nature and men could not be spared for dental parades until the close of the courses, when there would be a rush for the clinic. Ships leaving harbour unexpectedly and returning unheralded caused further difficulties in the clinics. Commanding officers of naval establishments showed more than ordinary interest in dental problems and it was rare that the utmost cooperation was not forthcoming. Aboard operational ships with dental detachments, the interest and concern of commanding officers was much in evidence, with the result that not only did the detachment endeavour to exceed others in the rendition of dental treatment, but were also most appreciative of their surroundings and no case is known where a dental detachment wished a posting from the ship.

Hospitalization and treatment were under R.C.N. auspices, except where categorization was needed or where a board of survey was indicated, in which instances army facilities were used. Some difficulty was encountered in the handling of medical documents for dental personnel who had been admitted to R.C.N. hospitals, and to secure history sheets. The facilities offered by the naval hospitals were of the highest type, and the dental officers took full advantage of these in treating cases which could not be handled to the best advantage in a clinic. Jaw injuries for a long time were under the supervision of Captain A.H. Wilkinson. Lectures outlining modern

methods of dental anaesthesia and exodontia were at various times presented to R.C.N. medical officers. Particularly interested were those M.Os. who served in the smaller ships on which there was no dental detachment, for it often happened that they were called upon to render emergent dental treatment for pulpitis, abscess conditions and jaw injuries.

Canadian Dental Corps equipment was augmented in several instances by the personal equipment of dental officers. Special instruments, standard chairs and cabinets found their way into some of the smaller clinics in the early days, but the majority found the equipment and stores issued by Central Stores more than adequate.

Commanding No. 53 Base Dental Company on appointment as Senior Dental Officer, Lt.-Col. J.L.B. Roop arrived in London, England, on 4th October, 1944, and reported to Admiral Nelles, R.C.N., and Colonel L.V. Janes, D.D.D.S., Canadian Military Headquarters. A week later authority for the formation of the Company, effective 20th August, was received, to provide dental treatment to Royal Canadian Naval personnel based in the United Kingdom. On the 16th seven clinical detachments were taken on strength. Office accommodation for unit headquarters was provided at 56-58 Whitcomb Street.

Captain L.G. Carson, dental officer with 65 M.T.B. Flotilla, reported on 13th November that his clinic was located in the Harbour Control Building at Ostend, and that accommodation and rations were being provided by the Belgian Government. Major C.D. Helmer was detailed to the R.C.N. Base at Milford Haven, Wales, and Captain J.E. Hallett to H.M.C.S. *Niobe*. Lt.-Col. Roop inspected clinic accommodation at Newcastle, Belfast and Londonderry early in December, and by the 6th Captains C.M. Cornish and R.H. Crossley were detailed to the last mentioned, which was under Captain Erickson. At Newcastle was Captain Hollister at H.M.C.S. *Uganda*, and at H.M.C.S. *Ontario*, Belfast, arrangements were made to detail a dental officer early the next month. At Londonderry one detachment was working in a mobile clinic on the jetty, two with the laboratory staff in a Nissen hut and three officers aboard ship in sick bay where space permitted. They moved from ship to ship as the latter arrived and left port. The main clinic at Londonderry performed dental work for shore-based personnel and the overflow from the mobile

clinic, which served as a reception centre. Crews of the smaller ships all received treatment at this clinic. Two types of ship, frigates and Castle class corvettes, would accommodate dental officers in sick bays. Officers working in ships made a quick examination of the crews when first going aboard. Then with the 29th M.T.B. Flotilla, as the month closed a report arrived from Captain Carson that a detachment and a mobile clinic had been moved from Great Yarmouth to Felixstowe on 29th November, when the Flotilla strength was 200, operating nine vessels. Major R.S. Freele was detailed to the 65th M.T.B. Flotilla.

In addition to the clinic at Plymouth under Major E.T. Guest, plans were made early in January, 1945, for this officer to take a detachment to Portsmouth and to send an additional detachment to Plymouth. Dental service was provided aboard H.M.C.S. *Lindsay*. While Colonel Roop visited Londonderry again in February, a request was received for an officer to go to sea with Escort Group 26 and tentative arrangements were made for Captain R.A. Erickson to do so on the next operational trip. It was planned that he change ships as he completed urgent cases in one and transfer by whaleboat at sea. Captain Erickson first carried out dental services aboard H.M.C.S. *Montreal*. Captain Hallett spent 20 days aboard H.M.C.Ss. *Sioux* and *Huron*, in the former setting up dental kits in the sick bay and in the latter in the commander's cabin. Because the ships' companies were seldom more than a day or two in port, a good deal of treatment was necessary.

The extent to which the R.C.N. was becoming dentally conscious is illustrated by a report from Captain A.W.S. Wood. After setting up his kits in the sick bay of a frigate, he posted a notice on the door asking for patients, and soon had a list of 132 names out of a complement of 147, without the added incentive of a trip ashore. In May instructions were issued to all dental officers for treatment for repatriated prisoners of war, who were to have first priority, a complete mouth x-ray and a systematic recording of the condition of both teeth and soft tissues. By 8th June the dental clinics at Great Yarmouth, Portsmouth, Milford Haven and Londonderry had been closed and naval strength in the United Kingdom greatly reduced. Early in July a proposal was made for the disbandment of the Company,

effective the 31st, and it was suggested that an increment to a base dental company be authorized to give service to the R.C.N. But the Company continued for a time, headquarters removing to offices at 53-54 Haymarket, London. On 6th September, advice being received that the 31st Minesweeping Flotilla would soon return to Canada, orders were given to close the clinic at Plymouth. The Company was disbanded on 15th September.

CHAPTER XIX

NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY

Embarking at Gouroch on 27th June, 1943, in the *Empress of Russia* and sailing on 1st July in the late evening, No. 1 Company, C.D.C., found itself in a formidable armada, for the decision to attack Sicily by the Combined Chiefs of Staff at Casablanca early in the year had set in motion a mighty weapon. For the assault, American troops were coming from ports in Algeria and Northern Tunisia, British from the ports of the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Malta and Southern Tunisia, the 1st Canadian Division from the United Kingdom and an American division from the United States, the whole to concentrate at sea just before the assault. The Canadians were to form the left wing of General Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army, going in on the beaches at the base of the west side of the Pachino peninsula. It took 92 ships plus escorting vessels to move the 1st Division to the rendezvous, organized as a fast assault convoy, a slow assault convoy with most of the transport and stores to support the first attack, and two subsidiary convoys carrying the tank brigade save for one unit designed for the assault, portions of the divisions not needed in the assault and most of the transport and stores.

The various convoys with the troops for the assault approached each other on 9th July heading towards Sicily and the next morning the Canadians assaulted before dawn. That day No. 1 Company disembarked at Philippeville on the northern coast of Algeria and went by transport to Cork Forest. Very shortly after their arrival they were at work, for which they were complimented by General McNaughton, despite heat, flies and dysentery. On the 30th they were joined by Major Snider, 35 other ranks and all the unit vehicles from Algiers, after a journey of 387 miles. The next night everyone was out most of the time because a sirocco made it necessary to continue driving tent pegs. Here the Company remained until word arrived that less the mechanical transport section it could go to Sicily, so ten officers, ten

dental assistants and seven technicians embarked on 21st August in H.M.T. *Letitia*, Major Snider in charge of the rear party.

Disembarkation, the baggage in infantry landing craft manhandled for the last 300 yards, took place on the 23rd at Augusta on the eastern coast of the island, the Company marching five miles out of the city to camp. Major Frank Boyaner * was assigned to serve the 2nd Light Ambulance; Captain Beach 5th Field Ambulance; Captain Oliver 4th Field Ambulance, replacing Major Shaunessy evacuated sick; Captain R.C. Thompson 9th Field Ambulance; Captain J. Egan divisional headquarters and Major Reeve Morrison No. 5 General Hospital at Catania. When General McNaughton visited the Company on the 26th he expressed satisfaction at the manner reinforcements for the division had been made dentally fit before joining it, and arranged to transport the Company. The latter moved to the 4th Reinforcement Battalion area on 7th September five miles from Catania and only a hundred yards from the Mediterranean with millions of flies. Four days previously the division had successfully assaulted the Italian mainland across the Strait of Messina. On the 8th word arrived of the capitulation of Italy.

Later in the month the operators were running short of plaster, no supplies having yet been received from the United Kingdom, so an attempt was made to get some from British sources. Captain Beach acquired an Italian mobile clinic late that month. Word was received that Major Snider with the rear party had left for Bizerta on the northern coast of Tunisia on the 27th, but a week later the Company had had no further word of their whereabouts. Lt.-Col. Frawley and Captain Mason left for Messina to go to Italy, crossing the Strait the same day.

The next day the Company followed, motoring to Taranto in the heel of the Italian peninsula to the area of the 4th Reinforcement Battalion, where they were joined on the 7th by Major Manseau with the rear party. At Taranto was the Canadian Base Reinforcement Group. On the 13th the Company moved to an area 35 miles from Lucera into the D.M.A. area near Campobasso. Word was received that the transport was at Palermo, Sicily, and on the 21st it arrived:

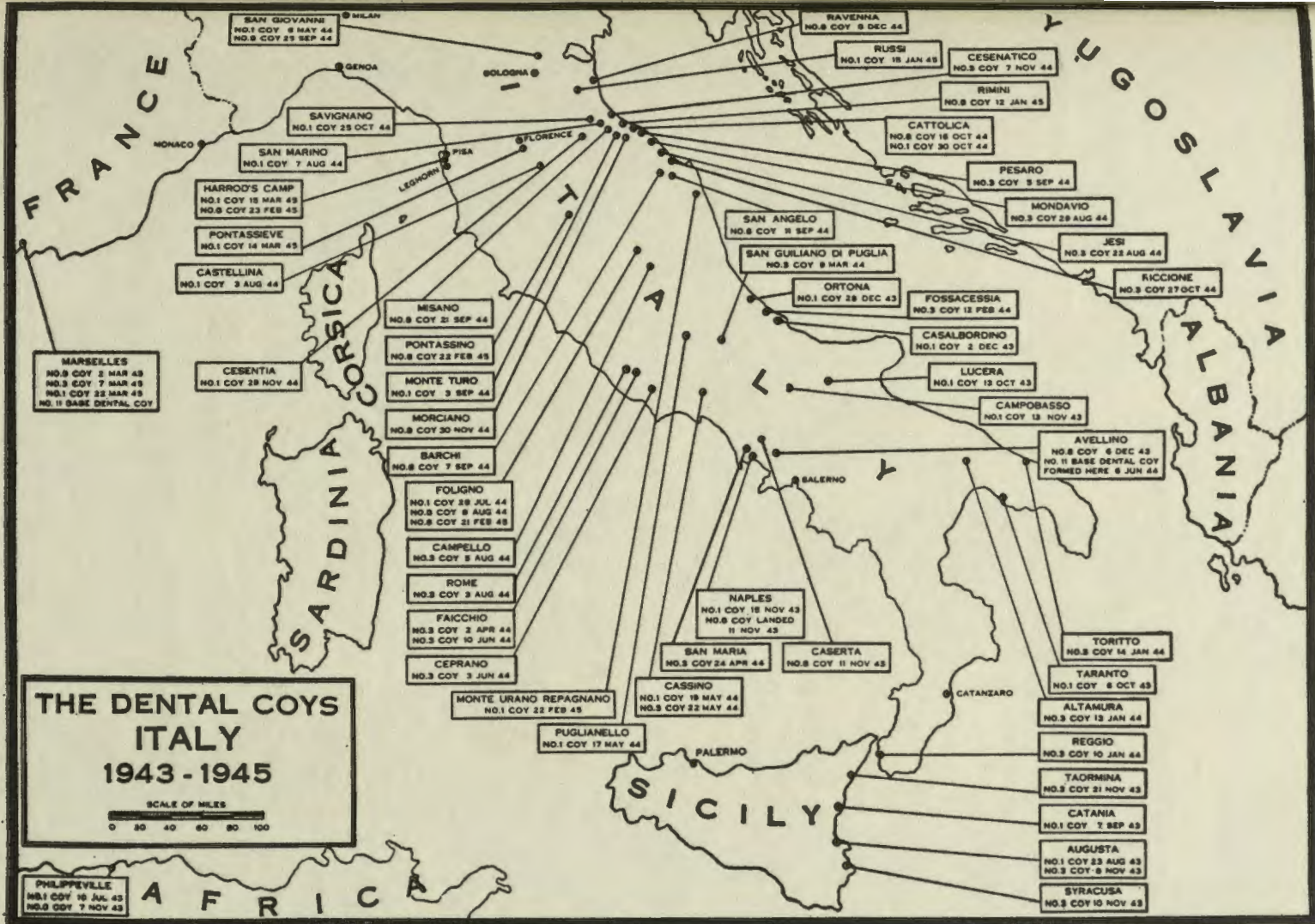
* Died 9th January, 1945.

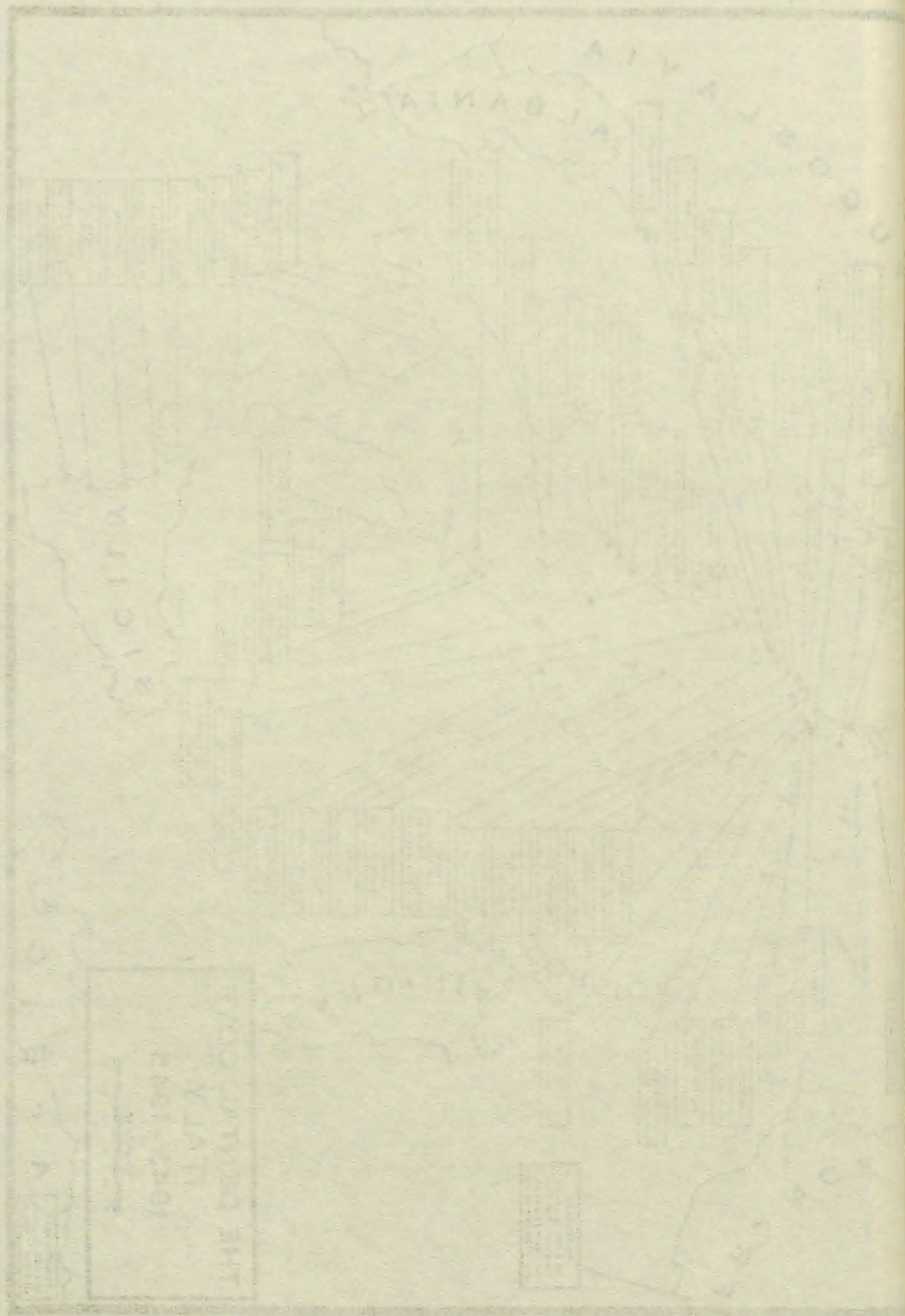
light mobile clinics, two 60-hundred-weights, a stores vehicle, a heavy transport vehicle, one H.U.P. and a water truck. It was also learned that nine mobile clinics were in a pool of vehicles in Sicily.

Lt.-Col. Frawley and the orderly room moved forward to rear divisional headquarters on 1st November, while the adjutant, Captain S. Mason, remained at Company headquarters. The following day the O.C. left for Naples to interview Brigadier A.W. Beament at Canadian Section, G.H.Q. 1st Echelon. At this time the work was going forward as it had in the United Kingdom. With the 5th Field Ambulance, Captain Beach was operating in his captured Italian mobile clinic, a vehicle as large as a greyhound bus, well-appointed and having x-ray, an operating room, laboratory and a good water supply, but in comparison with the Canadian mobile clinic it was found to be road-bound. The Company had been informed that there were no roads in Italy over which its vehicles could not travel. The captured Italian mobile clinic was sent to Captain Creasy. Colonel Edgecombe and Lt.-Col. Frawley arrived on the 13th, and the latter attended a dinner for Colonel the Honourable J.L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., minister of national defence, at Naples on the 24th. The minister had a tooth extracted by Captain Walley at the 9th Field Ambulance the next day.

A move to Casalbordino, a distance of 37 miles, took place on 2nd December. On Christmas eve an old church was cleaned and the altar wired for lights, all ranks voluntarily attending midnight mass. When the Company moved on the 28th to a new location about four miles from Ortona, it was found that rear divisional headquarters were forward of main divisional headquarters. Attached to the Royal 22nd Regiment, Major Paul Manseau was closer to the line of fire than any dentist had been previously in this war, it was said. He set up his office after the fall of Ortona in an old house less badly damaged than most. On 26th December, in an intensive enemy artillery barrage, his clinic suffered a direct hit, which crumbled it like a pack of cards and buried his three assistants and two patients in the rubble. The assistants were wounded, but returned to duty after some days, but the patients were killed. The dental equipment was a total loss.

It was now arranged that all dental reinforcements go to 8th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Base Reinforcement Group, for re-attach-





THE DELMAR COVE

LEGEND

ment out as required for duty, but this was soon changed to the 5th Battalion and then in March, 1944, back to the 8th Battalion. Lt.-Col. C.B.H. Climo took over from Lt.-Col. Frawley on 20th February, as the latter was returning to the United Kingdom. Also returning as instructors for field companies there were Majors L.C. Cameron, E.E. Groff and P. Manseau, and Captains H.M. Black and H.M. Jolley. Later Lt.-Col. Climo was appointed A.D.D.S., Canadian Section, G.H.Q. 1st Echelon, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. J.J. Armstrong from No. 9 Company in the United Kingdom after his arrival on 1st May. Towards the end of the month, eight Austin three-ton lorries were acquired in lieu of mobile clinics.

The Company moved from the vicinity of San Giovanni to the neighbourhood of Madeloni on 6th May, on the 7th to a location near Puglianello, and two days later it arrived in the rear divisional area five miles from Cassino. On the 24th another move brought the Company to an area with divisional headquarters, from which the enemy had withdrawn five days previously. The unit began building a mobile orderly room, and moved again on 8th June to a location near Piedmonte. On the 28th the public relations officer took motion pictures of a mobile clinic coming into position and the dental services rendered. By 1st July to avoid the intense heat some operators began work at 7 a.m., for the interiors of the mobile clinics were like ovens. Parties could by this time, however, go to Rome on leave. Then on 27th July the Company moved, arriving the next day at a new area near Foligno, for the 1st Canadian Corps, after nearly two months' rest and training in the Volturno Valley, moved under the strictest security measures northwards to this area in preparation for re-entering offensive operations, as part of the Allied deception that the Fifth Army carry out preparations to simulate an impending offensive by both Eighth and Fifth Armies in the Florence area. General Leese's plan was for a three-corps attack on a 30-mile front, the Eighth Army secretly moving to the Adriatic sector. But in reality when the 1st Canadian Division reached this area on 5th August, the men put up their divisional insignia and patches, and after three days removed them, silently slipping away back to Perugia. On the 3rd the Company moved to the Castellina area, advancing by stages, and arrived on the 9th at San Marino, to camp near Cattocto. Another move on 3rd September brought the unit to Monte Turo.

Late that month four officers were posted to No. 3 Company, which was serving a tank brigade, a Corps Troops formation. 25th October saw the Company at Savignano near the Adriatic coast over the Uso River, which disputes with the Fiumicino the prestige of being Caesar's Rubicon. The building the unit occupied had been badly damaged. A move back to Cattolica for rest took place on the 30th and on 29th November the unit advanced to Cesentia. In December a Ford motor and tractor were obtained to make a headquarters' generator. Villa France at Russi near the Lamone was occupied by the Company on 7th January, 1945, when Canadian troops were occupying the line of the Senio. Company headquarters moved into the town on the 15th, when Captain W.R. Cooper and Sergeant Walter J. Gustar were killed in action.

By 8th February stories about Operation "Goldflake", by which the Canadians in Italy moved to North-West Europe, were gaining currency. On the 22nd Company headquarters moved to Monte Urano Repugnano near Fermo, and here the personnel remained, their spirits chafed, until 13th March, when they moved to Foligno, the next day to Pontassiever, near Florence, and then to Harrod's Camp near Pisa in the Leghorn area. The vehicles were loaded on the 17th and 18th at Leghorn and the next morning the unit embarked, sailing early on the 20th and two days later disembarking at Marseilles, whence it moved on the 24th to St. Rambert.

Embarking at Liverpool on the afternoon of 24th October in "Timberwolf", No. 3 Company under Lt.-Col. Carroll encountered stormy weather, rough seas, some sea-sickness and a total of 15 cases of Vincent's infection among the troops examined. Altogether a total of 1,630 personnel were examined and the personnel of the unit were inoculated. By 6th November the convoy was hugging the coast of Africa, where it had some air protection, which finally disappeared. At 6 p.m. a 30-minute air attack resulted in a near miss, but the personnel behaved well, remaining at their stations. The unit disembarked near Augusta, Sicily, on the 8th at 9 p.m. from landing craft, and entered a staging camp four miles distant, and there in the rain were accommodated in tents in a damp condition. The Company moved by train to Syracuse, where it was met by medical transport and conveyed to No. 33 British General Hospital on the 10th. The meals were

poor until the Company's cooks were attached, when an improvement took place.

The O.C. and Major Finley walked to Syracuse the following day, and there got possession of a house and arranged with the engineers for modifications in its wiring and for laboratory space. The next day Major Shragge and Captain Chamard with two technicians began setting up a clinic and laboratory at No. 8 Via Montedorro. The O.C. visited Catania on the 14th and met Lt.-Col. V. Humpherson, British A.D.D.S. He found eight mobile clinics and the remainder of the transport of No. 1 Company still there. The British expressed a desire to pool dental service here as they needed additional laboratory facilities. The next day the O.C. continued up the eastern coast of the island to Taormina, where he visited 1st Canadian Corps headquarters, returning to Catania that evening and spending the night with Colonel Humpherson. The nine mobile clinics of No. 1 Company in the vehicle pool at Catania were picked up on the 17th by the adjutant, who then went to Taormina with an advance party to secure billets, and the next day he met the O.C. *en route* to Taormina. Transport was needed so that Major McLaren and a detachment could cross to the mainland to join the 1st Medium Regiment, R.C.A. The detachment arrived at Ionia on the 19th and was sent to Messina. Two days later after the arrival of accommodation stores, the main body of the Company reached the new camp. Guards were placed over the vehicles, as thefts by the people were swift. The Company paraded to march past Colonel the Honourable J.L. Ralston, minister of national defence, and heard him speak in the ancient amphitheatre on the 30th.

Electric power was found unreliable, and early in December there was a failure in the water supply in the men's quarters in Villa Flora. Major Finley flew to call upon the officer commanding the United States Island Base Section at Palermo on the 10th, with the result that a foot engine, a chair and other supplies were released to the Company. Aluminum salvaged from a bombed Italian train was used to make dental chairs by the British Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at Messina, the wooden parts being made from American wooden chairs. The chairs were assembled for the base stores and No. 8 Company at No. 3 on the 27th. Major Finley left on the 30th with five other ranks as advance party to Messina, and on the mainland from Reggio di Calabria went by rail to Altamura, where

he was met by the D.D.D.M.S., Major F.L. Shipp, who arranged transportation to Corato, north-northwest of Altamura. The convoy with the advance party left early on 9th January, 1944, and reaching Messina entered the assembly area at the Toretto School, to prepare for the arrival of the main body. In a convoy consisting of nine mobile clinics, three 3-ton lorries, four 15-hundredweights and one 3-tonner of the R.C.E., the latter reached Reggio on the 10th and Sambyari the following day, and here the troops enjoyed a bathe in the sulphur springs. The Company reached Altamura, where Corps headquarters was located, on the 13th, and the next day arrived at Toretto.

Another move by three officers, 28 other ranks and 14 vehicles took place in a blizzard on 11th February, 1944, but the convoy arrived without mishap at its new location ten miles north of Fossacesia on the Adriatic at the mouth of the Sangro River. Major Finley had been operating a week there in very bad weather, a wet snow causing heavy mud in camp, so it became routine for a patient to remove his muddy boots before entering a clinic. Located near Casalbordino, Captains Godfrey and Stuart were in a veritable sea of mud, while technical work was very difficult to complete because of the lack of unleaded petrol. Generators failed and were unsuitable even for laboratories. It was arranged to place Sergeants Henry and McMichael, technicians, at the headquarters laboratory of No. 1 Company to service forward officers. It was rightfully regarded as a triumph to find only three cases of Vincent's infection by 1st March.

On the 4th Captain Lange arrived with eight mobile clinics, stores vehicles and nine generators, the mobiles being in good condition, and the Company moved on the 9th to good billets in San Guilano di Puglia. By 1st April the unit had 14 mobile clinics and nine 60-hundredweight lorries, and used them in a move to San Salvatore that day, 18 vehicles in all. The only mishap occurred ten miles past Campobasso, when a leak in the radiator of one of the new vehicles made it necessary to tow it the last 100 miles of the journey. The next day the move continued to Faicchio. When Major Conner visited Company headquarters on the 6th, it was discovered that his clinic was forward of the gun positions. Another short move took place on the 24th to San Maria near Teano. On 11th May the O.C. attended a meeting at rear Corps headquarters to meet Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver W.H. Leese, now commanding the Eighth Army, and Lt.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, command-

ing the 1st Canadian Corps. At 2300 hours the guns broke out to herald the beginning of the Cassino attack. A good effort was recorded by one of the technicians on the 16th, for in the previous 19 days Staff Sergeant Donovan completed 33 repairs, 19 partial dentures, three complete dentures, six rebases, six gold inlays and seven acrylic inlays.

The Company moved to a new location called Jerry-Hill near Cassino on 22nd May, and five days later the Hitler Line was breached and the Melfa was crossed, operations having gone so swiftly that the Company found it practically impossible either to keep in touch with or track of units under 1st Canadian Corps command. The dental officers assisted the medical officers in many ways. Then another move took place to the vicinity of Ceprano on 3rd June, a town from which the 5th (Armoured) Division had cleared the enemy a few days previously. Rome was entered on the 4th by troops of the Fifth Army. Two days later news arrived that Allied forces had landed in Normandy to strike the blow which had long been impending, and the diaries of the dental companies in Italy reflect the envy of these soldiers of their brothers in arms in those forces. On 10th June the Company moved to Faicchio, on 3rd August leaving to stay the night near Rome, and on the 5th reached Campello near Spoleto, while on the 22nd another move to Jesi took place.

Six days later an advance party moved to Mondavio, where that evening a lone enemy raider attacked rear Company headquarters with cannon fire, the first enemy action near the Company since the previous 6th November, but there were no casualties. A further move took place to the vicinity of Pesaro on 5th September. When Private R.M. Earl stepped on a box mine near Company headquarters on the evening of the 18th, three members of the unit rushed to his aid through the mine field; bandaged his injuries, and hailed a passing ambulance which took him to No. 5 British Casualty Clearing Station. He died on the 23rd and was buried near Pesaro on the Adriatic. The officers of Corps Troops units met Colonel the Honourable J.L. Ralston, minister of national defence, in the officers' hotel, Park Plaza, Riccione, on the 29th. Still another move to Pesaro took place on 12th October, and orders for another to Rimini caused the Company convoy actually to start, but instruction to cancel the move arrived in time for the C.O. to turn the convoy round. On the 28th, however, a move

did take place into comfortable billets at Riccione with a good workshop for the tradesmen. Another occurred on 7th November to Cesenatico, recently captured by "Cumberland Force", a composite battle group under Brigadier I.H. Cumberland, commanding the 5th Canadian Armoured Brigade, and consisting of the Greek Mountain Brigade, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and some New Zealand reconnaissance and artillery units serving as infantry.

When a jeep he was driving met a heavy lorry in a head-on collision, Captain S.W. Keam was instantly killed and was buried at No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station on 18th November. In December Captain Hart performed emergency extractions for 800 partisan troops. Oil stoves were made an issue, 25 to a company, but as No. 3 Company had only 12 generators, only dental officers with technicians could have them. Lt.-Col. Climo and Major Cribb arrived on a tour of inspection on 4th January, 1945. On the 29th Lt.-Col. Critchley visited a new billeting area, and remarked that the billets seemed very suitable, when suddenly the floor gave way and he disappeared into the cellar. Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, commanding the Eighth Army, met the officers and thanked them for a great effort and loyal support. January was the best month of the unit thus far, with 6,958 operations.

But the time of the Canadians in Italy was rapidly drawing to a close, for operation "Goldflake" would soon take them to North-West Europe. The Company left Cesenatico on 16th February and *en route* to the coast with a convoy of 19 vehicles arrived at Porto Recananti 88 miles away. The next day, by Pescara and Ortona, a journey of 100 miles brought the unit to Mozzagrogno and the following day they reached Foggia, on the 19th moving to a new staging area at the Variana cross-roads. The next day they arrived at Lammie in the area of Naples. With other units, the Company marched to the docks on the 24th and leaving a vehicle party, the main body embarked in an American ship, which sailed during the night. The following day disembarkation took place at Marseilles, where the unit entered a staging camp.

Under Lt.-Col. Ferguson, No. 8 Company with Colonel Edgecombe, A.D.D.S., 1st Echelon, sailed for Italy on 27th October in the *Santa Elena* and the next day joined the convoy in a rough sea which caused

some sickness. The following day the personnel of the unit began taking mephacrine against the rigours of the climate to which they were going. On 6th November, a day of bright sun and good visibility, near the coast of Africa an air raid alert sounded at 6.20 p.m., and six minutes later an aerial torpedo from an enemy bomber struck the ship slightly astern of midships on the port side. The signal to abandon ship sounded and the personnel went to their stations in an orderly manner. Nursing sisters and hospital cases were lowered into the lifeboats, while the remainder of the troops jumped from the decks and swam to the rafts. Some were picked up by a destroyer and some by the *Monteray*, both standing by. In the air attack, an observer of the Company believed he saw three and probably five aircraft brought down. The following evening they anchored in the harbour of Philippeville, where they were given dry clothing and other aids. On the 8th the *Santa Elena* was towed into the harbour and about two miles from shore sank before the watching survivors.

At 4 a.m. the following morning the troopship *Monteray* without escort sailed with throttle wide open and that afternoon was forced to swerve sharply to avoid a floating mine. The *Monteray* at 6.30 p.m. entered the harbour of Naples, where the previous week the 5th Canadian (Armoured) Division had disembarked, and was received by fire and smoke from Mount Vesuvius. Moving to Caserta that evening, the Company was given accommodation in an unfinished building. To ward off the cold, one blanket was issued to each man.

Clinics for emergency treatment in No. 1 General Hospital were established on the 12th and three days later at No. 13 Field Dressing Station. When Colonel Edgecombe visited the Company, he advised on the 22nd that it would serve the base and line of communication units for the time being. A clinic was started at No. 14 General Hospital with good accommodation on 1st December. Company headquarters moved to Avellino on the 6th, and Colonel Edgecombe advised that dental equipment from No. 3 Company would soon arrive in Naples for No. 8. By the 8th most of the officers had received their personal clothing from the officers' shop in Catania. On this date a clinic was opened at 5th Battalion, Canadian Base Reinforcement Group, under Major Wilkinson. Three days later some British hospital dental equipment and other supplies were received from No. 3 Company. Thompson sub-machine guns, three rifles and eight revolvers

were also obtained, and by the 14th 15 dental officers were working, the dental laboratory being busy, although only one foot lathe was available for polishing. While the sergeants took over guard duty, the officers served Christmas dinner of turkey, pork chops, canned potatoes and carrots to the men.

Arrangements were made at the close of the month to secure part of the tubercular clinic less one or two rooms for a central clinic in Avellino for 15 officers. Early in January, 1944, Colonel Edgecombe requested that Captain H. Lea go to Naples to open a clinic for headquarters personnel. When Captain Lea had trouble with petrol for stoves, he tried to distil it. Officers of No. 1 Company were now working with No. 8, and Captains Johnson, Irwin and Holder left the latter on the 16th to go to No. 1 with a detachment with mobile clinics. Dental stores arriving were housed in the Agricultural College, which was vacated on the 25th, when the Company moved to a new location, the officers and stores to Aldershot House, half a mile west of the city, and the other ranks to Bramshott House. The town major supplied enough furniture for the officers' mess, but the other ranks slept with three blankets on cement floors until chicken wire and lumber were obtained from the engineers for beds. At the close of the month the remainder of the equipment and supplies arrived. Early in February orders were received to send two dental officers to Trani on the Adriatic to work in the convalescent depot there, so Captains Banks and Cooper left on the 6th. The next day camp kits were issued to dental officers, the first replacement since the loss of their own.

Early in March when reinforcements were examined, they were found to be in good dental condition. On the 15th seven dental officers went forward to work with the 5th (Armoured) Division. Dental services and their employment in action were discussed with divisional headquarters. It was explained that all officers reported that the mobile clinics were especially suitable for work in forward localities and could go anywhere any other vehicle could, whereas it was almost impossible to work in a tent, because of the mud, rain and other hindrances. A snow storm and ashes in the air from Vesuvius on 23rd March made it so dark dental officers could not see well enough to work, and the electric light bulbs were of such low voltage they were ineffective. On 1st April all dental reinforcements at 8th Battalion, 2nd Base Reinforcement Group, were posted to the Com-

pany, and on the 21st the other ranks from the reallocation centre reported for general duty. Some members of the Company had a close call when a shell, luckily a dud, hit a slit trench.

As well as arranging for personnel, the Company cooperated in getting No. 11 Base Dental Company started by loaning vehicles and in other ways. The Company moved to Jesi on 23rd August, where No. 3 Company had arrived the previous day. On 1st September it was so hot the operators could not use cements and silicates, as they could not be mixed to their proper consistency. With divisional troops the unit moved again to a new location, the first day to the neighbourhood of Barchi on 7th September. In going down a steep diversion near a new camp, the two leading vehicles slid off the road into the ditch, where they stayed the night. The others were driven to the top of the hill in the area and dispersed. On the 11th the convoy moved in blocks of ten vehicles by Mondavio Keil road, Highway 16, Pesaro and down the battle route to Saint'Angelo, Captain Claener acting as reconnaissance officer for the divisional troops. The Company again pulled stakes and went to Misano on the 21st, finding difficulty in getting their vehicles on the road from the camp, and on the 25th to San Giovanni in Persiceto. In the second week in October the units of the armoured division became bogged in the mud, which was so heavy that the dental officers could not get forward to them, so were forced to await the withdrawal of the units. On the 16th an hour's move to Cattolica took place.

When Private T.E. Sampson was thrown from a motorcycle on which he was riding with Staff Sergeant McLean, his leg was crushed and had to be amputated, but Staff Sergeant McLean was not seriously hurt. On 6th November the Company held a "survivors" dinner in memory of the sinking of the *Santa Elena*. It was planned at this time that in future operations only the dental officers with medical units could go forward; the remainder would be employed with smaller, rearward units, such as workshops. A move to Marciano took place on the 30th and then on 8th December the unit went into billets in Ravenna, which had been entered on the 4th by troops of "Porterforce", which crossed the Fiumi Uniti in assault boats and occupied the former capital of the Western Roman Empire. At the Christmas dinner for the other ranks, the C.O., a major and six captains served, but they were not speedy enough for the appetites of the troops, for

the menu consisted among other things of turkey and roast pork. Colonel Ferguson visited all detachments north of Ravenna that day. Lt.-Col. Climo and Major Cribb visited the Company on a tour of inspection on 4th January, 1945, and then on the 12th the unit moved to Rimini in the rear. Lt.-Col. G.D. Leggett assumed command on 7th February.

But the stay of the Canadian troops in Italy was nearing a conclusion, on 21st February the Company moving to Foligno and the next day to Pontassino. Two days later they entered Harrod's Camp near Leghorn, where they embarked on the 28th and disembarked at Marseilles on 2nd March, moving to a staging camp and the next day to another at St. Rambert, 160 miles away.

Formed on 15th May, 1943, at Maida Barracks, Aldershot, First Canadian Army Dental Stores * with Captain J.G. Hamilton in command completed its establishment except for one tradesman four days later, and a decision was reached that the unit should carry about a three-month supply of stock. On 10th June the unit moved to Hildersley House, Linkfield Lane, Red Hill, where a garden was started. On 16th October the O.C. was informed by Lt.-Col. Edgecombe that it was to take part in a scheme called "Timberwolf" under most secret arrangements. It was to pack about half its dental supplies and take one officer and five other ranks. From Addison Road Station, London, the detachment travelled to Liverpool, embarking in the *Santa Elena* on the 26th. On 6th November, as already recorded, the ship was struck by an enemy projectile in an air battle, and after swimming for three-quarters of an hour Captain Hamilton reached a raft, from which he was later removed to a lifeboat and taken to another transport, the *Monteray*, in which he found his personnel. Without disembarking at Philippeville, they went in the *Monteray* on 9th November to Naples, which they reached the next morning. At Caserta they slept on a tiled floor with one blanket, and were then issued with emergency kit.

Captain Hamilton visited No. 1 Company in Campobasso and on the return journey on the 15th his truck stuck fast in a ditch, the bridge in rear having given out and the river in front a torrent. Ma-

* C.M.H.Q. Administrative Order No. 66 of 30th April, 1943.

rooned, he had to live off the land, but five days later the vehicle was extricated and on the next day the party arrived back in Caserta to await supplies from the United Kingdom. In the meantime, British dental supplies were drawn, but were judged inferior to Canadian and of limited variety, but the stores were officially opened on 9th December. At Christmas the American Red Cross gave each of the personnel a parcel, nothing having been received from the Canadian Red Cross or the Auxiliary Services, nor had the unit received either British or Canadian mail yet. On 15th January, 1944, the unit moved to R. Instituto Agrario, Avellino, where three cases of dental supplies just arrived from the United Kingdom were unpacked, representing a shipment originally ordered by No. 1 Company.

On 24th January, however, a new location at 26-28 Via Principe di Piemonte, Avellino, was occupied. By 1st February the unit had on its shelves German, Italian, American, British and Canadian dental supplies, and a week later three cases arrived from the United Kingdom, also originally for No. 1 Company, while on 1st March 24 pieces of Canadian dental supplies reached them. Early in April word came that two shipments were on the way, and on the 7th a small shipment of nine cases, including a complete x-ray kit, 90 petrol stoves and other essential items reached the unit and on the 10th the second shipment of 12 cases. By 21st May an excellent stock was on hand even to teeth for the first time in Italy, and by the 31st for the first time a reserve. On 25th June the unit moved to join the Advanced Depot of Medical Stores at Anagni, about 30 miles from Rome, to open three hours after arrival. On 10th August they moved to Foligno, 130 miles away, to find the building selected by Corps unsuitable, as it was a bombed artillery school and stables, so the personnel slept in the vehicles that night in a field, setting up camp the next day in Indian tents two and a half kilometres south of Foligno on Highway No. 3.

On 1st September the Stores again moved to a location on Highway 76 on the outskirts of Jesi, 12 miles from the Adriatic into a large grain warehouse with the Advanced Depot of Medical Stores. Besides the dental companies, they were now providing for the dental officers at Nos. 1, 5 and 14 General Hospitals, three officers with the Army Tank Brigade, four at No. 4 Battalion, R.C.E.M.E., 1st Echelon and a couple of others, a total of 17 operators. No. 14 General Hospital

was 90 miles northward and No. 5 about 130 miles southwestward. On 27th and 28th October the unit moved to Rimini into the Bank of Italy Building in the centre of the town, which it was fortunate to get, as few buildings had been left standing.

On 10th February, 1945, on Exercise "Goldflake" the unit moved to Ravenna; thence to a staging area near Florence, and the next day to another just north of Leghorn into tents, embarking on the 16th. Two mornings later they disembarked at Marseilles and camped about 20 miles away, to move by Lyons and Ath to quarters about four kilometres south of Lessines. On 25th March the unit was disbanded after having served in Italy the Royal Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, the British Eighth Army, the Fighting French Forces, the Greek Mountain Brigade, Fifth Army units, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Desert Air Force.

Major W.L. Finlay went from No. 3 Company to command No. 11 Base Dental Company at Avellino, Italy, on 6th June, 1944, and reporting to the A.D.D.S. in Naples the next day accompanied him to No. 8 Company to select personnel, and thenceforward he became immersed in a multiplicity of problems, including organization and administration of his own unit, mobile clinics and vehicles and their allocation, repairs to equipment and to buildings, plumbing, supplies, laboratory supplies, canteen supplies and ammunition, dental and ordnance stores, clothing, fuel, carpenters and visits to clinics in the area, including the central clinic in Avellino and those at 1st Artillery Reinforcement Regiment at Eboli, No. 1 Convalescent Depot, No. 15 General Hospital, 1st Field Hospital and at the battalions of the Canadian Base Reinforcement Group. Considerable interference was found in the electric light supply, rendering dental service difficult on dark days. Early in November many of the roads were flooded and a number of bridges washed away. When fire broke out in the petrol distillery plant, central clinic, on the 14th, one of the personnel on duty at the still received first degree burns on the face and second degree burns on his hands, but his sergeant prevented further injuries. Unfortunately the unit had been unable to get fire extinguishers. A small fire developed on 16th December while the petrol cooker was being filled at the unit's quarters and the same soldier (Private Capstick) again suffered burns and was sent to hospital.

Lt.-Col. Finlay was mentioned in despatches early in January, 1945. Early in February he accompanied the A.D.D.S. on a visit to the forward area. On 6th March the unit moved to the assembly area at Monteforte and its convoy arrived at Lammie Camp early in the afternoon on Exercise "Goldflake", embarking four days later and reaching Marseilles early on the 16th. On the 19th their convoy left the transit camp very early and arrived at St. Rambert, and the next day advanced to Maçon, and thence by Les Laumes reached the staging area 20 miles southeast of Paris on the 22nd. By Cambrai they went to Gaurain-Ramecroix into No. 3 Company's lines, and here billets were obtained in private houses.

On 30th March Lt.-Col. Finlay and his adjutant visited No. 12 Base Dental Company in Ghent to discuss taking over the care of lines of communication units and hospitals, and the next day went to Tilburg, Holland, to select accommodation for unit headquarters, and thence the unit moved on 9th April. Lt.-Col. T.J.S. Cooke succeeded Lt.-Col. Finlay on 8th May three days after the "cease fire" order. On 7th August new accommodation was secured in Tilburg for personnel and the mechanical transport section in a small school. Six mobile clinics having been returned to Canada in September, eight were turned over to the unit by No. 8 Company on 1st October, and 20 were turned in to the Ordnance Demobilization Vehicle Park on the 11th. At the end of the month the remaining personnel were posted to No. 6 Company.

CHAPTER XX

PREPARATIONS FOR OPERATION "OVERLORD"

Only one central conception held the imaginations of all those Canadian service men who waited years in the United Kingdom for the dawn of the day when they could put in practice in actual operations all they had learned so well. That idea was the launching of an assault upon the coasts of German-occupied Europe. They considered that the frustrations they had so long endured, on the whole with patience and fortitude, had earned them a place of prominence when the fateful day at last arrived.

As early as 10th March, 1942, when Lt.-Gen. McNaughton visited President Roosevelt with the Canadian Ambassador, he was informed by Brig.-Gen. D.D. Eisenhower that he had concluded that the only means of opening a second front against Germany was to attack from the United Kingdom. In April, 1942, the British and American governments agreed on an invasion across the English Channel, and in June General Eisenhower arrived in the United Kingdom to begin the immense task of preparation for it. When it became evident from such evidence as the Dieppe raid that the operation was impossible at that juncture, Allied strength was sent to the Mediterranean arena, Eisenhower becoming supreme allied commander. In May, 1943, the Germans were conclusively cleared from Africa after a decisive defeat; in July the allies invaded Sicily and in September the mainland of Italy, winning the entire southern portion of the peninsula, after knocking Italy out of the war.

Meanwhile, planning for the more important invasion of North-West Europe continued, in April, 1943, Lt.-Gen. F.E. Morgan beginning work on the details under authority from the combined chiefs of staff, and the date for Operation "Overlord" being set for the following 1st May. On 24th December it was made known that Gen. Eisenhower was to return from the Mediterranean to become supreme allied commander. General Montgomery was named commander-in-

chief of the 21st Group of Armies, the British component of the land forces, to the command of which the ground forces of all nations participating were to be subordinated in the assault phase. Eisenhower and Montgomery modified the plan for the front of the assault to include the Ouistreham area to the east and the base of the Cherbourg peninsula to the west, while the assault force was to consist of five divisions instead of three. As more assault craft would be necessary, the date was postponed to 31st May.

Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley's First United States Army was to attack on the western and the British Second Army under Lt.-Gen. M.C. Dempsey on the eastern portion of the front, while two American airborne divisions landed on the extreme right and a British airborne division on the left. Previous to the actual landings by sea, a terrific bombardment of the enemy defences would be launched by allied sea and air power.

The plan for the Canadian Army in the invasion was that it would break out of the established bridgehead, but it would still be represented in the initial assault. The 3rd Division was chosen to train with this object in mind, so a special schedule of experiments in combined operations was undertaken and the formation for this purpose went under the 1st British Corps. The first stage of training in combined operations took place in southern England, followed by advanced training in Scotland. Late in 1943 the formation came back to the coast of the Channel for large-scale schemes with the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, becoming associated with Force "J", the naval assault force which was to set it ashore on "D" Day. While the Companies of the Canadian Dental Corps strove to perfect their technique and their own training under conditions of all sorts, Allied air power struck networks of railways throughout North-West Europe, pounded air fields and slashed at strategic objectives of many types in Germany. "D" Day was finally fixed for the early hours of 6th June, and the decision was reached that the 3rd Canadian Division would go ashore in the centre of the British front; advance through the gap between Bayeux and Caen, and hold a position astride the main road and railway joining them.

The entire project of the launching of the invasion was, needless to say, a secret guarded with care, but at the same time all who lived

through those days recall that there were subtle nuances and overtones, indicating the direction of the wind, and warning that a mighty breeze was blowing up which would sweep the enemy from the Continent he was despoiling. It mattered little whether the individual were in the United Kingdom or in Canada; one simply knew by many signs and portents that something tremendous was due to happen. Because of the speed of modern communication and the frequency of travel between the U.K. and Canada, the two countries were so close that the current thought of one was also that of the other in any event.

After the departure of the three dental companies to the Mediterranean theatre of operations, any activity in the United Kingdom seemed anticlimatic, but the work had to go on, and among the many problems was a decision by A.D.D.S., Army, for a new design for the arm holding the operating light, an arrangement for the exchange by all companies of a quartermaster with an adjutant for three consecutive days, and the marking of dental vehicles with the red cross. In October a dental detachment to service First Canadian Army headquarters was authorized with a mobile clinic for Exercise "Limber". For the purposes of this scheme all companies in the U.K. and 2 Army Dental Stores were placed under command of A.D.D.S. (Army).

Major J.P. Whyte later attended a conference to discuss Exercise "Audax", a scheme to study the administrative requirements of formations and units in operations, with particular relation to the functioning of the staffs and headquarters of the various arms and services. The exercise itself took place a few days after the conference at Betchworth. In Army Exercise "Cool", in which the complete dental headquarters participated, the object was to drill Army headquarters to function normally under canvas and field conditions. The A.D.D.S. office carried out a full morning's work, one clerk in the lorry office and two in a tent office with a telephone. Headquarters took part in Exercise "Flit" on 6th May. At a meeting of the Allied Forces Dental Society, Sussex Branch, Major V.H.T. Jekyll, director of the oral surgery clinic at No. 1 Neurological Hospital, read a paper on and conducted a demonstration of wiring and splinting for maxillo-facial fractures.

Training continued with increasing intensity in many subjects. According to a survey made at this time, Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 Com-

panies would all have officers trained in jaw surgery by 14th December, whether at No. 1 Neurological Hospital or at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. Some of the Companies arranged to send one general duty soldier to Northampton College for a shoemakers' course of a month, while 90 vacancies were allotted field dental companies for the Canadian special drivers' school. Because when dental companies left for another theatre of war their personnel might have to render a good deal of first aid, it was decided that as much instruction as possible would be given all ranks in the first two months of 1944.

A special refresher course for all ranks initiated by the various formations stressed gas instruction, security, minefield training and first aid, and early in February an x-ray course for field dental companies of one week each with Major Baillargeon and Sergeant Fougere as the teaching team was started. The two months of instruction mentioned meant much to the field companies, the personnel of which had been absorbing small arms training in bayonet fighting and all types of hand and automatic weapons, and an astonishing degree of proficiency was achieved. At headquarters, all personnel took military training at 7.50 a.m. for an hour daily. In a heavy 40-minute air raid in which all the anti-aircraft and searchlight facilities in the area swept the skies, the blackout of the mobile clinics was perfection.

A serious attack of trench mouth was discovered at the Army concentration area, and measures were swiftly taken to check its spread and clear the situation. Because No. 8 Company had gone to an operational theatre, the matter of service for some units of the 5th (Armoured) Division was discussed with the Os.C. Nos. 4 and 2 Companies, as new units were entering this divisional area. Authority was also sought to post dental personnel to Nos. 2, 3 and 6 Casualty Clearing Stations, instead of temporarily attaching them. A new establishment for this headquarters made provision on 24th November for an A.D.D.S. in the rank of colonel, a D.A.D.D.S., major, a sergeant clerk and two private clerks. Early in December it was arranged that the A.D.D.S. would command the dental companies, which would be on a pool basis, while independent dental detachments would be placed in the war establishments of 1,200-bed hospitals, 600-bed hospitals or casualty clearing stations. One officer each from Nos.

2, 4, 5, 6 and 9 Companies were replaced by five officers from No. 1 Company in Italy a little later.

All companies were instructed that all three-ton dental lorries would be marked with the Geneva Convention Red Cross insignia, while pattern and camouflage painting were to be eliminated, the object being to make the crosses as large as possible to ensure the greatest possible protection. Later two more red crosses were painted on the fronts of all these lorries.

Coming under Army Command, 2 Army Dental Stores completed moving to Inberhorne Mann near East Grinstead on 5th February. No. 1 Base Dental Stores * moved to Caterham on 24th March and the following day in a heavy air raid several buildings very close to the stores were hit. The billets long occupied by the dental officers at Yarm Court were changed on the 27th. The A.D.D.S. office moved to a new location in Ashstead Park as the month ended, the office being accommodated in two large tents in which it was found it could operate with efficiency. Col. J.F. Edgecombe having been appointed A.D.D.S., Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon, Italy, the vacancy in the establishment of this headquarters was filled by the appointment of Lt.-Col. E. Fraser Allen of No. 4 Company. Towards the close of the month No. 17 Base Dental Company was authorized to form, † under command of Lt.-Col. J.P. Whyte. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme allied commander, inspected and addressed all ranks of the formations in which the various dental companies were serving, and by this time it was clear to all that immense events impended. The words "Second Front" recur in the unit war diaries. In the last days of May and the first of June, all companies were busy waterproofing their vehicles; all received security lectures as well as berets and anti-vermin battle dress. § On the 16th enemy flying bombs bombarded the area of the headquarters steadily.

No. 2 Company took part in Exercise "Midnight" early in December for training in map reading, convoy and entering and leaving

* Designated No. 1 Army Dental Stores, C.D. C., 15th June, 1944. Both it and No. 2 Army Dental Stores were placed on Active Service 15th December, 1945.

† Administrative Order 90, 23 May 44.

§ Impregnated with powder. When wet it had disagreeable odour and was heartily disliked by the troops.

a harbour in the hours of darkness. In Christmas week Company personnel engaged in a night map reading exercise in which they were dropped in small parties eight miles from their station to find their own way home over the downs, which training was extended into the New Year. A detachment including a technician accompanied the 4th Infantry Brigade on Exercise "Frosty", an amphibious training scheme in Scotland, returning on 3rd January, 1944. As very little dentistry was either accomplished or necessary, it was decided not to send a detachment with the 6th Infantry Brigade. The Company spent a day on Cissburg rifle range firing on the one and two hundred yard targets. Lt.-Col. C.B.H. Climo vacated command on 7th February, going to command No. 1 Company, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. W.G. Dawson. Early in April the Company took part in the two-day Exercise "Step-ins"; on the 19th moved by convoy to Sandwich, Kent, and on 11th June was placed on five hours' notice to move. On the early morning of 14th June, enemy flying bombs (V-1) bombarded London, and No. 2 Company's area began receiving them on the night of the 15th.

No. 4 Company received the gratifying information on 30th October, 1943, that Vincent's infection was at its lowest ebb. In the New Year, 1944, instruction in waterproofing vehicles somewhat astonished some of the Company at the performance of the lorries thus treated. Major J.P. Whyte of the staff of the A.D.D.S. visited the Company on 28th January to discuss dental services for Exercises "Uproot", "Sweetkiss" and "Limber". Dental officers servicing Nos. 85 and 86 Bridge Companies did not accompany the units on the second of these. Personnel promptly said "Second Front" when orders arrived on 30th April for closing the clinic in Leatherhead, open since 1940 and probably the longest in continuous operation of any clinic. Col. Allen having been appointed A.D.D.S., Army, he was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Frawley from Italy on 6th May.

When Col. J.L. Ralston, minister of national defence, inspected a mobile clinic at 3rd Divisional headquarters on 15th December, 1943, he commented favourably. Orders were received following "D" Day on 24th June, 1944, for the despatch of all non-operational vehicles to Baillene Rest Camp.

No. 6 Company arrived at the concentration area 25 miles south of Newmarket to take part in Exercise "Bridoon" with 4th (Armoured)

Division in Suffolk, 1st to 5th November. On the 7th the Company moved to a new location at Watlands, Scaynes Hill, Sussex. Word was received of the death of Sgt. A. Edmiston, in hospital several months from a throat infection, on the 17th. The divisional headquarters group took part in Exercise "Check I" on the 22nd. The Company also participated in "Check III" with the 4th (Armoured) Division late in December, the object of the scheme being training in administration and full scale group drill. On Christmas Eve Company headquarters gave a party for 34 children of six to eleven, with a gift for each from a member.

The second week in January, 1944, was spent in instruction in first aid, vehicle waterproofing and minefield clearing. A news sheet enlivened by the Company's own cartoonist was produced. At a mess dinner at the Roebuck Hotel, Wych Cross, on 2nd February, the officers said farewell to Lt.-Col. Bean, who was succeeded by Lt.-Col. R.S. Langstroth, formerly commanding No. 16 Base Dental Company. The entire Company was present at the inspection by the King of 2nd Corps Troops and the 4th (Armoured) Division on 9th March. The next week they took part in Exercise "Rosi" to practise route signing and then in "Rollem II" with the division, a complete field move. By the first week of May all personnel in the Company headquarters area were living under canvas or in vehicles in the grounds. When a second flying bomb exploded in the divisional area on 4th July, vehicles suffered considerable damage and some of the personnel were slightly injured.

No. 9 Company moved to Coleman's Hatch on 11th November, 1943, and on the 22nd participated with 2nd Canadian Corps headquarters in Exercise "Scramble". Later Company headquarters arranged to service all 2nd Corps detachments with units on "Scramble II", in which the Company received good training in night operations in convoy. Only one vehicle was lost, while during stops normal work continued. An innovation for Christmas dinner served by the officers to the other ranks was that St. Nick was piped in by three Company pipers. At the January meeting of the Allied Dental Society in Hove, the programme was in charge of the Company, which gave an x-ray demonstration, using a mobile clinic.

In a waterproofing wading trial early in March, a three-ton lorry with a dental body loaded with gravel boxes made a successful run through five feet of water, in which it remained ten minutes. The body itself with tight-fitting doors allowed little water to enter. A move to the Hotel Metropole, Folkestone area, took place on 24th April. Lt.-Col. J.J. Armstrong left to go to Italy to command No. 1 Company, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Baird. At length the Company was placed on six hours' notice to move, effective 9th June.

CHAPTER XXI

NORMANDY

On the night of 5th/6th June the immense preliminary air bombardment heralding the hour of the invasion of Hitler's Europe began, and until dawn the bombers of the Royal Air Force hammered the principal coastal batteries in the area of the assault, followed by more than 1,000 American aircraft half an hour prior to the assault pounding the defences on the beaches. Ships of the Royal Navy added to the weight of the bombardment on both types of defence. As the Canadians went ashore four self-propelled regiments armed with 105-millimetre "Priests" fired upon a chief strongpoint, and then just as the first waves landed, naval rockets added their salvoes upon these targets, while destroyers, gun-landing craft and support craft fired effectively upon the beach defences.

The Canadian Dental Corps was represented in the invasion force by three detachments, one to each field ambulance of the assault division *. A few days later a fourth detachment was sent to the light field ambulance of the armoured brigade. Let us follow the detachment under Major I.A.L. Millar from the time he and other dental officers were attached early in 1943 in the preparatory period to the various units of the 3rd Division. He himself was attached to the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, and so experienced their programmes of training in combined operations, while carrying out his normal duties. Brigade groups went to special training centres to conduct combined operations in small craft, to make practice landings and to become thoroughly familiar with naval procedure and personnel. Thus the dental officers in this period became familiar with all conditions to be encountered in an assault.

* Major K.I. Levinson with No. 17 Light Field Ambulance ; Captain R.D. Reid with No. 22 Field Ambulance and Captain J.J. Schachter with No. 23 Field Ambulance.

The role of the Canadian Dental Corps in the actual assault was not decided definitely until early in 1944, when the final details of the planning were being co-ordinated. On the establishment of each field ambulance in the assault division, was placed a dental officer and a sergeant assistant to provide first aid to patients with maxillo-facial injuries. It was considered that the stabilization of fragments interfering with the respiratory passages both during and after evacuation required the special training of a dental officer, who was fully equipped for his duties, his equipment including the "L" kit and three dental trunks and in addition a 160-pound tent. The "L" kit was the small, very complete emergency pack easily carried over the shoulder, and it was the only dental equipment carried by the dental officer on "D" Day. The three trunks and the tent were to be delivered five days after landing, but in the event they were delayed for two days.

For the actual operation, Major Millar was attached to the 14th Field Ambulance, commanded by Lt.-Col. J.W. Merritt. Including the beach group, the commandos of both navy and army and the tactical air crews, the brigade group gathered two months before "D" Day in camps under canvas, and here training programmes were conducted and inspections were held by the King, Winston Churchill, General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery and W.L. Mackenzie King, Canadian prime minister. All the dental offices of the divisional company were located in their mobile clinics in the various camps working to make all the troops dentally fit. In this respect, the Corps played an important part in eliminating conditions which would have necessitated the evacuation of numbers of personnel after the first few gruelling days in Normandy.

As the time for the beginning of the operation approached, to prevent any breach of security the camps were sealed. For briefing for the assault, bogus maps, actually for the operation but with fictitious names, were used to provide for the eventuality of a cancellation, and still preserve security. After three weeks of the briefing period, plus checking and rechecking equipment, and the issue of French currency, the dental equipment was completely waterproofed and the mobile clinic was returned to the Company.

At last came the time for embarkation, when they were driven in ambulances to the docks at Southampton to go aboard a landing

ship tank of about 3,000 tons. On this particular L.S.T., as on many others, were portions of a number of units so that its loss would not mean the loss of any one whole unit. Upon loading, the craft pulled out into the Solent, where it remained at anchor for six days. Each morning Major Millar held a dental parade, patients coming from ships lying nearby as well as his own, although he did more for the naval than for the army personnel, the work being confined chiefly to extractions.

On the night of 5th June, everyone was assembled on deck and told: "Tomorrow, June 6th, is "D" Day. "H" Hour * is 0705". Spontaneously a cheer arose from those aboard this ship to be echoed from many others, to mark the feeling of relief that the period of waiting was at an end. Messages were read from the supreme allied commander and from the army commander. The actual maps for the operation were distributed and all were rebriefed with the real place names. Once under way, no one contrived to get much sleep that night because the ship rolled so heavily. It was remarked with some truth that it would almost have been possible to walk across the channel stepping from ship to ship, for as far as the eye could see ships of every type covered the water. The thunder of the naval bombardment still made a tremendous uproar, while by this time R.A.F. bombers in squadron after squadron added to the din. The beach, a pall of smoke, was now visible and this L.S.T. arrived at its proper place about 8.30 a.m. The journey from the ship to the beach was made in a Rhino ferry craft, a large floating pontoon with two huge outboard motors, for each L.S.T. in this group had towed its own Rhino across. This carried the personnel to grounding distance from the shore, where they dropped off into two or three feet of water and waded to the beach.

The plan for the assault had been so thoroughly drilled into all participants that despite the apparent confusion and enemy opposition, for even the terrific bombardment failed to destroy many of his concrete works, each individual performed the task to which he was allotted. The beach group directed traffic and kept the beach itself

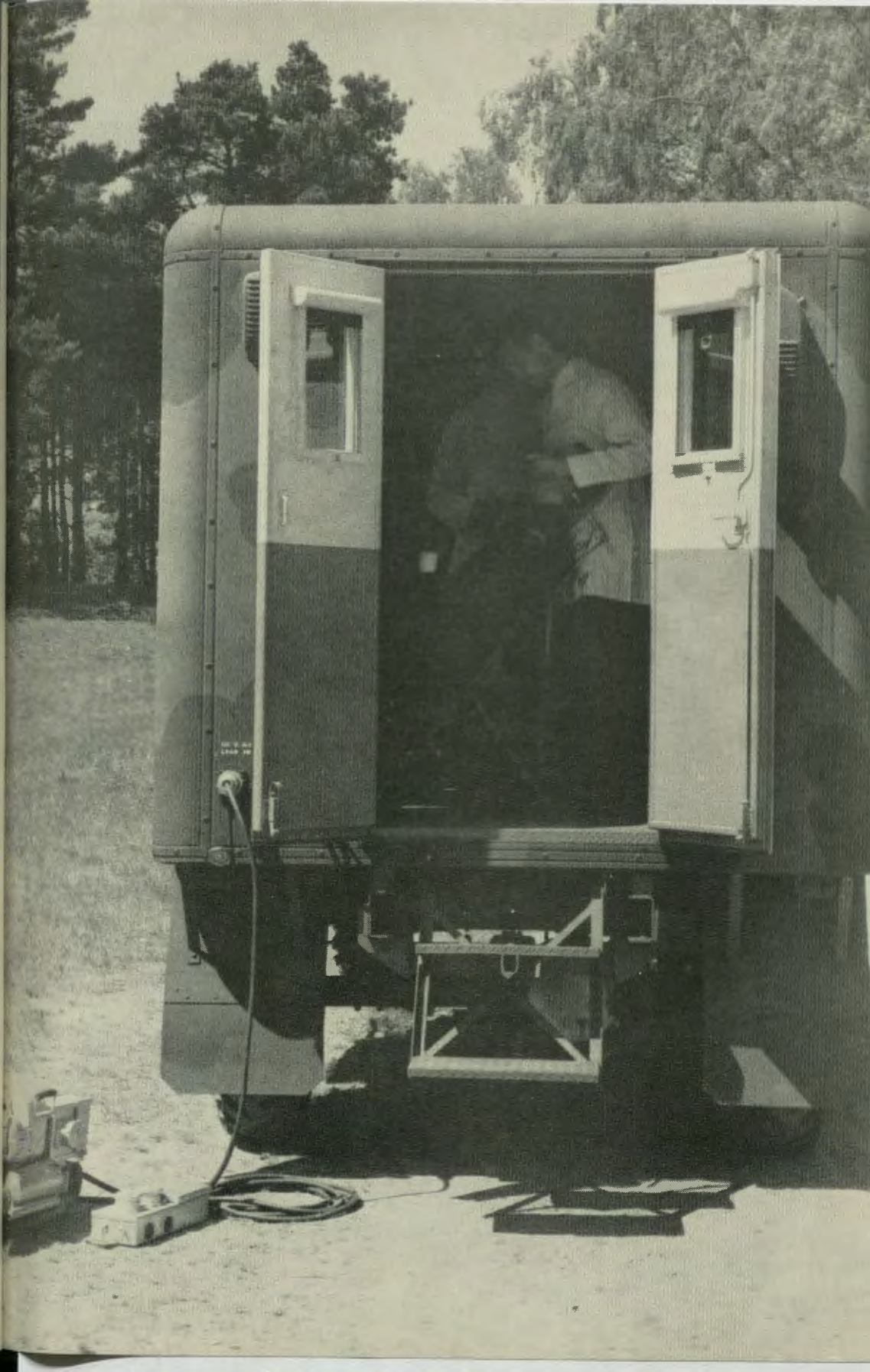
* The moment at which the leading land craft were to touch down. This varied from west to east along the front of assault according to the tide. It was set at 7.35 for the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade and 7.45 for the 8th.

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clear, bulldozers clearing wrecks out of the way or pulling stalled or drowned vehicles from the water. The beach dressing stations were dug in on the beach caring for casualties and evacuating them in ducks to specially equipped ships. The engineers were sweeping for mines. When interrupted by the blast of a nearby shell or bomb, everyone suddenly fell flat, and then continued with the job.

This particular group was directed from the beach on a road marked by two white tapes, and following it immediately in rear of the mopping-up unit, reached a field where they were told to dig slit trenches and be prepared to receive casualties that night, when they would cease to be evacuated to the beach and thence aboard ship. On the following morning they moved to a manor house, formerly a German headquarters, and there established an advanced dressing station. The troops were only a few hundred yards in advance, so the evacuation lines were very short. They remained in the same location for more than 28 days during the operations before Caen.

During the first few days after the landing, their chief difficulties arose from snipers, from enemy air attacks at night and from the rations. Snipers infested the area in trees, in church towers and in the tall wheat, and were so well camouflaged in their special clothing and so well concealed that they were impossible to detect. A sniper in a church tower across the road from their first location gave them much bother, for he would fire occasionally when a good target presented itself. Finally a shell carried the church tower away and the sniping from that spot ended. It is probable that the enemy respected the red crosses marking the vehicles. While many vehicles were fired at while flying this flag, these rounds may not have been intentional and this officer avers that he knows of no instance of an individual deliberately sniped at while wearing a red cross. While there are stories to the contrary, it is likely that random firing accounts for many of them, and in all probability individuals whose nerves were not under the best control. All medical and dental officers wore pistols, which is not contrary to the Geneva convention, as a pistol is not an offensive but a defensive weapon and carried by these officers only as a means of self-protection. Some snipers were trained to shoot the officers first. For the first few days in France they carried pistols in the fronts of their jackets with no holster showing. The advent of darkness was the time for enemy air attacks, the target for which was

OPERATING IN INDIA — Captain C. B. Jameson operates on Warrant Officer Tommy Henderson of Hamilton, Ont., in India in February of 1945. Attendants are, left, Sgt. Gordon Peters of Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont., and right, Pte. Ray Lunny, of Verdun, P.Q. Captain Jameson, a native of Victoria, B.C., shuttled between two RCAF squadrons to look after the dental needs of Air Force personnel stationed there.

(NATIONAL DEFENCE PHOTO)

principally shipping, so at first the troops were so located as to receive their effects. While the compositions were of good quality, they began to seem monotonous for three meals a day seven days a week. Bartering chocolate and cigarettes for eggs worked like a charm at first until an egg began to cost too many cigarettes or too much chocolate.

The task of the dental officer in this period kept him fully occupied, as he saw all the facial casualties and in the majority of instances cared for them completely. Because a field ambulance resuscitates and then evacuates the wounded to make room for others, casualties must not be allowed to accumulate and so clog the lines of evacuation, which necessarily eliminated any question of lengthy treatment at that stage. Personnel with maxillo-facial injuries received the necessary emergency treatment to render them fit for evacuation and they were then usually evacuated by air if requiring plastic surgery.

Major Millar saw more than 50 cases of mandibular and maxillary gunshot, mortar and shell fragment wounds, the majority of which involved the loss of hard and soft tissues at the site of the exit wound. Some of these had other wounds of a more serious nature, which demanded the minimum of treatment for the maxillo-facial injury. If the injury was of such a type that the air passages were being stopped by the displacement of fragments, a ligature was passed through the tongue and the latter held well out by fastening the ligature to the clothing. If on the other hand the maxillo-facial injury was such as not to hinder the evacuation of the patient, nothing was done at that stage. The face of one German patient was gone completely, both the mandible and the maxilla, and the patient had been lying out for some two days after having been hit. Pieces of bone, teeth, mud and grass in dried blood covered the area of the wound, but the general condition of the patient was good. No attempt was made to clean the wound for fear of starting a hemorrhage, but half a cup of warm tea was given through a tube, an air passage was placed, and a large dressing was put over the entire area, merely to improve the appearance of the patient.

For a number of cases, intermaxillary fixation was used, and two such patients were converted from stretcher cases to walking wounded. The first came in propped on his elbows, with great quan-

tities of clotted blood hanging from the wound. After the blood was removed, it was evident that he had a shattered symphysis, the soft tissue overlying gone, and the fragments overlapping causing respiratory difficulties. The two mandibular fragments were fixed to the maxilla with twisted silk and a barrel bandage was placed for additional support, the tendency for the tongue to fall back giving no trouble. Since the patient had a good dentition, it was a relatively simple case, and would probably remain so at later stages of treatment. This patient was treated at night, the assistant holding a flashlight to augment the light of a lantern.

A second case was one with a wound of entrance through the left cheek and that of exit in the right side. About one and a half inches of the mandible in the cuspid and bicuspid area had been carried away. The fixation of the fragments to render them immobile and not to interfere with the breathing was not difficult, but a "spurter" was hard to find and tie, with the result that it took longer to find the "spurter" than to perform the intermaxillary fixation. Requiring no plasma, after a hot drink and a rest this patient took a seat in the ambulance without assistance.

At this time also, dental parades reported daily from the forward units to Major Millar, at first on a casualty card, but he was able to arrange for them to come directly to him and return in empty ambulances the same day. Although he had instructions to watch for possible "lead swingers" *, he found that these represented an almost negligible number. Those who visited him consisted chiefly of cases of broken dentures and broken fillings from eating hardtack. For a time Vincent's infection was prevalent, but it did not assume serious proportions. Arrangements were made for a supply of tooth brushes for those who had lost their kits coming ashore. In static periods the dental parade from the brigade ran from 30 to 50 cases a day, and the work of the dental officers in Normandy at this time prevented the evacuation of many men. Not only the Canadians, but the British troops in the area sent parades to these officers, as their field ambulances had no dental officers attached, but two British dental officers were at the dressing station on the beach.

* A "Lead swinger" pretended he had an ailment to escape duty.

When his complete dental kit reached Major Millar on "D" Day plus 7, when it was obtained from a dump on the beach, where the field ambulance loads had been placed from the vehicles brought over the Channel, he found that not a drop of water had penetrated the waterproofing and not a thing inside the trunks had been broken. After this field equipment arrived, he continued as in the United Kingdom in the clinic set up on the first floor of the manor. He performed a complete extraction, for example, for a British officer three days after "D" Day under pentathol, and the grateful patient remained three days before returning to his unit.

The remainder of the Dental Company arrived on "D" plus 30, with clinics for each officer, who were placed throughout the divisional area, thus making their services immediately available to all troops. The mobile clinic made it possible to travel right with the units, as they could be set up ready to give treatment in a minimum of time.

At this stage it was observed that the amount of dental knowledge absorbed by the troops to that time was impressive. Dental officers joining the Corps at the beginning of the war were able to contrast the general ignorance of the majority of soldiers then towards dentistry and their present attitude to it, for now the soldier asked intelligent questions about his dental problems, and went to the dental officer of his own accord for advice and treatment. The general impression the Canadian Dental Corps had given the other arms and services was one of high efficiency, the range and effectiveness of its services in the field being increased greatly by the use of the mobile clinic. It is probable that even under actual battle conditions no other troops received better dental care than the Canadians.

Three detachments left No. 12 Base Dental Company on 4th July for Normandy, Captains C. Lampel, L.J. Conn and W. Gerard. In the theatre of operations, Captain Conn had a clinic in a house in Bonville, where also was located Captain Gerard, who found it difficult to do a good job because of the constant turnover of personnel. He was able to accomplish much, however, in emergency treatment and in inspections for Vincent's infection.

The A.D.D.S. (Army) left First Canadian Army rear headquarters at Ashstead at mid-day on 22nd July, and went in convoy to the

Tilbury area. Embarking, the ships in one of which the office was to sail remained at anchor off Southend until the 25th, when they set out, and arrived off Juno beach in a calm sea the following evening. The A.D.D.S. disembarked on the 28th and arrived at rear headquarters, First Canadian Army, at noon, to find that Captain G.E. Page was operating a clinic there and that Major Beach and Captain Gibson had clinics at Army Troops headquarters. It was ascertained that Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Companies and 2 Army Dental Stores would arrive from 3rd to 5th August. Captain Marsden of the British Army Dental Corps, attached to No. 30 Field Dressing Station, reported that he was now under command of First Canadian Army and so would be under the administration of the A.D.D.S. His unit, No. 208 Mobile Dental Unit, and also No. 206, were attached. Then Brigadier Lucas, headquarters, line of communication, British Army Medical Corps, discussed with the A.D.D.S. the administration of dental units with the 1st British Corps now under command of the First Canadian Army, and Lt.-Col. E. Browne, A.D.D.S., 2nd British Army, duly handed over the dental element of 1st British Corps, 21 detachments, of which six were complete with technicians.

Moving off early on the 6th, No. 9 Company arrived at the marshalling area at 2.30 p.m., the next day travelling to the embarkation area, en route leaving three vehicles at a workshop for additional waterproofing. The remainder and the personnel were all embarked in an American landing craft tank early in the afternoon with three other units and the ship sailed at 3 p.m. to join a convoy and move off the following evening. They arrived off the landing places on the 9th, but as no order to disembark was received all ranks went to sleep. The next morning after beaching very early, they disembarked, to reach the concentration area by 8.30 a.m. Here it was discovered that the movement of vehicles was so severely restricted that detachments could not be sent out until arrival in a new concentration area. Going to 2nd Corps headquarters, the O.C. arranged for the despatch of dental officers to the 2nd Division when it came out to rest. Kit was loaned to the dental officers attached to the 9th Reinforcement Battalion, who had accommodation in a house, and a dental officer with a mobile clinic was sent to the 11th Reinforcement Battalion.

Moving to Thaon, plans were made for the attachment of dental officers to units of the 3rd Division on the 14th, when the latter occupied the line in the vicinity of Putot-en-Bessin and Rosel. As a result 12 detachments went to units of the formation, most of them becoming involved in dental inspections, but by the 20th only one remained. The Company moved on the 24th to Le Vey, whence five detachments were sent to give service to the 2nd Division until the arrival of No. 2 Company. Nos. 5 and 9 Companies each sent two detachments to the 4th (Armoured) Division. A captured enemy vehicle proved a welcome addition to the Company mechanical transport, for by this time it was well established that a dental company needed two motorcycles and a jeep.

All personnel of No. 5 Company were issued life preservers, the 24-hour ration and sterilization tablets on 10th July, and early the next morning moved to the embarkation point, whence they embarked in an American L.S.T. By an error of calculation three of the mobile clinics were left behind. Sailing two days later in convoy, and disembarking early the next afternoon, to be overtaken by the remaining vehicles the following day, the Company arrived at a medical-dental camp on the 15th, despatching mobile clinics to medical units having dental officers : Major Levinson, No. 17 Field Ambulance; Major Mitton, No. 14 Field Ambulance; Captain Reid, No. 22 Field Ambulance; Captain Schachter, No. 23 Field Ambulance; Captain Logan, No. 5 Field Dressing Station, as well as Captain Richmond with 3rd Divisional Signals. A movement to Vellons-les-Buissons took place on the 17th.

When Col. J.F. Edgecombe visited Company headquarters, he named Lt.-Col. Denholm to take charge until Col. E. Fraser Allen, A.D.D.S., (Army) arrived. The Company moved to an orchard near Biéville on the 23rd, and chose two houses in the Faubourg de Vaucelles in southern Caen as a clinic with six dental officers.

The 4th (Armoured) Division, the last formation to arrive in France, landed in the closing week of the month and on the night of the 30th/31st relieved the 3rd Division, which had been 56 days in the line. Because of this move, it was decided that the clinic in Caen was to continue until the arrival in Normandy of Nos. 2 and 4 Companies. This Company and No. 9 each sent two detachments to

the 4th Division, and a four-chair clinic and two mobile clinics were set up in Vaucelles. Under Major Ian Hamilton, the Vaucelles clinic averaged 30 to 40 cases a day. When the 3rd Division was relieved the Company engaged in a dental "blitz" of the entire division.

Enemy shells plunging to within 75 yards from Company headquarters on the 31st set other ranks digging deeper. The dental officer with the field ambulance declaring there was insufficient maxillo-facial work to justify continuing there, he was employed in the divisional overhaul. On 7th August the Company moved to Biéville.

No. 4 Company held a parade to warn all ranks to be ready for crossing the channel on 13th July and four days later containers for use in transporting laboratory cases to and from dental officers were issued to all of the latter. When instructions were received on the 28th for an officer to pick up a movement order, all dental officers were ordered to report to Company headquarters. The Company moved in convoy the following day, driving through London in the rain. A motorcycle stolen during the night was recovered on the 30th, when embarkation took place. Flying bombs disturbed the rest of the personnel that night, but the ship sailed the next evening in a large convoy, coming to anchor on 1st August but remaining so until a difficult disembarkation on the 3rd in rough seas. Reporting to the transit area, the Company was conveyed to the initial concentration area, between Revières and Amblé. When Cols. Edgecombe and Allen called on the 5th, they advised the Company to move to the army troops area. Swimming in a nearby stream, Pte. Ayman was nearly drowned, but by the action of two dental corps men he was rescued, and a staff sergeant of No. 2 Company applied artificial respiration and saved his life. Col. Frawley being evacuated to England ill, Major Davy assumed command. On the 7th the unit moved to an apple orchard in the Fontaine-Henry area.

Medical inspection of all personnel of No. 6 Company at No. 13 General Hospital took place on 24th July, when Capt. Berwick spoke to the dental officers on jaw surgery. The Company began packing personal equipment on the 29th, when its movement order was received. The next day the vehicles moved through London under the guidance of police and arrived in the marshalling area, embarking on the 31st to disperse into five different ships. The marching party went

to the East India Docks, London, and embarked in the *Ocean Vengeance* that evening, 1st August, dropping anchor in the lower Thames in a large convoy. The next day more ships joined the convoy in the vicinity of the Isle of Wight. They saw many flying bombs, and some brought down by the guns ashore. On the 3rd the convoy anchored six miles off shore, but the Company did not disembark until the 5th, when they landed on the beach at Courseulles-sur-mer to move the next day first in error to an area near Amblié and then to one near Cussy.

It was agreed that dental officers with "L" kits and one clinic should go to field dressing stations and that within two weeks they would either return or mobile clinics would be sent. Within 48 hours of the arrival of the unit 19 detachments had been posted.

No. 2 Company moved to the assembly area on 29th July, 91 all ranks strong, with 31 vehicles, including the water trailer. The metropolitan police took the convoy through London with skill and despatch. The following day they embarked in the *Empire Earl*, a ship also containing a signal detachment and the base dental company, and in the evening the ship moved under an obligato of flying bombs to anchor. The Company supplied fire and aircraft spotting parties, and on 2nd August the ship anchored at Courseulles-sur-mer by land obscured in mist. The following day after landing, Col. Dawson reported to the A.D.D.S., while his vehicles were lifted in steel nets and loaded into L.S.Ts. It was so rough that the chain broke several windows in mobile clinics, which also suffered broken windshields and had holes punched in them. Unloading on land meant running the craft ashore and waiting for the ebb of the tide. When finally all the vehicles were ashore, assembly took place at Bonville. The Company was located two and a half miles from Caen, where they were advised to dig in their vehicles wheel high. By the 7th the Company was servicing its division, so the five dental officers of No. 9 Company returned, and on the 10th the Company moved to Passe.

Formed on 12th January, 1944, No. 1 Base Dental Stores * under Captain D.R. Bannatyne was located temporarily in Albuhera Lodge in Corunna Barracks, Aldershot, and then on 24th March entered

* C.M.H.Q. Administrative Order, No. 179, 15th December, 1943.

Watville House, Clareville Road, Caterham. Blast from flying bombs shattered several windows in the billets on 19th June. Early in July six tons of stores were delivered to Nos. 2 and 6 Companies, leaving only those to be carried overseas in unit vehicles. On the 18th they embarked in the evening, moving to join the convoy and on the 24th they disembarked and entered Byron Camp. On the 26th they went into camp under canvas at Deliverande. Fragments went through the marquee and the tarpaulin of the lorry when a mine was dropped nearby on 20th August. By the close of the month the unit could supply any demands for technical dental stores and equipment to any of the six dental companies in that theatre. On 6th September the quarters formerly occupied by No. 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores in Vaucelles were occupied. Then on 2nd October the unit arrived at Ghent and occupied quarters at L'Ecole Vetrinaire, while for the other ranks the top floor of the Bank Credit Lyonnaise provided billets.

On 20th March, 1945, it was arranged to take over dental stores and equipment of First Canadian Dental Stores, which had recently arrived from Italy and was being disbanded. The unit moved to Deventer, Holland, on 6th July. A week later on the disbandment of No. 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores, the unit took over its stores, and as the various dental companies disbanded the same thing happened, the stores being returned by the unit to Canada by way of the United Kingdom by air. The final unit draft arrived at Hazelmere, England, on New Year's Day, 1946, and went to No. 8 Repatriation Depot, Farnborough, the unit being officially disbanded on 8th January.

No. 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores under Captain L.S. Williamson secured Albuhera Lodge, Aldershot, for temporary quarters on 12th January, 1944. By the 22nd the unit reached its full strength, and on 4th February moved to a new location at Inberhorne Manor in the East Grinstead area. It was arranged that it would carry a two-month supply of dental stores to supply five companies. While playing ball on 28th May, Captain Williamson broke his left arm in two places, and on 3rd June Captain C.G. Hunt assumed temporary command, and became acting O.C. on the 7th. He picked up operational maps, and had the vehicles waterproofed. On the 17th a "buzz" bomb shattered windows, and the important move came on the 30th when

they reached the marshalling area, embarking the next day for Normandy. Going through the Straits of Dover on 3rd August V-I's came over steadily in clusters of three and four, while the anti-aircraft barrage illumined the sky. Off the beachhead that night, they remained aboard until the second morning before disembarking, arriving in the concentration area that afternoon. The next day they unloaded at a location near Fontaine-Henry to go under canvas, and the stores arrived the next day. The unit moved into Vaucelles, 6 and 16 Rue Jean Mermoz, a little later.

Colonel Edgecombe, A.D.D.S., 1st Echelon, informed the unit on 27th August that it would shortly go under command of Lines of Communication Terminals. On 7th September they left their quarters and travelled all day to camp at Gamache and the next day entered quarters at 37 Rue Millevoeye, Abbéville, and here three Germans were found in a barn nearby and turned over to the Provost unit. On the 19th another move brought them to Rue Poterne, Béthune. Once more the unit moved on 9th October to Alost, Belgium, and there the next day learned that it was soon to move into the Antwerp area and probably return under command of H.Q., Army Troops, this move taking place on the 15th into quarters at 6 Jacob Straat. On 6th November a rocket bomb fell at the end of the block, injuring several civilians and badly damaging buildings. The unit's own building, however, suffered only minor damage. Major D.R. Bowen of the Depot of Dental Stores, London, took command on the 18th, Captain Hunt having been posted as quartermaster of No. 4 Company.

Another rocket bomb nearby on the 28th caused damage to billets but no casualties again. New quarters having been obtained in Tilburg, the unit moved to enter them on 3rd December, but found on arrival that they were still occupied, so it finally moved into 27 Bisschop Zwysen Straat. At this time a good deal of German dental equipment was acquired. When the enemy movement in the Ardennes took place in December, with all others the unit was notified to stand by in the event of emergency. A new location at the corner of Telegraaf and Heuvel Straat was occupied in Tilburg on 20th January, 1945, while on 21st April a further move took them to Enschede and on 5th July another to Deventer. On the 13th the unit was disbanded, the personnel being attached to No. 1 Base Dental Stores.

Authorized to form * under instructions of 1st Echelon, 21st Army Group, at No. 2 Base Reinforcement Group, with Lt.-Col. J.P. Whyte in command, No. 12 Base Dental Company obtained a large marquee for stores and orderly room on 31st May and the use of two operating rooms in Haig Lines Dental Clinic, Aldershot. Early in June the Company was authorized to complete mobilization by the 13th. Early in July it was advised that it came under H.Q., Lines of Communication Sub-Area. The unit marching party for Normandy arrived in the marshalling camp about 16 miles from Portsmouth on the 29th, while the vehicle party the next day embarked at the East India Docks in the *Empire Earl*, which came to anchor off Courseulles-sur-Mer on 3rd August. In a landing craft, the marching party landed at Caban (Arromanches les Bains) on the 2nd and went to No. 10 General Hospital near Bayeux. The vehicle party spent the night of the 3rd on the beach, whence Lt.-Col. Whyte brought the convoy to Bonville to No. 2 Canadian Base Reinforcement Group, where the personnel occupied the corner of an apple orchard and set up camp, but the stores moved into a building on the 6th. The following day the marching party rejoined.

A clinic was opened at 9th Battalion, 2 C.B.R.G. the next day, while two mobile clinics were sent to 12th Battalion. A detachment went to No. 1 Base Post Office and on the 10th the unit moved to Douvres, although the stores and the central laboratory were forced to remain at Bonville, as a suitable location could not be obtained. A clinic was set up at Company headquarters, while a detachment went to 2nd Echelon to open a clinic with x-ray installed, and another to No. 2 Convalescent Depot. On the 18th the stores moved into a house which would accommodate them and the laboratory. By 6th September, because of the swift advance of the Canadian troops, the Company's lines of communication to clinics extended from the Forêt de Cerissy to Dieppe. The next day an officer was attached to No. 3 Re-allocation Centre. A move northward was now imminent, the probability being that part of the Company would go by sea, part in convoy by road and the remainder with the units they served.

The move began by road, however, on the 30th, the night being spent at a chateau in Combron, and on 1st October the new quarters

* C.M.H.Q. Administrative Order No. 90 of 23rd May, 1944.

in Ghent were reached in the Loning Leopold II Lean, before the war occupied by the British Consul. The orderly room was at 3 Place du Commerce above the Credit Lyonnais Bank. Accommodation for an eight-chair clinic and a laboratory were secured centrally in Knocke-sur-Mer on 17th November, with electricity and running water, while on the 20th a captured German dental chair was installed in the clinic at 2nd Echelon. When reinforcement battalions were reorganized in January, 1945, the Company again became responsible for No. 13 Battalion. In February an outbreak of Vincent's infection at No. 10 General Hospital was suppressed by the use of penicillin pastilles. No casualties occurred when blast from a V2 early in March broke up the clinic at 2nd Advanced Base Workshop at Antwerp, but all windows were pushed in, the doors were jammed and instruments and equipment were scattered. Fortunately the incident occurred during the night. Word was received that No. 3 Base Reinforcement Group was forming and that the Company would be responsible for their dental service.

With the arrival of No. 11 Base Dental Company from Italy, it was decided that No. 12 would turn over half of its hospitals and convalescent depots to No. 11, all units west of line from Antwerp-Brussels-Tournai remaining the responsibility of No. 12 and those east becoming that of No. 11. After completing work with three forestry companies in the Ardennes area, the detachment there moved forward in April to the area of the seven companies operating in the Hochswald Forest. Instructions were received that all increment personnel of the Company were to be reposted to No. 11 Base Dental Company on 1st July, when the unit would be responsible for the treatment of all base and lines of communication units, with the exception of the Occupation Force. It was expected that that force would be provided for by No. 5 Company, and No. 12 Company concluded its existence on 30th July.

CHAPTER XXII

NORTH-WEST EUROPE

On 4th August General Montgomery ordered General H.D.G. Crerar, the First Canadian Army commander, to launch a heavy attack from the Caen sector towards Falaise, in an attempt to cut the avenue of withdrawal of the enemy divisions fighting the Second Army, which by the 2nd had fought through to the edge of Vire. On the evening of the 6th it established a bridgehead over the Orne north of Thury-Harcourt about six miles behind the front of the Germans facing the Canadians. On that date the British also reached Mont Pinçon and cleared it the next day. The Canadian plan for operation "Totalize" was for the carriers to take the leading infantry directly through the enemy front to localities near their objectives in front of his second line. Each assaulting division formed its advanced group into two double columns, each of two battalions of infantry or equivalent units in armoured carriers accompanied and covered by tanks and engineer assault vehicles. These columns were to bypass the front line villages and thrust beyond them before the infantry alighted. The 2nd Infantry and the 2nd Armoured Brigade led the attack west of the Falaise Road and east of it the British 51st (Highland) Division and the 33rd Armoured Brigade.

On 7th August at 11p.m. heavy bombers bombarded the villages of May-sur-Orne, Fontenay-le-Marmion, Secqueville-la-Campagne and La Hogue on the flanks of the attack. Thirty minutes later the armour advanced into the gloom and in a quarter-hour the mass of artillery in support opened with a barrage before the attacking troops. The armoured infantry succeeded in taking their objectives on the heights, crossing the road three miles in rear of the enemy front line, and although the marching infantry had trouble with the hard-fighting enemy infantry, the enemy line was shattered, La Hogue, Tilly-la-Campagne, Rocquancourt, Fontenay-le-Marmion and May-sur-Orne falling into Canadian hands. The Verrières Ridge was theirs.

Early that afternoon in the second phase the 4th Canadian (Armoured) Division and the 1st Polish Armoured Division tried to break the German second line, which crossed the road about five miles behind his frontal position, and advance southward to take the heights on each side of the highway within five miles of Falaise. While the 2nd Canadian Division took Bretteville-sur-Laise and the 4th made progress, the Poles were retarded near St. Sylvain, and on both flanks the tanks failed to penetrate through to the objectives on the high ground. In a further attack early on the 9th, after the Germans had had time to strengthen their positions, there were heavy losses for small gains. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada secured Point 195 that night, but the Germans still held the higher southerly point of the ridge. When the 3rd Canadian Division attacked Quesnay Wood on the night of 10th/11th August, its 8th Brigade lost heavily. The enemy had succeeded in stabilizing his position, although in the operation the Canadians had advanced about eight miles. They were still about as far from Falaise.

The Allied Command then decided to bring Canadian and American forces together in the Argentan area and so cut off the enemy forces around Mortain. On 11th August Gen. Montgomery ordered the First Canadian Army to capture Falaise, and then secure Argentan, while the Second British Army also fought its way into the Falaise area. The 12th U.S. Army Group, now in Le Mans, would swing its right flank up to Alençon and then on northward.

In the meantime, the No. 6 Dental Company moved south of Caen to Fleury-sur-Orne, No. 9 to Betol, and No. 5 on the 11th to Fontenay-le-Marmion. Under instructions from the A.D.M.S. of the division, the dead in the area of No. 6 Company were buried. Two days later No. 6 moved to Tilly-la-Campagne. On visiting No. 12 Base Company, the A.D.D.S. arranged to have two dental detachments and a technician placed in the clinic at Vaucelles to be attached to 2nd Army Dental Stores, who were to take over a location at Nos. 17-20 Rue Jean Mermez. On the 14th two mobile clinics and another vehicle of No. 6 Company were used to evacuate casualties, chiefly from our own bombing. At 11.45 p.m. flares were dropped and for 30 minutes the area was heavily bombed. Capt. H.T. Smith of No. 9 Company was injured in a vehicle accident that day.

On the afternoon of the 16th Canadian troops finally entered Falaise, and by noon of the next day the town was almost entirely cleared. On the afternoon of the 17th, with the 4th Canadian and the 1st Polish Armoured Divisions trying to cut the main escape route of the Germans in the direction of Trun, the Poles were directed to advance past Trun to Chambois four miles to the southeast. Early on the 18th the Canadians entered Trun and they and the Poles fought to reach Chambois. In the interim Allied air power was smashing at the enemy's mass road movements in the Gap and turning them into a shambles. General Patton's Americans were on the outskirts of Paris and early on the 17th his patrols reached the Seine, and that day the Americans resumed their northward advance on the Argentan front, driving towards Chambois. Two days later the Poles captured the town and made contact with the Americans, and by the 21st the Canadians had captured 12,000 of the enemy. By the next morning fighting almost ceased in the area of the Gap.

No. 9 Dental Company moved again on the 16th, while the O.C. went to Caen to investigate dental equipment left by the enemy, and the following day No. 6 moved to Grainville and No. 5 to Estrées-la-Campagne, where for the first time the unit treated Polish troops. Lt.-Col. C.L. Strachan arrived to take command of No. 4 Company the next day and No. 2 Company moved forward to Bretteville-sur-Laize and No. 9 to Gouvix. On the 20th one of the companies, located near the main road, was mistaken because of their red crosses for a hospital installation, vehicles carrying wounded rearward dropping their casualties in their lines. All personnel of No. 9 Company being well dug in that day, an air raid caused no casualties. No. 2 Company moved to Totes on the 22nd, on which date a No. 4 Company officer found he was treating five British soldiers for every Canadian. No. 5 Company moved to Courey and No. 9 to Morières the same day. No. 2 advanced on the 23rd to a location in the field where the enemy had been building a bomb site, while in a move to Vermoutiers by No. 6 the convoy was diverted and spent the night on the side of the road, so the Company reached its new location the following morning.

The Canadians joined in the pursuit of the enemy on the 21st and five days later their leading troops reached the Seine, and were now close to Rouen, but only after heavy fighting did they enter the city on the 30th. The end of the battle of Normandy had come, the

German Seventh Army had almost ceased to exist and the Fifth Panzer Army was in little better condition. His losses were some 400,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners. In a move to a new location in an orchard at Bas Robert aux Poulets, three miles north of Brionne, the advance party of No. 2 Dental Company on the 27th captured a prisoner found sleeping in a barn and turned him over to the Provost Corps. It was anticipated that most of the other units would be in the same area for a few days before being able to cross the Seine. No. 5 Company also moved forward 61 miles. At this time arrangements were made that No. 12 Base Company would receive, hold and despatch all dental reinforcements, and the first of these went forward on the 27th. The following day No. 6 Company moved to Neuville du Bois and found that the dental officers with the R.C.A.S.C. were doing considerable work; that those with medical units were treating a number of maxillo-facial cases, but that those with fighting units in the administrative group had little opportunity to work, so rapid was the advance. Some operators were as far as 70 miles from No. 9 Company headquarters. No. 6 Company found its water supply cut at this stage, as the vehicle had to travel 15 miles for water. The rations were good, but there was no bread for two days as the bakery was moving forward.

At a conference of all company commanders on the 30th, the A.D.D.S. stressed the prompt reporting of new locations, the elimination of work on small partial dentures, a constant check on kitchens, a thorough check for the presence of Vincent's infection and the improvement of discipline in the face of the forward movement. No. 9 Company moved to Harcourt that day and on the next No. 4 to Boisny. As the 4th Division had been almost continuously in action, No. 6 gave only emergency treatment, with few exceptions. The dentals found morale good and *esprit de corps* excellent in this period. On 1st September No. 2 Company moved to Cleres.

By 3rd September the British entered Brussels, and the next day they were in Antwerp. On 2nd September the Americans to the eastward entered Belgium and on the 7th they crossed the Moselle. The Canadian 2nd Division, which two years previously had suffered so severely at Dieppe, occupied that place early on 1st September and the 3rd Division Le Tréport. On the 9th the Canadians took Ostend and by the evening of the 12th the British had taken Le Havre. The

2nd Canadian Division went on to invest Dunkirk, while the 3rd did the same with Calais and Boulogne. The V-1 launching sites in the Pas de Calais ceased operations abruptly with the Canadian occupation. Boulogne fell on the 22nd, while Calais was masked and blockaded and finally fell on 1st October. No. 5 Dental Company advanced to St. Paul de Fourques on 1st September and *en route* the unit had a great reception from the citizens of Rouen. Other moves included that of the crossing of the Seine by No. 6 Company the same day, No. 12 Base Company to Douvers, No. 2 to the Cleres area, No. 5 to Fresnoy Folny on the 2nd and No. 9 to Fontaine-le-Bourg. The next day the O.C. and the adjutant of No. 2 Company reconnoitred the area near Chépy, nine miles southwest of Abbéville. Enemy troops had been captured in the village that morning, and less artillery were still holding out in Abbéville, under attack by the Maquis and by Polish troops. No. 5 Company won a softball game against the 3rd Hygiene Section and on the 4th moved to Mérivale.

No. 6 Company supplied transport to hospital for an R.A.F. officer who had been forced to bail out of his aircraft five weeks previously and had been in hiding with French civilians ever since. The Company moved to a location south of the Somme and was warned the same day (the 4th) that it would move again. It did so on the 6th to Bellancourt. Major Harris was evacuated with a piece of shrapnel in a leg, received when a gunner of the 5th Anti-Tank Regiment was making a 20-millimetre shell safe. In another move on the 7th the Company spent the night in convoy, rain and pitch black darkness impeding progress. They entered harbour for the night at Hesdin. Advancing again the following day, they were forced to detour because of bombs in the roadway, and spent the night with a farmer. They reached their new location at Hoogen Hill on the 9th. The next day they crossed the border into Belgium to a location at Langemarck, a name very familiar to the veterans of 1914-19.

On the 4th No. 9 Company moved to Bouillancourt and three days later to Montreuil. That day No. 2 advanced to Chépy and on to Le Temple, moving to Harlettes on the 8th and the next day to Porven, Belgium, where they found a very noticeable difference in the people, who were more friendly, bringing apples, eggs, potatoes, plums and peas in liberal exchange for cigarettes and chocolates. The troops declared it was like being on leave. On the 5th No. 5 Company moved

to Campigneulles les Petites and three days later to an area near Samer. No. 4 went to Snermesnil on the 8th and at noon the following day discovered three Germans in a grain shelter in the adjacent yard, well-armed with rifles, revolvers and a machine gun, and well supplied with ammunition. After a week of seclusion, however, they were quite prepared to surrender. By the 12th the A.D.D.S. office was located at Camaches with headquarters Canadian Line of Communications Terminal, where as the office was not self-contained, it was necessary to employ a French civilian cook. No. 12 Base Company finding that excellent work was being done at Nos. 2 and 3 Casualty Clearing Stations, concluded that these were the best places for dental work.

No. 9 Company moved to L'Abeele on the 11th, No. 4 to Ecques on the 16th and No. 2 to Welrizk near Antwerp on the 19th. In the night three shells fell in the area, but the troops were pleased with permission to visit Antwerp, if they were properly dressed. On No. 6 Company moving to a new area southwest of Bruges on the 20th, Captain G.K. Clarke, attached to No. 12 Field Dressing Station, discovered some German dental equipment. In its new location, the clinic of No. 9 found that the patients were principally Canadian, British and Polish troops, with a few civilians, who were in poor dental condition, even in the age 20 group. Half of the personnel of No. 4 Company went in 60-hundredweights to see the Vimy Memorial on the 21st, and a similar trip was arranged in a few days for No. 9 Company. More damaged German dental equipment was collected from Boulogne.

Capt. Mathews arrived from 3rd Battalion, R.C.E., at the headquarters of No. 4 Company on the 26th, his dental lorry having been wrecked *en route* to Treauville, when it struck a hole and the vehicle ripped a front wheel off and turned over, but no one was injured and all of the dental and most of the personal equipment was recovered. The Company left the following day and crossing the Belgian frontier after stopping in Ypres to see the names of Canadians without known graves inscribed on the Menin Gate,* arrived at Ghent to enter billets at 38 Koning Albert Laan. Two days later Captain Mathews' vehicle was replaced by a new mobile clinic. That day No. 9 Company moved to St. Nicholas, Belgium, while the

* The remainder are on the Vimy Memorial.

A.D.D.S. was established in Brussels, where also Col. Higgins, D.D.D.S. (British), 21st Army Group, had a dental unit in the Eastman Dental Clinic Building. No. 5 Company moved to Cremarest on 1st October, on which day too No. 12 Base Company crossed the Belgian border and reached Ghent. No. 5 advanced to Cassels on the 2nd and No. 2 to a location four kilometres from Antwerp at Brasschaet in an estate with a chateau. The next day No. 5 went on to a site near Oostmor. 2nd Army Dental Stores were located in Alost. No. 12 Base Company record that on the 11th as the White Army were taking their collaborators over a bridge, just below the officers' windows, one of them broke loose and dived over the side of the canal. They fired a fusillade of shots, and a body was taken out later. One of the White Army was arrested and charged with murder by the Belgian police.

Troops of the First U.S. Army entered Germany northwest of Trier on the 11th, and the British Second Army Holland the next day. It was now planned to span the succession of waterways separating the latter from the north German plain, by an air drop. The largest of these waterways was the Maas and the two principal branches of the Rhine, the Waal and the Neder Rijn. The Second Army was to push forward along this expanse through Eindhoven, Grave, Nijmegen and Arnhem, to join the airborne formations and beyond Arnhem establish a bridgehead over the Ijssel facing eastward. Then a thrust by Second Army to Hamm and an advance southward along the eastern face of the Ruhr were seen as possibilities in conjunction with an offensive by the First U.S. Army to encircle the latter area. The 101st and 82nd U.S. Airborne Divisions were to drop respectively in the areas around Eindhoven and Grave, and the 1st British Airborne Division about Arnhem, the more distant objective. While the crossing of the Maas at Grave was seized and held and also the big roadbridge over the Waal at Nijmegen, at Arnhem there was failure, because the Germans were far stronger there than had been anticipated. It became clear that the war against Germany could not be won that year, and it became urgent to open Antwerp soon, for only the city and the south bank as far as the inlet called the Braakman were held. On 16th October Canadian troops captured Woensdrecht; on the 22nd Canadian armoured units took Esschen some eight miles northeast

of it, and on the 24th the 2nd Division started the advance against South Beveland.

On the southern shore of the Scheldt, Breskens fell on the 22nd in operations in which British and Canadian troops shared. Oostberg was seized on the 26th, and Eberding on 1st November, all resistance ceasing in this area two days later. Early on the 31st South Beveland was won save for a small bridgehead at the east end of the causeway leading to Walcheren Island. Canadian troops cleared this pocket on the 31st and then the causeway was cleared. By 8th November British troops had completed the reduction of Walcheren. On 27th October the 4th Canadian (Armoured) Division liberated Bergen op Zoom, while the Poles took Breda two days later, resistance south of the main stream of the Maas ending on 9th November, when the 2nd Canadian Corps took over the Nijmegen salient. The First Canadian Army front now ran from the vicinity of the German frontier south of Nijmegen through the Dutch islands to Dunkirk, more than 200 miles.

No. 2 Company, C.D.C., noted the effect of the new enemy V-2 bomb on 12th October, and particularly the fact that its approach was silent until the explosion. No. 4 Company was asked for a mobile clinic fully equipped to be sent to Brussels for display to the dental society there, and on the 13th moved into new quarters in Antwerp at 25 Van Bree Street, where a building formerly the headquarters of the Hitler Youth Movement was used as an orderly room and as quarters for the men. That day in Brussels, His Majesty honoured the office of the A.D.D.S. with a visit. All German dental equipment was packed and shipped to 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores for transmission to Canada. By the 17th dental officers were dispersed in locations all the way from Turnhout to Ostend. No. 2 Company moved to Liège on the 20th and on the 23rd No. 6 to Ondegracht. The following day No. 5 occupied German barracks in Waerschoot. A maxillo-facial team of No. 6 Company was attached to No. 8 General Hospital, where a new treatment, that of complete debriement and later insertion of chip bone to close the space was being used with good results.

Towards the close of the month flying and rocket bombs were landing in Antwerp frequently, but so far there was no damage to dental premises, except for one broken window. No. 5 Company moved

to a location near Lembeke on the 30th and on 2nd November No. 2 to one near Antwerp. No. 6 Company moved to Hoogerheide, Holland, on the 3rd and a week later to Underhout, while No. 2 went to Hemerlim that day. After driving all night, No. 5 moved to Grave, Holland, on the 11th, and on arrival found no accommodation available in the cold and wet. The next day No. 9 Company also arrived in Grave. Two days later No. 2 were located in Bruggen, south of Grave.

In Brussels on the night of 2nd/3rd November the offices of the A.D.D.S. lost glass from some near misses by enemy bombs. They were becoming persistent with V-1 and V-2. On the 7th all windows and doors were blown from the 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores building. A V-2 removed the windows from the mess of the A.D.D.S. on the 8th. Due to flying bombs in the location occupied by No. 12 Base Company the same day, most of the windows in the clinic of Major Griffin at No. 2 Advanced Base workshop were blown.

CHAPTER XXIII

GERMANY

From the time the First Canadian Army assumed the responsibility for the defence of the Nijmegen salient, for nearly three months it conducted no operations of importance. When the enemy cut the dykes on the south side of the Neder Rijn at Arnhem on 2nd December, most of the garrison was withdrawn according to plan, but the Army retained its foothold north of the Waal and the Nijmegen bridge. The First Canadian Army was instructed on 2nd November to plan for a possible offensive southeast of Nijmegen between the Maas and the Rhine and for an attack over the Neder Rijn, while the Second Army was ordered to eliminate the enemy pocket west of the Maas in the Venlo region, which was done early in December. The flooding of the island did away with the possibility of the assault over the Neder Rijn, so the Canadian Army was informed that the intention was then to launch the drive between Maas and Rhine soon. Because Von Runstedt loosed his assault against the First U.S. Army in the Ardennes the same day on which the directive was issued, this was postponed for five weeks in the end. Aside from the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion and the Forestry companies working in the Ardennes Forest, no Canadian units participated in the Ardennes operations.

On 24th December the 4th Canadian (Armoured) Division was moved to the Breda area to meet any threat over the lower Maas, and on Christmas Day, less a brigade, the 2nd Division went into reserve near Nijmegen. No assault in the threatened place occurred, because the Ardennes offensive was halted. On the last day of January, 1944, Canadian troops completed the capture of the island in a subsidiary channel of the Maas on which is the ferry crossing and harbour known as Kapelsche Veer. In February the First Canadian Army became engaged in the battle of Germany. The plan was that these forces from the Nijmegen salient were to launch the projected operation

between Maas and Rhine, operation "Veritable", to the southeast through the Reichswald Forest and the northern edge of the Siegfried Line, while the Ninth U.S. Army was to thrust northeastwards from the Roer to link with the Canadian push to the Rhine.

Lt.-Col. E. Fraser Allen, A.D.D.S., First Canadian Army, and Captains F.L. Hébert, E. Gaboury, R.T. Lamb and M. Lamarche left on 21st November for Paris to attend the XVIII Journées Dentaires of that city, and on arrival met M. Camille Barrien, professor of L'Ecole de Chirurgie Dentaire et de Stomatologie de Paris. At the inaugural meeting two days later, Col. Allen was a speaker, his address being translated and read to the gathering. The following day the Canadians visited the Mary Lannelongue Hospital for maxillo-facial patients and on the next the observatories and the palace of Versailles.

Having moved to Overasselt on the 17th with the brigades out on rest, No. 5 Company felt that this was a time for getting a great deal of work done, particularly as the division was dentally conscious. The set up of Captain D.A. McGillivray, attached to the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, was inspected by General Crerar early in December. Moves of several companies took place in late November, No. 9 Company going to Veenziat, No. 6 to Morgestel, 12 Base Company being instructed to reconnoitre the Tilburg area and 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores locating there on 1st December. Children's parties were given before Christmas by several of the companies. When a number of bombs dropped in the Veenziat area on 10th December, No. 9 Company fortunately lost only a window. Some German standard dental equipment having been procured by No. 6 Company, it was considered that this could be used at a projected permanent clinic at Canadian Section, G.H.Q. 1st Echelon, Brussels. Several dental officers visited Dr. Drogl, dental surgeon in Tilburg, who demonstrated a porcelain technique which everyone agreed was very good in a table clinic. Extra guards were posted by No. 5 Company on 21st December when a warning was received that enemy paratroops might land in the area, and the following day No. 12 Base Company stood to because of the implications of the enemy break through in the south. Two days later an action stations order was received. No. 4 Company posted piquets as the unit was warned on the 24th that paratroops might attack Antwerp. But none of these alarms stopped Christmas

dinners described as excellent. No. 2 Company was now in Arjen, No. 6 in Berkdell and No. 9 had moved across the street into a Jesuit Seminary, while No. 4 went to 101 Goirke Street, Tilburg.

Although there was much shooting in the area of A.D.D.S. Army on 27th December, no enemy paratroops materialized. Two days later flying bombs made a path through the sky in the area, but the comment was "Praise the Lord and keep the engines going". The area was a little "touched up" by the activities of enemy aircraft on New Year's Day, 1945, and Major Hamilton of No. 5 Company reported that a fragment of shrapnel penetrated his mobile clinic while he was working in it and struck his sterilizer.

The acute shortage of infantry reinforcements because of wastage from service conditions and casualties affected the dentals at this time, a number of personnel being remustered to other corps. At the same time, the first vacancies for rotational leave to Canada were received, but by mid-January reinforcements arrived. Fully 15 per cent of the patients treated in this period were British troops in some company areas. A narrow escape was experienced by Captain Pedlar and his detachment of No. 6 Company attached to the 15th Field Ambulance on 28th January, when a V-1 alighted 20 to 25 yards from the building in which they were sleeping. There were no casualties, but damage was done to the mobile clinic, which had four windows, the windshield, the side curtains and the back doors blown and four holes punched in the roof. There was also some loss of clothing and of dental equipment. In January No. 4 Company moved to 50 Vryheid Straat, Arendonck, Belgium, No. 6 to No. 1 Second Munstraat, Breda, from Tilburg, and No. 2 to a new location in a large college. No. 5 Company moved to Groesbeek on 1st February.

In that month it was decided that the companies and 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores would be army troops attached for operations to the other formations in future. The attachment of both British and Canadian dental officers to No. 8 General Hospital for two weeks to hold a watching brief with the maxillo-facial team there was arranged. To aid identification of the individual in the event he were a casualty and every other means of identification failed, No. 9 Company started to inscribe his name on his dentures.

In assisting in clearing the western Rhineland, the First Canadian Army had under command the 30th British Corps of seven divisions, which controlled the entire front of attack in the first phase of operation "Veritable". In this phase the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions were under 30th Corps. Three main enemy lines of defence faced the assaulting forces: a screen of strong outposts, the Siegfried Line and the Hochwald position covering the approaches to the Rhine at Xanten. General Crerar's plan was that the 30th Corps would clear the Reichswald Forest, making good a line from Gennep through Asperden to Cleve; then the 2nd Canadian Corps and the 30th would advance abreast to a line through Weeze, Udem and Calcar to the Rhine opposite Emmerich, and finally they would break the Hochwald defences and secure the general line Geldern-Xanten.

Following an immense bombardment of the enemy communication centres by heavy bombers, the operation began early on 8th February under a tornado of gunfire, and at the end of that day the advance had crossed the frontier and was into the Reichswald along the entire front. By 21st February Goch was cleared, the last defence of the northern Siegfried Line, and Moyland Wood was captured, to smash the second of the enemy lines. In the final phase on the 26th Keppeln fell and on the next day Udem after fierce fighting. In the south the U.S. Ninth Army captured München-Gladbach and entered Neuss, opposite Dusseldorf, by the beginning of March. The 2nd Canadian Division cleared the Hochwald and by 4th March the Balberger Wald was also cleared. After the 30th Corps took Weeze, contact was made between the First Canadian and Ninth U.S. Armies on 3rd March. The 3rd Canadian Division secured Sonsbeck and on 8th March Xanten fell. By the 10th the Germans had finally been driven over the Rhine.

First of the dental companies to move into Germany, No. 5 established itself in a location near Cleve on 24th February, company headquarters opposite a small British cemetery in which were buried 20 Highlanders killed in the fighting two weeks previously. Crossing into Germany had been a move which elevated the morale of the personnel, already high. Then No. 2 Company was set up in the same general area at Nullerden the following day, maintaining a guard of one non-commissioned officer and six other ranks at night. The Company advanced to a new location in a sea of mud on 2nd March as

did No. 5 the next day. In treating a noteworthy increase in Vincent's infection at this time at Nos. 7 and 10 General Hospitals, it was found that penicillin pastilles were most effective. No. 9 Company also moved into the Cleve area on the 27th to Materborn.

The red crosses attracting casualties who came to the location for first aid, No. 12 Base Company found by 3rd March that medical supplies were running low. The detachment at 2nd Armoured Base Workshop had glass broken and instruments scattered by a V-2, but fortunately no casualties, as the incident occurred at night. Major Grant was appointed to act in command of No. 4, Major J.E. Abra of No. 6 Company on the 6th, while two days later Major Harris assumed temporary command of No. 6, whose O.C. left for Canada on rotation leave, as had Lt.-Col. Strachan of No. 4 Company. No. 6 Company left Breda that day and moved to a locality between Cleve and Udem. All companies but No. 4 at Vaught, Holland, were now in Germany, but their accommodation was rough, for all were either under canvas or sleeping in cellars, while the prevailing sea of mud made vehicle movements and even standings treacherous. On 8th March No. 9 Company lost a three-ton dental lorry by shell fire. Major Gunning of No. 5 Company was established in Sonsbeck 48 hours after its capture.

The leave allotment was now increased to offset any tendency to depression incident to living in an enemy country, but morale was still very high and sickness greatly reduced. No. 5 Company moved to a location in the Reischwald Forest on the 11th. When dysentery affected the personnel of No. 9 Company the hygiene section investigated, but failed to account for the outbreak. The prompt use of fire extinguishers saved serious damage in a fire from the kitchen stove, which consumed a tarpaulin. On the 13th No. 6 Company moved back to Tilburg, Holland, and on the 25th No. 4 was located in Vright, while on the last day of the month No. 5 moved to the Reischwald Forest. On that date Captain S.A. Moore, consultant in prosthetic dentistry, gave a clinic to technicians lasting between four and five hours at No. 9 Company.

It will be recalled that in the closing days of February and the early days of March the dental companies from the Italian theatre of war were in the process of moving from Italy to North-West Europe

with the 1st Canadian Corps. We left two of them beyond Marseilles, France. No. 8 Company, the first to land, moved from St. Rambert by Maçon, Les Laumes, Montereau and Cambrai to Merkem, Belgium, where it arrived on 8th March, and there the officers were billeted in the castle of the Baron of Merkem. The troops commented that the Belgians were very different from the Italians. No. 3 Company left St. Rambert on the 9th and moving by way of Maçon; Les Laumes; Rozay-en-Brie; Cambrai; Gaurain Ramecroix, Hainault, Belgium; near Tournai, settled Major Lea in a clinic at Dixmude, where the O.C. met Field Marshal Montgomery on the 18th, and went on to a location in a boys' school at Oss Lenbensurg, Holland. All the vehicles had made the trip from Italy with a minimum of trouble. On the last day of the month, buzz bombs went over all day and most of the night. No. 11 Base Company by way of St. Rambert, Maçon, Les Laumes, Razay and Cambrai reached Kessel, Belgium, on the 29th.

CHAPTER XXIV

THROUGH TO THE FINISH

When the 21st Army Group crossed the Rhine and captured Wesel on the evening of 23rd March, the task of the First Canadian Army was to hold the line of that river and of the Maas from Emmerich to the sea; to be ready to bridge the Rhine at Emmerich, and to take control of the lodgement over the river and northwest of Emmerich when ordered to do so. 2nd Canadian Corps went under the command of General Dempsey of the Second British Army and the 9th Infantry Brigade, for these operations under the 51st (Highland) Division, crossed the Rhine early on the 24th and the next day captured Speldrop. The 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion dropped with the 6th Airborne Division, which took Hamminkeln and the Ijssel bridges. Swiftly advancing on the right of the 21st Army Group, this formation captured Erle and Lembeck and later Minden, and in its forward thrust through Celle reached the Elbe east of Hamburg. Early on 26th March, troops of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade took Bienen and cleared Millingen. Towards the end of the month the 3rd Canadian Division entered Emmerich.

The Rhine crossed, the duty of the First Canadian Army was to open the northerly supply route through Arnhem and then to manoeuvre so as to clear northeast Holland, the coastal belt eastward to the Elbe and western Holland. At this stage the 1st Canadian Corps, just arrived from Italy, was ready for operations around Arnhem, while the 2nd Canadian Corps in its northerly drive was soon back in Holland. Almelo was captured on 5th April by the 4th (Armoured) Division, and after the crossing of the Twente and the Schipbeek Canals by the 2nd Division, Zutphen was cleared on the 8th by the 3rd Division. The 2nd Division advanced about 70 miles to the environs of Groningen in the next week, while on the 10th the 3rd took Deventer and four days later Zwolle, then advanced swiftly towards Leeuwarden.

Meanwhile the 4th (Armoured) Division driving easterly re-entered Germany, on the 8th seizing a bridgehead over the Ems at Meppen and pushing on through Sögel to Friesoythe, which fell on the 14th. At this juncture the 1st Polish Armoured Division came under command 2nd Canadian Corps and advanced between the 2nd and 4th Canadian Divisions. In Holland, Canadian armour reached the North Sea at Zoutkamp on the 15th, and by the following day most of Groningen was cleared. By the 18th all of Holland except the area about Delfzyl over the Ems estuary from Emden was liberated.

Meanwhile, the 1st Canadian Corps had been dealing with the enemy west of the Maas in western Holland. By the evening of 3rd April, the Corps was established between the Neder Rijn and the Ijssel with the object of attacking Arnhem. Late on the 14th that centre was cleared, and on the 17th Apeldoorn fell. The following day the Corps was in position on an arc from Harderwijk through Barneveldt to Renkum, and the enemy's forces in western Holland were isolated, holding new positions southeasterly through Amersfoort.

The first of the dental companies to cross the Rhine was No. 2, which did so near Rees on 2nd April to halt in a field between that town and Bienen, followed by No. 6 Company to a location near Bocholt and by No. 9, which crossed at Emmerich the following day. No. 1 Company moved from Kessel to Cleve, a distance of about 80 miles the next day, when No. 2 advanced from the Rees area to Zelhem, Holland, and No. 8 went to Nijmegen. On the 5th No. 6 Company moved to Delden in a swift convoy in about four hours. By this date, Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 9 Companies were across the Rhine, No. 8 was in Nijmegen, No. 1 in the Reichswald Forest and Nos. 3 and 4 in Holland. No. 4 Company had crossed to Maldem, Holland, on the 4th; on the 7th No. 6 was located at Ootmarsum, northeast of Almelo, and on the 8th No. 2 went to Lochem, where the personnel were accommodated in tents. The following day No. 11 Base Company moved to Tilburg under the 5th Lines of Communication Sub-Area.

No. 1 Company advanced to Hengelo and No. 2 to Holten, between Deventer and Almelo, on the 10th, and No. 9 occupied a location in the latter city the following day, a move which had an elevating

influence upon the morale of the personnel. On the same day No. 2 Company moved to a site in an open field at Hellendoorn, and two days later went on to another field in rear of a farm at Leebroek. On this date No. 6 Company moved to Sögel and No. 8 from Nijmegen through German territory to Wehl, Holland.

The clinic of Captain L.J. Cowie, attached to the Engineers from No. 6 Company, came under fire and received some machine gun bullets in an enemy counter-attack in the town of Sögel on 14th April. Captain H.M. Jolly, attached to the 12th Light Field Ambulance, was also in the town when the attack was launched. Although both units suffered casualties, the dental personnel were fortunate. No. 8 Company moved to Veep, east of Arnhem, two days later, and the following day two enemy soldiers surrendered to personnel of No. 6 Company. No. 8 Company moved northwestward to a location in the town of Barneveld, between Amersfoort and Apeldoorn on the 19th, when the office of the A.D.D.S. went to Enschede. The following day No. 2 Company went to Bawinkel, and because of the move the A.D.D.S. was unable to find the Company to pay a visit the next day, for the Company continued to Cloppenburg in the Oldenburg sector of western Germany. On the same day No. 4 Company moved to Almelo. 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores had a good location in Enschede by the 22nd. The following day No. 8 Company reached Groningen, Holland, and No. 6 a location at Lovup near the town of Oldenburg. On the 24th No. 9 moved to Tinnen, Germany.

On the 22nd in an attempt to aid the people of western Holland, who were almost without food, and to prevent enemy demolitions and inundations there, General Montgomery ordered that the Army cease operations in that area east of Amersfoort. On the 28th a virtual truce became operative on the part of the 1st Canadian Corps, the troops of which were ordered not to fire upon the enemy unless attacked. The 2nd Corps advanced northward between the Weser and the Ems. The 5th (Armoured) Division went under General Simond's command on 21st April; the 3rd Division relieved Polish elements near the mouth of the Ems and advanced northward, and the 2nd Division moved towards Groningen to the Oldenburg sector on the right flank of the 2nd Corps, to give the latter more security in its operations against Bremen. Late in the month the Poles advanced to Jever, northwest of Wilhelmshaven.

The 2nd British Army took Bremen on the 26th and the 2nd Canadian Division Oldenburg on 3rd May. On the 1st, the 4th (Armoured) Division occupied Bad Zwischenahn and continued to advance. The 3rd Division cleared Leer and was nearing Emden and Aurich. The 5th (Armoured) Division cleared the Delfzijl pocket on 2nd May, by which evening the mainland of northern Holland was entirely free of the Germans. The still advancing Canadians were, however, halted by the army commander on 4th May, on which evening came news of the surrender of all enemy forces facing the 21st Army Group, effective the next morning. The war in Europe had finished for the Canadians.

In recording its move to Delmenhorst on 27th April, No. 2 Company mentioned that there had been no strength decrease in the month because of illness, and noted that it was becoming a unit of road builders, because the rain continually transformed fields into swamps. It will be noted that the new location of this Company was just southeast of Oldenburg, which did not fall for another six days. Pte. L.G. Neily, editor of *Molar*, the weekly organ of No. 1 Company, was requested early in May to furnish copies to the librarian of the Imperial War Museum, London. The Company held a dance to mark the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces on the 5th and No. 4 Company was instructed to supply a detachment from the Prairies and a technician from Ontario for the force to go to Berlin. Major L.A. Day of that Company was promoted to the acting rank of lieutenant-colonel and appointed to command No. 3 Company on 7th May, as Lt.-Col. Carroll had recently left on rotation leave to Canada. Major T.J.S. Cooke, D.A.D.D.S. (Army), received a similar promotion and was named to command No. 11 Base Company on the same date. Major A.H. Gunning of No. 5 Company was appointed D.A.D.D.S. Soon afterwards Lt.-Col. W.F. Armstrong succeeded Lt.-Col. Denholm in command of No. 5 Company.

No. 2 Company moved to a location in a brickyard in Oldenburg on the 8th, when No. 6 Company was also in that town. Orders were sent by the A.D.D.S. for detachments from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 Companies for the Canadian representation of the Berlin Occupational Force, but because of a reduction of numbers, not from Nos. 2 and 9. Equipment was supplied from 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores to a Polish women's prisoners camp in which were seven dentists. Most

of the equipment had been captured from the enemy. No. 2 Company moved to Aurich on the 17th, when one officer and three other ranks volunteered for service in the Far East, one officer elected to stay with the occupation force and the remainder expressed a desire to return to civil life. No. 9 Company moved to Oldenburg the day after No. 2 left it. No. 2 sent a detachment to the Berlin Occupation Force on the 20th to replace that of No. 5 Company, which was cancelled.

Towards the end of May personnel of the various Companies were informed of the policy for demobilization and of the mechanics of the method of ascertaining individual priority in repatriation. This was a wise move, as with the termination of hostilities, the personnel naturally asked when they were to go home. On the last day of the month some of the personnel of Nos. 2 and 4 Companies were listed for repatriation drafts to the United Kingdom, *en route* to Canada. On 25th April No. 1 Company moved to Rotterdam; the next day No. 6 went to Rijssen, southwest of Almelo, and No. 3 to Zeist, between Utrecht and Amersfoort. The office of the A.D.D.S. moved to Apeldoorn on 1st June, but in setting up in the new location the personnel were hindered by a terrific thunderstorm, which left the site six inches deep in water. The dental college at the University of Utrecht, then not in use, was inspected the next day with a view to its possible use as a professional Corps School, and the college and three houses in Malibaan Straat were secured for a technical training centre. Major J.G. Hamilton, quartermaster, went to Utrecht to prepare for the opening of the centre, which by 25th June was prepared to receive staff and students, and had on strength a cook, six waiters and six cleaning personnel, civilians.

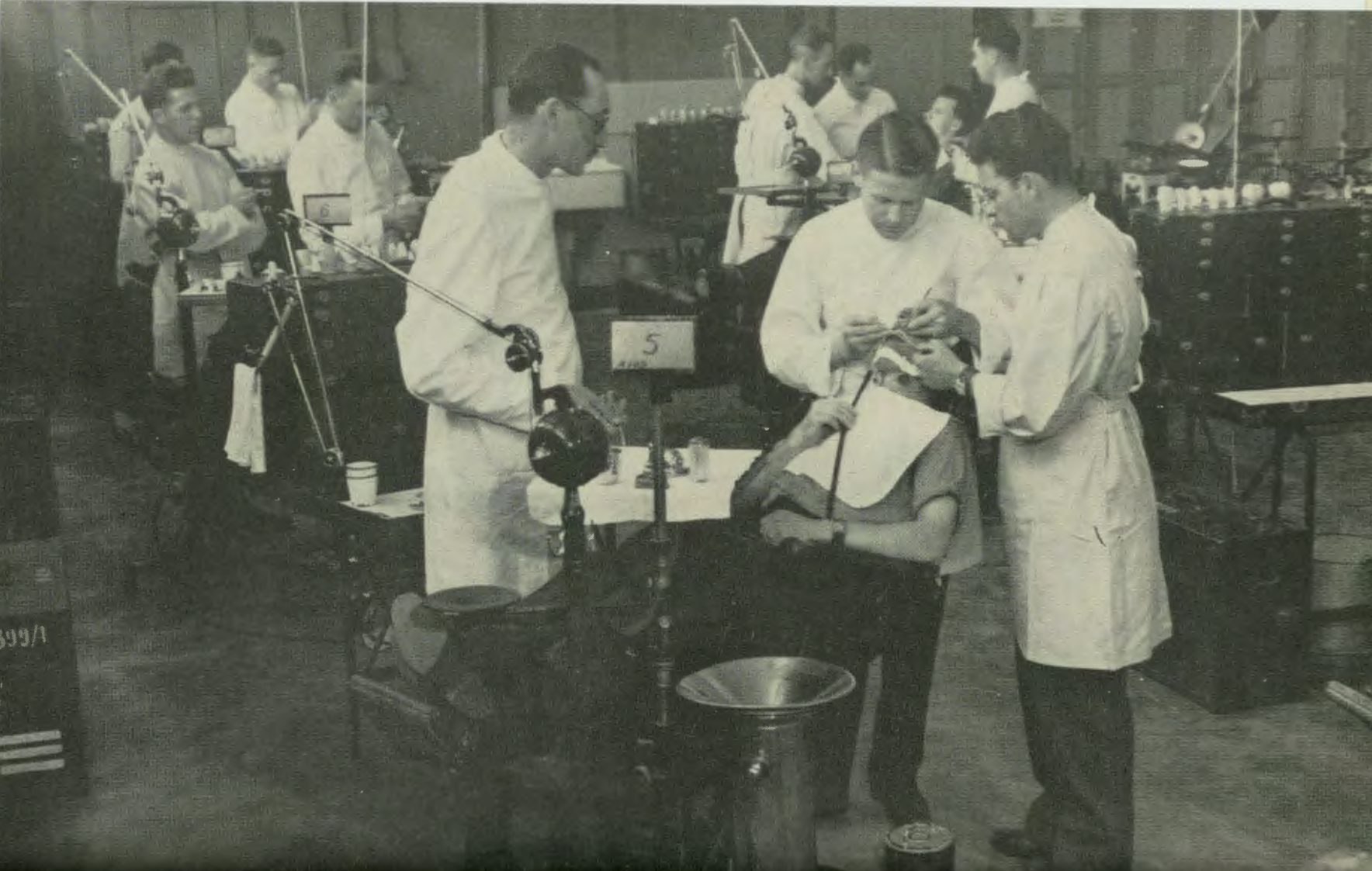
To the disgust of the dental personnel warned for training for the Berlin detachment, they were informed on 12th June that they were not to participate, but on the 18th word came that No. 3 Company was to supply a detachment after all. After a review of the dental position of the British troops attached to First Canadian Army, it was decided to place three centres equidistant across the Army area, one in Hengelo, a second with 51 field dental laboratory in Apeldoorn and the third in Hilversum. The British troops were now to report to these centres, whereas previously the Canadian Dentals took treatment to them. Lt.-Col. Dawson was detailed in mid-June to command No. 4 Company as of the 4th, while Lt.-Col. Arm-

of the equipment had been captured from the enemy. No. 2 Company moved to Aurich on the 17th, when one officer and three other ranks volunteered for service in the Far East, one officer elected to stay with the occupation force and the remainder expressed a desire to return to civil life. No. 9 Company moved to Oldenburg the day after No. 2 left it. No. 2 sent a detachment to the Berlin Occupation Force on the 20th to replace that of No. 5 Company, which was cancelled.

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strong took command of No. 2. The personnel of the A.D.D.S. office stood to on the 17th, because a dump of German ammunition was on fire and the ammunition was exploding. A marked increase of Vincent's infection at this time was observed, so additional precautions were taken.

In June No. 4 Company moved to a factory building in Deventer on the 13th, and ten days later 2 Canadian Army Dental Stores were also located in the town. No. 9 Company went to Enchede on the 16th and on the 22nd No. 1 to good accommodation in a school in Utrecht. A week later No. 8 occupied premises in Paterswolde Road, Pavillion Stadspark, Groningen.

The Canadian Army Occupation Force was to include No. 5 Dental Company, it was learned on Dominion Day, 1945, but on the debit side of the ledger was the marked increase in Vincent's infection in the Army, a condition the recurrence of which always aroused the antagonism of the Dental Corps. Five dental officers were posted to No. 8 Company to deal with the situation in the 5th (Armoured) Division. No. 6 Company asked that Captain J.J. Klatzman be brought back from Berlin as soon as possible. Because of the situation, there was also a great demand for drugs, but unfortunately an air shipment from the United Kingdom was found on arrival not to contain the drugs requested. Then a few days later a supply of sodium perborate was lost in transit and the order had to be duplicated, but 400 ounces was received on the 20th and soon all the Companies had a satisfactory supply. Since all dental officers in the Companies were too busy fighting Vincent's infection, the vacancies the Companies had been assigned in No. 2 Technical Training Centre, C.D.C., were not used. The increase in this scourge by the early days of the next month amounted to 20 per cent of all operations. Early in September Major E.C. Apps reported favourably on the use of penicillin for it. There were 845 new cases in October, 100 fewer than at the start of the outbreak, but the latter was under control by 24th November.

Now part of headquarters, Canadian Forces in the Netherlands, the office of the A.D.D.S. (Army) bestirred itself when it was discovered as July waned that Canadian Section, G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon had been refraining from sending dental officers on repatriation drafts to Canada because of the mistaken idea that they were to be retained

for duty in Holland. No. 2 Company moved to Voorhuizen and entered the accommodation vacated by No. 5, which was to form part of the occupation force. No. 3 ceased to be part of 1st Canadian Corps and went under command of 3rd Divisional Group, C.D.A., for local administration, while No. 9 Company was disbanded on 9th August and the personnel were posted to other units. No. 11 Base Company now obtained a small school for additional accommodation, while No. 2 moved to Putten on the 12th. When Lt.-Col. Allen left for Canada a farewell dinner was held in his honour at the Brass Hat Club, Apeldoorn, and Lt.-Col. Whyte of No. 12 Base Company succeeded him as A.D.D.S., his office moving to the Klein Seminary on 1st September.

A two-day holiday was announced on 15th August for all troops under command of 21st Army Group to celebrate the capitulation of Japan. The Group was shortly to be known as the British Army of the Rhine. In preparation for disbandment, No. 1 Company reposted all but 30 per cent of its personnel and they were named for return to Canada with the division. The final issue of the *Molar*, No. 62, appeared on 23rd August, and then No. 2 Company took over the billets of No. 1. Later No. 6 Company moved from Rijssen to the former location of No. 1. Other disbandments about this time overseas included that of No. 16 Base Company; the office of the A.D.D.S., Canadian Reinforcement Units in the U.K., and in late October the dental headquarters of the R.C.A.F. overseas, followed on 1st November by No. 11 Base Company, its detachments being posted to No. 4. The date of disbandment of No. 2 Company was set for 28th September, when Lt.-Col. W.F. Armstrong went to No. 6 Company. It was then planned to disband No. 3 Company on 20th November and No. 6 with the 4th (Armoured) Division, the previous day, when all detachments of the Company would be posted to No. 4 (with Army Troops), which would be responsible for serving the 4th Division, Army Troops and the lines of communication units.

By early September, transport was assuming the proportions of a problem, for all the Companies were having difficulties with their vehicles, which were now in the last stages of utility. Bearings were burning out, springs and other parts were breaking and it was becoming harder and harder either to secure replacements or repairs from army sources. On 2nd November Lt.-Col. Cooke was appointed

to command No. 4 Company, succeeding Lt.-Col. Dawson, who assumed command of No. 8, as Lt.-Col. W.F. Armstrong was returning to Canada. The A.D.D.S. branch of headquarters, Canadian Forces in the Netherlands, was disbanded on 15th December, when two stores lorries of captured standard dental equipment were gathered to go to No. 5 Company, Canadian Army Occupation Force.

In inauspicious weather, wet, soggy ground necessitating shifting vehicles and many of the tents to higher ground at Groningen, No. 5 Dental Company, Canadian Army Occupation Force, received word to move into Germany the following day on 1st May, 1945. Accordingly on the 2nd they found themselves on the outskirts of Leer in the yards of a naval barracks with morale high and the end of the war evidently in sight. The clinics were all fairly close to the Company headquarters. Gloom was cast over all ranks by the drowning of Staff Sergeant M.F. Whetter on the night of the 4th in a static pool of water. Missed from parade, it was not until a search was made and the pool dragged that he was found.

Along highways packed with Allied prisoners of war *en route* to concentration areas, the unit moved to Aurich on the 10th. The following day the Company was advised that Captain G.B. Robinson was to represent it in the victory parade in Berlin, where Captain Katzman also served as interpreter. On the 13th Major-Gen. R.H. Keefer, Commanding the 3rd Division, took the salute after church parades. Another move of 185 miles brought the unit to Barnesveld on the 17th, after encountering a heavy electrical storm, and two days later they arrived in a new location outside Utrecht. That day Lt.-Col. W.F. Armstrong, shortly to take command, arrived. Using a jeep and four mobile clinics, the Company took part in a Victory parade in Utrecht, at which Lt.-Gen. H.D.G. Crerar took the salute, on 6th June, the anniversary of D-Day. On the 11th Lt.-Col. J.A. Grant arrived to take command.

Another move to Voorthuizen, between Amersfoort and Appeldorn took place on the 14th. On 12th July the Company moved to Oldenburg to No. 2 Unter den Eichen. Early in August six rooms in the location of the Artillery Brigade were set aside as a clinic, and on the 20th four officers and 51 other ranks arrived for exchange, plus 12 more officers the next day and four more a few days later. On 6th

September fire in the garage destroyed the building and all equipment in it, including tires, generators and the staff car, and soon a new garage was under construction by a unit carpenter. Clinics in the Varel, Aurich, Weener, Jeever, Leer and Wilhemshaven areas were visited and at the last-named a technical training school for officers and assistants was conducted in November under Captain K.A. Oviatt. A new dental clinic was under construction at Sangwarden in December, but it went forward slowly, as materials were scarce. On the 21st the Company gave a Christmas party to 30 Latvian children.

Early in the New Year, 1946, arrangements were made to complete dental treatment for the Brussels Garrison; in March a detachment went to Maple Transit Camp at Delmerhorst to treat repatriation troops, and on 1st April a visit was paid to the clinic at the airport. In May the Hook of Holland and the Wives' Bureau at Den Hagg were visited to establish clinics. On 7th June the unit entrained at Delmerhorst and went to Cuxhaven, embarking for Hull, Yorkshire, and arriving at No. 4 Repatriation Depot two days later. The following day the unit was disbanded.

CHAPTER XXV

SPECIAL FORCES

Just as in the Great War of 1914-19 Canadian dental officers served in theatres of war other than in France and Flanders, such as in the Mediterranean and North Russian Expeditionary Forces, so in the more recent conflict they served in a wide variety of operational and non-operational areas. The determination of the Canadian Dental Corps to render their services effective everywhere Canadian forces served was achieved as close to perfection as possible.

Major C.B.H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D., D.D.D.O., M.D. No. 6, was selected to command the dental unit to serve "Z" Force * on 29th June, 1940. The destination of this force was to be Iceland, and on 1st July the commander of its dental element was in Ottawa conferring with Ordnance and pay services. On the 12th, however, details of "Z" Force Company were instructed to return to their home districts. On 16th August, Major Climo was notified of his appointment to command No. 19 Company, C.D.C., No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal. It was then arranged that dental work in Iceland was to be performed by arrangement with civilian dentists, but in actual practice this was found unsatisfactory, and early in October it was decided to send a Corps detachment from Canada as originally intended. On 8th January, 1941, Col. Trelford of the Intermediate Overseas Base, London, was asked to have an officer and three other ranks placed on 24-hour warning to proceed to "Z" Force. Capt. Mintz had been selected in Canada for this appointment, but Capt. L.P. Reeves, Sgt. R.A. Duncan and Pte. N. Nichol were instructed to go to Iceland, and left London on 12th January, 1941, embarking at Gourock in H.M.S. *Chitral* the next day. At the request of the ship's medical officer, Capt. Reeves performed some extractions on the voyage. Landing in Reykjavik on the 17th, they were met by the adjutant of the Cameron

* Other officers were : Captains P.S. Christie, P.G. Thompson, G.W. Lyons and R.R. Reeves, with 12 others ranks.

Highlanders of Ottawa (M.G.), to which unit the detachment was attached at Bytown Camp. Capt. Reeves found that instead of civilian dentists, Imperial dental officers had given the best possible treatment to the Canadian troops until his arrival, totalling 842 inspections, 757 selections, 467 completions, 885 attendances, 488 extractions, 374 local anaesthetics, 671 conservations and 177 scalings, besides dentures and repairs for the personnel of the three Canadian units in Iceland, although shortly before Capt. Reeves' arrival two units left for the U.K.

Plans were drawn to build additional rooms for a dental clinic, which was completed on 1st March. The detachment had two rooms with running water, save when it froze, two sinks, one in the clinic and one in the laboratory, two large folding army tables, a filing cabinet, a dental chair and cabinet and shelving all round. In addition the equipment included a small Nissen stove, a ventilator, gasoline stoves and a coat rack. The laboratory was the same size as the clinic, 12 by 15 feet, and in it the technician had the necessary benches and tables for prosthetic work, a polishing bench designed to catch the dust, plaster receptacle bench and waste box, "setting-up" bench and a packing and baking bench, with sufficient shelving.

All ranks were re-examined and a summary made of the treatment required, and from it lists were prepared of those requiring the most urgent treatment. The detachment arrived back in the U.K. on 5th May, when Capt. Reeves was attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps with his detachment.

Military District No. 2, Toronto, was asked to supply a dental detachment for "W" Force (Newfoundland) * on 29th July, 1940, to include one officer, one dental chair assistant, a technician and an orderly. On the last day of the year, authority was received to post an officer, a quartermaster sergeant and an orderly to Brig. Earnshaw's headquarters in Newfoundland in a dental administrative capacity.

Early in May, 1941, dental headquarters made a submission to have the dental detachments there placed under command of the senior dental officer of the headquarters of the force to increase effi-

* "G" Force was established at Goose Inlet, Newfoundland.

ciency. At that date, these detachments were administered by No. 6 Company and No. 15 Company at Halifax. A five-chair clinic was authorized on 1st July for St. John's for naval personnel. Because of a large increase in naval activity, much time had been spent in improving the administrative and other dental services in the island.

As it was realized that "W" Force required enlarged dental facilities, the formation of No. 10 Company * for duty there was authorized by General Order 160 at the close of July. A shipment of dental stores was sent to Newfoundland in August. Early in October a request was made to the naval secretary that the Admiralty take over from the Army the materials bought to build the clinic at St. John's.

Early in the New Year, 1940, it was arranged to despatch the balance of the personnel to Newfoundland to bring No. 10 Company up to its establishment. By mid-February the personnel of the Company had been armed, because of the threat of enemy action off the coast. In August another five clinical attachments, three technicians, a clerk and a technical storeman were authorized.

Capt. M.G. McCartney, who had been posted from Eastern Air Command to No. 10 Company, was aboard the S.S. *Caribou* with his chair assistant, Pte. C.R. Abelson, when the ship was struck by an enemy torpedo on 17th October. In May, 1944, Lt.-Col. H.K. Brown took command, replacing Lt.-Col. G.D. Leggett, who went overseas.

"Y" Force was sent to Jamaica, British West Indies, so early in February, 1942, it was decided to send a dental detachment there with a technician to service the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) †. When the Argylls were relieved by the Irish Fusiliers of Canada, Vancouver, in April, 1943, the dental detachment was relieved and replaced by another with the relieving

* Officers of the C.D.C. in "W" Force and in No. 10 Company in Newfoundland : Major G.D. Leggett, Toronto ; Captains G.H. Snell, M.M., Leamington, Ont. ; J.C. Green, Peterborough, Ont. ; R.F. Taylor, Listowel, Ont. ; L.J. Archibald, Sydney Mines, N.S. ; L.H. Cameron, Antigonish, N.S. ; H.M. McKenzie, Charlottetown, P.E.I. ; H.C. Cobban, Paris, Ont. ; H.J. Fahey, London, Ont. ; P. Pearen, Acton, Ont. ; N.L. Simon, Hamilton, Ont. ; Lieut. M.P. Warshawski, Mandare, Alta.

† Captain J.W. Bartholomew, Newmarket, Ontario, followed by Captain W.R. Loudon.

unit. The force sent to Bermuda was known as "B" Force, and consisted of the Pictou Highlanders, while the force one company strong in the Bahamas at Nassau was known as "N" Force.

Just under three months before the Japanese attack, in September, 1941, the possibility of a Canadian military contribution to the security of Hong Kong was suggested by the British government, and the Canadian government agreed. It was finally settled that Canada would participate to the extent of two battalions, a brigade headquarters, a signal section and some additional specialists, including a dental detachment. The battalions were the Winnipeg Grenadiers, recently returned from Jamaica, and the Royal Rifles of Canada, Quebec, just back from Newfoundland. The expedition was designated "C" Force, under the command of Brig. J.K. Lawson. The dental officers named to take the detachment were Capt. W.R. Cunningham and Capt. J.C.M. Spence, and the detachment was concentrated at Lansdowne Park Barracks in October, 1941. The force sailed on the 27th from Vancouver to aid in the defence of the island. The Japanese assault came and after seventeen and a half days' fighting the entire garrison was forced to capitulate on 26th December. The dental personnel became prisoners of war. Early the following September, a shipment of consumable dental stores was passed to the Canadian Red Cross so that dental prisoners could care for the dental needs of other prisoners. The shipment was based on a probable six months' requirement.

The dental personnel of "C" Force consisted of Captains W.R. Cunningham and J.C.M. Spence; Sergeants Cote and West, dental assistants; Corporal G.F. Paul *, technician, and Privates Dwyer and Martin, orderlies. With the other prisoners, they were herded into a prison camp on 26th December, a place inadequate both in size and equipment, located on the outskirts of Kowloon in an area roughly the size of two city blocks. Formerly the accommodation of a British battalion, it now held not only the Canadians, but two British battalions, the Hong Kong Volunteer Battalion and the Royal Naval and R.A.F. personnel, in all more than 5,000 in number.

* Died as prisoner of war, Sergeant, 21st April, 1944.

While the fighting was going on, the Chinese had so completely looted the camp that not even windows and doors remained on the huts. For their first meal, the prisoners were brought several bags of rice and half a dozen live pigs, with some cordwood. The troops had only their pocket knives with which to kill and butcher the pigs and split the cordwood, but they managed it. Later the Japanese produced some tools, which were issued each morning and recovered again every evening. With them the troops built ovens of a primitive nature; patched windows and doors with tin and scraps of wood; built heds of rice sacks and many other aids to comfort. The beds of rice sacks proved most attractive to cockroaches and more virulent insects and despite every measure of offence these pests throve greatly.

The diet being unbalanced soon upset the physical equilibrium of the prisoners and sometimes the mental balance as well. The food was chiefly lacking in proteins and "B" vitamins, the protein element being chiefly in the form of fish or beans, although they had some water buffalo, whale meat and a few aged eggs. The staples of the diet were rice and vegetable stews, the latter of pumpkins, sweet potato vines or egg plants, so they were yellow, green or a peculiar blue. The result was that they were termed "yellow peril", "green horror" or "blue danube".

In the fourth month of their captivity appeared evidences of malnutrition, in the form of beri beri and pellagra, which became progressively worse. All suffered from these maladies, but as the other ranks were required to work on labour projects in the colony, they suffered more than the officers. The sick were griped by continuous pain comparable to frost-bite, associated with a deterioration of the extremities, particularly the feet. This made sleep impossible and consequently accelerated the breakdown of health and morale, while later the disease caused loss of function, although the pain disappeared and a cane or crutch was then needed to navigate.

In addition an epidemic of diphtheria visiting the camp lasted nearly a year and depleted the numbers of the prisoners by several score. Malaria, dysentery and the common tropical fevers in addition to other diseases all struck them, and for their treatment their captors provided next to nothing.

Despite the unhygienic environment and the very high incidence of gingivitis and stomatitis resulting from malnutrition, there was almost a total absence of Vincent's infection, perhaps because of the low protein diet. The clinical symptoms of the pellagra stomatitis were a fiery redness of the mucus membrane of the cheeks and gums, a swollen, glossy, red tongue and bleeding cracks in the lips, particularly at the corners of the mouth. The latter was extremely tender and painful, so only the softest foods could be tolerated. The incidence of dental caries was considered normal.

Throughout the entire period of the captivity of the Canadians, the dental detachment was able to render dental treatment, as the Japanese allowed its members to repossess themselves of a set of "A", "B" and "H" kits deposited in a hospital on surrender. How to maintain these supplies was, of course, the most difficult problem, but there was a source in the hospital, which the Japanese allowed the Royal Navy Medical Corps (British) to continue to operate for the treatment of the seriously ill and wounded. When patients were discharged from hospital and returned to camp they brought bits of dental supplies in their pockets, so the dentals usually had silver or copper amalgam for filling materials, or lacking these, some form of dental cement.

Fortunately, they were never without local anaesthetic, as from the hospital they were able to get a large amount of novocaine hydrochloride powder, which they made into solution and used in empty capsules. The lack of necessary equipment made it impossible to do any prosthetic work, but despite this it was not only possible to give dental treatment to the troops, but to provide employment for the dental detachment. The troops were so appreciative of having dental services available under the circumstances that they were most willing to assist in the repair and maintenance of the equipment. Among the items which it was feared would be irreplaceable was the engine cord, for which there was no replacement, but the Royal Naval personnel braided several, which gave excellent service, from threads of a piece of canvas or sacking. Burs were in short supply and were not discarded until drilled almost beyond recognition.

The treatment of the prisoners by the Japanese consisted largely of what might be expected from a race with an ingrained inferiority complex suddenly in a superior position. Moody, unpredictable and

pompous, they required tactful handling by the senior officers, and even so might consider the slightest complaint an insult to their deity, the Emperor, and deliver an immediate beating, of which scores were administered and from which no one was immune. As the prisoners could not pass as Orientals, escape was virtually an impossibility, particularly as they had no clear idea what parts of China were occupied by the Japanese or whether the Chinese could be trusted to aid them. Four Canadians did make a break, but by devious methods it was learned later that they were recaptured and decapitated, an incident confirmed from Japanese records at the end of the war.

By various methods the prisoners were able to glean scanty news of the outside world. In their first months as prisoners, they picked up nearby a smuggled radio, until it was discovered in one of the innumerable searches. They were allowed to receive a small English language newspaper printed chiefly for the benefit of English speaking third nationals remaining in Hong Kong, but as the news was censored by the enemy, it was all one-sided and replete with propaganda, although the Japanese news was always of victory for themselves. They were more accurate in reporting the news of the war in Europe, and so the prisoners learned of the fall of Germany soon after the event. Then cut off the circulation list, they received a daily newspaper and so were able to keep somewhat abreast of the news. They thus learned of the entry of Russia into the war in Manchuria and of the extraordinary bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and so became hopeful that the end of the war was in sight.

The Red Cross did its best to ameliorate their condition, in 1942 arranging for a ship load of food to be sent from India and later for seven Red Cross parcels to reach each prisoner, factors which played a great part in elevating health and morale. The local Red Cross agent in Hong Kong, a Swiss, also aided the prisoners with food and an assortment of books, which did much to fill the hours of deadly monotony.

Suddenly came the day when an American P47 flew low over the camp, dropping leaflets telling the inmates that Japan had capitulated and that ships would soon arrive to take them home.

The dental conditions of prisoners of war on board the Hospital Ship *Gripsholm* after leaving German prisoner installations is the

subject of a report by a dental staff officer from Ottawa, dated 21st February, 1945. The purpose of this initial examination was to obtain knowledge of dental treatment conditions in German prison camps from oral conditions of the repatriates. It was essential to examine them then, since many would take the opportunity to secure dental treatment while on leave and so prevent the Dental Corps from being able to make recommendations for their future dental needs. The general results of this examination were based on observation hampered by the lack of mouth mirrors, explorers and even a convenient chair, but they were considered ample for the purpose mentioned. The results were later enlarged somewhat by the x-ray findings at the time of the complete dental examination at release centres.

All repatriated Canadian prisoners were examined but one, whose mental condition was such that it was considered inadvisable to disturb him. The Canadian repatriation representative aboard ship placed the room adjoining his cabin at the service of the dental representative for the examinations, which were made under the light of a portable head lamp, powered by dry cell batteries. The stretcher cases who could not come to this room were visited.

It was found that the dental requirements of the 77 individuals examined were 394 fillings, 16 extractions, 58 dentures and 75 cases of periodontia, or every repatriate but two. The majority of cases exhibiting periodontal lesions or disease of the gum tissues were of an incipient nature and would be corrected by treatment, as well as by improvement in diet. The comparatively large number of dentures needed was probably due to deterioration of existing dentures or from breakage and the inability to have repairs effected, to loss of dentures and changed oral conditions from caries.

The small number of extractions required was the result of the efforts of prisoner dentists, who seemed to have made every effort to relieve pain, when the facilities and time for restorative treatment were not available. Calculus formation was entirely lacking, which was suggested as a basis for further investigation from the point of view of research. A serious case was that of a soldier wearing a metal dental splint made by a German specialist to immobilize two fractures of the mandible, which had not united. The condition of the remaining lower teeth was such that immediate dental treatment was required to provide anchorage for future fixation treatment of the fractures. In

another case of a serious nature, there had been a gunshot wound of the face and operative scarring had produced much scar tissue, which would have to be relieved before a required complete upper denture could be made. In a case requiring further investigation, the soldier had used a dentifrice from an American Red Cross parcel. He noticed the rapid disappearance of tobacco stains and an appearance of the destruction of enamel in the anterior teeth.

With the exception of the jaw injury case, no other repatriated prisoners had had dental treatment by a German military dentist, the dental service available having been that rendered by British Commonwealth or Allied dentists also prisoners. These made available emergency dental treatment such as extractions on reasonable notice. The supply of dentures except for hospital cases seems to have been limited. One airman went on a bombing mission without a partial denture, which was being repaired, and unfortunately became a prisoner and so had to do without his denture. On arrival at Marseilles, some emergency dental treatment, such as temporary fillings, was given by an American dental officer in a ship in the harbour.

Where dentures are essential to individuals from the point of view of health, it was considered that they should not take part in action in which capture is a possibility, as the presence of these prosthetic aids would probably result in benefiting their health while prisoners. It was evident that the dental service rendered to this group while serving before capture did much to preserve their health and physical comfort in captivity, German attention in this respect being almost entirely lacking. It was recommended that dental health and the completion of treatment requirements before action be emphasized as an essential aid to bodily comfort should capture occur. The probability that Japanese dental care was even less extensive than that of Germany seemed to make the problem of the completion of dental treatment of first importance. It was also recommended that repatriated prisoners be given entitlement to the same extensive form of dental treatment as was given hand and arm amputees. The latter were given additional service; principally bridge work rather than the removable bridges, because the teeth were used as prehensile aids in every day life. To remedy the dental neglects of these repatriated prisoners would probably also help to re-establish a normal mental balance, which is frequently affected by the conditions of confinement.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE POST-WAR CORPS

Colonel D.S. Coons, O.B.E., M.M., E.D., served as director general of dental services until 28th September, 1946, when he was succeeded by Colonel E.M. Wansbrough, O.B.E., M.M., E.D. After the hostilities ceased and the war-time forces were demobilized, for the first time in Canadian military history a peacetime dental establishment, consisting of both active and reserve components, appeared. On 1st October, 1946, on which date the Canadian Army was reorganized, the establishment of the Corps was 93 dental officers and 147 other ranks. The standard organization of the field dental companies was preserved in the reserve companies, authorized across the country. Although established as part of the Reserve Army, detachments might be attached to reserve units of the navy and air force.

Effective 15th January, 1947, His Majesty the King was pleased to approve the giving of the title "Royal" to the Corps, which now became the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. In October, 1950, an alliance with the Royal Army Dental Corps was also approved. The Corps is administered by the Director General of Dental Services, who is directly responsible to the Adjutant General for all matters of policy affecting the dental service. Similarly, he is responsible to the Chief of Naval Personnel and to the Air Member for Personnel for the organization and administration of dental services for the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, respectively. Liaison is maintained through the Deputy Director Dental Services, Navy and Air, and personnel of the Corps on the strength of naval and air force companies are attached for all purposes but technical dental administration and training, clothing, appointments, promotions and such details. The personnel of the Corps comprise that of the R.C.D.C., Canadian Army (Regular) and of the R.C.D.C. (Militia); the R.C.D.C., Regular Reserve and Supplementary Reserve; officer cadets of the R.C.D.C. and personnel of the Reserve Militia.

The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of personnel enrolled for full-time service, and the militia of those who have undertaken to perform, when not on active service, certain duties and training. The Regular Reserve consists of men who have served in the Regular Force; have volunteered to hold themselves in readiness to be placed on active service, and have undertaken to perform, when not on active service, such annual training as may be required of them. * The Supplementary Reserve consists of men who, except when on active service or when otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, are not required to perform duty or training. Former officers and men of the Canadian Army, former officers of any of Her Majesty's Forces, specialists, technicians and other civilians may be enrolled in this body. Members of the Supplementary Reserve may request training with a Militia unit. The Canadian Officers Training Corps consists of officer cadets required to train annually and perform duties which, save in an emergency, do not include continuing full-time service. The Reserve Militia consists of officers and men who volunteer to be ready to serve in an emergency, but are not required to undergo annual training. Former officers and men of the Canadian Army and civilians may be enrolled in it.

Facilities for dental treatment are provided for all three services on a regional basis by their dental company. No. 12 Company, R.C.D.C., (R.C.N.) with headquarters in H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* at Halifax, served Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Goose Bay, Labrador. No. 11 Company (Army) with headquarters at Calgary in Western Canada, served Manitoba, including northwestern Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, North-West Territories and the Yukon, while No. 13 Company (R.C.A.F.), Trenton, served Ontario. An officer commanding who acts as dental adviser to the senior officers of the three services whose commands lie within the regional limits of his company administers each company. The latter has a headquarters and dental detachments in the ratio of one to 750 all ranks, while each detachment consists of a dental officer and a dental assistant. Dental technicians are assigned in the ratio of one to every two detachments, and an orderly driver is added to the detachment when a mobile clinic is used.

* This element was since eliminated, as no personnel were posted to it.

Later, two more regular Companies, No. 14 at Winnipeg for Prairie Command, and No. 15 at Montreal for Quebec Command, were authorized. The Corps was also represented by the 20th (later the 25th) and 27th Canadian Field Dental Units to serve respectively in Korea and in Germany. Those Companies were commanded by a major * with a combined adjutant-quartermaster, a captain, and consisted of nine clinical sub-sections, each having a dental officer, an assistant and an orderly. Technicians were supplied on the basis of one for two operators. These detachments were completely motorized, dental operations in the field being carried on in mobile clinics. From January, 1951, a dental detachment also served with 421 Squadron, R.C.A.F., in the United Kingdom. Nos. 1 (formerly No. 27) and 35 Field Dental Units were organized on 16th October and 29th April, 1953, respectively. In addition there is a Dental Increment, Far East, the remainder of No. 25 Company. No. 1 Dental Equipment Depot supplies the needs of all dental elements.

In the reserve force, or as it is now called, the Militia, eight dental companies were first established, organized on the pattern of the wartime field dental companies, each having a headquarters, a laboratory section and 20 detachments, with a total strength of 24 officers and 80 other ranks:

No. 1 Company, Western Ontario Area,	London, Ontario,
No. 2 Company, Central Command,	Toronto,
No. 3 Company, Quebec Command,	Montreal.
No. 4 Company, Eastern Quebec Area,	Quebec, P.Q.
No. 5 Company, Eastern Command,	Halifax.
No. 6 Company, Prairie Command,	Winnipeg.
No. 7 Company, Eastern Ontario Area,	Ottawa.
No. 8 Company, British Columbia Area,	Vancouver.

One sergeant of the administrative and training staff of the Regular Force was assigned to assist the officer commanding in the organization and administration and training of the Company. There are now 12 dental Units, numbered from No. 50 to No. 61, inclusive, the additional four being located in Saint John, N.B.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alberta, and Edmonton, Alberta. The militia dental

* Later a lieutenant-colonel.

unit now has 28 officers and 92 other ranks. There is also a dental advisory staff, consisting of an A.D.D.S. in each Command (Colonel) and a D.A.D.D.S. in each area (lieutenant-colonel).

The chief functions of the Corps are the dental treatment of the personnel of the armed forces; the formulation of a dental policy; financial estimates and appropriations, reports, returns and records; design and recommendation of dental clinic accommodation; technical administration and training of dental personnel; the provision of dental stores and equipment inspection; dental research and liaison with research groups; the organization and technical training of dental elements in the militia, and liaison with the dental profession and with dental dealers.

Every recruit is dentally examined as soon as possible after he enlists, when records of his dental condition and requirements are made. None is rejected because of his dental deficiencies except those with marked malformation of the jaws. The Corps undertakes to supply the necessary treatment and to maintain dental fitness, a policy which involves periodical check and further treatment, since dental disease is progressive in nature.

At the Corps school in Ottawa, which supplanted the technical training wing of the wartime period, the technical training is provided by specially trained officers and technical instructors, and new techniques and advancements in dentistry are taught in refresher courses. Research in dental problems is also undertaken here and close liaison with other research projects related to the science of dentistry is maintained through the directorate. In Ottawa also is No. 1 Equipment Depot, which provides and distributes to all companies technical stores and equipment. Each company has its own stores section to supply its detachments, and equipment specially designed for use in the field is provided for the militia companies. The equipment depot has an instrument repair section responsible for the maintenance, repair, modification and development of the technical equipment of the Corps.

In service life the Corps plays a dual role. As training for war is the primary object of any unit or Corps of the forces, in the Dental Corps as in other arms of the services training must be so directed as to achieve the most efficient performance of duty under conditions

of war. But in both war and peace, the Corps makes a contribution of value to the health and well-being of the personnel of the armed forces through the dental treatment provided. This service in isolated areas is also extended to civilians, employed by government departments, on a repayment basis where no civilian dental facilities are available.

The training programme for officers embraces the study of military subjects, qualification for promotion being obtained by successfully passing examinations set by Army headquarters. At the Corps school, indoctrination and refresher courses in both military and technical subjects are given. At the various corps and service schools of the armed services in Canada and the United States, courses are also taken. Canadian and American universities provide post-graduate dental training. For other ranks training consists of trades training for dental assistants and technicians at the Corps school, while courses for instructional and administrative personnel, clerks, storemen and driver mechanics are given at other Corps schools in Canada and the United States. All these courses present instruction in military subjects required for promotion.

In addition to the routine type of treatment given in any dental office, the Corps makes special contributions, for specially qualified dental and medical officers make up maxillo-facial teams to provide treatment for various types of injuries to the face and jaw, as in the War of 1939-45. Research in the various problems presented by the practice of dentistry is also conducted.

University graduates, with a degree in dentistry, who have successfully completed the first and third practical phases and three theoretical phases under the C.O.T.C. programme may be granted a commission in the Corps in the rank of lieutenant. They will be promoted to the rank of captain on being licensed to practise in a province of Canada. Dental students who are accepted in the Regular Army under a university subsidization plan are commissioned in the rank of second lieutenant while at a university. They proceed to full time duty with the Regular Army on graduation and will be promoted to the rank of captain on being licensed to practise in a province of Canada, but are required to complete the equivalent of a C.O.T.C. programme within 15 months of graduation.

Dental students engaged in the R.O.T.P. on graduation are commissioned in the rank of 2nd lieutenant or lieutenant, depending on their military qualifications. On being licensed to practise in a province of Canada they are promoted to captain. Under the R.O.T.P., engagement in the Canadian Army (Regular) is on a career basis, but after three years' commissioned service the officer may apply for release. A dentist who is licensed to practise in a province of Canada, and who is not militarily qualified, may be commissioned in the rank of captain in the Regular Corps, but will be required to complete the equivalent of the C.O.T.C. programme within 15 months of enrolment.

Non-dental officers are those officers of the Corps who are employed on administrative and quartermaster duties commissioned from serving soldiers in the R.C.D.C. (R), R.C.D.C. (M), transfers from other Corps and civilians. These officers may hold regular or classified commissions.

After one year's service in the substantive rank of lieutenant, the young officer may write his Part I promotion examinations. When qualified Part I, he may apply to write Part II (b) examinations, which are conducted each year at Army, Command, formation or equivalent headquarters during the last full week in November. After four years' service in the rank of lieutenant, officers who are university graduates may be promoted to captain if properly qualified; officers who are not university graduates may be promoted in five years if qualified.

Officers of the Corps are not required to write tactics papers of Part I examinations, nor are they required to pass Part II (a) examinations for qualification, but they are encouraged to do so. The first five to ten years of a dental officer's career will normally consist of clinical duty interspersed with various courses: Officers' Clinical Course and Medical and Dental A.B.C.D. Course. Officers of the R.C.D.C. are not selected to attend the Staff College, although they may, and are encouraged to write the entrance examination to increase their general knowledge of the service, and those who pass the Staff College entrance examinations are granted the Part I, common to all corps, portion of the qualification requirements for the rank of major.

An officer who has held the substantive rank of captain for one year is eligible to write Part I examinations for the rank of major. Once qualified in Part I, he may apply to write Part II (b) examinations, which are conducted each year at Army, Command, formation or equivalent headquarters during the last full week in November. Dental officers of the Corps who are granted the rank of captain on enrolment must qualify for the rank of major before completing thirteen years' commissioned service.

Part I qualifications for captain to major must be obtained before Part II (a) and (b) may be attempted. Part II (b) examinations are conducted annually in November as required. Officers of the Corps are not required to pass Part II (a) examinations for qualification but are encouraged to do so, nor are they required to write the tactics paper of the Part I common to all corps examination.

A few appointments within the Corps require specialist training, which cannot be met through service resources. Provision is made for post-graduate courses at universities and American service schools, for selected officers to fill these vacancies. Courses available are : refresher courses in clinical subjects, advanced dentistry courses and courses leading to a diploma in dental public health. Selected officers will normally attend these courses after between 5 and 15 years of service after they have passed promotion examinations for captain to major.

Officers are selected to fill vacancies of assistant directors of dental services from those who have completed a tour of duty in a junior appointment at the school. Following the appointment of A.D.D.S., suitable officers are promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and take command of a company or a senior appointment on the staff of the school, after which they are eligible for appointment on the staff of the directorate.

Although not old in terms of service, the Corps has a solid record of achievement for the three armed services, and is proud of the prestige it has earned with them, with the dental profession and with the dental faculties of the universities of Canada. It has been built upon the principle of developing and maintaining the highest standards of military and dental skill compatible with the policy of doing

the greatest good to the greatest number. It is thus endeavouring to fulfil its mission and to establish that confidence within the profession which is essential to make a career in the Corps attractive to the best type of dental graduate.

Appendix A.

THE DENTAL SERVICES
of the
CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Bower, Ira Died 14.11.48	9.11.04			
Baird, David Henry (S.A.) *	12.11.04	12.11.09		
Beckwith, Wm. Henry Hertz	24.11.04	24.11.09		
Hackett, William Thomas Brought to Notice of Sec. of State for War : W.O. Comm. 13.8.18 Died 25.2.19	10.9.04	10.9.09		13.3.16
Fournier, Joseph Napoleon Paul	30.12.04	30.12.09		
Lemieux, Eugène (2 Lt., 65th Regt., 15.2.01) (S.A.) † Died 13.8.52	24.2.05	12.2.10		T. 17.11.18 Temp. Major emp. M.D. 4
Rhind, John Ebenezzer	10.9.04	10.9.09		
Chambers, Edward Jas. Cochrane	23.3.05	12.2.10		
Bentley, W. J., S. Major (O.B.E.) Brought to Notice : W.O. List, 13.3.18 Died 25.3.34	3.4.05	12.2.10		
Bever, Clifton Holland	17.2.06	12.2.10		
Thompson, Walter George Died 8.1.39	25.4.06	12.2.10		T. 21.9.17
Magee, James Marks Died 27.3.41	23.3.06	12.2.10		
Babcock, Andrew Almon Died 23.8.11	21.6.06	12.2.10		
Corrigan, Chas. Arthur, Sgt.	25.2.07	12.2.10		
Curry, Benjamin James	1.4.07	13.2.10		
Piper, William A. Died 1939	13.5.07	13.5.10		
Clarke, Major Compton Died 3.8.11	22.7.07	22.7.10		
Reid, Joachim	5.9.07			
Lantier, Antoine Aimé, vice Reid, res.	29.4.09	29.4.12		
Thomson, George Kerr Died 2.5.35	1.4.10	1.4.13		T. 1.4.16
Mills, Geo. Sydney, to comp. est.	20.7.10			
Mitchener, Harry Leonce Died 8.4.52	1.1.12			

* South African War : 10 Canadian Field Hospital. Operations in the Transvaal between 30 Nov. 00 and 31 May 02. Operations in Orange River Colony between 30 Nov. 00 and 31 May 02. Operations in Cape Colony, 30 Nov. 00 to 31 May 02. Queen's Medal, 3 clasps.

† South African War, 1900 : Royal Canadian Regiment. Queen's Medal, 2 clasps.

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Roy, Joseph	15.10.12			
Died 23.12.31				
Dalby, W. S. Hon. Capt. (res. as Q.M.)		9.4.13		
Died 30.1.40				
Hull, Richard William	13.5.13			
Grant, Edmund Alexander	19.5.13	1.7.15		
Kelly, Frederick William Bruce	29.5.13			
Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17				
Hutchison, John (Lt. Q.M., Q.O.R.)	10.6.13			
(Capt., Q.M., Q.O.R.) (M.B.E.)	14.2.12			
Died 15.2.36				
Barker, John Wesley	24.7.13			
Lantier, J. P., 87th Regt. (E.D.)	1.11.13			
Hartman, Leroy Leo	15.3.14			
Barras, Jos. David Edouard	2.1.14			
Dubord, Armand	1.6.14	1.12.15	Bt. 1.4.16 T. 1.4.16	
Briggs, George Nixon	6.8.14		Temp. Maj. emp. M.D. 5	
Died 3.3.49				
Hassard, Oscar Garnet	7.8.14			
Thomson, Harry Purdy	8.8.14			
Died 2.11.18				
Jackson, Henry	11.8.14			
Hagey, John Wesley	12.8.14			
Brought to Notice, W.O. Comm. 9.2.20				
Died 17.3.40				
Ball, Thomas Earls, sup'y.	14.8.14			
Died 12.9.55				
Honsinger, Eliphalet W., sup'y.	21.8.14			
Brought to Notice, W.O. Comm. 9.2.20				
Died 27.4.47				
Neily, Bayard Lamont, sup'y.	25.8.14			
Wounded 6.9.16 (F.A.) O.B.E. Desp. 9.4.17				
Sandercock, Frank Ernest, sup'y.	22.9.14			
Elliott, Orvil Ard, sup'y.	2.9.14			
Wounded 3.10.16 Died 2.2.54				
D.S.O. Bar, Desp.				
Gow, George, Sup'y. (C.M.G.) Order of the White Eagle, 4th Class (Serbia). Desp. 8.10.16; 25.10.17	23.9.14	Salonika Malta		
Died 22.11.39				
Fowler, Claude Horace, sup'y.	13.10.14			
Died 1923				
Brown, Claude, sup'y. (O.B.E.)	10.10.14			
Brought to Notice, W.O. List, 13.3.18				
Died 5.41				
Doran, Leo, sup'y.	3.11.14			
Ross, Herbert, sup'y.	1.10.14			
Stevenson, George Henry, sup'y.	13.11.14			

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Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
McNally, Percy Byron, sup'y.	8.12.14			
Missing, presumed dead, 13.8.17				
Mallory, Fred Rous, sup'y.	20.12.14			
Brought to Notice, W.O. List, 7.8.17				
Died 4.8.33				
<i>Hon. Lieuts., supernumerary</i>				
Rondeau, Charles William Henry	6.1.15			
Rodger, William Ross	11.1.15			
Willard, Elmer Franklin	15.1.15			
Semple, Hugh Arnold	16.1.15	1.5.16	T. 1.10.17	
Died 29.5.51			T. 1.5.18	
Matchett, Lloyd Roy	18.1.15		to 31.3.21	
King, James Chisholm	1.1.15		Bt. 11.9.18	
Santo, Albert Ernest	21.1.15			
Vandervoort, Carl Egerton	1.12.14			
Died 12.50				
Boltenhouse, William John Gifford	6.2.15			
Thornton, Lawrence Holmes	4.3.15			
Beauchamp, Arthur	3.3.15			
Cameron, George Scott	6.3.15			
Died 30.12.53				
Jack, Andrew Clifford	13.3.15			
MacDonald, Robert Turnbull	11.3.15			
Died 20.1.54				
Blair, John Freeman (D.S.O.)	12.3.15			
Minogue, Harold Thomas	13.3.15			
Westcott, Virgil Denton	15.3.15			
Brought to Notice of Sec. of State : W.O. List, 7.8.17				
Doore, Justin Clarence	19.3.15	23.1.18		
Sutton, Charles Edward	22.3.15			
Davis, James Thomas	18.3.15			
Died 27.9.45				
Muirhead Sydney Chas. Emanuel	20.3.15			
Roden, Thomas Richard	20.3.15			
Smith, Frank Philo	20.3.15			
Jones, John Milton	22.3.15			
Briggs, Frank Courtney Heaton	3.4.15			
Lundy, Walter Ernest	27.3.15			
How, Frank William	21.3.15	11.2.16		
Died 19.7.49				
Williamson, Frank Lyell	3.4.15			
Black, James Edward	24.3.15			
Died 1.56				
Atkey, Richmond Henry	6.4.15			

THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS (G.O. 63/15)

Armstrong, J. A., Lt.-Col. (C.M.G., O.B.E.)	1.1.18			2.4.15
Capt., C.R., 43 Regt. Chief Dental Surgeon 12.3.18 Brevet Colonel				

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
T. Col. 12.3.18-15.10.19 Died 2.11.28				
Gibson, O. K., Major, 43 Regt. to be Major (M.B.E.) 7.6.18 (O.B.E.) 3.6.19 Brought to Notice: 24.2.17 & 7.8.17 Died 17.9.51			12.5.15	Bt. 21.2.18
Ibbotson, J. S., Major R.O., to be Major GO 82/15 cancels appt.			12.5.15	
Smith, A. A., Capt., C.R. 59 Regt., Capt. (O.B.E.) 1.1.19 Died 9.11.42		12.5.15	5.6.15	Bt. 12.3.18
Clayton, W. B., Capt., C.R., 68 Regt., Capt. Brought to Notice: 20.2.19 T. Major as Chief D.S., Mil. H.Q. T. Col. as D.D.S. to 15.6.21 Died 1.12.55		12.5.15	T. 8.12.15	1.4.16
Mulvey, V.C., Capt., C.R., 101 Regt., Capt. 11.5.16 resigns comm.		12.5.15		
Thompson, W. G., V.D., D.S. & H. Captain, Capt. GO 82/15 cancels appt. Major as A.D.D.S., M.D. 2 T. Lt.-Col. A.D.D.S., M.D. 2 T/D.D.D.O., M.D. 4, 28.4.20 Died 8.1.39		12.5.15 3.12.15	1.4.16	T. 21.9.17 to 15.6.21
Holmes, J. E., Prov. Capt., 105 Regt., Capt.		12.5.15		Bt. 27.3.17 4.3.19
Bentley, W. J., V.D., D.S. & H/Capt., Captain (O.B.E.) Brought to Notice, 13.3.18 Died 25.3.34		12.5.15		Bt. 27.3.17
Greene, Wm. Richard, Esq., V.D., Captain Desp., 9.4.17 Brought to Notice, 7.8.17		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	
Mullin, Albert Ernest, Esq., V.D., Captain		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17 1.4.22	Bt. 3.5.28
Gow, G., D.S. & H/Lieut., Captain (C.M.G.) Desp., 8.10.16 & 25.10.17 Order of White Eagle, 4th Class (Serbia) Salonika, Malta Died 27.11.39		12.5.15		Bt. 12.7.16
Briggs, G. N., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt. Died 3.5.49		12.5.15		Bt. 27.3.17
Trudeau, Ludgar Nolan, Esq., Capt. Méd. d'Honneur "en Vermeil" (Fr.) 29.6.23		12.5.15		Bt. 27.3.17
Stevenson, G. H. A., V.D., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt.		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	H/31.3.32

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Cameron, G. S., D.S. & H/Lieut., Captain GO 89/15 deletes Died 30.12.53		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	
Elliott, O. A., D. S. & H/ Lieut., Captain, D.S.O. Bar. Desp. Died 2.2.54		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	Wounded 3.10.16
Brown, C., D.S. & H/Lieut., Captain O.B.E. Brought to Notice, 17.3.18 King George Coron. Medal Died 5.41		12.5.15		Bt. 11.7.17
Blair, J. F., D.S. & H/Lieut., Captain D.S.O.		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	
Neiley, B. L., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt. O.B.E. Desp., 9.4.17 Staff, No. 1 Stat. Hosp., 1914.		12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	Wounded 6.8.16
Little, H. M., Esq. D. S. & H/Lieut., Capt. GO 130/15 cancels appt. Deceased		12.5.15		
Mallory, F. R., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt. (Supy) Brought to Notice, 7.8.17 Died 4.8.33		12.5.15		
Kelly, F. W. B., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15	12.5.15	Bt. 27.3.17	
Hassard, O. G., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. On staff, No. 1 Gen. Hosp., 1914.	12.5.15	12.5.15		
Cartwright, B., gen. GO 82/15 cancels appt.	12.5.15			
Thornton, L. H., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut.	12.5.15	Bt. 12.5.15		
Roy, J., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Died 23.12.31	12.5.15	Bt. 16.5.15		
Kelly, E., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15		Bt. 19.1.19	
Morton, G. V., Lieut.	12.5.15	Bt. 24.6.15		
McLaughlin, Chas. Ernest, gent. T. Major, Dent. Servs., M.D. 6 to 26.3.20 Died 8.55	12.5.15	12.5.18	Bt. 23.5.18 T. 23.5.18 to 26.3.20	
Thompson, H. P., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Died 2.11.18	12.5.15			
Jackson, H., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut.	12.5.15			
Hagey, J. W., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17 Died, 17.3.40	12.5.15		Bt. 5.6.19	
Honsinger, E. W., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 9.2.20 Died 27.4.47	12.5.15		Bt. 15.6.19	
Ross, H., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut.	12.5.15	Bt. 24.6.15		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Alford, H.F., Lieut. P.Lt., Argyll Light Inf., as Lt. & Bt. Capt., 20.3.20 Salonika, Malta	12.5.15	Bt. 24.6.15		
Atkinson, Garnet Stewart, Lieut. Died, 15.7.35	12.5.15	Bt. 24.6.15		
Chappell, A. L., Lieut. Died, 23.6.27	12.5.15			
Clarke, H., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 28.8.19	12.5.15	Bt. 22.6.15		
Currie, Andrew Ross, Lieut. Brought to Notice, 13.8.18 A/A.D.D.S., Witley, 14.8.18 Resigns on appt. as Pmr., Carleton Light Inf.	12.5.15			
Gagnon, Henri, Lieut. GO 82/15 cancels appt.	12.5.15			
Jamieson, R., Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15		Bt. 5.6.19	
Kappele, J. L., Lieut. O.B.E., 3.6.19 Brought to Notice, 3.3.18 Died 30.4.37	12.5.15		Bt. 9.5.18	
Leslie, O. N., Lieut. Orthopaedic work. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17 & 13.3.18	12.5.15		Bt. 5.6.19	
MacNevin, Wm. Gordon, Lieut. Died 3.2.17	12.5.15			
Picotte, P. E., Lieut. Died 2.5.45	12.5.15	Bt. 12.5.15		
Roberts, J., Lieut. GO 81/15 cancels appt.	12.5.15			
Travers, H. P., Lieut. Died 20.1.54	12.5.15	Bt. 24.6.15		
Williamson, F. L., D.S. & H/Lt., Lieut. GO 82/15 cancels appt.	12.5.15			
Wilson, D. D. (V.D.) gent., P.Lt., 49th Regt., (Hast. Rifles) Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15			
Fowler, C. H., gent. (supy) Lieut. Died, 1923	12.5.15	Bt. 29.5.15		
Gilroy, W. H., Lt., 90 Regt (Supy) Lieut. Died 4.12.48	12.5.15	Bt. 15.4.17.		
Morrison, John Francis, gent. Lieut T.A.D.D.S., M.D. 10, 1.2.20 T.D.D.O., M.D. 10, 28.4.20 Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15	Bt. 18.12.15	10.8.21	
Garfat, A. A., Lt. (Supy), 106 Regt. Lieut. Brought to Notice, 7.8.17	12.5.15		Bt. 5.6.19	
Morrison, Jas. Beattie, gent. (supy) Lieut. Desp., 9.4.17 Died	25.5.15	Bt. 22.5.15		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Cashman, Aloysius Vincent, gent. Lieut. Died 15.3.24	26.5.15	Bt. 31.3.16		
Hume, Guy George, gent. Lieut. Capt. i/c Dent. Servs., 2 Divl. Area. Orthopaedic Work Brought to Notice, 7.8.17 Died 10.6.29	27.5.15	T. 27.8.15 1.7.15		Bt. 12.7.16
Shaw, Frank Peter, gent., Lieut. T. Major & A.D.D.S.M.D.1. T. Lt.-Col. & A.D.D.S., M.D.1. Died 12.3.54	4.6.15	1.12.15	T. 1.4.16	Bt. 1.10.17 T. 1.10.17
Hutchinson, Ernest Campbell, gent., Lieut.	25.5.15	Bt. 22.6.15		
Grant, E. A., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt. Desp., 31.12.18		1.7.15		
Tait, Edwin Sims, Lieut.	1.6.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Cameron, G. S., D.S. & H/Lieut., Lieut. Died 10.12.53	1.7.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Sangster, Wm. Arthur, gent., Lieut.	27.3.15	31.7.16	15.6.21	
Lovey, Thomas Henry, gent., H/Lieut. T/A.D.D.S., M.D. 11, vice Mino- gue, 26.8.18 T/D.D.O., M.D. 11, 28.4.20 Died 8.12.33	31.1.16			
Lough, Albert Gordon, H/Lieut., Lt. (S) Died 2.50	6.4.15 30.6.15	Bt. 28.9.15		
Moore, Chas. Howard, H/Lieut. Brought to Notice, 27.3.19 Died 8.53	30.4.15	Bt. 1.9.15		
Kelly, Ernest Joseph, H/Lieut. Brought to Notice, 24.2.17 Died 25.6.54	4.5.15 4.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Bailey, Benj. Studley, to be Lieut. Died 13.8.51	12.5.15	1.4.16		
Yeo, Robert John, to be Lieut. Died 20.3.51	20.5.15 11.4.16	3.7.16		
Stratton, D. P., Lt., 20 Border H., to be Lieut. (S)	5.6.15	Bt. 12.6.15		
Trelford, Wm. Glenn, gent., to be Lieut. (E.D.)	16.6.15	14.1.16	14.4.30	
Hammell, Donald Henry, to be Lieut. Died 30.5.30	1.7.15	Bt. 25.8.15		
Renton, T. H., Provl. Lt., 4 Hrs., to be H/Lieut. (S)	8.5.15 1.6.16	31.7.16		
Simpson, Samuel Huntingdon, 14 Regt., to be H/Capt. Died 19.11.52	22.10.15 22.5.15	Bt. T.1.10.17 to 15.4.20		
Winnett, A. W., Capt., 14 Regt., to be H/Capt. O.B.E. L.G. 1.1.19 Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 24.2.17 Died 27.10.28		11.6.15		Bt. 9.5.18

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Mitchener, H. L., D.S. & H/Lt., to be H/Capt. Died 9.4.52		1.1.15 1.1.16		
Bagshaw, Daniel Judson, to be Lieut. (S)	30.6.15	27.7.15 Bt. 15.4.16 27.7.15		
Stewart, Cameron R., Esq., to be H/Capt.				
Campbell, Ernest Everett, to be Lieut. (S)	1.8.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Madden, Ezra Durrell, to be Lieut. Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 24.2.17	19.8.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Shute, James Fuller, to be Lieut. Died 13.9.54	21.8.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Wright, J. F., Capt., 23 Alta. Rang., to be Capt. Died 19.3.46		21.6.15		Bt. 1.10.17
Wilson, J. M., Capt., 15 Regt., to be Capt. Died 21.5.56		1.9.15	T. 1.4.16	T. 1.10.17
Girvin, John Scott, to be Lieut. (S) Died 23.7.56	17.8.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Lionais, Hardouin, to be Capt. Salonika Malta		24.8.15		
Bray, Geo. Herbert, gent., to be Lieut. (S)	27.8.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Marshal, Vincent C. W., gent., to be Lieut. (S.) Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17 Died 3.12.54	12.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Atkey, R. H., D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	28.9.15	Bt. 28.9.15		
Lough, A. G., D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S) Died 2.50	28.9.15	Bt. 28.9.15		
McDonald, Jas. William, gent., to be Lieut.	28.9.15	Bt. 28.9.15		
Wall, C. F., Capt., 49 Regt., to be Capt. Desp. 7.11.17 Provl. Major, Hast. & P.E. Regt., 1.10.20 Died 28.9.54		29.9.15	Bt. 15.8.18 T. 15.8.18	
Wells, F. M., Capt., C.R., 1 Regt., to be Capt. Died 9.11.45		4.10.15	Bt. 17.5.16	
Staples, Richard Chas. Herman, gent., to be Lieut. (S)	28.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Woodbury, Karl Fairfield, to be Lieut. (S) Desp: 11.7.19 Died 24.5.46	30.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Gallagher, Justin Peter, to be Lieut. (S) Died 16.3.54	17.8.15			

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Burns, Walter Alonzo, to be Lieut. (S) Died 12.2.37	28.9.15			
Parson, John Moore, to be Lieut. (S)	28.9.15			
Eaman, Wilbur Roy, to be Lieut. (S) Wounded 20.5.18	30.9.15	1.4.16		
Duff, John Henry to be Lieut. (S)	22.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15 22.9.16		
McNeill, Emerson, to be Lieut. (S)	27.9.15	Bt. 18.12.15 15.2.29	CEF.	
Bruce, Thomas C., to be Lieut. (S) T/D.D.O., M.D. No. 13, 28.4.20 Died 23.5.35	25.10.15		Bt. 1.4.21 10.4.21 T. 1.4.16	
Macdonald, Henry Condon, to be Lieut. (S)	26.10.15	Bt. 11.1.16		
Simpson, S. H., Capt., 14 Regt., to be Capt. Died 19.11.52		22.10.15		
Caldwell, Thos. Wilfrid, Gent., to be Lieut. (S)	7.10.15			
McLaren, Wallace Henderson, to be Lieut. (S)	25.10.15	1.4.16		
Ford, Grant Vernon Smith, to be Lieut. (S)	26.10.15			
Thompson, Edgar Linton, to be Lieut. (S) Died 9.55	27.10.15			
McNally, P.B., D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S) Missing, presumed dead (R.F.C.) 13.8.17	1.11.15			
Sanders, John Albert, D.S. & Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15			
Dando, Albert Burge Cecil, D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15			
Till, Robert Howard, D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15	1.4.16		
Morrison, Matthew Albert, D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15			
Thomson, G. K., D.S. & H/Capt., to be Capt. Died 2.5.35		12.5.15	Bt. 1.4.16 T. 1.4.16	
Minogue, H. T., D.S. & H/Lt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15	1.12.15	T. 1.4.16	Bt. 1.10.17 T. 1.10.17
Crawford, Edgar Hope, gent., to be Lieut. (S) Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 24.2.17	8.11.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Bell, J. W., Major, 91 Highrs., to be Capt. Died 19.8.54		8.10.15		
Wright, Weston Wm., gent., to be Lieut. (S)	15.11.15	15.4.16	T. 1.4.16	Bt. 1.10.17 T. 1.10.17
Fell, Roy Wm., gent., to be Lieut. (S)	15.11.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Adams, John Thos., gent., to be Lieut. (S)	15.11.15	Bt. 18.4.16		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Simmons, Harry Alex'r., gent., to be Lieut. (S) Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17 Died 5.4.23	23.11.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Magee, J. M., D.S. & H/Capt., to be Capt. Died 27.3.41		15.11.15	Bt. 29.11.17 T. 1.4.16 T. 29.11.17	
Hayden, W. Y., Capt., C. of G., to be Capt. Died 13.3.42		23.11.15		
Nesbitt, H. A., Lt., 45 Regt., to be Lieut. (S)	1.11.15			
Nase, Otto, gent., to be Lieut. (S) Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17 Died 27.8.27	30.11.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Lehman, Edgar John, Gent., to be Lieut. (S)	4.12.15	1.4.16		
Foster, D. M., Maj., C.R., 1 (How.) Bde., C.F.A., to be Capt. Major Cond. No. 1 Coy. C.A.S.C. 1.11.20		29.11.15		
Findlay, Harold Bruce, gent., to be Lieut. (S) O.B.E. Desp: L.G. 11.7.19	4.12.15	1.4.16 1.11.20		
Heely, Peter John, gent., to be Lieut. (S) Died 12.48	8.12.15	1.4.16		
Reynolds, Jack Wheaton, gent., to be Lieut. (S)	15.12.15	Bt. 18.4.16		
Payzant, Godfrey Philip, gent., to be Lieut. (S) 15 Horse	8.12.15	1.4.16		
Beatty, J. A., Capt., 28 Regt., to be Lieut. (S) Died 25.1.40	15.12.15	1.4.16		
Lieutenants Supernumerary Matchett, L. L., P.Lt. (S), 12 Coy, C.A.S.C.	4.11.15	Bt. 18.12.15		
Holmes, W. S., Lt (S), 52 Regt.	8.11.15	1.4.16		
Jeffrey, Harold Chester Died	8.11.15	1.4.16		
Stewart, John Alexander	8.11.15	Bt. 15.12.16		
Monroe, George Albert	15.11.15	1.4.16		
Caldwell, H. G., S.M. (W.O.), CADC, to be H/Lieut.	1.10.15			
Henderson, Henry James	13.12.15	1.4.16		
Bradley, Fred'k Hamilton		13.12.15	T. 1.4.16 to 5.3.21	Bt. 21.8.18 T. 21.8.18
Thomas, Alfred James Died 13.2.43	22.12.15	1.4.16		
McLaren, William Stewart	23.12.15	1.4.16		
Allen, Herbert Stanley	1.1.16	31.7.16		
Washburn, Bert Lawrence	1.1.16	24.4.17		
Wiltze, John Harold	6.1.16	31.7.16		

Corporal Donna Wright, R.C.A.F. (Women's Division), Sergeant Dora Mileson, Canadian Women's Army Corps, and Wren Marion Patricia Wright, W.R.C.N.S. All three served as Dental Chair Assistants to Army dental officers.

CANADIANDENTALCORPS TECHNICALTRAINING



Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Robins, T. E. E., P.Lt., 36 PEILH	1.1.16	1.12.19 31.7.16	CEF.	
Bailey, Norman Samuel Deceased	8.11.15	1.4.16		
Knight, Frank	3.12.15	1.4.16		
Gilfillan, George Eliot Died 21.10.39	8.12.15	1.4.16		
Wilcox, George Allen	8.12.15	1.4.16		
Alderson, Samuel George	10.12.15			
Joyce, C. M., Lt. (S), 31 Regt.	14.12.15	1.4.16		
Dudley, Robert Lorne	15.12.15			
Williams, Charles Edward	20.12.15			
Hollingshead, Thos. Geo.	21.12.15	1.4.16		
Dunning, John Nelson Died 7.11.49	14.1.16	31.7.16		
Deans, James Martin	16.1.16	31.7.16		
McEwen, W. J., P.Lt. (S), 91 Regt.	27.12.15	1.4.16		
Rutherford, Widmer John	10.1.16	31.7.16		
Mann, Harry Earl	10.1.16	31.7.16	Bt. 11.3.19 A/11.3.19 CEF.	
Howie, Richard Owen	16.1.16			
Peacock, Ralph McDougall Died 10.2.54	20.1.16	31.7.16		
Daman, Karl A. Died 2.40	1.2.16	31.7.16		
Frank, Reginald Wilson Died 12.2.53	7.2.16	31.7.16		
Lemire, Leo	14.2.16	31.7.16		
Godsoe, Frank Amos	1.2.16	31.7.16		
Ross, John Alexander	8.2.16	31.7.16		
McGregor, Edward Franklin	9.2.16	31.7.16		
Campbell, Edwin Harold	10.2.16	31.7.16		
Massey, Daniel Webster Died 30.12.25	11.2.16	Bt. 22.5.16		
Maclachlan, Colin Campbell	12.2.16	31.7.16		
Williamson, Franklin Milton	21.2.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
deWitt, Geo. Erastus Herman	22.12.15	Bt. 19.5.16		
Quinn, Francis Hawksworth	27.12.15	1.4.16		
O'Neill, James Gregory Died 30.3.32	4.1.16	31.7.16		
Briggs, F. C. H., D.S. & H/Lt.	20.1.16	1.4.16		
Reid, William Henry	21.1.16	31.7.16		
Reeve, William Beckwith	16.2.16			
MacLaurin, Lloyd Drake	1.3.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Bonnycastle, G. C., Capt., 42 Regt. Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17 Died 27.2.43		4.11.15		
Lefurgey, Frederick Allen Died 24.9.16	2.1.16			
McKay, Donald Alf. Pringle	3.2.16	31.7.16		
Hinds, Frank P. Died 28.7.43	24.2.16	31.7.16		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Allison, Richard John	28.2.16			
Died 14.3.56				
Steeves, William Henry	1.3.16	31.7.16		
Wilson, E. H., Capt., 42 Regt., Capt.		13.12.15		
Died 21.9.55				
Roberts, Jethro Graham, Esq., Capt.		19.2.16	Bt. 1.10.17 T. 1.10.17 to 10.4.20	
McBride, Claude Archibald	25.1.16			
Died 10.10.19				
Hinds, Arthur Oswald	25.2.16	Bt. 4.10.16		
Janes, Lorne Vernon	1.3.16	31.7.16		
McIntosh, Donald Keough	6.3.16	31.7.16		
Died 9.5.56				
Hoskin, Hugh Alexander	7.3.16	31.7.16		
Cleveland, Henry Ross	9.3.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Died 8.8.54				
Brownlee, Basil Ernest	28.2.16	31.7.16		
Hurst, Albert Reginald	28.2.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
Harvie, Strothard Stanley	1.3.16	31.7.16		
Burden, Fred Earle	1.3.16	31.7.16		
Clay, H., C. of Guides, Capt.		19.2.16		
Died 25.2.33				
Cormier, Antoine	1.3.16			
Myles, Andrew Watson	8.3.16	31.7.16		
Mason, William	15.3.16	31.7.16		
Zimmerman, Everett Roy	21.3.16	31.7.16		
		14.4.30		
Carter, Robt. Ernest, Sgt., Hon. Lt. (QM)	22.3.16	1.7.16		
Died 22.2.17				
Moore, Franklin Gifford	15.3.16	31.7.16		
Farrer, Isaac Keillor	15.3.16	1.5.17		
Dolson, Wilbur John McLaren	5.4.16	31.7.16		
Wark, Albert Edward	10.4.16	31.7.16		
Holliss, Arthur Austin	15.4.16	31.7.16		
Wright, C. E., Lt. (S), 49 Regt.	10.4.16	31.7.16		
Brock, B. W., P. Major, 11 Hrs., Capt.		15.2.16		
Bonnell, Fenwick Clifton	15.3.16	31.7.16		
Died 12.49				
Rose, Ross Shibley	3.4.16	31.7.16		
Rogers, James McLellan	20.4.16			
McIntyre, James McAdam	1.5.16	31.7.16		
Siberia				
Died 15.12.45				
Cunningham, Rutherford Boyd	4.5.16	31.7.16		
Died 31.3.33				
Fraser, Weldon Roy	4.5.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Baird, William Forbes	20.5.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Vohl, Leon Edouard, H/Lt. (Q.M.)	1.5.16			
Hodgson, Harold Cleveland	18.2.16	Bt. 18.2.16		
Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17				
Schwalm, Harvey Valency	24.4.16	31.7.16		
Walker, Robertson Roy	4.5.16	31.7.16		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Stewart, Harry Allan	22.5.16	31.7.16		
McCrea, Herbert Alexander	25.5.16	31.7.16		
Nowell, William, Sgt., H/Lt. & Q.M.	20.5.16			
McLeod, J. H., H/Lt., 68 Regt., to be H/Capt. & Q.M.		1.7.16		
Webb, John Davis, to be H/Lt. Q.M.	4.5.16	T/Hon. 11.3.18		31.7.16
Marlatt, Samuel Paul Havergal	10.1.16			
Robertson, Charles James	13.6.16			
O'Leary, Laurence Jeffreys, Sgt., to be H/Lt. & Q.M.	1.7.16			
Switzer, William George Died 23.10.38	15.3.16	31.7.16		
Gardiner, Bertram Reuben	31.3.16	31.7.16		
Barbour, Fred Wilkie, to be Capt. Died 17.11.42		5.6.16		
Jamieson, A.E., 101 Regt. Died 1.56	1.3.16	31.7.16		
Morrison, William Reginald	24.4.16	31.7.16		
Tucker, T. S., Lt. (S), 42 Regt.	15.5.16	1.1.17		
Kennedy, A., Lt. (S), 37 Regt.	15.5.16	31.7.16		
Tetzal, Jonathan Johnson	17.5.16	31.7.16		
Wilkes, William Richard Died 1931	1.6.16	31.7.16		
Beaton, Blake Byron	12.6.16	1.4.17		
Goodhand, Hadley Chas., Sgt.	14.6.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Alward, Roy Walker	19.6.16	31.7.16		
Hoare, Henry George Died 17.2.53	20.6.16	31.7.16		
McLaren, James Died 25.10.42	20.6.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Rogers, James McLellan, CADC., Q.M.	1.5.16			
McLaren, Martin Alfred	1.6.16	31.7.16		
Sinclair, Alfred Victor	1.6.16	31.7.16		
Manzer, Guy Bernard, Esq., to be Capt.		6.7.16		
Tweddle, Frederick James Died 5.11.43	12.6.16	31.7.16		
Conn, Robert William	24.7.16	31.7.16		
Smith, Harry Lyle, Sgt. Died 21.2.43	1.8.16	Bt. 1.8.17		
LeBlanc, Jules Arthur	8.8.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
How, F. W., D.S. & H/Lt., Capt. Died 19.7.49		11.2.16		
Thomson, Harry Scott, Esq., Capt.		15.9.16	A/14.5.19 Bt. 14.5.19	
MacIntyre, Clarence Walker, Sgt., Capt. Died 5.2.22		1.10.16		
Graham, Archibald Roy	15.6.16	31.7.16		
Livett, John Chatteris	29.7.16	Bt. 29.7.17		
Rommel, Benjamin	4.8.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
McGuirl, W. H., Prov. Lt. (S), 42 Regt.	1.9.16			

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Reid, James Henry, Sgt. Died 15.3.45	1.9.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Berry, Emerson George	1.9.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
McMillan, Gerald Roy	1.9.16	1.10.17		
Campbell, Thomas Donald, Sgt.	13.9.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Hewitt, Clarence Frederick Died 16.3.17	17.10.16			
Lipsey, Reuben Henry	17.10.16	Bt. 21.3.18		
Smith Wm. John, Sgt., H/Lt., Q.M.	25.8.16	H/22.6.18		
Moffatt, Frederick James, Capt. Died 24.8.49		1.8.16		
Woollatt, Robert Sidney, Capt.		1.9.16		
Wright, Joseph Elmer, Capt. Died 19.3.46		1.10.16	10.10.28	
Rutherford, Norton Hillary, Capt.		6.10.16		
MacKay, Donald Russell	8.8.16			
Ross, George Haycroft, Capt.		1.10.16		
Randall, Elisha Ambrose, Capt.		15.10.16		
Larmour, Robert Ross Deceased	20.10.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
Box, Robert Muirhead	20.10.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
Turner, John Whitlock	20.10.16	20.10.17		
Blackwell, Roy Wellington	20.10.16			
O'Brien, James Vance Died 15.4.39	1.11.16			
Hawkshaw, Edward Parry, Capt.		15.10.16		
Rubin, Jacob, H/Lt. Died 20.6.40	31.10.16			
Smith, Harold Ebenezer Died 19.5.43	1.11.16	1.11.17		
Thomas, Mervine Reece, Capt. Died 24.11.46		14.10.16		
Rogers, James McLellan, Capt.		15.10.16		
Driver, Harold Vincent, Capt. Died 19.3.50		30.10.16		
McRae, Archibald Angus, Capt.		15.11.16		
Campbell, Alex'r Hugh Lewis Died 29.11.51	20.11.16		Bt. 27.6.17 A/27.1.20	
Little, Arthur Ernest, Capt. Died 1.2.51		15.11.16		
Henry, Erle Heber, Capt.		1.12.16		
Sisson, Elmo Wesley Wilkinson, Capt.		1.12.16		
Crockett, John Roland	17.11.16	17.11.17		
Desmond, Walter Patrick	1.12.16	Bt. 15.12.16		
Aljoe, Robert Harold	1.12.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
Millett, Erle Spurgeon Died 11.54	13.10.16	14.10.17		
Allden, Fred'k Arthur, H/Lt., Q.M.	1.11.16			
Cowan, Walter Davy, to be Capt. Died 28.9.34		22.9.15	Bt. 22.9.16 T. 22.9.16 to 21.8.19	
Grainger, J. W., Lt., 51 Regt., to be Capt.		11.10.16		
Hodgins, H. J., Lt., 33 Regt., to be Capt. Died 31.3.54		3.11.16		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Robertson, Thomas, to be Capt. Died 1.5.40		22.11.16		
Purdy, John Henry, to be Capt. Died 11.3.54		1.12.16		
Leonard, Leo Dennis, to be Capt. Died 16.8.45		7.12.16		
Sutton, David Percy Died 3.6.55	1.12.16	1.3.17		
Gardiner, Ernest Franklin, H/Lt., and Q.M.	1.11.16			
Thornton, W. W., Capt., 24 Regt., Capt.		5.10.16		
Bamford, Ralph Carmichael, Capt.		15.12.16		
Sinclair, William Stewart Hay	1.11.16	1.11.17		
Westwood, Charles Novelle	4.12.16	Bt. 3.5.17		
Astle, William Wilfred, Sgt. Died 21.4.41	10.12.16	10.12.17		
Lipsey, Clarence Howard, Sgt.	10.12.16	Bt. 10.12.17		
Chisholm, Geo. Phillip, to be Capt. Killed in Action 27.9.18	25.10.17 Reverts	1.11.16		
Haynes, Arthur Robert, Esq., to be Capt. Died 4.8.37		8.12.16		
Zimmerman, George Foster, to be Capt.		11.12.16		
Watson, Peter James, to be Capt.		13.12.16		
Shepherd, John Wm. Nelson, to be Capt. Died 18.3.56		1.1.17		
McNally, Harry L. Died 9.5.43	1.11.16	1.11.17		
Smith, Andrew Gregor, Esq., Capt. Died 30.10.47		20.11.16		
Simpson, Robert St. John, Capt.		1.1.17		
Wood, Herman Bertram, Esq., Capt.		12.12.16		
Long, George Edwin, Esq., Capt. Died 12.9.43		15.12.16		
Burgess, Roswell Morris, Esq., Capt. Died 5.1.18		27.12.16		
Brown, John Bernard, Esq., Capt.		1.1.17		
Mann, Frederick George, Esq., Capt.		1.1.17		
Winn, Niles Hughes, Esq., Capt.		1.1.17		
Thomas, Herbert Edward, Esq., Capt.		15.1.17		
McCartney, Cyril Falls Died 2.10.48	1.1.17	1.1.18		
Rutledge, Sherman Cromwell Died 23.7.43	5.1.17			
Courtice, Oliver James, Esq., Capt.		30.12.16		
Silver, Paul Herbert	15.1.17	Bt. 3.5.17		
Holmes, G. E., Lt., 29 Lt. H., Capt.		13.12.16		
Jewett, James Edward, Esq., Capt.		15.1.17		
Steele, L. D., 95 Sask Rifles Died 11.1.54	8.11.17	1.4.16	15.6.21	
Harriman, Lloyd Eugene	1.2.17			
Lantier, J. P., D.S. & H/Lieut., Capt., (E.D.)		12.1.17		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Manning, John Gardiner, Esq., Capt.		27.1.17		
Somerville, John Goodfellow, Esq., Capt.		29.1.17		
Died 1.11.43				
Bricker, Calvin David., Esq., Capt.		1.2.17		
Margeson, Paul Eve, Esq., Capt.		1.2.17		
Oliver, Ernest Jason	1.3.17	15.3.18		
Died 7.5.41				
Humphrey, Fred. E.	15.2.17	19.3.18		
Ross, Richard	17.2.17	17.2.18		
Died 8.53				
Weir, Norman MacLeod, QMS., H/Lt. & QM.	1.3.17	T. 15.10.17		
Died 11.2.19				
Jackson, C. J. F., Lt. (S), 90 Regt., to be Capt.		13.2.17		
Died 14.3.56				
Jamieson, Ernest Fletcher	13.9.16	Bt. 13.9.16		
Godfrey, Richard Johnston	13.9.16	Bt. 13.9.16		
McDonald, Donald	21.2.17	12.5.17		
Coursier, Heber Leon	15.3.17	Bt. 15.3.18		
Clayton, Edwin James, H/Lt., (QM)	5.3.17	18.2.18		
Died 18.2.41				
Veits, Arthur, Esq., Capt.		15.2.17		
Garvin, Frederick George	1.4.17	Bt. 3.5.17		
Verrinder, Robt. Ford, Esq., Capt.		1.4.17	Bt. 19.9.18	
Rigby, Wm. John, Sgt., H/Lt. (QM)	7.4.17			
DesBrisay, C. de la C., L7., 75 Regt., Capt.		15.12.15		
Died 1947				
Moore, Frank Homer, Esq., Capt.		10.4.17		
Died 6.50				
Cowan, Canada Harold, Esq., Capt.		7.5.17		
Died 1925				
Kerr, Hyndman Henry, Esq., Capt.		12.5.17		
Died 7.10.19				
Anderson, Roy Melville	10.5.17	17.5.18		
Strang, Allan McDonald, Esq., Capt.		1.5.17		
Died 1.5.23				
Plunkett, Jas. Allan	7.5.17	7.5.18		
White Stanley George	7.5.17	7.5.18		
Died 30.12.23				
Sewell, John Emery	9.5.17	9.5.18		
Reid, Harvey Wilson	10.5.17	Bt. 21.2.18		
Casson, Roy Arthur	11.5.17	11.5.18		
Harding, Henry Osborne, Esq., Capt.		1.6.17		
Died 5.6.52				
Broom, J. C. W., Lt. (S), U. of T., COTC. (E.D.)	15.4.37	Bt. 28.2.18	17.9.30	20.10.31
Murphy, Harold Joseph	10.5.17			
Robertson, Robt. Ivey, Esq., Capt.		23.4.17		
Died 25.7.42				
Johnson, Francis Winslow, Esq., Capt.		1.5.17		
Allen, Harry Stewart, Esq., Capt.		5.5.17		
Bryce, William Ernest, Esq., Capt.		21.5.17		
Died 8.11.18				

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Millar, William Purkis, Esq., Capt. Died 9.1.50		23.5.17		
Lewis, Clarence Fred'k., Esq., Capt. Died 26.4.45		8.6.17		
Carruth, Robert Mills, Esq., Capt.		8.6.17		
Cole, Lynn Rosevear, Esq., Capt.		20.6.17		
Carmichael, Norman Caven, Esq., Capt.		20.6.17		
Brown, Douglas Landseer, Esq., Capt.		20.6.17		
Johnson, Kenneth Malcolm, Esq., Capt.		20.6.17		
Bezeau, Frank Gustave Jasper	25.4.17	25.4.18		
Chambers, Arthur William Gow	1.5.17	1.5.18		
Sheldon, John McMichael	26.5.17			
Crosby, Reginald Clifton Died 11.9.53	8.6.17	Bt. 17.6.18		
Ross, John Vernon	24.8.17	Bt. 21.2.18		
Bagnall, Melville Crawford, Esq., Capt.		15.10.16		
Beaulieu, Eugene, (M.M.) Died 2.5.47	21.9.17			
Haydon, Otway Francis, Sgt., H/Lt. (QM)	1.7.17			
Lemieux, E., D.S. & H/Capt., Capt., S.A. Died 13.8.52		11.9.17	Bt. 17.11.18 T. 17.11.18	
Fortin, Henry Louis	13.11.17	1.5.18		
McLaughlin, Wilbur Hamilton, Esq., Capt.		1.10.17		
LaFlamme, William James, Esq., Capt. Deceased		15.10.17		
Bannerman, A. L., Lt., C.R., 31 Regt., Capt.		1.12.17		
Kenney, Arthur Allan Blair, Esq., Capt. Siberia		1.12.17		
Thompson, James Elmer, Esq., Capt.		1.12.17		
Sibley, Archibald Alex'r. Sgt., H/Lt., (Q.M.)	1.12.17	18.12.18		
MacGibbon, Ray Miles, Esq., Capt.		29.12.17		
McIntyre, Reyburn R.	1.12.17	Bt. 1.12.18 1.12.18	CEF.	
Hollister, Harvey Franklin, Esq., Capt.		1.1.18		
Lawson, Frederick James, Esq., Capt.		2.1.18		
Sheehy, Richard Albert Died 2.10.54	9.12.16	9.12.17		
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Esq., Capt.		10.1.18		
James, Stewart McKee	1.1.18	Bt. 2.12.18		
Manseau, Moras	10.1.18			
LaRocque, Alphonse	1.2.18	Bt. 1.2.19		
Smith, F. E., Lt. (S)		15.8.16		
Dunlop, Robert Albert, Esq., Capt.		15.12.17		
Thompson, Frederick Chas., Esq., Capt.		7.1.18		
Doore, J. C., D.S. & H/Lt., Capt.		23.1.18		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Coveyduc, George, Esq., Capt.		23.1.18		
Dow, James Abraham, Esq., Capt.		15.1.18		
Clint, Artley Edward, Esq., Capt.		16.1.18		
McCarten, Daniel Alexander, Esq., Capt.		17.1.18		
Dent, Charles Sidney, Esq., Capt.		1.2.18		
Canning, Oscar Wellington, Esq., Capt.		1.2.18		
Barbeau, Marin, Esq., Capt.		1.2.18		
Thompson, Morley Abraham	15.2.18			
Smith, George Roy	15.2.18	22.6.18		
Strathern, Robert Alexander	16.2.18			
Berry, Kenneth	18.2.18	Bt. 4.9.18		
McCarten, Thomas Glover, Esq., Capt.		15.2.18		
Hagey, Milton Henderson	1.3.18			
Tingley, George Wright, Esq., Capt.		1.2.18		
McKenzie, Chas. Harrison, Sgt., Capt. Died 5.11.49		25.2.18		
Irving, Rupert Inglis	20.2.18			
Phillips, Stanley James	27.2.18			
Truemner, Norman Peter	1.3.18			
Allan, James Christie, Esq., Capt.		1.3.18		
Gee, John Ewart	1.3.18	2.3.19 CEF.		
Died 29.5.54		2.3.19		
Hassard, Robert Edgar, Esq., Capt.		1.3.18		
Young, Daniel, Sgt.	25.2.18	Bt. 25.2.19		
		23.2.19 CEF.		
Loucks, Fred Stanley, Esq., Capt.		11.3.18		
Pinard, Napoleon Jos. Victor, Esq., Capt.		26.3.18		
Leuty, Henry Douglas	21.3.18			
Hill, John Francis	1.4.18			
Widdowson, Reuben, Esq., Capt.		8.4.18		
Currie, Waldo Reynolds	30.3.18			
Ingram, Thornton	1.4.18			
Singleton, Gerald Merrick	3.4.18			
Robb, Edgar John	9.4.18			
Hacking, William Joseph, Esq., Capt. Died 1934		16.2.18		
Schweitzer, Herbert Millo, Esq., Capt.		1.3.18		
Clarke, Harold James, Esq., Capt. Died 14.12.43		1.3.18		
Richardson, Harold Kerr, Esq., Capt.		3.4.18		
Clark, Edwin Harrison, Esq., Capt.		10.4.18		
Fergie, William Aylmer Died 9.49	15.4.18			
LeBlanc, Hilarson	15.4.18			
Reed, Leonard Harold	15.4.18			
Keller, William Harold Died 14.1.54	17.4.18			
Madill, William Stanley, Esq., Capt.		8.4.18		
Woodbury, Wm. Weatherspoon, Esq., Capt.		15.4.18		
Wicks, Albert Garfield	30.3.18	Bt. 19.10.18		
Thibault, Honoré, Esq., Capt.		19.4.18		
McCutcheon, James Oscar	27.4.18			

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Davison, Lewis Richmond	30.4.18	19.10.18		
Deans, Franklin Murray	1.5.18			
Guy, Thomas Norman, Esq., Capt.		15.5.18		
Boyd, Dalton Madill, Esq., Capt.		25.4.18		
		2.10.18 CEF.		
Lonergan, James Jos., Esq., Capt.		27.4.18		
Macdonald, Wm. Wagner, Esq., Capt.		27.4.18		
Sharp, James Claude, Esq., Capt.		1.5.18		
Young, Eric Lyons, Esq., Capt.		13.5.18		
Died 25.3.50				
Barr, Charles Henry	1.5.18			
Rooney, Joseph Waldemar	1.5.18		1.7.21	
Halperin, Hyman Mordecai	1.5.18			
Blanchard, James Edward, Esq., Capt.		20.5.18		
Sproule, Walter Kirby	27.5.18			
Price, Roland Fennell, Esq., Capt.		1.5.18		
Bowness, Frank Tuplin, Esq., Capt.		1.6.18		
		15.8.19 CEF.		
Thornton, Robt. Dunsmore, Esq., Capt.		10.6.18		
Died 24.3.44				
Saunders, Stanley Victor	31.5.18			
Stultz, Guy Nobles	1.6.18			
Finigan, Lindsay Melbourne	1.6.18			
Died 3.49				
Rollit, John Fulford, Esq., Capt.		1.6.18		
Died 16.10.37				
Stoddart, Thos. Wilson, Esq., Capt.		1.6.18		
Died 28.7.41				
Adamson, Howard John	1.6.18			
Fulford, Cecil Harold	7.6.18			
Pratt, Albert Harold	15.6.18			
Taylor, Wm. John, Esq., Capt.		15.1.17		
McKercher, Arthur S., Esq., Capt.		12.2.17		
Died 11.12.19				
Conway, Harry Roberts, Esq., Capt.		12.2.17		
Gillis, Chas. Ferguson, Esq., Capt.		22.6.18		
Died 12.53				
Dumont, Jos. George, Esq., Capt.		2.7.18		
Amiot, Gilles René, Esq., Capt.		2.7.18		
Siberia				
Parkin, Maxwell Richard, Esq., Capt.		1.4.18		
Silknitter, John Powelson, Esq., Capt.		18.7.18		
Davison, Rufus Lamont, Esq., Capt.		20.5.18		
McAlister, Ronald Archibald	17.6.18			
Little, Smith	1.7.18			
Boyd, William Ernest, Esq., Capt.		1.6.18		
Gaudet, Yves E., Esq., Capt.		1.7.18		
Coughlan, Alphonsus John	1.7.18			
Sheahan, Edwin Joseph	9.7.18			
Robinson, Harvey John Donaldson, Esq., Capt.		16.7.18		
Wade, Arthur Kingdon	15.7.18			
Caldwell, Gordon Conant, Sgt., Capt.		24.6.18		
Died 29.12.50				

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Cummer, Wm. Ernest, (Rev.) Esq., Capt. Died 14.5.42		1.7.18	Bt. 31.7.18 T. 13.8.18	
Gunter, John Havelock, Esq., Capt.		1.8.18		
Allan, Eldon Reid, Sgt.	24.6.18			
Chudleigh, George Aubrey Died 30.3.56	20.7.18			
Turner, Ashleigh Wentworth, Sgt.	30.7.18			
Lefebvre, Osias Adelard, Sgt.	1.8.18			
Stuart, William, H/Lt. & Q.M.	24.6.18	24.6.18		
Gear, Walter Francis	31.8.18			
Mounteer, Edwin Webber, Esq., Capt. Died 18.1.45		27.8.18		
Gilbert, Wm., Sgt., CADC, H/T. Lt. Died 21.10.52	11.9.18			
Dufresne, Lucien R., Sgt., Capt.		28.3.17		
Steele, Arthur Cleveland, Sgt.	1.3.17	Bt. 11.3.18		
Mulvihill, Michael Joseph	24.9.18 & CEF.			
Patterson, Richard Ashmer	25.19.18 & C.E.F.			
Atkinson, Garnet Stewart, Capt., R.O. Died 15.7.35		Bt. 24.1.15 4.9.18		
Harrington, Joseph Gerard	3.8.18 & CEF.			
Walker, Harold Brock	21.10.18 & CEF.			
Robillard, Raymond	23.6.17	Bt. 23.6.18		
Hoffman, Russell Weir, Esq., Capt.		1.11.18 & CEF.		
Robertson, Matthew	1.11.18 & CEF.			
Carson, Harold Goldwin	4.11.18 & CEF.			
McInnes, Donald Angus	11.11.18 & CEF.			
Graham, Colwell Campbell	24.11.17 Bt. 24.11.18	APR. 14/19		
Ezard, Arthur Russell	17.10.18	Bt. 17.10.18		
Williamson, Kenneth Gillmor	29.4.19			
Saich, Alex'r Jas., RSM,	1.6.19			
Kerr, Matthew Fred'k Ralston, Sgt.	20.5.19 & CEF.			
Milne, James Allan	20.5.19			
Smyth, Wilson Dunn	20.5.19 & CEF.			
Stewart, Charles Elmer	22.5.19 & CEF.			
Stewart, James Lloyd	22.5.19 & CEF.			
Smith, William Harry	27.5.19 & CEF.			
Dargaw, Chauncey	29.5.19 & CEF.			
Cameron, G. L., D.S.O., Capt.		12.8.19	Bt. 23.11.15 A/12.8.19	

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Corbett, Wm. Francis, Esq., Capt. Brought to Notice: W.O. List, 7.8.17		13.9.16		
Crowe, Allan Boyd	14.10.19 & CEF.			
McIntosh, Hugh Cameron	14.10.19 & CEF.			
535069				
Gordon, W. Bruce McDonald, Sgt. 336	15.10.15 1.10.19		Bt. 13.9.16	
Hall, Ralph Watson, Sgt.	& CEF.		Dufferin Rifles of Can.	
337	1.10.19			
Poyntz, Arthur, A/Sgt.	& CEF.			
Jackson, Henry	2.7.19			
Mills, G. S., D.S. & H/Lt.	12.5.15		Bt. 22.5.15	
Westcott, V. D., D.S. & H/Lt. Brought to Notice of Sec. of State for War: W.O. List, 7.8.17	12.5.15		Bt. 18.4.16	
White, J. A. G., D.S.O., M.C. Lt. (S), 2 Cyclist Coy. (C. of Guides) Died 24.11.40			Bt. 24.4.18 15.12.21 C. of G.	

T.O.S. from the C.E.F.

Major H. A. Croll (m) Maj. 12th Man. Dns., 27.1.10 Brought to Notice Sec. of State for War: W.O. List, 24.2.17		1.11.14 CADC.		
Lieut. Carey Robt. Warren Lt. 9 Bty., 2 Bde., CFA, 10.10.16				
Capt. Douglas Mortimer				
Capt. Ralph Emerson Stone Lt. 96 Lake Superior R., 11.11.13 Died 1.9.44				
Capt. Ernest Fred'k Armstrong (m) Capt. 97 Regt. (Algonquin Rif.), 15.2.15 Died 14.3.38				
Capt. Herbert Owen Grainger Lt., 15 Alberta Dns., 27.6.15 Died 21.12.41				
Lieut. Geo. Kirby Simmonds				
Lt.-Col. Neil Smith Major, 24 Kent Regt., 16.11.14				8 2.19 1/20.1 16
Lieut. Jos. Patrick Coughlan				
Capt. Fred'k Douglas Derrick				
Lieut. Percy Lyness Nesbitt	16.5.18			
Capt. A. S. Elliott, Lt., 9 Bty., 2 Bde., CFA, 30.9.16				
Capt. C. Nicholson, Lt., 77 Wentworth Regt., 11.9.14				

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col
T. Lieut Clifton W. Smith (m) Order of St. Stanislas (3rd class) (with Swords) (Russia) L.G. 14.1.17 Lt. 60th Rifles of Can., 12.11.14 Died 2.11.18	17.9.18			
James Alexander Gilpin, Lt., 9th Miss. Horse 14.2.16 Hon. Capt. (O.M.), C.A.D.C. Brought to Notice: W.O. Comm., 9.2.20				
Robert McMeekin, H/Capt. 23.9.10 O.M., 75 Lunenburg R. 18.2.13 Brought to Notice: W.O. List 7.8.17 Died 28.12.36				
Capt. Alexander Geo. Fraser, 142 Bn. Lt., 7 Regt. (Fus.) 19.2.13 Wounded 28.7.17 Died 29.9.51				
Capt. John Lorne McLean, 59 Bn. Capt., 49 R. (Hast. R.), 30.4.10 To C.A.D.C. 4.10.16 Wounded 13.8.16 Died 22.10.45				
Capt. Walter Hubert McNally, 179 Bn. Lt., 79 C.H. of C., 26.8.14 To 17 Bn., 2.10.16 T. Capt., C.A.D.C., 4.11.18 Wounded 27.10.17 Died 22.11.49				
Capt. Stuart Jas. Redpath, 47 Bn. S.A.: D.C.M. T.O.S. 47 Bn., 24.3.14 Capt., 50 Regt., 21.11.13 T. Capt., C.A.D.C., 29.4.18 Wounded 4.6.16 Wounded 15.3.18				
Lieut. James Earl Irwin, P.P.C.L.I. To C.A.D.C. 22.4.18 Wounded 16.9.16 Died 31.8.39				
C.A.D.C.				
Cyr, Oliva, to be Lieut.	12.6.23	1.10.33		
Zimmerman, E. R., R.O., to be Lieut.	1.4.24	14.4.30		
Laurin, Earl Mitchell, Prov. Lt.	15.1.24			
Gervais, Armand, Prov. Lt.	16.1.24			
Skinner, Thos, Angus, to be Lieut. Died 10.1.54	31.3.24	1.10.29		
Hesson, John Edgar, to be P.Lt. (S)	1.8.26			
Delaney, W. E., Lt., R.O., to be Lieut. Died 21.10.48	1.8.28			
McDougall, Richard Hamilton, M.M., to be Lieut.	1.10.29	1.4.35	Λ/1.4.40 1.4.41	
Dawson, Willis Gordon, to be Lieut.	12.2.30	27.5.33		

Dental Surgeons	H. Lieut.	H. Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Dufour, Jos. Wilbrod, to be Lieut. (S) Died 31.1.54	20.5.30			
Bean, Hartley George (E.D.) to be Lieut.	14.5.30	26.6.31		
Smith, James Walker, to be Lieut. Died 29.9.36	7.10.30	10.3.32		
Dowell, Willard Chas., to be Lieut.	1.11.30	28.5.33		
Oldfield, Stuart King, to be Lieut.	3.11.30			
Warren, John Milton, to be Lieut.	15.11.30	1.7.37		
Smith, Harry Ernest, to be Lieut.	1.2.32	12.4.35		
Blackburn, Wm. Jeff Xavier, to be Lieut. (S)	13.2.32			
Chambers, Arthur Wm. Geo., to be Capt.		21.10.31		
Langstroth, Robt. Samuel, to be Lieut. (E.D.)	20.4.33	6.4.37		
Lawrence, John Wm. Munro, to be Lieut.	1.7.33			
Armstrong, Willard Ferrier, to be Lieut.	1.10.33	24.8.38		
Boyaner, Frank, to be Lieut. Died 9.1.45	18.10.33	24.6.37		
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Rommell, B.	303	Smyth, W. D.	310	Walker, R. R.	302
Rondeau, C. W. H.	293	Somerville, J. G.	306	Walker, R. R.	302
Rooney, J. W.	309	Sproule, W. K.	309	Wall, C. F.	298
Rose, R. S.	302	Staples, R. C. H.	298	Wark, A. E.	302
Ross, G. H.	304	Steele, A. C.	310	Warren, C. R.	311
Ross, H.	292, 295	Steele, L. D.	305	Warren, J. M.	313
Ross, J. A.	301	Steeves, W. H.	302	Washburn, B. L.	300
Ross, J. V.	307	Stevenson, G. H. A.	292, 294	Watson, P. J.	305
Ross, R.	306	Stewart, C. E.	310	Webb, J. D.	303
Roy, J.	292, 295	Stewart, C. R.	298	Weir, N. M.	306
Rubin, J.	304	Stewart, H. A.	303	Wells, F. M.	298
Rutherford, N. H.	304	Stewart, J. A.	300	Westcott, V. D.	293, 311
Rutherford, W. J.	301	Stewart, J. L.	310	Westwood, C. N.	305
Rutledge, S. C.	305	Stoddart, T. W.	309	White, J. A. G.	311
Saich, A. J.	310	Stone, R. E.	311	White, S. G.	306
Sandercock, F. E.	292	Strang, A. M.	306	Wicks, A. G.	308
Sanders, J. A.	299	Strathern, R. A.	308	Widdowson, R.	308
Sangster, W. A.	297	Stratton, D. P.	297	Wilcox, G. A.	301
		Stuart, Wm.	310	Wilkes, W. R.	303

Willard, E. F.	293	Wiltze, J. H.	300	Wright, J. E.	304
Williams, C. E.	301	Winn, N. H.	305	Wright, J. F.	298
Williamson, F. L.	293, 296	Winnett, A. W.	297	Wright, W. W.	299
Williamson, F. M.	301	Wood, H. B.	305	Yeo, R. J.	297
Williamson, K. G.	310	Woodbury, K. F.	298	Young, D.	308
Wilson, D. D.	296	Woodbury, W. W.	308	Young, E. L.	309
Wilson, E. H.	302	Woolatt, R. S.	304	Zimmerman, E. R.	302, 312
Wilson, J. M.	298	Wright, C. E.	302	Zimmerman, G. F.	305

Appendix B.

General List

(15th June, 1921)

To be Major : Capt. & Bt. Lt.-Col. A. W. Winnett
 To be Lieut. : Lt. (Supy) & Bt. Capt. J. C. W. Broom : Capt., 17 Sept. 30 ; Major, 30 Oct. 31 ; Active List, 1 Apr. 35, on reorganization

Reserve General List

To be Lieut. Abram Stone, Res. List, 1.11.32 ;	To Res. Gen. List on reorg. 1.4.35
To be Lieut. W. J. X. Blackburn, Ret. List, 1.7.36	Active List, 1.12.38
To be Lieut. H. A. Banks, 10.11.37	Active List, 31.8.39
To be Lieut. E. F. Stewart, Res. List, 31.3.38	To No. 2 Coy., 12.1.40
To be Lieut. W. E. Delaney, Res. List, 15.12.36	No. 5 Coy., CASF 31.8.39
	SOS to Res 7.10.43
	Died 21.10.48
To be Lieut. W. R. B. Bishop (S), Res. List, 1.4.38	Retires, retaining rank 1.9.39
To be Capt. R. H. McDougall, M.M., 1.5.38	Capt., No. 11 Coy., CASF 24.11.39
To be Lieut. Victor Henry Theo. Jekill, 4.9.39 amend to 4.10.39	

Disbandment and Reorganizations of the C.A.D.C.

by G.O. 148/39

1. C.A.D.C. disbanded effective 30 Aug. 39 for reorganization.
2. C.A.D.C. reorganized effective 31 Aug. 39 and Constituted
 - (a) Title : The Canadian Dental Corps
 - (b) A General List
 - (c) Companies : One to each Military District, numbered similarly to the numbers of the respective Districts.
 - (d) A Reserve General List
3. General List to consist of all officers of the C.D.C. other than those on the Reserve General List.
4. The Reserve General List will not for the present be limited in establishment.
5. Authorization granted for the organization of eleven companies, one in each M.D.
6. The C.D.C. to be administered by an officer of the Comps styled "Chief Dental Officer and Officer Administering C.D.C." under the D.G.M.S.
7. A D.D.D.O. in each Military District, with the same status and emoluments as for D.D.M.Os.

NOTE : Appointments and promotions authorized effective 31 Aug. 39 are shown under that and subsequent dates in and following the list subjoined, which is the list as it stood following the reorganization of 1935.

Appointments authorized following Reorganization of 1 Apr. 35
(G.O. 92/35) — A.P. & R. 2/36

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Steele, L. D., to be Major				(4)
Rooney, J. W., E.D.				31.8.39
Morrison, F. J., V.D.				
Wright, J. E.				(1)
Trelford, W. G., V.D.				31.8.39
King Geo. VI Coron. Medal				(3)
Broom, J. C. W., E.D.				31.8.39
				24.8.41
Farrer, I. K., to be Capt.				
Bean, H. G., E.D., to be Capt.			11.12.39	A/1.9.40
				26.1.42
Chambers, A. W. G., to be Capt.				
Smith, J. W., to be Capt.				
Died 29.9.36				
Dawson, W. G., E.D., to be Capt.	1.1.41		A/28.6.40	A/25.8.41
Desp. C.G. 13.31.5.45			1.1.41	Conf'd.
(G.O. 191/45)				
Dowell, W. C., E.D., to be Capt.			12.9.41	
(G.O. 191/45)				
Cyr, O., to be Capt.				
Delaney, W. E., to be Lieut.				
Died 21.10.48				
McDougall, R. H., M.M., to be Lieut.	1.4.35		A/1.4.40	A/13.3.42
			1.4.41	15.6.42
Dufour, J. W. (Supy), to be Lieut.				
Died 31.1.54				
Oldfield, S. K. (ED) (G.O. 406/45), to be Lieut.	5.7.40		A/1.11.43	
			1.12.43	
Warren, J. M. (ED) Supp. 282.12.5.52 to be Lieut.	1.7.37		1.12.42	
Smith, H. E., to be Lieut.	12.4.35			
Blackburn, W. J. X. (Supy), to be Lieut.				
Langstroth, R. S. (ED), to be Lieut.	6.4.37		12.9.41	A/22.2.43
				9.11.43
Lawrence, J. W. M., to be Lieut.			A/29.1.42	
Armstrong, W. F., to be Lieut.	24.8.38		12.9.41	A/16.11.43
				16.5.44
Baynes, F., to be Lieut.				
Bishop, W. R. B. (Supy), to be Lieut.				
Joynt, W. G. (Supy), to be Lieut.			12.9.41	
Banks, Harry Alden, to be Lieut.	22.8.35			
Carruthers, Wendell Cecil, to be Lieut.	14.3.36	14.3.38		
Dinsmore, Geo. Wm. Hazen, to be Lieut.	13.3.36			
Blair, J. F., D.S.O., Major, to be Capt. (ED) (G.O. 191/45)	1.4.36		(6)	1.3.41
			31.8.39	
Berry, K., Capt., R.O., to be Capt.	1.4.36		31.8.39	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Moore, C. H., Capt., Ret. List, to be Capt.		10.7.36	(17.11.41)	
Abra, John Earl, to be Lieut.	10.7.36		1.7.42	A/10.3.45
Corben, Stanley Herbert, to be Lieut.	1.9.36			
Stewart, Ermand Francis, to be Lieut.	30.11.36			
Saunders, Frederic Wm., to be Lieut.	28.1.37	28.1.39	(7) 31.8.39	1.3.41
Lott, F. M., (ED) Lieut., to be Lieut. (G.O. 22/45) C.B.E.	16.4.37	16.4.39	—	31.8.39
Clarke, H., Capt., to be Lieut.		22.3.37 31.8.39		
Simmons, H. A., Capt., (ED) to be Lieut.		1.5.37	12.9.44	
Sheridan, Wm. Ernest, Lt.	18.5.37	24.4.38		
Tremblay, Guy Marie, Lt.	12.5.37			
Bourke, Edward Tennant, Lt.	1.10.37	16.9.39	12.9.41	
Reeve, Lucien Paul, Lt.	18.10.37	5.12.39		
Wilson, Wm. Robt. Brown, Lt.	1.6.37			
McMahon, Roger Emmett, Lt.	10.11.37	14.10.39	1.7.42	
Kent, Leonard Ernest, Lt. M.B.E., C.D., Supp. 389, 31.4.45	13.4.38	5.12.39	A/28.11.41 15.10.42	A/28.3.44 28.9.44
Forest, Denis, Lt.	26.4.38			
Addinell, Wilfred Ernest, Lt. C.D., Supp. 336, 25.5.53	1.9.37	22.11.39	1.1.42	
Wetmore, Selby Kavanagh, Lt.	10.5.38	7.2.40	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
McDougall, Donald Arch'd Roy, Lt.	18.7.38			
Roop, John Lionel Balmoral, Lt.	30.6.38	18.10.39	A/18.11.39 Confirmed	1.4.43
Lane, V., Lt., CRO., RCASC., Lt.	1.3.38			
MacKinnon, Hugh Neil, Lt.	15.9.38	20.11.39	A/17.10.44 12.9.45	
Chaloult, Jos. Paul Raymond, Lt.	15.9.38			
McCutcheon, William Crouter, Lt.	28.9.38	17.12.39	A/11.12.43 1.1.44	
Edward, Francis Alexander, Lt.	3.10.38			
Mitchell, Arnold Wilberforce, Lt.	15.11.38			
Boyd, James Wesley, Lt.	5.1.39		1.12.42	
Markle, Ralph Palmer, Lt.	28.9.38	21.12.39	A/15.12.44 1.9.45 (22 Coy.)	
Smith, Frank Arthur, Lt. C.D., Supp. 324, 2.3.53	9.1.39	13.2.40	1.9.43	
Blackburn, W. J. X., Lt., Res. List, Lt.	1.12.38 31.8.39	10.3.41		
Buchanan, George Arthur, Lt.	1.4.39	18.12.39	12.9.41	
Pommer, William Arthur, Lt.	19.4.39			
Johnson, John Dimery, Lt.	1.7.39	13.2.40	A/1.5.42	
Allen, Ernest Fraser, Lt. OBE. C.G. 38, 22.9.45 Desp. C.G. 13, 31.5.45	31.8.39	(11) 1.9.39 T. 31.8.39	A/18.11.39	23.7.41

C.D.C., C.A.S.F.

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Lott, F. M., Lt.-Col., E.D., C.B.E. Director, NDHQ, Colonel, 1.12.39				31.8.39 1.9.39
Brig. (Director, Cl. 4) 7.1.43 Vacates D.D.S., 31.3.44 D.G.D.S. (Cl. 3) 1.4.44-31.1.46 Hon. Col., C.D.C., 18.7.46				

Corps Headquarters

Hamilton, I. W., T/Lieut. to be Major Maj. & Lab. Offr., 1 Div. Coy., 11.12.39 D.D.O., 1.1.42			18.9.39	A/1.1.42 Conf'd
Fitzgerald, F. W., Lt., Lorne Scots, to be Capt. & Adjt. M.B.E. C.G. 5.1.46 Adm. Offr. from Int. O/S Base, 18.6.42 EREO., D.G.D.S., NDHQ., (Class 7) to 20.1.46		20.9.39	A/18.6.42 (Adm) 22.12.42	
Rous, C. C., Capt., RO., to be A/ Major Graded Class 6 as Lt.-Col.			A/7.9.39 1.1.40	1.1.43
Riddolls, L. E., Capt. (S), Capt. & Records Officer, RCAF., NDHQ.		13.12.39	A/10.10.41 10.10.41 CASF	
Cribb, S. R., Lt. (QM), RCAF., NDHQ. Maj. Den. Stores Offr., Int. O/S Base, Cl. 6, 18.6.42 A.D.D.S., A/Lt.-Col. 24.4.45 to 31.8.46	10.11.39	15.8.40	18.6.42	A/24.4.45 30.10.45 (D.G.D.S.)
Cameron, G. L. D.S.O., V.D., D.D.D.S. Col. graded Cl. 4A, 7.1.43 D.D.G.D.S., 1.2.44 to 6.5.45				27.3.41

Intermediate Overseas Base

Trelford, W. G., Lt.-Col., V.D. T/A.D.D.S. A.D.D.S. & cont'd to com'd Base, 29.7.42 Graded Class 6, 1.11.40 Graded Class 5, 1.8.45 Vac. A.D.D.S., Can. Repat. Units, 24.9.45				1.8.40
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General List, (Continued)

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Cameron, G. L., D.S.O., V.D., Major, Lt.-Col.				(2) 31.8.39
D.D.D.O., M.D. 12, 1.9.39				
D.D.D.S. 27.3.41				
D.G.D.S., A.G. Branch, 27.1.42- 6.5.45				
Colonel, (Class 4A) 7.1.43				
King George VI Coronation Medal O.B.E.				
Wright, W. W., Lt.-Col., RO., to be Lt.-Col.				(5) 31.8.39
D.D.D.O., M.D. 10, 1.9.39				
D.D.O. 15.5.42-30.7.43				
Janes, L. V., Maj., RO., to be Major O.B.E. O.R.O. 3494, 2.6.43			(8) 31.8.39	A/23.8.40 3.9.41
D.D.D.O., M.D. 13, 1.9.39				
A/Lt.-Col., 13 Coy., 23.8.40				
Climo, C. B. H., D.C.M., E.D., 53 Hy. Bty., 1 (Hal.) Cst. Bde., RCA, to be Capt.		(9) 31.8.39	1.9.39	A/15.8.41 1.6.42
Desp. R.O. 6175, 5.11.45				
C.D. Supp. 198, 2.10.50				
King George VI Coronation medal				
D.D.D.O., M.D. 13, 1.9.39				
To com'd Dental Unit, "Z" Force; 29.6.40				
Com'd D.O., 3 Trg. Com'd, RCAF, 10.8.40				
A/Lt.-Col. as C.D.O., 3 Trg. Comd. RCAF, 15.8.41				
Lt.-Col., 3 Coy., A.T.C., 1.6.42				
3 D.D., 16.7.42				
Com'd 1 Coy. 20.2.44				
A.D.D.S., (Class 5) 10.10.44-11.1.45				
A.D.D.S. (Class 5) 21.1.45 to 4.5.45				
C.M.H.Q. 8.5.45				
A.D.D.S., Cl. 6, Office of D.D.S., C.M.H.Q., 29.5.45 to 2.10.45				
To com'd and be N.C.D.O., No. 5 Coy. 16.6.46				
CA (AF), D.D.S. (Air) 30.9.46				
Edgecombe, J. F., E.D., Maj., 3 (NB) Cst. Bde., RCA, to be Captain O.B.E. R-O. 5466, 17.3.45	(10) 31.8.39		1.11.39	A/10.11.39 9.5.41
Hon. Dental Surgeon to the Queen: C.G. Extra I, 1.6.53				
D.D.D.O., M.D. 7, 1.11.39				
A.D.D.S., First Cdn. Army, from com'd 3 Coy., 1.5.42				
To com'd Coy., 12.11.42				
Colonel, 24.10.44				
A.D.D.S., 1 Ech., 21 Army Group HQ. 24.7.45				

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
D.D.D.S., CMHQ to 26.11.45 Spec. emp., (Cl. 4A) D.G.D.S., 9.2.46 to 10.3.46				
Cribb, Sidney Ralph, to be Lt. (QM)	4.11.39	15.8.40	18.6.42	
Jekill, Victor Henry Theodore	4.10.39	4.1.40	12.9.41	A/26.11.45 26.5.44 H/8.2.40
Moore, Stephen Alva, to be Hon. Lt.- Col. Appt. ext. to 8.2.50 C.D. Supp. 424, 31.1.55				
Nattress, J. A., E.D., Maj. S. Ste. Marie & Sud. R. (MG) Comd. D.O. No. 1 Air Comd. RCAF 16.1.45-15.9.45		3.2.40	1.12.41	A/16.9.42

Lieuts. (Supernumerary)

Richards, Harold Charles	18.3.40	7.9.40	A/28.4.44 4.11.44	
Osterhout, Wm. Leonard	28.3.40	17.9.40	A/25.11.42 Conf'd	
Kearney, Bertram Patrick, C.A. (AF) Major, Office of D.G.D.S. 1.10.46 M.B.E. C.G. 50, 15.12.45 C.D. Supp. 299, 25.8.52	16.5.40	10.9.40	A/2.8.44 2.11.44	
Adams, Geo. Arthur Cameron	18.5.40	A/1.1.42 13.3.42		
Graham, Arthur Daniel	23.5.40	A/29.9.43 conf'd		
Donald Macdonald Stockwell	28.5.40	A/5.7.43 conf'd		
Edward Milner Box	30.5.40	10.9.40	A/7.11.42 conf'd	
James Campbell Guthrie	12.6.40	22.10.40 (16 Coy.)		
2 Lt. J. D. McAskile, Oxf, Rif. amd to	13.6.40 6.11.40	6.2.41	A/28.11.44 13.11.45	
Thomas Clayton Peterson	13.6.40	6.2.41		
Frederick William McDowell	18.6.40	16.12.40	A/9.4.44 to 21.11.44	
John Matthew Gabriel, C.D. Supp. 370, 18.1.54	22.6.40	16.12.40		
Robert Thompson Broadworth	20.3.40	4.10.40		
Robert Harold Aljoe	3.4.40	4.10.40	A/15.12.44 1.9.45 (22 Coy.)	
Eldon Clifford McKee	13.4.40	15.10.40		
Francis Winston Dyer	24.5.40	10.10.40 (17 Coy.)		
Charles George Howitt	28.5.40	A/12.1.42 25.11.42		
Claud Spencer Lea, M.B.E. C.G.I, 5.1.45	11.6.40	1.11.40 (17 Coy.)	A/1.4.44 11.9.44	
Lloyd Alexander Stirling	19.6.40	15.10.40 (16 Coy)	A/22.12.41 22.12.41	A/12.1.44 19.7.44

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Donald Geo. Buxton Hall (formerly C. 97002) (Adm.)	27.6.40	29.10.40	A/1.4.44 1.5.44	
T. Lt. R. Fletcher, C.M.	1.7.40	1.7.41	1.4.43 (Sec'd)	
Gordon Allingham	12.6.40			
Omer Crosby Taylor	17.6.40	29.10.40	A/21.11.42 conf'd	
Henry Richard Hall	26.6.40	19.7.41	A/15.12.44 24.9.45	
Arthur Reginald Smith, C.D. Supp. 420, 3.1.55	27.6.40	30.7.41		
Lt. J. O. McCutcheon, R.O.	1.7.40			
James Fred Murton Kennedy	2.7.40			
Robert Gordon Cummings	5.7.40	5.7.41		
Hector Alexander Mutton	6.7.40	4.2.41	A/1.7.43 conf'd.	
George Kenneth Macintosh	15.7.40	A/27.5.42 28.11.42		
Arthur William Irwin	10.7.40	6.11.40	A/11.8.44 28.2.45	
Frank Lethbridge Cole	11.7.40			
Robert Edwin Brayley	12.7.40	5.12.40	A/1.12.44 1.6.45	
Percy Pearen	13.7.40	23.12.40	A/28.4.44 4.11.44	
Norman Louis Simon, C.D. Supp 429, 7.3.55	17.7.40	1.1.41	A/15.5.45 14.10.45	
Capt. J. A. Grant, 41 Fd. Bty., Desp. C.G. 10, 9.3.46. 25 (Norfolk) Fd. Bde., RCA.	18.7.40	28.8.40	3.2.42	A/11.3.45 14.7.45 (5 Coy.)
Harold Campbell Cobban	19.7.40	1.1.41	A/4.12.43 7.6.44	
George Vernon Fisk	19.7.40			
Victor Herbert Large	19.7.40			
Alec Hartnell Gunning M.B.E. C.G. 38, 22.9.45	22.7.40	30.12.40 (17 Coy.)	A/23.3.45 22.8.45	
Maurice Ross MacNeill, Desp. C.G. 21, 26.5.45	22.7.40	21.12.40		
Grant Errol Harper	23.7.40	24.6.41	A/1.12.44 24.6.45	
Kenneth Zinkann	24.7.40	6.3.41	A/5.4.45 9.8.45 (11 B.D. Coy.)	
William Morton MacKay	25.7.40	25.7.41		
Elliott Mead Dutton	25.7.40			
James Ross Drummond	25.7.40	18.9.41		
Douglas Joseph Badke	26.7.40	A/31.8.42 conf'd.		
Joseph Hawley Johnston	27.7.40	16.12.40		
William Vincent Hogan	1.8.40			
Donald Lauchlin McLean	25.8.40	18.12.40	A/15.2.44 12.8.45 (19 B.D. Coy.)	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Allan Gardiner	27.6.40	16.1.41	A/13.7.44 29.12.44	
Robert Edward Feasby	24.7.40	1.6.41		
George Miller MacDonald, M.B.E., C.G. 24, 16.6.45	amd to 21.10.40 30.7.40	10.4.41	A/1.8.44 21.3.45	
Grant Johnston	1.3.40	12.6.41 amd. to 12.3.41	A/3.3.45 18.9.45 (21 Coy.)	
Cecil Stanley Gilbert	1.8.40	24.6.41		
Cecil George Hough	7.8.40	19.7.41	A/19.5.45 27.11.45 (22 Coy.)	

(The General List of Lieutenants is continued following the 4th Divisional Dental Company)

No. 1 Company, C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 1)

Redesignated

No. 21 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. J. W. Boyd	31.8.39	11.11.39	1.12.42	
2 Lt. D. J. Ferguson, 1 Hrs.	2.9.39	11.11.39	A/1.9.40 4.10.41	A/13.6.42 conf'd.
2 Lt. H. L. Windrim, 1 Hrs. E.D. Supp. 357, 19.10.53	3.9.39	11.11.39	A/26.11.41 1.10.42	
Roy Alexander Gilbert	12.9.39	11.11.39	1.6.42	A/28.3.44 28.9.44
James Allan Milne	12.9.39	11.11.39		
Clarence William Hamilton	18.9.39	11.11.39	A/1.6.43 1.9.43	
Frank Sanders Radway	20.9.39	11.11.39		
Alun Wynne-Jones	21.9.39	15.7.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Supy)</i>				
Carl Letson Griffin	21.9.39	18.4.40	A/1.3.44 5.7.44	
Rodger Lloyd Clayton	21.9.39	11.11.39	A/1.7.44 27.1.46	
CD. Supp. 486, 9.4.56				
Charles Albert Rudell	21.9.39	18.4.40	A/27.7.45 11.9.45	
Norman James Hiscox	22.9.39	11.11.39	1.8.42	
John Malcolm Garrett	23.9.39			
Robert Frank Taylor	29.10.39	11.11.39	A/5.7.43 30.3.44	
Roy Shoebottom Freele	18.10.39	12.11.39		
Lt. W. H. Renwick, CR, HLI of C. M.B.E. C.G. 5.1.46	1.12.39	10.5.40	A/10.12.41 30.1.42	
2 Lt. (S) R. A. Connor, Elg. R.	1.12.39	21.5.40	A/11.12.43 1.1.44	
William O. Laing	1.12.39	14.11.40	A/1.7.43	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
George Hillman Snell, M.M.	1.12.39	11.5.40	1.10.43 A/11.6.42 conf'd.	(52 Coy.) A/1.11.45 amd 1.10.45 14.3.46
Arthur Hunter Wilson	1.12.39	9.1.41	A/15.2.44 21.8.44	
George Williams Cornell	1.12.39	26.10.40		
D'Arcy Graham Hilliard	1.12.39	14.9.40	A/1.3.44 1.6.44	
St. Clair Duncanson	1.12.39	31.10.40	A/1.5.45 17.8.45 (15 B.D. Coy.)	
Alexander McLellan Campbell	23.12.39			
Omar James Davies	23.12.39	9.11.40		
Capt. H. A. McIntyre, E.D., Msx. & Huron R., Capt. Died 22.5.55		25.3.40		
Roy Harold O'Neill	8.4.40			
Robert Hitchcock Ferguson	10.4.40	29.11.40		
Edward John Bramah	18.4.40	29.11.40	A/1.2.44 18.11.44	
Charles Edgar Toll	2.3.40	10.7.41		
Charles Wilson McCrary C.D. Supp. 303, 6.10.52	18.5.40	8.11.40	A/16.10.44 27.1.45	
Lt. (S) D. G. B. Hall, Gen. List	29.7.40	29.10.40	A/1.4.44 1.5.44	
Lt. (S) J. R. Drummond, G. L. amd to	19.8.40 18.9.40	18.9.41		
Lt. (S) M. R. McNeill, G.L., Desp.	23.8.40	A/5.4.45 (7 Coy.) 12.7.45 (8 Coy.)		
Lt. (S) J. G. McCubbin, G. L.	27.8.40	4.2.41		
Lt. H. R. Mutton, Gen. List amd to	10.10.40 4.11.40	4.2.41	A/1.7.43 conf'd.	
Lt. (S) J. D. McAskile, G. L.	7.10.40	6.2.41	A/28.11.44 13.11.45 (36 Coy.)	
Lt. (S) T. C. Peterson, G. L. amd to	7.10.40 6.11.40	6.2.41		
Chas. Gordon Blackburn Grant, C.D. Supp. 490, 7.5.56	25.10.40	5.6.41		
Lt. K. Zinkann, Gen. List	31.10.40	6.3.41	A/5.4.45 9.8.45	
<i>Q.M. Lieut.</i> Charles French Steele	18.9.39	21.4.40		

No. 2 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 2)

Redesignated

No. 22 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captains</i>				
Bean, H. G., Capt., E.D. Attached 15 Gen. Hosp. 1.9.39 Above canc., app. D.D.O., M.D. No. 2, 30.12.39 D.D.O. 14.7.44 E.D. O.R.O. 4287, 19.2.44		31.8.39 1.9.39	11.12.39	A/1.9.40 26.1.42
Armstrong, W. F., Capt. Attached 15 Gen. Hosp. 20.10.39 D.D.O. 1.8.43 to 31.1.44 Vacates Comd. 8 Coy., 1.11.45 Comd. 29 Coy., 15.1.46 D.O. Camp Borden to 25.4.46		31.8.39	12.9.41	A/16.11.43 16.5.44
Coons, D. S., Lieut., M.M., A & SH of C. (MG) O.B.E. C.G. 1, 5.1.46 A/Maj. as S.O. Dent. Serv. (Air) 5.11.39 A.D.D.S., N.D.H.O., 31.3.43 A/Colonel, 16.4.44 Colonel, 28.11.44 D.G.D.S. (Class 4A) 15.5.45 E.D., G.O. 168/41 T/D.G.D.S. (Cl. 4), 1.2.46 D.G.D.S. (Cl. 4) 1.2.46-27.9.46		20.9.39 5.11.39	A/5.11.39 22.8.40	22.6.41
Leggett, G. D., Capt., E.D., Tor. Scot. R. (MG) CASF, Comd. D.O., E.A.C., ROAF, 30.12.39 Ceases Senior D.O. 6.7.44 E.D. G.O. 350/43	6.9.39 CASF	6.12.39	28.1.41	A/1.3.42 Conf'd
McLaren, Hugh Richard C.D. Supp. 364, 7.12.53 CASF 6.12.39, To 1 Div. Dent. Coy (TA534) 11.12.39	23.10.39 CASF	6.9.39	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
Shaunessy, John Orchard C.D. Supp. 420, 3.1.55 CASF, Capt. 26.1.40 Capt. 1 Div. Dent. Coy. (T.H.9683) 11.12.39	26.10.39 CASF	29.9.39	1.5.42	
Wilkinson, John Stephens Capt., 1 Div. Dent. Coy., CASF	25.10.39 CASF	2.10.39	1.5.42	A/17.5.44 17.11.44
Finlay, William Leslie Desp. O.R.O. 5398, 6.1.45 CASF, 25.10.39		3.10.39	12.9.41	

No. 2 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 2)

Redesignated

No. 22 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captains</i>				
Bean, H. G., Capt., E.D. Attached 15 Gen. Hosp. 1.9.39 Above canc., app. D.D.O., M.D. No. 2, 30.12.39 D.D.O. 14.7.44 E.D. O.R.O. 4287, 19.2.44		31.8.39 1.9.39	11.12.39	A/1.9.40 26.1.42
Armstrong, W. F., Capt. Attached 15 Gen. Hosp. 20.10.39 D.D.O. 1.8.43 to 31.1.44 Vacates Comd. 8 Coy., 1.11.45 Comd. 29 Coy., 15.1.46 D.O. Camp Borden to 25.4.46		31.8.39	12.9.41	A/16.11.43 16.5.44
Coons, D. S., Lieut., M.M., A & SH of C. (MG) O.B.E. C.G. 1, 5.1.46 A/Maj. as S.O. Dent. Serv. (Air) 5.11.39 A.D.D.S., N.D.H.O., 31.3.43 A/Colonel, 16.4.44 Colonel, 28.11.44 D.G.D.S. (Class 4A) 15.5.45 E.D., G.O. 168/41 T/D.G.D.S. (Cl. 4), 1.2.46 D.G.D.S. (Cl. 4) 1.2.46-27.9.46		20.9.39 5.11.39	A/5.11.39 22.8.40	22.6.41
Leggett, G. D., Capt., E.D., Tor. Scot. R. (MG) CASF, Comd. D.O., E.A.C., ROAF, 30.12.39 Ceases Senior D.O. 6.7.44 E.D. G.O. 350/43	6.9.39 CASF	6.12.39	28.1.41	A/1.3.42 Conf'd
McLaren, Hugh Richard C.D. Supp. 364, 7.12.53 CASF 6.12.39, To 1 Div. Dent. Coy (TA534) 11.12.39	23.10.39 CASF	6.9.39	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
Shaunessy, John Orchard C.D. Supp. 420, 3.1.55 CASF, Capt. 26.1.40 Capt. 1 Div. Dent. Coy. (T.H.9683) 11.12.39	26.10.39 CASF	29.9.39	1.5.42	
Wilkinson, John Stephens Capt., 1 Div. Dent. Coy., CASF	25.10.39 CASF	2.10.39	1.5.42	A/17.5.44 17.11.44
Finlay, William Leslie Desp. O.R.O. 5398, 6.1.45 CASF, 25.10.39		3.10.39	12.9.41	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
11.12.39				
CASF, 25.10.39				
Att. to Edmonton Regt., 1.9.40				
To A.D.D.S., C.M.H.Q., 17.9.41				
Major, Int. O/S Base, 12.9.41				
Wansbrough, E. M., M.M. (E.D.)	27.10.39		A/23.2.40	22.6.41
Major				
O.B.E. C.G. 1, 5.1.46			15.11.40	
CASF, 15.11.39				
Comd. No. 2 Coy., C.D.C. 1.2.40				
Comd. D.O., 1 Trg. Comd., RCAF,				
& A/Maj. 23.2.40				
Emp. A. G. Branch, C.M.H.Q.,				
5.10.42				
A.D.D.S., H.Q., RCAF, Comd. 18				
Base Dent. Coy. 24.3.43				
A/Col., A.D.D.S. (Cl. 5), RCAF				
(O/S) 24.3.43				
Colonel, 7.12.44				
E.D. G.O. 272/43				
D.D.D.S. (Air), D.G.D.S., N.D.H.Q.				
8.8.45				
Class 4 A, D.G.D.S., N.D.H.Q.,				
1.4.46				
D.G.D.S., N.D.H.Q., 28.9.46 (Z.B.				
969)				
Brigadier 10.8.51				
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Shillington, Gordon Benjamin	2.10.39	6.2.40	1.6.42	A/17.10.44
C.D. Supp. 269, 11.2.52				21.10.45
CASF 6.11.39				
Comd. Coy. 17.10.44				
Comd. 18 Base Dent. Coy. RCAF				
(O/S) 21.10.45				
Burrows, J. H., Linc. & Well. R.	3.10.39	27.11.39	A/1.8.40	
(Lieut.) CASF, 8.11.39				
Mitton, Glenn Thompson	16.10.39	8.2.40	1.7.42	
CASF, 6.11.39				
Davis, Lloyd	16.10.39		12.9.41	A/1.12.43
CASF, 5.11.39				Conf'd
Vacates Comd. Coy. 15.5.45				65/45
Hoffman, R. W., Capt., R.O.	24.10.39	16.1.40	1.7.42	
CASF 3.11.39				
Capt. 1 Div. Dent. Coy., CASF,				
16.1.40				
Armstrong, J. J., Lt.		3.2.40	A/4.8.41	A/19.9.42
CASF, 3.2.40			12.9.41	Conf'd
A/Maj. Specially emp. 4.8.41-				
18.8.41				
<i>Capt. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Riddolls, L. E., D. & H. Rif. (Capt.)	11.11.39		A/10.10.41	
Capt. & Records Off., RCAF,			10.10.41	
N.D.H.Q., 13.2.39				

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Carroll, R. E., Maj., E.D., Tor. Scot. R. (MG) C.D. Supp. 210, 26.12.50 Capt. 1. Div. Dent. Coy. CASF 16.1.40 (Adj. 1.4.41) Lt. Col. Comd. 22 Coy. & D.D.O., M.D. No. 2, 16.2.46 from D.D.O., M.D. No. 3		21.11.39	12.9.41	1.5.42
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y).</i> MacDonald, Davis Henry John C.D. Supp. 348, 17.8.53 CASF, 13.12.39	29.11.39	13.3.40	A/1.5.44 11.9.44	
<i>Captain</i> Sheridan, W. E., Capt.		31.8.39		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y).</i> Tanner, Douglas McGill M.B.E. C.G. 39, 29.9.45 CASF, 7.5.40	3.11.39	7.8.40	A/1.1.42 22.4.43	
Smith, L. H., R.O. (Lieut.) CASF, (Lt. and A/Capt.) 5.2.40	29.11.39	1.3.40	A/1.1.43 22.4.43	
Madill, William Stanley CASF (2 Coy.) (22 Coy.) 1.12.39 Ceases Comd. 22 Coy. 31.2.45	1.12.39	1.3.40	A/5.12.41 conf'd	
Dickson, J. L., R.O. (Lieut.) CASF 11.12.39	8.12.39	11.3.40		
Holmes, LeRoy Hibbard CASF, 16 Coy. 3.6.40 Capt., 16 Coy., CASF, 3.9.40	27.12.39	3.9.40	A/1.12.43 1.5.44	
Stewart, Charles Graham CASF, 8.3.40	29.12.39	27.6.40	A/26.5.44 8.12.44	
Smith, Neil Carmichael	3.1.40	3.4.40	A/1.7.43 1.10.43	
Butler, Ronald Ford CASF, Comd. Dent. Coy. RCAF (amd) 22.1.40	10.1.40	22.4.40 amd. 12.4.40		
Stewart, E. F., Lt., R.O. CASF, Comd. Den. Coy., RCAF, 16.1.40 A/Lt. Col. & A.D.D.S. 1.2.44- 4.10.45 To 9 D.D. from D.G.D.S., N.D.H.Q., 5.10.45	12.1.40	16.4.40	A/12.2.40 conf'd	A/1.2.44 1.8.44
Sutherland, Alexander Bruce C.D. Supp. 490, 7.5.56 CASF, 1.3.40	15.1.40 amd. to 12.2.40	12.5.40	A/1.6.43 1.9.43	
<i>Capt. (Sup'y)</i> Lewis, Clarence Frederick CASF 22.1.40 Died Apr. 45		23.12.39		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y)</i> Hobden, A. E., 2 Lt. (S) Grey & Sim Fors. Capt., CASF, 15.2.40	13.12.39	15.2.40	A/1.12.43 1.1.44	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Stewart, Evan Alexander	9.1.40	12.6.40	A/1.1.43	A/1.12.45
CASF, 8.3.40			22.4.43	To 15.2.46
Adjutant, 19.6.42				
Comd. Coy. 1.2.44 to 15.1.45				
D.D.O., M.D. No. 2, 1.12.45 to 15.2.46				
Also comd. 22 Coy. 1.1.46				
N.C.D.O., Naval Div., Toronto, 4.4.45				
Roy Gilmore Ellis	11.1.40			
Joseph Edgar Jackson	17.1.40	9.12.41	A/3.6.44	
Died 19.1.56		amd. 4.10.41		
Vance Ronald Farrell	17.1.40	15.8.40	A/1.5.43	
C.D. Supp. 297, 25.5.52			1.7.43	
Russell Roy Butler	19.1.40	13.6.40		
Stuart Laurier Oliver	30.1.40	1.6.40		
Thomas Albert Robinson	31.1.40			
James Dean Barnet	1.2.40	9.5.40	A/1.2.43	A/21.12.45
amd to	9.2.40		3.5.45	
Marvin Logan Craig	1.2.40			
George Thomas Walker	13.2.40	4.10.40	A/1.10.44	
			1.4.45	
Frank Albert Kohli	15.2.40	15.5.40	A/1.1.42	
			1.9.42	
Peter James Watson	12.1.40	17.12.40		
		amd. 7.1.41		
Howard Thorold McLachlan	15.1.40	15.4.40	A/14.2.44	
			23.8.44	
Howard Sheldon Lankin	24.2.40	14.9.40	A/5.4.45	
C.D. Supp. 408, 11.10.54			17.7.45	
Died 29.10.55			(18 Coy.)	
John Archer MacGowan	23.2.40	23.7.40	A/14.5.42	
C.D. Supp. 289, 30.6.52			Conf'd	
Edgar Briggs Sislay	15.3.40	20.8.40		
Charles Russell Collard	16.2.40	3.9.40	A/1.5.44	
			7.11.44	
William Randall Richardson	16.2.40	A/15.4.42		
		Conf'd		
John Frederick Warnica	24.2.40	19.7.41	A/15.6.43	
William Taylor McIntosh	4.4.40	3.9.40	A/1.3.42	
			1.12.42	
Harry Ross Loucks	18.4.40			
Harold Spencer Grey	19.4.40	3.9.40	A/6.10.44	
			16.5.45	
Jesse George Paterson	22.4.40	4.10.41	A/19.5.45	
		(36 Coy.)		
Gordon Willis Holden			A/1.12.44	
Desp. CG. 21, 26.5.45	22.4.40	21.1.41	1.3.45	
amd to	21.10.40			
Frederic Nelles Bennett	22.4.40	A/16.2.42		
2nd Appt.	1.2.42	Conf'd		
Lloyd James Saunders	23.4.40	21.11.40		
Alexander Charles Leman	23.4.40	10.9.40	A/2.8.44	
C.D. Supp. 364, 7.12.53			2.11.44	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Edgar Morley Honey	1.5.40	31.8.40	A/14.5.42 Conf'd	
George Byron Irwin	6.5.40			
Lt. (S) B. P. Kearney, G.L. M.B.E., C.D.	10.6.40	10.9.40	A/2.8.44 1.11.44	
Lt. R. H. Aljoe, Gen. List	4.7.40	4.10.40	A/15.12.44 1.9.45	
Lt. R. T. Broadworth, G. List	4.7.40	4.10.40		
Lt. E. C. McKee, G. List	15.7.40	15.10.40		
Lt. (S) J. A. Grant, G. List, Desp.	18.7.40	28.8.40	3.2.42	A/11.3.45 14.7.45 (15 Coy.)
Lt. (S) R. E. Brayley, G. List	1.9.40	5.12.40	A/1.12.44 1.6.45	
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. J. W. McDonald, R.O.		5.9.40	A/14.5.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. H. C. Cobban, Gen. List amd. to	15.9.40 1.10.40	1.1.41	A/4.12.43 4.6.44	
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. S. M. James, Gen. List		29.8.40	A/12.10.44 29.9.45 (30 Coy.)	
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) W. J. Smith, Gen. List	26.9.40	20.12.40	A/21.3.45	
Lt. (S) P. Singer, Gen. List	3.10.40	1.6.41		
Lt. (S) R. W. Hughes, Gen. List	16.9.40	16.12.40	A/21.3.45 11.9.45	
Lt. (S) P. Pearen, Gen. List	23.9.40	23.12.40	A/28.4.44 4.11.44	
Lt. (S) F. M. Roulston, Gen. List Desp. C.G. 25, 23.6.45	7.10.40	9.1.41	A/15.5.45 14.9.45	
Lt. R. W. Freestone, Gen. List	15.10.40	15.1.41	A/14.9.42 Conf'd.	
Lt. R. W. Matchett, Gen. List.	9.10.40	9.1.41	A/19.10.42 20.9.43	
Lt. R. E. Feasby, Gen. List	22.8.40	1.6.41		
Lt. N. L. Simon, Gen. List, C.D.	1.10.40	1.1.41	A/15.5.45 14.10.45	
Lt. R. M. Anderson, Gen. List	16.12.40	16.3.41	A/15.4.44 29.10.44	
Lt. H. C. Peake, Gen. List.	23.10.40	5.2.41		
Lt. J. W. Bartholomew, Gen. List	12.12.40	12.3.41	A/15.11.43 15.5.44	
Lt. W. J. Butcher, Gen. List	5.12.40	5.3.41		
Lt. (S) H. E. Gourlie, Gen. List	12.12.40	16.3.41	A/15.10.42 Conf'd.	
Lt. (S) L. R. Mitton, Gen. List	4.12.40	4.3.41		
<i>Quartermasters, Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (QM) R. C. Cullington, G.L., CDC, Desp. C.G. 44, 3.11.45 (Q.M. : ORO. 826)	15.10.39	11.12.39		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Chas. Garry McKenna, Sup'y. Died 6.8.50	8.1.40	28.6.40		
Hume Macpherson	6.4.40	14.9.41		
Walter Tiedt Gildner, E.D. (S)	11.12.39	31.1.40	A/23.4.45 2.8.45	

No. 3 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 3)

Redesignated

No. 23 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. J. W. M. Lawrence	31.8.39	26.10.39	A/29.1.42	
Lt. W. G. Joynt (Supy.)	31.8.39	2.9.39	12.9.41	
Lt. J. L. B. Roop	31.8.39	18.10.39	A/18.11.39 Conf'd.	1.4.43
Lt. W. C. McCutcheon	31.8.39	17.12.39	A/1.12.43 1.1.44	
Lt. R. P. Markle	31.8.39	21.12.39	A/15.12.44 1.9.45 (22 Coy.)	
Carman Sheffield Slack	6.10.39	6.2.40 amd. 21.12.39	1.7.42	
Clive Walters Lyons	9.10.39	6.2.40		
Norman Sterling Gage	10.10.39	6.2.40	A/1.11.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y).</i>				
John Howard Cameron Gowland	11.10.39	6.2.40	1.8.42	
Alexander T. Roger, M.B.E. CARO. 5244.	12.10.39	6.2.40	A/1.9.43 1.10.43	
George Kennedy McKeown	13.10.39	21.6.41 CASF.	A/1.4.44 7.9.44	
Wilfred Gray Preston	30.10.39	13.2.40	A/1.11.43 1.12.43	
Keith Eugene McLaughlin	31.10.39	13.2.40		
Morgan Charles Hawkins Died 8.2.42	31.10.39	27.2.40		

Captain Morgan Charles Hawkins, killed in a flying accident in England, 8th February, 1942, was the son of Dr. M. S. Hawkins of Port Hope, Ontario, where he was born on 7th July, 1915, and where he received his early education. He graduated in dentistry from the University of Toronto in 1937 and practised with his father in Port Hope. Going overseas in September, 1940, he was attached to the R.A.F.

William Harry Smith	1.11.39	22.2.40	A/1.5.43 1.9.43	
Harold Norman Beach	8.11.39	17.4.40	A/1.4.44 14.7.44	
P. Lt. K. M. Baird, 3 Coy., 3 Div. Sigs. OBE., Desp. C.G. 10, 9.3.46 CD, Supp., 262, 24.12.51	16.11.39	17.12.39	1.8.42	A/29.4.44 29.7.44

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
William Oswald Vrooman	18.11.39	27.9.40		
Died 29.4.42				
Adam Wendall Johnson McLellan	25.11.49	25.11.40		
William Ellis Meldrum, O.B.E., C.D.	31.10.39	13.2.40	A/3.12.41	3.3.43
Supp. 208, 11.12.50.				
C.G. 24, 15.6.46 (O.B.E.)				
John Melville Clarke, C.D. Supp. 416,	27.11.39	26.10.40		
6.12.54				
<i>Captain</i>				
Major F. R. Drewry (E.D.)		20.12.39	1.6.40	
CD. Supp. 476, 30.1.56				
22 (Cob.) Med. Bty., R.C.A.				
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y)</i>				
Alexander McCloy Clark	3.7.40	1.8.40	A/1.6.44	
23.2.45				
Foster Melville Graham	10.1.40			
Rupert George Docks	2.5.40	13.8.40	A/28.12.42	
Conf'd.				
Stanley Edgar Stacey	1.5.40	5.9.40	A/21.3.45	
4.7.45				
(6 Coy.)				
Douglas James Cecil Hay	9.5.40	27.8.40	A/11.6.43	
1.9.43				
John Carleton Mabee	10.5.40	18.10.40	A/1.7.42	
Conf'd.				
William McCauley Myles	15.5.40	14.9.40	A/18.4.44	
30.10.44				
Charles John Rogers	22.5.40			
James Copeland Milne	31.5.40	24.9.40		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. (S) E. M. Box	10.6.40	10.9.40	A/7.11.42	
Conf'd.				
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Clarence Cecil Smart	19.6.40	1.10.40	A/3.6.41	
23.2.45				
Earl Marshall	25.6.40	18.10.40		
Maj. L. J. Stuart, V.D., CRO. Mid. R.	15.6.40	8.7.40	13.12.41	
John Carruthers Green	22.7.40	26.11.40	A/12.6.42	
Conf'd.				
Herbert Earl Dobbie	30.7.40	6.2.41		
amd. to 26.8.40				
Robert James Moore	14.8.40	6.2.41		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. R. C. Wansbrough, CRO, 4		15.8.40	4.2.42	A/23.8.43
Fd., Bde., R.C.A.				
30.6.44				
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Harold Albert Reilly	8.8.40			
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Alva Ogle Bradley	18.9.40	15.1.41		
amd. to 15.10.40				
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Mark Lancelot Pratt	21.10.40	18.2.41		
Irving Fergusson Calder	1.11.40			

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Dermot Murray Rouse	11.11.40	9.3.41	A/12.2.43 amd. 1.2.44 Conf'd.	
Louis Arthur Stern	22.10.40			
Wilfrid Douglas Grant	8.11.40	2.4.41	A/1.2.44 13.8.44	
Harry Myer Jolley, MBE. C.G. 50, 15.12.45 Desp. C.G. 40, 6.10.45	18.11.40	10.4.41	A/20.5.45 8.10.45	
<i>Quartermasters</i>				
Capt. (QM) W. J. Smith, G. L., CDC, Capt., (QM).	19.10.39	9.6.44	A/19.6.44 6.12.44	
James Edward McMullen, Q.M. (Sup'y.) Lieut.	22.1.40	16.7.40	A/10.2.44	

No. 4 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 4)

Redesignated

No. 24 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Major</i>				
Capt. J. P. Lantier, R.L. (E.D.) (G.O. 55/44)		14.10.39	A/14.10.39 10.12.39 30.10.39	A/15.3.43 Conf'd.
<i>Capt. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Capt. R. Robillard, R.O.		14.11.39		
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. F. A. Edwald	31.8.39	5.12.39	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
Lt. L. P. Reeves	31.8.39	5.12.39		
Lt. R. E. McMahon	31.8.39	14.10.39	1.7.42	
Lt. L. E. Kent, M.B.E., C.D.	31.8.39	5.12.39	A/28.11.41 15.10.42	A/28.3.44 28.9.44
Lt. J. A. Kerr, 24 (Shefford) Fd. Bde., R.C.A. Died 30.11.41	1.10.39	12.9.41		

Major John Alexander Kerr, who died as the result of a motor accident in England on 30th November, 1941, was born in Scotland on 19th December, 1902. He graduated from McGill University in May, 1926, and was clinical assistant in exodontia in the Montreal General Hospital in 1927-28. He practised for two years with Ross Cleveland in Montreal and then practised in Granby, Quebec, from 1931 until 1939, during which time he took an active interest in the N.P.A.M., serving with the 24th Field Battery, R.C.A. On appointment to the C.D.C. on 7th October, 1939, he was made adjutant of No. 4 Dental Company and went overseas in June, 1940, becoming adjutant of No. 2 Dental Company. He was promoted to the rank of major just before his death.

Leon Jacques Perron C.D. Supp. 350, 31.8.53	12.10.39	14.1.40	A/1.2.43 3.5.45	
Capt. H. R. Cleveland, R.O. Died 8.8.54	17.10.39	20.10.39	12.9.41	A/1.10.43 15.8.44
Lorne Finley McRae	18.10.39	11.12.39	A/4.5.42 Conf'd.	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Gerald Baillargeon	18.10.39	20.1.40	A/20.4.42 Conf'd.	
Samuel Cripps	18.10.39	20.1.40	1.6.42	
Gerald Franklin	19.10.39	11.12.39	12.9.41	A/24.9.43 15.4.44
Lt. O. A. Lefebvre, Ret. List	24.10.39	15.4.40	A/8.12.41 8.12.42	A/30.7.44 15.2.45
Capt. H. V. Driver, R.O. Died 19.3.50	25.10.39	25.10.39	A/1.6.40 15.8.41	A/13.3.42 Conf'd.
Pierre Roland La Salle C.D. Supp. 262, 24.12.51	31.10.39	31.1.40	A/26.6.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. E. T. Bourke	31.8.39	16.9.39	12.9.41	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Maurice Boulet	20.10.39	30.1.40		
Robert Campbell Thompson	3.11.39	26.11.40		
Thomas Ivan Guilboard	7.11.39	7.2.40	A/1.11.43 11.12.43	
René Lavallée C.D. Supp. 451, 8.8.55	8.11.39	5.12.39	A/1.7.43 1.10.43	
Harold Layland Greaves	9.11.39	22.10.40		
Maurice Lee Donigan C.D. Supp. 208, 11.12.50	15.11.39	15.11.41	P. 15.4.47	
Capt. L. Lemire, R.O.	16.11.39			
Neil Fergus Dinning	17.11.39	22.10.40		
Jean René L'Archevêque	17.11.39	28.11.42		
Rosaire Roy, E.D.	21.11.39			
Rupert Adams Wheatley	21.11.39	15.4.40	A/1.1.43 22.4.43	
Yves Lafleur	23.11.39			
V. H. T. Jekill, Lt., CASF	14.10.39	4.1.40	12.9.41	A/26.11.43 26.5.44
	amd. to 4.10.39			
Moe Newton Fineberg	20.11.39			
Erwin Curtis Burbank	13.12.39	27.4.40	A/1.9.43 1.10.43	
Arthur Lambert Walsh	7.1.40			
William Anthony McDonagh	5.12.39	22.10.40		
Paul Manseau Desp. O.R.O. 4869, 29.7.44	8.12.39	22.10.40	A/1.5.43 1.7.43	A/11.10.45 10.9.47
Georges Edmond Vanasse	19.12.39	22.10.40		
George William Sugden	16.1.40	21.12.40	A/1.10.44 12.4.45	
Harold Rossmore Brown	1.2.40	7.1.41	A/25.1.45 25.4.45	
Thomas Edwin Burton	7.2.40	22.10.40		
Benjamin Gold	13.2.40	14.8.41	A/24.5.45	
	amd. to 2.7.41		to 16.10.45	
Samuel Hershon	13.2.40	8.2.41	A/1.5.45 2.8.45	
Louis Stanley Epstein	13.2.40	21.12.40	A/6.10.44 6.1.45	
Philip Jacob Gitnick	13.2.40	26.11.40	A/15.8.43 Conf'd.	

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
William Alguer Sugars	13.2.40	26.11.40	A/13.1.45 8.6.45	
Samuel Henry Feldman	13.2.40			
Harold Hyman Hersh	13.2.40			
John McLean Chamard	21.5.40	25.12.40		
Roland Thomas Lamb	27.5.40	23.12.40	A/1.12.44 26.4.45	
Desp. C.G. 10, 9.3.46			A/1.8.44 1.2.45	
Kenneth Cameron Berwick	17.6.40	25.12.40	A/15.7.43 13.5.44	A/25.11.44 10.9.44
Johnson William Abraham, M.M.	2.7.40	28.4.42	A/1.2.44 1.3.44	
Edward Thorburn Cleveland	2.7.40	23.12.40	A/1.2.44 1.3.44	
Howard Thomas Oliver	2.7.40	11.10.41		
Ernest Lawrence	3.7.40	20.1.41		
John Anthony MacDonald	7.8.40	14.10.41		
Nicholas Gouruff	7.9.40	21.5.41	A/29.6.44 2.9.45 (24 Coy.)	
amd. to	8.11.40			
<i>Lieut.</i>				
P. Veilleux, Gen. List	7.1.41	7.4.41		
<i>Capt. (O.M.)</i>				
Major H. D. Pennell, E.D., McGill Univ. COTC.		1.11.39	A/20.4.45 30.10.45	

No. 5 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 5)

Redesignated

No. 25 Coy., C.D.C.

<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. G. M. Tremblay	31.8.39	20.11.39		
Lt. H. N. Mackinnon	31.8.39	20.11.39	A/17.10.44 12.9.45	
Lt. W. E. Delaney, Res. List	31.8.39	11.12.39		
Died 21.10.48				
Lt. J. W. Dufour, Res. List	18.9.39	1.2.41		
Died 31.1.54				
Eugene Blouin	19.9.39	26.2.40	A/29.4.45 To 10.10.45 (25 Coy.)	
Jos. Oscar Romeo Baribeau	16.10.39	26.2.40		
Albert Moisan	20.10.39	26.2.40	A/1.6.43 Conf'd.	
<i>Captain</i>				
Eugene Beaulieu, M.M.		12.9.39		
Died 2.5.47				
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Jos. Alexis Sebastian Verret	1.2.40	8.8.40		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Maj. M. R. Pickel, R.O.	1.6.40	13.9.40		
Lt. M. Blanchet, R. de Lévis	1.8.40	23.9.41		
C.D. Supp. 486, 9.4.56				

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieut.</i> Frederick Louis Hébert	20.8.40	2.3.41		
<i>Captain</i> Capt. R. C. Thompson, 4 Coy.		26.11.40		
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i> Lt. R. Laberge, R. de Q. (Mit.)	15.11.40	15.11.41		
<i>Captains</i> Lt. P. J. Gitnick, 4 Coy.		26.11.40	A/15.8.43 Conf'd.	
Lt. W. A. Sugars, 4 Coy.		26.11.40	A/13.1.45 8.7.45 (4 Coy.)	
<i>Q.M. Lieut.</i> Samuel James Buchanan Died 26.4.55	12.9.39	19.12.42		

No. 6 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 6)

Redesignated

No. 26 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Captains</i> Maj. H. S. Crosby, E.D., 52 Hy. Bty., 1 (Hal.) Bde., RCA.		2.9.39	1.1.40	A/1.1.42 Conf'd.
Capt. W. C. Dowell (E.D.) (G.O. 191/45)		31.8.39	12.9.41	
Capt. H. O. Harding, R.O. Died 5.6.42		11.12.39		
<i>Lieuts.</i> Guy Murray Logan	1.9.39	1.3.40	A/15.2.45	
amd. to	27.11.39	amd. 27.2.40	23.6.45	
Walter Leon Fluck	28.10.39	23.2.40	A/1.9.43	
amd. to	27.10.39		1.2.44	
Joseph Frederick Griffin	28.10.39	23.2.40		
Lt. S. K. Oldfield, E.D.	31.8.39	5.7.40	A/1.11.43 1.12.43	
Philip Sinclair Christie	5.11.39	23.2.40		
James Erskine Campbell	13.11.39	23.2.40	A/1.11.43 2.2.44	
2 Lt. L. I. Duffy, PEI Highrs.	21.11.39	23.2.40	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
James Andrew MacLeod	24.11.39	24.2.40	A/1.2.43 3.5.43	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Lewis Johnston Archibald	27.11.39	14.7.40	A/23.3.45 22.8.45	
<i>Captain</i> Capt. W. G. Dawson (E.D.) Desp. (E.D., G.O. 191/45)		31.8.39 amd. 3.12.39	A/28.6.40 1.1.41	A/25.8.41 Conf'd.
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Herman Leander Harris C.D. Supp. 269, 11.2.52	28.11.39	28.2.40	A/1.1.42 1.7.42	
Geo. Henry Murray Nicholson	9.11.39	1.3.40		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Ian Adams Livingstone Millar C.D. Supp. 269, 11.2.52	1.12.39	1.3.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	
Lawrence Cleveland Cameron	4.12.39	4.3.40	A/1.2.44 1.3.44	
Arthur Bradford Reid	15.1.40			
Chas. Archibald Sullivan	15.1.40	15.4.40		
Robt. Harold Stanford	15.2.40	15.5.40	A/24.5.42 Conf'd.	
2 Lt. G. C. Macleod, C.B., Highrs.	1.12.39	25.2.40	A/11.1.43 22.4.43	
Karl Keith Dimock	26.3.40	19.7.40		
Guy Victor Turnbull	15.4.40	15.8.40	A/1.5.42 Conf'd.	A/25.9.44 21.9.45 (35 Coy.)
Owen William Crummev C.D. Supp. 303, 6.10.52	15.5.40	2.9.40 (15 Coy.)	A/13.7.44 29.12.44	
Raymond Henry Barrett	1.5.40	26.10.40	A/1.12.44 9.6.45	
Lawrence Samuel Burton	19.6.40			
<i>Captains</i>				
Lt. J. I. Lesik, 13 Coy.		15.1.41		
Lt. J. G. McCubbin, 1 Coy.		4.2.41		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lea Muttari Callbeck	1.6.40	31.10.40	A/5.10.44 31.8.45	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Vincent Foster Clifford	23.7.40	12.11.40		
Moses Claener	25.7.40	19.11.40	A/1.1.45 1.4.45	
Hector MacDonald Mackenzie	5.6.40	5.1.41		
	amd. to 5.10.40			
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lister Hugh Cameron	6.9.40	1.1.41	A/1.10.44 16.10.45	
	amd. to 10.10.40			
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. R. H. Ferguson, 1 Coy.		29.11.40		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Daniel Laughlin McDonald	2.12.40	13.4.41	A/14.2.44	
<i>Captains</i>				
Lt. E. J. Bramah, 1 Coy.		29.11.40	A/1.2.44 18.11.44	
Lt. A. H. Wilson, 1 Coy.		9.1.41	A/15.2.44 21.8.44	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Frederick Alexander Janes	25.1.41			
Q.M. Capt. Ralph Churchward Zink, 9 Hy. Bty. (How) (Details)		15.10.39		

No. 7 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 7)

Redesignated

No. 27 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captains</i>				
Capt. R. S. Langstroth, E.D.		31.8.39	12.9.41	
Capt. F. Boyaner		31.8.39	A/1.2.43	
Died 9.1.45			3.5.43	
Major Frank Boyaner, D.M.D., of Saint John, N.B., died in Brighton, England, after having served in Sicily and Italy. A graduate in dentistry of Tufts Dental College, Boston, he was a member of the Saint John Flying Club, the Saint John Skating Association and the Ridgewood Golf Club, a keen hunter and angler, and interested in the affairs of the Maritime Intermediate Hockey League.				
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. S. K. Wetmore	31.8.39	17.2.40	A/1.3.43	
			1.6.43	
Leonard Harold Reed	26.10.39	17.2.40		
Llewellyn McKinley Gray	26.10.39	11.7.41	A/31.7.44	
C.D. Supp. 490, 7.5.56			1.9.45	
Peter Emery Robideaux	26.10.39			
Lea Ferguson Allanach	26.10.39	17.2.40	1.12.42	
Desp. C.G. 13, 31.5.45				
Percy Geo. Thompson	26.10.39	17.2.40	A/1.3.44	
			16.7.45	
Donald Taylor Wilson	26.10.39	24.9.40	A/6.4.44	
			31.8.45	
Ernest Marcelin Bourgeois	26.10.39	17.2.40	A/18.5.45	
			to 6.10.45	
			50 Coy.	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Thomas Edwin Cragg	26.10.39	29.9.40	A/1.9.44	
Died 6.9.45			5.7.45	
Merrill Allan Clay	21.10.39	17.2.40	A/4.9.40	15.4.43
			5.10.41	
Harry Hewlett Peters	22.5.40	8.10.40	A/6.5.42	
			Conf'd.	
Samuel Kenneth Cougle	21.5.40	8.10.40	A/1.2.44	
Desp. C.G. 38, 22.9.45			1.3.44	
Leo Oswald Leger	24.6.40			
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
James Bennett O'Brien	21.6.40			
Geo. Gregory MacDougall	26.6.40			
John Robinson Hutchison	28.6.40			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Thomas Hugh Lewis	25.7.40	3.5.41	A/15.3.45	
			27.6.45	
Kenneth Gillmor Williamson	5.8.40			
Gordon Chester Smith	12.10.40	4.2.41		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. R. H. Kee, St. John Fus. (MG)	4.8.40			

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. M. R. McNeill, 1 Coy. Desp.		21.12.40	A/5.4.45 17.7.45	
<i>O.M. Lieut.</i>				
John Douglas Shenton Died 1.10.49	26.10.39	17.2.40	A/1.10.43 2.10.45	

No. 10 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 10)

Redesignated

No. 30 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. C. H. Moore, Ret. List		15.9.39	A/22.1.40 17.11.41	
<i>Capt. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Capt. N. S. Bailey, R.O. Deceased		18.9.39	A/2.7.40 3.10.41	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. J. E. Abra	31.8.39	13.1.40	1.7.42	A/10.3.45 12.7.45
Lt. G. A. Buchanan	31.8.39	18.12.39	12.9.41	
Capt. C. L. Strachan, 12 Dns., (E.D.)	12.9.39	18.9.39	12.9.41	A/4.4.44 4.10.44
Reeve Wilson Morrison	14.9.39	18.12.39	14.10.41	A/2.5.45 8.11.45
Duncan Burns McMillan	15.9.39	19.3.40		
Lt. N. W. Snider, 16 Med. Bty. (How.), 7 Med. Bde., RCA.	18.9.39	18.9.39	1.5.42	A/6.10.45 to 16.2.46
Capt. D. M. Boyd, R.O.	19.9.39	27.5.40	A/12.12.41 Conf'd.	
Gerald Emanuel Shragge C.D. Supp. 269, 11.2.52	20.9.39	19.3.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Silas Edward Greenberg	20.9.39	19.3.40	A/1.2.44 1.3.44	
Winston Ross Cunningham C.D. Supp. 282, 12.5.52 Prisoner of War, "C" Force, Hong Kong, 25.12.41	20.9.39	19.3.40	18.2.44	
Alexander Ian Hamilton	20.9.39	19.3.40	A/1.11.43 1.12.43	
Harold Alexander Trotter	21.9.39			
Wilfrid Anderson Belden	1.12.39	1.10.40 amd. 1.11.40	A/17.12.41 Conf'd.	
Marcel Fernand Bennett	1.12.39	1.7.41		
Abe Herman Bernstein	1.12.39	15.10.40	A/2.8.41	
Oswald Brewer	1.12.39	18.9.40		
Jos. Lorne Garfield Carson	1.12.39	21.1.41		
James Robert Fowlie	1.12.39	17.10.40		
Samuel Goodman	1.12.39	9.11.40		
John McIntosh Grahame	1.12.39	1.12.40	A/19.12.41 Conf'd.	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Kenneth Isar Levinson	1.12.39	24.9.40	A/1.5.43 1.7.43	
Charles Rayward Oke	1.12.39	10.10.40		
Joseph Bernard Rumberg	1.12.39	11.10.40	A/1.10.44 28.2.45	
Harry Raymond Stewart	1.12.39	10.4.41	A/21.10.42 Conf'd.	
Max Wacknow	1.12.39	15.10.40	A/16.10.44 6.4.45	
John Maurice Williams	1.12.39	4.2.41		
Gerald William Whitaker	1.12.39	amd. 4.11.40		
Joseph Rice	1.12.39	14.11.40		
Died 24.9.56				
Clement John Egan	17.3.40	6.6.40	A/1.3.44 1.9.44	
Randolph Sanford Kinney	1.6.40	14.11.40	A/25.10.45 25.4.46	
Died 13.2.52				
Jas. Clayton McCartney Spence	1.7.40	1.2.41	18.2.44	
amd. to	1.11.40			
Prisoner of War, "C" Force, Hong Kong, 25.12.41				
Ben Burd Claman	23.10.40	23.1.41	A/30.6.43 17.4.44	
Herbert Harold Smith	1.7.40	25.5.41		
Edward Darwin Stinson	9.12.40	11.1.42		
Harvey Abraham Allen	1.8.40	1.8.41		
Eric Cyril Apps	9.12.40	9.3.41	A/1.10.44 1.4.45	
Allen Diner	1.8.40	1.7.41		
Louis Nathan Green	1.8.40	11.5.41		
Nathan Helman	1.8.40	A/25.5.42 28.11.42		
Jack Leavens Warriner C.D.	1.8.40	6.1.44	A/23.12.44 6.10.45 (30 Coy.)	
Supp. 441, 30.5.55				
Taffy Theodore Kobrinsky	4.11.40	4.2.41		
Lieuts.				
Lt. A. J. Gardner, Gen. List	23.10.40	30.1.41	A/28.1.45	
Lt. W. B. Macdonald, Gen. List	1.9.40			
Lt. G. K. McKeown, 3 Coy.	13.1.41	21.7.41	A/1.4.44 7.9.44	
<i>Q.M. Lieut.</i>				
Percy Maynard Johnston	12.9.39	30.1.40		

No. 11 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 11)

Redesignated

No. 31 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

Captains

Capt. H. A. Simmons, E.D.

31.8.39

12.9.41

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Lt. S. R. Mitchell, 56 Hy Bty., 5 (BC) C. Bde., RCA.		6.11.39	24.11.41	
Capt. C. M. French, CRO, C. Scot. R.		13.11.39 amd. 26.2.40	A/27.1.45 8.10.45 (31 Coy.)	
Capt. R. H. McDougall, M.M., RGL.		24.11.39	A/1.4.40 1.4.41	A/13.3.42 15.6.42
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. F. A. Smith, C.D.	31.8.39	13.2.40	A/1.6.43 1.9.43	
Lt. J. D. Johnson	31.8.39	13.2.40	A/1.5.42	
John Murray McDougall	23.10.39	19.4.40	A/29.2.44 8.9.44	
Carl Bernard Lundahl	2.11.39	19.4.40	A/19.7.42 Conf'd.	
William Ronald Louden	13.11.39	17.4.40	A/13.7.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Lt. H. E. Simmons, 58 Hy. Bty., 15 (Van.) C. Bde., RCA. Desp. C.G. 25, 23.6.45	13.11.39	19.4.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	
William John Gibson Deceased	19.1.40	21.3.40	A/1.5.42 Conf'd.	A/3.4.44 11.10.44
Lt. Garnet Elliot Hanna Montgomery	26.3.40	6.7.40	A/1.9.43 1.10.43	
Lloyd Arthur Day	5.3.40	5.6.40	A/5.9.42 Conf'd.	A/6.5.45 16.7.45 (3 Coy.)
Gordon Augustine MacBeth	4.6.40	4.9.40		
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) W. L. Osterhout, G.L.	29.5.40	17.9.40	A/25.11.42 Conf'd.	
Arthur Sparling Webster	21.6.40	19.10.40	A/1.8.42 to 8.2.43	A/17.7.44 21.10.44
Charles Bertram Mess	26.6.40	19.10.40	A/26.11.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Alexr. Hugh Lewis Taylor Campbell	8.8.40	10.8.41		
Cecil Douglas Helmer	8.8.40	7.12.40	A/1.1.44 20.7.44	
Fred Minto Corbett	8.8.40	17.12.40	A/1.7.43 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Mathew John Thos. Dohan	3.8.40	3.8.41		
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Wilfred Aubrey Nicholson	3.9.40	30.12.40		
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lewis King Grady	1.11.40	1.2.41	A/24.3.45 to 18.9.45	
Harold Whitney Hart, Desp., O.R.O. 4569, 6.1.45 C.D., Supp. 318, 19.1.53	25.11.40	25.11.41	A/29.5.46	
Lt. P. J. Cheney	20.12.40	20.3.41		
Lt. J. D. Calvert, G.L.	27.8.40	23.12.40		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Lt. (S) D. W. Wilkinson, G.L.	11.1.41	11.4.41	A/30.6.44 9.2.45	
<i>Q.M. Lieut.</i> John Graham Hamilton C.D. Supp. 255, 5.11.51	23.10.39	28.2.40	A/1.2.44 19.5.44	

No. 12 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 12)

Redesignated

N. 32 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

Captains

Capt. H. E. Smith	31.8.39			
Andrew Gregor Smith Died 23.10.47	9.9.39	A/21.3.40	A/1.10.42	
Chas. Wellington Steele Missing, believed killed 18.7.44	27.10.39	A/25.6.40 2.10.41	Conf'd. A/1.9.42 Conf'd.	

Lt.-Col. C. W. Steele of Vancouver was one of six killed when a R.C.A.F. transport aircraft crashed when taking off from a west coast station on 18th July, 1944. In April, 1916, he enlisted in the 67th Battery, C.F.A., and served in France until October, 1918. In 1921 he graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. In 1934 he was commissioned in the Weyburn Regiment as paymaster; in September, 1939, joined the C.A.S.F. as paymaster, South Saskatchewan Regiment, and transferred in October to No. 12 Company, C.D.C. In April, 1940, he was appointed adjutant and in June Command Dental Officer, No. 2 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Winnipeg.

Lieuts.

Lt. V. Lane	31.8.39			
Robt. Arthur Newlove	15.9.39	22.10.40		
Hewitt Reid Kerr	20.9.39	5.2.40	A/1.7.43 1.10.43	
Terence, Judson Sunter Cooke Desp. C.G. 40, 6.10.45	25.9.39	5.2.40	A/1.6.43 1.9.43	A/10.5.45 15.11.45 (4 Coy.)
Ian Grant Mackenzie C.D. Supp. 490, 7.5.56	27.9.39	5.2.40	1.8.42	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Robert Douglas Reid	1.10.39	15.5.40	A/2.8.44 27.6.45	
George Archibald Brass	1.10.39	7.8.40	A/1.5.44 11.9.44	
Harold Alfred Dowler	10.10.39	26.7.41		
Alexander Mintz	1.12.39	1.10.40	A/1.3.44 11.9.44	
Harry Moulson	15.12.39			
Max Nacht	10.12.39	16.12.40	A/1.12.44 26.5.45	
Henry Shirley Locke C.D. Supp. 370, 18.1.54	2.4.40	1.10.40	1.12.42	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. (S.) F. J. MacLean, CDC. C.D. Supp. 208, 11.12.50	12.6.40	1.10.40	A/18.5.42 1.1.43	A/16.12.45 (30 Coy.) 16.7.46 (50 Coy.)
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Thos. Harvey Christopher Robb Desp. C.G. 40, 6.10.45	10.7.40	17.12.40	A/15.5.45 3.9.45	
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Harold Shatsky	16.4.40	14.1.41		
Arthur Singer	25.6.40	13.2.41	A/1.1.43 30.10.43	
<i>Capt. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Ross Shibley Rose		30.4.40	A/15.12.41 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
John Armagh Chas. Brown	8.7.40			
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. (S) W. M. Moyer	27.7.40			
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Carlton Lloyd Skinner	12.8.40			
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
William Clark Osborne	7.10.40	7.1.41	A/15.5.43 Conf'd.	
Abram Bernard Handleman	10.9.40	30.7.41		
<i>O.M. Lieut.</i>				
Reginald Grant Wait	10.10.39	16.7.40		

No. 13 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (M.D. No. 13)

Redesignated

No. 33 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>A/Lt.-Col.</i>				
Major L. V. Janes, O.B.E.				3.9.41
<i>Captains</i>				
Capt. J. M. Warren (E.D.): Supp. 282, 12.5.52		31.8.39	1.12.42	
Capt. R. W. Bradley, Edmn. R.		20.10.39	12.9.41	
Lt. W. E. Addinell, C.D. Supp. 336, 25.5.53	31.8.39	21.11.39	1.1.42	
Arthur Christian Ahrens	20.10.39	20.1.40	A/2.8.44 14.6.45	
Donald Robert McNabb Died 18.10.41	20.10.39			

Born in Alaska, Captain Donald McNabb attended public school at Grassy Lake and high school at Lethbridge Collegiate Institute, beginning the study of dentistry at the University of Alberta in 1927. After three years, he transferred to the dental department of the University of Toronto, graduating in 1932. After several years on the staff of the Edmonton school clinic, he practised in Edmonton.

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Andrew Murray Palmer	21.10.39	21.1.40	3.11.41	29.4.43
Harry Knowlton Brown	23.10.39	23.1.41	A/28.3.41 A/23.4.42 Conf'd.	A/1.7.43 21.1.44 Sen. 1.7.43
Edward Empey Groff	24.10.39	11.12.39	1.12.42	
Roy Franklin Denholm O.B.E. RO. 5466, 17.3.45	24.10.39	24.1.40	12.9.41	12.11.42
Hector Earl Halpin	2.11.39	2.2.40	A/13.5.42 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut.</i> Lt. W. R. B. Wilson	2.11.39	12.3.40	A/1.2.43 3.5.43	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Lt. H. A. Banks, R.G.L.	8.1.40	3.9.40	A/1.4.44 11.9.44	
Stuart Minto Somers	23.1.40	31.8.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	
Herbert Conrad Liesemer	25.1.40	25.7.40	A/1.12.43 1.12.44	
Richard Thos. Shillington	4.3.40	31.7.40	A/1.7.43 1.10.43	
William Ross Stuart, C.D. Supp. 446, 4.7.55	23.3.40	8.9.40	A/1.3.44 1.6.44	
Carmon McKee Johnson	1.4.40	6.9.40	A/2.8.44 2.11.44	
Gordon Bertram Thurston	4.4.40	20.11.40	A/1.5.44 8.9.44	
Robert Lyle Scharff	24.4.40	24.9.40	12.2.43	
William Spencer Murray	18.6.40	18.9.40	A/1.4.44 11.9.44	
<i>Lieut.</i> 2 Lt. H. MacCrostie, Edmn. R.	10.6.40	22.8.40		
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i> Norman Stanley Macdonald	13.8.40	8.4.41	A/27.10.42 Conf'd.	
George Harvey Page	22.8.40	4.3.41	A/1.5.45 Conf'd.	
Duncan Russell Stewart	20.6.40	16.1.41	A/13.7.44 29.12.44	
Morris Bay	31.7.40	1.2.41		
Joseph Edward Carson	3.8.40	1.10.41		
Samuel Riskin	3.8.40	9.3.41		
Frederick Mervin Murray	9.8.40	1.2.41	A/13.7.44	
George Harry Forbes	23.8.40	5.3.41	A/9.4.44	
<i>Lieuts.</i> George Edward Decker C.D. Supp. 486, 9.4.56	14.8.40	11.8.41		
Kenneth Patrick Donnelly	12.9.40			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Hector Robertson MacLean	17.10.40			
Edwin Albert Slack	17.10.40	26.7.41		
<i>Lieut.</i> Lt. (S) A. D. MacGregor, GL.	15.10.40	15.1.41	A/14.11.42 Conf'd.	A/10.5.46

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Burwell James Charles	24.10.40			
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Abraham Olfman	19.10.40	18.2.41		
Lt. (S) M. P. Warshawski, GL.	15.10.40	15.10.41		
Lt. (S) J. I. Lesik, Gen. List	15.10.40	15.1.41		
		(6 Coy.)		
<i>O.M. Lieut.</i>				
David Ray Bowen	24.10.39	8.11.40	A/1.1.43	1.9.43

1st Divisional Dental Coy., C.A.S.F.

Redesignated

No. 1 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 89/41) (effective 12 Feb. 41)

<i>Major, Comd.</i>				
Lt.-Col. W. G. Trelford, V.D., DDDO., M.D. No. 2			11.12.39	13.7.40
<i>Maj. & Lab. Officer</i>				
Major I. W. Hamilton, H.Q.			11.12.39	A/1.1.42 Conf'd.
<i>Capt., X-Ray Officer</i>				
Lt. G. Franklin, No. 4 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	A/24.9.43 15.4.44
<i>Adj. & QM, Capt.</i>				
Lt. (QM) R. C. Cullington (E.D.) 2 Coy. Desp. CG. 44, 3.11.45		11.12.39		
<i>Captains</i>				
Capt. J. A. Milne, 1 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Capt. F. S. Radway, 1 Coy.		11.12.39		
Lt. J. S. Wilkinson, 2 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Capt. J. O. Shaunessy, 2 Coy. C.D.		11.12.39	1.5.42	
Capt. W. G. Joynt, 3 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Lt. L. F. McRae, 4 Coy		11.12.39	A/4.5.42 Conf'd.	
Capt. J. P. Lantier, 4 Coy. (E.D.) (G.O. 55/44)		11.12.39	12.9.41	A/15.3.43 Conf'd.
Capt. W. E. Delaney, 5 Coy. Died 21.10.48		11.12.39		
Capt. W. C. Dowell, 6 Coy. (E.D.)		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Capt. H. O. Harding, 6 Coy. Died 5.6.52		11.12.39		
Capt. R. S. Langstroth, 7 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	A/22.2.43 9.11.43
Capt. C. L. Strachan, 10 Coy. (E.D.) (G.O. 67/45)		11.12.39	12.9.41	A/4.4.44 Conf'd.
Capt. H. A. Simmons, 11 Coy. (E.D.)		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Lt. E. E. Groff, 13 Coy.		11.12.39	1.12.42	
Capt. R. W. Bradley, 13 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	
Capt. R. E. Carroll, E.D., 2 Coy. C.D.		16.1.40	12.9.41	1.5.42

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Lt. R. W. Hoffman, 2 Coy.		16.1.40	1.7.42	
Capt. N. W. Snider, 10 Coy.		11.12.39	1.5.42	
Capt. H. R. McLaren, 2 Coy., C.D.		11.12.39	A/1.3.43	
			1.6.43	
Capt. E. T. Bourke, 4 Coy.		11.12.39	12.9.41	

Command Dental Coy., R.C.A.F., C.A.S.F.

<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. & Major F. R. Drewry, 3 Coy. (E.D.) CD.		5.1.40	1.6.40	14.7.42
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) E. F. Stewart, 2 Coy.	16.1.40	12.4.40	A/12.2.42 Conf'd.	A/1.2.44 1.8.44
Lt. (S) R. F. Butler, 2 Coy.	22.1.40	22.4.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	

No. 15 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (Eastern Air Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated

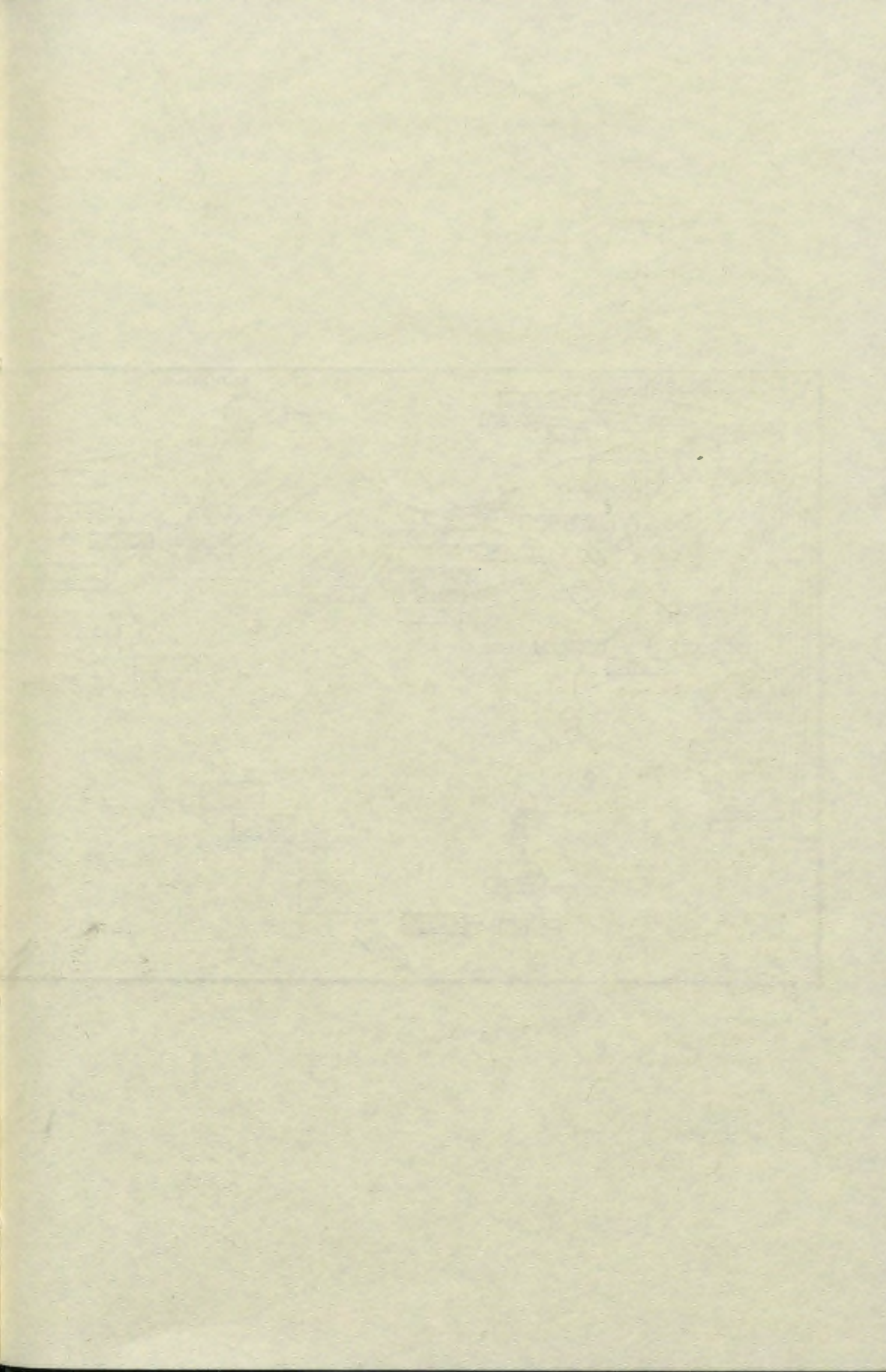
No. 35 Coy., C.D.C., R.C.A.F. (G.O. 157/41)

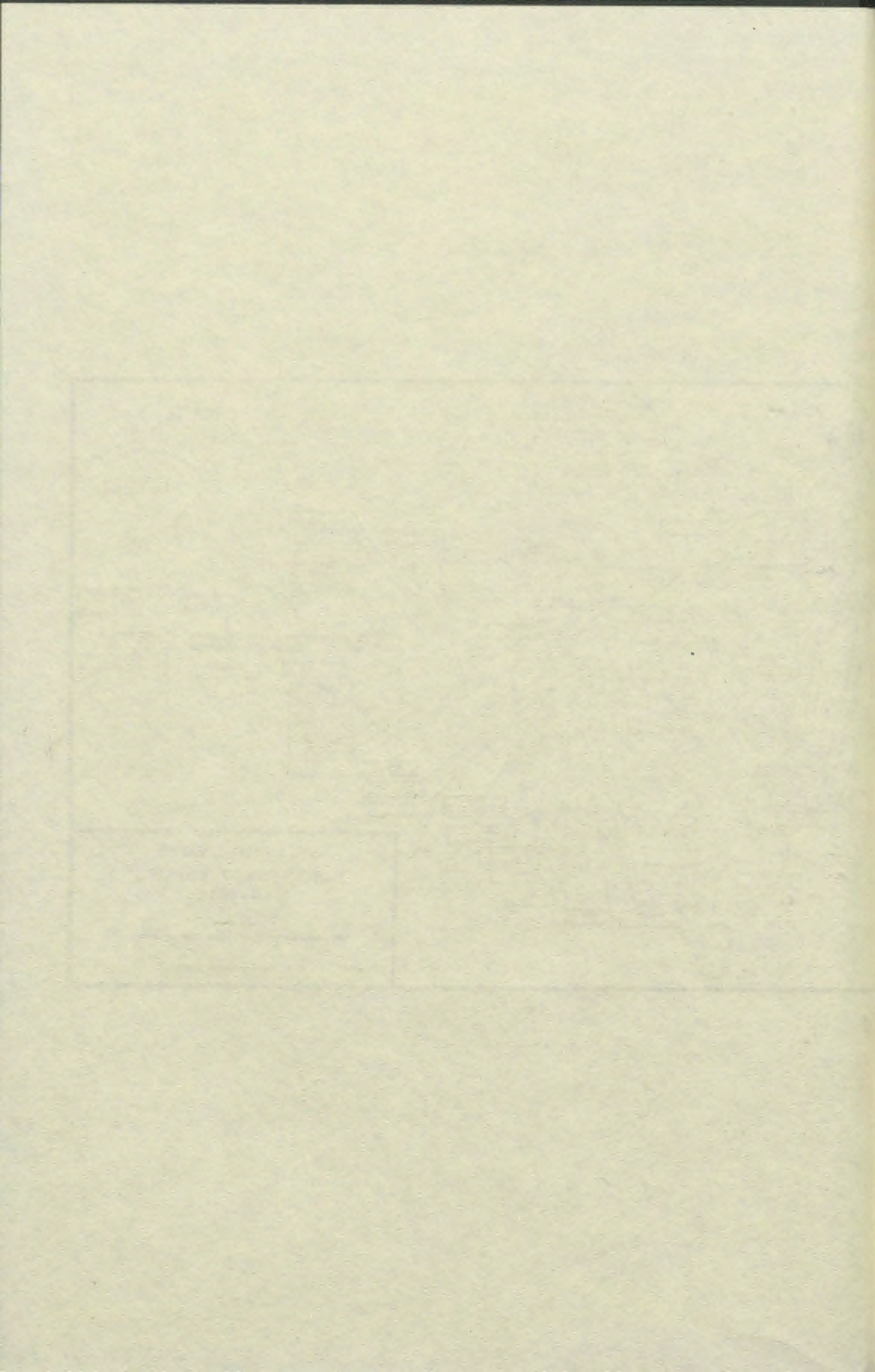
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. O. W. Crummey, 6 Coy., C.D.		7.9.40	A/13.7.44 29.12.44	

No. 18 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (No. 2 Training Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated No. 38 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) G. I. Creasy, Gen. L.	3.9.40	30.12.40	A/5.4.45 17.7.45 (3 Coy.)	
Lt. R. A. Newlove, 12 Coy.	13.9.40	22.10.40		
William James Robb	16.9.40			
William Ivan Jackson	27.9.40	26.7.41		
<i>Lieut. (Sub'y.)</i>				
Clifford Baron Hallett	30.9.40	5.3.41	A/14.2.43 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Bert Ahti Oja	8.10.40	20.6.41		
Laurence Allan McLean	15.10.40	29.3.41	A/1.5.45 12.11.45	
<i>Captains</i>				
Lt. W. A. Belden, 10 Coy.		1.10.40		
Lt. S. Goodman, 10 Coy.		9.11.40		
Lt. J. Rice, 10 Coy.		14.11.40		
Died 24.9.56				





CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) H. R. Stewart, 10 Coy.	6.12.40	10.4.41		
Lt. (S) J. L. Warriner, 10 Coy., C.D.	6.12.40	6.1.42	A/23.12.41 6.10.45 (30 Coy.)	

No. 16 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (No. 1 Training Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated

No. 36 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Captains</i>				
Lt. C. R. Collard, 2 Coy.		3.9.40	A/1.5.44	
Lt. L. H. Holmes, 2 Coy.		3.9.40	A/1.12.43 1.1.44	
Lt. A. C. Leman, 2 Coy., C.D.		10.9.40	A/2.9.44 2.11.44	
Lt. H. S. Lankin, 2 Coy., C.D. Died 29.10.55		14.9.40	A/5.4.45 17.7.45 (8 Coy.)	
Lt. E. M. Honey, 2 Coy.		31.8.40	A/14.5.42 Conf'd.	
Lt. L. A. Stirling, Gen. List		15.10.40	A/22.12.41 Conf'd.	A/12.1.44 19.7.44
Lt. J. C. Guthrie, Gen. List		22.10.40	A/26.1.43 Conf'd.	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. (S) R. F. Butler, 2 Coy.	22.1.40	22.4.40	A/1.4.43 1.7.43	
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. A. W. Irwin, Gen. List		6.11.40	A/11.8.44 28.2.45	
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) M. G. McCartney, G.L. amd. to	16.12.40 2.1.40	2.4.41		
Lt. (S) W. W. Philp, Gen. List	16.12.40	2.4.41	A/1.1.45 1.7.45	
Lt. (S) M. E. Jarrett, Gen. List	20.12.40	28.3.41	A/1.10.44 1.1.45	

No. 19 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (No. 3 Training Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated

No. 39 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lt. (S) H. R. Brown, 4 Coy.	11.9.40	7.1.41	A/25.1.45 25.4.45	
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. T. E. Burton, 4 Coy.		22.10.40 amd. 9.12.40	A/1.11.42 Conf'd.	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts.</i>				
Lt. (S) I. Copnick, Gen. List	17.10.40	3.5.41		
amd. to	15.12.40			
	canc.			
Lt. (S) A. J. Decarie, Gen. List	9.12.40	9.3.41		
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
John Bernard Woodman	10.12.40	30.5.41		

No. 17 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (Western Air Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated

No. 37 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

Captains

Lt. R. L. Scharff, 13 Coy.	24.9.40		
Lt. F. W. Dyer, Gen. List	10.10.40		
Lt. C. S. Lea, M.B.E.	1.11.40	A/1.4.44	
		11.9.44	
Lt. A. H. Gunning, Gen. List, M.B.E.	30.12.40	A/23.3.45	
		22.8.45	

No. 20 Coy., C.D.C., C.A.S.F. (No. 4 Training Comd., R.C.A.F.)

Redesignated

No. 40 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 157/41)

Lieuts.

Lt. (S) J. J. Schachter, G.L.	12.9.40	5.2.41	A/1.5.45 2.8.45 (17 B.D. Coy.)
Lt. (S) A. C. Necker, Gen. List	18.9.40	21.1.41	
amd. to	2.10.40		
Lt. (S) A. Singer, 12 Coy.	18.10.40	13.2.41	A/1.1.43
amd. to	13.11.40		30.10.43
William James McCauley	30.10.40	2.3.41	A/1.1.43 Conf'd.
Lt. (S) M. Bay, 13 Coy.	15.10.40	1.2.41	
Lt. (S) F. M. Murray, 13 Coy.	1.11.40	1.2.41	A/13.7.44
Lt. (S) G. H. Forbes, 13 Coy.	9.12.40	5.3.41	A/9.4.44
amd. to	5.12.40		
Lt. S. Riskin, 13 Coy.	9.12.40	9.3.41	
<i>Captain</i>			
Lt. H. E. Johnston, Gen. List		17.12.40	A/18.9.42 Conf'd.
<i>Lieuts.</i>			
Lt. H. L. Caldwell, Gen. List	15.1.41	26.7.41	A/17.2.45 29.8.45

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Lt. (S) H. A. Dowler, 12 Coy.	15.1.41	26.7.41		
Lt. (S) E. A. Slack, 13 Coy.	15.1.41	26.7.41		
Lieut. (Sup'y.) Ronald Herman Alexr. Henderson	30.12.40	11.8.41	A/8.4.44 19.7.44	

2nd Divisional Dental Coy., C.D.C.

Redesignated

No. 2 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 89/41), effective 12 Feb. 41

3rd Divisional Dental Coy., C.D.C.

Redesignated

No. 3 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 89/41), effective 12 Feb. 41

Captain

Lt. J. M. Chamard, 4 Coy. 25.12.40

4th Divisional Dental Coy., C.D.C.

Redesignated

No. 4 Coy., C.D.C. (G.O. 89/41), effective 12 Feb. 41

General List of Lieuts. (Sup'y). (Continued from page 324)

Percy Singer	7.8.40	1.1.41		
Franklin Miller Roulston	12.8.40	9.1.41	A/15.5.45	
amd. to	9.10.40		14.9.45	
<i>Captain</i> Capt. S. M. James, R.O.		1.8.40	A/12.10.44 29.9.45 (30 Coy.)	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Wyatt Bradfield Macdonald	15.7.40			
Stanley Stuart Crouch	16.7.40			
Harold Edward Johnston	26.7.40	17.12.40	A/8.9.42 Conf'd.	
Alfred Joseph Gardner	1.8.40	30.1.41	A/28.1.45 24.9.45 (30 Coy.)	
Raymond William Hughes	5.8.40	16.12.40	A/21.3.45	
Herbert Durston Redding	6.8.40			
John Edgar Hesson	8.8.40	15.4.41		
Walter James Smith	8.8.40	26.12.40	A/21.3.45	
Joseph Allan Greenfield	12.8.40	2.2.42		
Roger Wellington Matchett	13.8.40	9.1.41	A/19.10.42	
amd. to	9.10.40		20.9.43	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
James Orwell Brown	16.8.40	14.5.41		
Bruce Roger Jones	27.6.40	1.1.41	A/1.5.44	
	1.10.40		23.11.44	
John McLeod Wilkinson	27.7.40	17.6.41	A/30.5.45	
			4.12.45	
			(23 Coy.)	
John Durward Calvert	27.8.40	23.12.40		
John Gillies McCubbin	27.8.40	4.2.41		
		(6 Coy.)		
George Ivan Creasy	3.9.40	30.12.40	A/5.4.44	
			17.7.45	
			(3 Coy.)	
Roy William Freestone	5.9.40	15.1.41	A/14.9.42	
Cecil Irwin Coburn	2.8.40	8.2.41	Conf'd.	
			A/1.10.43	
			24.4.44	
Geo. Louis Finkbeiner	6.8.40	21.1.41	A/22.11.44	
C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56			9.10.45	
			(1 D.D.)	
Harold Richard Forbes Richardson	15.8.40	15.1.41		
Died 7.4.43		(36 Coy.)		
John Gordon MacKenzie	1.9.40	2.6.41		
Ronald Reeve Crawford	10.9.40			
Joseph Jacob Schachter	12.9.40	5.2.41	A/1.5.45	
	amd. to 5.11.40		2.8.45	
Albert Carl Necker	18.9.40	21.1.41		
	amd. to 21.10.40			
Leslie James Conn	18.9.40	1.11.41		
Wounded 10.4.45				
Ottis Grover Tremner	28.7.40			
Alvin Merwin Hord	17.9.40			
Leonard Robert Mitton	1.10.40	4.3.41		
Thomas Gerald McCarthy	1.10.40			
William Roy Parsons	1.10.40	4.5.41		
George William Willmott	1.10.40	24.6.41		
John Edward McMulkin	7.10.40			
Herbert Arnold McClean	9.10.40	3.5.41	A/1.10.42	A/30.5.44
			Conf'd.	9 12 44
2 Lt. (S) A. D. MacGregor, 15th Horse	15.10.40	15.1.41	A/14.11.42	
			Conf'd.	
Robt. John Beattie Bayne	3.10.40	10.6.41	A/5.4.45	
		amd. 17.6.41	9.8.45	
			(11 B.D.)	
			Coy.)	
Robt. Lawrence Twible	11.10.40	3.3.42	A/7.7.44	
			20.10.45	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Capt. F. J. Emmett, CRO, Edmn. R.	23.5.40			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Robert Brown	10.10.40	1.1.42		
John Lindsay Chalmers	11.10.40	30.4.41	A/15.4.43	
			Conf'd.	
Harris Milton Potashin	25.10.40	16.6.41		
John Wesley Bartholomew	30.10.40	12.3.41	A/15.11.43	
			15.5.44	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Alexander Lipson	30.10.40	14.5.41	A/25.6.43 Conf'd.	
Lt. J. M. Campbell, R.O.	1.10.40	A/1.1.42 10.1.42	A/15.3.45 27.6.45	
John Ivan Lesik	15.10.40	15.1.41 (6 Coy.) 15.10.41		
Michael Paul Warshawski	15.10.40			
John Elmer Lappin	1.11.40	2.4.41	A/28.4.44 2.11.44	
William John Butcher	7.11.40	5.3.41		
Madison Glenn McCartney	7.11.40	2.4.41		
Irving Copnick	17.10.40	2.4.41		
Alphonse Jeremie Decarie	1.11.40	9.3.41		
Roy Melville Anderson	12.11.40	16.3.41	A/15.4.44 29.10.44	
John Douglas Brown	27.11.40	27.5.41	A/26.5.44 20.12.44	
Henry Charles Peake	4.10.40	5.2.41		
Harold Earle Gourlie	amd. to 5.11.40 11.11.40	16.3.41	A/15.10.43 Conf'd.	
Paul Veilleux	1.12.40	7.4.41		
Russell Mills Sparling	15.9.40	17.6.41		
Desp. C.G. 13, 31.5.45				
Wounded 8.8.44				
OD. Supp. 282, 12.5.52				
Percy Jack Cheney	4.12.40	20.3.41		
David Tobias Shizgal	16.12.40	16.9.41		
William Wesley Philp	25.9.40	28.3.41	A/1.1.45 1.7.45	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Montague Elliott Jarrett	13.10.40	6.4.41	A/1.10.44 1.1.45	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Norman Joseph Quigley	24.12.40	21.6.41	A/15.7.44 23.7.45	
Harvey Benson Gorrell	27.12.40	26.7.41	A/9.4.44	
Harvey Walter Eckel	20.11.40	19.7.41		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Hugh Lyonnes Caldwell	27.12.40	26.7.41	A/9.2.45 29.8.45	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Donald Ward Henry	30.12.40	29.8.41		
C.D. Supp. 251, 8.10.51				
David Wilson Wilkinson	19.12.40	11.4.41	A/30.6.44 9.2.45	
Charles Thomas Gray	6.1.41			
Clarence Vosberg	15.1.41	A/1.6.43		
<i>Captain (Sup'y.)</i>				
Maj. J. P. Whyte (E.D.) 34 CLH. (G.O. 67/45)		17.1.41	A/12.5.43 1.7.43	A/25.5.44
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
John Glenn Pilkey	9.1.41	14.6.41	A/7.7.44 24.11.44	
Byron Robert Ross	9.1.41			

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Keith Carbery Wasson	10.1.41	21.6.41		
William Russell Bennett	11.1.41			
Cecil Henry Carley	20.1.41	11.8.41		
William Graham Bruce	2.11.40	2.4.41	A/15.5.45 (12 Coy.) 7.9.45	
D. Wm. McDonald Duncan	27.12.40	30.8.41	A/8.4.44 16.10.44	
Cecil Murray Rhodes	22.1.41	13.3.42	A/16.9.45 (28 Coy.) 12.4.46 (3 D.D.)	
John Frederick Porter	6.1.41	19.7.41	A/18.12.43 28.8.44	
Clarence Hambly Avery	8.1.41	19.7.41	A/1.7.44 1.3.45	
Alexr. Austin Stewart	8.1.41	19.7.41	A/25.10.45 25.4.46	
Robt. Fred Shuttleworth	9.1.41	14.6.41		
Lt. A. J. Buchanan, W.Ont.R.	13.1.41	16.1.41	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.	
Cameron Langford Johnston C.D. Supp. 348, 17.8.51	15.1.41	14.6.41		
George Acheson Pollack	15.1.41	12.5.41	A/18.2.44 20.9.44	
Joseph Finmark	18.1.41	A/1.11.42 1.12.43		
Frederick Alexr. Janes	25.1.41	12.7.41		
James Thompson Cairns	1.2.41	2.7.41		
Hilliard Everett Clark	10.2.41	24.5.41	A/17.4.44 31.12.44	
Lt. O. G. Shepherd, RO (VGC) Died 24.4.52	15.2.41	15.2.41	A/15.9.42 Conf'd.	A/1.9.43 16.1.44
<i>Capt. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Capt. R. C. Crosby		9.2.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Maurice Lamarche	6.1.41	20.5.41	A/25.10.45 22.8.46 (4 D.D.)	
Arthur Leonard Williams	7.1.41	28.5.41		
Wilbur Clarence Cusack	7.1.41	17.5.41		
William John Netherton	9.1.41	5.6.41	A/21.7.44 9.2.45	
Andrew Allan Boyd	25.1.41	20.5.41	A/16.8.42 Conf'd.	A/14.5.43 28.3.44
Roderick Archibald McEwen	7.2.41	26.7.41	A/7.4.44 4.9.45 (33 Coy.)	
Désiré Roland Mathieu	8.2.41	11.6.41		
Leon Harvey Lang	11.2.41	A/16.2.42 11.8.42		
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Victor Alexander Clark	24.2.41	20.6.41		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. R. W. Blackwell		24.2.41	A/3.3.43 Conf'd.	

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Lt. W. R. Godard	29.1.41	19.7.41	A/7.4.44	
Stuart Campbell Ackland	13.2.41	6.12.41		
Died 22.5.48				
Joseph Abraham Ludwig	28.2.41	7.7.41	A/15.2.44 19.7.44	
George Francis Leyh	8.2.41	23.6.41		
Harry Roy Day	18.2.41	26.7.41		
Egbert Wilkinson	27.2.41	26.7.41		
Louis Edmund Hubbell	6.3.41	19.7.41		
Rex Leo Slemmon	8.2.41	19.7.41	A/15.4.44 20.1.45	
Ernest Bruce Veitch	21.2.41	19.7.41		
Charles Ross Ryan	15.2.41	19.7.41		
Francis Jeremiah Stapleton	15.2.41	19.7.41		
George Albert Blanchard	14.3.41	19.7.41		
Walter Henry Geering	11.3.41	11.7.41	A/8.4.44 14.2.45	
Alban Lawrence Norton	1.4.41	19.7.41	A/16.6.43 ³ Conf'd.	
Evan McBean Galbraith	20.3.41	11.8.41	A/8.4.44 3.12.44	
Grant McAllen Olsen	14.4.41	14.7.41		
Edward Victor Springbett	16.3.41	22.6.41	A/18.2.44 5.9.44	
Norman Leslie Robinson	23.3.41	24.4.42		
George Maxwell Morrow	23.3.41	24.4.42		
Kenneth Vernon Allan	25.3.41	24.4.42		
George Ross Covey, MBE, Supp. 355, 5.10.53. C.D. Supp. 348, 17.8.53	25.3.41	24.4.42	A/19.12.45 (23 Coy.)	
Reynold Albert Erickson	25.3.41	24.4.42		
Kenneth Malcolm MacPherson	25.3.41	24.4.42		
Albert Alexander Antoni	25.3.41	24.4.42		
James George Andrews	25.4.41	24.4.42		
Franklin Edgar Coulter	25.4.41	24.4.42		
Albert Edward Fyffe	25.4.41	24.4.42		
Frederick Owen Frederick	5.5.41	3.5.42		
Benjamin Gross	25.3.41	24.4.42		
Stanley Walter Weiler	25.3.41	24.4.42		
Joseph Francis Morton	2.4.41	A/5.1.42 13.3.42	A/12.5.45	
Isadore Wolch	15.4.41			
Douglas Carl Stiles	25.4.41	24.4.42		
Edward Mackenzie Fisher	26.4.41	28.8.41		
Howard Lindsay Mussels	5.5.41	3.5.42		
William Milton Montgomery	1.4.41	8.11.41	A/2.12.44 2.9.45 (21 Coy.)	
Walter Alf. Arthur Haughton	24.4.41	26.8.41		
Gilbert Fraser Gemeroy	1.5.41			
Lionel Stanley Holmes	1.5.41	13.4.42		
Nicholas William Huculak	1.5.41	8.4.42		
Oliver Lorne Oatway	1.5.41	13.4.42	A/20.3.45 1.10.45 (18 B.D. Coy.)	
C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56				

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Frederick Gordon Pedlar Desp. C.G. 10, 19.3.46	1.5.41	8.5.42		
Hamilton Graeme Steed	1.5.41	9.4.42		
John Goodison Walker	1.5.41	8.4.42		
William Hayden Bryant	4.5.41	3.5.42		
<i>Major</i>				
Major G. L. Frawley (E.D.) Desp. R.O. 4453, 6.4.44 Capt., 2 Div. Baggage (G.O. 322/43) Coy., CASC., 1.4.29			15.5.41	A/1.3.42 28.3.42
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
William James Arnold	21.4.41	2.10.41	A/3.7.44 11.1.45	
Robt. Frederick Harvey	5.5.41	3.5.42		
Alvah Alvin Downey	1.5.41	6.9.41	A/14.9.43 (38 Coy.)	
Kenneth Morgan Walley	4.5.41	3.5.42		
James Preston Beattie	7.5.41	24.4.42	A/24.4.45 22.11.45	
Lawrence Dougald Carmichael C.D. Supp. 486, 9.4.56	9.5.41	A/1.1.42 10.1.42	A/19.2.46 20.6.46	
Andrew Frank Cook	4.4.41	24.4.42		
James Barrett Sproule	29.4.41	24.4.42		
Robert Bruce Cameron	7.5.41	2.4.42		
John Rutherford Day	7.5.41	24.4.42	A/8.6.45 8.12.45 (11 D.D.)	
Norman Thomas Godfrey	7.5.41	24.4.42		
Geo. Nelson McPhaden Johnson	7.5.41	2.9.41		
Robert Bruce Mackenzie Killed accidentally, 1955	7.5.41	24.4.42		
William Donald MacLeod	12.5.41			
Geo. Irwin Murray Robb	12.5.41	24.4.42		
<i>Captains</i>				
Lt. (S) W. W. Race, CR, Duff & Hald. Rif. of C.		21.4.41	A/14.11.42 Conf'd.	
Thomas Donald Campbell		1.5.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Wallace Irwin Whitehead	13.5.41	2.9.41	A/3.10.42 20.9.43	
Leonard Stanley Goldberg	1.6.41	27.5.42		
Joseph Clare Hurley	5.6.41	26.11.41		
amd. to	11.8.41			
Harry Lloyd Sheridan Martin	12.6.41	14.11.41	A/18.2.45	
amd. to	23.6.41	amd. 4.10.41	24.10.45 (37 Coy.)	
George Kerner Clarke	22.5.41	9.9.41 9.11.41		
Douglas Harvey MacDougall	7.5.41	24.4.42		
Frederick Walter Parrott	13.5.41	24.4.42		
2 Lt. T. H. White	26.5.41	27.5.42		
Frederick Darius McClure	26.5.41	2.9.41	A/15.12.44 24.9.45 (36 Coy.)	
Gilbert Boyd Robinson	27.5.41	27.5.42		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
George Grant McKenzie	1.6.41	29.10.41		
William Howard Boyles	amd. to 29.7.41	5.6.41	3.5.42	
John Errington Richmond	6.6.41	26.11.41	amd. 30.9.41	
John Warrington Neilson	3.6.41	3.6.42		
Alfred Masson	9.6.41	2.10.41	A/6.4.44	5.12.44
Cecil Lampel	10.6.41	9.10.41		
Harold Joseph Fahey	15.6.41	7.10.41	A/9.4.44	9.10.44
Allen Ross Montgomery	17.6.41	—		
John Francis Weatherill	18.6.41	18.10.41		
Garth Howard Merkeley	20.6.41	2.12.41		
Arthur Edward Chegwin	25.6.41	15.10.41	T. 16.2.45	to 24.8.45
B. 32981 A/L/Cpl. (Lieut.)				(38 Coy.)
Harry Ross Loucks				
Died 15.5.47	26.6.41	4.10.41		
Gilbert Aubrey Barber				
C.D. Supp. 469, 12.12.55	3.7.41	18.11.41		
Abraham Lincoln Goodman	amd. to 18.8.41	24.6.41	15.10.41	
Charles Usher	28.6.41	1.11.41	A/13.4.44	13.10.44
Clifford Thomson Billingsly	1.7.41	13.11.41		
Carron Baker Jameson	amd. to 13.8.41	1.7.41	23.6.42	
Joseph Antoine Latour	amd. to 11.8.41	7.7.41	1.1.42	
Munsey Edward Gross	8.7.41	2.11.41	A/16.3.45	30.1.46
				(24 Coy.)
Kenneth McKinley Coons	21.6.41	15.10.41		
Joseph Moscovitch	2.7.41	30.10.41		
Morton Aylesworth McIntyre	14.7.41	5.12.41		
Roland Bernier	amd. to 5.9.41	5.7.41	29.10.41	
2 Lt. (S) H. McCaffery, Alta. R.	28.7.41	18.11.41	A/23.11.42	Conf'd.
C.D. Supp. 471, 26.12.55				
William Gerald Woods	2.8.41	30.11.41		
Benjamin Saul Bookhalter	23.8.41	2.12.41		
<i>Captains</i>				
Alexander James Saich		22.7.41	A/1.4.44	18.1.45
Reginald Wilson Frank		25.8.41		
		amd. 2.9.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
John Murray McCaffery	28.7.41	1.12.41		
Frank James Wright	13.8.41			
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. A. R. Ezard, Ret. List		26.7.41	A/7.4.44	1.2.45
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Joseph Edgar Jackson	17.1.40	9.12.41	A/3.6.44	
		amd. 4.10.41		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Jesse George Paterson	22.4.41	14.11.41	A/9.5.45 3.5.46 (22 Coy.)	
Harry Clifton Duffin Died 15.10.50	11.8.41	6.12.41		
Robert Norman Grant	19.8.41	1.1.42		
James Foster Kilgour	8.9.41	24.4.42		
William Gough Brown	16.8.41	14.12.41		
Alexander Lieberman	18.4.41	16.12.41		
Charlton Campbell Dixon	11.8.41	22.12.41		
Edward Gladstone Sinclair	5.9.41	1.1.42		
Leo. Michael Coughlin Died 18.3.53	8.9.41	1.1.42	A/10.1.45 18.11.45	
Orville William Mickerson	6.10.41	1.4.42		
	amd. to 13.10.41			
<i>Captain</i> Charles Harrison McKenzie Died 5.11.49		15.10.41 amd. 23.10.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Wilfred James Johnston	26.8.41	22.12.41		
Herbert Stokes Mason	11.9.41	1.1.42		
Lewis Neville Poch	26.9.41	3.5.42		
Mervyn Allen Rogers	26.9.41	1.1.42		
Vernon Melville Jackman	11.9.41	1.1.42		
Abraham Oliver	6.9.41	1.1.42		
Greg Neptune	8.9.41	15.1.42		
Harry Pattinson Bishop	10.9.41	1.1.42	A/7.7.44 1.3.45	
Harry Arthur Slade	22.9.41	A/1.1.42		
Harold Alexander Hunter	1.10.41	24.4.42		
Roland MacIntyre Clark	6.10.41	A/1.1.42 10.1.42		
Wallace Roy Elgie	1.9.41	A/1.1.42 10.1.42		
<i>Captain</i> Capt. J. E. Thompson, Ret. L.		10.9.41	A/14.12.44 7.9.45 (30 Coy.)	
Archd. Aton Rabinovitch	15.10.41	29.1.42		
Robt. Hugh Gordon Cunningham C.D. Supp. 370, 18.1.54	16.10.41	1.1.42		
John Herbert Cummer	27.10.41	A/1.1.42 10.1.42		
2 Lt. (Admin.) K. 84902 A/Sgt. Frederick Rintoul Arnot	10.10.41	10.8.42		
<i>Captains</i> Lt. P. M. Clarke (Inf.)	15.6.41	2.9.41	A/31.7.44 1.9.44 (22 Coy.)	
Richmond Henry Atkey		6.10.41		
Capt. R. W. Fell, Ret. List		14.10.41		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Anthony George Verchère	19.8.41	1.1.42		
Jean Jacques Mignault	8.9.41	9.1.42		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Jean Lambert	20.9.41	10.1.42		
Samuel William Sarbit	10.10.41	A/13.1.42		
		13.2.42		
Charles Alexander Stewart	24.10.41	A/1.1.42		
John Reginald McLachlan	27.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		10.1.42		
Alexander Stanley Dunn	1.11.41	1.1.42		
Bruce McDonald Johnston	1.11.41	A/1.1.42	A/2.4.46	
		10.1.42	26.10.46	
			(22 Coy.)	
<i>Captain</i>				
Lt. (S) M. L. Donigan		15.11.41	P. 15.4.47	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Georges Henri Bernier	20.10.41	10.1.42		
Ozro Herman Bertrand	31.10.41			
<i>Captain</i>				
Richard Ross		14.11.41		
Died 7.2.56				
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Howard Royden Lindsey	21.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		Conf'd.		
Edmund Thomas Guest	28.10.41	A/1.1.42	A/1.8.43	
			1.5.44	
Earl Joseph Garfat	30.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		Conf'd.		
Glen Evelyn Teal	10.11.41	A/1.1.42		
		13.3.42		
2 Lt. (Adm.) B. 30000 QMS.				
Johnston Peters	4.10.41	5.8.42		
F. 76640 S/Sgt.				
Edward Joseph Praught	5.10.41	5.8.42		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. C. C. Graham, R.O.		20.11.41	A/24.9.45	
			(30 Coy.)	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Vincent Maranda	7.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		10.1.42		
2 Lt. (S) C. K. LeBlanc, R. de Q.	20.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		14.2.42		
William Robert Cooper	29.10.41	A/1.1.42		
Killed in Action 15.1.45		13.2.42		
		(40 Coy.)		
Stanley Hart Gibson	12.11.41	A/1.1.42		
		11.4.42		
William John Linghorne	14.11.41	A/1.1.42	A/15.1.43	
		10.1.42	11.7.44	
John Carl Duff	31.10.41	A/1.1.42	A/14.12.44	
C.D. Supp. 451, 8.8.55		11.4.42	27.11.45	
			(23 Coy.)	
Paul Desjardins	13.11.41	14.2.42		
Ellis Gattenby	26.11.41	A/11.1.42		
		15.5.42		
Frederick Bremner Cooper	29.10.41	A/1.1.42		
		13.2.42		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. E. R. Dixon, R.C.A.		1.5.42	A/1.3.43 1.6.43	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Henry Klein	10.11.41	A/1.1.42 28.11.42		
Charles Hubert Ridley	20.11.41	A/2.2.42 10.4.42		
Gerard Lebeuf	24.11.41	3.5.42		
Ralph Silverstone	29.11.41	13.3.42		
Douglas John Hill	8.12.41	A/5.1.42 11.4.42		
John Thomas Marshall	10.12.41	1.6.42		
Albert Alvin Brightman	11.12.41	15.5.42		
Leslie Weir Gemmill	22.12.41	A/12.1.42 13.3.42		
Oscar Eugene Brunet	30.12.41	A/11.1.42 15.5.42		
Ernest Kennedy	2.1.42	A/15.1.42 13.3.42	A/28.5.45 to 15.10.45 (38 Coy.)	
John Edington Verth	2.1.42	A/2.1.42 28.11.42		
Charles Gavin Duke	6.1.42	9.6.42		
Kirk Abernethy Oviatt	12.1.42	A/12.1.42 13.2.42		
<i>2 Lt. (Lab'y. Officer)</i>				
Leeman Gerard Campbell	20.11.41	19.9.43		
	Lt. 19.3.43			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Clarence Herbert Inkster	20.11.41	A/12.1.42 13.3.42		
Died 8.9.49				
Horace Wood	20.11.41	A/12.1.42 13.3.42	A/3.5.43	
Emile Gaboury	29.11.41	A/1.1.42 13.3.42		
Died 5.10.52				
Bede James Smith	8.12.41	A/5.1.42 13.3.42		
Benjamin Roy Shuken	12.12.41	A/10.1.42 28.11.42		
John Caldwell Willard	20.12.41	A/1.1.42 15.5.42		
William Rolland Mills	3.1.42	A/3.1.42 28.11.42		
Jack Boness	16.12.41	A/5.1.42 13.3.42		
Walter Alexander Marquis	8.1.42	A/19.1.42 10.4.42		
Nathan Frank Gropper	15.1.42	A/15.1.42 13.3.42		
Ross Thomson Stewart	27.11.41	A/19.1.42		
William Garard	29.12.41	A/15.1.42 28.11.42		
Leonard Shankman	29.12.41	A/15.1.42 28.11.42		
Nathan Hurwitz	15.1.42	15.5.42		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
William Beam Smeaton	15.1.42	15.5.42		
John Gilbert Hobson	20.11.41	A/26.1.42 13.3.42	A/3.5.45 to 9.10.45 (31 Coy.)	
John Wilfred Gallagher	2.2.42	A/2.2.42 10.4.42		
Charles A. Beaudet	19.12.41	3.5.42	A/15.1.46 to 9.9.46	
Colman Henry Nefsky	29.12.41	A/2.2.42 28.11.42		
Bernard Johnson	2.2.42	A/2.2.42 10.4.42		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. T. A. Skinner, R.O.		1.2.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Jack Toplitsky	15.11.41	A/17.1.42 11.4.42		
John Kenneth Carver	26.12.41	A/26.1.42 28.11.42	A/2.2.44 1.8.44	
Abraham Steinberg	30.12.41	A/23.1.42 15.5.42		
Killed 25.1.44				
Captain Abraham Steinberg of Montreal, killed in an aircraft crash on his way home for leave in Bagotville, P.Q., graduated from McGill University in 1927. He was serving with the R.C.A.F.				
Vernier Walter Rondeau	15.2.42	10.4.42		
Ernest Proulx	2.1.42	15.5.42		
Robt. Cairnduff McLaughlin	19.1.42	A/4.2.42 28.11.42	A/28.6.44 10.1.45	
Arthur Adlam Backus	1.2.42	A/16.2.42 15.5.42	A/13.5.45 18.11.45 (31 Coy.)	
David Leslie Coppel	2.2.42	A/2.2.42 28.11.42		
Richard Campbell Dunlop	2.2.42	9.2.42	A/10.11.45 (50 Coy.) 10.5.46 (22 Coy.)	
Arne Bernard Kaukinen	2.2.42			
Clifford Shapera	16.2.42	17.7.42		
Cuthbert Conrad Casewell	1.3.42	A/24.2.42 15.5.42	A/13.5.45 to 15.7.45	
Elgin Wesley Sadler	30.12.41	A/16.2.42 Conf'd.	A/23.3.45 7.1.46	
Frederic Nelles Bennett (2nd appointment)	1.2.42	A/16.2.42 Conf'd.		
Arthur Zimmerman Henry C.D. Supp. 486, 9.4.56	15.2.42	A/23.2.42 Conf'd.		
Louis Schwartz	19.2.42			
Renn Sheek Robertson	15.12.41	A/15.2.42 15.5.42		
Edward Bellamy Hansen Died 2.2.56	5.2.42	A/10.3.42 28.11.42	A/23.11.45 (22 Coy.) 3.7.46	
Phillip Francis Metzger	10.2.42	A/26.2.42 Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Captain</i>				
Major H. A. Semple, R.O.		10.11.41	A/24.5.45 27.12.45 (36 Coy.)	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Melville Kahn	1.3.42	A/1.3.42 15.5.42		
Harold McGillivray Parker	2.3.42	15.5.42		
Harold Mason Hare	6.4.42	A/6.4.42 12.6.42		
Stanton Sutherland Smaill	16.1.42	A/9.3.42 28.11.42	A/18.10.44 21.9.45 (50 Coy.)	
Wilfrid Oliver Gardiner C.D. Supp. 404, 13.9.51	22.1.42	A/1.4.42	A/6.10.44 18.10.44 (23 Coy.)	
Joseph Nathan Tritt	10.2.42	A/14.3.42 15.5.42		
Joseph Freeman	27.2.42	A/4.3.42 28.11.42	A/25.5.45 to 3.10.45 (50 Coy.)	
William Irwin Gautschi	6.3.42	A/11.3.42 amd. A/30.3.42 28.11.42		
John Calvin Foote	6.4.42	A/6.4.42	A/22.2.44 20.9.44	
William Leverne Lawson	26.2.42	A/1.4.42 14.11.42	A/12.5.45 (2 Coy.) 16.11.45	
Fred Stewart Mills	26.2.42	A/23.3.42 Conf'd.	A/29.12.45 9.3.46 (2 D.D.)	
Gordon Baxter Richmond	28.2.42	A/22.3.42 15.10.42	A/28.9.44 15.10.45 (26 Coy.)	
2 Lt. (S) M.B. Kronick, COTC.	5.3.42	31.3.43		
2 Lt. (S) M. A. Murphy, COTC.	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Douglas Aylesworth McGillivray	5.3.42	A/7.4.42 28.11.42		
Alexander Duff Leask	1.4.42	A/1.4.42 28.11.42		
Harvey Manley Hamilton	3.4.42	A/3.4.42 28.11.42		
Luke Docker Patrick	28.3.42	A/28.3.42 28.11.42		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. A. G. Lough, R.O.		15.4.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Frank Daniel Sladden	2.3.42	A/1.4.42 28.11.42		
Harry Michael Katzenmeir	5.3.42	A/1.4.42 Conf'd.		
John Harrison Mullett	19.3.42	31.3.43		
Albert Methuen Ashman	1.4.42	A/1.4.42		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Franklin Winthrop Jones	1.4.42	A/1.4.42 Conf'd.		
L. 25817 Cadet: 2 Lt. (Adm.)				
Jack Ernest Smith	13.3.42			
	Lieut. 13.7.42			
Cecil Asher Shaffer	2.2.42	A/6.4.42 15.5.42 31.3.43		
Charles Ariel Benson	5.3.42	1.4.43		
James Alexander Biglow	5.3.42	amd. 31.3.43		
Richard Oliver Brett	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Donald Ashenhurst Cheetham	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Wm. Chas. Gordon Collins	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Charles Martin Cornish	5.3.42	31.3.43		
George Harold Craig	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Morley George Hardy	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Henri Patenaude Laberge	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Fernand Jean Gerard Lacasse	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Frederick Chas. Lackie	5.3.42	31.3.43		
George Albert de Lagran	5.3.42	31.3.42		
Ernest Harold Loaring	5.3.42	30.6.43		
Walter Harley Ernest Mason	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Robert Gordon McColl	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Jas. Edward Carson McGowan	5.3.42	31.3.43		
David Benjamin Mintz	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Allan Wilford O'Hara	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Aaron Louis Posen	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Allan Clayton Stinson	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Samuel George Werry	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Charles Edmond Woods	5.3.42	31.3.43		
William Spencer Woolcott	5.3.42	31.3.43		
Robert Burnett Burgman	6.3.42	31.3.43		
Douglas George Goffin	6.3.42	1.4.43		
C.D. Supp. 446, 4.7.55		amd. 31.3.43		
James Douglas McLean	6.3.42	31.3.43		
Clifford Reynolds	6.3.42	1.8.43		
Lloyd George Richardson	6.3.42	31.3.43		
Lt. H. C. Thompson, C.O.R.	10.3.42	A/6.4.42 Conf'd.	A/15.1.46 23.4.46 (2 D.D.)	
David Merrill Litman	10.3.42	A/3.4.42 28.11.42		
Arthur Harrie Ball	11.3.42	31.3.43		
C.D. Supp. 501, 23.7.56				
William Russell Clark	11.3.42	31.3.43		
Donald Cobleigh Fraser	16.3.42	31.3.43		
Murray Park Hawton	16.3.42	31.3.43		
Wilfrid John Pepin	16.3.42	17.4.43		
Charles Lloyd-Jones	24.3.42	A/14.4.42 Conf'd.		
Jean René L'Archeveque	28.3.42	A/28.3.42 28.11.42		
William Gordon Neilson	1.4.42	A/1.4.42 28.11.42		
Wm. John Wallace Hodgins	7.4.42	A/7.4.42 28.11.42		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Donald Gordon MacGregor H. 53002 Cadet : 2 Lt. (Adm.)	15.4.42	11.9.42		
Donald Ross MacKay	13.3.42	13.6.43		
John Whitney Bucher	Lieut. 13.7.42 28.2.42	A/20.4.42 28.11.42		
Leonard Alan Blumberg Died 13.1.50	10.3.42	14.8.42		
Verdun Burrows Wilson	19.3.42	A/31.5.42 28.11.42		
Gordon Earl Smockum	20.3.42	Nfld. 14.11.42		
William Alvin Shand	25.3.42	14.9.42		
2 Lt. (S) L. A. Kilburn, COR.	4.4.42	A/1.6.43 Conf'd.	A/23.6.45 (Sen. D.O.) 14.1.46 (29 Coy.)	
Waldo Hill Murray	1.5.42	11.5.42		
Melvin Panar	1.5.42	A/1.5.42 28.11.42		
<i>Captain</i> Capt. E. L. Young, Ret. List Died 25.3.50		26.4.42		
John Alexander Ross <i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>		1.5.42		
Donald Aitchison Shain	25.3.42	14.11.42		
George William Danzinger	1.5.42	A/28.7.42 28.11.42		
<i>Captain</i> John Alexander Stewart		15.3.42	A/29.6.44 18.1.44	
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Jos. Aime Leon Roland Geoffrion	23.2.42	A/1.4.42 28.11.42		
William Gordon McIntosh	27.3.42	A/27.4.42 Conf'd.		
Thomas Leslie Marsh C.D. Supp. 408, 11.10.54	2.4.42	A/4.8.44 to 1.2.45		
Robert Beattie Hambley	4.4.42	A/29.6.42 28.11.42		
Frederick John Forristal	10.4.42	A/27.4.42 28.11.42		
Arthur Douglas Richardson	28.4.42	A/15.4.42		
Edgar Felix Ranger	24.1.42	A/27.4.42 28.11.42		
Jonathan Elwood Van Vliet	12.3.42	A/1.5.42 Conf'd.		
Lawrence Thomas Hooker	9.4.42	A/27.4.42 28.11.42	A/6.5.45 16.11.45 (24 Coy.)	
Wm. Denby Pat Cavanagh	10.4.42	A/8.5.42 27.11.42		
Ronald Ransier Hudgins	27.4.42	A/27.4.42 28.11.42		
Clifford Ames	1.5.42	23.4.43		
Frank Street Cleall	1.5.42	30.4.43		

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	Lient.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Benjamin Joseph Eastwood	1.5.42	30.4.43		
Herbert Sinclair Jamieson	1.5.42	A/8.5.42		
Douglas Craig McKechnie	1.5.42	30.4.43		
Morton Mickelson	1.5.42	30.4.43		
Orville Fitzpatrick Wright	1.5.42	29.4.43		
Thomas Knowlys Cragg	10.5.42	A/31.5.42		
Perley Clinton Outhouse	15.5.42	30.4.42		
John Robert Vaughan	15.5.42	30.4.42		
Harold Thomas Southwood	31.1.42	A/1.5.42 Conf'd.	A/29.12.45 (18 B.D. Coy.)	
<i>Captain</i>				
Charles Archibald Sullivan		29.4.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Donald Easton McCutcheon	5.5.42	A/25.5.42		
David Nichol	13.5.42	27.11.42 A/13.5.42		
William Alvin McIver	18.5.42	28.11.42 11.9.42		
B. 91179: <i>Lieut. (Pte.)</i>				
Wilbert Leslie Wood	13.5.42			
<i>Lieuts. Sup'y.</i>				
Jos. Raoul Auguste Arthur Laurence	23.4.42	19.5.42		
Robert Hunter Bingham	6.5.42	4.5.43		
Roland Baribeau	9.5.42	9.5.43		
René V. Cholette	9.5.42	9.5.43		
René Desjardins	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Arthur Davis Goldin	18.5.42	A/18.5.42 28.11.42		
Smith Little	19.5.42	A/28.5.42 28.11.42		
Frederic Lloyd Jacobson	24.5.42	A/24.5.42 28.11.42		
Fred Katz	9.6.42	A/9.6.42 28.11.42		
<i>2 Lt. (Adm.) A. 99800 S/Sgt.</i>				
Frederick Collins Elliott	15.5.42	15.3.43		
	Lient. 15.9.42			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Grenville A. Kerr	29.4.42	A/2.6.42 28.11.42	A/4.6.45 to 8.11.45 (30 Coy.)	
Jos. Jean Louis Descheneaux	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Joseph Gerard Giguere	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Jos. Marc Philippe Lefebvre	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Joffre Albert Pouliot	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Victor Morse Nickerson	12.5.42	1.5.43	A/15.1.46 15.6.46	
Joseph Rauch	18.5.42	9.5.43		
Louis Bert Grossman	24.4.42	A/8.6.42 Conf'd.		
Hyacinthe Mederic Robichaud	6.5.42	20.10.42		
Jos. Thos. Polydore Boissonneault	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Jos. Laurent Gerard Boudreau	9.5.42	9.5.43		
Jos. Gilbert Maurice Sirois	9.5.42	9.5.43		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
2 Lt. (Adm.) B. 30038 S/Sgt.				
George Gordon Hunter	15.5.42	15.3.43		
	Lieut. 15.9.42			
2nd Lieut. F. 76636 QMS (WO II)				
Lawrence Alexr. Bonang	10.5.42	15.3.43		
	Lieut. 15.9.42			
2 Lt. L. 25808 CSM (WO II)				
Allan Clair Robinson	15.5.42	15.3.43		
	Lieut. 15.9.42			
Laboratory Officer				
Benjamin Clyde Coombe	24.3.42	A/22.6.42		
Lieuts. (Sup'y.)				
Jos. Donat Armand Paul Lalonde	9.5.42	9.5.43		
William Otis Noble	29.5.42	A/22.6.42		
		Conf'd.		
Harris Stewart Feagan	3.6.42	A/30.6.42		
		Conf'd.		
Claude James Foley	15.6.42	A/15.6.42		
		Conf'd.		
Thomas Duncan McColl	25.6.42	A/25.6.42		
		Conf'd.		
Paul Henri Hervieux	6.7.42	A/16.7.42		
		28.11.42		
William Orobko	6.7.42	A/6.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Harry Merchant Lampa	11.4.42	A20.6.42	A/30.6.44	
		Conf'd.	11.1.45	
Edward David Fyffe	18.4.42	22.6.42		
James Donald Hawkins	11.5.42			
Frederick Taylor Pearson	15.6.42	A/6.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
James Garfield Johnston	6.7.42	A/6.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Gilbert Fisk Boyd	18.4.42	A/3.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Gordon Kitchener Doan	2.6.42	A/2.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Jacques Leon Amyot	10.6.42	14.11.42		
Joseph Kulyk	16.6.42	A/13.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Wounded 24.11.44				
Charles Frederick McHugh	6.7.42	A/13.7.42		
Robert Wilson Davis	20.7.42	20.7.43		
2 Lt. B. 5220 S/Sgt.				
Joseph Bernard Power	13.3.42	14.1.43		
Donald Curry Gordon	5.5.52	A/2.7.42	A/29.12.45	
		Conf'd.	(4 D.D.) 23.5.46	
Joseph Arthur Beaulieu	28.5.42	A/6.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
Ernest Rollaston	5.6.42	A/16.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
James Gordon Booth	17.6.42	A/15.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
William Kenneth Shultis	17.6.42	A/15.7.42		
		Conf'd.		
William Laurie Elliot	29.6.42	29.6.43		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Earl Francis Racher	29.6.42	A/3.8.42 Conf'd.		
Jos. Gillies Adrien Pelletier	6.7.42	4.7.43		
John Francis French	15.7.42	A/15.7.42 Conf'd.		
William Hardy Derkson	20.7.42	A/20.7.42		
Samuel Scott Banford	3.8.42	10.10.42		
2 Lt. (Adm.) K. 52038 S/Sgt. George Delbert MacDonald	10.7.42	11.5.43		
	Lieut. 11.11.42			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Donald Moore Angus	5.7.42	A/21.7.42 28.11.42		
Jos. Georges Andle Grenon	17.6.42	4.7.42		
Eric Reginald Humphrey	18.6.42	A/25.7.42 Conf'd.		
Eugene Anthony Greco	20.6.42	A/18.7.42 Conf'd.		
Alfred Archibald MacLeod	20.6.42	A/27.7.42 Conf'd.		
Charles André Bissonnet	4.7.42	4.7.43 amd. 3.7.43		
Lt. (S) J. B. Lachance, COTC. E.D. Supp. 262, 24.12.51	6.7.42	4.6.43		
Jos. Pierre Alphonse Faucher	6.7.42	3.7.43		
Robert Seneca Decker	3.8.42	A/3.8.42 Conf'd.	A/25.12.44 17.10.45 (38 Coy.)	
Humphrey John Hocking	14.4.42	A/1.8.42 Conf'd.	A/8.10.44 3.9.45 (52 Coy.)	
George Fairbairn Walden	24.6.42	A/27.7.42 Conf'd.		
Arthur Kalfas	3.7.42	4.7.43		
Geo. Antoine Jos. Cormier	4.7.42	9.5.43		
Joseph Gilles Raymond	6.7.42	3.7.43		
Joseph Leopold Savage	6.7.42	4.7.43 amd. 3.7.43		
Victor Clyde Calkin	15.7.42	A/1.8.42 19.8.42	A/27.7.44 4.3.45	
William James Campbell	20.7.42	20.6.43		
Arthur Henry Wilkinson	21.7.42	A/1.8.42 Conf'd.		
Mark Aurele Du Mont	3.8.42	14.11.42		
Gordon Bain Howard	3.8.42	A/3.8.42 Conf'd.		
James Gerald Clune, Jr.	4.4.42	A/5.8.42 Conf'd.		
Davis Raymond Grenon	4.7.42	3.7.43		
Reginald William Morningstar	11.7.42	A/1.8.42 Conf'd.		
Lawson Ward Leake	17.7.42	A/7.8.42 Conf'd.		
James Passalis	20.7.42	14.11.42		
Chas. Alton Walter White	3.8.42	A/3.8.42 Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
George Gordon Beesley	5.8.42	A/10.8.42 27.11.42		
Jack Naimark	10.8.42	A/10.8.42 Conf'd.		
John Melchior Riffel	10.8.42	A/10.8.42 Conf'd.		
Leon Joseph Lequyer	17.8.42	A/17.8.42 Conf'd.		
Morton Star	1.5.42	A/15.8.42 Conf'd.		
Donald Currie Geddes	1.7.42	A/13.8.42 Conf'd.		
William Alexander Weir	1.7.42	A/15.8.42 Conf'd.		
Howard Taylor Smith	15.7.42	A/12.8.42 Conf'd.		
Maurice Harris	17.7.42	A/13.8.42 Conf'd.		
David Espir Acal	10.8.42	14.11.42		
Alfred Dominic Baker	10.8.42	3.6.43		
William Ronald Scott	18.8.42	A/18.8.42 Conf'd.		
<i>Lieuts. Adm.</i>				
Lt. J. Neill	17.8.42	28.11.42	A/3.5.45 2.8.45	
B. 5281 A/S/Sgt. Harry Doncaster	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
C. 97001 S/Sgt. James William Fletcher C.D. Supp. 259, 3.12.51	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
F. 80000 S/Sgt. Roy Howard French	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
Died 16.7.44 C. 41783 S/Sgt. John Marshall Grant	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
D. 105099 A/QMS (WO II) John Gregory Lynch C.D. Supp. 490, 7.5.56	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
B. 5292 QMS (WO II) Walter Wood	Lieut. 11.7.42 11.11.42	11.5.43		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Philip Charles Cooke	29.6.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
Ernest Michael Ray	13.7.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.		
Robert Earl Brown	15.7.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.		
James Arthur Parish	20.7.42	A/20.8.42 Conf'd.		
Clifton Leonard Kell	23.7.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.		
William Ross Upton	31.8.42	30.4.43		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Albert Ferdinand Rader	14.7.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
Fredk. David Mulholland	15.7.42	A/25.8.42 21.10.44		
Maurice Charles Genier	17.7.42	A/14.8.42 Conf'd.		
John Wilfred Corbett	22.7.42	A/31.8.42 Conf'd.		
Maxwell Norman Rockman	22.7.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.		
Jacques Jolin	29.7.42	A/20.8.42 Conf'd.		
John Nelligan Doré	30.7.42	A/29.8.42 Conf'd.	A/5.10.44 27.8.45	
Jas. Kirkpatrick Garrett	30.7.42	A/31.8.42 Conf'd.		
Ira Kaplan	30.7.42	A/28.8.42 Conf'd.		
John Vincent O'Shaughnessy	30.7.42	A/29.8.42 Conf'd.		
Jerry Hamilton Granville Harwood	3.8.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
Fredk. Syas Walter Green	5.8.42	A/5.8.42 Conf'd.		
Edward Vlodimir Dubiskey	10.8.42	A/27.8.42 Conf'd.		
Edgar Morrison Murphy	24.8.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.	A/6.10.44	
Raymond Evered Dickson	31.8.42	23.4.43		
Donald Allan Rylands	13.7.42	A/13.7.42 28.11.42		
Leslie Allan Campbell	24.7.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
John Wilbert Valiquette	25.7.42	A/2.9.42 Conf'd.		
Edward Gowland Doré	29.7.42	A/27.8.42 Conf'd.	A/5.10.44	
Leonard Rollaston	31.7.42	A/31.8.42 Conf'd.		
John Laurence Lundy	4.8.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
Alban Maurice Laporte	7.8.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
Richard Gordon Foster	11.8.42	20.6.42		
Donald Maurice MacFarlane	18.8.42	A/24.8.42 Conf'd.		
Kenneth Epstein	1.9.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
James Patrick Malloy	1.7.42	A/1.9.42 Conf'd.		
George Alexander Oswald	29.7.42	A/9.9.42 Conf'd.		
Harry John Wildfong	29.7.42	A/28.8.42 Conf'd.		
Alexander Allan Fyffe	3.8.42	A/11.9.42 Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Hugh Alexander Box	10.8.42	A/8.9.42 Conf'd.		
David Bernard Dymont	12.8.42	A/11.9.42 Conf'd.		
Fred Allen Flora	12.8.42	A/11.9.42 Conf'd.	A/5.10.44 27.8.44	
William Osborne Nursey	12.8.42	A/11.9.42 Conf'd.		
Alonzo Lorenzo Cook	18.8.42	A/15.9.42 Conf'd.		
Oliver Morrison Cook Wright	8.9.42	A/8.9.42 Conf'd.		
Walter Elton Harlow	16.9.42	A/16.9.42 Conf'd.		
Charles James Paterson	10.8.42	A/17.9.42 Conf'd.		
John Gourlay	15.8.42	A/14.9.42 Conf'd.		
Charles David Rusen	17.8.42	A/15.9.42 Conf'd.		
James Edward Paterson	18.8.42	A/21.9.42 Conf'd.		
Trevor Cecil Trotter	21.8.42	A/15.9.42 Conf'd.		
Joseph Felix Comeau	23.9.42	A/23.9.42 Conf'd.		
Horace Chas. La Bissonière	23.6.42	A/21.9.42 Conf'd.		
Simon Harrison	5.8.42	A/29.9.42 Conf'd.		
Morris Palansky	5.8.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
Deans Elliott Taylor	17.8.42	A/21.9.42 Conf'd.		
Weldon Eldridge Harnish	18.8.42	A/17.9.42		
Elmer Carl Purdy C.D. Supp. 420, 3.1.55	20.8.42	A/21.9.42 Conf'd.	25.7.46 (36 Coy.)	
Karl Frederick Mueller	21.8.42	A/21.9.42 Conf'd.		
Herbert Wooliver Reeves	21.8.42	A/17.9.42 Conf'd.		
Stanley Griffis Haight	28.8.42	19.3.43		
Russel Potter Shepherd	2.9.42	A/15.9.42 Conf'd.		
Albert Edward Pye	4.9.42	15.5.43 amd. 9.5.43		
Engelbert Quevillon	29.7.42	16.1.43		
Lieut. C. 97017 CQMS.				
Leslie Trayner	6.6.42	21.12.42	A/21.6.43 21.9.43	
Lieut. B. 5239 Sgt.				
John Gregory Helm, CDC. Desp. C.G. 10, 9.3.46	6.6.42	1.9.43		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
2 Lt. (Adm.) G. 45220 A/QMS (WO II)				
Harry McLeod Deakin	11.9.42	11.7.43		
	Lieut. 11.1.43			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Thomas Rexford Allen	4.7.42	A/25.9.42 Conf'd.		
Fernand Auger	14.8.42	14.11.42		
Lt. G. R. Stinson, R.O.	17.8.42	28.9.42		
Malcolm Clifford Parks	22.8.42	A/5.10.42 Conf'd.		
James Reid Edmunds	26.8.42	A/29.9.42 Conf'd.		
Frank Douglas Dempster	28.8.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
Francis James Stodgell	29.8.42	A/6.10.42 Conf'd.		
Harold Dennis	1.9.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
Wesley Eugene Smart	1.9.42	A/1.10.42		
John Eric Hibbard	4.9.42	A/21.9.42 15.5.43 amd. 9.5.43		
W. J. Akins	1.10.42	A/1.10.42 28.11.42		
Charles Homer Meredith	1.10.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
S. B. Williams	8.9.42	A/8.9.42 Conf'd.		
Jos. Raoul Laurent Picard	6.7.42	A/28.9.42 Conf'd.		
Roland Bégin	20.7.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
Francis Joseph Anthony McCurry	13.8.42	A/13.10.42 Conf'd.		
Claude Delbert Goodison	26.8.42	28.11.42		
Howard Louis Herbert Yack	31.8.42	A/5.10.42 Conf'd.		
Louis Finkle	3.9.42	A/1.10.42 Conf'd.		
Richard Nelson Garfield Brown	5.10.42	A/5.10.42 Conf'd.		
Gordon William Spinks	3.9.42	A/12.10.42 Conf'd.		
Maxwell Jacob Averback	11.9.42	A/14.10.42 Conf'd.		
John Albert Dean	12.9.42	A/5.10.42		
William Richard Jackson	19.9.42	A/19.10.42 Conf'd.		
Edward Sklar	19.10.42	A/19.10.42 Conf'd.		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. H. S. Allen, Ret. List		16.10.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Jonas Eugene Kurlander	25.6.42	A/19.10.42 Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Erasmus Matthew Spurgeon	5.10.42	A/15.10.42 Conf'd.		
Alexander Dobbins	19.10.42	A/1.11.42 Conf'd.		
Harold Bond Smith	21.10.42	16.1.43		
Louis Sam Young	2.11.42	A/2.11.42 Conf'd.		
Wilbur Clarence Cusack	19.10.42	1.11.42		
Richard Ernest Dinniwel	28.10.42	A/28.10.42 Conf'd.		
George Frederick Maurer	18.6.42	A/18.6.42 Conf'd.		
David Anderson King	26.9.42	A/2.11.42 Conf'd.	A/10.10.44 (30 Coy.) 7.9.45	
Kenneth Alexander Moore	2.10.42	A/8.11.42 16.11.42 Conf'd.		
John Thomas Dawson	30.10.42	A/15.11.42 Conf'd.		
Herbert Melvin Hutchinson	5.11.42	A/5.11.42 Conf'd.		
Russell Ernest Partridge	1.11.42	A/15.11.42 Conf'd.		
<i>Lieut. (Adm.)</i>				
Lt. G. W. Mason, from Inf.	20.8.42	8.10.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Roland Black Campbell	23.11.42	13.2.43		
Harry Graham Hudson	16.11.42	A/16.11.42 Conf'd.		
<i>Captain</i>				
Capt. C. E. Wright, Ret. List		13.10.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Hugh Lough Cheney	16.11.42	A/16.11.42 Conf'd.		
G. Zimmerman	16.11.42	A/16.11.42 13.11.43		
Robert Newton Ogilvie	19.11.42	9.12.42		
<i>Captain</i>				
Harvey Franklin Hollister		2.11.42		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Reginald Hector Campbell	9.10.42	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.		
Albert Harold Patterson	11.11.42	A/4.1.43 Conf'd.		
James Douglas Morrison	1.12.42	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.		
William Hudson Scott	1.12.42	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.		
Irving Edward Snider	3.11.42	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.		
James Elliott Hood	1.12.42	A/1.12.42 Conf'd.		
<i>Captain (Adm.)</i>				
Lt. E. Douglas, Inf. (E.D.) (G.O. 350/43)		1.9.42		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i> Roger Geoffroy Jos. Charette 2 Lt. (Adm.) F. 76672 A/QMS (WO II)	14.11.42	16.1.43		
George Francis Vaughan	10.10.42	10.8.43		
	Lieut. 10.2.43			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Allan Jack Dorman	4.11.42	A/15.12.42 Conf'd.		
Raymond Wilson Sawyer	6.11.42	A/6.11.42 Conf'd.		
2Lt. Lab'y. Officer M. 41273 Cadet Edward Thomas Lee	29.11.42	30.9.43		
	Lieut. 30.3.43			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Albert Henry McElhone	5.11.42	A/15.12.42 Conf'd.		
Joseph James Katzman	2.12.42	A/21.12.42 Conf'd.		
2 Lt. (Adm.) D. 105001 Cadet Leonard Villbois Tetrault	25.11.42	28.9.43		
	Lieut. 28.3.43			
2 Lt. (Adm.) E. 2630 Cadet J. A. Gerard Verrault	28.11.42	28.9.43		
	Lieut. 28.3.43			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Michael Strokon	12.11.42	7.12.42		
Herbert Ferguson Black	23.11.42	A/28.12.42 Conf'd.		
Leonard Gordon Israel M. 57155	15.12.42	A/6.1.43 Conf'd.		
Robert Valentine Blackmore M. 57160	30.12.42	18.9.43		
Lloyd Russell Bowsby M. 57158	30.12.42	18.12.43		
Theodore John Hackie M. 57169	30.12.42	18.12.43		
Andrew Reid Seymour Gray M. 57161	30.12.42	18.12.43		
Grant Thomas Phipps M. 57198	30.12.42	18.12.43		
Thomas Nikiforuk	30.12.42	30.12.43		
John McGregor Wark	23.12.42	19.3.43		
Peter Thomas Smylski	14.12.42	A/11.1.43 Conf'd.		
Archibald Cohen	11.1.43	A/11.1.43 Conf'd.		
<i>Lieut. (Adm.) K. 22127 CSM (WO II)</i> Roland Richard Dean	6.11.42	A/7.11.43 7.2.44		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.) F. 30713</i> Pte. Reginald Wilfred Ball F. 30712 Pte.	5.1.43	5.1.44		
Jed Blackmore Sutherland	5.1.43	5.1.44		
Harold Charles McWilliams	5.11.42	A/4.1.43 Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
John Leo Paul Ramsay	12.11.42	A/31.12.42 Conf'd.		
Edward John Klasen	18.11.42	A/18.1.43 Conf'd.		
Sydney Ralph Chodorcoff	25.11.42	A/4.1.43 Conf'd.		
Wallace Francis Walford	11.12.42	A/7.1.43 Conf'd.		
Archibald Wilmer Boland	4.1.43	A/22.1.43 Conf'd.		
Romain Roger Laroche	1.11.42	A/4.1.43 Conf'd.		
Mark Rudolph Deutsch	7.11.42	A/19.1.43 Conf'd.		
William James Siebert	25.1.43	A/25.1.43 Conf'd.		
<i>Lieut.</i> (formerly M. 57170) William Thrasher Waite	30.12.42	30.12.43		
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i> Matthew Donald McCurdy	21.11.42	A/25.1.43 Conf'd.		
<i>Lieut.</i> (formerly M. 57200) Clarence Wilmer Bernhard	23.1.43	30.12.43		
	MoPhail amd. 30.12.42			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Garland Neal Wilson	4.12.42	A/18.1.43 (31 Coy.)		
Died 15.5.43 Victorien Alexandre Dubé	11.12.42	A/15.1.43 (39 Coy.) Conf'd.		
Ivan Geo. Garland Polack	28.12.42	A/29.1.43 Conf'd.		
Edwin Alexander Kallusky	30.10.42	A/25.1.43 (30 Coy.) Conf'd.		
Norman Charles Hardy	29.1.43	A/15.2.43 Conf'd.		
(formerly M. 57164) Earl Ellison	30.12.42	30.12.43		
<i>Lieuts.</i> (formerly M. 57168) Henry Joseph Dombrowski	30.12.42	30.12.43		
(formerly M. 57202) Otto Simon Hauck	30.12.42	30.12.43		
(formerly M. 57163) Bernard Krasnoff	30.12.42			
(formerly M. 57165) Harvey John Short	30.12.42			
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> Charles Richard	17.12.42	A/4.1.43 Conf'd.		
William Meredith Twible	28.1.43	A/1.3.43 Conf'd.		
Jos. Gilles Benoit Pariseau	27.1.43	22.5.43		
Ralph Luke	29.1.43	A/1.3.43 Conf'd.		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Errol Bayly Clift	18.2.43	A/18.2.43 Conf'd.		
Frederick Clarence Thompson	8.2.43	A/24.2.43 Conf'd.		
2 Lt. (S) J. S. Corcoran, COTC.	9.2.43	10.3.44		
Robert Alonzo Copp	10.2.43	10.3.44		
Ralph Theodore Parker	15.2.43	A/2.3.43 15.3.43		
Robert Holden Crossley	8.6.42	A/1.3.43 Conf'd.		
Jacob Kreutzer	21.1.43	A/8.3.43 Conf'd.		
D. 105164				
Pte. Frank Leonard Burns	23.2.43	12.2.44		
D. 105163				
Pte. Archibald Ferguson Cameron	23.2.43	12.2.44		
D. 105191				
Pte. Ralph Staples Edmison	23.2.43	12.2.44		
D. 105165				
Pte. Chas. Howard Dundass	23.2.43	12.2.44		
D. 105159				
Pte. Gordon Hamilton McKinney	23.2.43	12.2.44		
D. 105158				
Pte. Cameron Thompson Walsh	23.2.43	12.2.44		
B. 130057				
Pte. Irving David Appleby	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 133311				
Pte. Edgar Harris Carson	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131562				
Pte. Lloyd Harold Chapman	10.3.43			
B. 131260				
Pte. William Donald Chapple	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131272				
Pte. Donald Charles Clee	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131202				
Pte. William Hugh Coleman	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131568				
Pte. Lawrence Glenn Craigie	10.3.43	11.3.44		
B. 131550				
Pte. James Leonard Devine	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131261				
Pte. Allan Irwin Diner	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91193				
Pte. James Alan Faulkner	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131262				
Pte. Wilfrid Harold Feasby	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91233				
Pte. James Lionel Fitz-Gerald	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131551				
Pte. William Reginald Fletcher	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131163				
Pte. John Frederick Freeman	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91209				
Pte. Kenneth Russell Galvin	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131203				
Pte. Robert Moore Grainger	10.3.43	10.3.44		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 131832				
Pte. Walter Grenkow	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131215				
Pte. Arthur Ernest Histrop	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 5325				
Pte. John Grant Holbrook	10.3.43	10.3.44		
C.D. Supp. 469, 12.12.55				
B. 91214				
Pte. Arthur Murray Hunt	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91194				
Pte. Lloyd William Irons	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91195				
Pte. Roe Billington Jackson	10.3.43	10.3.44		
C.D. Supp. 404, 13.9.51				
B. 131271				
Pte. Edward Earl Johns	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131552				
Pte. Frederick Gordon Kellam	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131553				
Pte. Hal. Everett Leyland	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91196				
Pte. Harold Levita	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131165				
Pte. Alfred Lloyd Lunau	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131821				
Pte. Phillip Robt. MacFarlane	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91197				
Pte. Jack Gordon McCartney	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131554				
Pte. Donald Charles McColl	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131217				
Pte. John Eugene Merritt	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131204				
Pte. Donald Samuel Moore	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131164 Pte.				
Lester Parks	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91202 Pte.				
John Phillip Rudkin Bateman	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91198 Pte.				
Edwin Charles Schneider	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131822 Pte.				
Robert Lorne Scott	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131264 Pte.				
Russell George Schwalm	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91212 Pte.				
Abraham Skudwick	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131265 Pte.				
Claude Victor Sibbald	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131573 Pte.				
Byron Ralph Smyth	10.3.43	11.3.44		
B. 91200 Pte.				
Samuel Spivak	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 91199 Pte.				
Roy Gordon Spink	10.3.43	10.3.44		
B. 131305 Pte.				
Gordon Ackland Redford	10.3.43	10.3.44		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 131184 Pte.				
Arthur Wm. Stephens Wood	10.3.43	10.3.44		
Eugene Squires Dorion	18.2.43	A/3.5.43		
		Conf'd.		
Michael Kapusta	23.2.43	10.3.44		
Robert James Dent	26.2.43	22.2.44		
Joseph Vingo	26.2.43	24.2.44		
Francis Allan Butler	6.3.43	A/8.3.43		
		Conf'd.		
George Cecil Walkey	1.4.43	1.6.43		
2 Lt. Lab'y. Offr. K. 84803				
QMS (WO II) Frank Patrick Mellan	13.2.43	13.12.43		
	Lieut.			
Lieuts. (Sup'y.)				
Frank Robert Young	23.2.43	22.2.44		
John Elmer Hackett	16.2.43	A/2.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
Walter Lorne Barnabe	15.3.43	A/15.3.43		
		Conf'd.		
Lt. (Adm.) A. 99812 QMS (WO II)				
Stanley Wiles Keam	12.2.43	A/1.6.44		
Killed accidentally 18.11.44				
Lieuts. (Sup'y.)				
Frank Bernbaum	29.3.43	A/31.3.43		
		Conf'd.		
Laurent Bouthillier	13.2.43	A/29.3.43		
		Conf'd.		
John Alderson Folkins	13.2.43	A/29.3.43		
		Conf'd.		
Carl Percival Johnson	23.2.43	22.2.44		
P. 2 Lt. (Adm.) L. 25845 A/S/Sgt.				
Thomas Henry Fawcett	19.3.43	19.1.44		
	Lieut.			
	19.7.43			
Lieuts. (Sup'y.)				
Augustin Maurice Beaudry	12.1.43	A/5.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
Harvey Towe	20.3.43	A/12.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
Norman MacGregor Layton	1.4.43	A/1.5.43	A/14.5.45	
		Conf'd.	to 11.7.45	
Walter Frederick Hancock	1.5.43	A/1.5.43		
		Conf'd.		
Saul Simon	16.3.43	A/15.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
Alvin Beverly Porter	16.4.43	A/16.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
D. 105210 Pte.				
Irving William Sloane	9.4.43	1.4.44		
Harold Onsum Johnsen	12.3.43	A/8.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
Albert Carman Rust	24.3.43	A/28.4.43		
		Conf'd.		
George Robert Sidenberg	30.3.43	A/28.4.43		
		Conf'd.		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>2Lt. (Adm.) C. 97039 Sgt.</i>				
Roald John Kihl, C.D. Supp. 318, 19.1.53	17.4.43	A/17.2.44 10.9.45		
Lieut. Donald Archibald Roy McDougall	17.8.43	(52 Coy.) A/12.4.43		
Abe Leith	4.3.43	Conf'd.		
Joseph Hector Merrell	10.2.43	A/10.4.43 Conf'd.		
	3.5.43	A/3.5.43 Conf'd.		
<i>2 Lt. (Adm.) D. 105041 Sgt. (A/QMS) (WO II)</i>				
Jos. Alfred Gerald Boucher	13.2.43	12.12.43		
Lieut. Sydney Ralph Gelmon	13.6.43			
<i>Lieut. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Sydney Ralph Gelmon	15.5.43	A/17.5.43 Conf'd.		
<i>P. 2 Lt. (Adm.) C. 41878 Cpl. (A/Sgt.)</i>				
Dalton Edward Long	19.3.43	19.1.44		
C.D. Supp. 471, 26.12.55	Lieut. 9.7.43			
<i>Lieut. (formerly B. 131263 Pte.)</i>				
Abraham Louis Rothstein	25.5.43	25.5.44		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.) D. 105203 Pte.</i>				
Georges Montbrun Pinault	15.5.43	15.5.44		
B. 91201 Pte.				
Nelson Barlow	25.5.43	25.5.44		
Preston Andrew Beattie	31.3.43	A/1.6.43 Conf'd.	A/28.4.45 22.11.45 (26 Coy.)	
René Auger	15.5.43	14.5.44		
D. 105204 Pte.				
Patrick Leahy	15.5.43	14.5.44		
Jos. Lucien Jean Charland	17.5.43	14.5.44		
<i>2 Lts. (Adm.) K. 84904 S/Sgt. (A/WO II)</i>				
Freeman Whitney Forbes	19.3.43	19.1.44		
Lieut. D. A. Lange	19.7.43			
K. 69579	29.7.43	A/29.1.44 29.4.44		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
William Jamieson Curry, Jr.	3.6.43	A/4.6.43 26.2.44		
Pierre Ivan Labelle	19.4.43	A/31.5.43 Conf'd.		
Bernard Pattenick	13.4.43	A/31.5.43 Conf'd.		
Roger Chapdelaine	27.4.43	A/29.5.43 Conf'd.		
Jean Maurice Bégin	4.5.43	A/14.6.43 Conf'd.		
<i>Captain</i>				
Lawrence Melville Martin		A/14.6.43 Conf'd.	A/12.5.45 14.10.45 (23 Coy.)	

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i>				
Robert Craig Hutchison	25.5.43	A/25.6.43 Conf'd.		
Harry Martin Cooke Died 22.11.45	11.6.43	A/11.6.43 (23 Coy.) Conf'd.		
Samuel David Brigel	18.3.43	A/5.7.43 Conf'd.		
Henry Sanford Alexr. Fleming	1.7.43	18.10.43 amd. 18.9.43		
William Marcus Inkster	1.7.43	21.6.44		
Raymond Louis MacDonald	3.7.43	29.6.44		
Edward Michael Warren	12.8.43	A/12.8.43 Conf'd.		
John Frederick Brown Died 3.8.55	20.4.43	A/30.7.43 Conf'd.		
James Duncan Purves	6.5.43	A/2.8.43 Conf'd.		
Michael Edwin Lucyk	7.7.43	A/4.8.43 Conf'd.		
James Leonard Walsh	12.7.43	A/12.7.43 Conf'd.		
F. 30707 Pte. Donald Chester Eaton	13.8.43	13.8.44		
F. 51268 Pte. Francis Carroll Fennell C.D. Supp. 471, 26.12.55	13.8.43	13.8.44		
Arthur Patrick Daly	23.8.43	A/23.8.43 Conf'd.		
F. 30709 Pte. Napier Benjamin Anderson	13.8.43	13.8.44		
F. 30859 Pte. John Edward Hallett C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56	13.8.43	13.8.44		
F. 30708 Pte. George Edwin Mallam	13.8.43	13.8.44		
F. 30706 Pte. Leslie Wilson Walker	13.8.43	13.8.44		
Harold Allan Shaver	5.7.43	A/16.8.43 Conf'd.		
Clarence Budley Husband	15.8.43	A/16.8.43 Conf'd.		
George Ross Brebber	18.8.43	14.7.44		
2 Lts. (Adm.) Cadet Robert William Allen	21.8.43	A/21.12.44		
	Lieut. 21.12.43	13.9.45 (38 Coy.)		
(formerly D. 117512) John Donald McFarlane	21.8.43	A/21.12.44		
	Lieut. 21.12.43 (& Adjt.)	1.10.45 (20 B.D. Coy.)		
(Formerly B. 30050) Wm. John Francis McIntyre	21.8.43	A/21.12.44		
	Lt. & Adjt. 21.12.43	31.8.45 (35 Coy.)		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> M. 57201 Pte.				
Louis Bloom	2.9.43	2.9.44		
M. 57194 Pte.				
Kenneth Miller Gordon	2.9.43	2.9.44		
M. 57185 Pte.				
Murray Krasnoff	2.9.43	A/30.12.43 2.9.44		
M. 57201 Pte.				
Claire Whillians Olsen	2.9.43	2.9.44		
M. 57188 Pte.				
Samuel Veiner	2.9.43	2.9.44		
M. 57193 Pte.				
Maxwell John Lipkind	3.9.43	2.9.44		
M. 57187				
Jack Hersohel Cohen	7.9.43	7.7.44		
Eugene Humeniuk	26.8.43	A/15.9.43 Conf'd.		
John Frank Bajurny	1.9.43	A/15.9.43 Conf'd.		
Elmo Eugene Fletcher	27.9.43	A/27.9.43 Conf'd.		
Joseph Blumes	26.8.43	A/4.10.43 Conf'd.		
Zeck Kasloff	1.10.43	A/1.10.43 Conf'd.		
2 Lt. (Adm.) K. 84921				
Robert Lorraine Horne	Lieut. 21.8.43 21.12.43	A/4.12.44 24.8.45 (32 Coy.)		
<i>Lieuts. (Sup'y.)</i> M. 57224				
Pte. Jacob Janzen	2.9.43	2.9.44		
Walter Gordon Campbell	8.9.43	A/8.9.43 Conf'd.		
M. 41232 Pte.				
Robert Laurence Lynn	29.9.43	29.9.44		
C. Murray Cornish	26.7.43	A/19.10.43 Conf'd.		
C.D. Supp. 408, 11.10.54				
Abner Harold Golden	27.7.43	A/19.10.43 Conf'd.		
Jacques Olivier	28.8.43	31.5.44		
Gerald Malcolm Tormey	7.9.43	A/7.9.43 Conf'd.		
Isadore Bloom Hyams	20.9.43	A/16.10.43 Conf'd.		
D. 105231				
Jean Paul Nadeau	14.10.43	14.10.44		
D. 105243				
Lucien Courtemanche	14.10.43	14.10.44		
D. 105088				
Paul Emile Genier	14.10.43	14.10.44		
D. 105228				
Antonio Jacob	14.10.43	14.10.44		
John Andrew Christie	1.11.43	A/1.11.43 26.2.44		
John Claire Marrigan	1.11.43	A/1.11.43 26.2.44		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
Thomas Lewis Rogers	2.11.43	A/2.11.43 26.9.44		
James Gordon Miller	11.11.43	A/11.11.43 Conf'd.		
William Maurice Sinclair C.D. Supp. 482, 12.3.56	17.10.43	A/17.10.43 24.6.44	A/22.3.45 19.10.45 (26 Coy.)	
James Leopold Smith	18.10.43	A/16.11.43 21.10.44		
Gerald Alexander MacPherson	28.10.43	A/29.11.43 20.11.44		
D. 105168 Pte.				
Pierre Chas. Rieule Asselin	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105162 Pte.				
Abraham William Bazerman	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105186 Pte.				
Charles Bruce Crutchfield C.D. Supp. 482, 12.3.56	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105160 Pte.				
Jack Gruman	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105161 Pte.				
Isadore Lubin	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105170 Pte.				
Ernest Alphonse Mongeau	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105167 Pte.				
Peter Andrew Ostapovitch	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105235 Pte.				
Jean Saidon	19.11.43	19.11.44		
D. 105171 Pte.				
Sidney Silver	19.11.43	19.11.44		
Lt. (Adm.) B. 5250 QMS (WO II)				
Leonard Hubbard Smith	9.10.43	A/1.6.44 1.9.44		
Lt. (Adm.) B. 5295 Sgt.				
Kenneth Scholfield Randall	9.10.43	A/9.10.44 11.4.45		
<i>Lieuts. (Sub'y.)</i>				
Harold Albert Cummings	6.11.43	A/9.12.43 21.10.44		
Basil Sturdy Chadwick	11.11.43	A/10.12.43 Conf'd.		
Harry Barkley Johnson	3.1.44	26.2.44		
Norman B. Moss	3.1.44	A/3.1.44 27.5.44		
Stanley Whitehouse Kemp	3.1.44	A/3.1.44 26.2.44		
Terence Gilbert Smith, Capt.	15.11.43	A/15.11.43 15.2.44		
B. 131574 Army Dental Corps (Br.)				
Pte. Wm. Thompson Beatty	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131268 Pte.				
Harry Sommerville Banfield	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131569 Pte.				
Norman Arthur Butcher C.D. Supp. 420, 3.1.55	20.12.43	21.12.44		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 131570 Pte.				
Louis Rex Channell	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131571 Pte.				
Solomon Chernin	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131565 Pte.				
Charles Everett Craig	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131566 Pte.				
John Thomas Crouch	20.12.43			
B. 131555 Pte.				
James Clayton Cummings	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131276 Pte.				
Wilfred Vickery Ferguson	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131273 Pte.				
Malcolm Mackie Goldberg	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 132803 Pte.				
Joseph Albert Gorchynski	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131277 Pte.				
George Alexander Graham	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131278 Pte.				
Robert Oxley Green	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131266 Pte.				
William John Hambley	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131279 Pte.				
Elmer Brown Hooks	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131267 Pte.				
Samuel Katz	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131563 Pte.				
Daniel Oliver Lipman	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131282 Pte.				
James Floyd Loucks	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131572 Pte.				
Alexander Malkin	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131566 Pte.				
Wilfred Bruce Malloch	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131269				
Pte. Sheppard Margolese	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131559 Pte.				
Ronald Laidlaw Martin	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131567 Pte.				
Kenneth Nelson Morrison	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131557 Pte.				
Charles Thomas Peterson	20.12.43	21.12.44		
L. 25821 Pte.				
William Sydney Porteous	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131840 Pte.				
William Arthur Quigley	20.12.43			
B. 132014 Pte.				
Mervyn Michael Samuels	20.12.43			
B. 131238 Pte.				
Samuel Harold Seetner	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131975 Pte.				
Norman Buster Sproul	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131558 Pte.				
Leo Matthew Sussman	20.12.43	21.12.44		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 131560 Pte.				
John Campbell Tanton	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131274 Pte.				
James Bruce Taylor	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131275 Pte.				
Edward John Tureck	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131281 Pte.				
Donald Meyers Wallace	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131284 Pte.				
John Nelson Wills	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131270 Pte.				
John Andrew Wilson	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131561 Pte.				
Jesse Witchel	20.12.43	21.12.44		
B. 131564 Pte.				
John Gilbert Woods	20.12.43	21.12.44		
Austen William Oliver	15.12.43	A/15.12.43		
		26.2.44		
Homer Everette McIntosh	20.12.43	21.12.44		
William Gourlie Hogg	14.1.44	A/15.2.44		
		24.6.44		
D. 105169 Pte.				
Matthew Joshua Waterman	5.2.44	5.2.45		
James Edward Newell	20.1.44	28.2.45		
Stanley Arthur Earl Merritt	20.1.44	A/15.3.44		
		21.10.44		
Peter Danis Brunet	6.3.44	A/10.4.44		
D. 105201 Pte.				
Paul Guevremont	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105214 Pte.				
Jos. Maxime Christian Racicot	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105221 Pte.				
Joseph Gabriel Dupuis	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105206 Pte.				
Jacques M. J. Durand	22.4.44	22.4.45		
C.D. Supp. 429, 7.3.55				
D. 105212 Pte.				
Gerard Antoine Bonin	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105207 Pte.				
Jean Paul Carrier	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105200 Pte.				
Jean Julien Rinfret	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 104203 Pte.				
Henri Tremblay	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105229 Pte.				
Gerard Jean Boulet	22.4.44			
D. 105220 Pte.				
Jos. Viateur Lucien Henault	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105224 Pte.				
Jos. Paul Alexandre Cabana	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105222 Pte.				
Georges Alfred Gaudet	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105217 Pte.				
Maurice Laperriere	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105226 Pte.				
Adelard Paquin	22.4.44	22.4.45		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
D. 105209 Pte.				
Paul Laurent Dugal	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105205 Pte.				
Georges Etienne Amiot	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105208 Pte.				
Gaston Beaulieu	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105211 Pte.				
Bernard Bergeron	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105218 Pte.				
Raymond Cholette	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105216 Pte.				
Jos. Alphonse Gaston Perreault	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105227 Pte.				
Rodrigue Real Debien	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105215 Pte.				
Daniel Robert Girard	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105219 Pte.				
Marc Morin	22.4.44	22.4.45		
D. 105213 Pte.				
Louis Philippe Pelchat	22.4.44	22.4.45		
M. 57577 Pte.				
Lloyd Ellison Mallin	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57069 Pte.				
Jack Jackson	9.5.44			
M. 57569 Pte.				
Thorstein Olav Walhovd	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57573 Pte.				
Ralph McLaren Duncan	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57571 Pte.				
Norris John West	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57051 Pte.				
Alan Neil McDougall	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57575 Pte.				
Wilfred Andrew Cotter	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57570 Pte.				
Stephen Lloyd Yaremchuk	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57572 Pte.				
Robert Henry Blaquièrre	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57581 Pte.				
Alan Douglas Fee	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57034 Pte.				
Samuel Stein	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57574 Pte.				
Arthur Alexander Fraser	9.5.44	9.5.45		
M. 57005 Pte.				
Douglas Howard Warren	9.5.44	9.5.45		
F. 52163 Pte.				
Richard Francis Cameron	10.5.44	10.5.45		
F. 51755 Pte.				
Arthur Hines Ervin	10.5.44	10.5.45		
F. 51679 Pte.				
Irving George Nathanson	10.5.44			
F. 51756 Pte.				
Robt. Nathan Dean Rice	10.5.44	10.5.45		
F. 51753 Pte.				
Milford Ross Jackson	10.5.44	10.5.45		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
F. 51704 Pte.				
James Isaac Gordon	10.5.44	10.5.45		
D. 105253 Pte.				
Carlton Lorne Church	12.7.44	10.5.45		
D. 105251 Pte.				
Robert Harold Cohen	12.7.44	12.7.45		
D. 105250 Pte.				
Albert Joseph Colle	12.6.44	12.7.45		
D. 105252 Pte.				
George Maurice Dundass	12.6.44	12.7.45		
D. 105254 Pte.				
Maurice Denberg Godine	12.6.44	12.7.45		
B. 146104 Pte.				
John Alfred Allan	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146088 Pte.				
Erve Harrington Ante	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 147066 Pte.				
B. Atnikov	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146090 Pte.				
Albert Charles Blue	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 1466122 Pte.				
Walter Fred Bobok	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146139 Pte.				
Samuel Mooney Borden	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146087 Pte.				
William Arthur Branch, Jr.	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146107 Pte.				
Garnet Lyons Britton	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146102 Pte.				
Max Brook	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146133 Pte.				
Alan Gordon Brown	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 68611 Pte.				
John Graham Butler	28.7.44	28.7.45		
C.D. Supp. 457, 19.9.55				
B. 146124 Pte.				
Melville Joseph Butler	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146099 Pte.				
Cosmo Raymond Castaldi	28.7.44	28.7.45		
		(35 Coy.)		
B. 146098 Pte.				
Gilbert Chapnick	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146096 Pte.				
John MacKenzie Conchie	28.7.44	28.7.45		
		(33 Coy.)		
B. 146105 Pte.				
Alexander Hilliard Cottick	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146132 Pte.				
Franklin Kingsley Currie	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146134 Pte.				
Edward Percival Downton	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146125 Pte.				
Jack Edward Fuller	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146092 Pte.				
Sydney Michael Granovsky	28.7.44	28.7.45		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 146126 Pte.				
Norman Hirschberg	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146118 Pte.				
Leonard Karr	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146109 Pte.				
Stephen Peterson Klimaszko	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146095 Pte.				
Boris Albert Kotseff	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146100 Pte.				
Michael Patrick Kutney	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146115 Pte.				
Bert Jeremiah Levin	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 77466 Pte.				
Lewis Taylor Lightfoot	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146121 Pte.				
Lorin Oliver Lind	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146089 Pte.				
Charles Harvey Loucks	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146138 Pte.				
Robert Joseph McCarten	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146123 Pte.				
Robert Keith McGill	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146112 Pte.				
Donald Oldfield McIntyre	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146103 Pte.				
John Fraser Methven	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146153 Pte.				
John Edward Millen	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146111 Pte.				
Samuel Robert Moscovich	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146130 Pte.				
Bernard Joseph Nolan	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146128 Pte.				
Alfred Livingston Ogilvie	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146110 Pte.				
Victor Albert Ovens	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146136 Pte.				
Herbert William Pascoe	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146106 Pte.				
Kenneth Jack Paynter	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146097 Pte.				
Murray Benjamin Pearlman	28.7.44	28.7.45 (50 Coy.)		
B. 146085				
William Matthew Rudell	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146120 Pte.				
Irving Siegel	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146091 Pte.				
Chas. Sklar	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146131 Pte.				
Walter John Sproule	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146113 Pte.				
Lorne Victor Taylor	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146093 Pte.				
Roy Augustus Tranter	28.7.44	28.7.45		

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 146117 Pte. Roy Waldman	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146108 Pte. Vernon Lorraine Watson	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146101 Pte. Murray Wertman	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146127 Pte. Elsel Seymour White	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146137 Pte. Neville Arthur Winograd	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146135 Pte. Wm. David McLean Wright	28.7.44	28.7.45		
B. 146094 Pte. Ralph Irving Yorsh	28.7.44	28.7.45		
William Allan Thos. Salter	26.7.44			
	20.8.44			
James Percival Coupland	19.7.44		A/19.7.44	
D. 105256 Pte. Eric Palmer Gill	24.7.44	24.7.45		
B. 146116 Pte. C. A. Mady	9.8.44	9.2.46		
B. 79956 Pte. S. H. Boyd	9.8.44	9.8.45		
D. 105257 Pte. Walter Wathen Anglin	29.7.44	29.7.45		
C.D. Supp. 471, 26.12.55				
B. 146114 Pte. Max Bach	11.8.44	11.8.45		
Ludlow William Beamish	24.7.44	24.7.45		
Norman Charters Ferguson	18.8.44	24.7.45		
Lt. H. R. Goodfellow, COTC.	3.8.44			
Malvin Wilfred Rom	18.7.44	4.9.45 (21 Coy.)		
William Novello Westwood	21.9.44	24.7.45		
John Barfoot MacDonald	13.9.44	A/23.10.44 25.1.45		
Joseph Toler Thompson	19.10.44	19.10.45		
Herschel Barry Freeman	13.11.44			
Lt. D. M. A. Smith, Gen. List	4.11.44	A/16.5.45 20.4.46		
M. 8457 Pte. Milford Harrison Ottem	30.12.44	30.12.45 (31 Coy.)		
M. 8450 Pte. John Debs McInnis	30.12.44	30.12.45 (30 Coy.)		
M. 8447 Pte. Rudolph James Warshawski	30.12.44	30.12.45 (30 Coy.)		
M. 8459 Pte. Alex S. Nay	30.12.44	A/30.12.45 10.2.46 (32 Coy.)		
M. 8456 Pte. Francis Alex Fernet	30.12.44	30.12.45 (32 Coy.)		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
M. 8455 Pte. Garth Cameron Evans	30.12.44	A/30.12.45 (31 Coy.) 10.2.46		
M. 8451 Pte. Francis Aylmer Fergie	30.12.44	A/30.12.45 10.2.46 (32 Coy.)		
M. 8458 Pte. Torlief Halder Walhovd	30.12.44	30.12.45 (38 Coy.)		
M. 8448 Pte. Donald Saunders Gilmour	30.12.44	30.12.45 (52 Coy.)		
M. 8454 Pte. Thomas Wesley James	30.12.44	30.12.45 (52 Coy.)		
M. 8453 Pte. Harold Louis Samuels	30.12.44	A/30.12.45 10.2.46 (31 Coy.)		
William Alan Robertson	9.1.45	9.1.46 (52 Coy.)		
L. S. Mason (22 Coy.) James Bates Franckum	18.11.44 18.1.45	A/21.12.44 18.1.46		
B. 157928 Pte. John Maxwell Bergman	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157884 Pte. Edward Sidney Blond	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		
B. 157909 Pte. Lorne Kenneth Brooks	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		
B. 157902 Pte. Harold Edwin Budder	8.5.45	8.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
B. 157911 Pte. James Arnold Burstein	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157912 Pte. Graham William Burgman	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157907 Pte. Kenneth Irving Carroll	8.5.45	8.5.46 (50 Coy.)		
B. 157927 Pte. Sherwin Charles Cohen	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		
B. 157916 Pte. Douglas Edwin Cousins	8.5.45	A/27.5.46 6.2.47		
B. 157906 Pte. Robert Butt Dunlop	8.5.45	8.5.46 (36 Coy.)		

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	Lient.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 157914 Pte. Robert Edgerton Dyer C.D. Supp. 486, 9.4.56	8.5.45	8.5.46 (18 B.D. Coy.)		
B. 157899 Pte. Donald Simpson Ferguson	8.5.45	8.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
B. 157901 Pte. Lloyd Edward Gilroy	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157923 Pte. Kenneth Aubrey Hetherington	8.5.45	8.5.46 (27 Coy.)		
B. 157885 Pte. Don Hilary Hillier C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157917 Pte. Abe Kanee	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157905 Pte. John George Kaye	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157886 Pte. David Kovitz	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		
B. 157892 Pte. John Francis Ledger	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157898 Pte. Melvine Levine	8.5.45	8.5.46 (26 Coy.)		
B. 157919 Pte. John Poole MacPherson	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157891 Pte. David Blake McAdam	8.5.45	8.5.46 (50 Coy.)		
B. 157922 Pte. Robert James Murray	8.5.45	8.5.46 (36 Coy.)		
B. 157915 Pte. Kenneth Alvin Nicholson	8.5.45			
B. 157887 Pte. Bernard David Panar	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		
B. 157893 Pte. Morris Pearlman	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		
B. 157929 Pte. Jacob Casimir Riffel	8.5.45	8.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
B. 157895 Pte. William Douglas Robb	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 157903 Pte. Marrill Marvin Roitman	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		
B. 157924 Pte. John Gregory Ryan	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157969 Pte. John Thomas Ryan	8.5.45			
B. 157918 Pte. Gordon Edgar Sayers	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157945 Pte. Joseph Dominic Scarfone	8.5.45			
B. 157890 Pte. William Julius Schadek	8.5.45	8.5.46 (50 Coy.)		
B. 157896 Pte. Arthur Schwartz	8.5.45	A/8.5.46 (15 Coy.)		
B. 157920 Pte. Leonard Shapira	8.5.45	8.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
B. 157888 Pte. Myer Harold Singer	8.5.45	8.5.46 (22 Coy.)		
B. 157904 Pte. Albert Dominic Sparrow	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		
B. 157894 Pte. Douglas Wright Stoneman	8.5.45	8.5.46 (32 Coy.)		
B. 157926 Pte. Frederick Gordon Stulberg	8.5.45	8.5.46 (36 Coy.)		
B. 157913 Pte. Randolph James Sutherland	8.5.45	8.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
B. 157925 Pte. Francis William Tropea	8.5.45	8.5.46 (36 Coy.)		
B. 157800 Pte. John Whitlock Turner C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56	8.5.45	8.5.46 (31 Coy.)		
B. 157897 Pte. Thomas Mansfield Walker	8.5.45	8.5.46 (33 Coy.)		
B. 157910 Pte. Russell Ernest Wallace	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		
B. 157889 Pte. David Wilbur Waterhouse	8.5.45	A/27.5.45 8.5.46		
B. 157908 Pte. Samuel Robert Webster	8.5.45	8.5.46 (30 Coy.)		

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
B. 157921 Pte. Barnard Robert Zener	8.5.45	8.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
D. 105276 Pte. Alain Paul Fleury	18.5.45	A/18.5.46 (15 Coy.) 29.10.46 (4 D.D.)		
D. 105273 Pte. Regis Manégré	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105264 Pte. Jos. Adolphe Maurice Mercier	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105271 Pte. Robert Henri Brouillet	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105259 Pte. Jos. François Jean Desjardins	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105272 Pte. Marius Raymond	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105268 Pte. Roger Alexandre Lamarche	18.5.45			
D. 105260 Pte. Guy Lapointe	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105267 Pte. Jos. Amédée André Racine	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105294 Pte. Jean Berchmans Lapointe	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105281 Pte. Joseph Lucien Massé	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105270 Pte. Philippe Edouard D'Entremont	18.5.45	18.5.46 (50 Coy.)		
D. 105269 Pte. Gilbert Hervé Deschènes	18.5.45	18.5.46 (26 Coy.)		
D. 105265 Pte. Jean Noel Paquet	18.5.45	18.5.46 (27 Coy.)		
D. 105279 Pte. Hector Patrick Corcoran	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105261 Pte. Roger Wilford Gagnon	18.5.45			
D. 105263 Pte. Jos. Jacques Gaston Lamoureux	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
D. 105278 Pte. Joseph Maurice Duckett	18.5.45	18.5.46 (23 Coy.)		
D. 105266 Pte. Philippe Marcel Noel	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 105275 Pte. Paul André Trépanier	18.5.45	18.5.46 (50 Coy.)		
D. 105262 Pte. Jean Noel Fontaine	18.5.45	A/18.5.46 (15 Coy.) 4.9.46 (4 D.D.)		
John Alexander Bothwell	27.4.45		A/27.5.45 to 30.11.45	
D. 105277 Pte. Henri Lionel Boyer	18.5.45	18.5.46 (24 Coy.)		
D. 145392 Pte. Daryl Bruce Ward	2.8.45			
D. 145393 Pte. Jack MacGregor Earle	2.8.45			
D. 145395 Pte. Edward Joseph Hyde	2.8.45	A/2.8.46 (15 Coy.) 2.8.46		
D. 145396 Pte. George MacDougall C.D. Supp. 501, 23.7.56	2.8.45			
D. 145313 Pte. Robert Alfred Lawson	25.8.45	2.8.46 (24 Coy.)		
F. 37046 Pte. Dudley Edwin Fraser	24.7.45	24.7.46 (50 Coy.)		
F. 37151 Pte. Harold Philip MacCormack	24.7.45	24.7.46 (50 Coy.)		
F. 37044 Pte. Charles Alexander MacIntosh	24.7.45	24.7.46 (27 Coy.)		
F. 37055 Pte. Joseph Donald Vautour	25.7.45	25.7.46 (50 Coy.)		
F. 37045 Pte. Stephen Geoffrey Bagnall C.D. Supp. 497, 25.6.56	24.7.45	A/24.7.46 (15 Coy.)		
D. 145776 Pte. Vincent Grant	2.8.45			
M. 1799 Pte. John Henry Jones, 33 Coy.	15.9.45	15.9.46 (33 Coy.)		
M. 1823 Pte. Bruce Wallace MacKay, 33 Coy.	15.9.45			

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
M. 1814 Pte. Benjamin Wayne Matkin, 33 Coy.	15.9.45	15.9.46 (33 Coy.)		
M. 1801 Pte. Aubrey Aird Olsen, 33 Coy.	15.9.45	15.9.46 (33 Coy.)		
M. 1807 Pte. Bernard David Friesen	15.9.45	15.9.46 (33 Coy.)		
M. 1803 Pte. Clifford Clark Harrison	15.9.45	15.9.46 (33 Coy.)		

Some Other Ranks, C.D.C.

C. 97037 Pte. David John Macqueen	9.10.40	1.3.43		
C. 97011 Pte. (Cpl.) William Thomas Chambers	31.5.41	A/2.9.42 (S.C.)	A/23.7.43 (D.A.A.G.)	
M.B.E. RO. 6097, 29.9.45		13.4.43	23.1.44	
Desp. RO. 5718, 26.5.45				
C.D. Supp. 303, 6.10.52				

General List of Quartermasters

<i>Q.M. Lieut.</i> Daniel Russell Bannatyne		7.6.40	26.8.41	A/10.10.44 3.5.45
Jas. Milton Percy Wright		8.6.40	25.4.42	
Clarence Arthur Finley		18.7.40	5.10.41	
Harry Heasman Rose		1.8.40	30.11.41	
C.D. Supp. 441, 30.5.55				
C. 97004 QMS. (CDC) Leonard Sewell Williamson		15.9.40	13.5.42	
George Henry Tobey (formerly H. 3109)		24.8.40	25.4.42	
<i>Provl. Lt. T. 2 Lt.</i> J. C. Tevondale	16.4.41	27.11.41	27.5.42	
L. 25802 Q.M.S. (WOII) <i>2nd Lieut.</i> Richard Jeffery Rowe	15.4.41	11.10.41	11.4.42	
C. 97016 A/Sgt. Jason Kenneth McNally	30.6.41	11.12.41	11.6.42	
C.D. Supp. 269, 11.2.52				
C. 41767 QMS (WOII) Charles George Hunt	12.9.41	27.11.41	27.5.42	
K. 84801 QMS (WOII) Robert David Sheret	28.6.41	13.11.41	13.5.42	
B. 31070 A/QMS Fred'k Albert Duncumb	19.2.42	10.12.42	10.4.43	
G. 45201 QMS (WOII) Maurice Elman	17.4.42	24.7.42	1.3.43	
D. 105102 A/S/Sgt. Harry Oliver Pearson	18.5.42	14.8.42	14.2.43	

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.
E. 26314 QMS (WOII)				
Bertram Jos. Henry Marchant	28.5.42	28.8.42	8.2.43	
C.D. Supp. 275, 24.3.52				
25806 A/QMS				
James Rowe	18.4.42	30.10.42	2.4.43	
D. 105099 A/QMS (WOII)				
John Gregory Lynch	12.6.42	1.11.42	1.5.43	
M. 41280 QMS (WOII)				
Harold Dawson Patterson	1.9.42	26.2.43	26.8.43	
L. 25832 Cpl. (A/QMS) (WOII)				
Roderick Dean Munro	14.1.43	19.3.43	A/15.4.44 20.1.45	
<i>Lieut.</i>				
Lieut. L. Trayner		21.12.42	A/21.6.43 21.9.43	
<i>2nd. Lieut.</i> B. 5311 Sgt. (A/QMS) (WOII)				
Stanley Jas. Husselbee	14.7.43	26.11.43		
C.D. Supp. 451, 5.8.55				
C. 41784 CQMS (A/CQMS) (WOII)				
Carl Charles Hébert	23.7.43	21.8.43	21.2.44	
C.D. Supp. 424, 1954				
L. 25831 Sgt. (A/QMS) (WOII)				
John Thomas Conlin	8.7.43	4.2.44	4.8.44	
D. 105087 QMS (WOII)				
Arthur Vachon	9.7.43	2.8.43	21.2.44	
M. 62026 A/QMS (WOII)				
Jas. Reid Roxburgh	22.11.43	6.5.44	6.11.44	
F. 76712 Sgt. (A/QMS) (WOII)				
Percy Alton Demmons	20.11.43		10.12.44	
Non-Dent. K. 84908 QMS (WOII)				
Wallace Herbert Harrison, Gen. List		4.12.43	A/1.6.44 1.9.44	
<i>Lieut.</i> B. 5211 QMS (WOII)				
Stuart Albert Moore		4.12.43	A/4.12.44 4.6.45	
Died 30.8.54				
<i>2nd. Lieut.</i> (formerly B. 5381)				
Henry Francis Lovegrove	2.7.44	23.12.44	1.8.45	
<i>Lieut.</i> H. 2113 Sgt.				
Daniel Peter Snidal		26.9.44	A/8.5.45 17.7.49 (3 Coy.)	
C.D. Supp. 451, 8.8.55				
M. 51257 CQMS				
Alfred Wordsworth Brusso		30.12.44	A/16.7.45 27.8.45 11.5.44	
C.D. Supp. 297, 25.8.52				
Capt. J. R. Cox				
Adjnt. 15 Base D. Coy. 20.6.45- 15.9.45				
Adjnt. 8 Coy. 15.10.45-20.11.45				
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McIntyre, H. A.	325	Mitchell, A. W.	319	Nicholson, G. H. M.	336
McIntyre, M. A.	355	Mitchell, S. R.	341	Nicholson, K. A.	387
McIntyre, W. J. F.	377	Mitton, G. T.	327	Nicholson, W. A.	341
McIver, W. A.	363	Mitton, L. R.	330, 350	Nickerson, V. M.	363
		Mongeau, E. A.	379	Nikiforuk, T.	371
		Moisan, A.	335	Noble, W. O.	364
		Montgomery, A. R.	355	Noel, P. M.	390
		Montgomery, G. E. H.	341	Nolan, B. J.	384

Norton, A. L.	353	Peake, H. C.	330, 351	Raymond, M.	389
Nurse, W. O.	368	Pearen, P.	323, 330	Redding, H. D.	349
Oatway, O. L.	353	Pearlman, M.	387	Redford, G. A.	374
O'Brien, J. B.	338	Pearlman, M. B.	384	Reed, L. H.	338
Ogilvie, A. L.	384	Pearson, F. T.	364	Reeves, H. W.	368
Ogilvie, R. N.	370	Pearson, H. O.	391	Reeves, L. P.	319, 333
O'Hara, A. W.	361	Pedlar, F. G.	354	Reid, A. B.	337
Oja, B. A.	346	Pelchat, L. P.	382	Reid, R. D.	342
Oke, C. R.	340	Pelletier, J. G. A.	365	Reilly, H. A.	332
Oldfield, S. K.	318, 336	Pennell, H. D.	335	Renwick, W. H.	324
Olfman, A.	345	Pepin, W. J.	361	Reynolds, C.	361
Oliver, A.	356	Perrault, J. A. G.	382	Rhodes, C. M.	352
Oliver, A. W.	381	Perron, L. J.	333	Rice, Jos.	340, 346
Oliver, H. T.	335	Peters, H. H.	338	Rice, R. N. D.	382
Oliver, S. L.	329	Peters, J.	357	Richard, C.	372
Olivier, J.	378	Peterson, C. T.	380	Richards, H. C.	322
Olsen, A. A.	391	Peterson, T. C.	322, 347,	Richardson, A. D.	362
Olsen, C. W.	378	Philp, W. W.		Richardson, H. R. F.	350
Olsen, G. M.	353	Phipps, G. T.		Richardson, L. G.	361
O'Neill, R. H.	325	Picard, J. R. L.		Richardson, W. R.	329
Orobko, Wm.	364	Pickel, M. R.		Richmond, G. B.	360
Osborne, W. C.	343	Pilkey, J. G.		Richmond, J. E.	355
O'Shaughnessy, J. V.	367	Pinault, G. M.		Riddolls, L. E.	320, 327
Ostapovitch, P. A.	379	Poch, L. N.		Ridley, C. H.	358
Osterhout, W. L.	322, 341	Polack, G. G.		Riffel, J. C.	387
Oswald, G. A.	367	Polack, I. G. G.		Riffel, J. M.	365
Ottem, M. H.	385	Pommer, W. A.		Rinfret, J. J.	381
Outhouse, P. C.	363	Porteous, W. S.		Riskin, S.	344, 348
Ovens, V. A.	384	Porter, A. B.		Robb, G. I. M.	354
Oviatt, K. A.	358	Porter, J. F.		Robb, T. H. C.	343
Page, G. H.	344	Posen, A. L.		Robb, W. D.	387
Palansky, M.	368	Potashin, H. M.		Robb, W. J.	346
Palansky, S. H. M.		Pouliot, J. A.		Robertson, R. S.	359
Palmer, A. M.	344	Power, J. B.		Robertson, W. A.	386
Panar, B. D.	387	Pratt, M. L.		Robichaud, H. M.	363
Panar, M.	362	Praught, E. J.		Robideaux, P. E.	338
Paquet, J. N.	389	Preston, W. G.		Robillard, R.	333
Paquin, A.	381	Proulx, E.		Robinson, A. C.	364
Parish, J. A.	366	Purdy, E. C.		Robinson, G. B.	354
Pariseau, J. G. B.	372	Purves, J. D.		Robinson, N. L.	353
Parker, H. M.	360	Pye, A. E.		Robinson, T. A.	329
Parker, R. T.	373	Quevillon, E.		Rockman, M. N.	367
Parks, L.	374	Quigley, N. J.		Roger, A. T.	331
Parks, M. C.	369	Quigley, W. A.		Rogers, C. J.	332
Parrot, F. W.	354	Rabinovitch, A. A.		Rogers, M. A.	356
Parsons, W. R.	350	Race, W. W.		Rogers, T. L.	379
Partridge, R. E.	370	Racher, E. F.		Roitman, M. M.	388
Pascoe, H. W.	384	Racicot, J. M. C.		Rollaston, E.	364
Passalis, J.	365	Racine, J. A. A.		Rollaston, L.	367
Paterson, C. J.	368	Rader, A. F.		Rom, M. W.	385
Paterson, J. E.	368	Radway, F. S.	324, 345	Rondeau, V. W.	359
Paterson, J. G.	329, 356	Ramsay, J. L. P.		Rooney, J. W.	318
Patrick, L. D.	360	Randall, K. S.		Roop, J. L. B.	319, 331
Pattenick, B.	376	Ranger, E. F.		Rose, H. H.	391
Patterson, A. H.	370	Rauch, J.		Rose, R. S.	343
Patterson, H. D.	392	Ray, E. M.		Ross, B. R.	351
Paynter, K. J.	384	Raymond, J. G.		Ross, J. A.	362

Ross, R.	357	Shillington, G. B.	327	Smith, T. G.	379
Rothstein, A. L.	376	Shillington, R. T.	344	Smith, W. H.	331
Roulston, F. M.	330, 349	Shizgal, D. T.	351	Smith, W. J.	330, 333, 349
Rous, C. C.	320	Short, H. J.	372	Smockum, G. E.	362
Rouse, D. M.	333	Shrage, G. E.	339	Smyski, P. T.	371
Rowe, J.	392	Shuken, B. R.	358	Smyth, B. R.	374
Rowe, R. J.	391	Shultis, W. K.	364	Snell, G. H.	325
Roxburgh, J. R.	392	Shuttleworth, R. F.	352	Snidal, D. P.	392
Roy, R.	334	Sibbald, C. V.	374	Snider, I. E.	370
Rudell, C. A.	324	Sidenberg, G. R.	375	Snider, N. W.	339, 346
Rudell, W. M.	384	Siebert, W. J.	372	Somers, S. M.	344
Rumberg, J. B.	340	Siegel, I.	384	Southwood, H. T.	363
Rusen, C. D.	368	Silver, S.	379	Sparling, R. M.	351
Rust, A. C.	375	Silverstone, R.	358	Sparrow, A. D.	388
Ryan, C. R.	353	Simmons, H. A.	319, 340, 345	Spence, J. C. M.	340
Ryan, J. G.	388	Simmons, H. E.	341	Spink, R. G.	374
Ryan, J. T.	388	Simon, N. L.	323, 330	Spinks, G. W.	369
Rylands, D. A.	367	Simon, S.	375	Spivak, S.	374
Sadler, E. W.	359	Sinclair, E. G.	356	Springbett, E. V.	353
Saich, A. J.	355	Sinclair, W. M.	379	Sproul, N. B.	380
Saidon, J.	379	Singer, A.	343, 348	Sproule, J. B.	354
Salter, W. A. T.	385	Singer, M. H.	388	Sproule, W. J.	384
Samuels, H. L.	386	Singer, P.	330	Spurgeon, E. M.	370
Samuels, H. M.	380	Sirois, J. G. M.	363	Stacey, S. E.	332
Sarbit, S. W.	357	Sislay, E. B.	329	Stanford, R. H.	337
Saunders, F. W.	319	Skinner, C. L.	343	Stapleton, F. J.	353
Saunders, L. J.	329	Skinner, T. A.	359	Star, M.	366
Savage, J. L.	365	Sklar, C.	384	Steed, H. G.	354
Sawyer, R. W.	371	Sklar, E.	369	Steele, C. F.	325
Sayers, G. E.	388	Skudwick, A.	374	Steele, C. W.	342
Scarfone, J. D.	388	Slack, C. S.	331	Steele, L. D.	318
Schachter, J. J.	348, 350	Slack, E. A.	344, 349	Stein, S.	382
Schadek, W. J.	388	Sladden, F. D.	360	Steinberg, A.	359
Scharff, R. L.	344, 348	Slade, H. A.	356	Stern, L. A.	333
Schneider, E. C.	374	Slemon, R. L.	353	Stewart, A. A.	352
Schwalm, R. G.	374	Sloane, I. W.	375	Stewart, C. A.	357
Schwartz, A.	388	Smail, S. S.	360	Stewart, C. G.	328
Schwartz, L.	359	Smart, C. C.	332	Stewart, D. R.	344
Scott, R. L.	374	Smart, W. E.	369	Stewart, E. A.	329
Scott, W. H.	370	Smeaton, W. B.	359	Stewart, E. F.	317, 319, 328, 346
Scott, W. R.	366	Smith, A. G.	342	Stewart, H. R.	340, 347
Seetner, S. H.	380	Smith, A. R.	323	Stewart, J. A.	362
Semple, H. A.	360	Smith, B. J.	358	Stewart, R. T.	358
Shaffer, C. A.	361	Smith, D. M. A.	385	Stiles, D. C.	353
Shand, W. A.	362	Smith, F. A.	319, 341	Stinson, A. C.	361
Shain, D. A.	362	Smith, G. C.	338	Stinson, E. D.	340
Shankman, L.	358	Smith, H. B.	370	Stinson, G. R.	369
Shapera, C.	359	Smith, H. E.	318, 342	Stirling, L. A.	322, 347
Shapira, L.	388	Smith, H. H.	340	Stockwell, D. M.	322
Shatsky, H.	343	Smith, H. T.	366	Stodgell, F. J.	369
Shaver, H. A.	377	Smith, J. E.	361	Stone, A.	317
Shaunessy, J. O.	326, 345	Smith, J. L.	379	Stoneman, D. W.	388
Shenton, J. D.	339	Smith, J. W.	318	Strachan, C. L.	339, 345
Shepherd, O. G.	352	Smith, Leonard H.	379	Strokon, M.	371
Shepherd, R. P.	368	Smith, Lewis H.	328	Stuart, L. J.	332
Sheret, R. D.	391	Smith, N. C.	328	Stuart, W. R.	344
Sheridan, W. E.	319, 328				

Stulberg, F. G.	388	Veiner, S.	378	White, E. S.	385
Sugars, W. A.	335, 336	Veitch, E. B.	353	White, T. H.	354
Sugden, G. W.	334	Verchères, A. G.	356	Whitehead, W. I.	354
Sullivan, C. A.	337, 363	Verrault, J. A. G.	371	Whyte, J. P.	351
Sussman, L. M.	380	Verret, J. A. S.	335	Wildfong, H. J.	367
Sutherland, A. B.	328	Verth, J. E.	358	Wilkinson, A. H.	365
Sutherland, J. B.	371	Vingo, J.	375	Wilkinson, D. W.	342, 351
Sutherland, R. J.	388	Vosberg, C.	351	Wilkinson, E.	353
Tanner, D. M.	328	Vrooman, W. O.	332	Wilkinson, J. M.	350
Tanton, J. C.	381	Wachnow, M.	340	Wilkinson, J. S.	326, 345
Taylor, D. E.	368	Walker, R. G.	343	Willard, J. C.	358
Taylor, J. B.	381	Waite, W. T.	372	Williams, A. L.	352
Taylor, L. V.	384	Walden, G. F.	365	Williams, J. M.	340
Taylor, O. C.	323	Waldman, R.	385	Williams, S. B.	369
Taylor, R. F.	324	Walford, W. F.	372	Williamson, K. G.	338
Teal, G. E.	357	Walhovd, T. H.	386	Williamson, L. S.	391
Tetrault, L. V.	371	Walhovd, T. O.	382	Willmott, G. W.	350
Tevondale, J. C.	391	Walker, G. T.	329	Wills, J. N.	381
Thompson, F. C.	373	Walker, J. G.	354	Wilson, A. H.	325, 337
Thompson, H. C.	361	Walker, L. W.	377	Wilson, D. T.	338
Thompson, J. E.	356	Walker, T. M.	388	Wilson, G. N.	372
Thompson, J. T.	385	Walkey, G. C.	375	Wilson, J. A.	381
Thompson, P. G.	338	Wallace, D. M.	381	Wilson, V. B.	362
Thompson, R. C.	334, 336	Wallace, R. E.	388	Wilson, W. R. B.	319, 344
Thurston, G. B.	344	Walley, K. M.	354	Windrim, H. L.	324
Tobey, G. H.	391	Walsh, A. L.	334	Winnett, A. W.	317
Toll, C. E.	325	Walsh, C. T.	373	Winograd, N. A.	385
Toplitsky, J.	359	Walsh, J. L.	377	Witchel, J.	381
Tormey, G. M.	378	Wansbrough, E. M.	327	Wolch, I.	353
Towe, H.	375	Wansbrough, R. C.	332	Wood, A. W. S.	375
Tranter, R. A.	384	Ward, D. B.	390	Wood, H.	358
Trayner, L.	368, 392	Wark, J. M.	371	Wood, W.	366
Trelford, W. G.	318, 320, 345	Warnica, J. F.	329	Wood, W. L.	363
Tremblay, G. M.	319, 335	Warren, D. H.	382	Woodman, J. B.	348
Tremblay, H.	381	Warren, E. M.	377	Woods, C. E.	361
Tremner, O. G.	350	Warren, J. M.	318, 343	Woods, J. G.	381
Trepanier, P. A.	390	Warriner, J. L.	340, 347	Woods, W. G.	355
Tritt, J. N.	360	Warshawski, M. P.	345, 351	Woolcott, W. S.	361
Tropea, F. W.	388	Warshawski, R. J.	385	Wright, C. E.	370
Trotter, H. A.	339	Wasson, K. C.	352	Wright, F. J.	355
Trotter, T. C.	368	Waterhouse, D. W.	388	Wright, J. E.	318
Turnbull, G. V.	337	Waterman, M. J.	381	Wright, J. M. P.	391
Tureck, E. J.	381	Watson, P. J.	329	Wright, O. F.	363
Turner, J. W.	388	Watson, V. L.	385	Wright, O. M. C.	368
Twible, R. L.	350	Weatherill, J. F.	355	Wright, W. D. M.	385
Twible, W. M.	372	Webster, A. S.	341	Wright, W. W.	321
Upton, W. R.	366	Webster, S. R.	388	Wynne-Jones, A.	324
Usher, C.	355	Weiler, S. W.	353	Yack, H. L. H.	369
Vachon, A.	392	Weir, W. A.	366	Yaremchuk, S. L.	382
Valiquette, J. W.	367	Werry, S. G.	361	Yorsh, W. I.	385
Vanasse, G. E.	334	Wertman, M.	385	Young, E. L.	362
VanVliet, J. E.	362	West, N. J.	382	Young, F. R.	375
Vaughan, G. F.	371	Westwood, W. N.	385	Young, L. S.	370
Vaughan, J. R.	363	Wetmore, S. K.	319, 338	Zener, B. R.	389
Vautour, J. D.	390	Wheatley, R. A.	334	Zimmerman, G.	370
Veilleux, P.	335, 351	Whitaker, G. W.	340	Zink, R. C.	337
		White, C. A. W.	365	Zinkann, K.	323, 325

Appendix C

THE FIELD EQUIPMENT OF THE CORPS

Field equipment was carried in portable trunks with alphabetical designations. The "A" trunk contained all the necessary operating instruments and supplies for the dental officer, with the exception of the field chair and foot engine, which were contained in the "B" trunk. The "H" trunk contained an extra month's supply of consumable stores. In the "F" and "G" trunks were the X-ray equipment, consisting of the X-ray machine, developing tank and other items, and also a portable dark-room. Laboratory equipment designed for adequacy in any area where a technician might be employed was in the "C" and "D" trunks. In addition to this equipment, the dental officer had an "L" trunk, a small valise designed to carry sufficient dental instruments and supplies, including maxillo-facial equipment, for the treatment of emergencies in the field.

A mobile dental clinic on a standard three-ton chassis equipped with six-volt and 110-volt operating lights and two 25-gallon water tanks was developed. Mobile clinics could be blacked out and were supplied with a portable, gasoline operated electric generator to provide the necessary power. These vehicles proved to be highly efficient adjuncts and were used over all types of terrain traversed by wheeled vehicles in the various theatres of war. The equipment and mobility of the Corps was the admiration of the dental corps serving with the other allied forces.

The chassis of the mobile dental clinic was a standard four-wheel type with four-wheel drive and a winch operable from either end to pull it out of any emergency. Below the body on each side was a locker, one containing a set of tools for the driver and the other a 2,500-watt gasoline-driven generator, 100-volt, 60-cycle type, so that standard Canadian dental equipment could be used regardless of the characteristics of the electrical supply. The output was sufficient to activate the operating light, operating motor and sterilizer. If the truck was in use as an x-ray laboratory, it would activate the x-ray machine, and if used as a prosthetic laboratory would run polishing motors. The generator was intended to be lifted out of the locker and operated on the ground to prevent the possibility of unpleasant vibration for the operator, but it could be run in its locker. Included with it was a 50-foot length of cable to permit its use if the clinic were temporarily located in a structure other than the truck.

At each side of the front of the clinic above the cab outside was a water tank with a combined capacity of about 25 gallons of filtered, sterilized water. They were connected to a common faucet inside and below their level to permit a gravity flow. Later models had these tanks a little below their former level and inside the vehicle to prevent freezing in cold weather and to reduce trouble over cleaning and filling them. At the back of the truck were portable steps, when travelling carried just below the body between the sills. The body was of light steel insulated with cork and masonite inside. The floor was insulated with rubber and finished with deep red linoleum, while interior decorating was a combination of light green and cream. Inside dimensions were 12 feet in length, 7½ feet in width and just over six feet in height. The body was heated by a gasoline unit with a fan for circulation, the latter being used for ventilation in warm weather.

The doors were placed at the rear to render all wall space available. Two windows each three feet square, symmetrically placed on either side, were of the latest coach-type design with armour-plate glass set in rubber moulding, while other windows were placed in the front above the cab and in the doors. This arrangement

gave good natural lighting, regardless of the position of the dental chair. All windows had adequate blackout shades.

Artificial light was supplied by two sources : a large light a little left of centre of each window for operating, regardless of the position of the chair, of 100-watts connected to the motor-generator circuit, and six small couch lights for general illumination when the vehicle was in motion connected to the truck battery. Across the front end was a luggage rack for the personal kit of the detachment.

While the clinic was arranged for a single operator and a technician, it could be used by two operators without technicians or by four of the latter. There was also provision for the attachment of the standard army x-ray machine, so that the operator could both take the radiograms and develop them in the clinic, the closing of the blackout blinds giving him a light proof darkroom. The clinic could be packed and under way in less than five minutes. Dental clinics in Canada at 31 Mar. 44

For R.C.N.	27	with capacity for	98 operators
Army	154		467
R.C.A.F.	146		313
	<u>327</u>		<u>878</u>

Kits and Trunks shipped to Districts and Commands, 1941-2 :

"A" Kits	297	"F" Kits	11
"B" Kits	328	"G" Kits	8
"C" and "D"	137	"H" Trunks	139

Appendix D

DENTAL COMPANIES IN CANADA

1939-46

Original Number	Location	Officer Commanding	Amended Number
1 Coy.	M.D. 1, London, Ont.	J. F. Blair D. J. Ferguson J. C. W. Broom J. A. Milne R. C. Wansbrough	21 Coy.
2	M.D. 2, Toronto, Ont.	W. G. Trelford D. J. Ferguson W. G. Dawson J. A. Grant L. A. Stirling H. G. Bean E. A. Stewart W. S. Madill R. E. Carroll	22
3	M.D. 3, Kingston, Ont.	J. C. W. Broom I. W. Hamilton J. L. B. Roop R. E. Carroll	23

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

405

Original Number	Location	Officer Commanding	Amended Number
4	M.D. 4, Montreal, Que.	F. W. Saunders H. V. Driver O. A. Lefebvre L. A. Kilburn J. P. Lantier P. Manseau	24
5	M.D. 5, Quebec, Que.	J. W. Rooney P. R. Labelle	25
6	M.D. 6, Halifax, N.S.	C. B. H. Climo W. G. Dawson A. A. Boyd L. A. Kilburn A. D. MacGregor	26
7	M.D. 7, Saint John, N.B.	J. F. Edgecombe M. A. Clay H. R. Cleveland O. G. Shepherd R. S. Langstroth H. H. Peters (Acting) L. M. Gray	27
	Camp Borden, Ont.	O. G. Shepherd H. R. Cleveland W. F. Armstrong	28
9	Camp Petawawa, Ont. H.Q. Coy., Ottawa, Ont.	R. C. Wansbrough (Directorate)	29
10	M.D. 10, Winnipeg, Man.	W. W. Wright G. D. Leggett W. F. Armstrong M. A. Clay R. W. Morrison F. J. MacLean	30
11	M.D. 11, Victoria, B.C.	E. F. Allen G. L. Frawley F. W. Saunders H. L. Windrim M. A. Clay	31
12	M.D. 12, Regina, Sask.	G. L. Cameron A. G. Smith J. M. Grahame O. G. Shepherd O. A. Lefebvre	32
13	M.D. 13, Calgary, Alta.	L. V. Janes A. M. Palmer J. F. Blair	33
15	R.C.A.F. Eastern Command, Halifax, N.S.	H. S. Crosby N. S. Bailey G. V. Turnbull	35
16	R.C.A.F. No. 1 Training Command, Toronto and Trenton, Ont.	E. M. Wansbrough L. A. Stirling J. A. Nattress W. W. Race J. D. Barnet G. B. Shillington	36

Original Number	Location	Officer Commanding	Amended Number
17	R.C.A.F. Western Command, Vancouver, B.C.	R. H. McDougall H. R. Stewart A. M. Palmer	37
18	R.C.A.F. No. 2 Training Command, Winnipeg, Man.	N. S. Bailey H. S. Crosby D. A. King	38
19	R.C.A.F. No. 3 Training Command, Montreal, Que.	C. B. H. Climo L. E. Kent W. A. Belden	39
20	R.C.A.F. No. 4 Training Command, Calgary, Alta.	H. K. Brown F. R. Drewry	40
50	R.C.N. Atlantic Command, Halifax, N.S.	J. L. B. Roop H. A. McClean H. K. Brown N. W. Snider	50
51	R.C.N. Naval Divisions (C.O.N.D.) Toronto, Ont.	C. A. Stewart	51
52	R.C.N. Pacific Command, Esquimalt, B.C.	G. L. Frawley G. H. Snell G. V. Turnbull H. A. McClean F. W. Saunders	52
No. 1 Central Dental Stores Ottawa, Ont.		Lt.-Col. S. R. Cribb Capt. G. H. Tobey Major J. E. McMullen Capt. W. Smith Major H. D. Pennell Major F. A. Duncumb	

Appendix E

DENTAL COMPANIES OVERSEAS

1939-46

Unit Number	Formation	Officer Commanding
1 Coy	1 Cdn. Inf. Div.	W. G. Trelford F. W. Saunders G. L. Frawley C. B. H. Climo
2 Coy	2 Cdn. Inf. Div.	J. J. Armstrong J. F. Blair C. B. H. Climo W. G. Dawson W. F. Armstrong
Intermediate Overseas Base 3 Coy	Base Troops England (later converted to 15 Coy) 1st Cdn. Corps	F. W. Saunders W. G. Trelford J. F. Edgecombe R. E. Carroll L. A. Day

Unit Number	Formation	Officer Commanding
4 Coy	Cdn. Army	E. F. Allen G. L. Frawley C. L. Strachan W. G. Dawson T. J. S. Cooke
5 Coy	3 Cdn. Inf. Div.	L. V. Janes R. F. Denholm W. F. Armstrong
6 Coy	4 Cdn. Armd. Div.	H. G. Bean R. S. Langstroth
7 Coy	For Far East	J. E. Abra (O.C. and Adj. appointed but unit never implemented.) (H.R. Cleveland)
8 Coy	5 Cdn. Armd. Div.	J. C. W. Broom R. H. McDougall D. J. Ferguson G. D. Leggett W. G. Dawson
9 Coy	2 Cdn. Corps	K. M. Baird
10 Coy	Newfoundland	J. J. Armstrong Originally "W" Force G. D. Leggett
11 Coy	Base Units Italy	W. L. Finlay
12 Coy	Base Units Europe	T. J. S. Cooke
15 Coy	Base Units Farnborough (Originally Int. Overseas Base)	J. P. Whyte J. F. Blair
16 Coy	Base Units Witley	W. F. Armstrong R. F. Denholm
17 Coy	Hospitals, Forestry Corps, etc., H.Q., London, England	R. S. Langstroth
18 Coy	R.C.A.F., London, Eng.	R. H. McDougall
19 Coy	R.C.A.F., 6 B.G. H.Q. North Allerton, York	L. E. Kent
20 Coy	R.C.A.F., Bournemouth, Eng.	R. A. Gilbert
53 Coy	R.C.N., C.N.M.O., London, Eng.	G. B. Shillington J. L. B. Roop

STORES UNITS

Central Dental Depot	London, Eng.	S. R. Cribb D. R. Bowen W. T. Gildner
1 Army Dental Stores	Italy	J. G. Hamilton
2 Army Dental Stores	Europe	D. R. Bowen
1 Base Dental Stores	Europe	D. R. Bannantyne

Appendix F

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF DENTAL SERVICES

Headquarter	Location	A.D.D.S.
Canadian Military Headquarters	London, England	W. G. Trelford L. V. Janes

Headquarter	Location	A.D.D.S.
Canadian Reinforcement Units First Canadian Army	Farnborough, Eng. United Kingdom and North-West Europe	J. F. Edgecombe R. H. McDougall C. B. H. Climo J. P. Whyte W. G. Trelford
		J. F. Edgecombe E. F. Allen J. P. Whyte (D.A.D.D.S.) A. H. Gunning
Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon	Italy	J. F. Edgecombe C. B. H. Climo J. P. Whyte
Canadian Forces in the Nether- lands R.C.A.F.	Holland London, England	 E. M. Wansborough R. H. McDougall

Appendix G

DENTAL OFFICERS FOR MEDICAL UNITS OVERSEAS

(In order of despatch from Canada)

- No. 1 Convalescent Depot
Capt. R. Lavallée, Montreal
- No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station
Capt. W. E. Addinell, Pomoka, Alta.
- No. 5 General Hospital
Capt. C. H. Moore, Winnipeg
- No. 15 General Hospital
Capt. W. F. Armstrong, Toronto
Capt. J. J. Armstrong, Toronto
- No. 11 Field Ambulance
Capt. J. W. Boyd, Kitchener, Ont.
- No. 10 Field Ambulance
Capt. H. E. Smith, Regina, Sask.
- No. 18 Field Ambulance
Capt. G. M. Tremblay, Quebec, P.Q.
- No. 5 Casualty Clearing Station
Capt. W. C. McCutcheon, Ottawa, Ont.
- 2nd Light Field Ambulance
Capt. N. C. Smith, Stouffville, Ont.
- No. 14 General Hospital
Capt. P. R. LaSalle, Montreal
Capt. R. A. Wheatley, Montreal
- No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station
Capt. A. E. Holden, Orillia, Ont.
- No. 7 General Hospital
Capt. J. A. MacLeod, Bridgewater, N.S.
- No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station
Capt. E. T. Cleveland, Montreal

- No. 8 General Hospital
Capt. R. D. Reid, Regina, Sask.
- No. 16 General Hospital
Capt. A. H. Gunning, Victoria, B.C.
- No. 17 General Hospital
Capt. E. Gaboury, Montreal
- No. 10 General Hospital
Capt. W. A. Woods, Toronto
Capt. J. M. Campbell, Chatham, Ont.
- No. 13 General Hospital
Capt. K. C. Berwick
- No. 18 General Hospital
Capt. A. A. Antoni, Toronto
- (13th Canadian Infantry Brigade)
Capt. J. A. Ludwig, Winnipeg
- No. 11 General Hospital
Capt. J. G. Walker, Pincher Creek, Alta.
- No. 12 General Hospital
Capt. J. C. Milne, Orono, Ont.
Capt. L. N. Green, Winnipeg
- No. 3 General Hospital
Capt. D. G. Goffin, Toronto
- No. 2 General Hospital
Major N. S. Gage, Kingston, Ont.
Capt. S. Harrison, Detroit, Mich.
- No. 9 General Hospital
Major R. W. Matchett, Toronto
- No. 6 General Hospital
Capt. P. Desjardins, Sorel, P.Q.

Appendix H

DENTAL OFFICERS WITH THE R.C.A.F. OVERSEAS

No. 18 Cdn Base Dental Company, CDC

Formed w.e.f. 1 Dec. 42, Serial 1198

Source: Part 2 Orders contained in

War Diaries Vol 1-42, 1 Dec. 42 — 4 May 46

Name	TOS from	Date
** Capt. J. G. Andrews	20 CBDC	1 May 45
Lieut. S. G. Bagnall	26 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. R. W. Ball	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. S. S. Banford	15 CBDC	15 Apr. 43
**		
* Capt. S. S. Banford	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. J. D. Barnet	16 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
Capt. J. B. Beattie	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
** Capt. W. T. Beatty	20 CBDC	29 Aug. 45
** Capt. C. A. Beaudet	15 CBDC	26 Feb. 43

Name	TOS from	Date
**		
* Capt. C. A. Beudet	19 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
** Capt. F. N. Bennett	RCAF "R" Depot	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. J. A. Biglow	No 3 (RCAF) P.R.C.	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. G. A. Blanshard	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
**		
* Capt. G. A. Blanshard	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. W. H. Boyles	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
**		
* Capt. W. H. Boyles	20 CBDC	6 May 45
** Capt. R. F. Butler	4 Coy CDC	8 Jan. 43
Capt. J. G. Butler	31 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. H. L. Caldwell	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
**		
* Capt. H. L. Caldwell	19 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
** Capt. J. E. Carson	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
** Major J. L. Chalmers	1 CGRU	21 Mar. 44
** Capt. S. R. Chodorcoff	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
**		
* Capt. S. R. Chodorcoff	25 (RCAF) ACHU	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. R. V. Cholette	1 CGRU	11 May 44
**		
* Capt. R. V. Cholette	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. D. L. Coppel	1 CGRU	11 May 44
Lieut. D. E. Cousins	18 CBDC	7 Apr. 46
** Capt. O. W. Crummev	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
Capt. C. B. Crutchfield	50 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. J. A. Cummer	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
** Capt. J. R. Day	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
**		
* Capt. J. R. Day	19 CBDC	9 Feb. 45
** Capt. C. C. Dixon	1 CGRU	4 Mar. 44
**		
* Capt. C. C. Dixon	20 CBDC	26 Apr. 45
** Capt. G. K. Doan	20 CBDC	13 Sep. 45
Lt.-Col. F. R. Drewry	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. C. G. Duke	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
**		
* Capt. C. G. Duke	19 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
Lieut. R. E. Dyer	36 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. K. Epstein	No 3 (RCAF) PRC	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. G. L. Finkbeiner	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. E. M. Fisher	15 CBDC	26 Feb. 43
Lieut. A. P. Fleury	24 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
Lieut. J. N. Fontaine	26 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
Capt. F. W. Forbes	Dental Element No 3 (RCAF) P.R.C.	13 Sep. 44
Capt. C. M. French	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. R. H. French	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
** Capt. J. M. Gabriel	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. J. W. Gallagher	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. A. Gardiner	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
**		
* Capt. A. Gardiner	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 44

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Name	TOS from	Date
** Major R. A. Gilbert	8 Coy CDC	23 Jun. 43
** Capt. L. S. Goldberg	1 CGRU	4 Mar. 44
** Capt. L. S. Goldberg	19 CBDC	4 Sep. 45
** Capt. C. D. Goodison	20 CBDC	28 Sep. 45
** Capt. D. C. Gordon	20 CBDC	9 Jan. 45
** Capt. D. C. Gordon	20 CBDC	29 Aug. 45
** Capt. A. B. Handelman	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. A. Z. Henry	No 3 (RCAF) PRC	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. P. H. Hervieux	20 CBDC	28 Sep. 45
** Capt. L. H. Holmes	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Major L. H. Holmes	19 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Lieut. E. J. Hyde	36 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. C. B. Jameson	1 CGRU	17 Feb. 43
** Capt. C. B. Jameson	19 CBDC	13 Sep. 44
** Capt. C. B. Jameson	RCAF DHQ India & SEA	17 Oct. 45
Capt. B. M. Johnston	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
Capt. B. R. Jones	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. A. Kalfas	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
** Capt. A. Kalfas	19 CBDC	16 Jan. 45
Major L. E. Kent	17 CBDC	20 Oct. 43
** Capt. E. J. Klasen	20 CBDC	14 Oct. 45
** Capt. F. C. Lackie	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
** Capt. F. C. Lackie	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. L. H. Lang	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. L. H. Lang	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. J. A. Latour	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
Capt. A. D. Leask	1 CGRU	11 May 44
** Capt. G. Lebeuf	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43
** Capt. G. Lebeuf	20 CBDC	23 Mar. 45
Capt. G. D. MacDonald	1 CGRU	22 Jan. 44
** Capt. J. A. MacDonald	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. J. A. MacDonald	19 CBDC	26 Feb. 44
** Major John Anthony MacDonald	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
** Major J. A. MacGowan	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
** Capt. D. C. MacGregor	1 CGRU	25 Aug. 43
Capt. D. R. MacKay	45 Coy CDC	2 Dec. 44
** Capt. J. G. MacKenzie	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** A/Major D. L. MacLean	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. L. A. MacLean	1 CGRU	17 Feb. 43
Capt. J. D. McAskile	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. G. H. McKinney	1 CGRU	11 May 44
** Capt. G. H. McKinney	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45

Name	TOS from	Date
** Capt. H. C. McWilliams	No 3 (RCAF) PRC	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. F. S. Mills	36 Coy CDC	10 Dec. 44
**		
* Capt. F. S. Mills	20 CBDC	29 Aug. 45
Capt. G. E. H. Montgomery	17 OBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. K. A. Moore	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
**		
* Capt. K. A. Moore	No 426 (RCAF) Sqn	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. R. J. Moore	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
Capt. F. M. Murray	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. V. M. Nickerson	1 OGRU	4 Mar. 44
**		
* Capt. V. M. Nickerson	No 25 (RCAF) ACHU	17 Oct. 45
Capt. O. L. Oatway	1 OGRU	17 Feb. 43
** Capt. R. N. Ogilvie	No 437 (RCAF) Sqn	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. H. M. Parker	19 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
** Capt. F. W. Parrott	1 OGRU	25 Aug. 43
**		
* Capt. F. W. Parrott	19 CBDC	9 Feb. 45
** Capt. F. T. Pearson	20 CBDC	2 Sep. 45
** Capt. (OM) H. D. Pennell	19 CBDC	26 Feb. 44
** Capt. H. D. Pennell	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. J. L. P. Ramsay	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. H. W. Reeves	20 CBDC	22 Sep. 45
** Capt. C. R. Ryan	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
Lieut A. Schwartz	50 Coy CDC	8 Apr. 46
** Capt. W. R. Scott	1 OGRU	4 Mar. 44
**		
* Capt. W. R. Scott	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Major G. B. Shillington	2 Coy CDC	1 Dec. 42
**		
* Lt.-Col. G. B. Shillington	20 CBDC	20 Oct. 45
Capt. R. T. Shillington	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. E. A. Slack	15 CBDC	26 Feb. 43
** Capt. W. B. Smeaton	1 CGRU	4 Mar. 44
**		
* Capt. W. B. Smeaton	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
Capt. W. J. Smith	4 Coy CDC	5 Nov. 43
** Capt. H. T. Southwood	RCAF Stn Down Ampney	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. M. Star	RCAF (R) Depot	17 Oct. 45
Capt. D. R. Stewart	17 CBDC	1 Dec. 42
** Capt. D. C. Stiles	15 CBDC	15 Apr. 43
**		
* Capt. D. C. Stiles	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
** Capt. H. C. Thompson	20 CBDC	12 Sep. 45
Capt. G. H. Tobey	Dental Element No 3 (RCAF) PRC	28 Oct. 44
** Capt. G. M. Tormey	1 OGRU	4 Mar. 44
**		
* Capt. G. M. Tormey	RCAF (R) Depot	17 Oct. 45
** Capt. A. G. Verchere	1 CGRU	17 Feb. 43
**		
* Capt. A. G. Verchere	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
** Capt. J. E. Verth	1 CGRU	10 Dec. 43

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Name	TOS from	Date
**		
* Capt. J. E. Verth	19 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Lt.-Col. E. M. Wansbrough	1 Cdn Gen Reinforcement Unit	1 Dec. 42
(To be ADDS HQ RCAF and to command 18 CBDC —		24 Mar. 43
Capt. J. L. Warriner	1 CGRU	17 Feb. 43
Lieut. D. W. Waterhouse	18 CBDC	7 Apr. 46
** Capt. (QM) J. M. P. Wright	20 CBDC	20 Oct. 45

* TOS on two or more occasions.

* Served in No. 19 and/or 20 Coys.

No 19 Cdn Base Dental Company, CDC

(Attached No 6 (RCAF) Bomber Gp HQ)

Authorized to form w.e.f. 20 Oct. 43, Serial 1199.

Source: Part 2 Orders contained in No. 19 CBDC War Diaries
Vol 1 — 23 — period 8 Nov. 43 to 14 Sep. 45.

** Capt. J. G. Andrews	35 Coy CDC	10 Dec. 44
Capt. R. W. Ball	1 CGRU	11 May 44
Capt. S. S. Banford	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. C. A. Beaudet	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
** Capt. J. A. Biglow	1 CGRU	11 May 44
Capt. G. A. Blanshard	18 CBDC	5 Mar. 44
Capt. H. L. Caldwell	18 CBDC	5 Mar. 44
Capt. J. E. Carson	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
** Capt. R. V. Cholette	20 CBDC	4 Jan. 45
** Capt. D. L. Coppel	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
** Capt. J. A. Cummer	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. J. R. Day	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. C. G. Duke	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
A/Maj. G. L. Finkbeiner	18 CBDC	9 Feb. 45
Capt. E. M. Fisher	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. J. W. Fletcher	Dental Element, No 3 (RCAF)	13 Sep. 44
Capt. R. H. French	18 CBDC	24 Jan. 44
Capt. (A/Maj.) J. M. Gabriel	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
** Capt. J. W. Gallagher	20 CBDC	25 Jan. 45
Capt. A. Gardiner	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Maj. (CO Lt.-Col.) R. A. Gilbert	18 CBDC	20 Oct. 43
Capt. L. S. Goldberg	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
** Capt. D. C. Gordon	18 CBDC	27 Apr. 45
Capt. L. H. Holmes	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
** Capt. C. B. Jameson	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
** Capt. A. Kalfas	18 CBDC	12 Dec. 43
Capt. F. C. Lackie	1 CGRU	20 Mar. 44
* Capt. F. C. Lackie	18 CBDC	12 Dec. 43
Capt. L. H. Lang	18 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
Capt. J. A. MacDonald	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
* Capt. J. A. MacDonald	18 CBDC	9 Feb. 45
** Maj. J. A. MacGowan	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. J. G. MacKenzie	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
* Capt. J. G. MacKenzie	1 CGRU	23 Jun. 44
** A/Maj. D. L. MacLean	20 CBDC	12 Dec. 44
Capt. G. H. McKinney	20 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
** Capt. H. C. McWilliams	1 CGRU	11 May 44
** Capt. K. A. Moore	1 CGRU	11 May 44

THE STORY OF THE ROYAL

Name	TOS from	Date
Capt. R. J. Moore	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. H. M. Parker	1 CGRU	11 May 44
Capt. F. W. Parrott	18 CBDC	12 Dec. 43
Capt. H. D. Pennell	18 CBDC	5 Nov. 43
* * Capt. J. L. Ramsay	20 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
Capt. (QM) R. J. Rowe	1 CGRU	22 Mar. 44
Capt. W. R. Scott	18 CBDC	8 Jun. 44
Capt. E. A. Slack	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
* * Capt. W. B. Smeaton	20 CBDC	6 Feb. 45
Capt. D. C. Stiles	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. A. G. Verchere	18 CBDC	9 Nov. 43
Capt. J. E. Verth	18 CBDC	16 Jan. 44
* * Capt. (QM) J. M. P. Wright	1 CGRU	5 Aug. 44

* TOS on two occasions.

* * Served in Nos 18 and 20 Coys.

No 20 Cdn Base Dental Company, CDC
 Authorized to form w.e.f. 20 Aug. 44, Serial 1450
 Source : Part 2 Orders contained in No 20 CBDC War Diaries
 Vol 1 — 13 — period 20 Oct. 44 to 19 Oct. 45

Capt. J. G. Andrews	19 OBDC	26 Dec. 44
Capt. W. T. Beatty	38 Coy CDC	4 Apr. 45
Capt. F. N. Bennett	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. J. A. Biglow	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
Capt. W. H. Boyles	18 CBDC	4 Apr. 45
Maj. R. F. Butler	18 Cdn Base Dent Coy	17 Oct. 44
Maj. J. L. Chalmers	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Capt. S. R. Chodorcoff	18 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. R. V. Cholette	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Capt. D. L. Coppel	19 CBDC	1 Aug. 45
Maj. O. W. Crummev	18 CBDC	2 May 45
Capt. J. A. Cummer	19 CBDC	22 Jul. 45
Capt. C. C. Dixon	18 CBDC	13 Dec. 44
Capt. G. K. Doan	36 Coy CDC	7 Apr. 45
Capt. M. Elman	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. K. Epstein	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. J. W. Gallagher	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. C. D. Goodison	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. D. C. Gordon	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. A. B. Handelman	18 CBDC	23 Mar. 45
Capt. A. L. Henry	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. P. H. Hervieux	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. F. L. Jacobson	37 Coy CDC	2 Apr. 45
Capt. C. B. Jameson	18 CBDC	2 Sep. 45
Capt. A. Kalfas	18 CBDC	4 Mar. 45
Capt. E. J. Klasen	38 Coy CDC	4 Apr. 45
Capt. G. Lebeuf	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Lt. J. D. McFarlane	Dent Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Maj. J. A. MacGowan	19 CBDC	6 Feb. 45
Capt. D. G. MacGregor	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
A/Maj. D. L. MacLean	Dent Element 3 (RCAF)	17 Oct. 44
Capt. G. H. McKinney	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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Name	TOS from	Date
Capt. H. C. McWilliams	19 CBDC	19 Jul. 45
Capt. F. S. Mills	18 CBDC	26 Dec. 44
Capt. K. A. Moore	18 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. V. M. Nickerson	18 CBDC	8 Sep. 45
Capt. R. N. Ogilvie	Dent. Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. K. A. Oviatt	Dent. Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. F. T. Pearson	36 Coy CDC	7 Apr. 45
Capt. J. L. P. Ramsay	39 Coy CDC	10 Dec. 44
Capt. H. W. Reeves	Dent. Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. C. R. Ryan	18 CBDC	2 Sep. 45
Maj. G. B. Shillington	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Capt. W. B. Smeaton	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Capt. H. T. Southwood	Dent. Element 3	17 Oct. 44
Capt. M. Star	35 Coy CDC	6 Apr. 45
Capt. H. C. Thompson	36 Coy CDC	19 Feb. 45
Capt. G. M. Tormey	18 CBDC	17 Oct. 44
Capt. (QM) J.M.P. Wright	19 CBDC	15 Sep. 45

Appendix I

THE ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

(Regular)

Honorary Colonel Commandant

TC 41596

Brig. F. M. Lott, C.B.E., E.D. (SS Eng.) (m.s.c.) (Dent. Ph. D.) 18 Jul. 51

Extended to 17 Jul. 54

Col. G. L. Cameron, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., Ret. List 26 Oct. 54

Honorary Lieut.-Colonel

S. A. Moore, Esq.

31 Jan. 53

C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 424, 6 Oct. 54

* ZB 969 Col. E. M. Wansbrough, O.B.E., M.M., E.D. (m.s.c.),
L.D.S., D.D.S.

24 Mar. 43

Director General of Dental Services from DD.S. (Air) 28 Sep. 46

Colonel and D.G.D.S. 1 Oct. 46

Brigadier 10 Aug. 51

Awarded *Cdn. Forces Decoration* : C.A.O. Supp. 313. 15 Dec. 52Hon. *Dental Surgeon to the Queen* : C.G. Extra No. 1. 1 Jun. 53

* QHDS, FICD, FACD (C.A.O. Supp. 496) and 18 Jun. 56

* ZF 19851 Lt.-Col. C. B. H. Climo, D.C.M., E.D., D.D.S.

16 Jun. 46

To Comd 50 Coy. and be N.C.D.A. (Air) 1 Oct. 46

Lt.-Col. and D.D.D.S. (Air), D.G.D.S. Office, A.H.Q. 3 Feb. 49

Colonel and D.D.G.D.S., Army H.Q. 1950

Awarded *Cdn. Forces Decoration* : C.A.O. Supp. 198

* FICD

ZB 967 Lt.-Col. R. E. Carroll, E.D., (m.s.c.) D.D.S.

1 May 42

Lt.-Col. Comd. 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) 1 Oct. 46

D.D.D.S. (Air) 6 Jun. 49

Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 210 1950

Colonel; Deputy Director General 14 Jul 52

ZC 945	Lt.-Col. F. R. Drewry, E.D. (m.s.c.), D.D.S.		14 Jul.	42
	Lt.-Col. Comd. 11 Dental Coy.	1 Oct.	46 — 13 May	49
	To Comd. 13 Dental Coy.	6 Jun.	49 — 18 Mar.	51
	D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.	19 Mar.	51 — 24 May	53
	Colonel : Deputy Director General		25 May	53
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 476		30 Jan.	56
ZM 5527	Marcel Joseph Albinati, B.S.C., D.D.S.		1 Sep.	53
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 6 years)		1 Jun.	54
	Captain, 14 Dental Coy.			
ZB 3565	Andrew George Andrews, D.D.S.		15 Sep.	49
	Formerly Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.		15 Jul.	50
	2nd Lieut.		2 Jan.	56
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.		24 Nov.	55
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 472			
	Major, 13 Dental Coy.			
ZB 3283	Capt. J. G. Andrews, D.D.S., Supp. Reserve		28 Oct.	48
	Captain, C.A. (A.F.)		23 Jun.	52
	Major, 11 Dental Coy.		29 Jul.	45
ZD 2801	Capt. W. W. Anglin, D.D.S.		23 Aug.	47
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.		4 Apr.	51
	Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.)		26 Dec.	55
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 471		24 Jul.	46
ZF 904	Capt. S. G. Bagnall, D.D.S.		6 Feb.	47
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.)		17 Nov.	51
	Acting Major, 14 Dental Coy.		11 Feb.	52
	Major, 14 Dental Coy.		25 Jun.	56
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 497			
ZB 6288	Edward Gorley Baird		17 Oct.	54
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)			
ZC 193	Lt.-Col. K. M. Baird, O.B.E., D.D.S.		29 Apr.	44
	Lt.-Col. C.A. (A.F.), unposted		1 Oct.	46
	To Comd. R.C.D.C. School	15 Nov.	47 — 27 Jul.	52
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 262		24 Dec.	51
	To Comd. 12 Dental Coy.	6 Aug.	52 — 31 Jul.	53
	To Comd. 13 Coy.	1 Aug.	53 —	
	Colonel	1 Aug.	53	
ZD 1984	Major G. A. Barber, D.D.S.		28 Feb.	46
	T. Capt. (A/Major), 13 Dental Coy. (Capt.)		1 Oct.	46
	Major		1 Oct.	46
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 469		12 Dec.	55
ZB 6286	O/Cdt. Richard Alling Bell			
	Formerly T.B. D 222, Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C.		6 Oct.	54
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)			
ZB 6297	Wilfred Roy Black		15 Oct.	54
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)			
ZD 9894	Germain Ives Bisailon, B.A., D.D.S.		12 Jul.	51
	Formerly F/O, R.C.A.F.		12 Jan.	54
	Captain (Short Service Commission, 3 years)			
	Captain (Regular Officer), 15 Dental Coy.			
	(Seniority from 12 Jul. 51)			
ZD 6433	2nd Lieut. Gilles Jos. Boucher			
	From Supp. Reserve			
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)		12 Sep.	55

ZF 3691	Joseph Daniel Bourque, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut.	12 Sep.	50
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387	17 May	54
ZB 5452	O/Cdt. John William Mosley Bradey, R.O.T.P. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun.	55
ZA 3510	Capt. J. C. Brick, Supp. Reserve, D.D.S. Captain, C.A. (A.F.)	5 Oct.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 251	8 Oct.	51
	Acting Major, 12 Dental Coy.	17 Feb.	53
	Major (Seniority from 3 Jun. 53) (12 Coy.)	15 Jun.	53
ZL 4852	Clifford Brown, D.D.S. Captain (Short Service Officer, 5 years)	4 Aug.	52
	Captain (Regular Officer) (sen. from 4 Aug. 52)	4 Feb.	55
ZD 3141	Capt. H. R. Brown, D.D.S. (Major, Supp. Reserve) Captain, C.A. (A.F.)	10 Nov.	48
	Major, 12 Dental Coy.	11 Mar.	53
ZB 2444	Capt. R. E. Brown, D.D.S. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.)	24 Aug.	42
	Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.)	1 Oct.	46
		6 Mar.	51
ZB 44710	O/Cdt. Robert Joseph Bryant, D.D.S. From Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut.	24 Sep.	51
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZD 4472	O/Cdt. Harold Gordon Bunston, D.D.S. From McGill University Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut.	5 Sep.	51
	Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZB 2338	Capt. N. A. Butcher, D.D.S. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.)	21 Dec.	44
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	1 Oct.	46
	Major, 13 Dental Coy.	26 Aug.	47
		15 Mar.	51
	To Comd. 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 420	1 Dec. 52 —	14 Jan. 53 3 Jan. 55
ZB 2279	Capt. J. G. Butler, D.D.S. Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	28 Jul.	45
	Major	1 Apr.	47
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 457	2 Apr.	51
		19 Sep.	55
ZF 2990	Major L. C. Cameron, D.D.S. Supp. Reserve Captain, R.C.D.C.	30 Sep.	47
	Major, 12 Dental Coy.	16 Nov.	48
	Senior Operator, 12 Coy.	1 Jul.	56
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 510	24 Sep.	56
ZM 4035	David John Carmichael, D.M.D., D.D.S. From 9 Dental Coy. Reserve Force Captain	11 Apr.	51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430	14 Feb.	55
	C.A.O. Supp. 449	25 Jul.	55
ZD 3519	William Henry Carter, D.D.S. Formerly F/O., R.C.A.F. 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.)	6 Sep.	49
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387	17 May	54
	Major, 11 Dental Coy.	23 Jun.	54

ZF 3184	Frank Daniel Charman, B.A., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 Major, 12 Dental Coy.			13 Sep. 48 9 Aug. 49 14 Feb. 55 1 Jan. 55
ZM 6316	Osher Chaikin 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)			4 Oct. 54
ZF 5874	Douglas Edward Charlton, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 6 years) Captain, 13 Dental Coy.			16 Oct. 53 1 Jun. 54
ZF 4528	Major T. D. Cobb, D.D.S. From 5 Signal Regt., R.C. Sigs., Reserve Force 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 449			11 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 14 Feb. 55 25 Jul. 55
ZB 928	Capt. C. M. Cornish, D.D.S. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Major Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O., Supp. 408			31 Mar. 43 1 Oct. 46 6 Nov. 50 11 Oct. 54
ZB 988	Major G. R. Covey, D.D.S. Capt. (A/Major), 13 Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Capt. (A/Major), 11 Dental Coy. (amd above) Major (Seniority from 19 Dec. 45) To Comd. 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit M.B.E. C.A.O. Supp. 355 Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 348	19 Jul.	52—	19 Dec. 45 1 Oct. 46 1 Oct. 46 1 Oct. 46 27 Apr. 53 5 Oct. 55 17 Aug. 53
ZF 5559	2nd Lieut. J. R. Cowan, D.D.S., B.S.C. Formerly T.F. 4568 Dalhousie and King's Univ. Cont. C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 6 years) Captain, 12 Dental Coy.			10 Mar. 53 1 Jun. 53
ZB 3300	Jack Logie Craig, B. Sc. (Dent.) D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. and Captain, C.A. (A.F.)			24 Nov. 48
ZB 3252	Capt. L. G. Craigie, Supp. Reserve, D.D.S. Captain, unposted Major, 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Det. C.A. (S.F.)			13 Oct. 48 11 Feb. 52
ZF 5409	2nd Lieut. G. T. Crossman, D.F.C., B.A., D.D.S. From Dalhousie and King's Univ. Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain, 12 Dental Coy.			9 Sep. 52 1 Jun. 53
ZF 907	Major O. W. Crummey, D.D.S. Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 203 Lt.-Col., D.G.D.S. Office, A.G. Branch, Army H.Q. Senior Operator, 13 Dental Coy. D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S., Office, Army H.Q. To Comd. 1 Fd. Dental Unit			13 Jul. 44 1 Oct. 46 6 Oct. 52 4 Dec. 53 3 Aug. 54— 4 Dec. 53— 28 Jul. 54 29 Sep. 55—
ZH 963	Major W. R. Conningham, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O., Supp. 282 Lieut.-Colonel To Command 35 Fd. Dental Coy. Senior Operator, 13 Dental Coy.	24 Jun.	53— 7 Sep. 55—	18 Feb. 44 1 Oct. 46 12 May 52 20 May 53 5 Jul. 55

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ZB 2513	Capt. R. H. Cunningham, D.D.S. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Major <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 370	1 Jan. 42 1 Oct. 46 1 Aug. 50 18 Jan. 54
ZB 10194	Robert Garth Darling, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Commission, 6 years) Captain, 13 Dental Coy.	24 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52
ZF 5758	2nd Lieut. W. K. Dickie, B.A., D.D.S. Formerly T.F. 4716, Dalhousie and King's Univ. Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	8 Sep. 53 1 Jun. 54
ZM 5224	O/Cdt. Louis Dombowsky, D.D.S. Formerly T.M. 90719 Univ. of Alberta Contingent C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun. 54
ZB 3593	John Murray Alexander Donely, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 449 Acting Major, 12 Coy. Major, 12 Coy.	31 Oct. 49 15 Jul. 50 14 Feb. 55 25 Jul. 55 16 Aug. 55 24 Nov. 55
ZC 2922	Major J. C. Duff, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 451	14 Dec. 44 1 May 47 8 Aug. 55
ZB 5878	2nd Lieut. C. J. W. Duesling, D.D.S. Formerly T.B. 16359, Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. Captain (Short Service Officer, 5 years)	5 Jan. 54
ZD 4874	Roger Dufresne, B.A. D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 6 years) Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	9 Sep. 52 1 Jun. 53
ZB 5424	O/Cdt. John Harold Duggan, R.O.T.P., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun. 55
ZD 1933	Capt. J. Durand, D.D.S., B.A. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Major, 27 Fd. Dental Coy. <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 429	22 Apr. 45 1 Oct. 46 13 Jun. 51 7 Mar. 55
ZM 5290	O/Cdt. Leonard Andrew Dutkowski, B.A., D.D.S. Formerly T.M. 90720, Univ. of Alberta Cont. C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun. 54
ZB 908	Capt. R. E. Dyer, D.D.S. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Major Awarded <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	8 May 46 3 Jul. 47 22 Aug. 51 9 Apr. 56
ZU 6635	John Frederick Eadon 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)	11 Oct. 55
ZM 6314	Calvin John Edwardh 2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 7 years)	28 Sep. 54
ZF 5207	O/Cdt. Douglas Arthur Eisner, R.O.T.P., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	1 Jun. 55
ZM 2975	Capt. G. C. Evans, D.D.S. Major, 11 Dental Coy.	30 Dec. 45 3 Apr. 51

ZD 4260	Captain P. Fafard, Supp. Reserve, D.D.S. Captain	1 Jun.	51
ZD 4160	Peter Lefebvre Falkner, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. 449	18 Apr. 1 Jun. 14 Feb. 25 Jul.	51 51 55 55
ZB 1025	Major V. R. Farrell, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 297 Lt.-Col. and D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q. Senior Specialist, 13 Dental Coy. Senior Specialist, 12 Dental Coy.	1 May 1 Oct. 25 Aug. 11 Sep. 27 Apr. 3 Aug.	43 46 52 52 — 26 Apr. 53 — 2 Aug. 54 — 31 May
ZH 3429	Robert Allen Fell, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 315 A/Major, 12 Coy. Major, 12 Coy.	15 Sep. 15 Jul. 29 Dec. 24 Sep. 1 Jan.	49 50 52 54 55
ZD 4535	Pierre Paul Filiatrault, B.A., D.D.S. Formerly T.D. 48287 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	10 Sep. 1 Jun.	53 54
ZB 3074	Capt. G. L. Finkbeiner, D.D.S. Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Major, 12 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 497	28 Apr. 11 Feb. 25 Jan.	48 52 56
ZB 5270	O/Cdt. Joseph Alexander Fleming, R.O.T.P., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun.	55
ZF 4525	Elliott Maynard Claude Franklin, B. Sc., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 449	11 Sep. 1 Jun. 14 Feb. 25 Jul.	51 52 55 55
ZF 2818	Capt. E. D. Fraser, D.D.S., Supp. Reserve Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Major, 13 Dental Coy.	27 Jul. 30 Sep. 11 Feb.	46 47 52
ZB 2980	Major J. M. Gabriel, D.D.S. Supp. Res. Major, R.C.D.C. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 370 Lt.-Col. 14 Dental Coy. Senior Operator, 11 Dental Coy.	13 Jul. 15 Sep. 18 Jan. 1 Jan. 19 Apr.	44 47 54 54 54 —
ZC 4015	Major N. S. Gage, Supp. Reserve, D.D.S. Captain, R.C.D.C.	2 Apr.	51
ZC 2921	Major W. O. Gardiner, D.D.S. Major, 11 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 404	6 Oct. 1 May 13 Sep.	54 47 54
ZF 4582	Lieut. T. C. Gaudet, B.A., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. on transfer from Supp. Reserve Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army : C.A.O. Supp. 329 Captain (Regular Officer) (seniority from 8 Oct. 52)	11 Sep. 1 Jun. 27 Feb. 7 Jul.	51 52 53 53

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ZF 6783	Capt. J. I. Gordon (formerly Capt., TF. 7434, Supp. Res.) Regular Officer	12 Apr.	56
ZB 3295	Capt. C. G. B. Grant, D.D.S., L.D.S., Ret List Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Major, 13 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 490	10 Nov. 11 Feb. 7 May	48 52 56
ZG 2923	Major L. M. Gray, D.D.S. Major, 12 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 490	31 Jul. 1 May 7 May	44 47 56
ZL 3455	Robert Archie Gray, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 315 Acting Major, 12 Dental Coy. Major, 13 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 510	6 Sep. 15 Jul. 29 Dec. 25 Sep. 1 Jan. 24 Sep.	49 50 52 54 55 56
ZD 9836	Joseph Philippe Robert Guay, B.A., B.Sc., D.D.S. Captain (short service commission, 3 years) Supp. Reserve Released, Cdn. Army Captain (Regular Officer) (Seniority 6 Sep. 51)	13 Jun. 21 Jun. 21 Jun. 15 Sep.	51 54 54 54
ZD 3754	Capt. P. H. Guevremont, B.A., D.D.S. Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 437 Major, 15 Dental Coy.	13 Nov. 2 May 25 Nov.	50 55 55
ZD 5838	O/Cdt. Robert Maurice Hamel, R.O.T.P., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) & Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	55
ZF 5318	O/Cdt. Maurice Allen Harquail, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain	22 May 1 Jun.	54 54
ZK 3520	William Harvey Harrington, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 315 A/Major, Increment "A", 3 Fd. Amb. Major, Increment "A", 3 Fd. Amb.	6 Sep. 15 Jul. 29 Dec. 1 Jan. 1 Jun.	49 50 52 55 55
ZF 910	Lt.-Col. H. L. Harris, D.D.S. Major, 11 Dental Coy. A.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q. Lt.-Col. & D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q. To Comd. 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 269 To Comd. 12 Dental Coy.	2 Jun. 3 Feb. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 1 Aug.	48 — 49 — 51 — 51 — 53
		1 Oct. 2 Feb. 11 Mar. 31 Jul. 11 Feb. 1 Aug.	46 49 51 53 52 53
ZK 911	Capt. H. W. Hart, D.D.S. A/Major, Base Dental Coy. Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 318 Chief Instructor, R.C.D.C. School	25 Nov. 29 May 15 Sep. 15 Apr. 19 Jan. 1 Oct.	41 46 47 50 53 53 —
ZB 6315	Joseph Gilles Guimond Hébert 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)	8 Oct.	54

ZB 2316	Capt. D. H. Hillier, B.A., D.D.S. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Major, 11 Dental Coy. <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 497	8 May 46 1 Oct. 46 23 Jun. 52 25 Jun. 56
ZF 6722	Capt. A. T. Hinch, C.A. (Mil.) Captain (Regular Officer), 12 Dental Coy.	18 Jan. 56
ZB 3289	John Elton Hughson, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Major, 11 Dental Coy.	20 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 1 Mar. 54
ZD 1987	Capt. E. J. Hyde, B.Sc. (Dent.), D.D.S. A/Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	2 Aug. 46 2 Aug. 46 2 Aug. 46 21 Mar. 47
ZB 1937	Capt. R. B. Jackson, D.D.S. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Major, 14 Dental Coy. <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 404	10 Mar. 44 1 Oct. 46 15 Nov. 50 15 Sep. 54
ZB 1939	Capt. C. L. Johnston, D.D.S., L.D.S. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Major <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 348	14 Jun. 41 1 Oct. 46 1 Apr. 50 17 Aug. 53
ZB 3836	James William Jolly, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 449	2 Nov. 50 1 Jun. 51 14 Feb. 55 25 Jul. 55
ZM 5099	Howard Grant Jorgenson, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	2 Sep. 52 1 Jun. 53
ZB 3716	Lieut. T. D. Joslin, D.D.S. From Res. Force, 29 Fd. Regt. (S/P.), R.C.A. 2nd Lieut. on transfer Captain, 14 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 455	18 Sep. 50 1 Jun. 51 14 Feb. 55 25 Jul. 55
ZB 913	Major B. P. Kearney, M.B.E., D.D.S. Major, D.G.D.S. Office, N.D.H.Q. Graded Class 7 Vacates appt. of A.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 297 Lieut.-Colonel To Comd. 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit Senior Specialist, 13 Dental Coy.	2 Aug. 44 1 Oct. 46 8 Aug. 46 — 30 Sep. 46 24 Jan. 49 23 Aug. 52 15 May 52 21 May 53 — 11 May 54 3 Aug. 54 —
ZG 5530	2nd Lieut. L. A. Kelland, E.D., B.A., D.D.S. Formerly TG 8013, Dalhousie & King's Univ. Cont., C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	8 Sep. 53 1 Jun. 54
ZL 3457	Hugh Ross Kettys, D.D.S. Formerly F/O., R.C.A.F. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387 Acting Major, 12 Dental Coy. Major, 14 Dental Coy.	6 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 17 May 54 24 Aug. 54 1 Jan. 55

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ZM 5283	O/Cdt. Terry Stanley Kline, R.O.T.P. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) & Captain, 11 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	55
ZU 6577	Ptoir Wladyslaw Witold Kuryllowicz Formerly F/L., R.A.F. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years)			8 Sep.	55
ZM 5762	O/Cdt. Russell Låba, R.O.T.P., B.Sc., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) & Captain, 14 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	55
ZD 6703	Marc Adrian Joseph Lachapelle 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)			11 Oct.	55
ZD 4535	Guy T. Lahaye, B.A., D.D.S. From Univ. de Montreal Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut.			11 Sep.	51
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.			21 Nov.	52
ZD 992	Major P. R. La Salle, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) A.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.			26 Jun.	42
	Lieut.-Colonel			1 Oct.	46
	To comd. 15 Dental Coy.	15 Jun.	49 —	6 Dec.	50
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 262			30 Nov.	50
		7 Dec.	50 —	24 Dec.	51
ZD 3521	Joseph Adeodal Lauziere, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut.			15 Sep.	49
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.			15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387			17 May	54
	Major, 15 Dental Coy.			1 May	54
ZB 2954	A/Major A. C. Leman, D.D.S., Supp. Res. Major			2 Aug.	44
	Lt.-Col. & Senior Operator, 13 Dental Coy.	11 Jun.	53 —	2 Aug.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 364			7 Dec.	53
	D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.	3 Aug.	54 —	7 Jun.	55
	To comd. 35 Fd. Dental Unit	6 Jul.	55 —		
ZM 5784	O/Cdt. Kenneth Edward Leslie, B.Sc., D.D.S. Formerly TM 50155, Univ. of Alberta Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years)			1 Sep.	53
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	54
ZM 6437	Vern Arnold Low Formerly T.M. 90927, Univ. of Alberta Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)			6 Sep.	55
ZF 5638	Capt. I. A. C. MacDonald, Supp. Reserve, D.D.S. Formerly T.F. 77523			2 Sep.	55
	Captain (Short service officer, 3 years)			29 Mar.	56
	Captain (Regular Officer) (Seniority from 2 Sep. 53)				
ZD 2878	Capt. G. MacDougall, B.Sc. (Dent.) D.D.S. Captain, 13 Dental Coy.			2 Aug.	46
	Major, 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit, C.A. (S.F.)			1 Apr.	47
	To Comd. 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit			11 Feb.	52
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 501	8 Nov.	52 —	30 Nov.	52
				23 Jul.	56
ZB 979	Major J. A. MacGowan, D.D.S. Major, D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.			14 May	42
	Lt.-Col. Comd. 14 Dental Coy.	28 Jun.	50 —	1 Oct.	46
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 289			29 Aug.	54
	Deputy Public Health Officer, D.G.D.S., Army H.Q.			30 Jun.	52
	D.P.H.O., D.G.D.S. Office (A.D.D.S.)	30 Aug.	54 —	20 Jan.	55
	A.D.D.S.	15 May	55 —	28 Sep.	55
				29 Sep.	55

ZB 6702	Hugh Fortier MacKay 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)		11 Oct.	55
ZC 2866	Lt.-Col. F. J. MacLean, D.D.S. Lt.-Col. 12 Dental Coy.		16 Dec.	45
	Comd. 12 Dental Coy.	3 Apr.	47—	47
	Comd. 11 Dental Coy.	14 May	49—	49
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 208		18 Aug.	54
	To Comd. 14 Dental Coy.	30 Aug.	54—	50
ZB 5600	O/Cdt. Robert James MacLelland, D.D.S. Formerly T.B. 17134, Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 13 Dental Coy.		22 Sep.	53
			1 Jun.	54
ZD 6698	O/Cdt. Donald Joseph MacPhee Formerly T.D. 4938, McGill Univ. Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)		7 Sep.	54
ZB 2785	Major T. L. Marsh, D.D.S., D.D.P.H. Captain (A/Major), 13 Dental Coy. Captain (A/Major), 13 Dental Coy. Major Lt.-Col. and Dental Public Health Officer, D.G.D.S. Office		4 Aug.	44
			14 Nov.	46
			15 Nov.	46
			15 Nov.	46
	To Comd. 1 Fd. Dental Unit	14 Aug.	53—	53
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 408	15 Jan.	54—	55
	D.P.H.O., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.		11 Oct.	54
		29 Sep.	55—	
ZE 6824	Captain J. L. M. Massé Captain (Regular Officer)		27 Jul.	56
ZA 1896	Major C. W. McCrary, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 203 Lt.-Col. and Senior Operator, 15 Dental Coy.		6 Oct.	44
			1 Oct.	46
			6 Oct.	52
		16 Jul.	53—	
ZB 10181	Edward Donald McDermott, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Short service commission, 6 years) Captain, 14 Dental Coy.		16 Nov.	51
			1 Jun.	52
ZF 4123	Joseph Christopher Edward McDonald, D.D.S. Captain, 14 Dental Coy.		28 May	51
ZF 3851	James McGaughey, B.A., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387		10 Nov.	50
			1 Jun.	51
			17 May	54
ZF 5321	O/Cdt. William Sutherland McIntyre, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) Captain		25 May	54
			1 Jun.	54
ZN 10083	Harold Emmett McKenna, D.D.S., D.D.Ph. Captain (Short service commission, 3 years) Captain (Regular Officer) 11 Dental Coy. (Sen. 28.9.51)		28 Sep.	51
			28 Mar.	54
ZC 966	Lt.-Col. W. E. Meldrum, O.B.E., D.D.S. Lt.-Col. and D.D.D.S. (Navy), D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.		31 Mar.	43
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 208	1 Oct.	46—	49
	To Comd. 12 Dental Coy.		11 Dec.	50
	To Comd. R.C.D.C. School	14 Apr.	49—	52
	Colonel : Senior Consultant, D.G.D.S. Office	6 Aug.	52—	53
		15 Jun.	53—	

ZC 6396	Archibald Parker Menzies Formerly T.G. 76977, King's Univ. Cont. C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)	2 Feb.	55
ZD 5483	O/Cdt. Joseph Paul Meryl, B.Sc., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun.	54
ZD 4575	Fernand Messier, B.A., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut.	11 Sep.	51
	Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZD 4873	2nd Lieut. J. B. Meunier, B.A., D.D.S. Formerly T.D. 8040, U. of T. Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 15 Dental Coy.	9 Sep. 1 Jun.	52 53
ZF 224	Major I. A. L. Miller, D.D.S. Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Lt.-Col., 13 Dental Coy.	1 Apr. 1 Oct. 7 Nov.	43 46 51
	To Comd. 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit Vacates Comd. 1 Fd. Dental Unit Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 269 Dental Public Health Officer, D.G.D.S. Office, A.H.Q.	15 Jan. 14 Jan. 1954	53 54
	To Comd. R.C.D.C. School A.D.D.S. in D.G.D.S. A.G. Branch, Army H.Q. Senior Specialist 13 Coy. R.C.D.C.	2 Mar. 23 Jul. 1 Apr. 7 Nov.	54 — 22 Jul. 54 54 — 6 Nov. 51 51 — 12 Jan. 53
ZF 4356	Capt. John Thomas Marshall, D.D.S. Captain, 12 Coy. R.C.D.C.	19 Jul.	51
ZF 6276	O/Cdt. Elmer Stanislaus Morrison Formerly T.F. 74720, Dalhousie and King's Univ. Cont., C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 7 years)	7 Sep.	54
ZL 3496	Sydney William Muller, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut.	15 Sep.	49
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 499	14 Feb. 25 Jul.	55 55
	Major, 3 Fd. Dental Unit Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 490	1 Jan. 7 May	55 56
ZB 5246	O/Cdt. Kenneth Neil Munro, R.O.T.P., D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun.	55
ZM 2989	Capt. F. M. Murray, D.D.S., Supp. Res. Captain, R.C.D.C. Major, 11 Dental Coy.	1 Feb. 25 Sep. 10 Feb.	41 47 49
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 510	24 Sep.	56
ZD 3796	William Henry Murray, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	25 Oct. 1 Jun.	50 51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387	17 May	54
ZV 6578	Richard Victor Seymour Muscat Formerly Captain British Army 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years)	8 Sep.	55
ZK 3450	Frank Mortimer Nesbitt, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut.	15 Sep.	49
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy. To 20 Cdn. Fd. Dental Coy. (C.A. (Special Force)) Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 315	15 Jul. 4 Oct. 29 Dec.	50 50 52

	Major, 11 Dental Coy.		1 May	55
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 501		23 Jul.	56
ZF 916	Major S. K. Oldfield, E.D., D.D.S.		1 Nov.	43
	Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.)		1 Oct.	46
	Lt.-Col., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.	22 Sep.	52 — 30 Jun.	53
	Senior Specialist, 12 Dental Coy.	7 Jul.	53 — 15 Mar.	56
ZD 9898	Bernard Joseph Pare			
	Captain, (Short service commission, 5 years)		2 Aug.	51
ZM 5324	O/Cdt. Ralph Gilbert Perry, R.O.T.P., D.D.S.			
	2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain, 14 Dental Coy.		1 Jun.	55
ZA 3170	Leonard Ross Pierce, D.D.S.			
	2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.)		20 Sep.	48
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.		21 Jul.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 333		4 May	53
	Major, 13 Dental Coy.		15 Jun.	53
ZM 3449	David Harrison Protheroe, D.F.C., D.D.S.			
	2nd Lieut.		6 Sep.	49
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.		15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 315		29 Dec.	52
	Major, 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit		23 Jun.	54
ZF 5098	2nd Lieut. Clayton Rudolph Pugh, D.D.S.			
	From Dalhousie and King's Univ. Cont., C.O.T.C.			
	2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years)		9 Sep.	52
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.		1 Jun.	53
ZB 2788	Major E. C. Purdy, D.D.S.		25 Jan.	46
	Major, 11 Dental Coy.		14 Nov.	46
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 420		3 Jan.	55
	Lt.-Col.		1 Jun.	56
ZD 9844	Major R. J. K. Pyne, M.C., Res., R.C.A., D.D.S.			
	Captain (Short service commission, 3 years)		18 Jun.	51
	Captain (Regular Officer) (sen. from 18 Jun. 51)		18 Jan.	54
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430		14 Feb.	55
	C.A.O. Supp. 449		25 Jul.	55
ZM 5451	2nd Lieut. M. P. Quinn, D.D.S.			
	Formerly T.M. 90107, 2nd Lieut. Univ. of Alberta Cont., C.O.T.C.			
	2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years)		2 Sep.	52
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.		1 Jun.	53
ZD 3183	Allan Robert Ramsay, D.D.S.			
	2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.)		13 Sep.	48
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.		20 Jul.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp.		29 Dec.	52
	Major, 15 Dental Coy.		6 Jan.	53
	<i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 469		12 Dec.	55
ZM 3235	Leon Arkle Richardson, D.D.S.			
	2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.)		13 Sep.	48
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.		15 Jul.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 333		4 May	53
	Major, 13 Dental Coy.		21 May	53
ZB 4181	Major A. T. Roger, M.B.E., D.D.S.			
	From 2 Dental Coy., Reserve Force			
	Major		16 May	51

ZD 4583	John Bertrand Scott, D.D.S.				
	2nd Lieut.			6 Sep.	51
	Captain, 15 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	52
ZB 3712	Lieut. E. M. Shaunessy, Supp. Reserve, R.C.I.C., D.D.S.				
	2nd Lieut.			18 Sep.	50
	Captain, 14 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 393			28 Jun.	54
ZB 2549	Lt.-Col. G. B. Shillington, D.D.S., B. Sc., (Dental)			17 Oct.	44
	Lt.-Col. R.C.D.C., unposted			12 Nov.	46
	D.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.	5 Apr.	50—	14 Jun.	53
	To Comd. R.C.D.C. School	15 Jun.	53—	22 Jul.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 269			11 Feb.	52
	To Comd. 11 Dental Coy.	19 Aug.	54—		
	Colonel, 11 Dental Coy.			10 Oct.	55
ZH 2883	Major G. E. Shragge, D.D.S.			1 Apr.	43
	Major, 11 Dental Coy.	1 Apr.	47—	14 Mar.	50
	A.D.D.S., D.G.D.S. Office, Army H.Q.,	15 Mar.	50—	15 Feb.	51
	Acting Lieut.-Colonel			24 Jan.	51
	To Comd. 20 Cdn. Fd. Amb., Cdn. Army (Special Force)			16 Feb.	51
	Lt.-Col., 2nd Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit, C.A.S.F.	26 Jul.	51—	18 Jul.	52
	Comd. 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit to Active Force			24 Jul.	52
	Senior Specialist, 11 Dental Coy.			1 Nov.	52
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 269			11 Feb.	52
ZB 3559	Paul Sydney Sills, D.D.S.				
	2nd Lieut.			19 Oct.	49
	Captain, 14 Dental Coy.			15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 472			2 Jan.	55
	Major, 13 Dental Coy.			24 Nov.	55
ZF 918	Major W. M. Sinclair, D.D.S.			22 Mar.	45
	Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.)			1 Oct.	46
	Lt.-Col. and Senior Operator, 12 Dental Coy.	1 Oct.	53—	2 May	54
	To Comd. 25 Fd. Dental Unit	12 May	54—	27 Nov.	54
	Senior Operator, 13 Dental Coy.	1 Oct.	55—		
	C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 482			12 Mar.	56
ZB 3760	Charles Joseph Sivell, D.D.S.				
	Formerly Flight Lieut. R.C.A.F.				
	2nd Lieut., R.C.D.C., C.A. (A.F.)			18 Sep.	50
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430			14 Feb.	55
	C.A.O. Supp. 449			25 Jul.	55
ZB 3837	Dennis Horace Skinner, D.D.S.				
	2nd Lieut.			6 Nov.	50
	Captain, 14 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	51
ZE 4136	Edwin Joseph Clyde Small, B.A., B.Sc., D.D.S.				
	2nd Lieut.			27 Mar.	51
	Captain, 15 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	51
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430			14 Feb.	55
	C.A.O. Supp. 449			25 Jul.	55
ZD 3689	Henry James Smart, D.D.S.				
	Formerly Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.				
	2nd Lieut.			5 Sep.	50
	Captain, 15 Dental Coy.			1 Jun.	51
	Supp. Reserve			3 Jun.	56

ZF 2991	Capt. A. R. Smith, B.A., D.D.S. Supp. Res.	30 Jul.	41
	Captain, R.C.D.C.	30 Sep.	47
	Major, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.)	4 Nov.	50
	To Comd. 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit	28 Apr. 53 — 20 May	53
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 420	3 Jan.	55
ZB 3445	John Malcolm Smith, D.D.S.		
	Formerly Lieut. R.C.N.		
	2nd Lieut.	15 Sep.	49
	Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	50
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 430	14 Feb.	55
	C.A.O. Supp. 449	25 Jul.	55
	Major, 12 Dental Coy.	1 Jan.	55
ZF 5328	O/Cdt. Donald Alan Stewart, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer)	25 May	54
	Captain	1 Jun.	54
ZM 5329	O/Cdt. Milton Carl Stroud, R.O.T.P., B.Sc., D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain, 14 Coy.	1 Jun.	55
ZM 4500	Alexander Gordon Taylor, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut.	4 Sep.	51
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZH 5374	O/Cdt. George Allan Taylor, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain	1 Jun.	55
ZL 3494	Kenneth MacDonald Thompson, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut.	15 Sep.	49
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	50
ZB 3287	William Rae Thompson, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.)	20 Sep.	48
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 333	4 May	53
	Major, 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit	25 May	53
ZD 103180	O/Cdt. George Nelson Truscott, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Short Service Officer, 6 years)	5 Sep.	51
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZB 2450	Capt. J. W. Turner, D.D.S.	8 May	46
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	1 Oct.	46
		3 Jun.	47
	Major, 15 Dental Coy.	11 Feb.	52
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 497.	25 Jun.	56
ZD 10408	Paul Vielleux, D.D.S.		
	Captain (Short Service Officer, 5 years)	26 Apr.	52
ZB 10130	John Joseph Walker, D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Short service commission, 6 years)	24 Sep.	51
	Captain, 14 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	52
ZF 5250	O/Cdt. Donald Elmer Williams, R.O.T.P., D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. (Regular Officer) and Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	1 Jun.	55
ZM 3235	George Edward Windsor, B.A., D.D.S.		
	2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.)	13 Sep.	48
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.	15 Jul.	49
	Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 333	4 May	53
	Major, 11 Dental Coy.	15 May	53

ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

(Regular)

Struck off strength

ZB 1928	Capt. H. S. Larkin, D.D.S., L.D.S., Supp. Reserve Captain (Former Major), 13 Dental Coy. A/Major, Comd. 20 Fd. Dental Det., C.A. (S.F.) Major Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 408 S.O.S. (Deceased)	2 Jul. 48 3 Dec. 50 16 Mar. 51 11 Oct. 54 29 Oct. 55
ZH 1940	Major R. S. Kinney, D.D.S. Major, Fort Churchill Adm. Unit S.O.S. (Deceased)	25 Oct. 45 1 Oct. 46 13 Feb. 52
ZB 990	Capt. J. A. Allan, 11 Dental Coy. S.O.S., C.A. (A.F.)	1 Oct. 46 30 Sep. 47
ZB 4532	Norman Clifford Baird, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	24 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 27 Aug. 55
ZD 4663	Gerald Joseph Dieudonne Belanger, B.A., D.D.S. Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Released Cdn. Army	21 Feb. 52 26 Oct. 55
ZD 45330	O/Cdt. Joseph Jean Jacques Bisailon, B.A., B.D.S., D.D.S. From Univ. de Montreal Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	11 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 24 Nov. 53
ZD 4413	O/Cdt. George Alfred Brabant From McGill Univ. Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Released, Cdn. Army	5 Sep. 51 17 Jul. 52
ZC 3173	Harvey John Chartrand, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387 Released, Cdn. Army	20 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 17 May 54 20 Jul. 54
ZM 3670	Major J. V. Chatwin, D.D.S. From Reserve Force, 49 Armd. Car Regt., R.C.A.C. 2nd Lieut., on Transfer Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387 Supp. Reserve	5 Sep. 50 1 Jun. 51 17 May 54 30 Jun. 54
ZB 3607	Maurice Clifford Cole, D.D.S. Captain Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 333 Major, 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit Supp. Reserve	3 Jan. 50 4 May 53 28 Aug. 53 8 Nov. 55
ZB 961	Col. D. S. Coons, O.B.E., M.M., E.D. D.G.D.S. (Class 4) N.D.H.Q., (D.D.G.D.S.) S.O.S., C.A. (A)	1 Feb. 46—27 Sep. 46 4 Oct. 46

ZB 3288	Lawrence Velvin Crowley, D.D.S. 2nd Lieut., C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	20 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 6 Oct. 52
ZD 2860	Capt. C. B. Crutchfield, D.D.S. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Major, 15 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 482	19 Nov. 44 24 Jan. 47 20 Mar. 51 1 Sep. 51 12 Mar. 56
ZB 4773	O/Cdt. Albert Joseph Daly, D.D.S. From Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. (T.B. 13848) 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	24 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 12 Nov. 54
ZD 2854	Capt. E. P. d'Entremont, D.D.S. Capt., 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Retired	18 May 46 9 Jan. 47 15 Oct. 50
ZD 9834	Major R. G. Docks, Supp. Reserve Captain (Short service commission, 3 years) Accepted as Captain for 3 years from Released, Cdn. Army	21 Jun. 51 21 Jun. 54 15 Oct. 55
ZC 5230	Joseph Maurice Duckett Formerly Captain, C.A. (A.) Captain (Regular Officer) Released, Cdn. Army	30 Dec. 52 24 Mar. 53
ZM 3669	Duncan Clyde Elliott From Univ. of Alberta Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	5 Sep. 50 1 Jun. 51 17 Jun. 54
ZB 3185	Howard Allan Ferguson 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Major, 13 Dental Coy. Despatches : C.A.O. Supp. 355 Released, Cdn. Army	21 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 15 Jun. 53 5 Oct. 53 22 Apr. 54
ZM 2447	Capt. B. D. Friesen Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	1 Oct. 46 30 Sep. 47
ZL 3495	John Maxwell Galvin 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	15 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 15 Jun. 53
ZB 2517	Major A. Gardiner, D.D.S., Res. of Active Officers Major, R.C.D.C. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Supp. Reserve	13 Jul. 44 23 Sep. 46 1 Oct. 46 1 Mar. 51
ZB 9696	Lieut. J. E. Gauthier, Supp. Reserve, R.C.I.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 3 years) Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Captain, (Regular Officer) (Seniority from 1 Jun. 51) Released Cdn. Army	20 Mar. 51 1 Jun. 51 20 Sep. 53 15 Oct. 55

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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ZD 10241	Paul Alcide Gelinas Captain (Short service officer, 4 years) Released, Cdn. Army	20 Dec. 51 19 Dec. 55
ZD 4884	Charles Emile Gosselin 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	9 Sep. 52 1 Jun. 53 1 Nov. 54
ZE	Joseph Rene Maurice Gourdeau 2nd Lieut. and Captain C.A. (A.F.) Major, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	8 Aug. 49 21 Apr. 54 21 Jan. 55
ZB 3451	John Edward Graff Formerly F/O, R.C.A.F. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	15 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 6 Aug. 54
ZM 3902	Clifford Leslie Gullekson 2nd Lieut. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	21 Nov. 50 1 Jun. 51 18 Apr. 53
ZL 3456	John Harms 2nd Lieut. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. To 20 Cdn. Fd. Dental Coy. C.A. (S.F.) Released, Cdn. Army	6 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 8 Nov. 50 26 May 53
ZB 3461	Francois Benoit Lavoie 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. <i>Despatches</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 374 Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 387 Major, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	15 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 15 Feb. 54 17 May 54 1 Jun. 55 18 Nov. 55
ZF 3446	John George MacIntosh 2nd Lieut. Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	15 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 18 Jan. 55
ZB 3715	Lieut. R. G. MacNab, Supp. Reserve 2nd Lieut. Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	18 Sep. 50 1 Jun. 51 22 Nov. 55
ZD 965	Major (A/Lt.-Col.) P. Manseau Lieut.-Colonel, C.A. (A.F.) Supp. Reserve Duty with Active Force	10 Sep. 47 10 Sep. 47 23 Apr. 51 — 30 Sep. 51
ZB 3452	Eric James McNiece Former F/O R.C.A.F. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	15 Sep. 54 15 Jul. 50 17 Dec. 54
ZM 4407	2nd Lieut. G. K. Minty 2nd Lieut. 2nd Lieut., Univ. of Alberta Contingent C.O.T.C. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	4 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 4 May 53

ZK 3928	Frederick Albert Mitchell 2nd Lieut. Resigns Commission	21 Dec. 50 31 May 51
ZM 4625	O/Cdt. Louis Andre Mosnier From Univ. of Alberta Contingent C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	4 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 17 Apr. 53
ZD 3566	William Orr Mulligan 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	6 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 1 Aug. 53
ZB 9817	William Ronald Paige Captain Released, Cdn. Army	19 Jun. 51 19 Jun. 54
ZD 3016	Capt. Adelard A. Paquin, D.D.S., Supp. Res. Captain, C.A. (A.F.) Supp. Reserve	27 Nov. 47 27 Nov. 47 10 Mar. 50
ZD 3186	Joseph Armand Alcee Patenaude, B.A. 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 12 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	15 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 1 Dec. 54
ZK 3171	George Charles Russell 2nd Lieut. C.A. (A.F.) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	20 Sep. 48 15 Jul. 49 26 Sep. 52
ZB 4496	Andrew Doyle Smith From Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve	24 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 12 Sep. 55
ZB 3595	Eric Kingsley Staire 2nd Lieut. Captain, 14 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	15 Sep. 49 15 Jul. 50 4 Nov. 52
ZD 4511	Isidore William Susser 2nd Lieut. Captain, 14 Dental Coy. Qualified Major: C.A.O. Supp. 430 C.A.O. Supp. 449 Supp. Reserve	4 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 14 Feb. 55 25 Jul. 55 19 Jul. 55
ZK 4664	Robert Bruce Telford Captain Supp. Reserve	26 Feb. 52 15 Feb. 54
ZF 1027	Lt.-Col. Guy Victor Turnbull Comd. 50 Coy. and N.C.D.O. (A.) to S.O.S. to Reserve of Active Officers, General List	15 Jun. 46 29 Jun. 46
ZC 3835	Robert Louis Villard 2nd Lieut. Captain, 14 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	3 Nov. 50 1 Jun. 51 29 Oct. 55

ZD 3671	John Vincelli Formerly Lieut. R.C.N.V.R. 2nd Lieut. Captain, 15 Dental Coy. Supp. Reserve		5 Sep. 50 1 Jun. 51 18 Jun. 54
ZB 947	Capt. Thomas Mansfield Walker, D.D.S. Captain, 11 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army	1 Oct. 46 and	8 May 46 27 Feb. 47 31 Jul. 52
ZB 10228	Robert Ross Warrington 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army		25 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 9 Oct. 55
ZB 4562	O/Cdt. Robert Marshall Watson From Univ. of Toronto Contingent, C.O.T.C. 2nd Lieut. (Short service officer, 6 years) Captain, 13 Dental Coy. Released, Cdn. Army		24 Sep. 51 1 Jun. 52 1 Apr. 54
ZD 2341	Major Wallace Irwin Whitehead, D.D.S. Major, 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Comd. 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit Released, Cdn. Army	28 Sep. 51 —	3 Oct. 42 1 Oct. 46 7 Nov. 52 9 May 53

Non-Dental Officers

ZM 1931	Capt. A. W. Brusso Capt. (Q.M.), 13 Dental Coy. (R.C.A.F.) Qualified Major : A.P. & R. 38 Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 297		16 Jul. 45 1 Oct. 46 8 Oct. 51 25 Aug. 52
ZD 9228	William John Bignell, C.D. Formerly S.D. 105009 (S/Sgt.) 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Classified Officer) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 259		21 Jul. 53 3 Dec. 51
ZC 9036	Charles Arthur Casterton Lieut. (Classified Officer) Lieut. (Non-Dental) (Regular Officer) (Sen. from 10 Feb. 51) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 262 Adjutant, 1 Fd. Dental Unit Captain, 1 Fd. Dental Unit		15 Feb. 51 27 Apr. 55 24 Dec. 51 29 Sep. 55 15 Feb. 56
ZB 9130	Ernest Clark, B.E.M. Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 203 Adjutant, 1 Fd. Dental Unit Captain, 12 Dental Coy.	9 Nov. 53 —	11 Jun. 52 6 Oct. 52 5 Sep. 55
ZK 9256	David Thos. Cook Formerly S.K. 62068, W.O.I. Lieut., Classified Officer (Non-Dental), 14 Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 510		20 Jan. 56 24 Sep. 56
ZH 9047	Douglas Haig Evans Formerly S.H. 53005, (W.O. II) Lieut. (Non-Dental) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 203 Lieut. (Regular Officer) (Non-Dental) (Sen. from 4 May 51) 14 Dental Coy. Captain		5 May 51 6 Oct. 52 10 May 56 4 May 56

ZC 3051	Capt. J. W. Fletcher (James William) Formerly S.C. 97001 (S. Sgt) Active Force 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Non-Dental) Captain, D.G.D.S., Army H.Q. To Comd. 1 Central Dental Stores O.M., 11 Dental Coy. Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 259 Adjutant, R.C.D.C. School Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 463 Adjutant No. 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit	17 Feb. 48 17 Jan. 49 31 Jan. 50 1 Feb. 50 3 Dec. 51 11 Nov. 53 — 25 Aug. 52 —	48 49 50 50 51 53 53
ZK 1935	Capt. J. G. Hamilton Captain (O.M.), 11 Dental Coy. To Comd. 1 Central Dental Stores Major, 1 Central Dental Stores Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 255	1 Oct. 46 —	28 Feb. 40 15 Jan. 50 1 Feb. 50 6 Nov. 50 5 Nov. 51
ZB 9211	John William Roy Harrison Formerly S.B. 5234 (W.O. II) 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental) Adjutant, 35 Fd. Dental Unit Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 336		24 Jun. 53 23 Jun. 55 25 May 53
ZM 9173	Patrick Hunter Formerly S.M. 62938 (S/Sgt.) Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 394		11 Dec. 52 5 Jul. 54
ZE 9169	Joseph Armand Lionel Jacob Formerly S.E. 26324 (S/Sgt.) Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental)		4 Nov. 52
ZE 2471	Capt. B. J. H. Marchant Capt. (O.M.) 12 Dental Coy. (R.C.N.) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 275 Qualified Major : C.A.O. Supp. 463 O.M. and Adjutant, 27 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit (Europe)	28 Feb. 43 1 Oct. 46 24 Mar. 52 31 Oct. 55 1 Oct. 51 —	43 46 52 55 52
ZF 9126	John Francis Mullins Formerly S.F. 76668 (W.O. II) Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental) Qualified Captain : C.A.O. Supp. 437 C.A.O. Supp. 269 Adjutant, 35 F.D.U. (France)	20 May 52 2 May 53 11 Feb. 52 24 Jun. 53 —	52 53 52 55
ZC 989	Capt. J. K. McNally E.R.E.O., D.G.D.S. Office, N.D.H.Q. Captain, D.G.D.S. Office, N.D.H.Q. A.D.D.S. and A/Major Major Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 269 Lt.-Col., D.G.D.S. ; Senior Procurement Officer	5 Sep. 46 1 Oct. 46 1 Oct. 46 1 Oct. 46 11 Feb. 52 20 May 53	46 46 46 46 52 53
ZF 9209	George Joseph Moore, C.D. Formerly S.F. 76696 (W.O. II) 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Classified Officer) Captain		24 Jun. 53 5 Sep. 55
ZB 9210	John Henry Quackenbush, C.D. Formerly S.B. 30042 (W.O. II) 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Classified Officer) Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 297		24 Jun. 53 25 Aug. 52

ZC 9013	William James Thomson Formerly S.C. 97050 (W.O. II) Lieut. R.C.D.C.		14 Oct.	50
	Acting Captain, 20 Cdn. Fd. Dental Det. C.A. (S.F.)		5 Oct.	51
	Relinquishes Temp. rank of Captain		18 Oct.	52
	Returns to Active Force from Special Force		3 Sep.	52
	Confirmed in rank of Temp. Captain, 2nd Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit		3 Jan.	52
	Cdn. Forces Decoration s C.A.O. Supp. 350		31 Aug.	53
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.		14 Oct.	55
ZL 9257	Edwin Ian Tullis, C.D. Formerly S.L. 25812 W.O. I Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental)		20 Jan.	56
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 262		24 Dec.	51
ZC 9034	Lloyd Kitchener Wansbrough Lieut. R.C.D.C.		27 Jan.	51
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 262		24 Dec.	51
	Captain, 13 Dental Coy.		5 Sep.	55
	Q.M. and Adjutant, 25 Cdn. Fd. Dental Unit	6 Dec. 52 —	8 Nov.	53
ZF 19208	Gordon Robert Woodcock, C.D. Formerly S.F. 80012 (W.O. II) 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. (Classified Officer) (Non-Dental)		24 Jun.	53
	Captain, 11 Dental Coy.		5 Sep.	55
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 324		2 Mar.	53

Non-Dental Officers

Struck off strength

ZB 962	Lt.-Col. S. R. Cribb A.D.D.S. (Class 6) To Reserve of Active Officers General List	24 Apr. 45 —	31 Aug.	46
			4 Sep.	46
ZB 930	Capt. S. J. Husselbee Captain, D.G.D.S. Office, N.D.H.Q. Cancelled by A.P. & R.		1 Oct.	46
			5 Jan.	47

Appendix J

ROYAL CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS (Reserve Force) allied Royal Army Dental Corps, 19 Oct. 50

Hon. Lt.-Col. :	Stephen Alva Moore, Appt. extended to		8 Feb.	55
<i>Reserve Force Advisory Staff : Org. CAO Supp. 228/51</i>				
T.M. 12566	Lt.-Col. W. E. Addinell, Col. & A.D.D.S. (Supp. Res.) C.D. : CAO Supp. 336, (W. Comd.) Supp. Res.	12 Apr.	51	
		25 May	53	
		18 Jun.	55	
T.A. 467	Lt.Col. C. L. Strachan, E.D., Supp. Res., A/Col. & ADDS Colonel	1 May	51	
		1 May	53	
T.D. 4246	Lt.Col. L. E. Kent, M.B.E., A/Col. (Supp. Res.) & ADDS Colonel	7 Jun.	51	
		7 Jun.	53	
	C.D. : CAO Supp. 389	31 May	54	
	Hon. Dental Surgeon to the Queen, CAO Supp. 496	18 Jun.	56	

T.G. 76347	Col. J. F. Edgecombe, O.B.E., ADDS. <i>Hon. Dental Surgeon to the Queen, (3 years) C.G.</i>	1 May	51
		1 Jun.	53
T.H. 80928	Lt.Col. J. P. Whyte, E.D., A/Col. & ADDS (Supp. Res.) Colonel	12 Dec.	51
		12 Dec.	53
T.A. 534	Lt.-Col. H. R. MacLaren, C.D., (Supp. Res.) East. Ont. Area	1 Sep.	54
T.A. 533	Lt.-Col. H. L. Windrim, E.D., West. Ont. Area, D.A.D.D.S.	1 Jan.	55
T.M. 90066	Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) C. S. Lea, M.B.E. (W Comd)	16 Jun.	55
T.F. 7443	Lt.-Col. J. E. Merritt, D.A.D.D.S., Eastern Comd.	31 Dec.	55

50 Dental Unit (M)

TF 70888	A/Capt. G. B. Curtis	15 Dec.	55
TF 74532	A/Capt. R. W. Davis	13 Dec.	55
TF 74620	Capt. W. B. L. Decker, (Supp. Res.)	15 Oct.	54
TF 7448	Capt. F. C. Fennell, (Supp. Res.)	4 Nov.	48
	Major	25 Apr.	50
	2 ic	1 Jan.	55
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	1 Jan.	56
TD 4080	Major J. R. Godbout, (Supp. Res.) & Adjt. <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 446</i>	1 Oct.	54
		7 Jul.	55
TF 70854	A/Capt. I. McL. Hamilton	1 Oct.	55
TF 70889	A/Capt. H. J. Hann	15 Dec.	55
TF 7491	Lt. & P/Capt. J. E. Hardy	21 Feb.	51
	Capt.	15 Mar.	52
	Major	1 Jan.	55
TF 7273	2/Lt. & A/Capt. K. MacF. Kerr	21 Jan.	54
	Capt.	8 May	55
TF 24046	2 Lt. & Capt. N. J. Layton	17 Jun.	56
TF 7461	Capt. H. P. MacCormack, (Supp. Res.)	25 Apr.	49
	Major	1 Jan.	54
TF 70603	2/Lt. & A/Capt. K. A. MacEachern	1 Feb.	53
TF 70304	Major G. C. MacLeod, (Supp. Res.)	24 Nov.	55
TF 7492	A/Capt. G. E. Maliam, (Supp. Res.)	12 Mar.	51
	Capt.	8 May	51
TF 70549	Lt. & to be Major B. J. O'Meara (F.S.RN (R))	15 Oct.	51
TF 7347	2/Lt. & Lt. S. C. Pilkington, (Gen. List)	21 Oct.	54
TF 7444	Capt. H. H. Rose	2 Sep.	48
	Appt'd QM	2 Sep.	48
	CD CAO Supp. 441/55	30 May	55
	Major	19 Jul.	56
TF 74699	Lt. H. L. Sable, (Non-Dent.)	1 Oct.	54
	Capt.	1 Jun.	55
TF 7082	Capt. T. H. White	15 Sep.	52

51 Dental Unit (M)

TG 76483	2/Lt. & Lt. C. B. Allaby, (39 Base)	1 Oct.	53
	Capt. — 5 Coy. (50 Unit)	1 Jun.	54
	(50 Unit to 51 Unit)	31 Oct.	54

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TF 7474 Major I. F. Allanach (50 Unit to 51 Unit)	2 Nov. 49 31 Oct. 54
TF 74613 Capt. J. G. Blackmer, (Supp. Res.) (50 Unit to 51 Unit) Appt'd Adjutant Major	29 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54 1 Nov. 54 6 Sep. 55
TF 7021 Lt. (A/Capt.) A. D. Bona Capt. (50 Unit to 51 Unit) Major	22 Nov. 51 1 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54 1 May 55
TF 7496 P/Capt. H. F. Bonnell Capt. (50 Unit to 51 Unit) Major	17 Jul. 51 21 Sep. 52 31 Oct. 54 1 Jan. 55
TF 7062 Lt. (A/Capt.) L. A. Cormier, (Supp. Res.) Capt. (50 Unit — 51 Unit) Major	24 Jun. 52 1 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54 1 Sep. 55
TF 7497 P/Capt. R. B. Deware Relinq rank of A/Capt. Lt.	17 Jul. 51 17 Jul. 54 17 Jul. 54
TG 76044 Lt. (Non Dental) R. H. Dolan, (Supp. Res.) to 39 Base (39 Base to McGill Univ. Cont COTC 13 Jun. 53) Prom. Lt. (Non-Dental) Capt. (39 Base to 5 Coy. 50 Unit) (50 Unit to 51 Unit)	6 Jan. 53 1 Oct. 53 1 Oct. 53 1 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54
TG 76598 Capt. (Non-Dental) M. Elman, (Supp. Res.) Appt'd QM	1 Nov. 54 1 Nov. 54
TG 76655 Capt. H. B. Flemming, (Ret'd List) (50 Unit — 51 Unit)	11 May 50 31 Oct. 54
TF 7025 A/Capt. E. D. Halford, (Supp. Res.) Lt. & A/Capt. Capt. (50 Unit to 51 Unit) Major	22 Nov. 51 21 Jan. 52 1 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54 1 May 55
TD 45275 Capt. W. O. Mulligan, (39 Base) (Supp. Res.) (39 Base 53 Unit) — 51 Unit	12 Jan. 54 5 Feb. 55
TF 74552 Capt. G. G. Orser Major (50 Unit to 51 Unit)	1 Nov. 51 1 Jan. 54 31 Oct. 54
TF 74553 Capt. S. L. Ramsay, (Supp. Res.) A/Maj. Major (50 Unit to 51 Unit) 2 ic	1 Nov. 51 1 Jan. 54 1 Sep. 54 31 Oct. 54 1 Nov. 54
TG 76065 Capt. R. N. D. Rice, (Supp. Res.) Major (50 Unit to 51 Unit)	28 Mar. 50 1 Jan. 52 31 Oct. 54
TG 8275 2/Lt. (A/Capt.) D. C. Steeves	6 Jul. 55
TG 76605 Capt. L. W. Walker, (Supp. Res.) (50 Unit to 51 Unit)	7 Jul. 50 31 Oct. 54

TF 6006	Maj. D. T. Wilson, (Supp. Res.) (5 Coy.) (50 Unit — 51 Unit) A/Lt. Col. and to Comd.	21 Dec. 49 31 Oct. 54 1 Nov. 54
TH 81525	Lieut. H. C. Brisley (Non-Dental)	3 Apr. 55

52 Dental Unit (M)

TE 5820	2 Lt. (A/Capt.) J. M. A. Bellavance	6 Feb. 56
TE 5787	A/Capt. J. L. Bertrand	9 Sep. 54
TE 5508	Capt. M. Blanchet, (Supp. Res.) Major Awarded <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	28 Dec. 48 15 Oct. 50 9 Apr. 56
TE 6368	Capt. J. A. Bois, (Supp. Res.) QM	3 Jun. 47 21 Jul. 54
TE 5491	Capt. J. P. Carrier, (Supp. Res.)	25 Sep. 48
TE 5673	Maj. C. B. Crutchfield, (Supp. Res.) <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 482	1 Sep. 51 12 Mar. 56
TE 5661	Lt. (A/Capt.) J. Dufour	1 Sep. 51
TE 5422	Capt. J. G. A. Grenon, (Supp. Res.) Major 2 ic	16 Oct. 47 15 Nov. 48 8 Jan. 53
TE 5412	Major J. B. Lachance, (Supp. Res.) To Comd. P/Lt.-Col. Lt.-Col. To Comd. 52 Dental Unit from 4 Dent. Coy. Awarded <i>E.D.</i> CAO Supp. 262/51	19 Sep. 47 1 Jan. 50 1 Jun. 50 1 Jun. 52 21 Jul. 55 24 Dec. 51
TE 5644	A/Capt. J. L. Lavallee	1 Jan. 51
TE 5436	Capt. P. J. J. Leahy Major	26 Nov. 47 26 Nov. 47
TE 5641	Lt. M. A. Levesque P/Capt. A/Capt.	7 Mar. 51 7 Mar. 51 1 Sep. 51
TE 65020	Capt. J. N. Paquet	14 May 51
TE 5570	Capt. J. A. G. Verrault, <i>E.D.</i> Adjnt.	2 Jan. 55 2 Jan. 55

53 Dental Unit (M)

TD 4562	Capt. P. C. R. Asselin, (Supp. Res.) Major A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	9 Nov. 48 6 Dec. 49 2 Sep. 55
TD 4480	Lt. A. P. Bachand Capt. Major	21 Apr. 48 31 Mar. 49 1 Jan. 54
TD 45359	A/Capt. J. W. Bachand	18 May 55
TD 48001	Capt. J. G. Beausejour, (Supp. Res.)	11 Mar. 52
TD 51585	Capt. G. A. Brabant, (Supp. Res.)	30 Jun. 53
TH 9974	Capt. W. F. Campbell A/Major	1 Nov. 51 2 Jan. 54
TD 4873	Major R. Charette, (Supp. Res.) 2 ic	21 Feb. 50 2 Sep. 55

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TD 45326	A/Capt. A. J. Gervais		29 Oct.	54
	Capt.		1 Jun.	55
	Major		1 Jun.	56
TD 50997	Capt. D. R. Girard		15 Aug.	55
TB 25332	Capt. J. M. R. Gourdeau, (Supp. Res.)		1 Sep.	55
	Major		1 Sep.	55
TD 45100	A/Capt. S. J. M. Gouroff		2 Oct.	51
	Capt.		1 Jun.	55
TD 48228	2/Lt. R. J. Gregoire (Univ. de Montréal COTC) Lt. Captain		1 Oct.	53
			5 Jun.	54
TD 4250	2/Lt. I. A. Grimsgaard Lt. Capt. & QM Adjt.		1 Apr.	47
			21 Jan.	49
			13 Sep.	50
			1 Jun.	54
			21 Jul.	54
			1 Mar.	54
TD 49329	Lt. R. H. Headley (McGill Univ.)		1 Oct.	55
TD 49268	2/Lt. L. E. Kent, (McGill Univ.) Lt. Capt.		1 Oct.	54
			1 Oct.	54
			10 Jun.	55
TD 4906	Capt. R. J. Kihl, (Supp. Res.) Adjt. QM		27 Feb.	50
		27 Feb. 50 —	30 May	54
			1 Jun.	54
			19 Jan.	53
TD 45334	A/Capt. G. H. Knutson Employed CA (R) Captain		30 Nov.	54
		22 Jun. 55 —	15 Sep.	55
			1 Jun.	56
TD 49270	2/Lt. W. Kowal, (McGill Univ.) Lt. Capt.		1 Oct.	54
			1 Oct.	54
			10 Jun.	55
TD 45241	A/Capt. J. C. Laurence		3 Oct.	55
TD 4563	Maj. R. Lavalley, (Supp. Res.) Cdn Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 451/55		21 Sep.	48
			8 Aug.	55
TD 4565	Capt. J. G. Lynch, (Supp. Res.) Major To Comd.		1 Jan.	49
			21 Feb.	50
		21 Feb. 50 —	30 Nov.	54
			7 May	56
TF 75730	2/Lt. G. I. MacKay, (Supp. Res.) To Supp. Res.		15 Nov.	55
			1 May	56
TD 4829	Capt. J. Matteau Cdn Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 482/56		15 Nov.	49
			12 Mar.	56
TD 49271	2/Lt. E. P. Millar, (McGill Univ.) Capt.		1 Oct.	54
			10 Jun.	55
TD 49108	2/Lt. R. A. Newton, (McGill COTC) Lt. (Non Dent.) Called out with CA (A) Lt. Capt.		1 Oct.	53
		4 Jun. 54 —	15 Sep.	54
			5 Jun.	54
		4 Jun. 55 —	10 Sep.	55
TD 49274	2/Lt. E. Ostrovsky, (McGill Univ.) Lt. Employed CA (R) Lt. Captain		1 Oct.	54
			1 Oct.	54
		13 Jun. 55 —	15 Oct.	55
			10 Jun.	55

TD 4451	Maj. L. J. Perron <i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 350/53	1 Apr. 48 31 Aug. 53
TD 49280	2/Lt. W. D. Sanders, (McGill Univ.) Lt. Captain	1 Oct. 54 1 Oct. 54 10 Jun. 55
TD 49281	2/Lt. A. J. Schutz, (McGill Univ.) Lt. Captain	1 Oct. 54 1 Oct. 54 10 Jun. 55
TD 49309	2/Lt. B. Slimovitch Att. from Supp. Res. To Supp. Res.	1 Oct. 55 17 Jan. 56 13 May 56
TD 45227	A/Capt. M. R. Trepanier Capt.	27 Jan. 53 9 May 54
TD 48339	2/Lt. C. J. Vallee, (McGill Univ.) A/Capt.	1 Oct. 53 5 Jun. 54

54 Dental Unit (M)

TC 3162	Capt. A. H. Ball, (Supp. Res.) Major C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 501	30 Nov. 48 15 Dec. 50 23 Jul. 56
TC 39213	Lt. (Capt.) W. T. Beatty Major	7 Dec. 52 1 Sep. 54
TD 49012	Capt. F. M. Bliss, (Supp. Res.) SOS to Supp. Res.	23 Oct. 52 1 May 56
TB 16750	2/Lt. J. H. Carty, (Univ. of Toronto Cont. COTC)	1 Oct. 53
TC 39658	Maj. H. J. Chartrand, (Supp. Res.) Appt'd 2 ic	21 Jul. 54 1 Jan. 56
TL 87019	Lt. J. A. W. Chowmyn, (Supp. Res.) Lt. & A/Capt.	4 Mar. 52 1 Sep. 55
TC 42019	Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) A. M. Clark, (Supp. Res.) To Comd.	21 Jul. 54 21 Jul. 54
TC 3177	Capt. J. M. Clarke, (Supp. Res.) Major <i>Cdn. Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 416	1 Feb. 49 15 Apr. 50 6 Dec. 54
TC 39113	Lt. W. C. Gallaher A/Capt. Captain	15 Sep. 51 15 Sep. 51 30 Jul. 54
TC 39179	Lt. (A/Capt.) R. Green Capt.	1 Feb. 52 8 May 55
TB 23469	Lt. C. G. Hunt, (Supp. Res.) Capt. & Adjt.	15 Oct. 52 1 Jul. 53
TC 390095	O/C K. T. Jacques, (Central Comd. Cont. — COTC) (Formerly C 497209 S/Sgt.)	15 Oct. 51
TC 3037	Capt. E. E. Johns, (Supp. Res.) Major	9 Mar. 48 1 Jun. 50
TC 38845	Lt. V. J. Layton OM Capt.	16 Jan. 51 20 Mar. 51 10 Jun. 52
TC 3019	Capt. D. E. Long Adjt. <i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 471/55	11 Feb. 48 19 Jan. 49 — 30 Jun. 53 26 Dec. 55

TC 39442	A/Capt. C. O. McDougall	10 Dec.	53
	Captain	8 May	55
TC 39403	A/Capt. D. J. E. Mitchell	1 Jun.	53
TB 16364	Capt. A. C. Murchison, (Supp. Res.)	26 Oct.	53
TC 39914	A/Capt. R. S. Robertson	17 Oct.	55
TC 38655	Capt. E. G. Sinclair, (Supp. Res.)	19 May	50
	Major	1 Nov.	50
TC 39651	A/Capt. J. Thomas	4 Oct.	54
	Captain	8 May	55
TC 39762	A/Capt. J. W. B. Villeneuve	1 Dec.	54
TC 3183	Capt. C. E. Woods, (Supp. Res.)	2 Mar.	49
	Major	20 Oct.	50
	2 ic	1 Dec. 53 —	31 Dec. 55
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	1 Jan.	56
TC 39401	O/C H. R. Woods, (Formerly C 497213 — Cpl.)	15 Jan.	53
TC 38859	Capt. W. D. M. Wright, (Supp. Res.)	23 Jan.	51
	Major	1 Oct.	55

55 Dental Unit (M)

TB 24261	A/Capt. J. E. Austin, (Supp. Res.)	4 Nov.	55
TA 36337	A/Capt. H. A. Benson	1 Jun.	54
TA 32421	Capt. G. L. Britton, (Supp. Res.)	23 Sep.	52
TA 586	Capt. L. D. Carmichael, (Supp. Res.)	17 Feb.	48
	Major	1 Jul.	48
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	9 Apr.	56
TM 12432	Capt. J. V. P. Chatwin, (Supp. Res.)	1 Dec.	54
	Major	2 Dec.	54
TA 32075	Maj. R. L. Clayton, (Supp. Res.)	7 Jul.	50
	2 ic	1 Sep. 54 —	31 Dec. 54
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	1 Jan.	55
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	9 Apr.	56
TA 35461	Maj. G. W. Cornell, (Supp. Res.)	14 Jun.	50
	2 ic	1 Oct.	55
TA 36353	A/Capt. R. L. Denomme	1 Jun.	54
TA 32873	Capt. W. R. Fletcher, (Supp. Res.)	5 Oct.	53
TA 791	Major R. S. Freele, (Supp. Res.)	5 Oct.	49
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 510	24 Sep.	56
TB 13710	O/C A. J. Harris, (Univ. of Toronto Cont. COTC)	1 Oct.	50
	Lt. & Capt.	1 Oct.	50
	Major	1 Oct.	54
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	9 Apr.	56
TA 617	Maj. D. G. Hillard, (Supp. Res.)	2 Mar.	48
TA 35688	Maj. R. W. Hughes, (Supp. Res.)	23 Jan.	51
TA 649	Capt. A. W. Irwin, (Supp. Res.)	1 May	48
	Major	7 Sep.	49
TA 36357	Lt. (A/Capt.) C. J. Kennedy	31 Aug.	54
TA 35994	Lt. R. S. Knight	6 May	52
	A/Capt.	24 Jun.	52
	Capt.	1 Oct.	54

TA 35996	Lt. J. D. McLean	24 Jan.	52
	A/Capt.	24 Jan.	52
	Capt.	8 May	55
TA 35914	2/Lt. W. W. Matthews, (Cent. Comd. Cont. COTC)	31 Aug.	54
	Lt.	1 Nov.	55
TB 13571	P/Capt. W. J. Metcalfe	24 Oct.	49
	Lt. (A/Capt.)	1 Sep.	51
TA 36053	Lt. (A/Capt.) L. T. Oldfield	7 Dec.	52
TA 32294	Capt. J. E. Peterson, (Supp. Res.)	1 Mar.	50
TD 49235	2/Lt. B. G. Riggs, (McGill Univ.)	1 Oct.	53
	Lt.	1 Oct.	53
	Capt.	15 Jul.	54
TA 35848	A/Capt. F. A. Temple	14 Aug.	51
	A/Capt.	1 Sep.	51
	Captain	8 May	55
TA 35913	2/Lt. F. H. Thomson, (Cent. Comd. Cont. COTC)	31 Aug.	53
	(Formerly — OQMS —) Lt.	1 Nov.	55
TA 36515	A/Capt. R. M. Williams	7 Nov.	55
TA 803	Capt. J. G. Woods	1 Nov.	49
56 Dental Unit (M)			
Hon. Colonel : Col. L. V. Janes, O.B.E.		23 Apr.	56
TB 17370	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) R. E. Booker	2 Jun.	54
TB 2323	Capt. K. I. Carroll, (Supp. Res.)	16 Nov.	48
	Major	16 Jun.	55
TB 24065	Major W. T. Gildner, E.D., (Supp. Res.)	6 Oct.	50
TB 13526	Lt. G. R. Goodine, (Univ. of Toronto Cont. COTC)	2 Dec.	49
	Captain	30 Aug.	50
TB 2068	Capt. D. G. Goffin, (Supp. Res.)	22 Mar.	48
	Major	17 Oct.	52
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 446/55	4 Jul.	55
TB 16544	Capt. R. B. Hambley, (Supp. Res.)	1 Jun.	51
	A/Maj.	15 Dec.	51
TB 2430	P/Capt. J. V. Hart, (Supp. Res.)	18 Aug.	49
	Lt. (A/Capt.)	1 Sep.	51
TB 1879	Capt. A. Z. Henry, (Supp. Res.)	10 Sep.	47
	Maj.	28 Apr.	50
	2 ic	1 May	54
	2 ic, 56 Dental Unit	21 Jul.	54
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 486	9 Apr.	56
TB 25325	Maj. R. W. Hoffman	25 Oct.	54
TB 2280	Capt. J. G. Holbrook, (Supp. Res.)	3 Nov.	48
	Major	19 Oct.	51
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 469/55	12 Dec.	55
TB 16953	Lt. (A/Capt.) L. G. Hull	18 Jun.	52
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	18 Jun.	55
	SOS to Supp. Res.	29 Feb.	56
TB 23470	Capt. S. J. Husselbee, (Supp. Res.)	15 Oct.	50
	OM	15 Oct.	50
	<i>Cdn Forces Decoration</i> : C.A.O. Supp. 451/55	8 Aug.	55

TB 13524	Capt. D. B. McAdam, (Supp. Res.)		2 Dec.	49
	Major		2 Nov.	55
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 493		28 Mar.	56
TB 17052	2/Lt. P. E. McKenna, (Supp. Res.)		19 Mar.	56
TB 17591	Capt. E. J. McNiece, (Supp. Res.)		17 Jan.	55
TB 17615	Capt. J. G. S. MacIntosh, (Supp. Res.)		19 Jan.	55
TB 23865	Capt. L. Mendels, (Supp. Res.)		13 Sep.	54
TB 13804	Lt. R. J. Mutart, (Supp. Res.)		8 Dec.	54
	Capt.		8 Dec.	54
TB 1940	Capt. M. C. Parks, (Ret'd List)		5 Dec.	47
	Major		9 Mar.	51
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 376/54		1 Mar.	54
TB 17528	A/Capt. M. W. Saunders		1 Jan.	55
TB 17899	Capt. W. A. Shand, (Supp. Res.)		1 Feb.	56
TH 9542	Lt. J. Shiffman, (Supp. Res.)		19 Mar.	56
TB 1191	Maj. N. L. Simon, (Supp. Res.)		29 May	47
	2 ic	8 May 53 —	30 Apr.	54
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.		1 May	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. 429/55		7 Mar.	55
	Lt.-Col.		1 May	56
TB 16755	2/Lt. H. W. Sorenson, (Supp. Res.)		13 Sep.	54
	A/Capt.		13 Sep.	54
	Capt.		13 Sep.	55
TB 23455	Maj. A. B. Sutherland		16 Dec.	49
	Awarded C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 490		7 May	56
TD 49307	2/Lt. R. J. Taylor, (McGill Univ. Cont. COTC)		1 Oct.	53
	A/Capt.		1 Oct.	54
	Capt.		1 Oct.	55
TB 14026	O/C S. O. Telbutt, (Cen. Comd. Cont. COTC)		4 Nov.	49
	2/Lt.		31 May	52
	Lt.		1 Nov.	52
TB 17542	A/Capt. E. S. Walker		1 Jan.	55
TB 16555	Lt. (A/Capt.) R. C. Weeger		21 Aug.	51
	P/Capt.		21 Aug.	51
	Lt. (A/Capt.)		1 Sep.	51
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.		1 Sep.	54
TB 17132	Capt. G. E. Williamson		1 Jan.	55

57 Dental Unit (M)

TH 9050	Maj. E. C. Apps, (Ret'd List)		1 May	48
TH 81081	Lt. (A/Capt.) A. E. Bourgeois		28 Oct.	52
TH 81525	Lt. H. C. Brisley, (Supp. Res.)		14 Dec.	54
TH 8900	Capt. W. G. Campbell, (Supp. Res.)		25 Oct.	47
	Adjt.	25 Oct. 47 —	31 Oct.	48
	Major		1 Nov.	48
	2 ic	1 Oct. 49 —	15 Jun.	55
	A/Lt.-Col. Comd.		2 Apr.	56
TH 81230	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) D. L. Chappel		15 Sep.	53
TH 81417	O/C P. W. Clarke, Prairie Comd. Cont. (Formerly Pte)		4 Nov.	54
TH 80277	Lt. E. N. Cole, (Univ. of Toronto Cont. COTC)		8 Sep.	52

TH 9041	Major J. C. Egan, (Supp. Res.)	1 May	48
TH 81412	2/Lt. C. H. Farley	22 Jun.	54
	Lt. & A/Capt.	22 Jun.	54
TC 41049	Lt. T. F. Gelley	1 Jan.	52
	Capt.	1 Jan.	52
	A/Maj.	2 Jan.	54
	Maj.	2 Jan.	54
TH 81609	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) R. D. Glenn	25 Sep.	55
TH 80550	Maj. S. E. Greenberg, (Supp. Res.)	1 Oct.	52
TH 9479	Capt. J. E. Hallett, (Supp. Res.)	21 Feb.	50
	Maj.	1 Apr.	50
	C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 497	25 Jun.	56
TH 9933	Lt. (A/Capt.) P. M. Jackin	21 Sep.	51
	Capt.	1 Nov.	53
TH 81229	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) E. G. Jarjour	15 Sep.	53
TH 81552	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) R. E. Jordan	20 Apr.	55
TH 81139	Lt. (A/Capt.) T. R. C. Kelley, D.F.C.	2 Jan.	53
TH 81128	2/Lt. (A/Capt.) W. M. Kostyshyn	2 Jan.	53
TH 81591	Lt. N. J. Lacey	1 Jun.	55
TH 8964	Capt. R. J. McCarten, (Supp. Res.)	1 Feb.	48
	Major	1 May	49
TH 80921	Lt. (A/Capt.) J. S. Norquay	1 Jan.	52
	Capt.	2 Jan.	53
TH 9846	Capt. F. W. Parrott, (Supp. Res.)	1 Apr.	51
TH 9723	Lt. (P/Capt.) D. B. Proctor	1 Jan.	51
	Captain	1 Nov.	53
TH 9264	Lt. J. E. Purdie	1 Mar.	50
	P/Capt.	1 Mar.	50
TH 9857	P/Capt. K. N. Routley	15 May	51
	Capt.	2 Jan.	53
TH 9234	Capt. A. Schwartz, (Supp. Res.)	1 Nov.	49
	Major	1 Oct.	51
TH 80130	Lt. (A/Capt.) M. J. Snidal, (Supp. Res.)	1 Apr.	51
	Capt.	1 Nov.	51
	A/Maj.	2 Jan.	54
	Lieut.	16 Jun.	55
TD 49139	Capt. I. W. Susser, (Supp. Res.)	20 Jul.	55
TH 8971	Maj. J. L. Warriner, (Ret'd List)	1 Feb.	48
	A/Lt.-Col.	1 Nov.	52
	Lt.-Col.	1 Nov.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 441/55	30 May	55
	Supp. Reserve	1 Apr.	56
TH 81438	Capt. Y. M. Whiticar, Att. FAP from 19 MG. HQ	3 Dec.	54
58 Dental Unit (M)			
TL 11624	Lt. H. F. Bates, (Non Dent.)	12 Feb.	52
	Capt.	1 Jun.	54
	Adjt.	1 Jun.	54
TL 86049	Capt. A. C. Blue, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
	Major	1 Dec.	54

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TL 11831	O/C F. B. Bond	7 Sep.	54
TL 87634	A/Capt. T. P. Bradley	1 Feb.	56
TL 11613	O/C R. H. Currie	31 Aug.	53
	A/OM	31 Aug.	53
	2/Lt.	31 Aug.	54
	Lt. (Non-Dental)	1 Mar.	54
TL 11999	O/C (CWAC) M. G. Dafeo, (Formerly WL 565992-Cpl)	6 Oct.	55
TM 13344	Capt. H. A. Dowler, (Supp. Res.)	15 Dec.	50
TL 11573	Lt. (A/Capt.) E. E. Eades	11 Jan.	52
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	11 Jan.	55
TL 87353	2/Lt. S. R. Fielding	16 Sep.	55
	A/Capt.	16 Sep.	55
TL 86514	A/Capt. C. Gertler	1 Jan.	55
	TOS on transfer from 2 N Sask R	1 Jan.	55
TL 11930	Capt. F. S. W. Green	10 Jan.	55
TL 87049	2/Lt. C. G. Halliday, (McGill Univ.)	1 Oct.	53
	Lt.	1 Oct.	53
	Capt.	1 Oct.	54
TL 86256	Capt. W. F. Hancock, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
	Major	8 Nov.	50
TL 87061	2/Lt. C. R. Hill, (Univ. of Alberta)	1 Oct.	54
	Capt.	1 Oct.	54
TL 86646	Maj. J. G. Johnston, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
	Supp. Reserve	16 Apr.	56
TM 90094	Capt. H. A. Kinzel	2 Oct.	53
TL 11522	Lt. E. Lappa	25 Jun.	50
	Capt.	1 Sep.	54
TL 11834	2/Lt. J. W. MacKay	15 Nov.	54
	A/Capt.	15 Nov.	54
TL 11574	Lt. (A/Capt.) M. Medora	11 Jan.	52
	Capt.	27 Jun.	55
TL 87371	A/Capt. L. W. Miller	3 Dec.	55
TL 86261	Maj. A. Mintz, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
	2 ic	19 Nov.	54
TL 87372	A/Capt. W. J. Mullen	3 Dec.	55
TL 86649	Capt. S. L. Oliver, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
TL 11519	Capt. P. Rabatich, (Ret'd List)	25 Jun.	50
	Maj.	1 Nov.	50
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	25 Jun.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 469/55	12 Dec.	55
TL 86263	Maj. T. H. C. Robb, (Supp. Res.)	25 Jun.	50
TL 11531	Capt. W. D. Robb, (Supp. Res.)	28 Nov.	50
	SOS to Supp. Res.	5 Apr.	56
TL 87195	Lt. W. Romanow, (Supp. Res. RCIC)	22 Nov.	50
	Apt PRO (Supy) & to be Lt. Gen. List from CA (SR) RCIC	22 Nov.	55
TL 11940	A/Capt. P. B. N. Samuel	18 Mar.	55
TL 11523	Lt. (P/Capt.) E. F. Smith	1 Sep.	50
	Relinq A/Capt.	11 Sep.	53
	A/Capt.	1 Dec.	54
	Capt.	1 Dec.	54
TL 11938	A/Capt. E. A. White	3 Feb.	55

59 Dental Unit (M)

TM 12920	Maj. A. C. Ahrens, (Supp. Res.)		7 Jun.	50
TM 90533	P/Capt. T. A. Alexander		1 Mar.	51
	Reverts to Lt.		1 Mar.	54
	Supp. Reserve		1 Jun.	56
TM 91006	A/Capt. E. F. Allison		8 Oct.	53
TM 12533	A/Capt. W. S. Armstrong, (Supp. Res.)		18 Sep.	52
	Supp. Reserve		1 Mar.	56
	Relinquishes acting rank		1 Mar.	56
TM 90192	Capt. L. K. Brooks, (Ret'd List)		7 Jun.	50
	Major		1 Nov.	52
TM 13343	P/Capt. V. E. Christou		30 Nov.	50
	Capt.		1 Nov.	52
TM 91430	A/Capt. J. A. Duncan		27 Sep.	55
TM 90793	A/Capt. G. N. Findlay		2 Oct.	52
	Capt.		1 Sep.	54
TM 90189	Maj. G. H. Forbes, (Ret'd List)		7 Jun.	50
TM 90728	A/Capt. J. A. Gibson		11 Feb.	52
	Capt.		1 Sep.	54
TB 22137	Capt. J. S. Goodfellow, (Ret'd List)		29 Oct.	51
	Adjt.	22 Aug. 52 —	31 Oct.	53
	Maj.		1 Nov.	53
	2 ic		1 Dec.	53
	To be 2 ic from 2 ic 9 Dent. Coy.		21 Jul.	54
TM 90711	K. C. Gray		1 Nov.	51
	Capt.		1 Nov.	51
TM 90185	Lt. (P/Capt.) L. F. Harrison		7 Jun.	50
	Capt.		15 Mar.	52
TM 13347	Capt. J. E. Hood, (Supp. Res.)		7 Jun.	50
	Major		1 Dec.	51
	Supp. Reserve		1 Mar.	56
TM 12571	Capt. L. W. Irons, (Ret'd List)		21 Jan.	49
	Maj.		13 Mar.	52
TM 13348	Maj. C. McK. Johnson, (Supp. Res.)		7 Jun.	50
	2 ic	17 Nov. 51 —	30 Nov.	53
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.		1 Dec.	53
	To Comd. from Comd. 9 Dent. Coy.		21 Jul.	54
TM 91005	A/Capt. G. L. Locke		17 Sep.	53
	Capt.		1 Sep.	54
	Apptd. Trg. Offr.		1 Feb.	55
TM 91444	A/Capt. E. W. P. Luxford		31 May	55
TM 12616	A/Capt. C. T. McNichol		7 May	50
	Capt.		15 Mar.	52
TM 90731	Lt. W. A. Nixon		18 Feb.	52
	A/Capt.		18 Feb.	52
	Capt.		27 May	56
TM 90103	A/Capt. R. M. Perry, (Supp. Res.)		27 Sep.	55
	(Formerly Lt. Univ. of Alta. Cont. COTC)		1 Oct.	52
	(Called out Spec. Duty with CA (A))	3 May 52 —	27 Aug.	52
	Capt.		1 Oct.	52

TM 90756	Lt. R. L. Rasmussen	11 Mar.	52
	A/Capt.	11 Mar.	52
	Capt.	1 Sep.	55
TM 13360	Capt. A. D. Sparrow, (Supp. Res.)	7 Jun.	50
	Released Cdn. Army	10 May	56
TM 90357	A/Capt. D. L. Thompson	11 Sep.	50
	Capt.	15 Mar.	52
	Adj.	1 Nov.	54
	To be Adj. from Adj. 9 Dent. Coy.	21 Jul.	54
TM 90686	A/Capt. J. C. Waddell	15 Oct.	51
	Capt.	1 Sep.	54
TM 12588	Maj. J. M. Warren, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Cdn. Efficiency Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 282/52	12 May	52
TB 24591	Lt. (A/Capt.) W. C. P. Wright, (Supp. Res.)	13 Dec.	51
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	13 Dec.	54
TM 91444	2/Lt. E. W. P. Luxford	31 May	55
	A/Capt.	31 May	55

60 Dental Unit (M)

TM 91422	A/Capt. N. Basaraba	24 Jan.	56
TM 12585	A/Capt. R. H. Blaquiere, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	15 Oct.	51
TM 90514	2/Lt. D. M. Buchaman, (Supp. Res.)	18 Oct.	55
	2/Lt. Univ. of Alta. Cont. COTC	1 Oct.	52
	A/Capt.	18 Oct.	55
TM 91395	A/Capt. A. V. Calhoun	18 Oct.	55
TM 91042	Capt. C. H. Carley	11 May	54
TM 90459	Lt. (P/Capt.) R. L. Costigan	13 Mar.	51
	A/Capt.	1 Sep.	51
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	13 Mar.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 493	28 May	56
TM 12574	Maj. G. E. Decker, (Ret'd List)	21 Jan.	49
	2 ic	6 Sep. 52 —	2 Jan. 55
	A/Lt.-Col. & To Comd.	3 Jan.	55
TM 12567	Capt. C. G. Duke, (Ret'd List)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	1 Sep.	50
TM 12578	Capt. B. J. Eastwood, (Ret'd List)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	1 Jan.	51
TM 12568	Capt. A. D. Fee, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	15 Oct.	51
	2 ic	3 Jan.	55
TM 91396	A/Capt. P. R. Galan	18 Oct.	55
TM 12467	Capt. S. G. Geldart	1 Jan.	56
	TOS in rank of Capt. on Transfer from 96 Med. Bty. RCA	1 Jan.	56
TM 90435	P/Capt. S. B. Gerolamy	5 Sep.	50
	A/Capt	1 Sep.	51
	Relinq A/Capt.	5 Oct.	53
	Capt.	3 Oct.	55
TM 12580	Capt. D. S. Gilmour, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	29 Sep.	53

TM 12583	Lt. R. B. Hager	21 Jan.	49
	P/Capt.	21 Jan.	49
	Capt.	21 Jun.	49
TM 90603	O/C W. R. Jarvis, (Formerly Sgt. — M. 594101)	31 Oct.	51
TM 90284	Lt. (P/Capt.) A. H. Lane	26 Sep.	50
	Capt.	20 Apr.	52
TM 12573	Maj. O. L. Oatway, (Ret'd List)	21 Jan.	49
	C.D. : C.A.O. Supp. 497	25 Jun.	56
TM 12569	Capt. A. A. Olsen, (Ret'd List)	21 Jan.	49
	A/Maj.	19 Nov.	53
TM 12584	Capt. C. W. Olsen, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Maj.	1 Feb.	51
	Relinquishes acting rank	18 Jun.	56
TM 12579	Maj. S. Riskin, (Supp. Res.)	21 Jan.	49
	Supp. Reserve	31 May	56
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 510	24 Sep.	56
TM 13357	A/Capt. S. R. Robertson, (Supp. Res.)	1 Mar.	53
TM 90522	A/Capt. A. C. Thompson	18 Oct.	55
TM 91432	A/Capt. M. E. Warnick	24 Jan.	56
TM 90180	Capt. S. L. Yaremchuk, (Supp. Res.)	8 Jun.	50
	SOS to Supp. Res.	31 Mar.	56
TM 90315	Lt. (P/Capt.) J. E. Young	29 Jun.	50
	Capt.	11 May	53
	Supp. Reserve	30 Mar.	56
 <i>61 Dental Unit (M)</i>			
TK 97090	A/Capt. D. S. Cooper	25 Jun.	53
TK 95248	Capt. F. K. Currie, (Supp. Res.)	20 Mar.	50
TD 45149	Lt. W. G. Denovan	5 May	52
	A/Capt.	5 May	52
TK 96147	Capt. F. de B. Doucherty	25 Sep.	50
TK 10517	Lt. F. M. Elborne, (West Comd. Cont. COTC)	15 Oct.	50
	QM	17 Apr.	51
TK 10429	Capt. B. Foreman, (Supp. Res.)	8 Dec.	47
	Adjt.	8 Dec. 47 — 10 Sep.	51
TK 97305	Capt. G. F. Gemeroy	23 Nov.	55
TK 97121	A/Capt. N. N. Grieve	4 Jan.	54
TK 10686	Lt. A. H. Gunning, M.B.E., (Supp. Res.)	21 Nov.	49
	Maj.	21 Nov.	49
TK 10514	Maj. J. D. Johnson, (Ret'd List)	1 Apr.	48
TK 95789	Lt. W. Julien	16 Jan.	50
	P/Capt.	1 Aug.	52
	Capt.	13 Mar.	55
TD 49300	2/Lt. L. E. Kelly, (McGill Univ.)	1 Oct.	53
	Lt.	1 Oct.	53
	Capt.	25 Oct.	55
TK 93654	Lt. G. E. MacDonald	15 Sep.	50
	P/Capt.	1 Aug.	51

TK 95802	Maj. I. G. MacKenzie, (Supp. Res.)	13 Mar.	50
	A/Lt.-Col. & to Comd.	20 Nov.	52
	Lt.-Col.	20 Nov.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 490	7 May	56
TK 96240	Capt. J. Mackie, (Supp. Res.)	11 Sep.	51
	Adjt.	11 Sep.	51
	To be Adjt. from Adjt. 8 Dent. Coy.	21 Jul.	54
	Cdn. Forces Decoration : C.A.O. Supp. 471/55	26 Dec.	55
TK 97143	A/Capt. D. J. McLeod	23 Jan.	53
TK 97076	A/Capt. B. E. Metcalfe	8 Dec.	52
TK 96670	A/Capt. R. A. Mitchell	15 Feb.	54
	Capt.	3 Feb.	55
TK 96827	A/Capt. P. L. Rondeau	15 Feb.	54
	Capt.	1 Dec.	54
TK 99749	O/C H. Tullis (West Comd. Cont. COTC)	1 Sep.	54
	(Formerly K 540003 — S/Sgt)		

Appendix K

Supplementary Reserve

EASTERN COMMAND

TF 70006	Capt. N. B. Anderson	5 May	56
TF 74521	Lt. E. M. Banks (Dal. & Kings Univ. Cont.) Capt.	16 May	50
	SOS to Supp. Res.		
TF 70019	Maj. R. H. Barrett	18 Jan.	46
TF 70671	Capt. L. A. Bonang (Non-Dent.)	29 Aug.	45
TF 74695	O/C R. Conter (Dal/Kings Univ.)		
	12 Coy. RCDC	3 May 53 —	4 Sep. 53
	2/Lt.		1 Mar. 54
	Capt.		1 Jun. 54
TF 6892	Capt. M. G. Davis		
TF 7440	Lt.-Col. W. G. Dawson	12 Aug. 46 —	12 Aug. 46
	5 Dent. Coy. & to Comd.		15 Nov. 49
	SOS to Supp. Res. (MID/45) E.D./45		15 Nov. 49
TF 70103	Capt. P. A. Demmons (Non-Dent.)		22 Nov. 46
TF 7467	O/C C. E. Dexter (Dalhousie Univ.)		
	RCDC School	20 May 48 —	11 Sep. 48
	Att. 12 Coy. RCDC	20 Jun. 48 —	10 Sep. 48
	5 Coy. (RF)	20 Sep. 49 —	29 Apr. 54
	Capt.		20 Sep. 49
	SOS to Supp. Res.		29 Apr. 54
TF 7466	O/C E. F. Dexter (Dalhousie Univ.)		
	RCDC School	20 May 48 —	11 Sep. 48
	Att. 12 Coy.	20 Jun. 48 —	10 Sep. 48
	5 Coy. (RF)	20 Sep. 49 —	29 Apr. 54
	Capt.	20 Sep. 49 —	
	Supp. Res.	29 Apr. 54 —	
TF 70113	Maj. W. C. Dowell, E.D./45		5 Dec. 45
TF 70123	Capt. D. C. Eaton		10 Feb. 46

TF 70243	Maj. G. M. Logan		24 Nov.	45
TF 70288	Capt. G. K. MacIntosh		2 Nov.	45
TF 74593	O/C A. G. MacKenzie (Dal/Kings)			
	12 Coy. RCDC	5 May 52 —	4 Sep.	52
	2/Lt.		1 Oct.	52
TF 7465	Capt. W. H. MacNeil		20 Sep.	49
	5 Coy. (RF) from Supp. Res. (COTC List)		29 Apr.	54
	SOS to Supp. Res.			
TF 70390	Capt. P. C. Outhouse		9 Feb.	46
TF 6133	Maj. R. H. Stanford, placed on Ret'd List		29 May	56
TF 70470	Lt.-Col. G. V. Turnbull		30 Jun.	46
TF 7442	Lt.-Col. J. R. Vaughan		3 Mar.	46
	5 Coy. (RF)	18 Jun. 48 —	16 Nov.	52
	Maj.		6 Oct.	48
	Lt.-Col. & to Command		16 Nov.	49
	Vacates Command		15 Nov.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.		16 Nov.	52

NEW BRUNSWICK AREA

TD 48191	O/C J. A. Chouinard (Univ. of Mtl)		16 Jun.	52
	15 Coy RCDC (CA (A))			
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Lt.			
TG 76776	Capt. G. A. J. Cormier		9 May	46
TG 76305	Maj. S. K. Cogle, (M.I.D.)/45		23 Jan.	46
TG 76040	Capt. H. M. Deakin, (Non-Dent.)		15 Mar.	46
TF 7497	Lt. R. B. Deware			
TG 76125	Lt.-Col. R. S. Langstroth, E.D. — 1945		19 Feb.	46
TG 76818	Capt. A. M. Laporte		21 Feb.	46
TG 76130	Maj. T. H. Lewis		6 Dec.	45
TG 76200	Maj. H. H. Peters		28 Nov.	45
TG 76260	Maj. S. K. Wetmore		13 Dec.	45
	5 Coy. (RF) (50 Unit)	1 Nov. 51 —	30 Oct.	54
	51 Unit	31 Oct. 54 —	31 Dec.	54
	To be Maj.	1 Nov. 51 —		
	SOS to Supp. Res.		31 Dec.	54

QUEBEC COMMAND

TD 50986	Lt.-Col. J. W. Abraham, (M.M.)		14 Oct.	45
TD 4716	Lt. G. D. Armstrong		25 May	49
	P/Capt. (15 Base Dent. Coy.) (Res.)		25 May	49
	Capt.	6 May 50 —		
	Redesignated 39 Base Dent. Coy. (Res.)		8 Mar.	51
	SOS to Supp. Res.		20 Jan.	53
TD 48005	Capt. J. J. J. Bisailon		24 Nov.	53
	From CA (AF) to Supp. Res.			
TD 50988	Maj. E. C. Burbank		23 Mar.	46

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TD 49296	O/C D. C. Chaloner (Univ. of Mont.)		15 Jun.	53	—	15 Jun.	53
	15 Coy. RCDC CA (A)	15 Jun.	53	—	8 Sep.	53	
	2/Lt. (39 Base)				2 Oct.	53	
	15 Coy. RODC		2 Nov.	54	—	30 Mar.	55
	53 Unit (M)		1 Apr.	55	—	31 Aug.	55
	A/Capt.					5 Jun.	54
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Lt.					31 Aug.	55
TD 4403	Capt. J. M. Chamard						
	3 Coy. (RF)	1 Apr.	48	—	2 Dec.	51	
	Maj.				7 Sep.	48	
	SOS to Supp. Res.				12 Dec.	51	
TD 51666	Maj. E. T. Cleveland				3 Nov.	45	
TD 50992	Maj. R. G. Docks				15 Oct.	55	
	(See RCDC (R) officers released)						
	Maj. "on Demob"				9 Jan.	46	
TD 4249	Capt. M. L. Donigan						
	From RCAMC (RF) to 15 Base Dent. Coy. (RF)	8 Feb.	49	—	31 Jul.	51	
	P/Maj.				15 Apr.	47	
	Maj.				15 Nov.	49	
	P/Lt.-Col. & to Comd.	1 Dec.	49				
	Vacate Comd.	31 Aug.	51				
	Supp. Res.	31 Aug.	51				
	To be H/Lt.-Col.	7 Jun.	52				
TD 50993	Capt. P. L. Dugal				21 May	46	
TD 48190	O/C J. J. O. Dumont, (Univ. of Mont.)						
	15 Coy. RCDC	18 Jan.	51	—	8 Sep.	51	
	Lt. (Non-Dent.)				1 Oct.	51	
	Supp. Res.						
	(Non-Dent.)						
TD 4453	Capt. R. S. Edmison				5 Feb.	46	
	To 3 Coy.	1 Apr.	48	—	28 Apr.	52	
	Major	21 Jun.	49				
TD 4975	Maj. F. O. Frederick				15 Jan.	46	
	15 BD Coy. (39 Base Dental)	20 Jun.	50	—	8 Mar.	51	
	Major				20 Jun.	50	
TD 4248	Lt.-Col. D. W. Henry						
TD 51030	Capt. A. Jacob				11 May	46	
TD 49068	Capt. G. M. Johnston, (McGill Univ.)						
	12 Coy. RCDC	16 Jun.	51	—	4 Sep.	51	
	Lt. (Non-Dental) 39 Base				1 Oct.	51	
	Capt.				1 Jun.	52	
	SOS to Supp. Res.				31 May	54	
	(Non-Dent.)						
TE 5643	Capt. J. Jolin				5 Apr.	44	
	4 Coy. (RF) (52 Unit)	18 Jan.	51	—	8 Mar.	54	
TD 4565	Maj. R. Lavallée						
TD 48100	O/C A. R. Lessard, (Univ. of Montreal)						
	15 Coy. RCDC	17 Jun.	51	—	4 Sep.	51	
	Lt. (Non-dental)				7 Mar.	52	
	(Non-Dent.)						

TD 45205	Lt. H. R. Louttit			18 May	51
	P/Capt.			18 May	51
	39 Coy.	18 May	51	—	29 Nov. 54
	SOS to Supp. Res.				29 Nov. 54
TD 4989	Capt. R. M. MacAllister			18 Jul.	50
	Lt. & P/Capt. 15 B.D. Coy.			18 Oct.	51
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Lt.				
TD 51337	Lt.-Col. P. Manseau			29 Jan.	46
TD 51032	Capt. G. H. McKinney			5 Jan.	46
TD 4973	Maj. H. T. Oliver	13 Jun.	50	—	13 Oct. 51
	15 BD Coy. (RF)				13 Oct. 51
	SOS to Supp. Res.				2 Dec. 54
TD 51664	Capt. J. A. A. Patenaude				
	Former Service: See CA (R) offr				Released
TD 4452	Maj. S. Silver			3 May	46
	3 Coy. (RF)	1 Apr.	48	—	12 Sep. 51
	Maj.				21 Jun. 49
	SOS to Supp. Res.				12 Sep. 51
TD 49309	2/Lt. B. Slimovitch			21 Jan.	47
	13 Coy.	25 May	55	—	2 Sep. 55
	53 Unit	17 Jan.	56	—	13 May 56
	15 Coy.	14 May	56		
TD 51034	Capt. L. V. Tetrault				
TD 49288	O/C D. A. Townsend, (McGill Univ.)				
	15 Coy. RCDC	25 Jun.	54	—	7 Sep. 54
	53 Unit (M)	1 Oct.	54	—	15 Sep. 55
	2/Lt. (Non-Dental)	1 Oct.	54		
	Capt.				10 Jun. 55

EASTERN QUEBEC AREA

TE 65018	Capt. E. Blouin			3 Nov.	45
TD 48018	Lt. M. Dion, (Univ. of Montreal)			8 Sep.	51
	15 Coy. RCDC	18 Jun.	51	—	1 Oct. 52
	To be Lt. (Non-Dent.)				
	(Non-Dent.)				
TD 51661	Capt. C. E. Gosselin			3 Dec.	53
	12 Coy. RCDC CA (A)	4 Jun.	53	—	26 Oct. 54
	15 Coy. RCDC	4 Dec.	53	—	1 Nov. 54
	SOS to Supp. Res.				
TE 5642	Capt. J. Lamoureux			3 Mar.	52
	4 Coy. (RF) from Supp. Res.	20 Nov.	50	—	
	SOS to Supp. Res.	3 Mar.	52		

CENTRAL COMMAND

TB 24486	O/C D. L. Anderson			11 Sep.	48
	RCDC School	20 May	48	—	10 Sep. 48
	Att. to 13 Coy. RCDC CA (A)	20 Jun.	48	—	3 Jun. 49
	Lt.				
	SOS to Supp. Res.				
TB 25119	Capt. E. H. Ante			20 Jul.	46
TB 23441	Lt.-Col. W. F. Armstrong			27 Apr.	46

TB 23457	Capt. M. Back		18 Jul.	46
TB 25076	Maj. D. R. Bannatyne		30 Mar.	46
TB 23458	Capt. G. A. Blanshard		5 Dec.	45
TB 25180	Capt. G. W. Burgman		16 Oct.	46
TB 23459	Capt. B. S. Chadwick		2 Aug.	46
TB 25191	Maj. J. L. Chalmers		14 Dec.	45
TB 23460	Capt. D. A. Cheetham		10 Mar.	46
TB 13658	O/C J. S. Christilaw, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	RCDC School	20 Jun.	50 —	3 Sep. 50
	Att. 13 Coy. RCDC	21 Jun.	50 —	2 Sep. 50
	Lt.			5 Jun. 51
TB 16357	O/C F. J. Clumpus, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy. RCDC	2 Jun.	52 —	18 Sep. 52
	2/Lt.			1 Oct. 52
TB 2108	Capt. L. Crayner			
TB 23443	Lt.-Col. S. R. Cribb (Non-dental)		5 Sep.	46
TB 25244	Capt. J. T. Crouch		24 Jan.	46
TB 16538	2/Lt. J. E. Cudmore TOS as 2/Lt. in Supp. Res.		1 Oct.	52
TB 13671	2/Lt. J. A. Davison			
TH 80042	O/C D. G. Dawson, (Univ. of Toronto Cont.)			
	13 Coy. RCDC	2 Jun.	52 —	18 Sep. 52
	Lt.			1 Oct. 52
	Supp. Res.			1 Oct. 52
TB 25304	Capt. F. D. Dempster		3 Apr.	46
TB 25301	Capt. J. L. Devine		20 Jun.	46
TB 25275	Capt. E. Douglas, E.D.		25 Jun.	45
TB 23462	Capt. F. A. Duncumb, (Non-Dent.)		19 Sep.	46
TB 25254	Maj. R. C. Dunlop		31 Mar.	47
TA 931	2/Lt. H. H. Falconer, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy.	4 Jun.	54 —	17 Sep. 54
TB 16508	Capt. J. A. Faulkner			23 Aug. 46
	2 Coy. (56 Unit)	29 May	51 —	17 Mar. 56
	Supp. Res.	18 Mar.	56 —	
TB 25330	Lt.-Col. W. L. Finlay M.I.D. — 45		24 Aug.	45
TB 13525	O/C R. H. Finlayson, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy.	20 Jun.	48 —	11 Sep. 48
	Lt.	3 Jun.	49 —	
	2 Coy. (56 Unit)	2 Dec.	49 —	1 Oct. 54
	Capt.			2 Dec. 49
TB 23445	Maj. F. A. Flora		26 Jan.	46
TB 14230	O/C C. E. J. Forler, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy.	21 May	51 —	28 Sep. 51
	Lt. (Non-Dental)	1 Oct.	51	
	Supp. Res. (Non-Dent.)	1 Dec.	51	
TB 23463	Capt. J. F. Freeman		31 May	46
TB 25352	Capt. K. R. Galvin		22 Mar.	46

TB 13696	O/C L. Gazen, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. Lt. (Non-Dental) (Non-Dent.)	21 May 51 — 25 Sep. 51 1 Oct. 51
TB 24065	Maj. W. J. Gildner	
TB 25388	Lt. H. R. Goodfellow	6 Jul. 45
TB 23465	Capt. E. A. Greco	1 Feb. 46
TB 25356	Capt. R. O. Green	14 Feb. 46
TB 23466	Capt. J. A. Greenfield	15 Feb. 46
TB 16806	Lt. W. R. Greig Appt. Lt. commissioned rank (Formerly Cpl-B449002) (56 Unit) A/Capt. Relinq A/Capt. SOS to Supp. Res.	7 Mar. 52 7 Mar. 52 16 Jan. 55 16 Jan. 55
TR 1501	Maj. W. J. Hambley 2 Dent. Coy. (RF) (56 Unit) Capt. Maj. SOS to Supp. Res.	16 Aug. 47 — 28 Mar. 46 8 Mar. 55 16 Aug. 47 9 Mar. 51 8 Mar. 55
TB 14231	O/C G. Hancock, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC Lt. (Non-dental) (Non-Dent.)	2 Jun. 52 — 20 Sep. 52 1 Oct. 52
TB 23467	Capt. J. G. Helm M.I.D. — 1946 (Non-Dent.)	27 Mar. 46
TB 13720	O/C C. K. Hickling, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC Lt. (Non-dental) (Non-Dent.)	21 May 51 — 18 Sep. 51 14 Feb. 52
TB 23468	Capt. A. E. Histrop	13 Feb. 46
TB 25325	Maj. R. W. Hoffman	
TB 23446	Maj. C. G. Hough	16 Jan. 46
TB 16752	2/Lt. I. Hrabowsky	
TB 16953	Lt. L. G. Hull Lt. (A/Capt.) 2 Coy. (RF) (56 Unit) Relinq A/Capt. SOS to Supp. Res.	18 Jun. 52 18 Jun. 55 29 Feb. 56
TB 13730	O/C R. A. Hunt, (Univ. of Toronto) Lt. (Non-Dental) 13 Coy. RCDC (Non-Dent.)	1 Oct. 51 21 May 51 — 11 Sep. 51
TF 74712	2/Lt. J. F. Irwin	
TB 16361	O/C W. G. Jarjour, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC 2/Lt.	2 Jun. 52 — 5 Sep. 52 1 Oct. 52
TB 23471	Capt. G. N. M. Johnson	8 Nov. 45
TB 23447	Maj. B. M. Johnston	27 Oct. 46
TB 24337	Maj. B. R. Jones	21 Oct. 45
TB 24067	Capt. I. Kaplan	16 Feb. 46
TC 39873	Maj. F. B. Lavoie Former Service: See RCDC (R) Offrs released.	18 Nov. 55

TB 23448	Maj. W. J. Linghorne		20 Mar.	46
TB 23449	Maj. H. L. S. Martin		23 Nov.	45
TB 23474	Capt. R. L. Martin		26 Jun.	46
TB 16363	O/C F. J. McCurry, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy.	2 Jun.	52 — 12 Sep.	52
	2/Lt. (Non-Dental)	1 Oct.	52	
	(Non-Dent.)			
TB 23450	Maj. W. G. McIntosh		22 Feb.	46
TA 32272	Capt. W. J. F. McIntyre		17 Jan.	46
	(Non-Dent.)			
TC 39893	Capt. R. G. McNab		23 Nov.	55
	Former Service : See CA (R) offr released			
TB 2049	Maj. R. J. Murray		28 May	47
	2 Coy. RF	19 Feb.	48 — 21 Nov.	55
	Capt.	19 Feb.	48	
	Maj.	28 Apr.	50	
	SOS to Supp. Res.	21 Nov.	55	
TB 23475	Capt. W. O. Nursey		21 Apr.	46
TB 13810	O/C G. A. Paterson, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy. RCDC	20 Jun.	49 — 10 Sep.	49
	Lt. — Supp. Res.	5 Jun.	50	
TB 16365	O/C R. H. Pelton, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy. RCDC	12 Jun.	52 — 12 Sep.	52
	2/Lt. (Non-dental)	14 Nov.	52	
	(Non-Dent.)			
TB 23476	Capt. J. T. Peters		7 Sep.	45
	(Non-Dent.)			
TB 24066	Maj. W. W. Philp		17 Nov.	45
TB 23451	Maj. J. F. Porter		9 Nov.	45
TB 17131	2/Lt. J. G. Power, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy. RCDC	8 Jun.	53 — 10 Sep.	53
TB 24184	Capt. J. D. Purves		2 Mar.	46
TB 23452	Maj. F. M. Roulston		22 Nov.	45
	M.I.D. — 1945			
TB 23453	Maj. E. W. Sadler		27 Jan.	46
TB 23477	Capt. W. A. Shannon		29 Aug.	47
	(Non-Dent.)			
TB 16754	Capt. J. J. Simpson			
	2/Lt., Lt. & Capt.		30 Sep.	54
TB 23478	Capt. W. B. Smeaton		5 Dec.	45
TB 13848	Capt. A. D. Smith	13 Sep.	55	
	Former Service : See CA (R) Offrs released			
TF 74524	O/C T. E. Spracklin, (Dal/Kings)			
	12 Coy. RCDC	20 Jun.	49 — 10 Sep.	49
	Lt.	16 May	50	
TB 23456	Maj. D. M. Tanner		20 Sep.	45
	M.B.E. — 1945			
TB 1498	Capt. G. H. Tobey		4 Dec.	45
	2 Coy. (RF)	20 May	47 — 13 Feb.	48
	Capt. & QM	20 May	47	
	Vacates Appt. of QM	13 Feb.	48	

TB 14488	Capt. S. R. Webster 2 Coy. (RF) (56 Unit) SOS to Supp. Res.	6 Oct. 50 —	10 Oct. 46 31 Jan. 55 31 Jan. 55
TB 13879	Lt. G. A. Williams		
TB 24827	O/C J. R. Williams, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. Lt.	20 Jun. 48 —	4 Sep. 48 3 Jun. 49 7 May 46
TB 23479	Capt. L. S. Williamson (Non-Dent.)		
TB 24788	Capt. J. N. Wills		22 Oct. 46
TB 17291	O/C A. J. Wilson, (Univ. of Toronto) 11 Coy. Lt.	3 Jun. 54 —	19 Sep. 54 1 Oct. 54

WESTERN ONTARIO AREA

TA 32801	Maj. J. W. Boyd		17 Nov. 45
TA 32421	Capt. G. L. Britton		11 Jul. 46
TA 32840	Maj. J. M. Campbell		3 Oct. 45
TB 16700	2/Lt. J. H. Carty		
TA 516	Lt. A. Clark		
TA 32081	Capt. A. L. Cook		8 Aug. 46
TA 32864	Capt. J. W. Corbett		9 May 46
TA 36241	Capt. D. E. Cousins		6 Feb. 47
TA 32877	Capt. R. G. Cummings		30 Nov. 45
TB 13668	O/C P. E. Currie, (Univ. of Alta. Cont.) 13 Coy. Lt. (Non-Dent.) (Non-Dent.)	21 May. 51 — 1 Oct. 51	28 Sep. 51
TA 32880	Maj. S. C. Duncanson		13 Dec. 45
TA 32454	O/C M. F. Gallagher, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. 2/Lt.	2 Jun. 52 — 1 Oct. 52	5 Sep. 52
TA 32455	Capt. J. K. Garrett		5 Mar. 46
TA 35983	2/Lt. W. S. Gaskey		
TA 32834	Maj. C. L. Griffin		23 Aug. 46
TA 32464	Maj. G. E. Harper		14 Oct. 45
TB 14232	2/Lt. L. H. Hemmerich, (Univ. of Toronto) 2/Lt. SOS to Supp. Res.		1 Mar. 52 30 May 52
TB 13752	O/C W. C. Klein, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC Lt. (Non-dental) (Non-Dent.)	21 May 51 — 2 Jun. 52	20 Sep. 51
TA 740	Capt. F. G. Lacasse 1 Coy. (RF)	16 Mar. 49 —	21 Jun. 46 22 Sep. 51
TA 33030	Capt. J. F. Ledger		28 Nov. 46
TB 16362	O/C G. R. Livingston, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC 2/Lt.	2 Jun. 52 —	30 Aug. 52 1 Oct. 52

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TA 35566	Capt. C. H. Loucks			9 Jul.	46
	1 Coy. (RF)	7 Mar.	50 —	19 Oct.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.	19 Oct.	52		
TA 32809	Capt. A. A. MacLeod			30 Jan.	46
TA 32237	Capt. W. H. E. Masson			7 Mar.	46
TA 33040	Capt. J. G. McCubbin			30 Nov.	45
TA 32966	Capt. R. K. McGill			17 May	46
TA 32916	Maj. M. R. McNeill			30 Oct.	45
	M.I.D.				
TA 32811	Capt. J. F. Morton			30 Oct.	45
TA 741	Capt. B. J. Nolan			25 Jul.	47
TA 35618	Lt. E. L. Paquette				
	1 Coy. (RF)	16 Mar.	49 —	4 Feb.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.			4 Feb.	52
TA 764	Lt. H. C. Parrott				
	1 Coy.	19 Jul.	49 —	27 Jan.	53
	A/Capt.	1 Sep.	51		
	Relinq A/Capt.	27 Jan.	53		
TA 715	Capt. E. F. Racher			5 Mar.	46
	1 Coy. (RF)	8 Nov.	48 —	19 Jun.	51
	SOS to Supp. Res.			19 Jun.	51
TA 33079	Maj. C. A. Rudell			17 Sep.	45
TA 33054	Capt. L. V. Shankman			17 Jan.	46
TH 9683	Maj. J. O. Shaunessy			9 Dec.	45
	6 Coy. (RF)	1 Oct.	50 —	1 Dec.	53
	6 Coy. (57 Unit.)	2 Dec.	53 —	12 Jun.	54
TB 23454	Maj. L. H. Smith			10 Nov.	45
	M.I.D.				
TB 16366	Capt. C. Stickell				
TA 762	Capt. J. B. Taylor			20 Mar.	46
	1 Coy. (RF)	14 May	49 —	21 Apr.	53
	SOS to Supp. Res.			21 Apr.	53
TA 574	Capt. L. V. Taylor			6 Jun.	46
	1 Coy. (RF)	28 Jan.	48 —	24 Dec.	51
	SOS to Supp. Res.			24 Dec.	51
TA 32378	Capt. G. F. Walden			15 Feb.	46
TA 32382	Capt. E. M. Warren			5 Jan.	46
TA 35722	Capt. D. W. Waterhouse			14 Feb.	47
	1 Coy. (RF)	2 Jan.	51 —	6 Feb.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.			6 Feb.	52
TA 32557	Capt. G. W. Willmott			2 Dec.	45

EASTERN ONTARIO AREA

TC 3152	Maj. H. N. B. Beach			4 Dec.	48
	7 Coy. (Res.) from Ret'd List			23 Feb.	50
	SOS to Supp. Res.				
TC 42093	Lt.-Col. A. A. Boyd			27 Oct.	45
TA 36171	Maj. A. J. Buchanan			22 Jul.	45

TC 38775	Lt. J. R. Callingham				
	TOS from RCAF (Res.) as Lt. & P/Capt.			15 Sep.	50
	SOS to Supp. Res.			18 Mar.	53
TC 42019	Maj. A. M. Clark			17 Jan.	45
TC 3107	Capt. G. K. Clarke, (Supp. Res.)			29 Sep.	48
	7 Coy.	29 Sep.	48	16 Aug.	50
	Maj.			1 Mar.	50
	2 i/c	1 Mar.	50	15 Aug.	50
	2 Coy.	17 Aug.	50	29 Jun.	51
	7 Coy.	30 Jun.	51	31 Dec.	55
	2 i/c	1 Apr.	52	30 Nov.	53
	A/Lt. Col. & to Comd.			1 Dec.	53
	Lt. Col. & ceases to Comd.			31 Dec.	55
	SOS to Supp. Res.			31 Dec.	55
TC 39869	Maj. M. C. Cole				
	TOS from CA (R)			8 Nov.	55
	(See RCDC Offrs SOS on release)				
TC 38866	Lt. A/Capt. F. H. Compton				
	7 Coy.	20 Feb.	51	15 Feb.	54
	A/Capt.	1 Sep.	51		
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Lt.			15 Feb.	54
TC 39193	Lt.-A/Capt. E. W. Connell				
	7 Coy. from Supp. Res.	18 Jan.	52	19 Sep.	53
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Capt.			19 Sep.	53
TC 39568	2/Lt. J. G. Coupland				
	7 Coy. RODC (RF)	12 Apr.	54	15 May	55
	A/Capt.	12 Apr.	54		
	SOS to Supp. Res. as 2/Lt.	15 May	55		
TC 39144	Lt. C. A. Craig				
	7 Coy. (RF)	23 Oct.	51	19 Sep.	55
	Lt. & A/Capt.	23 Oct.	51		
	Reverts to Lt.			19 Sep.	55
	SOS to Supp. Res.			19 Sep.	55
TC 41822	Capt. G. H. Craig				
				21 Feb.	46
TC 3255	Lt. & P/Capt. M. M. Derrick				
	7 Coy.	14 Oct.	49	22 Mar.	54
	A/Capt.			18 Jan.	52
	Capt.			10 Jun.	52
	Supp. Res.			22 Mar.	54
TD 49180	Lt. W. B. Donohue				
	Lieut. (Non-Dent.)	1 Oct.	52		
	39 Base Coy. (RF)	1 Oct.	52	21 Sep.	54
	Capt.	23 May	53		
	Supp. Res.	21 Sep.	54		
	(Non-Dent.)				
TC 39635	Capt. E. D. Fyffe				
				1 Feb.	46
TC 39161	Lt. (A/Capt.) D. E. Gifford				
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.			18 Jan.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.			5 Nov.	53
				5 Nov.	53
TC 38663	Maj. J. H. C. Gowland				
	7 Coy. (RF)	28 Jun.	50	5 Feb.	46
	SOS to Supp. Res.			15 Jun.	53
				15 Jun.	53
TC 41060	Maj. D. J. C. Hay				
				14 Nov.	45

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TC 3204	Capt. C. C. Hebert (Non-dental)		20 Nov.	46
TC 39418	2/Lt. M. A. Heit 7 Coy. (RF)	1 Oct. 53 —	9 May	55
	2/Lt. & A/Capt. Relinq A/Capt.	1 Oct. 53		
	SOS to Supp. Res.	9 May 55	9 May	55
TC 49191	O/C E. H. Jones, (McGill Univ.) 15 Coy. RCDC	13 Jun. 52 —	1 Sep.	52
	54 Unit	7 Sep. 54 —	8 Nov.	55
	2/Lt. (Non-dental) Capt.	1 Oct. 52		
	SOS to Supp. Res.	7 Sep. 54		
		8 Nov. 55		
TB 1023	Lt.-Col. L. A. Kilburn 2 Coy. (RF) & to Comd.		18 Jan.	46
	SOS to Supp. Res.	13 Aug. 46 —	21 May	48
		21 May 48		
TD 49080	Capt. J. P. Landrigan			
TC 3019	Capt. D. E. Long 7 Coy. (RF) from Supp. Res.	23 Oct. 51 —	1 May	53
TC 41160	Maj. J. C. Maybee M.I.D. — 1944		11 Sep.	47
	15 Coy. (Maj.)	25 Apr. 51 —	29 Sep.	51
TC 41650	Maj. W. C. McCutcheon 7 Coy. (RF)		9 Nov.	45
	SOS to Supp. Res.	1 Apr. 50 —	10 Jan.	54
		10 Jan. 54		
TC 41332	Capt. A. W. J. McLellan		23 Dec.	45
TC 41411	Capt. R. J. Moore		7 Oct.	45
TC 41170	Capt. A. W. O'Hara		12 Feb.	46
TB 17130	O/C K. F. Pallett, (Univ. of Toronto) 13 Coy. RCDC	15 Jun. 53 —	18 Sep.	53
	A/Capt. 54 Unit	7 Sep. 54		
	Sub/Capt.	8 Nov. 55		
	SOS to Supp. Res.	8 Nov. 55		
TC 41546	Maj. W. G. Preston		22 Nov.	45
TC 41892	Capt. J. E. Richmond		24 Nov.	45
TC 41177	Lt.-Col. J. L. B. Roop		4 Jan.	46
TC 2927	Lt.-Col. W. H. Smith 7 Coy. (RF)		5 Oct.	45
	To be T/Lt. Col. & to Command	1 Aug. 46 —	31 Jan.	50
	Vacates command	1 Aug. 46		
	SOS to Supp. Res. in Rank of Lt.-Col.	31 Jan. 50		
TC 41911	Capt. N. B. Sproul		31 Jan.	50
TC 41911	Capt. N. B. Sproul		26 May	46
TC 3153	Maj. A. C. Stinson			
TB 23444	Lt.-Col. R. C. Wansbrough E.D. — 1946		16 May	46

PRAIRIE COMMAND

TH 80530	Capt. B. Atnikov		3 Jul.	46
TH 9138	Lt.-Col. T. J. Cooke		2 Mar.	49
	6 Dent. Coy. from Supp. Res. & to Comd.		31 Oct.	52
	Relinq Appt. of CO		31 Oct.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.			
	(M.I.D.)/45			
TH 80539	Capt. A. H. Cottick		8 Jun.	46
TH 80548	Capt. T. H. Fawcett		21 Aug.	46
	(Non-Dent.)			
TH 80547	Capt. L. N. Green		30 Jan.	46
TH 80550	Maj. S. E. Greenberg		3 Nov.	45
TH 80576	Capt. G. A. Kerr		20 Nov.	45
TL 11521	Maj. H. R. Kerr		5 Jan.	46
	10 Coy. (RF) & Appt. 2 i/c	25 Jun.	50 — 29 Sep.	53
	Relinq Appt. of 2 i/c	29 Sep.	53	
	10 Coy. (RF)	30 Sep.	53 — 2 Dec.	53
	SOS to Supp. Res.		2 Dec.	53
TH 80568	Lt.-Col. R. W. Morrison		18 Jan.	46
TH 80558	Maj. J. Neill			
	(Non-Dent.)			
TH 9503	O/C J. Slogan, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	14 Coy. RCDC	28 May.	55 — 20 Sep.	55
	2/Lt.			
TH 80581	Maj. M. Wachnow		21 Dec.	45
TH 80583	Capt. R. E. Wallace		11 Oct.	46
TH 8971	Lt.-Col. J. L. Warriner			
TH 80580	Capt. V. L. Watson		1 Jun.	46

SASKATCHEWAN AREA

TL 86375	Capt. J. T. Conlin		12 Apr.	46
	(Non-Dent.)			
TL 86638	Capt. A. F. Cook		24 Jan.	46
TL 86835	Capt. K. M. Coons		9 Dec.	45
TL 11907	Capt. A. J. Daly		12 Nov.	54
	(See RCDC (R) offr. released)			
TB 14229	O/C A. C. Edwards, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	13 Coy.	21 May	51 — 17 Sep.	51
	Lieut. (Non-Dental)		1 Oct.	51
	(Non-Dent.)			
TL 86400	Capt. A. B. Handelman		24 Oct.	45
TL 86257	Maj. R. H. A. Henderson		8 Nov.	45
TM 90089	O/C J. Kasdorf, (Univ. of Alta.)			
	11 Coy.	12 May	51 — 1 Sep.	51
	Capt.	15 May	52	

TL 11737	2/Lt. R. S. Locke			
	10 Coy. (RF)	30 Sep.	53 —	1 Aug. 54
	2/Lt. & A/Capt.	30 Sep.	53	
	Relinq A/Capt.	1 Aug.	54	
TL 86260	Capt. D. H. MacDougall			13 Feb. 46
TL 86262	Maj. R. D. Reid			24 Oct. 45
TL 86376	Maj. J. J. Schachter			30 Oct. 45

WESTERN COMMAND

TM 13027	Maj. H. A. Banks, (Ret'd List)			7 Jun. 50
	9 Coy.	7 Jun.	50 —	15 Dec. 51
	SOS to Supp. Res.			15 Dec. 51
TB 23442	Lt.-Col. J. D. Barnet			5 Jul. 56
TM 13339	O/C M. S. Boyce, (Univ. of Alta. Cont.)			19 May 48
	RCDC Sch.	19 May	48 —	12 Sep. 48
	11Coy. RCDC CA (A)	20 Jun.	48 —	11 Sep. 48
	Lt.			17 May 49
	3 Coy. (Res.)	17 Apr.	50 —	1 Dec. 52
	Capt.			17 Apr. 50
	SOS to Supp. Res.			1 Dec. 52
TM 13341	Capt. R. B. Burgman			2 Mar. 46
TM 90753	A/Capt. J. M. Calvert			
	TOS on Appt. (Ex. F/O RCAF) as A/Capt. (3 Coy RCDC Res.)			1 May 52
	Relinq A/Capt.			1 Jun. 55
	SOS to Supp. Res.			1 Jun. 56
TM 12575	Maj. R. B. Cameron			21 Jan. 49
	Supp. Res. to 3 Coy. (Res.)			21 Jan. 49
	SOS to Supp. Res.			28 Dec. 50
TM 13342	Capt. J. E. Carson			31 Oct. 45
TM 12570	Lt. D. I. Culham			
	3 Coy. (RF)	21 Jan.	49 —	1 Jul. 54
	A/Capt.	1 Sep.	51	
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	1 Jun.	53	
	SOS to Supp. Res.	1 Jul.	54	
TM 13490	2/Lt. C. D. S. Dawe			
	3 Coy.	21 Jan.	49 —	1 Sep. 53
	Wescom Cont. COTC	2 Sep.	53 —	30 Sep. 53
	60 Unit	1 Oct.	53 —	1 Nov. 55
	2/Lt.			1 Sep. 53
	SOS to Supp. Res. (Non-dental)			1 Nov. 55
TM 90075	O/C R. G. Dickson, (Univ. of Alta.)			
	11 Coy RCDC	1 May	51 —	4 Sep. 51
	Supp. Res. as Capt.			
TM 12992	Capt. R. M. Duncan			
	9 Coy.	7 Jun.	50 —	30 Jun. 53
	Appt'd. Adjt.	11 Mar.	52 —	21 Aug. 52
	Maj.			22 Aug. 52
TM 90164	O/C G. H. Gibb, (Univ. of Alta.)			
	11 Coy	30 Apr.	51 —	4 Sep. 51
	Capt.			15 May 52
TM 13345	Capt. K. M. Gordon			29 Mar. 46

TM 90188	Lt.-Col. E. E. Groff Lt.-Col. 9 Coy (RF) & to Comd. Relinq Comd. SOS to Supp. Res.	15 Nov. 51 15 Nov. 51	1 Jun. 45 7 Jun. 50
TM 90086	2/Lt. A. J. Hentz Capt. No further entries		18 May 51
TM 13346	Capt. P. H. Hervieux 3 Coy (RF)	7 Jun. 50	16 Aug. 46 28 Dec. 50
TM 13347	Maj. J. E. Hood 9 Coy (RF) (59 Unit) Maj. SOS to Supp. Res. Att. FAP to 59 Unit	7 Jun. 50 1 Dec. 51	21 Oct. 45 1 Mar. 56 1 Mar. 56 2 Mar. 56
TM 90723	O/C Y. Iwasaki, (Univ. of Alta.) 11 Coy RCDC 2/Lt.	4 May 53 1 Oct. 53	1 Sep. 53
TM 13352	Capt. B. W. Matkin 3 Coy (RF) (60 Unit)	31 May 51	1 Oct. 46 1 Sep. 54
TM 90554	Lt. G. D. McIver		
TM 12577	Lt.-Col. W. S. Murray 3 Coy (RF) (60 Unit) 2 i/c A/Lt.-Col. & to Comd. SOS to Supp. Res.	21 Jan. 49 2 Dec. 50 5 Sep. 54 2 Jan. 55	9 Sep. 45 2 Jan. 55 4 Sep. 52 2 Jan. 55
TM 12957	Capt. W. Orobko 3 Coy (RF)	13 Jun. 50	30 May 51
TM 12914	Maj. G. H. Page 11 Coy RCDC	21 Feb. 51	25 Oct. 45 7 Jun. 51
TM 13356	Capt. H. D. Patterson		
TM 91040	2/Lt. D. H. Pedlar Relinq rank of A/Capt. (59 Unit) SOS to Supp. Res.		1 Mar. 56 1 Mar. 56
TM 90190	Maj. N. J. Quigley 9 Coy (RF) SOS to Supp. Res.	7 Jun. 50 30 Sep. 52	28 Aug. 45 30 Sep. 52
TM 13380	Lt. G. H. Rennie 3 Coy (RF) Appt. Adjt.	22 May 51 22 May 51	15 Nov. 52 1 Sep. 52
TM 12579	Maj. S. Riskin 3 Coy (RF)	21 Jan. 49	21 Nov. 45 31 May 56
TM 90517	O/C F. R. Schneider, (Univ. of Alta.) 11 Coy RCDC 2/Lt. Capt.	2 May 52 1 Oct. 52 1 Oct. 52	25 Aug. 52
TM 13359	O/C R. C. Sills, (Univ. of Alta.) 11 Coy Lt. (Supp. Res.)	20 Jun. 48 17 May 49	11 Sep. 48
TM 12582	Lt.-Col. W. R. Stuart		
TM 90184	Maj. G. B. Thurston		12 Oct. 45

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

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TM 90518	O/C R. W. Turner, (Univ. of Alta.)	5 May	52	—	27 Aug.	52
	11 Coy RCDC	1 Oct.	52			
	2/Lt. (Non-dental)	1 Oct.	52			
	Capt.					
	SOS to Supp. Res. as 2/Lt.					
TM 90421	Lt. A. S. Urban	16 Jan.	51	—	30 Sep.	55
	3 Coy (RF)	16 Jan.	51			
	Lt., P/Capt.	1 Sep.	51			
	A/Capt.	30 Sep.	55			
	Relinq A/Capt.					
TM 12586	Capt. T. O. Walhovd				27 Jun.	46
	3 Coy (RF)	21 Jan.	49	—	25 Aug.	49
	SOS to Supp. Res.				25 Aug.	49
TM 90125	2/Lt. G. N. Waterhouse				8 Apr.	52
	Transferred from RCAC to RCDC					
	2/Lt. (Univ. of Alta.)	1 Oct.	54			
TM 90122	Capt. O. Westrup					
	Capt.	15 May	53			
TM 90180	Capt. S. L. Yaremchuk	11 May	46			
	3 Coy (RF) (60 Unit)					
TM 90315	Capt. J. E. Young					
	3 Coy (RF) (60 Unit)	29 Jun.	50	—	30 Mar.	56
	Lt. & P/Capt.	29 Jun.	50			
	Capt.	11 May	53			

BRITISH COLUMBIA AREA

TM 12634	O/C W. J. Aitken, (Univ. of Alta. Cont.)	6 May	51	—	2 Sep.	51
	11 Coy RCDC (AF)				1 Oct.	51
	Lt.					
	SOS to Supp. Res. from Univ. of Alta.					
TK 97021	Lt.-Col. E. F. Allen				28 Nov.	45
	M.I.D. 1945					
	O.B.E. 1945					
TB 16356	2/Lt. F. G. Baker					
TK 97082	Capt. L. W. Beamish				26 Oct.	46
TK 96596	Capt. L. R. Bowlsby				5 Jul.	46
TK 95149	Capt. M. J. Butler				8 Sep.	46
TK 10520	Capt. A. H. Campbell					
	Supp. Res. to 8 Coy (Res.)				15 Jun.	48
	SOS to Supp. Res.				15 Nov.	54
TK 97112	Capt. W. J. Campbell				24 Feb.	46
TK 96829	Lt.-Col. L. A. Day				10 Mar.	46
TK 95269	Capt. R. R. Dean				14 Aug.	45
	(Non-Dent.)					
TK 95275	Capt. R. J. Dent				26 Feb.	56
TK 95313	Capt. F. W. Dyer				28 Sep.	45
TK 96728	Capt. F. A. Fergie				25 Sep.	46
TK 10429	A/Capt. B. Foreman					
	8 Coy	17 Apr.	51	—	15 Dec.	53
	A/Capt.	1 Mar.	52			
	Reverts to Lieut.	15 Dec.	53			

TK 96718	Lt. K. E. Geis			
TK 10370	Capt. W. H. Harrison		4 Oct.	46
	8 Coy	2 Dec.	46	
	Appt. QM	2 Dec.	46 — 21 Jun.	48
	SOS to Supp. Res.	21 Jun.	48	
	(Non-Dent.)			
TK 95557	Capt. C. B. Jameson		19 Jan.	46
TD 51531	Lt.-Col. V. H. T. Jekyll		30 Jun.	45
	Called out with CA (A)		2 Jan.	53
	DGDS	2 Jan	53 — 8 Apr.	53
	DGDS	4 Jun.	53 — 3 Dec.	53
	DGDS	4 Dec.	53 — 30 Apr.	55
	15 Coy RCDC (R)	1 May	55	still serving
TM 90516	O/C S. J. Kut, (Univ. of Alta.)			
	14 Coy RCDC	7 May	52 — 1 Sep.	52
	2/Lt.	1 Oct.	52	
TK 96752	Capt. L. O. Lind		4 Jul.	46
TK 96581	Maj. G. M. MacDonald		15 Aug.	46
	M.B.E.	16 Jun.	45	
TK 96685	Capt. J. P. MacPherson		24 Jul.	46
TK 95775	Maj. J. M. McDougall		3 Oct.	46
TK 96595	Capt. J. D. McInnis		12 Sep.	46
TK 96732	Capt. F. P. Mellan		29 Sep.	46
	(Non-Dent.)			
TK 95704	Maj. C. B. Mess		22 Feb.	46
TB 13796	O/C R. J. Miller, (Univ. of Toronto)			
	14 Coy RCDC	2 Jun.	52 — 15 Sep.	52
	2/Lt. (Non-Dental)	1 Oct.	52	
	(Non-Dent.)			
TK 96578	Maj. M. Nacht		14 Nov.	45
TK 96774	Capt. W. S. Porteous		16 Aug.	45
TM 90282	Lt. J. B. Roseborough			
	P/Capt. 9 Coy (RF)		21 Sep.	50
	Relinq A/Capt.		10 Oct.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.		10 Oct.	52
TK 10371	Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith		28 Nov.	45
	8 Coy (RF)	2 Dec.	46 — 19 Nov.	52
	Lt.-Col.	19 Nov.	48	
	To Command	19 Nov.	48 — 19 Nov.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.		19 Nov.	52
TK 96041	Lt.-Col. G. H. Snell		4 Dec.	46
TK 96928	Capt. S. Stein			
TK 96990	Lt. R. M. Torrie			
	8 Coy (RF) (61 Unit)	21 Feb.	53 — 12 Sep.	55
	Lt. A/Capt.	21 Feb.	53	
	Relinq rank of A/Capt.	12 Sep.	55	
TK 96905	Capt. T. H. Walhovd		17 Sep.	46
TM 13362	Capt. G. C. Walkey		30 Aug.	46
	9 Coy (RF)	7 Jun.	50 — 1 Dec.	52
	SOS to Supp. Res.		1 Dec.	52
TK 96964	Capt. M. J. Waterman		30 Mar.	46

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TK 96957	Maj. A. S. Webster	15 Jan.	46		
TK 96919	Capt. W. N. Westwood			2 Oct.	46
TK 96196	Maj. D. W. Wilkinson			27 Jul.	45

ARMY HEADQUARTERS

TM 13340	Capt. W. A. Branch			23 Aug.	46
TB 2366	Capt. R. C. Cullington				
	MID/45, ED/46				
	Supp. Res. to 9 Army Dental Stores	10 Mar.	49	17 Sep.	50
	Maj. & to Comd.			15 Sep.	49
	Vacates Comd.			17 Sep.	50
	SOS to Supp. Res. as Maj.			17 Sep.	50
	(Non-Dent.)				
TH 80420	Capt. H. F. Hollister			30 Oct.	45
TB 23472	Capt. H. E. Leyland			20 Mar.	46
TM 12576	Maj. J. W. Neilson			18 Oct.	45
	3 Coy (RF)	21 Jan.	49	1 Aug.	51
	Called out with CA (AF)	18 Jul.	52	14 Aug.	52
TL 11520	Lt. C. J. Nicholl				
	10 Coy (RF)	25 Jun.	50	1 Jun.	51

NEWFOUNDLAND AREA

TN 14730	Capt. R. W. Ball			23 Jul.	46
TF 74533	O/C W. J. Dwyer, (Dal/Kings Univ.)	12 Coy. RCDC			
	Supp. Res. (2/Lt.)	16 May	51	10 Sep.	51
				1 Oct.	51

C.O.T.C.

Univ. of Alta. Cont. :

TM 90094	Lt. H. A. Kinzel, 2 Lt. from L. Edmn. Regt.			2 May	52
TL 86002	Lt. R. P. Mullen, 19 Alta. Armd. Car Regt. 2 Lieut.			2 May	52
TL 87061	Lt. C. R. Hill, 2 Lt. from L. Edmn. Regt., RCIC			1 Apr.	53
TM 90086	2 Lt. A. J. Hertz (O/Cdt)			17 May	51
	Capt. Supp. Res.			18 May	51
TM 90723	O/Cdt. Yataro Iwasak, 2 Lt.			1 Oct.	53
TM 91190	O/Cdt. John Owen Bowman			1 Oct.	54
TM 91187	O/Cdt. Wm. Richard Collier			1 Oct.	54
TM 90125	2 Lt. G. N. Waterhouse			8 Apr.	52
	Supp. Reserve			1 Oct.	54

McGill Univ. Cont. :

TD 49108	Lt. (N.D.) R. A. Newton, 2 Lt., from 39 Base Dent. Coy.			13 Jun.	53
TG 76044	Lt. (N.D.) R. H. Dolan, 39 Base Dent. Coy., 2 Lt.			13 Jun.	53
	To 39 Base Dent. Coy.			1 Oct.	53
TL 87049	2 Lt. G. C. Halliday, Lt., 39 Base Dent. Coy.			13 Jun.	53
	To 39 Base Dent. Coy.			1 Oct.	53
TD 49404	2 Lt. C. M. Bloom			3 Jan.	55
TD 49423	2 Lt. J. D. Fenwick			3 Jan.	55

TD 48831	2 Lt. H. J. Marion	3 Jan.	55
TD 49427	Issie Silver, O/Cdt.	3 Jan.	55
TD 49329	2 Lt. R. H. Headley	1 Oct.	54
TD 49454	Ivars Clune, O/Cdt.	3 Jan.	56
TF 75730	2 Lt. G. I. MacKay	2 May	56
Univ. of Toronto Cont. :			
TB 17133	2 Lt. Jas. Love (for. Capt. Brit. Army)	1 May	53
TB 17131	O/Cdt. John Gerard Power (for. F/O RCAF), 2 Lt.	1 May	53
TB 17132	Gordon E. Williamson, (for. F/O RCAF), 2 Lt.	1 May	53
TB 23865	Lt. L. Mandels, 2 Lt. from 29 Fd. Regt. (SP)	31 Mar.	53
TA 931	Lt. H. H. Falconer, Supp. Res., 2 Lt.	31 Dec.	53
TB 16740	Maj. A. J. Wilson, 2 Lt. from S.R., RCIC	17 Jan.	54
TA 9503	Jos. Slogan, O/Cdt.	1 Oct.	54
	Supp. Res.	1 Oct.	55
TB 17805	O/Cdt. W. B. Hudgins	23 Nov.	55
TB 17765	Gerald Richard Myles, O/Cdt.	21 Sep.	55
TB 17783	Arthur Jean-Claude Vachon, O/Cdt.	21 Sep.	55
Western Comd. Cont. :			
TK 99744	Howard Tullis, O/Cdt.	1 Sep.	54
Univ. de Montreal Cont. :			
TD 49425	Louis Pare, O/Cdt.	3 Jan.	55
TD 48648	O/Cdt. A. G. Berube, 2 Lt.	1 Oct.	55
TD 48901	Henri Gamache, O/Cdt.	3 Jan.	55
Dalhousie and King's Univ. Cont. :			
TF 4716	Major W. K. Dickie, Supp. Res. RCIC, 2 Lt.	15 Apr.	53
TF 74613	O/Cdt. John Gibson Blackmer, 2 Lt.	1 Oct.	52
	to Supp. Res., 2 Lt.	1 May	53
TG 8013	Lt. L. A. Kellard, P.L. Fus. (M.G.) 2 Lt.	16 Apr.	53
TF 74601	2 Lt. R. B. Ross, For. 2 Lt. Supp. Res.	1 Oct.	53
TF 4752	O/Cdt. Graham Conrad	1 Jan.	55
TG 76977	2 Lt. A. P. Menzies, RCIC	1 Oct.	54
Prairie Comd. Cont. :			
TL 11830	O/Cdt. F. B. Bond	7 Sep.	54
TF 74601	B. Ross, (Call-out) 2/Lt. 50 Dent. Unit (Militia) from Dal/King's Univ. Cont.	1 Oct.	54
	Capt. (50 Unit (Militia))	1 Jun.	55
	12 Coy RCDC (Call-out)	13 Jul.	55

Appendix L

CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

Service and Theatres

	Oftrs	Other Ranks	All Ranks
Service in Canada only	814	1977	2791
Service in Canada & United Kingdom	260	531	791
Service in Canada, United Kingdom & Others	409	1015	1424
Service in Canada & Others Excluding U.K.	79	202	281
CORPS TOTAL	1562	*3725	5287

NOTE : * Other Ranks include 64 N.R.M.A.

Theatres in which C. D. C. personnel served

	<i>Offrs</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>	<i>All Ranks</i>
Canada	1562	3725	5287
United Kingdom	669	1546	2215
North Atlantic Area	81	187	268
Caribbean Area	6	10	16
North Pacific Area (Kiska)	4	10	14
Central Mediterranean Area	133	331	464
Continental Europe	356	926	1282
Hong Kong	2	5	7
U.S.A.	5	9	14
South Pacific Area	1	2	3
High Seas	4	9	13
Middle East	8	11	19

Appendix M

The Badge of the C.A.D.C., C.E.F.

Originated by the late Colonel J. A. Armstrong of Ottawa, the badge of the Corps in the Great War of 1914-19 consisted of an arch surmounted with a crown, the whole superimposed upon a maple leaf. The arch was taken from the Sublime Degree of the Holy Royal Arch Masons, symbolical of the mouth, the chief entrance to the human body, man made in the image of God, figurative of the entrance to the Holy of Holies in the Temple of Jehovah, and analagous to the medical corps badge, a serpent set upon a pole.

Appendix N

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

	C.W.A.C.	R.C.A.F. (W.D.)	W.R.C.N.S.
At 31 Dec. 41		1	
31 Mar. 43	135	61	
31 Jul. 43	196		
31 Jan. 44	113		
31 Mar. 44	186	106	
31 Dec. 44		132	
Apr. 45		145	65
30 Jun. 45	222*		

* 144 were dental assistants

Appendix O

CLINICS IN MILITARY DISTRICTS

Clinics in M.D. No. 1

- No. 1 Rectory Street, London
 2 Wolseley Barracks, London
 3 Windsor

- 4 Headquarters, London, Queen's Avenue
- 5 Bennett Barracks, Listowel
- 6 Stratford
- 7 Guelph
- 8 Strathroy
- 9 Camp Ipperwash
- 10 Woodstock
- 11 Kitchener
- 12 Chatham
- 13 H.M.C.S. *Hunter*, Windsor
- 14 Galt, W.R.C.N.S. Training Establishment
- 15 Preston (Preston Springs Hotel) (H.M.C.S. *Conestoga*)
- 16 Central Mechanization Depot, London
- 17 No. 1 District Depot, London
- 18 London Military Hospital (Crumlin)
- 19 Hagersville

Clinics in M.D. No. 2

- No. 1 Exhibition Camp, Toronto, Press Building
- 2 Chorley Park Military Hospital, Toronto (Later No. 9)
Oakville Casualty Retraining Centre
- 3 Hamilton (Old Armouries)
Canadian Army Trades School
- 4 Niagara Falls, Chippawa Barracks
Manufacturers Building, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto
- 5 Oshawa
No. 2 Vocational Training School, Huron Street, Toronto
- 6 Allanburg Barracks, Thorold
- 7 Camp Borden, A, B, C, D and E.
District Headquarters
- 8 Niagara-on-the-Lake Camp
- 9 Toronto Military Hospital (Later No. 2)
Toronto Convalescent Hospital
- 10 C.A.T.C., North Bay
A. 38 P.W.G. Training Centre
- 11 Camp "E", Espanola
- 12 Camp "C", Gravenhurst
Calydor Internment Camp
- 13 Camp "M", Mimico
New Toronto Internment Camp
- 14 Camp "O", Monteith
- 15 C.A. (B) T.C. No. 20, Brantford
- 16 C.S.A.T.C. No. 21, Long Branch (A. 25)
- 17 C.A.T.C. No. 23, Newmarket
11 Infantry Training Battalion
- 18 Hamilton Military Hospital
- 19 H.M.C.S. *Star*, Hamilton
- 20 H.M.C.S. *York*, Toronto
- 21 No. 24 Basic Training Centre, Brampton
- 22 No. 25 C.A. (Basic) Training Centre, Simcoe
9 Infantry Training Battalion
- 23 No. 26 Basic Training Centre, Orillia
- 24 Trinity Barracks, Toronto (102 Depot Company, C.W.A.C.)
- 25 Owen Sound

- 26 C.W.A.C. Reception Centre, Toronto
- 27
- 28 Sault Ste. Marie, Steelton Camp

Clinics in M.D. No. 3

- No. 1 Kingston, 159 Wellington Street
No. 3 District Depot, Fort Frontenac
- 2 Kingston, 84 Brock Street
Kingston Fair Grounds (closed 6 Nov. 40)
Armouries, Cobourg
Brockville O.T.C.
- 3 Kingston, 264 Bagot Street
Barriefield Camp
- 4 Picton
Lindsay Armouries
Kingston Military Hospital
- 5 Ottawa, 202 Laurier Avenue West (closed Aug. 45)
- 6 Ottawa, 281 Lisgar Street (Closed 1 Oct. 45)
- 7 Ottawa, Lansdowne Park (No 3 District Depot)
- 8 Lindsay
Petawawa Military Camp (No. 4, Mar. 41) (closed 4 Jun. 41)
Vimy Barracks, Kingston
- 9 Cobourg, Ontario Military Hospital
Petawawa Military Camp
- 10 Petawawa, Alien Concentration Camp, Centre Lake
Ottawa, 60 Queen Street (C.W.A.C.)
- 11 Peterborough, No. 32 (C.A.) (B) T.C.
- 12 Cornwall, No. 31 C.A. (B) T.C. (closed 2 Oct. 44)
- 13 Bowmanville, Internment Camp
Ottawa
- 14 Ottawa, Wallis House, W.R.C.N.S. Barracks (closed 12 Nov. 45)
- 15 H.M.C.S. *Carleton*
- 16 H.M.C.S. *Cataragui* (closed 2 Oct. 45)
- 17 Kingston, No. 89 Detention Barracks, Fort Henry
- 18 Ottawa, Mines Building, Sussex and George Streets

Clinics in M.D. No. 4

- No. 1 Montreal General Hospital
Farnham, C.A. (B) T.C. No. A12
- 2 University of Montreal
Huntingdon, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 41
No. 4 Casualty Retraining Centre, R.C.A.M.C.
- 3 Joliette, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 42 : (closed Jan. 45)
Régiment de St. Hyacinthe (reopened 16 Nov. 45)
- 4 St. Jérôme, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 44
No. 15 Infantry Training Battalion
- 5 Sorel, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 45
Internment Camp 45
- 6 Montreal, Medical Arts Building
- 7 Valleyfield, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 47 (closed 10 Dec. 43)
H.M.C.S. *Donnacona*, Montreal
- 8 Sherbrooke Exhibition Grounds (closed 2 Aug. 43)
- 8A Sherbrooke, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 42
- 9 Montreal, Medical Arts Building

- No. 4 District Depot
 10 St. Hyacinthe, H.M.C.S. *St. Hyacinthe*
 MacDonald College, No. 1 C.W.A.C. (A) T.C.
 11 Newington, P.O.W. Class 1
 No. 42 Internment Camp
 12 St. Johns, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 48
 13 Delson, No. 2 Ordnance Ammunition Company, R.C.O.C.
 14 Westmount A.A.A. Grounds
 Ste. Anne de Bellevue Hospital (D.P. & N.H.)
 15 Three Rivers, Côteau Barracks (M.G. Training Centre)
 St. Polycarpe, No. 3 Ordnance Ammunition Company, R.C.O.C.
 16 —
 17 Isle aux Noix Internment Camp
 18 Farnham, M.T.C. No. 40
 Internment Camp No. 40
 19 No. 4 District Depot, Jacques Cartier Barracks, Montreal South
 19A Hut 3B, No. 4 D.D.
 20 Sherbrooke, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 43
 No. 6 Infantry Training Battalion
 21 Grande Ligne Internment Camp
 22 Montreal, Longue Pointe Ordnance Depot
 23 —
 24 Montreal Military Hospital, Queen Mary Barracks
 25 Westmount, No. 4 Vocational Training School
 26 Army Demobilization Centre, No. 4 District Depot
 27 No. 65 Military Detention Barracks, No. 4 D.D.

Clinics in M.D. No. 5

- No. 1 Quebec, 136 St. Ann Street
 59 St. Louis Street
 87 St. Louis Street
 2 Quebec, Immigration Building (Closed 12 Mar. 41)
 3 Quebec, 27 Ste. Foye Road
 Cove Fields
 Citadel (Closed 20 Jan. 42) (Temporarily reopened 12 Sep. to 18
 Sep. 44)
 4 Quebec, 110 Maple Avenue
 5 Quebec, 140 Maple Avenue
 Lauzon, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 53, No. 5 D.D.
 6 Megantic, Junior Leaders' School
 7 Montmagny, No. 54 C.A. (B) T.C.
 8 Rimouski, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 55
 9 Chicoutimi, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 56
 10 Arvida Defence Area
 11 H.M.C.S. *Montcalm*
 12 Matane-Gaspé, No. 1 Company, R.D.F. Op. Unit
 13 Grosse Ile, War Disease Control Station
 14 Cove Field Barracks, No. 5 D.D.
 Reception Centre
 15 Defended Port of Gaspé
 16 Quebec, Hospice St. Charles
Quebec Military Hospital, Gignac Street
- No. 1 Valcartier Camp
 2 Valcartier Camp
 2A Valcartier Camp

Clinics in M.D. No. 6

- No. 1 Halifax, 301 Barrington Street (closed 1 May 46)
 2 Fort Sandwich Battery (closed 15 Feb. 42)
 Fort McNab
 3 Bridgewater
 Halifax, Connolly Street to Imperoyal
 Cogswell Street Military Hospital
 Halifax Military Hospital (Gatehouse)
 4 Hazelhurst-Dartmouth
 5 Kentville
 McNab's Island (Fort McNab)
 Fort Sandwich, 22 Jul. 42
 6 Halifax, Wellington Barracks
 Bedford
 Fort Sandwich
 No. 6 District Depot
 7 Debert (temporary)
 Mulgrave Military Hospital
 8 Sydney, 205 Charlotte Street to Victoria Park
 Canso Defence Area
 9 Sydney Mines
 10 Eastern Passage Air Station
 Halifax, Wellington Barracks
 Fort Lingan
 F.C. Post, New Victoria
 11 Aldershot, No. 14 A.I. (R) T.C.
 12 Amherst (closed 2 May 41)
 New Glasgow, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 61
 13 Sandwich Battery
 Botwood, Newfoundland
 Charlottetown Armouries, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 62
 Charlottetown, Beech Grove Inn
 14 Yarmouth, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 60
 15 Pictou, Mech. Training Establishment, R.C.N.V.R.
 Amherst, R.C.O.C. Base Repatriation Depot
 H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* IV
 16 Shelburne
 McNutt's Island
 Government Point
 Shelburne Military Hospital
 17 Bedford, A.A. Artillery Training Centre
 18 Halifax, Gatehouse, New Wellington Barracks
 19 Debert
 20 Halifax, H.M.C.S. Dockyard
 H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* II, Exhibition Grounds (closed 25 Sep. 41)
 H.M.C.S. *Sambo*, Dockyard (Nelson Barracks)
 H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis*
 Sub-clinic, King Edward Hotel (*Stadacona*), North Barrington
 23 Elkins Barracks, Eastern Passage (A 23 Arty. T.C.)
 26 Windsor, No. 1 Transit Camp

 Other treatment Stations

Lawrencetown
 Fort Ogilvie

Newfoundland, Gander Airport
 St. John's
 Cape Spear
 Fort York Redoubt
 Gaspé Area
 Liverpool
 Fort Chebucto
 Deep Brook, Digby County

Clinics in M.D. No. 7

- No. 1 Saint John, 63½ King Street
 Barrack Green
- 2 Fredericton, Ryal Building, No. 70 C.A. (B) T.C.
 Saint John
 Utopia Centre
- 3 Woodstock, Windsor Building
 Fredericton, No. 7 District Depot
- 4 Moncton, 270 St. George Street
 Fredericton, No. 70 C.A. (B) T.C.
- 5 Newcastle, Legion Hall
 Edmundston, No. 71 C.A. (B) T.C.
- 6 Saint John, 147 Germain Street
 Fredericton Internment Camp
- 7 Saint John
 H.Q., Gaspé Defences
- 8 Saint Stephen, Royal Bank Building
 Camp Sussex
- 9 Saint John Airport
 Tracadie Camp
- 10 Sussex Camp
 Camp Utopia
- 11 Saint John, Barrack Green
- 12 Edmundston, No. 71 C.A. (B) T.C.
- 13 Fredericton, Camp "B", Internment Camp, Ripples
- 14 Gaspé Area, Hotel Dieu Hospital
- 15 Fredericton, No. 7 District Depot

Clinics in M.D. No. 10

- No. 1 Winnipeg, Fort Osborne Barracks
- 2 Winnipeg, Minto Barracks
 H.M.C.S. *Chippawa*, 81 Smith Street
- 3 Fort Garry, A.T.C. (C.A. (B) T.C. No. 103) (Closed 13 Jul. 45)
- 4 Portage la Prairie, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 100 (Closed 16 Nov. 43)
 No. 3 Casualty Retraining Centre
- 5 Port Arthur, New Mental Hospital
 H.M.C.S. *Griffon*, Current River Park Barracks
- 8 Camp Shilo
- 9 Winnipeg, 132 Portage Avenue East (Closed 13 Nov. 43)
- 10 Angler, Ontario, Internment Camp "X"
- 11 Neys, Ontario, Internment Camp "W"
- 12 Fort William, Car Foundry Building
 (C.A. (B) T.C. No. 102)
- 14 Brandon, C.A. (B) T.C. 101 (Closed 2 Jun. 44)
 Brandon Military Hospital

- 15 MacDonald, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 103 (C.A.P.F.)
 16 Regina, No. 12 District Depot
 17 Regina, No. 112 Depot, C.W.A.C.

Clinics in M.D. No. 11

- No. 1 Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt
 2 Naval Barracks, H.M.C.S. *Naden* I, Esquimalt
 Harrison Hot Springs
 No. 1 Women's Health Centre
 Kamloops
 H.M.C.S. *Discovery*
 3 Vancouver, Seaforth Barracks
 4 Prince Rupert (Closed 3 Dec. 45)
 H.M.C.S. *Givenchy*
 5 New Westminster
 Vancouver Military Hospital
 6 Nanaimo Camp, No. 2 Infantry Training Battalion (closed 13 Jun. 46)
 7 Vernon, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 110
 8 Parson's Bridge, Colwood Camp
 9 Comox, H.M.C.S. *Naden* III (Closed 27 Jul. 42; reopened)
 10 Gordon Head, O.T.C. (Western Canada)
 Sea Island
 11 Vancouver Barracks, No. 11 District Depot
 Vancouver, Little Mountain, No. 11 D.D.
 12 Sardis, Chilliwack, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 112
 13 Otter Point
 Milne's Landing
 14 Prince George
 Vancouver, Little Mountain Camp, Reception Centre
 15 Terrace
 16 Vancouver, Hastings Park (Closed 2 Oct. 43)
 17 Port Alberni
 19 No. 8 Release Centre, R.C.A.F.
 20 Nanaimo Det., No. 11 Company, R.C.E.M.E.
 21 Vancouver Barracks, Pacific Command H.Q. (Closed 18 Nov. 45)
 Sea Island
 22 Tofino (Port Alberni)
 Abbotsford
 23 Vancouver, H.M.C.S. *Discovery*
 No. 8 Release Centre
 24 Sidney Area (Patricia Bay)
 Western Air Command
 25 Victoria, Willows Camp
 26 Harrison Hot Springs, No. 2 Equipment Depot
 No. 1 Casualty Retraining Centre
 No. 1 Conditioning Centre (Closed 8 Nov. 45)
 Comox (formerly No. 17 R.C.A.F.)
 27 Vancouver, Point Grey
 31 Tofino

Mobile Clinics

- No. 8
 No. 9
 No. 10

Clinics in M.D. No. 12

- No. 1 Regina, Exhibition Grounds
 2 Saskatoon, Thornton School
 3 Regina, New Canada Life Building
 Gilmour Building, No. 12 District Depot
 4 Moose Jaw
 5 Dundurn Camp
 6 Prince Albert, R.C.M.P. Barracks, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 122
 Maple Creek
 Saskatoon
 7 Weyburn, Moffat House
 Court House
 8 Maple Creek, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 121
 9 Regina, Exhibition Grounds, No. 12 District Depot
 10 Saskatoon, H.M.C.S. *Unicorn*

Other Clinics and/or Treatment Stations

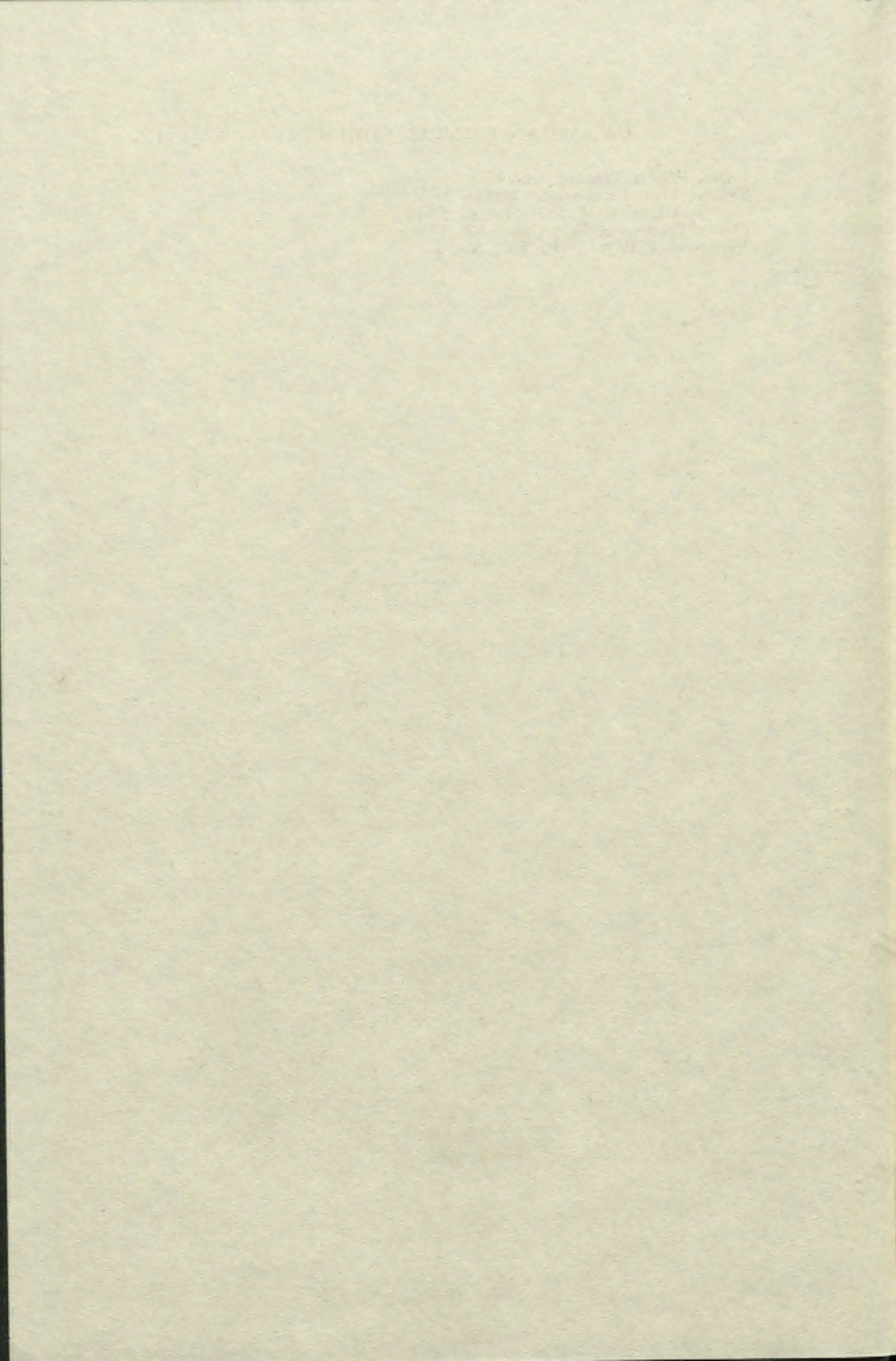
- Regina, Broder Building
 Regina Barracks
 Saskatoon, Public Library Building
 Exhibition Grounds, to No. 12 V.T.S.
 Saskatoon Military Hospital
 Naval Barracks
 Aneroid
 Moosomin
 Grenfell
 Indian Head

Clinics in M.D. No. 13

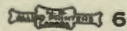
and other Treatment Stations

- No. 1 Calgary, Burns Building
 2 Edmonton, Immigration Building
 Wales Armouries
 3 Calgary, Metawa Barracks, No. 13 District Depot
 4 Calgary, Currie Barracks
 6 Camrose, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 131
 Edmonton, R.C.N.V.R.
 10 Lethbridge, Internment Camp No. 133
 13 Medicine Hat, Internment Camp
 Calgary, H.M.C.S. *Tecumseh*
 Red Deer, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 130
 Grand Prairie, C.A. (B) T.C. No. 132
 Wetaskiwin, C.I. (B) T.C. No. 133
 Edmonton Military Hospital
 Wainwright, Internment Camp No. 135
 Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
 Kananaskis Internment Camp
 Seebe Internment Camp No. 130
 Gleichen
 Wainwright, Sarcee Camp

Jasper, Winter Training School
Suffield, Field Experimental Station
Chemical Warfare Station, S. 11
Ozada, Prisoner of War Camp No. 133
Vermilion, C.W.A.C. (B) T.C. No. 2



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Montreal, P.Q., Canada



THE STORY OF
THE ROYAL
CANADIAN
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