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THE "CIVVIES."

Compliments and congratulations have been showered upon the Canadian soldier-clerk for his ability and service; but the part played by the "Civvies" seems to have been largely lost sight of except by those who have proved their worth. When the administrative offices were first established the civilian staff consisted of two girls, and a boy scout. When the armistice was signed considerably more than a thousand were on the pay roll. Readily adapting themselves to military procedure and Canadian office systems, their keenness, their devotion to duty and their assiduity have gained for them the good will of the Heads of Branches and of the Military Chiefs of the Dominion. Perhaps in no office where mixed military and civilian staff have been employed has greater harmony and co-operation existed than in these Canadian administrative offices. English (and Canadian) civilians have ably and forcibly followed up the work of the soldier-clerk, they have toiled early and late to help create an efficient machine, and they have counted it a privilege to be associated with the men of the great Dominion in their service for King and Country. It will be with no small regret that the civil staff will witness the break-up of these administrative offices, the departure of the Canadians to their fair and sunny country and their own demobilisation and dispersal. The English "civvy" has appreciated the breeziness and optimism of the Canadian. The Canadian has admired the constancy and steadiness of the English. The association has been of considerable educational value. Canada has become a living thing instead of a mere abstraction and a place on the map. Many civilians who have served will no doubt, sooner or later, cross to the land of the Maple Leaf and make their future home in that delightful country. Some have already gone. Those who have gone and those who remain will cherish the memory of their four years with the Canadians as a pleasant and agreeable recollection during the stormy period when the great war raged in all its fury. And they will recall with commendable pride the part they played in the great game in backing up the man behind the gun.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Lt. J. M. Knight has the M.C. and bar.



Lieut. J. M. Knight, M.C.

A Canadian by birth, his home town is Knightington, Ont., where his parents reside. As Sergt. in the 48th Battalion, which was afterwards the 3rd Canadian Pioneer, he passed through a hard and practical school. In September,

1917, he was Q.M.S. of the 1st Reserve.

Lt. Knight transferred to a Highland Regiment, on Commission.

* * *
For most conspicuous bravery in attack, No. 51339 Sgt. George Harry Mullin, M.M., Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. When single-handed, he captured a commanding "pill-box" which had withstood the heavy bombardment and was causing heavy casualties to our forces.

He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and, crawling on the top of the "pill-box," he shot the two machine-gunners with his revolver.

Sgt. Mullin then rushed to another entrance and compelled the garrison to surrender.

* * *
No. 404017 Cpl. Colin Barron, Canadian Infantry, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery when in attack his unit was held up by three machine-guns.

Cpl. Barron opened on them from a flank at point-blank range, rushed the enemy guns single-handed, killed four of the crew, and captured the remainder. He then, with remarkable initiative and skill, turned one of the captured guns on the retiring enemy, causing them severe casualties.

The remarkable dash and determination displayed by this N.C.O. in rushing the guns produced far-reaching results, and enabled the advance to be continued.

* * *
Lt. Frank Brown is a Canadianised

Englishman from Leeds, and was an accountant in Winnipeg when war broke out. He joined the 44th Battalion, and was Sergt. when he was promoted on the field in Mar., 1917.

Lt. Brown was made Adjt. and Quarter-master of the Battalion the 21st July, 1918, and is an excellent type of the Colonial soldier.



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