

NOTE

This is a preliminary narrative and should not be regarded as authoritative. It has not been checked for accuracy in all aspects, and its interpretations are not necessarily those of the Historical Section as a whole.

Ce texte est préliminaire et n'a aucun caractère officiel. On n'a pas vérifié son exactitude et les interprétations qu'il contient ne sont pas nécessairement celles du Service historique.

Directorate of History
National Defence Headquarters
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0K2

July 1986

97
REPORT No.

HISTORICAL OFFICER

CANADIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS



Jun 43

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: DHD 3-3
 by Obe for DHist NDHQ
 Date: 7 AUG 1986

The Canadian Forestry Corps,
1941-1943.

1. This Report deals with the growth and development of the Canadian Forestry Corps between May 1941 and May 1943. The present Report should be read in conjunction with Report No. 29 which outlined the history and work of the C.F.C. from the date of its origin until May 1941.

2. The materials upon which this Report is based include the pertinent Forestry files at C.M.H.Q., the War Diaries of H.Q., C.F.C., and H.Qs. Districts 1 to 5, C.F.C.; and personal conversations with Brigadier-General J.B. White, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Commander, Canadian Forestry Corps, Lt.-Col. A.E. Caldwell, A.D.T.O. (Transport) and Lt.-Col. R.P. Roe, A.D.T.O. (Milling and Shipping). The writer has not had access to the correspondence between the C.F.C. and the British Ministry of Supply. Accordingly, this Report does not go into any of the detailed arrangements with respect to the timber policy of the British Government or the allotment of the various areas for logging purposes, etc.

VISIT TO UNITS OF THE C.F.C. 9-16 May 43

3. The writer accompanied a party arranged by the D.D.P.R., C.M.H.Q., to visit different units of the C.F.C. 9-16 May 43. The party included Mr. J.A.M. Cook, War Correspondent, representing the Sifton newspapers of Western Canada, Lieut. Alex Stirton, Photographer (Public Relations Department, C.M.H.Q.) and Lieut. G. Noble, Canadian Film Unit, C.M.H.Q. Capt. J.F. Macfarlane, P.A. to Brigadier-General White, met the visitors at BLAIR ATHOLL and was responsible for all arrangements made.

4. After viewing the General Workshop and Technical Equipment and Supplies Sections at BLAIR ATHOLL, the visiting party saw the mill of No. 5 Coy, and watched the Company's logging operations in the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE, a locality of historical interest associated with the name of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. We proceeded by motor car on 11 May to No. 13 Coy at BRECHIN. Snow blocked both routes across the Grampians towards DEESIDE via the SPITTAL of GLENSHEE and the DEVIL'S ELBOW (the route followed by the Historical Officer on the occasion of his visit to the C.F.C. in May 1941 - see Report No. 29), and CAIRN O'MOUNT; and it was necessary to continue to the coast to STONEHAVEN and from thence to BANCHORY and ABOYNE (H.Q., No. 2 District).

5. On 12 May 43 visits were paid to several companies on the DEE including Nos. 2, 4, 22-24, and 25. The last mentioned was conducting logging and milling operations near MAR LODGE, one of the estates of the late Duke of Connaught. On the following day the party continued by motor to NAIRN (H.Q., No. 3 District) and, after seeing the mills and quarters at No. 23 and No. 27 Companies, on the Darnaway Estate (Lord Moray), arrived at BEAULY (H.Q., C.F.C.).

6. On 14 May the party proceeded to inspect different activities and buildings of several companies in No. 5 District, including No. 17 (INVERSHIN) and 29 and 30 (SPINNINGDALE). The last two are working on the Skibo Estate (formerly the property of Andrew Carnegie) on DORNOGH FIRTH, a region full of historical associations linked with the career of Montrose.

7. Throughout the whole tour every assistance and courtesy were offered the visiting party by the members of the C.F.C. Scotland has always been famous for its hospitality; and in this respect the Forestry Corps have been true to Highland tradition.

CHANGES SINCE MAY 1941

8. There have been a number of changes of major and minor importance since the visit of the Historical Officer in May 1941. Among the latter, for instance, has been the abandonment of the practice of piling sawn lumber under cover of neighbouring trees for camouflage purposes (see para. 13, Report 29) owing to the difficulty of drying the lumber when it is hidden from the sunlight. Likewise the improvised protection against bomb-blast at No. 5 Camp (see para. 15, Report 29) has been done away with as it was found to harbour rats and to prevent the drying-out of the huts in the spring. In any event the walls soon fell into decay and came to be regarded as a catch-all for rubbish and a consequent nuisance to the camp authorities. It is probable, however, that the absence of enemy air activity has had more to do with the abandonment of these methods of protection than anything else.

9. At the outset some concern was shown over the problem of camouflage. The large output of slab wood and sawdust, for which there were few means of disposal, presented a very serious problem. Sawdust burners, which might serve as a beacon for enemy aircraft, were considered undesirable. Owing, however, to the fact that few enemy aircraft have made any attempt to raid the camps of the Canadian Forestry Corps no effort has been made to hide the piles of slab wood and sawdust; and at No. 25 mill accumulated sawdust was being disposed of by burning.

10. Of the various changes noted, the most important have been those in the organization and expansion of the Corps from twenty to thirty companies.

EXPANSION OF THE C.F.C. SINCE 1941

11. The first request for the provision of Forestry units was made by the High Commissioner for Canada on 3 Oct 39. The Canadian Government replied on 20 Oct that, pending negotiations in connection with the Air Training Scheme, it did not consider it advisable to give an affirmative answer at that time. Further discussion took place culminating in the despatch by the High Commissioner of telegram No. 809 on 8 Jun 40. Briefly this telegram suggested the formation of 20 forestry companies. On 16 Jun 40 (confirmed on 2 Jul 40) Canada replied that the 20 companies would be organized and despatched overseas (see paras. 63-5, Report No. 29).

12. On 12 Jul 41 Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, raised the question of the provision of an additional 20 forestry companies. In a letter to the Canadian High Commissioner Lord Cranborne wrote: (1/FORESTRY/1/3; Lord Cranborne to the Hon. V. Massey, 12 Jul 41; also Tel.

1279, Massey to External, 17 Jul 41).

The effect of the Battle of the Atlantic and the heavy demands for shipping for the Near East and other theatres of war has, unfortunately, rendered it necessary to make progressive reductions in the quantity of shipping that can be allocated to bring raw materials, and particularly timber, to the United Kingdom. The tonnage available to bring timber from all sources of supply, of which Canada is, of course, the most important, is now so reduced that if home production is not increased above the existing level serious difficulty may arise in meeting requirements essential to the successful conduct of the war. The allocation for the Fighting Services and other essential purposes have been severely cut, and all possible economies in consumption made, but unless United Kingdom production can be substantially increased with a minimum of delay there is grave danger that stocks of certain kinds of timber, particularly softwood, will be reduced early in 1942 below the minimum considered essential for servicing requirements in various areas of consumption. This being so, we hope that the Canadian Government will now be prepared to raise a further twenty Forestry companies for work in the woodlands of the United Kingdom, and I should be most grateful if you would put the matter as soon as possible to the Canadian Government, making it clear how grateful we are for the assistance which they have already provided - without which indeed the situation could not have been met up to date - and how earnestly we hope that they will find it possible to meet this additional request. We are in fact most anxious that if the Canadian Government can see their way to undertaking the provision of these further companies, the latter should be provided in the course of the present year as it is considered of the highest importance that to relieve shipping on the Atlantic the additional companies should all be here in time to be at work by the 1st of January next.

13. In the event of the Canadian Government being unable to accede to this request Lord Cranborne suggested, as an alternative, that "350 skilled sawyers" might be provided "on a civil basis" to work in conjunction with semi-skilled or unskilled personnel provided from other sources.

14. The views of General McNaughton on the subject of expanding the Canadian Forestry Corps are to be found in a memorandum from General Montague, Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., to Mr. Massey, 16 Jul 41 (1/FORESTRY/1/3). General Montague wrote:

McNaughton specially stresses that before embarking on new adventures involving dispersal of our resources we should be certain that we will be in a position to carry out to the full, even in a long war, the military commitments already undertaken and supply reinforcements for units already pledged.

General Montague added:

Needless to say, I entirely concur in the Corps Commander's views and am very anxious to see our

1279 Massey to External, 17 Jul 41

laid down reinforcements available in England at an early date and maintained in the future.

15. On 7 Aug 41 the Canadian Government telegraphed that it was undertaking a careful survey of man power available in Canada in the light of existing commitments and that at present it was not possible to provide further special Forestry units of the type requested (ibid; Tel. 1183, External to Dominion, 7 Aug 41.) This information was forwarded to Lord Cranborne on 8 August by Mr. Massey (1/FORESTRY/1/3).

16. No specific reference had been made in Telegram No. 1183 to the request for 350 skilled sawyers. Mr. Massey therefore asked Ottawa whether the same considerations applied to this request as to the former (ibid; Tel. 1433, Massey to External, 12 Aug 41); to which the Canadian Government replied in the affirmative (ibid; Tel. 1205, External to Dominion, 12 Aug 41).

17. Despite the Canadian refusal to entertain, for the time being, any increase in the numbers of the C.F.C., the British Government put forward another suggestion that Canada might provide a "skilled nucleus for 10 companies" from reinforcements available in Canada, British pioneer units to provide the necessary unskilled labour (ibid.; Tel. A.G. 1763, Defensor to Canmilitary, 4 Sep 41). General White did not approve the principle of "mixed companies". He had rejected a similar proposal put forward at a meeting in EDINBURGH on 20 Aug 41, and urged the Canadian Government that if "after going into all related matters" it should decide that "additional forestry troops can be made available" they should be sent overseas "as five complete companies plus one district headquarters" (ibid.; Tel. G.S.1845, Canmilitary to Defensor, 7 Sep 41).

18. Before taking any definite action on this matter the C.G.S., Major-General H.D.G. Crerar, cabled on 13 Sep (ibid.; Tel. G.S.247, Defensor to Canmilitary, 13 Sep 41), asking for the considered opinions of General McNaughton and General Montague upon the subject of additional Forestry companies, assuming one thousand men to be available. In reply General McNaughton expressed his concurrence with General White that "it is preferable to organize five complete coys and District H.Q. rather than a number of nucleus coys." (ibid.; Major Rodger to General Montague, 28 Sep 41). He added, however, that

If Canada decides to undertake financial responsibility for any additional Forestry Units or personnel, then some definite limit must be placed on the numbers or otherwise continual demands for increases may be expected. (ibid.; Major Rodger to General Montague, 16 Oct 41).

19. On 10 Oct 41 the C.G.S. wrote that the War Committee of the Cabinet had decided to meet the request of the United Kingdom Government for additional Forestry Corps personnel (ibid.; "Memorandum" by General Crerar, 10 Oct 41). And on 30 Oct a cable was received at C.M.H.Q. stating that No. 21 Coy would be available for despatch overseas by 1 Dec 41, No. 22 Coy by 15 Dec, and 23, 24 and 25 Coys by 1 Feb 42 (ibid.; Tel. A.G.211, Defensor to Canmilitary, 30 Oct 41).

20. As General McNaughton had predicted (see para. 18, above) further demands were soon made by the British Government.

On 13 Jan 42 C.M.H.Q. telegraphed Ottawa enquiring whether, in view of requests from the Ministry of Supply for additional Forestry units, the one thousand men already arranged for were to be all that would be furnished (ibid.; Tel. A.89, Camilitary to Defensor, 13 Jan 42). This was answered on 31 Jan 42 by a statement that authority had been granted to form five more companies, making a total of ten companies or two thousand men over and above the original twenty companies. These were to be recruited and organized in Canada and despatched overseas "at the earliest possible date" (ibid.; Tel. A.G.4, Defensor to Camilitary, 31 Jan 42).

21. Owing to "mumps and inclement weather" some delay was experienced in the despatch of the first of these companies which arrived short ten days of a full sixty-day period of military training (ibid.; Tel. G.S.T.255, Defensor to Camilitary, 27 Feb 42). The remaining companies arrived overseas during the course of the spring and summer of 1942, and by 9 October the whole movement was completed (see Appendix "A").

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

22. The expansion of the Canadian Forestry Corps from 10 to 20 companies necessitated certain changes in organization. The original request contemplated that the Corps should operate in two blocks of 10 companies each; one to operate in the United Kingdom and the other in France. When it became obvious, in June 40, that the companies earmarked for France were "doubtful starters", the suggestion was put forward that all companies should be sent to Great Britain and "held in groups of five under a Headquarters, Forestry Group" (1/RAIL - FOR/1; Memorandum, 15 Jun 40).

23. The original War Establishment, as approved by the Minister of National Defence, was to come into effect when five or more companies were grouped for operations in the same district. Upon this basis only four District Headquarters were authorized for the Corps (paras. 33-5, Report No. 29). Owing, however, to the great distances between the locations where companies were to operate (a consideration governed by the location of the various timber areas acquired for the Corps by the British Ministry of Supply, Home Grown Timber Production Department) it soon became apparent that the administration of the Corps would be facilitated by the organization of five, rather than four District Headquarters. Brigadier-General White, therefore, approached C.M.H.Q. with the request "that authority be granted for the organization and operation of five Forestry District Headquarters" upon an amended establishment. The proposed establishment reduced the number of officers from five to four, other ranks from thirty to twenty, and transport from eight four-seater cars to five (6/FOR.CORPS/1; General White to C.M.H.Q., 17 Apr 41).

24. This request was submitted to Ottawa by C.M.H.Q. on 22 Apr 41 (ibid.; Tel. G.S.673, Camilitary to Defensor, 22 Apr 41). After some delay the revised establishment was approved by N.D.H.Q. with effect as from 1 May 41, with provision for five District Headquarters (ibid.; Tel. G.S.D. 1003; Defensor to Camilitary, 28 Jun 41).

25. The movement of the Forestry units to the United Kingdom was completed on 2 Jul 41 and the Corps was organized as follows:

H.Q., Canadian Forestry Corps,
Five District H.Qs.
Twenty Forestry Companies,
One Forestry Reinforcement Section.

H.Q., C.F.C. included the following subdivisions:

Operations (Technical) staff,
Training staff,
Administrative staff.

Four Technical Sections were also authorized. These included:

Auditing and Accounting Section,
Transport Section,
Technical Equipment & Supplies Section,
Forestry Section.

26. Although responsibility for the cost and provision of hospital facilities was undertaken by the British Government, Canadian medical personnel (R.C.A.M.C.) were attached to H.Q., C.F.C., and Headquarters of Districts. Cases, upon discharge from hospital, were to be returned to the Reinforcement Section of the C.F.C. and from thence to their respective units. All medical documentation was, of course, in the hands of the Canadian Records Office (ibid.; Colonel Luton to General White, 3 Jun 41).

27. The increased activities of the C.F.C. placed a severe strain upon the mechanical equipment of the Corps, in particular Diesel tractors, motor transport, etc. Accordingly, a request was submitted for the enlargement of the facilities of the Transport Section and its conversion into a General Workshop under the direction of an A.D.T.O., (5/CFC GEN/1/2; Tel. Q.M.G.8, Defensor to Camilitary, no date, 42). This enlargement was concurred in by N.D.H.Q. (6/FOR.CORPS/1; Tel. Q.M.G.9, n.d., 42). The revised establishment called for the organization of a General Workshop at BLAIR ATHOLL, and smaller Workshops in four of the existing five Districts.

28. At the same time a Construction and Maintenance Section was asked for in view of the building of new sawmills and camps to house the additional Forestry companies arriving from Canada during the course of 1942. Moreover, the policy of changing camp locations every eighteen months necessitated the frequent construction of new buildings (5/CFC GEN/1/2; General Montague to General McNaughton, 7 May 42).

29. The arrival of the new companies brought forward the question of the advisability of increasing the number of District Headquarters from five to seven. The War Establishment of the C.F.C. (Cdn.1 Gen/1940/109A/2) provided, as already noted, for the organization of a District Headquarters when four or more Forestry companies should be grouped for operations in the same area. In an effort to economise as much as possible, consistent with efficient operation, it was considered that for the time being at least the new companies should be distributed among the existing five Districts in which H.Qs. had previously been organized. Owing, however, to the fact that the length of time any one company was stationed in a particular camp depended upon the amount of available timber adjacent to that site and the consequent necessity of frequent reallocation of companies within Districts, it was deemed advisable by H.Q., C.F.C., that the authority to form additional District H.Qs. when necessary should remain un-

disturbed (6/FOR.CORPS/1; Colonel Jones to General Montague, 9 Apr 42).

30. Further amendments to the War Establishment of the C.F.C., relating particularly to the strength of Corps H.Q., were submitted to C.M.H.Q. by General White on 30 May 42 (5/CFC GEN/1/2). The details may be found in General White's letter here noted and in a memorandum by Lt.-Col. W.B. Wedd dated 25 Jun 42 (ibid.). These amendments, which involved the employment of additional manpower, were the subject of considerable correspondence between C.M.H.Q. and the Canadian and British Governments. Finally on 18 Feb 43, General Montague wrote to General McNaughton requesting his approval "pending formal authorization by N.D.H.Q." (ibid.).

PROPOSALS TO REDUCE THE C.F.C.

31. Owing to the manpower "ceiling" of 232,000 placed by the Canadian Government upon the Canadian Army Overseas for the fiscal year 1943-44, a survey was undertaken of available manpower within the United Kingdom with a view to producing "a properly balanced force" and reducing wherever possible unnecessary services. The proposal was, therefore, put forward by the Canadian Army Planning Committee that the C.F.C. might be reduced to 3,120 all ranks, or approximately by one-half; thereby making it possible to include within the allotted manpower ceiling various railway troops companies for which the British Government had made repeated requests since 1939 (1/FORESTRY/1/3; General Montague to the Under Secretary of State, the War Office, 2 Mar 43).

32. This proposal was discussed at a meeting at the War Office on 17 Mar 43. While admitting the necessity of freeing men in order to build up the "Canadian Expeditionary Force", it was agreed that because of "the greatly increased shipping requirements which would result from any reduction in the strength of the personnel employed on forestry work in the U.K." no large-scale releases should be made "at present". At the same time the policy, already adopted, of combing out high-category men for combatant service was to be continued; and five companies were earmarked for future service with the B.E.F. (ibid.; memorandum of meeting held at the War Office 1100 hrs., 17 Mar 43; see also Brigadier Rodger to Major-General A. Galloway, D.S.D., War Office, 27 Mar 43).

33. In discussing any reduction of the C.F.C. certain considerations had to be taken into account. In the first place, it was necessary that the remaining Forestry companies should continue to operate with efficiency; in the second place, the personnel of the C.F.C., speaking generally, formed a higher age-group than the Army as a whole and, incidentally, a lower literacy group. It would be quite impossible, as Brigadier A.W. Beament, D.A.G., C.M.H.Q., pointed out in a memorandum of 27 Mar 43, arbitrarily to withdraw men and officers from the C.F.C. without knowing "the purposes for which they are to be employed" elsewhere (ibid.).

34. Finally the suggestion was put forward that the C.F.C. might, as an experiment, submit 200 names per month of personnel whom they proposed to transfer to combatant units. These names were to be forwarded to the Selection of Personnel Section at C.M.H.Q., who would make the necessary recommendations regarding their suitability for the various

Arms of the service. 150 names would then be selected for transfer. The number 200 was suggested in order to give some leeway in selection (ibid.; Memorandum, Lt.-Col. J.W. Howard, A.A.G.(S.P.), C.M.H.Q., 28 Apr 43).

35. This suggestion was approved by C.M.H.Q.; and on 19 May 43 the first list of 200 O.Rs. submitted by H.Q., C.F.C., as candidates for posting to other Corps, was forwarded to the A.A.G.(S.P.), C.M.H.Q. (ibid.).

36. The proposed reduction in the C.F.C. cut directly across the suggested increase in the War Establishment of the Corps, as noted in para.30. When the amendments noted were submitted to N.D.H.Q. by C.M.H.Q., Defensor replied by cable on 12 Apr 43 that "proposed submission for revised establishment for Headquarters Cdn Forestry Corps is being held over... having in mind that the present proposed revision is designed to administer 30 Forestry Coys whereas if revised proposals are accepted there will be approximately 15 Coys only to administer" (5/GFC GEN/1/2; Tel. G.S.D.461, Defensor to Canmilitary, 12 Apr 43). However, on 7 May, C.M.H.Q. telegraphed Ottawa requesting that steps be taken to proceed with the authorization of the amended War Establishment "as any reduction decided upon for C.F.C. will not take effect for some time" (ibid.; Tel. G.S.1025, Canmilitary to Defensor, 7 May 43).

37. The final decision both as regards the new War Establishment of the Canadian Forestry Corps and its proposed reduction to meet manpower needs in other Corps is still pending at the time of writing.

EQUIPMENT

38. The C.F.C. has been equipped on the basis of the most up-to-date methods of logging carried on in Eastern Canada supplemented by some special types of equipment from Western Canada. Among the items of equipment, all of which, outside of certain motor vehicles, is of Canadian manufacture, are International T.D.9 tractors, Laurentide sulkies, and Lawrence 2 and 3 drum winches for high lead logging. The saw-mills (Farano and Payette models) are of the medium type, semi-portable rotary mills with 16 foot carriages, log haul-up, 5-inch 3 saw edgers, rotary resaw (except in one instance where a band saw is used), spool strippers and trimmer tables. The mills are, for the most part, powered by International U.D. 18 one hundred horse-power Diesel engines. In a few instances, steam power is used. Each mill is also equipped with a small "Scotch Bench" for cutting mining timbers and other small pieces.

PRODUCTION

39. The production of the Corps is largely sawn lumber for the National Stock. In addition, telegraph poles, pit props, pit wood, pulp wood, slab for fuel and building purposes and boat skins are turned out in varying quantities from the different mills.

40. The extent of the Corps' operations may be learned from the following average daily production figures for sawn lumber for the week ending 24 Feb 43 (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q. No. 3 District, C.F.C., Mar 1943).

No.1 District	-	24,343	F.B.M.	per mill	per day
" 2	"	- 30,596	F.B.M.	" "	" "
" 3	"	- 24,568	F.B.M.	" "	" "
" 4	"	- 26,430	F.B.M.	" "	" "
" 5	"	- 24,208	F.B.M.	" "	" "

41. Total production figures for different items from the commencement of operations in 1941 until the end of March 1943 are as follows (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Mar 43):

Sawn lumber	208,635,769	F.B.M.
Tonnage wood	80,301.68	tons
Pulp wood	18,436.24	tons
Pit props, etc.	10,556.09	tons
Slab wood	147,874.81	tons
Logs and boat skins	130,570.98	cu.ft.
G.P.O. poles	25,709	poles
R.A.F. poles	44,153	poles.

SHIPMENTS

42. Originally all shipments were made by rail, but difficulties were soon experienced in obtaining the necessary number of railway wagons for that purpose. Accordingly, in April 1942, arrangements were made to ship cargoes of lumber by means of coastal steamers. The principal shipping port was INVERNESS, which served Districts 1, 3 and 5; other ports used included ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, CROMARTY, MONTROSE and INVERGORDON.

43. The use of sea transport tended to ease the shipping situation somewhat, and at the end of June 1942 it was reported that:

Pressure on the railways due to timber shipments, during the months of May and June 1942, was slightly eased owing to the fact that a plentiful supply of coastal steamers was made available. However, the situation as regards railway wagons is still very unsatisfactory and will continue to be so, owing to the fact that sufficient railway wagons are apparently not available to take care of our requirements. (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Jun 42).

44. At the same time new methods of loading timber on railway wagons were devised by the Corps, resulting in 60-65 per cent more material being carried by the wagons than formerly. Tests were carried out and the necessary approval of the L.M.S. Railway authorities at INVERNESS obtained. Stationmasters were accordingly instructed to accept lumber loaded according to the new method in July 42 (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Jul 42).

45. Shipments by steamer have shown considerable increase during 1943. In March of this year 4,111,828 F.B.M. were shipped from INVERNESS and 2,613,013 F.B.M. from ABERDEEN. Large quantities were also shipped from MONTROSE (976,614 F.B.M.), BURGHEAD (842,867 F.B.M.), INVERGORDON (831,423 F.B.M. and 1,300 tons of tonnage wood), and CROMARTY (353,327 F.B.M.). In addition large quantities of National Stock and tonnage wood were shipped by boat from GRANGEMOUTH and IRVINE. It is of some interest to note that the shipments from ports supervised by the C.F.C. were 40 per cent greater in March 1943 than on any previous occasion. All shipments from the ports of GRANGEMOUTH and IRVINE were handled by the Ministry of Supply. Some idea of the extent of shipments of lumber by the C.F.C. and of their present stock on hand may be obtained from the following figures, which are accurate to the end of March 43:

	Total Shipments to Date		Stocks on Hand	
Sawn lumber	187,544,848	F.B.M.	21,090,921	F.B.M.
Tonnage wood	70,692.97	tons	5,929.91	tons
Pulp wood	12,907.79	tons	5,012.25	tons
Pit props, etc.	10,520.67	tons	35.42	tons
Slabs	65,457.83	tons	82,416.98	tons
Logs and boat skins	130,570.98	cu.ft.	Nil	
G.P.O. poles	24,762	poles	947	poles
R.A.F. poles	44,089	poles	64	poles

46. The disposal of slab wood and sawdust has presented a problem of considerable magnitude to the C.F.C. The saw-mills are not equipped with burners, and British stoves and furnaces are not designed to use sawdust as fuel. In July 1942 a conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Fuel for the purpose of discussing the possible utilization of slab wood and other waste products from the C.F.C. mills for fuel purposes (War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Jul 42). But apparently no further action has been taken along these lines. In several instances, however, Forestry companies, in the proximity of large towns, have been able to make special arrangements for the sale of slab wood for fuel. In the case of No. 13 Coy, near BRECHIN, sales of slab wood have totalled as high as £700 in a single month, with normal monthly sales of £400 - £450. Were it not for the shortage of transport, mill authorities estimate that the sales might be even greater. The prices charged are 12s. 6d. a ton for long slabs, 20s. a ton for cut slabs (5 to 9 inches), and 1s. per mile delivery charge, and the proceeds are turned over to the Ministry of Supply.

OTHER SERVICES OF THE C.F.C.

47. The previous Report referred to the snow removal service during the winter of 1941 as an example of the versatility and handiness of the Forestry Corps personnel (para. 61, Report 29). It is sufficient to note here that this service was continued during the winters of 1941-42 and 42-43. Four new snow-ploughs arrived in January 1942. According to an entry dated 31 Jan 42 in the War Diary of H.Q., C.F.C.,

the arrival of the snow plows was very opportune. They came at the time of a very severe snow storm and were immediately put into service. The plows are mounted on the front of Ford 158 inch Dump Trucks.

48. The C.F.C. has also assisted in other operations outside of their normal duties as lumber men. They have acted as fire fighters (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Apr 42); road builders (War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., May 41); supplied motor transport for local Home Guard units (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Sep 41); assisted No. 2 Australian Forestry Company with mechanical repairs (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Jun 41); constructed a ramp leading to the new aircraft slipway at INVERGORDON (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Aug 41); and even transported a whale boat from ABERFOYLE station to LAKE OF MENTEITH (War Diary, H.Q., C.F.C., Jul 41). In May 1942 the Construction and Maintenance Section built a Prisoner of War Camp to house 500 Italian prisoners near BLAIR ATHOLL. This camp was constructed under special arrangement with the British Government (War Diary, Historical Officer, 23 May 42).

49. When the proposal was put forward to construct

a very large aerodrome, required for the R.C.A.F. Air Component of First Cdn Army, at DUNSFOLD near GUILDFORD, SURREY, the presence of woods on the uncleared site suggested the utilization of the services of the C.F.C. for the purpose of timber removal. The R.C.E., who were charged with the responsibility of the task, did not possess trained forestry personnel of their own and it was believed that "in view of the importance and urgency of the project, far greater speed and efficiency would be obtained if the logging crew could be supplied by the C.F.C." (43/CFC/1, Burchett to McLean, 4 May 42). An additional argument for taking advantage of trained C.F.C. personnel was the fact that the clearing would be done in a manner which would make it possible for the timber to be made use of by the Ministry of Supply.

50. At Major-General Hertzberg's request, Lt.-Col. E.P. Burchett, A.D.T.O. of the C.F.C., conducted a preliminary survey of the area to be cleared and prepared a report outlining the men and equipment necessary (ibid.).

51. Although the C.F.C. were under the control of C.M.H.Q. they occupied, at the same time, a position of special relationship as regards the British Government. It was, therefore, considered a necessary courtesy for C.M.H.Q. to approach the War Office with a request that a detachment of the Corps be lent to the R.C.E. for a period of one month (ibid.; General Montague to the Under Secretary of State, M.O.2, 7 May 42). Although some misunderstanding appears to have existed in the minds of the Ministry of Supply with respect to the degree of control which they possessed over the C.F.C., the concurrence of the War Office and the Ministry of Supply was obtained on 16 May 42 (ibid.; D.M.O. & P. to S.O., C.M.H.Q., 16 May 42).

52. In a note to General Montague dated 17 May 42, General McNaughton expressed his pleasure at hearing "that arrangements have been made for our Forestry detachments to undertake the Forestry work at DUNSFOLD". He added: "apart from all other considerations, the instance has been useful in that it shows...that we do not intend to have our men slip out from under Canadian jurisdiction and authority" (ibid.).

RELATIONS OF THE C.F.C. WITH THE LOCAL POPULATION

53. Broadly speaking, the good relations referred to in paras. 39, 41-42 of Report No. 29 have been maintained. All ranks, with whom the writer spoke during his visit to the different companies of the Corps, were high in their praise of the Scottish people; and a number of the men had already chosen Scottish girls for their wives.

54. A perusal of the War Diaries of the different District H.Qs. reveals little unpleasantness, save the isolated case of a Canadian soldier being stabbed in the back by a Polish soldier during a New Year's brawl in MONTROSE (War Diary, H.Q. No. 2 District, Jan 42), and one or two instances of poaching. On the other hand, there are numerous references to friendly cooperation, official and unofficial, with the Scottish military and civilian population.

55. The following tribute paid by Lady Lovat, a neighbour of H.Q., C.F.C., to the Forestry Corps, as reported in the "Football Times" of INVERNESS on 15 Aug 42, may probably be regarded as indicative of the attitude of the Scottish people towards the Canadian troops:

She spoke and paid tribute to the Canadian Corps' readiness to step forward in War Weapons' Week, at fetes and dances and in all the common round of charities and war organizations to provide bands, exhibition matches, transport of men, or money. These things they had done and were doing without any mention of the difficulties which must be overcome. Even more important was the friendship and understanding which the open-handed generosity and friendliness of individual Canadians had been so responsible for creating.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

56. At different periods during the last two years the Canadian Forestry Corps has been honoured by visits and inspections by several distinguished persons. On 4 Jun 41, Lieut.-General A.F.A.N. Thorne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, inspected companies in the ABOYNE area (War Diary, H.Q. No. 2 District, 4 Jul 41). Lieut.-General McNaughton inspected companies of the Corps during July (War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., 20-21 Jul 41); and in the following month Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Under Secretary of State for the Dominions, paid a visit to Corps Headquarters, and saw several C.F.C. camps (War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., 27 Aug 41). On 27 Sep 41 the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, took the salute at Phoenix House when selected squads from 10, 15, 18, 19 and H.Q. Companies marched past (War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., 27 Sep 41).

57. On 7 Sep 41 selected details from the companies of No. 2 District were privileged to assist at a Royal inspection at BALMORAL CASTLE. The men were conveyed by lorry from ABOYNE to BALMORAL, where they were drawn up in review formation. The King, accompanied by the Queen and the two Princesses, inspected the men, pausing every so often to speak with them. Following the inspection the King took the salute at a march past. Brigadier-General White and Lt.-Col. Caldwell, then O.C., No. 2 Forestry District, were invited to lunch with their Majesties at the Castle (War Diary, H.Q. No. 2 District, 7 Sep 41; and H.Q. C.F.C., 7 Sep 41).

58. In January 42, Lieut.-General Sir Wilfred Lindsell, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., whose brilliant work in North Africa contributed so greatly to the successes of General Montgomery and the Eighth Army, visited the C.F.C. From 6 to 8 January he inspected several companies in Districts 3, 4 and 5, and the Transport and Technical Equipment and Supplies Sections at BLAIR ATHOLL (War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., 6-8 Jan 42). In September of the same year, the Hon. J.L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, accompanied by General Montague, Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., and Sir William Rootes, Chairman of the Supply Committee, Ministry of Supply, carried out an inspection of different units of the Corps (War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., 7 Sep 42).

59. In January 43, it was announced that Brigadier-General White had been awarded the C.B.E., and on 2 Feb 43 he attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace to receive the honour from the hands of His Majesty (War Diary, C.F.C., 2 Feb 43).

THE MILITARY ROLE OF THE C.F.C.

60. Considerable emphasis has always been laid by members of the C.F.C. upon their present military role in contrast to the non-combatant status of the Corps during the last war. All recruits in the C.F.C. receive two months' basic training before leaving Canada in order to provide them with an essential knowledge of infantry weapons.

61. In May 41, the Historical Officer reported that there was a considerable shortage of rifles and other arms in the Forestry Corps (para. 67, Report 29). The present writer was, however, informed by Major L.F. Dawes, Staff Captain "Q", H.Q. C.F.C., that at the time of writing all companies have received their full scale of issue. He also stated that, in addition to a full complement of rifles, each company is now equipped with 10 Thompson sub-machine guns, 3 Bren light machine guns, 1 Sten Machine Carbine and 1 Boys anti-tank rifle. An R.C.C.C. Armourer Sergeant is attached to each company for the purpose of servicing these weapons.

62. Military training in the Corps is carried on under the general direction of a "Military Training and A.R.P. Officer" attached to Corps Headquarters, Lt.-Col. J.H. Dunlop. The policy which has been adopted calls for military training such as drill, musketry, protection against gas, range practice, etc., one day a week; generally Saturdays. Officers and N.C.O.s. are detailed to attend various courses of instruction and schools under arrangements made with C.M.H.Q. and Scottish Command.

63. At the same time, various companies of the Corps participate in different exercises in conjunction with the Home Guard and the regular troops under Scottish Command. It is unnecessary to list here all of the exercises in which the Canadians have taken part. These may be found by a reference to the War Diaries of the several District Headquarters, and to the Diaries of the individual companies. Some attention may, however, be directed to a recent exercise carried out in December 1942, in which C.F.C. Companies 1, 7, 8, 23, 27 and 28 participated along with the Home Guard and the 52nd (Lowland) Division in the neighbourhood of INVERNESS. Following the exercise the O.C., INVERNESS Sub-Area, wrote to Lt.-Col. Gardner thanking him for the "very fine show" put on by the units of the C.F.C. He added:

You have proved beyond all possible dispute that a series of small forces imbued with imagination, initiative and determination can cause terrible difficulties to the advance of highly organized and superior forces. Your technique in the matter of road blocks was superb and I was particularly impressed with the idea of blocking a road with a lorry filled with timber with the lorry immobilized by the removal of the rotor arm. I do wish to congratulate you on your work and thank you for all your help. I do not mind saying that you gave the 52nd Division severe headaches from which they have not yet recovered and from which too, they have learned many useful lessons. (Appendix, War Diary, H.Q. C.F.C., Dec 42; see also War Diary, H.Q. No. 3 District, Dec 42).

64. The exact details of the military role of the C.F.C. are, of course, a matter to be arranged between the various District Headquarters and the Sub-Area Commanders, Scottish Command. Broadly speaking, the duties of the C.F.C. are defensive and anti-invasion. At a conference between General White and Major-General A.T. Miller, A.G. & Q.M.G., Scottish Command, held in EDINBURGH on 2 Jun 41, the following principles were agreed upon subject to the approval of Canadian Military Headquarters (3/FORESTRY/1; General White to General Montague, 16 Jun 41). In the event of invasion the units of the C.F.C. would be called upon -

- (a) to protect their own camps;
- (b) to attack air-borne troops should they land in an area in which the C.F.C. is operating;
- (c) to cooperate with the Home Guard and Imperial troops that may be in the vicinity;
- (d) to man road blocks within reasonable distances from the different C.F.C. camps;
- (e) to defend neighbouring aerodromes and flying fields within the C.F.C. operational area.

65. Further information regarding the military role of the C.F.C. is to be found in a memorandum by Brigadier M.H.S. Penhale, dated 18 May 42 (ibid.). He wrote:

- (1) During my visit to the C.F.C. in Scotland I took occasion to enquire into the operational role allotted to these Units by Scottish Command. I found that Companies have been allotted specific tasks in the Defence Scheme and, with few exceptions, all units are given a static role of defence of selected localities in, what is described as, "the outward perimeter" of defence.
- (2) In most cases these positions either cover landing places or aerodromes close to the coast line.
- (3) "The inner perimeter" or main defensive positions are understood to be manned by regular troops of Scottish Command. Thus it will be seen that Units of the C.F.C. are of the nature of outposts, which, in the event of invasion, would be expected to resist to the utmost of their capabilities, to gain time for main forces to be moved into Battle positions. I would not anticipate much possibility of any of these Units being extricated from their positions under the Battle conditions which would be likely to arise. In all cases that I recall, on "Stand to", Units would be moved from their present working camps by means of their own transport over distances ranging up to 20 or 30 miles to the localities which they have been detailed to occupy.

66. At present the War Establishment of a Forestry company does not provide for any division into sub-units. Such sub-units as do exist in the different companies visited by the writer are purely domestic arrangements for convenience for military operations. Recently suggestions have been put forward by the War Office that the C.F.C. companies might be reorganized for operational purposes into 3 infantry platoons and 1 spare platoon; and that 2-inch and 3-inch mortars might be added to the scale of issue of weapons (ibid.; Rodger to Beament, 30 Jan 43). No action, however, appears to have been taken to date to implement these suggestions.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE C.F.C.

67. The inclusion of the C.F.C. among the combatant troops of the Canadian Army has raised important questions of legal relationship. Insofar as the First Canadian Army and C.M.H.Q. are concerned, the latest Order of Battle (28 Nov 42) available to the writer lists the C.F.C. under "Formations and Units Under Command C.M.H.Q." There appears to be no doubt on this point. A memorandum prepared by the J.A.G. branch, C.M.H.Q., dated 24 Aug 42 (6/FOR.CORPS/1) states:

From the date on which the m/n (i.e., C.F.C.) was organized up to the present time, the administration of the m/n has been carried on under C.M.H.Q. and never under First Canadian Army.

68. The connexion of the C.F.C. with the British authorities has been twofold, administrative and operational. From the point of view of administration the relationship is fairly clear. Arrangements were made between the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments whereby each would bear a portion of the cost and expenses of transporting and maintaining the Corps. Broadly speaking the Canadian Government bears the cost of transportations overseas, and of all pay, pensions, dependents' allowances and essential personal equipment. The United Kingdom Government pays for all other services connected with the equipment, work and maintenance as well as medical services, light, rations and other administrative expenses.

69. The division of the financial burdens, as outlined, necessitated control of certain administrative activities by C.M.H.Q. and of other activities by the British. The Canadian authorities retained control of services relating to pay, records and administration, graves registration and disposal of effects, reinforcements and discipline; the British, through the Home Grown Timber Production Department of the Ministry of Supply, the areas in which timber operations are to take place and such services as barrack accommodation, rations and hospitalization (Addendum to Report No.29).

70. From the military point of view the question of legal relationship is not so clearly defined, probably because no circumstances have as yet arisen which might necessitate any final and definite arrangements.

71. At the discussion between General White and General Miller, referred to in para.64, General White made it clear that "before any considerable body of Canadian Forestry Corps troops could be sent any considerable distance from our operations to support British land forces that authority would have to be received from Canadian Military Headquarters" (3/FORESTRY/1, General White to General Montague, 16 Jun 41).

72. In order to regularize any arrangements for acting

"in combination with" the British forces, and in view of the fact that the exigencies of the situation might not permit the necessary issue of a formal Order of Detail, General Montague issued an "Order Preliminary to Order of Detail" on 14 Jul 41. The pertinent sections of this Order were as follows (3/FORESTRY/1; 29/VIS.FOR/5):

- (1) Under the Visiting Forces Acts of the United Kingdom and Canada, the legal position is that the Canadian military force constituted by the Canadian Forestry Corps is "serving together" with the military forces of the United Kingdom. The status of "acting in combination" with the military forces of the United Kingdom, from which unity of command of the combined force results, will come into existence only upon the Canadian force, constituted by the Canadian Forestry Corps, being detailed so to act by the Senior Officer of Canadian Military Headquarters in Great Britain.
- (2) The Canadian Forestry Corps being now, and so long as it or any part thereof is, located in Scotland, upon receipt of advice from the G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, that he has issued the order "Stand to", the Officer Commanding Canadian Forestry Corps will at once notify the Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., of such and in any event will forthwith act on the assumption that the requisite order is being immediately issued by the Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., detailing the available troops under the command of the Officer Commanding Canadian Forestry Corps to act in combination with the military forces of the United Kingdom under the command of the G.O.C.-in-C. Scottish Command. This Order of Detail, will, in fact, be issued verbally, or otherwise if this be not possible, the instant the Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q., is advised that the "Stand to" order has been issued.
- (3) In the result, therefore, upon the issue of "Stand to" order, the force constituted by the Canadian Forestry Corps will come under the command of the G.O.C.-in-C. Scottish Command for operations.

73. The purpose of this Preliminary Order, in which General McNaughton concurred (3/FORESTRY/1; Major Rodger to General Montague, 19 Jul 41), was to enable the C.F.C. to come under the command of the G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, at some future date without any loss of time involved in waiting for the issue of Order of Detail by the Senior Officer, C.M.H.Q. Up to the present time no such order has been given by the Senior Officer, and the Canadian Forestry Corps is, therefore, not "in combination with" the British troops under Scottish Command.

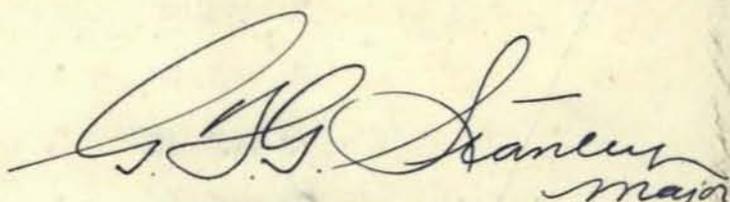
74. Further to this problem of legal relationship, Brigadier Penhale wrote in his memorandum, referred to in para.65; "Agreement with the War Office specifically indicates, with the exception of certain reserved administrative questions, C.F.C. personnel are under operational control of the War Office."

By the term "operational control" Brigadier Penhale meant, however, forestry operations rather than military operations. The "agreement with the War Office", to which Brigadier Penhale referred, is not to be found in any single document. As General Montague wrote in a letter to General McNaughton on 19 May 42, "the matter was negotiated and carried on by cables until agreement as to the provision of the units was reached. Details of administration, etc., were worked out by us with the War Office." On behalf of General McNaughton, Lt.-Col. N.E. Rodger replied on 29 May 42 that:

In confirmation of his discussion of the subject with you yesterday Lieut.-General McNaughton considers that the Cdn Forestry Corps being under "operational control" of the War Office is to be interpreted as operational control in the technical rather than the military sense. It is agreed that the War Office is to direct the forestry operations performed by these Coys; but military operations are reserved for control by Canadian authorities. In this latter regard it may be found desirable on "Stand To" to place these Coys "in combination with" the appropriate United Kingdom forces under arrangements similar to those which you have made for Cdn Reinforcements for example. It should be borne in mind, however, that personnel of the Cdn Forestry Corps in the United Kingdom might, as an extreme measure, have to be used as reinforcements for field formations and units of First Cdn Army (3/FORESTRY/1).

75. The last word on this subject of legal relationship with the British authorities appears in the memorandum referred to in para.67, in which it is stated:

The conclusion of the Writer is that the m/n is not under First Canadian Army, but is under C.M.H.Q. for both military operational and administrative purposes, and while being in a position to operate and take a part in military operations under Scottish Command it is not under Scottish Command for military operational purposes.


(G.F.G. Stanley) Major,
for Historical Officer,
Canadian Military Headquarters.

APPENDIX "A"

DATES OF DISEMBARKATION OF UNITS
OF THE CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Dates Obtained from A.G. (Stat) C.M.H.Q.)

1.	Advance Party	26 Oct 40
2.	H.Q., C.F.C.	25 Dec 40
3.	1 Company	6 Feb 41
4.	2 Company	6 Feb 41
5.	3 Company	5 Apr 41
6.	4 Company	5 Apr 41
7.	5 Company	5 Apr 41
8.	6 Company	6 Feb 41
9.	7 Company	6 Feb 41
10.	8 Company	6 Feb 41
11.	9 Company	5 Apr 41
12.	10 Company	2 Jul 41
13.	11 Company	5 Apr 41
14.	12 Company	2 Jul 41
15.	13 Company	2 Jul 41
16.	14 Company	2 Jul 41
17.	15 Company	5 Apr 41
18.	16 Company	2 Jul 41
19.	17 Company	5 Apr 41
20.	18 Company	5 Apr 41
21.	19 Company	2 Jul 41
22.	20 Company	2 Jul 41
23.	21 Company	24 Dec 41
24.	22 Company	19 Jan 42
25.	23 Company	19 Jan 42
26.	24 Company	29/30 Mar 42
27.	25 Company	29/30 Mar 42
28.	26 Company	24 Jun 42
29.	27 Company	9 Oct 42
30.	28 Company	26 May 42
31.	29 Company	26 May 42
32.	30 Company	12 Jun 42

APPENDIX "B"

LOCATION OF CANADIAN FORESTRY UNITS
SCOTLAND - May 43

(Information obtained from H.Q. C.F.C. by the writer 15 May 43)

H.Q. Canadian Forestry Corps (Comd. Brigadier-General J.B. White, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.)	Phoineas House, BEAULY, Inverness-shire.
H.Q. No. 1 Forestry District (O.C., Lieut.-Col. A.E. Parlow)	Fearn Lodge, ARDGAY, Ross-shire.
No. 9 Company	BALNAGOWN, (Lamington Park), KILDARY, Ross-shire.
No. 17 Company	ROSEHALL, INVERSHIN, Sutherland-shire.
No. 26 Company	(Skibo C), GLASHMORE, Sutherland-shire.
No. 29 Company	(Skibo B), SPINNINGDALE, Sutherland-shire.
No. 30 Company	(Skibo A), SPINNINGDALE, Sutherland-shire.
H.Q. No. 2 Forestry District (O.C., Lieut.-Col. C.A. Williams, E.D.)	Struan Lodge, ABOYNE, Aberdeen-shire.
No. 2 Company	BALLOGIE (2) (Nr. ABOYNE), Aberdeen-shire.
No. 3 Company	BALLOGIE (1) (Nr. ABOYNE), Aberdeen-shire.
No. 4 Company	GLEN TANAR (Nr. ABOYNE), Aberdeen-shire.
No. 13 Company	BRECHIN, Angus-shire.
No. 16 Company	BLACKHALL (Nr. BANGHORY), Kincardine-shire.
Nos. 22-24 Companies	ABERGELDIE (Nr. BALLATER), Aberdeen-shire.
No. 25 Company	MAR LODGE (Nr. BRAEMAR), Aberdeen-shire.
H.Q. No. 3 Forestry District (O.C., Lieut.-Col. W.E. Gardner, V.D.)	Duncraig House, NAIRN, Nairn-shire.
No. 1 Company	HOLME ROSE, CAWDOR, Nairn-shire.
No. 7 Company	HIGHWOOD, CULLODEN MOOR, Inverness-shire.
No. 8 Company	INCHYETTL, CAWDOR, Nairn-shire.
No. 23 Company	Darnaway Estate, (Nr. NAIRN)
No. 27 Company	Darnaway Estate, (Nr. FORRES) Moray-shire.

No.28 Company	ARDESIER (Nr. FORT GEORGE), Inverness-shire.
H.Q. No. 4 Forestry District (O.C., Lieut.-Col. F.J. Dawson)	Dunachton Lodge, KINGUSSIE, Inverness-shire.
No. 5 Company	BLAIR ATHOLL, Perth-shire.
No.11 Company	CARRBRIDGE, Inverness-shire
No.12 Company	INSH (Nr. KINGRAIG), Inverness-shire.
No.14 Company	BOAT OF GARTEN, Inverness-shire.
No.20 Company	NETHYBRIDGE, Inverness-shire.
H.Q. No. 5 Forestry District (O.C., Lieut.-Col. N.C. Ferguson)	Dalblair House, BEAULY, Inverness-shire.
No. 6 Company	BOG O'SHANNON, AVOCH, Ross-shire.
No.10 Company	DOCHPOUR, Loch Ness (Nr. INVERNESS) Inverness-shire.
No.15 Company	BOBLAINY (Nr. BEAULY), Inverness-shire.
No.18 Company	KILTARLITY (Nr. BEAULY), Inverness-shire.
No.19 Company	BALLADRUM (Nr. BEAULY), Inverness-shire.
No.21 Company	MUIR OF ORD, Ross-shire.