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PART 8

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Canadian Army Medical Corps (Overseas)

Canadian Casualty Clearing Stations

Canadian Field Ambulances

Canadian General Hospitals

Canadian Stationary Hospitals

Canadian Army Medical Corps (Canada)

Hospitals in Canada

Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment Board

Canada Militia CAMC

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Canadian Army Dental Corps (Overseas)

Canadian Army Dental Corps (Canada)

In WWI most units wore generic Canadian Army Medical Corps badges of which there are a great many varieties. For details of the generic Canadian Army Medical Corps badges please refer to 'Brooker's Badges of the Canadian Army from 1920 to unification, Volume 5'. Only distinctive CEF badges being listed below.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Prior to WWI like the other Corps, Canada's medical services comprised of two branches. The regular force Permanent (Canadian) Army Medical Corps and the non-permanent militia Canadian Army Medical Corps. Before 1904 medical services were provided by The Army Medical Staff Corps this replaced in June 1904 by the Permanent Active Militia Army Medical Corps and the Militia Army Medical Corps. Both Components were designated as the Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1909.

On the outbreak of WWI there were twenty Officers, one Nursing Matron, four Nursing Sisters and 102 Other Ranks in the Permanent Force. The establishment of the militia on paper was six Cavalry Field Ambulances, 21 Field Ambulances and two Clearing Hospitals plus a Medical Officers detailed for each Regiment of the Militia., plus eighty Nursing Sisters. However some of these were only partially organized.

THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Prior to its formation as a separate entity under General Orders 63 of 1915 and 103a of August 15th 1915 the Canadian Army Dental Corps was an element of the C.A.M.C. designated 'The Dental Services of the Canadian Army Medical Corps'. Dental surgeons were an integral part of the CAMC units of the 1st Contingent when this proceeded to England in October 1914 and on to France in 1915. On March 29th 1915 the Canadian Army Dental Corps was organized to care for all matters affecting the personnel of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Overseas the plan on formation was for one officer in charge of all dental surgeons designated as the 'Chief Dental Surgeon'. (a lieutenant-colonel). Attached to Divisional headquarters a Major and in each Artillery Brigade and divisional ammunition column and the Mounted Rifles Brigade one dental surgeon. (a captain). For each infantry brigade two dental surgeons (lieutenants) these attached to brigade headquarters. Also one dental surgeon was attached to each field ambulance, stationary hospital and general hospital and at the base hospital one in charge of medical stores and equipment. (a captain). An additional dental surgeon was attached to divisional headquarters for units not covered by the above. Each officer was allotted two other ranks one as an orderly (a sergeant or corporal) the other as a 'batman'. The establishment of each overseas contingent of the Canadian Army Dental Corps on the 26th April 1915 being set at 19 officers and 38 other ranks a total of 57 all ranks.

Canadian Militia 18th Field Ambulance title

The 18th Field ambulance was headquartered at Vancouver under command of Captain S. Paulin.



80-14-102 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

THE CAMC IN WWI

The first CAMC units to arrive at Camp Valcartier were details (73 personnel) of No. IX Field Ambulance from Charlottetown on the 16th August 1914 followed on the 17th by details (240), from No. V and No. IV Field Ambulance (Canadian Militia) both from Montreal. Also two composite Field Ambulances one being made up from four Western Field Ambulances another from four Toronto Field Ambulances. From these units three field ambulances were formed for inclusion with the 1st Contingent all three were authorized by Order in Council Privy Order P.C.2067 of August 6th 1914. The 1st Divisional Field Ambulance was formed prior to the organized Regimental block numbers system. Medals are numbered between 1 and 2000 some with an 'O' prefix. All Canadian CEF Canadian Army Medical Corps units were disbanded under General Order 211 of November 15th 1920. In the CEF Matrons held the rank of Captain and Nursing Sisters that of Lieutenant.

The organization of the medial services in WWI grew to be a huge organization with many different elements. At the start of the war the duties of the medical services were to examine volunteers to see if they met the appropriate medical standards and provide vaccinations and inoculations for diseases such as typhoid fever. Later their duties became caring for wounded and sick soldiers. By the end of the war there were over 15,500 personnel serving overseas with a further 5000+ in Canada. As of November 30 1918 there were 1,415 Officers, 1886 Nursing Sisters and 12,243 Other Ranks serving in the CAMC overseas. In France there were six General Hospitals, six Stationary Hospitals, four Casualty Clearing Stations, 14 Field Ambulances, five Sanitary Sections, a Medical Depot and a Mobile Laboratory. It is pointed out that a Hospital etc., refers to the personnel and not the physical building, almost all being located at different locations during the course of the war due to the expansion. In England there were 10 General Hospitals, seven Special Hospitals, eight Convalescent Hospitals, a Laboratory Unit, four Sanitary Sections, a Medical Depot and two Hospital Ships. By November 30th 1918 the capacity of the C.A.M.C. Canadian Hospitals Overseas was 34,609 beds.

CANADIAN CASUALTY CLEARING STATIONS

During the course of WWI four Canadian Casualty Clearing Stations, one for each Division, were raised for service with the Canadian Corps in France. The Casualty Clearing Stations went through many changes in configuration and moved between many locations to meet the constantly changing needs for emergency medical services seldom operating for any length of time from a fixed location or with a fixed establishment, additional surgical teams being brought in times of emergency. All four Canadian Casualty Clearing Stations were disbanded under General Order 211 of November 15th 1920.

No 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station

No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was opened as No.2 Camp Hospital at Camp Valcartier on August 24th 1914 from No.V Field Ambulance (Canadian Militia) this being taken over on August 27th by No.2 Casualty Clearing Hospital (Canadian Militia) from Halifax. This sailed with the 1st Contingent on October 3rd 1914 with a total of 87 All Ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.S.L. Ford. On its arrival on October 14th 1914 it proceeded to Taplow where it remained until February 1st and from there to Clivenden (This later the location of No.15 Canadian General Hospital); where it was reorganized becoming No.1 Casualty Clearing Station (A 200 bed Casualty Clearing Hospital) this sailing for France on February 2nd 1915. Being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. No.1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station commenced operations at Aire on March 8th 1915 remaining there until January 1st 1916 when it was replaced by No.2 Casualty Clearing Station. From Aire No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station went to Bailleul January 1st 1916, to Aubigny March 4th 1917, to Adinkerke June 17th 1917, to Zuydcoote October 23rd 1917, to Ruitz November 23rd 1917, to Pernes April 28th 1918, to Arneke July 1st 1918, to Boves July 15th 1918, to Agnez-les-Duisans September 1st 1918, to Gosselies November 23rd 1918 when the unit moved to Germany being located at Euskirchen December 9th 1918 and finally Bonn December 20th 1918. No.1 Casualty Clearing Station was closed February 12th 1919.

There is no one block of Regimental medal numbers for No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station these being listed under their original M.D. number as A.M.C. Details. However M.D.6 details are listed as prefix 0 -1 to 0-100 (Quebec 25 Halifax 75), and prefix 0 667 - 686 with O 1159 - 1358 as M.D.6 A.M.C. Reinforcements)



80-1-14-102 Title Brass '1'/'CCS'/'CANADA' Maker not identified

No 2 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station

No.2 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was mobilized from the Toronto No.1 Casualty Clearing Hospital (Canadian Militia) at Toronto in February 1915 being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. No.2 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station sailed for England in April 1915 under command of Colonel G.S. Rennie where it commenced operations at Moore barracks Hospital at Shoreham on May 5th 1915 remaining there until September 16th 1915 when the unit sailed for France where the personnel were assigned to other units for training until January 1st 1916 when the took over operations from No.1 Casualty Clearing Station at Aire where the unit remained until July 10th 1916. From Aire No.2 Casualty Clearing Station went to Remy Sidings July 10th 1916, to Esquelbecq on April 15th 1918, back to Remy Sidings on September 16th 1918, to Leuze November 16th 1918 to Hut December 5th 1918 when the unit moved to Germany being located at Bonn from December 21st until closing on February 7th 1919.

Regimental block medal numbers for No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station are 1 - 150 with other M.D. 2 A.M.C. Details listed as prefix 0 -106 to 0- 369 and prefix 0 1149 - 1158



80-14-104 Title Brass '2'/'CCS'/'CANADA' Maker not identified

No 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station

No.3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was mobilized from the Winnipeg No.3 Casualty Clearing Hospital (Canadian Militia) at Winnipeg in June 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.J. Blanchard. No.3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was authorized under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916 a No 3 Casualty Station was also authorized under General Order 103A of July 15th 1916 but is believed to be the same unit just under a different designation as we have found no other mention of this unit in the literature. No 3 Casualty Clearing Station arrived in England on November 11th 1915 serving at the Shorncliffe Military Hospital until sailing for France where it commenced operations at Remy Siding on April 2nd 1916. From Remy Sidings No.3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station moved to Frevent March 26th 1918, to Ligny-sur-Canche June 7th 1918, to Varennes September 1st 1918, to Ypres October 1st 1918, and to le Quesnoy November 1st 1918 where it served until being closed March 13th 1919.

Regimental block numbers 2301 - 2600

No 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station

No.4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station was mobilized at Winnipeg on March 16th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Drum arriving in England in January 1917 where it was located at Ramsgate serving at the Granville Special Hospital for Orthopaedics until sailing for France on June 1st 1917. No.4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station commenced operations at Longuenesse on June 30th 1917 moving to Ruitz December 11th 1917, to Pernes March 27th 1918, to Esquelbecq July 31st 1917 to Boves August 11th 1918, to Agnez-les-Duisans September 1st 1918, to Bois-de-Montigny October 30th 1918, to Valenciennes November 7th 1918, and finally to Mons on December 7th 1918 where the unit remained until being closed on April 3rd 1919.

Regimental block numbers 535751 - 535950)

CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE

The establishment of the WWI Field Ambulance was created in the post Boer War era and basically comprised a Bearer Division and a Field Hospital with a total of 150 beds. Each of these being formed into three sections each with a third of the Bearers and a third of the tented Field Hospital. A Field Ambulance

was attached to each Infantry Brigade as Divisional Troops and later after the formation of the Canadian Corps an additional Corps unit. In addition there were Field Ambulances for Cavalry Troops but these with a slightly different organization with two and not three sections. The personnel of a Field Ambulance was nine Officers and 238 Other ranks plus 36 attached horse and truck drivers from the CASC.

Generic gilding metal title by Caron Bros introduced mid 1915



80-14-106 Title Brown finish

1st Division 1st, 2nd & 3rd Field Ambulances

1st Canadian Field Ambulance

The 1st Canadian Field Ambulance was formed from volunteers from Military Districts No's 3, 4 and 5. The unit sailed with the 1st Contingent with 219 All ranks being billeted at Bustard Camp. The 1st Canadian Field Ambulance sailed for France on February 7th 1915, with 219 all ranks locating at Bustard Camp. The 1st Canadian Field Ambulance sailed for France on February 7th 1915 serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

Regimental numbers block M.D. 3, 0 370 -0 374, M.D. 4, 0 375 - 0 659, M.D. 5, 0 660 - 0 666.



80-14-108 Title Brass



80-14-110 Title Gilding metal

1st Canadian Field Ambulance Depot

Reinforcements were provided from No.1 Canadian Field Ambulance Depot established November 30th 1914 with two officers and 81 OR's. this remaining in Canada. The numbers of personnel fluctuating but rising to a high of 28 officers and 531 OR's in August 31st 1915.

Regimental numbers for personnel from M.D.10 being 0 2001 - 0 2450. 'A' Section 0 3051 - 0 3550. 'C' Section from M.D. 1 being 0 5001 - 0 5500. On reorganization to two sections numbers corrected to 'A' Section 400301 - 400400. 'B' Section 400401 - 400500.

Later volunteers being allotted the following numbers

Regimental numbers for MD.10 'A' Section 1st Field Ambulance Depot 523,501 - 524,500

Regimental numbers for MD.11 'B' Section 1st Field Ambulance Depot 524,501 - 525,500

Regimental numbers for MD.13 'C' Section 1st Field Ambulance Depot 525,501 - 526,500

'Made up' cap badges are known for the 1st Canadian Field Ambulance these being made from the modified generic CAMC badges by R.J.Inglis. As this maker did not produce CAMC badges until after the 1st Canadian Field Ambulance had sailed for England there were possibly produced for the 1st Field Ambulance Depot which was formed in three sections, 'A', 'B' and 'C' in each of the three military Districts from which the unit was formed.

80-11-112 Cap Pickled gilding metal by R.G.Inglis Limited but not maker marked

80-11-114 Cap Gilt lacquer finish. By R.G.Inglis Limited but not maker marked

2nd Canadian Field Ambulance

The 2nd Canadian Field Ambulance was formed from volunteers from Military Districts No's 1 and 2. The unit sailed with the 1st Contingent with 265 All ranks with two sections being billeted at West Down South Camp and two at West Down North Camp. The 2nd Canadian Field Ambulance sailed for France on February 11th 1915, serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI. Regimental numbers for the personnel from M.D. 1, 0 101 - 0105 and M.D. 2, 0 106 -0 369. Reinforcements were provided from No.2 Canadian Field Ambulance Depot established May 31st 1915 with eight officers and 272 OR's this remaining in Canada. The numbers fluctuating to a high of 17 officers and 680 OR's by August 18th 1915. Regimental numbers for personnel from 'A' section M.D. 4 being 0 2451 - 2650, 'B' Section M.D. 2, 0 2651 - 0 2850 and 'C' Section M.D. 1, 0-2851 - 0 3050. On reorganization to two sections numbers corrected to 'A' Section 400001 - 400200. 'B' Section 400201 - 400300.



80-14-116 Title Brown. 'Made up title' by Caron Bros. Not maker marked

2nd Canadian Field Ambulance Depot

'Made up' cap badges are known for the 2nd Canadian Field Ambulance these being modified 'General Service' maple leaf patterns. The size and shape of the applied lettering is consistent with the 'interim' badges for the 99th Battalion this raised November 5th 1915 at Windsor, in Military District No.1. It is believed that these were produced for one of the sections of the 2nd Field Ambulance Depot.

Regimental numbers for MD.4 'A' Section 2nd Field Ambulance Depot 526,501 - 527,500

Regimental numbers for MD.2 'B' Section 2nd Field Ambulance Depot 527,501 - 528,500

Regimental numbers for MD.1 'C' Section 2nd Field Ambulance Depot 528,501 - 529,500

80-11-118 Cap Brass overlay on General Service maple leaf cap badge

80-12-118 Collar Brass overlay on General Service maple leaf cap badge

3rd Canadian Field Ambulance

The 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance was formed from volunteers from Military Districts No's 10, 11 and 13. The unit sailed with the 1st Contingent with 270 All ranks being billeted at Sling Plantation Camp. The 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance sailed for France on February 9th 1915, serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

Other ranks



80-14-120 Title Gilding metal with wm overlay. Attributed to Tiptaft

Officers

80-14-122 Title Gilt with silver overlay. Attributed to Tiptaft

2nd Division 4th, 5th & 6th Field Ambulances

The 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Field Ambulances were all authorized under General Order 36 of March 3rd 1915 and disbanded under General Order 211 of November 15th 1920.

4th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 4th Canadian Field Ambulance was formed at Winnipeg in November 1914, with 'A' section from Winnipeg, 'B' Section from Victoria and 'C' Section from Calgary. In April 1915 the unit moving to Halifax for embarkation for England. The 4th, 5th and 6th Field Ambulances landed in England on April 29th 1914 the 4th Field Ambulance being billeted at Dibgate where the unit remained until sailing for France between September 13th and 15th 1915.

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by "Alfred Constantine of Birmingham, England.

Badges by Alfred Constantine Birmingham



80-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Not maker marked



80-12-124 Collar Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Not maker marked



80-14-124 Title Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Not maker marked

5th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 5th Canadian Field Ambulance was partially formed at Hamilton November 9th 1914 moving to Toronto on November 19th where it was completed with local volunteers then entraining for Halifax on April 15th 1915. The 4th, 5th and 6th Field Ambulances landed in England on April 29th 1914 the 5th and 6th Field Ambulance both being billeted at Otterpool where the unit remained until sailing for France between September 13th and 15th 1915.

6th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 6th Canadian Field Ambulance was raised in Montreal on November 13th from No. IV Field Ambulance (Canadian Militia) one of the first units to report to Camp Valcartier but depleted as many of the personnel had proceeded to England with the 1st Contingent. The unit entrained for Halifax on April 16th 1915. The 4th, 5th and 6th Field Ambulances landed in England on April 29th 1914 the 5th and 6th Field Ambulance both being billeted at Otterpool where the unit remained until sailing for France between September 13th and 15th 1915.

7th through 14th Canadian Field Ambulances were authorized under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916.

7th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance

The 7th Canadian (Cavalry) Field Ambulance was organized in England on January 10th 1916. Being raised with troops at the CAMC Training School, the CO and 2nd in Command having seen previous service in France. The unit sailed for France on February 13th 1916 and commenced operations at Belloy on February 16th 1916.

3rd Division 8th, 9th & 10th Field Ambulance

8th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 8th Canadian Field Ambulance mobilized at Calgary on December 13th 1915 and arrived in England April 9th 1916. The unit landed in France on May 8th 1916 and commenced operations at the 3rd

Divisional Headquarters on May 11th 1916.

Wide pattern badges attributed to Hemsley

80-11-126 Cap Pickled gilding metal 'wide pattern' Not maker marked

Narrow pattern' badges by Saqui of London



80-11-128 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



80-12-128 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



80-14-128 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

9th (Queen's University) Canadian Field Ambulance

The 9th Canadian Field Ambulance was raised at Queen's University at Kingston and mobilized at Montreal on January 3rd 1916. The 9th (Queen's University) Field Ambulance arrived in England March 12th 1916. The unit landed in France on April 4th 1916 and commenced operations at the Front on April 12th 1916.



80-11-130 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



80-12-130 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



80-14-130 Title Pickled finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked





80-23-130 Cloth title and Division Patch

10th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 10th Canadian Field Ambulance mobilized at Winnipeg on January 12th 1916 and arrived in England March 12th 1916. The unit landed in France on April 4th 1916 and commenced operations at the Front on April 12th 1916.

Badges attributed to Inglis (thick letters)



80-14-132 Title Pickled finish. Pin fastener.



80-14-134 Title Brown finish. Pin fastener.

Badges by Botty & Lewis Reading (narrow lettering)



80-14-136 Title Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fastener

It is suggested that this title may have also been worn as a cap badge, currently no photographic evidence is known to ascertain if this is true.

4th Division 11th, 12th, & 13th Field Ambulances

11th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 11th Canadian Field Ambulance was organized in Canada and arrived in England May 30th 1916 and landed in France August 11th 1916.

12th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 12th Canadian Field Ambulance was organized at Winnipeg and arrived in England July 3rd 1916 and landed in France August 12th 1916.

13th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 13th Canadian Field Ambulance was organized at Victoria and arrived in England July 9th 1916 and landed in France August 13th 1916.



80-14-138 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

This title is often wrongly attributed to the 13th Royal Hamilton Regiment)

Canadian Corps Field Ambulances

14th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 14th Canadian Field Ambulance was organized in England in May 1918 from units slated for the 5th Division. The unit arrived in France June 6th 1918 and commenced operations at Beugin as Corps troops on June 9th 1918.

Regimental numbers block 533,151 - 533,650)

15th (Queen's University) Canadian Field Ambulance

The 15th (Queen's University) Canadian Field Ambulance was raised at Queen's University at Kingston authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. At the present time it is not known of the disposition of this unit. It was likely raised for the proposed 5th Canadian Division and disbanded for reinforcements after arriving in England.

Regimental numbers block 533,651 - 534,150 and 2,098,801 - 2,099,800

Badges by Hemsley

80-11-140 Cap Pickled gilding metal no 'Overseas' pattern

80-11-142 Cap Pickled gilding metal 'Overseas' pattern

80-12-142 Collar Pickled gilding metal 'Overseas' pattern

Siberian Expeditionary Force Field Ambulances. 15th & 16th

15th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 15th Canadian Field Ambulance was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917 and was organized at Vancouver under General Order 128 of 1918 for service with the Siberian Expeditionary Force. The unit never reached Russia being recalled with the bulk of the force whilst still at sea. Both No. 15 and No.16 Canadian Field Ambulances were disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of November 15th 1920. The Siberian Expeditionary Force under General Order 215 of November 15th 1920.

16th Canadian Field Ambulance

The 16th Canadian Field Ambulance was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917 and was organized at Vancouver under General Order 128 of 1918 for service with the Siberian Expeditionary Force at Vladivostok. Of the proposed 3800 man force 680 sailed on October 11th 1918 followed by a further 400 these numbers including No.16 Canadian Field Ambulance and No.11 Stationary Hospital; but the remaining 2200 were recalled whilst still at sea. The advance party remained in Russia until April 21st and except for a handful who served with the British Forces all had sailed for Canada and demobilization by June 5th 1919. Both No. 15 and No.16 Canadian Field Ambulances were disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of November 15th 1920. The Siberian Expeditionary Force under General Order 215 of November 15th 1920.



80-2-14-134 Title Brass. '16' over 'CAMC'. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

THE CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITALS

Canadian General Hospitals were formed as an integral part of the Lines of Communications Troops and were originally envisioned as two General and two Stationary Hospitals for each Canadian Division. After the arrival of the 2nd Division in England this proposed system was scraped and the hospitals were formed on an 'as needed' basis. The General Hospitals were originally equipped with 520 beds but this was doubled to 1040 beds in 1915, after this date the number varied up to 2000 or more beds as needed.

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital was formed at Camp Valcartier being authorized under Order in Council P.C.2067 on August 6th 1914. The unit sailed with the 1st Contingent and was billeted on Salisbury Plain from October 20th 1914 until May 13th 1915 when it embarked for France. No 1 General Hospital commenced operations at Etaples on May 31st 1915 where it remained until July 20th 1918 when it

relocated to Trouville where it served from May 7th 1918 until February 4th 1919. No.1 General Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

There is no specific regimental numbers block for No. 1 General Hospital these being listed under A.M.C. Details.

No. 2 Canadian General Hospital

No. 2 Canadian General Hospital was formed at Camp Valcartier being authorized under Order in Council P.C.2067 on August 6th 1914. The unit sailed with the 1st Contingent and was billeted on Salisbury Plain from October 18th 1914 until March 13th 1915 when it embarked for France. No 2 General Hospital commenced operations at Le Treport March 16th 1914 and served at this location until March 2nd 1919. No.2 General Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

Like No.1 there is no specific regimental numbers block for No. 2 General Hospital these being listed under A.M.C. Details.

No. 3 (McGill University) Canadian General Hospital

No. 3 (McGill University) Canadian General Hospital was organized at Montreal on March 5th 1915 being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The unit sailed for England in May 1915 where it was billeted at Shorncliffe from May 16th until June 16th when it sailed for France. No. 3 (McGill University) General Hospital commenced operations at Dannes-Camiers on June 19th 1915 serving there until January 5th 1916 when it relocated to Boulogne. The unit commenced operations at Boulogne on January 6th 1916 where it remained until May 29th 1919. No.3 General Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

Regimental numbers blocks. Initially the unit was allotted 301 -600 for an establishment of 308 personnel. They were then authorized to run 301 - 1000 later the unit was authorized to run additional numbers B301 - B600.

No. 4 (University of Toronto) Canadian General Hospital

No. 4 (University of Toronto) Canadian General Hospital was organized at Toronto March 25th 1915 being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The unit sailed for England in May 1915 where it was billeted at Shorncliffe from May 28th until October 15th 1915 when it sailed for Salonika. No. 4 (University of Toronto) Canadian General Hospital commenced operations at Salonika November 9th 1915 serving there until May 18th 1916 when it relocated to Kalamaria (Kalamata) in Greece near Sparta where it served from May 19th 1916 until August 17th 1917 when it returned to England. No. 4 (University of Toronto) Canadian General Hospital served at Basingtoke from September 18th 1917 until July 2nd 1919. (No.4 General Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 901 - 1200

No. 5 Canadian General Hospital

No. 5 Canadian General Hospital was organized at Victoria May 30th 1915 being authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The unit sailed for England in September 1915 where it was billeted at Shorncliffe from September 5th 1915 until November 16th 1915 when it sailed for Salonika. No. 5 Canadian General Hospital commenced operations at Salonika December 14th 1915 serving there until August 16th 1917 when it returned to England. No. 5 Canadian General Hospital served at Liverpool from October 13th 1917 to August 19th 1919. (No.5 General Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block were 2601 - 3600 later changed to 521001 - 522000)

No. 6 (Laval) Canadian General Hospital

No.6 (Laval) Stationary Hospital was authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915, but the unit had previously been raised as No.6 (Laval) General Hospital. under General Order 103A of August 8th 1915 from the staff and faculty of Laval University in Montreal. No 6 General Hospital commenced operations at Troyes on January 23rd 1917 with a 1.400 bed hospital. In June 1918 it transferred to Joinville operating an 800 bed hospital until after the Armistice. No.6 Stationary Hospital and No.6 General Hospital were both disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 520001 - 521000



80-14-146 Title Laval by Caron Bros



80-14-148 Title Pickled finish. (Not confirmed as a CAMC CEF title)

No. 7 (Queens University) Canadian General Hospital

No.5 Stationary Hospital was raised from the students and faculty of Queen's University at Kingston effective 1914 being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Having previously sailed for England in June 1915 where it was billeted on St. Martin's Plain. In January 1916 it was redesignated as No.7 (Queen's University) Canadian General Hospital sailing for Egypt where it commenced operations at Cairo on August 26th 1916 with 400 beds. In April 1916 it was transferred to France where it commenced operations at Le Treport moving to Etaples in November 1916 where it served until after the Armistice. No.5 Stationary Hospital and No.7 (Queen's University) Canadian General Hospital were disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 521001 - 522000

No. 8 Canadian General Hospital

No.8 Canadian General Hospital was raised as No.4 Stationary hospital on November 22nd 1914 at Montreal being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915 having sailed for England in June 1915 where it was billeted at Risboro' Barracks. On the 21st March 1916 No.4 Stationary Hospital opened at St.Cloud near Paris with 400 beds being redesignated as No.8 General Hospital July 8th 1916. The unit remained at St.Cloud until February 2nd 1919. No.4 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 601-750.

No.4 Stationary Hospital Reinforcements with prefix 0 3551- 0 3650)

No. 9 Canadian General Hospital

No.9 Canadian General Hospital was originally the Shorncliffe Military Hospital it was taken over by No .9 Canadian General Hospital this formed in England on September 10th 1917 serving there until December 18th 1918 when it was relocated to Rhyl in North Wales five miles from Kimmel Camp. No.9 Canadian General Hospital commenced operations at Rhyl on December 18th 1918 serving there until September 3rd 1919.

There are no specific Regimental numbers for the No.9 General Hospital this being formed from reinforcements already in England.

No. 10 Canadian General Hospital

No.10 Canadian General Hospital was originally the Kitchener Military Hospital and was located at Brighton in England being taken over by No.10 Canadian General Hospital September 10th 1917 where it operated until September 3rd 1919.

There are no specific Regimental numbers for the No.10 General Hospital this being formed from reinforcements already in England.

No. 11 Canadian General Hospital

No.11 Canadian General Hospital was originally Moore Barracks Military Hospital located at Shorncliffe Camp this opened in May 1915 being taken over by No.11 Canadian General Hospital September 13th 1917 where it operated until September 20th 1919. No.11 Canadian General Hospital was also affiliated with Queen's Canadian Hospital at Beachborough Park.

There are no specific Regimental numbers for the No.11 General Hospital this being formed from reinforcements already in England.

No. 12 Canadian General Hospital

No.12 Canadian General Hospital was originally Bramshott Military Hospital located at Bramshott Camp this being taken over in September 1916 by No.9 Stationary Hospital redesignated as No.12 Canadian General Hospital October 12th 1917 where it operated until September 23rd 1919. No.9 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 534401 - 534650)

No. 13 Canadian General Hospital

No.13 Canadian General Hospital was originally Hastings Military Hospital located at Hastings. This was taken over from the British Authorities by No.8 (University of Saskatchewan) Stationary Hospital on January 1st 1917 serving until October 2nd 1917 when it was replaced by No.1 Stationary Hospital this being redesignated as No.13 Canadian General Hospital October 2nd 1917 where it operated until June 6th 1919. . No.1 Stationary Hospital which had been created under Order in Council P.C. 2067 and authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915 was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

No. 14 Canadian General Hospital

No.14 Canadian General Hospital was originally the Eastbourne Military Hospital located at Eastbourne being taken over by No.14 Canadian General Hospital October 10th 1917 where it operated until October 23rd 1919.

No. 15 Canadian General Hospital

No.15 Canadian General Hospital was originally the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital located at Taplow this opened March 15th 1915 being taken over by No.15 Canadian General Hospital September 10th 1917 where it operated until September 15th 1919.

There are no specific Regimental numbers for the No.15 General Hospital this being formed from reinforcements already in England.

No. 16 Canadian General Hospital

No.16 Canadian General Hospital was originally the Ontario Military Hospital located at Orpington this opened February 19th 1916 being taken over by No.16 Canadian General Hospital September 10th 1917

where it operated until September 20th 1919.

There are no specific Regimental numbers for the No.16 General Hospital this being formed from reinforcements already in England.

CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITALS

No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.1 Stationary hospital was one of two formed at Camp Valcartier on September 3rd 1914 from CAMC personnel volunteers already at the camp. No 1 Stationary Hospital took over the duties of No.1 Camp Hospital which had operated at Camp Valcartier by the militia IX Field Ambulance since August 17th 1914 this having been ordered out on Active Service from Charlottetown P.E.I. The establishment of the stationary hospitals at that time was approximately 400 all ranks, the compliment being completed before sailing by the addition a Nursing Matron and 42 Nursing Sisters these selected from a list of volunteers who had reported to the Immigration Hospital at Quebec City on September 23rd 1914, all sailing with the 1st Contingent on October 3rd 1914. No.1 Stationary Hospital sailed for France on February 2nd 1915 opening a 300 bed hospital at Boulogne in March 1915. There stay there was relatively brief as No.1 Stationary Hospital sailed for the island of Lemnos in Greece where it opened on August 23rd 1915. In 1916 it moved to Salonica March 1916 where it served until August 1917 before returning to England where it was redesignated No.13 General Hospital located at Hastings. where the unit continued to serve until after the armistice. No.1 Stationary Hospital which had been created under Order in Council P.C. 2067 and authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915 was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

No specific regimental numbers block was used for the No. 1 Stationary Hospital details from the majority of volunteers of the 1st Contingent being listed as 0 1 and 0 1728.

(Hastings Canadian Military Hospital was originally a British Military Hospital taken over by the Canadian Authorities on January 22nd 1917 and operated by No.8 Stationary Hospital until September 24th when it was taken over by the 1st Stationary Hospital under the designation No.13 Canadian General Hospital.)

No.2 Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.2 Stationary hospital was one of two raised at Camp Valcartier on September 3rd 1914 from CAMC personnel volunteers already at the camp. In addition a Nursing Matron and 42 Nursing Sisters these selected from a list of volunteers reported to the Immigration Hospital at Quebec City on September 23rd 1914, all sailing with the 1st Contingent on October 3rd 1914. No.2 Stationary Hospital was the first Canadian unit to see service in France sailing from England on November 6/7th 1914 and the staff the only Canadians personnel to meet the qualifications of entitlement of the 1914 Star. No.2 Stationary Hospital opened as a 650 bed hospital at LeTouque on December 4th 1914 and operated at this location until being transferred to Outreau on October 21st 1915 where the unit continued to serve until after the armistice. No.2 Stationary Hospital which had been created under Order in Council P.C. 2067 and authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915 was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital November 22nd 1914

No.3 Stationary hospital was formed November 22nd 1914 being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The hospital sailed for England in the late spring of 1915 where it was located at Moore Barracks Hospital. No.3 Stationary Hospital sailed for the Greek Island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, where it opened operations in combination with No. 1 Stationary Hospital on August 23rd 1915. No 3 Stationary Hospital served in Greece until transferring to Boulogne May 25th 1916 serving there until November 21st 1916 when it transferred to Doullens in France. In the spring of 1918 its duties changed to a 1000 bed Casualty Clearing Station it was transferred to Rouen in August 1918 where it served until after the Armistice. No.3 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of

1920.

Regimental numbers block 151 - 300.

Regimental numbers block No.3 Stationary Hospital Reinforcements prefix '0' 3651- 0 3750)

No. 4 Canadian Stationary Hospital November 22nd 1914

No.4 Stationary hospital was formed November 22nd 1914 at Montreal being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915 having sailed for England in June 1915 where it was billeted at Risboro' Barracks. On the 21st March 1916 No.4 Stationary Hospital opened at St.Cloud near Paris with 400 beds being redesignated as No.8 General Hospital July 8th 1916. No.4 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 601-750

Regimental numbers block for No.4 Stationary Hospital Reinforcements, prefix '0' 3551-'0' 3650)

No. 5 (Queen's University) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.5 Stationary Hospital was raised from the students and faculty of Queen's University at Kingston effective 1914 being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Having previously sailed for England in June 1915 where it was billeted on St. Martin's Plain. In January 1916 it was redesignated as No.7 (Queen's University) Canadian General Hospital sailing for Egypt where it commenced operations at Cairo on August 26th 1916 with 400 beds. In April 1916 it was transferred to France where it commenced operations at Le Treport moving to Etaples in November 1916 where it served until after the Armistice. No.5 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 751 - 900.

Regimental numbers block for No.5 Stationary Hospital Reinforcements prefix '0' 3751- '0' 3850.

No. 6 (Laval) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.6 Stationary Hospital was authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915, but the unit had previously been raised as No.6 (Laval) General Hospital. under General Order 103A of August 8th 1915 from the staff and faculty of Montreal Campus of Laval University in Montreal. No 6 General Hospital commenced operations at Troyes on January 23rd 1917 with a 1.400 bed hospital. In June 1918 it transferred to Joinville operating an 800 bed hospital until after the Armistice. No.6 Stationary Hospital and No.6 General Hospital were both disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 520001 - 521000



80-14-146 Title LAVAL by Caron Bros



80-14-148 Title Pickled finish. (Not confirmed as a CAMC CEF title)

No. 7 (Dalhousie) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.7 (Dalhousie University) Stationary Hospital was organized October 21st 1915 being authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The unit arrived in England in January 1916 serving at

Shorncliffe until sailing for France in June 1916 where it commenced operations at La Havre June 19th 1916 with an 800 bed building and 400 bed tent annex opened at Harfleur December 31st 1916 until May 13th 1917 when the No.7 Stationary Hospital moved to Argues serving there until April 18th 1918 when the unit moved to Etaples serving there for just one month until the facility was closed May 23rd 1918 when the 7th Stationary Hospital moved to Rouen commencing operations on May 24th 1918 where the unit remained until September 21st 1918 when it made its final move to Camiers where it remained in operation until after the Armistice. Finally ceasing operations on February 23rd 1919. No.7 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

There are two groups of Regimental numbers for No. 7 General Hospital these being 535401 - 535500 and (Queen's) 535401- 535650. This would indicate that the unit was raised from students and faculty at both Dalhousie at Halifax and Queen's University at Kingston.



80-12-150 Collar Brown OSD Finish. Lug fasteners. Marked G & S Co. Ltd 112 Regent St. London

No. 8 (University of Saskatchewan) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.8 (University of Saskatchewan) Stationary Hospital was organized at Saskatoon March 23rd 1916 being authorized under General Order 69 of June 15th 1917. The unit commenced operations at the Canadian Military Hospital at Hastings in England on January 1st 1917 serving until October 2nd 1917 when it transferred to the Canadian Special Hospital for patients with Venereal Disease at Witley Camp where it remained until November 10th 1917. It next commenced operations at Camiers, France on December 10th 1917 until April 16th 1918, at Charmes from April 17th 1918 until November 1st 1918, to Rouen from the 2nd to the 11th November 1918 when the facility was closed and to Dunkirk from November 16th until April 14th 1919. No.8 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920. (There are two groups of Regimental numbers for No. 8 General Hospital these being 534151 - 534400 and 534171- 535400) This would indicate that the unit was raised from students and faculty at both the University of Saskatchewan and a second as yet unidentified Western Canadian University.

Badges attributed to Hemsley



80-11-152 Cap Pickled gilding metal marked by Hemsley but not maker marked



80-13-152 Collar Pickled gilding metal marked by Hemsley but not maker marked

No. 9 (St. Francis Xavier University) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.9 (St Francis Xavier University) Stationary Hospital was organized at Antigonish Nova Scotia March 3rd 1916 being authorized under General Order 69 of June 15th 1917. The unit commenced operations at Bramshott Military Hospital October 3rd 1916 serving there until December 5th 1917 when the unit proceeded to France commencing operations at St.Omer on December 12th 1917. The 9th Stationary Hospital served at St.Omer until April 19th 1918 moving to Etaples and commencing operations on April 20th 1918 serving there until September 9th 1918 when the unit made its final move to Camiers where it served from September 10th 1918 until May 21st 1919. No.9 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 534401 - 534650)

Badges attributed to Hemsley

Other ranks



80-11-154 Cap Pickled gilding metal marked by Hemsley but not maker marked



80-12-154 Collar Pickled gilding metal marked by Hemsley but not maker marked

Officers

80-11-156 Cap Silver not maker marked

80-12-156 Collar Silver not maker marked

No. 10 (University of Western Ontario) Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.10 (University of Western Ontario) Stationary Hospital was organized at London Ontario on May 10th 1916. The unit sailed for England in October 1916 and commenced operations at Seaford Camp on November 2nd 1916 moving to Eastbourne January 21st 1917 where it remained until December 17th 1917 when the unit transferred to France. No.10 Stationary Hospital commenced operations at Calais on Christmas day 1917 where it remained in operation until April 16th 1919. No.10 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 211 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 534651 - 534900)

No. 11 Canadian Stationary Hospital

No.11 Stationary Hospital was organized at Vancouver British Columbia on October 9th 1918 for service with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force at Vladivostock being authorized under General Order 128 of November 1st 1918. The unit commenced operations with a 575 bed facility including annexes at Vladivostock on October 26th 1918 and served until June 5th 1919. No Nursing Sisters served in Russia. No.11 Stationary Hospital was disbanded November 15th 1920 under General Order 215 of 1920.

Regimental numbers block 534901 - 534150)

No. 12 Canadian Stationary Hospital

There is no information concerning No.12 Stationary Hospital in the General Orders. However Regimental Block numbers 535151 - 535500 were assigned to this unit. These may not have been used or were possibly for the Canadian Forestry Corps Stationary Hospital. This was apparently formed in England and had two main hospital facilities in England, one at Beech Hill, Englefield Green with 75 beds and a second 20 bed facility at Sunningdale. In Addition there were detention hospitals each of six beds attached to each Forestry Corps Company in England. In France there was a 150 bed Hospitals at Lajoux, Jura, with 50 bed hospitals at Alencon and at Geradmer, a 35 bed hospital at Conches, a 25 bed hospital at Lespersion and a 12 bed facility at Parentisen-Born. Again each Forestry Company had a six bed detention hospital.

HOSPITALS IN CANADA

Military District No. 1, (2 Military Hospitals)

No. 1 Military Convalescent Hospital, London Ontario

Military Station Hospital, London Ontario

Military District No. 2, (13 Military Hospitals)

Base Hospital, Toronto

Spadina Convalescent Hospital , Toronto

College Street Convalescent Hospital, Toronto

Oakville Convalescent Home, St.Catharines

Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto

Victoria Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton

Dunedin Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton

Brant House Convalescent Hospital, Burlington

National Cash Register Building, Toronto

Officers Convalescent Hospital, Toronto

Military Station Hospital, Camp Borden

Polish Camp Hospital, Niagara-on-the Lake

Military Station Hospital, Toronto

Military District No. 3 (Six Military Hospitals)

Queen's Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston

Fleming Convalescent Home, Ottawa

Ontario Military Convalescent Hospital, Cobourg
Elmhurst Convalescent Hospital, Kingston
Military Station Hospital, Kingston
Military Station Hospital, Petawawa

Military District No. 4 (5 Military Hospitals)

Drummond Convalescent Hospital, Montreal
Grey Nuns' Convalescent Home, Montreal
Khaki League Home, Montreal
St. Anne's Military Hospital, Montreal
Military Station Hospital, St Johns

Military District No. 5 (2 Military Hospitals)

Savard Park Convalescent Hospital Quebec
Military Station Hospital, Quebec

Military District No. 6 (9 Military Hospitals)

Camp Hill Convalescent Hospital, Halifax
Pine Hill Convalescent Home, Halifax
Military Hospital, Pier #2, Halifax
Ross Convalescent, Sydney
Moxham Convalescent Home, Sydney
New Military Hospital, Charlottetown
Military Station Hospital, Halifax

Military District No. 7 (2 Military Hospitals)

Armouries Convalescent Home, St. John
Military Hospital, Fredericton

Military District No. 10 (4 Military Hospitals)

Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital, Winnipeg
Deer Lodge Convalescent Home, Winnipeg
Keefer Convalescent Home, Port Arthur
I.O.D.E. Hospital, Winnipeg

Military District No. 11 (8 Military Hospitals)

Esquimalt Convalescent Home, Victoria
Resthaven Convalescent and Qualicum Convalescent Home, Sydney
Fairmount Convalescent Home, Vancouver
Vancouver General Hospital
Shaughnessy Convalescent Home and Vernon Convalescent Hospital, Vancouver
Columbia House Annex, New Westminster
Military Station Hospital, Esquimalt
Irving House Hospital, Victoria

Military District No. 12 (2 Military Hospitals)

St. Chad's Military Convalescent Hospital, Regina
Moose Jaw Military Convalescent Military Hospital

Military District No. 13 (5 Military Hospitals)

Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital, Calgary
Edmonton Military Convalescent Hospital
Strathcona Military Hospital
Calgary Convalescent Hospital
Wetaskiwin Convalescent Home

Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment Board 1918 - 1928

The Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment Board was established under Order in Council February 21st 1918. Taking over all convalescent hospitals in 1918 it was amalgamated with the Department of Health as the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Badge by Rosenthal, Toronto



80-11-160 Cap Brown finish. This badge likely worn by security guards.)

Military Hospitals operated by the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment Board (April 1st 1918)

Military District No. 1

Freeport Sanitarium, Kitchener

Military District No. 2

Newmarket Military Hospital

Guelph Military Convalescent Hospital

Whitby Military Convalescent Military Hospital

Euclid Hall Military Hospital, Toronto

Military District No. 3

Mowat Memorial Sanitarium, Kingston

Military District No. 4

Laurentide Inn Sanitarium, St. Agathe

Lake Edward Sanitarium

Military District No. 6

Dalton Sanitarium, PEI

Military District No. 11

Sanitarium, Balfour

Military District No. 12

Saskatoon Military Convalescent Hospital

Earl Grey Sanitarium, Regina,

Emmanuel College, Saskatoon

Military District No. 13

Frank Sanitarium

THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS (Overseas)

The Dental Services for the Canadian Corps in France were supervised by the Director of Medical Services while those in the United Kingdom and in Canada came under the supervision of the Director of Dental Services, this being established in 1917. Each component apparently wore their own patterns of badges. One pattern with 'OS' lettering (Overseas Service) the other with lettering 'DS' (for Dental or Domestic Service). At the time of the armistice in November 1918 on the continent were 76 officers, 76 NCOs and 64

other ranks. In England 147 Officers, 145 NCOs and 174 other ranks.

Badge Varieties

Although only ever a small unit by CEF standards a large number of different badge issues were produced. Two major varieties are noted the first with (OS) below the Army Dental Corps designation this believed to indicate 'Over Seas', this issue produced in both in Canada and England. The second with (DS) these only by Canadian manufacturers. These patterns previously listed as an error patterns but being introduced after the Canadian Army Dental Service (Canada) was established in 1917 are now believed to stand for 'Domestic Service'.

(O.S.) Badges by Birks

O.S. patterns by Birks with small Tudor Crown. Narrow pattern badges small 40mm size cap badge. Collars flat back with N/S lugs. Some maker marked Birks



80-11-202 Cap Gilt lacquer finish



80-12-202 Collar Gilt lacquer finish. Flat back N/S lugs. Maker marked Birks



80-11-204 Cap Brown OSD finish

80-12-204 Collar Brown OSD finish

(O.S.) Badges attributed to Hicks & Son

80-11-206 Cap Pickled finish. Not currently confirmed



80-12-206 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back E/W lugs. Not maker marked

(O.S.) Badges by unidentified maker

80-11-208 Cap Pickled finish. Not currently confirmed



80-12-208 Collar Narrow pattern. Pickled finish

(O.S.) Badges by Tiptaft



80-11-210 Cap Chocolate brown finish. Not maker marked



80-12-210 Collar Chocolate brown finish. Not maker marked

80-14-210 Title Chocolate brown finish. Not maker marked

THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS (in Canada)

Under General Order 101 of October 1917 the Canadian Army Dental Corps, C.E.F., in Canada was organized. In Headquarters (Ottawa) a Lieutenant-Colonel (Director Dental Services), Honourary Captain Quartermaster, a Staff Sergeant, two orderly Room Sergeants, a Quartermaster Sergeant, and a Corporal. In Military Districts six Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, 76 Captains (Military Districts No's. 1-13), 39 Lieutenants (Military Districts No's. 1-13), 10 Honourary Lieutenants (Military Districts No's. 1-13), 1 Sergeant-Major, 10 Quartermaster Sergeants, 121 Mechanical Sergeants, 10 Corporals and 123 privates.

Appointment to Units.

One dental Surgeon to every 500 men in the District, and one or more Dental Surgeons as circumstances may require, is to be attached to District Staff, and whose services are to be utilized in connection with units whose numbers do not reach the requisite number to permit of a Dental Surgeon being appointed to them.

Convalescent Homes

One Dental Surgeon to every 150 beds (These exclusive of the establishment provided for above)

Military Hospitals

One Dental Surgeon to every 500 beds (with mechanical sergeants and privates.)



80-14-212 Title 17 mm gilt letters 'D S C' mounted on a central bar. (Not confirmed as CEF)

(D.S.) Badges by Hemsley



80-11-214 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



80-12-214 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

80-14-214 Title Gilt lacquer finish. C.A.D.C. with round stops on single lower bar

80-11-216 Cap Brown finish. Not currently confirmed



80-12-216 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

(D.S.) Badges attributed to R.J. Inglis Limited

80-11-218 Cap Pickled finish. Not currently confirmed



80-12-218 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked