

CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
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DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL
Awards to Canadian for the
South African War 1899-1902

R. W. Irwin

The Distinguished Conduct Medal with annuity was authorized by Royal Warrant, December 4, 1854. The initial awards were made in 1855. New conditions, curtailing the annuity, were established September 30, 1862. By Royal Warrant, May 31, 1895 the award of the DCM was extended to Dominion and Colonial forces. The Royal Warrant was sent to the Governor General. Following extended correspondence on the regulations these were approved by Order-in-Council 285K, August 29, 1897. The Colonial Office had sent a specimen medal which was approved June 29, 1897. The regulations of the DCM were attached to those of the MSM and LSGC to the permanent force. Due to problems with these other medals the regulations were not published until GO 104 of 1902.

There were 2,096 awards of the DCM for the South African War of which the Canadian force was awarded 16. Other than what appears in the preamble to the announcement of the despatches published in the London Gazette there is very little one can find on the details of these awards.

The initial awards were of the scroll suspender and trophy obverse. The reverse bore the words CANADA/FOR/DISTINGUISHED/CONDUCT/IN THE FIELD/---o---. The ribbon was crimson with dark blue central stripe. The medal was given for service prior to November 29, 1900 and was gazetted September 29, 1901. (PRO WO 132/16. Recommendations for Decorations and Promotions to December 31, 1900, Buller Papers.)

General R. Buller's despatch of November 9, 1900 mentions "warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have, during the time of service, to have performed special acts of bravery or been selected for and successfully carried out arduous or dangerous duties".

Sgt P. Routh, SH	Trpr Waite MI	Farrier-Sgt A. Gillies, SH
	Sgt J. Richards SH	Sgt. S. Kelly,

General R. Buller's despatch of November 9, 1900 mentions the following men "who have specially distinguished themselves".

RSM J. Hynes SH
Sgt H. Nelles SH

Lord Roberts despatch of April 2, 1901 mentions the following "for meritorious services performed".

Trpr Waite MI	Cpl. T. Callaghan MR
Sgt W.H. Nelles, SH	Cpl. T.R. Miles, MR
SSM J. Richards, SH	Gnr. Laidlaw, RCA
RSM J. Hynes, SH	BSM W.H. Grimlett, RCA
Trpr Crawley, MR	Pte. L.W.R. Molloy, RCD

Lord Kitchener's final despatch of June 23, 1902 mentions the following for "rendered exceptionally good service".

Capt. T.H. Callaghan, CS
S/Sgt D.C.F. Bliss, MR
SM R.J. Stallwood, RCA

WO to MIL HQ

23 July, 1902

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the ?? ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the D.C. Medals awarded to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Contingents (named in the margin) will be forwarded to the G.O.C. the Troops in Canada for presentation.

I have to add that the medal for Trooper A.W.V. Crawley, who is now in this Country, will be presented to him by the G.O.C. the Eastern District, and that Private W.A. Knisley's Medal was transmitted, in August last, to the G.O.C. in-Chief in South Africa, for presentation.

I have, &c,
(sd) P. Fleetwood Wilson

In Margin: S. Major T. Hynes, S. Major W. Gimblett, S.S. Major J. Richards, Sergt W.H. Nelles, Corpl T. Callaghan, Sergt T. Miles, Gunner W.C. Laidlaw, Trooper A.S. Waite.

The preamble to the London Gazette of June 26, 1902, p. 4195 states "the announcement of these awards has been delayed owing to the necessity for repeated reference to South Africa and the difficulty of communication with scattered units consequent upon the extensive area of the operations".

The medals for Bliss, Dale, Gillies, Kelly and Stallwood were applied for May 29, 1902 and were received from the Principal Ordnance Officer; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich January 13, 1903. J.G. Dale was not known to Col. Evans and his medal was put in the medal trunk. It was found he was a member of the West Australian Mounted Rifles and a correction was placed in the London Gazette of February 24, 1903. He received his medal January 14, 1904.

MEDAL ROLL - D.C.M.

185 Trpr Knisley, Wm A.; 37th Batt; RCD; MID - 2/4/01; Recommended to King (PRO WO 146/1) 18/4/01; L.G. 23/4/01; AO 163/01; killed in action near Wolmaronstad, Hart's River 2/4/02; wounded 7/11/00.

Action 7th Nov 1900 between Witkloof and Lilliefontein on Koomati River. "No. 185 Private W.A. Knisley, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, in a most gallant way, carried out of action under a heavy and close fire No. 172 Corporal Percy R. Price, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, getting wounded himself in doing so."

QSA - Joh, DH, Bel, CC, OFS, SAO2

337 Trpr Waite, A. Stanley; NWMP; 2CMR; MID - 2/4/01; recommended 18/4/01; L.G. 27/9/01;

QSA - Joh, DH, CC, OFS

218 Corpl. Callaghan, Thos. H.; CMR; MID - 2/4/01 and 27/6/02; recommended 3/8/01; AO 15/02; enlisted Maple Creek; discharged to Canadian Scouts 30/11/00 to 23/7/01; 1CMR from 27/2/00 to 13/12/00 and 2CMR from 17/1/02 to 31/5/02. Medal sold in Glendinings sale 30/1/1939, trophy obverse; L.G. 27/9/01.

QSA - Joh, DH, CC, OFS

King's Medal with 2 clasps

66 Trpr Crawley, Alfred Wm V.; Pincer Creek, CMR; MID - 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02; wounded 3/7/00; received medal 2/9/02; Australian, went with Cape Mounted Rifles.

QSA - Joh, CC, OFS

3 Battery. Sergeant Major Gimblett, W.H.; "C" Battery, RCA; MID - 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02; received at Ottawa 2/9/02.

QSA - R of M, OFS, Tr, Rhod.

4 Regimental Sergeant Major Hynes, Johnothon; enrolled 5/2/00 at Maple Creek, Sask as Acting Squadron Sergeant Major on probation of "C" Squadron, Strathcona Horse. He was NWMP Staff Sergeant. Promoted to Acting Regimental Sergeant Major when Elliott became sick on 20/2/00. Reverted to Squadron Sergeant Major about 26/3/00 when E.J. Steele appointed RSM. Promoted to RSM 22/8/00 when Steele commissioned as Paymaster. Enrolled as RSM, 2CMR 6/2/02; MID - 2/4/01 and 30/3/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02; trophy obverse; Medal sold Sotheby's 16/11/1978.

QSA - Bel, OFS, Natal, 01, 02 medal sold in CNA sale, dates engraved 1900 - 1901.

141 Gunner Laidlaw, W.C.; "C" Battery, RCA; MID - 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02;

QSA - R of M, OFS, Tr, Rhod.

202 Sergt Miles, Thos Routledge; Pincer Creek; MID - 2/4/01; CMR; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02; wounded 22/6/00.

QSA - Joh, DH, CC, OFS.

175 Trpr Mulloy, L.W.R.; PLDG; "A" Squadron, RCD; MID - 29/6/00 and 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02; wounded 16/7/00; medal received at Ottawa 2/9/02, trophy obverse.

QSA - Joh, DH, CC, OFS.

517 Sergt Nelles; enrolled 12/5/00 at Capetown, SA, in "A" Squadron, SH as Private; transferred to "B" Squadron 19/5/00; promoted to Corpl 22/5/00; appointed Lance Sergt 26/5/00; promoted to Sergt 15/8/00; transferred to Commander in Chief's Body Guard and appointed Lieut in that unit 21/12/00; died of peritonitis at Bloemfontein 28/1/01; MID - 30/3/01 and 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01;

L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02;

843

QSA - Natal, OFS, Bel.; NW85 medal

- 459 Squadron Sergt Major Richards, John C.; NWMP, Maple Creek; SH; enrolled 22/2/00 in "B" Squadron as Acting Corpl; promoted to SSM of "B" Squadron 26/3/00; appointed Lieut of "A" Squadron 2CMR 6/2/02; MID - 30/3/01 and 2/4/01; recommended 3/8/01; L.G. 27/9/01; AO 15/02;

QSA - Bel; OFS, Natal; O1 and O2 not sent; NW85 medal & clasp.

- 855 Sergt Bliss, D.C. Foster; CMR; MID - 23/6/02; L.G. 29/7/02 and 31/10/02 as amended by 24/2/03; WO 31/10/02; AO 10/03; Lieut Col at Ottawa 27/10/04.

QSA - Joh, DH, CC, OFS, O2; NW85 medal

- 260 Farrier Sergt Gillies, Alexander; enrolled at Ottawa in SH on 1/3/00 as private; promoted to Corpl and appointed "B" Squadron Shoeing Smith 6/3/00; promoted to Sergt and appointed "B" Squadron Farrier Sergeant. MID - 30/3/01; L.G. 26/6/02; AO 10/03.

QSA - Bel, OFS, Natal, O1

- 315 Sergt Kelly, S.A.J.; enrolled SH on 7/2/00 at Nelson, BC in "C" Squadron as Acting Corporal; former NWMP; promoted Sergeant 10/3/00; MID - 30/3/01; L.G. 26/6/02; AO 10/03

QSA - Bel, OFS, Natal

- 314 Squadron Sergt Major Routh, Percy Guy; NWMP; enrolled 7/2/00 at Nelson, BC in "C" Squadron of SH as Acting Corporal; promoted to Sergeant 10/3/00; promoted to SSM 20/1/01; enrolled as SSM in 2CMR 6/2/02; MID - 30/3/01; L.G. 26/6/02; AO 10/03; appointed Lieut in 30 BC Horse 15/8/14; awarded MC with 2CMR as Major.

QSA - Bel, OFS, Natal, O2 NW85 medal

- 162 Gnr Stallwood, R.J.; "C" Battery, RCA; old 13th Fld Battery; MID - 23/6/02; L.G. 31/10/02; AO 10/03; enrolled in Canadian Scouts and appointed to Coronation Contingent.

QSA - CC, OFS, Tr, Rhod.; King's medal & 2 clasps; Coronation.

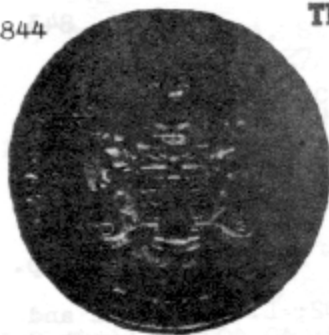
President Poincaré, on June 6th, at Paris, conferred on Mrs. Royall Tyler the gold medal for devotion in recognition of her untiring work since the beginning of the war as vice-president of the American Hospital for Refugees and of the Association for the Children of Flanders.

The President of France has also decorated Dr. A. P. F. Gammack of South Bend, Ind., who recently escorted him over a hospital ship at Rouen, with the Croix de Guerre for the care and attention he had given to French wounded.

Four ambulance drivers of the American Field Service were decorated with the War Cross by General Gouraud at a review of the troops at the front. They were Benjamin F. Butler and John M. Grierson, Jr., of New York; Brownlee B. Gould, Toledo, and H. Wynkoop Rubinkam, Chicago.

THE ORDER OF THE DOGWOOD

by LESLIE C. HILL



This award of merit was authorized by Order in Council approved by the British Columbia Cabinet at a meeting held in Fort Langley on November 19th, 1966. The Order of the Dogwood to be conferred "upon a person only by virtue of his undoubted and meritorious service to the Province of British Columbia or by virtue of his unusually significant association with the Province shall have been recommended for the honour". No person holding office under the jurisdiction of the Government of British Columbia may receive the award.

The Colony of British Columbia was established on November 19th, 1858 in a ceremony at Fort Langley, and one hundred years later to celebrate the occasion the British Columbia Cabinet met in session at this location and has done so regularly since then, on what is now known as Douglas Day, named after the first Governor of the Colony. Meeting in Fort Langley on Douglas Day of 1966, the Cabinet authorized this special award to commemorate the centennial of the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, as recommended by the British Columbia Centennial Committee.

The Order of the Dogwood is in the form of a medallion housed in an attractive box together with a Certificate issued under the Great Seal of British Columbia, and may be described as follows:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (around above with dogwood stops at either side) (the Coat of Arms of the Province appears in the centre) **CANADA** (around below).

ORDER OF THE DOGWOOD (around above with dogwood stops at either side) (a branch containing a flower and leaves of British Columbia's floral emblem, the dogwood, is the central motif) (a space in the lower part of the field is for hand-engraving the recipient's name and the date of the award).

GOLD (10k); Round; 56mm.; edge inscription in 10k PMP (conjoined).

AWARDED:

- 1966, Her Majesty Queen Mother Elizabeth
- , Right Honourable Viscount Amory
- , Rt. Hon. Sir Robert I. Bellinger, Lord Mayor of London
- , Hon. Frank M. Ross, former Lt.-Gov. of B.C.
- , Hon. Clarence Wallace, former Lt.-Gov. of B.C.
- 1968, Nancy Greene, Rossland, B.C., outstanding sportswoman.

While the Order was made official on November 19th, 1966 and the first awards were made that day, it did take several months of preparation for the design and manufacture of the medallions. This is borne out by the reported existence of a sample bearing an earlier date, "June 16th, 1966" and hand engraved "*The Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, P.C., M.P.*"; not awarded.

The medallion was designed, engraved and manufactured by Frank Sarson and his firm . . .
Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, B.C.

by R. W. Irwin

The 1939-43 Star and the Africa Star had been authorized in June 1943 for British forces. The Canadian Honours and Awards Co-ordination Committee felt that voluntary service in war should be recognized by the award of a medal. The medal was authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 8160, October 22, 1943 following the approval of the King on August 18, 1943.

The Appendix to P.C. 8160 stated that the medal should be circular in form and in silver. It shall bear on the reverse marching figures representing the three Services, with the inscription CANADA above the VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE below. On the reverse the Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

Eligibility for the medal was 18 months voluntary service in the Canadian Armed Services. It could be awarded posthumously to those of any rank who had been killed or died of wounds while on duty.

A single clasp was issued for a minimum of 60 days service outside of Canada and was denoted by a silver maple leaf worn on the ribbon. Service was beyond the territorial limits of Canada and included such service as in Newfoundland, "W" Force, Canadian Embassy Washington.

The ribbon selected was one and one-quarter inches in width of green, scarlet, royal blue, scarlet, green; each green and scarlet stripe being three-sixteenths of an inch in width. These were symbolic of the blue sky and green forests and the colourful maple trees in autumn. The ribbon was taken into wear in 1943; however, the medal was delayed until after the war.

To finalize the design the Committee, on January 29, 1945, recommended a competition within the services for a design. The first prize was \$300 in Victory bonds. The guidelines were those set out in the Order-in-Council. (CARO, Sept. 30, 1945.)

The reverse design was to be the Canadian Coat-of-Arms and no design was required as it was a direct copy from the 1930 booklet "The Arms of Canada".

The obverse design was selected as submitted by the Historical Section (Army) on October 24, 1945. Major C. F. Comfort, War Artist, was to develop the design details. The following DND photographs (2-4372-5 to 9) contained marching figures, 3 men and 3 women. A composite of these photographs were used for the obverse design. The persons illustrated in the design were:-

3780 L/S P.G. Colbeck	RCN	Calgary, Alberta
W4901 WREN P. Mathie	WRCNS	Winnipeg, Manitoba
C52819 Pte D.E. Dolan, 1st Can. Parachute Bn	Parachute Bn	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont
12885 L/Cpl J.M. Dann	CWAC	Wadena, Sask
R95505 F/Sgt K.M. Morgan	RCAF	Ottawa, Ontario
W315563 LAW O.M. Salmon	RCAF	Verdun, Quebec
Lieut N/S E.M. Lowe	RCAMC	Lindsay, Ontario

The marching figures depict the precision style of marching as used on parade. The inscription reads "1939 CANADA 1945 VOLUNTARY SERVICE VOLONTAIRE" with two small maple leaves before and after the word SERVICE. The medal is of standard size (1.4375 inches) and of 925 silver.

The Royal Canadian Mint, on June 14, 1945, based on an original estimate of 700,000 medals quoted a cost of 33¢. The estimate was raised to:-

Navy - 90,000 medals and	58,000 clasps.	Reserve - 3000, 200
Army - 600,000	400,000	- 50000, 10000
Air - 235,000	100,000	- 5000, 5000

The final cost was 40¢ for manufacture and 91¢ for the silver based on 78¢ per oz. By March 18, 1946, Thos. Shingles, Royal Canadian Mint engraver prepared a lead squeeze of the medal. Specimens were available June 6, 1946. The initial order was for 1,183,000 medals.

The ribbon was supplied by Belding Corticelli Ltd. About 166,000 yards was required at 18¢ for each medal (6 inches).

Two master dies were produced. The mint used 210 obverse dies and 153 reverse dies to mint the medals.

There were under 600,000 medals issued unnamed and about 525,000 overseas bars. About 999,450 persons were eligible for the medal, of which about 37,500 were women.

References:

PC 8160, 1943	N.G.O. 20.00/5
PC 5262, 1944	C.A.O. 128-2
PC 6686, 1945	A.F.A.O. 18.00/02
PC 78, 1946	PAC 54-27-94-28 Vol 3
PC 754, 1946	A.F.R.O. 14/1946
PC 1442, 1946	
PC 4555, 1946	



147th Canadian Battalion

BORDEN CAMP
ONTARIO, CANADA

From *G. W. Luthers*

Reg. No. *838900*

Company *12 PPL*

We will never let the old Flag fall

Canada, your boys are ready,
And will not bring you shame;
We drill all day, eager and steady,
To uphold your dear good name.
Our first contingent fought and bled
To uphold what we prize the best;
It's British pluck and the dear old Flag,
And we will help finish the rest.
At Sports and Football, Athletics and Drill,
We cheer our Battalion for fun;
But War and Athletics are different things,
And we will fight side by side All in One.
So here's to our boys who have gone before,
Willing and ready to take their chance;
We are thinking of them every day,
And our Battalion is ready for France.

King's Sergeant John A. Wilkinson, possessor of one of the finest Military Records in Canada

By J. E. Carter

He was born in the Township of Puslinch, a son of Scottish parents who came to Wellington County when the land was covered with bush. He lived on the farm as a boy and when 15 years of age enlisted with (A) Battery, First Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph. Two years later, at the age of 17, he was chosen on a shooting team of eight members to represent the Battery at the fall shooting competitions, Kingston, Ontario, and recorded the highest score of any artilleryman in Canada, for which excellent performance he was awarded a silver medal. The following year, 1892, at Niagara Camp, King's Sergeant Wilkinson, then a Sergeant, was in command of an Artillery Unit which won the prize for stake driving (a military competition), defeating the regulars of Kingston. Each member of the winning team was awarded a Silver Badge and an additional prize of \$25.00.

His ability as a skilled Artilleryman won for him a place on the Canadian Artillery Team which represented Canada at the British Artillery Competitions held at Shoeburyness, England, in 1896. This team was composed of twenty members chosen from all parts of Canada and competed against the best Artillery teams from every part of the British Empire. The Canadian team, of which Sergeant Wilkinson was a member, defeated all other competing teams, winning the Queens Prize, the highest honor of the competition. After the event the Canadians were taken up the Thames on the Royal Yacht to Windsor Castle and had lunch with Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria. After lunch the Queen chatted with the Canadians for over an hour, asking each member questions about his home land.

In 1896 he was promoted to the rank of Battery "A" Sergeant-Major, at that time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol. Upon the outbreak of the South African War in 1899 he enlisted for active service with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which mobilized at Halifax and sailed for Durban on January 24th, 1900. During his war service in South Africa he saw service in The Orange Free State, Cape Colony and The Transvaal, and on March 11st, 1902, at the Battle of Hart's River, was wounded in the right arm by an explosive bullet, losing his right hand and also his right eye, which was struck by a piece of shell. In this engagement of 4½ hours fighting, 156 men out of a convoy column of 1,520 were killed or wounded, while the Boers lost 265 killed or wounded out of a fighting force of 2,400. He lay on the battlefield under a cold drizzling rain for 4½ hours before receiving medi-

cal attention. His arm was amputated by Doctor the late Colonel Duff, of Kingston, and Doctor Major Devine, of Winnipeg, in a bell tent under the light of two lanterns, 98 miles from a base hospital, and without any facilities for heating water. After the operation, he along with six other dangerously wounded comrades lay on the ground in a tent for eight days before being removed in mule wagons to a base hospital at Klerksdorf, and later by hospital train 205 miles to Johannesburg, where in two months time he was fully recovered. Army physicians were amazed at such rapid progress and attributed it to his robust body and the good clean life as a young man. In June he was transferred to Netley Hospital, England, where he remained until discharged in December. While convalescing at the hospital he was presented to the late Queen Alexandra, who visited the hospital and took a special interest in wounded Canadians.

On April 30th, 1902, he was recommended by Lord Kitchener to be made a King's Sergeant in honor of special service and distinguished bravery on the field, along with the Distinguished Service Medal. The honor was conferred on him by the late King Edward VII in May of the same year. He is the only man in Canada now holding this distinguished title, which can only be conferred by the reigning monarch of the British Empire.

On his return to Guelph on January 6th, 1903, he was honored with a banquet and address by the citizens of Wellington County and the City of Guelph.

He has always taken an active interest in the moral, public and political affairs of Wellington County and the City of Guelph. He served as Councillor and Reeve of Puslinch Township from 1905 to 1911. He was supervisor of Releases of Ontario Hospitals for the Provincial Government from 1927 to 1934. King's Sergeant Wilkinson is considered a reliable authority on municipal affairs and accounting, being Auditor for the Townships of Puslinch and Nassagaweya, also for the County of Wellington for a period of twenty-five years.

He was married on July 28th, 1909, to Hattie M. Bailey, of Galt, who is a descendant of the Bailey family, Erasmus pioneers, and a grand niece of the renowned Hugh Miller, geologist, of Cromarty, Scotland. They have lived in Guelph for a number of years and are both members of St. George's Anglican Church. He is a member of the Sons of Scotland, Waverley Lodge, A.F. & A.M., also of the Scotch Rite of Canada. Since 1938, along with Mrs. Wilkinson, he carries on a successful Casualty Insurance business known as the Wil-

kinson Insurance Agency, at 15 Douglas Street, Guelph.

This distinguished soldier has the unique record of having been presented to the late Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and to King George VII, and Queen Elizabeth on their visit to Guelph in 1939.

Before the King and Queen visited Guelph in 1939, King's Sergeant John Wilkinson received a command from His Majesty to meet him at the reception held in Guelph. The King and Queen engaged the Sergeant for several minutes in conversation.



BADGES and BATTLE COLOURS — OF THE BATTALIONS IN THE — CANADIAN CORPS

Each Battalion had its own Badge, that was worn on the service cap and on the collar of the tunic.

To more easily distinguish them in the fighting line, however, each Battalion also wore what were called "Battle Colours," which were patches of coloured cloth worn on the sleeve of the tunic just below the shoulder. The "Colours" were also often painted on the steel helmets.

By means of these it was possible to tell at a glance what Battalion, Brigade, and Battalion a soldier belonged to.

There were four Battalions in the Corps, each Division had three Infantry Brigades, and each Brigade was composed of four Battalions.

The lower oblong patch denoted the Division, the colour for the first Division being red, the second navy blue, and the third grey, and the fourth green.

The colour of the upper patch denoted the Brigade, the senior Brigade in the Division being green, the second red, and the third dark blue or navy blue.

The shape of the upper patch denoted the Battalions, the senior Battalion in the Brigade wearing a circle in the Brigade colour, the second a half circle, the third a triangle, and the fourth a square.

31st BATTALION

The principal engagements in which this Battalion took part were:—St. Eloi, Messines Ridge, Somme, Compiègne, Vimy, Passchendaele, Arras, Arras.

USE THIS CARD AS A BOOK-MARK

THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

In the spring of 1870, sixty Indian, went to Upper Canada to work in lumber camps, and sixty others were engaged to accompany the Red River expedition to build roads and to do portage work for Garnet Wolseley's soldiers.

The only incident that caused a stir in the village in those years was the departure for Egypt, in 1884, of fifty able-bodied Indians. Lord Garnet Wolseley had not forgotten the valuable aid the Caughnawagas had given him during the Red River expedition of 1870, and when the relief of Khartoum was projected, the British commander called for a contingent of Indian boatmen, skilled in the use of the oar and paddle, to help him and his troops reach General Gordon's beleaguered garrison. There was something unique in the plan of sending the aborigines of the New World to teach Egyptians a few modern Canadian methods of overcoming the numerous and dangerous cataracts of the ancient Nile, and to enjoy some thrilling experiences while doing so.

Louis Jackson, chief of the Caughnawaga contingent, published a pamphlet after his return, giving the experiences of the journey. Egypt made little or no impression on the sophisticated Caughnawagas, who through no fault of theirs had only a passing glimpse of the Pyramids, Thebes and Luxor; but the observant eye of Jackson remarked that the natives along the Nile made fences of cornstalks to keep off the sand, "just as we make board fences to keep off the snow." What amused him greatly was their system of ploughing, when the Indian chief saw a team at work such as he had never seen at Caughnawaga: a cow and a small camel yoked together, and drawing a crooked stick through the soil at a speed, as he judged, of an acre a week. However, Indian methods impressed the Egyptians. "Shooting the rapids" amazed sleepy natives who were stationed at every cataract, and who came rushing out of their huts,

with their children, dogs and goats, to watch the manoeuvring of the American Indians. Success attended the efforts of Chief Jackson and his sturdy crew. In their frail keel-boats they mastered the cataracts of Sumnah, Ambigol, Tangur, Akaska, and Dal, and earned the praises of the British officers who had the responsibility of forwarding supplies to Khartoum. After an absence of nearly a year, during which they lost two of their number, the Caughnawagas came home "well pleased with what they had seen in the land of the Pharaohs, and proud, besides, to have shown the world that the dwellers on the banks of the Nile, after having navigated it for thousands of years, had something to learn about their trade from the Iroquois of North America."¹

1. *Our Caughnawagas in Egypt*. By LOUIS JACKSON. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, 1885.

BATTLE COLOURS

— OF THE BATTALIONS IN THE —

CANADIAN CORPS

MORSE SIGNALLING CODE USED IN THE ARMY

A	..-.	J	---.	S	....
B	....	K	---.	T	---
C	....	L	....	U	....
D	....	M	....	V	....
E	....	N	---	W	....
F	....	O	---	X	....
G	....	P	---	Y	....
H	....	Q	---	Z	....
I	....	R	---		

USE FOR BUZZER, FLAG, LAMP,
DISC AND HELIO

There were four divisions in the Corps, each division had three battalions, and each battalion was composed of four companies.

The lower of the upper patch denoted the division, the colour for the first division being red, the second navy blue, the third grey, and the fourth green.

The colour of the upper patch denoted the battalion, the colour being red, the second navy blue, the third dark blue or navy blue.

The colour of the lower patch denoted the company, the colour being red, the second navy blue, the third dark blue or navy blue.

And so on. The colours of the patches were as follows: the first division being red, the second navy blue, the third dark blue or navy blue, and the fourth green.

And so on. The colours of the patches were as follows: the first division being red, the second navy blue, the third dark blue or navy blue, and the fourth green.

And so on. The colours of the patches were as follows: the first division being red, the second navy blue, the third dark blue or navy blue, and the fourth green.

Do You Know Almighty Voice?

by Robert Whelan

Mr. Whelan was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and started his journalism career as a reporter with the Toronto Daily Star. After three years, Mr. Whelan became an editor with the CBC, where he stayed for ten years. The next three years he did free-lance writing and broadcasting. Mr. Whelan joined the Indian Information Group of the Department of Indian Affairs in March 1970.

The last armed stand of the North American Indian against the white man ended in a poplar grove near Duck Lake in what is now the province of Saskatchewan on a Sunday morning in May of 1897.

In that poplar grove were three Cree Indians, Almighty Voice, his brother-in-law Topean and his teen-aged cousin Going-Up-To-Sky. They had been there almost three days without food, without water.

Outside the grove were 123 armed men — 68 North West Mounted Policemen and 55 volunteers from Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Batoche. Since dawn two cannon had been pouring shells into the grove, aimed squarely at that spot where the rifle shots had come from. Just eight shots in three days and now two policemen were dead along with the Duck Lake postmaster. Three policemen had been wounded. The two other shots downed two crows, the Crees' only food. And hundreds of people were there, farmers and Indians, silently watching, waiting for the end. In the deathly silence that followed the roar of each cannon shot a thin treble voice was heard. It was Spotted Calf, Almighty Voice's mother, singing the Cree Death Song, chanting of his skill and courage and urging him to die bravely.

Now the barrage stops, the singing ends. But the armed men wait, nervous and tense; even after that barrage maybe one Indian still lives to fire at them with deadly accuracy.

It's all over now but the shouting. But how did it start? And why, a dozen years after the Riel Rebellion, after everything was settled, are the police hunting down three Indians?

Officially, it began on October 29, 1895. In the yellowed files of the Department of Indian Affairs a terse telegram from Regina, October 30 reads: "Sergeant Colebrooke shot and killed yesterday morning near Kinistino by Indian prisoner who escaped from Duck Lake. Constable Tennant on trail of murderer. No particulars." The Indian prisoner was Almighty Voice. He and an Indian friend were ordered off the property of a farmer named MacPherson. Almighty Voice shot one of MacPherson's cows and fled to the nearby One Arrow Reserve where, a day or two later, he was picked up by Sgt. C. C. Colebrooke and taken to jail in Duck Lake. The first night — October 22, 1895 — Almighty Voice escaped. A week later Colebrooke tracked him down and told him he was under arrest. Almighty Voice warned the policeman he would shoot him if he came a step closer. The policeman ignored the warning and was shot dead.

Unofficially, the story began years earlier. Almighty Voice was born free and was almost four years old when, after the signing of Treaty Number 6 in 1876, his maternal grandfather, Chief One Arrow, led his band onto One Arrow Reserve to start an alien way of life.

When Almighty Voice was thirteen his grandfather was leading his band against the forces of General Middleton in the Riel Rebellion of 1885. The boy must have grown up with stories of how his people had defended their territory. If he had only been born a few years earlier he could have taken part in the exploits of his heroes; Poundmaker, Big Bear and Sitting Bull. Feeling that he had been cheated out of defending his heritage, he grew up chafing at the restraints that reservation life imposed upon him. When he shot MacPherson's cow he was rebelling at being told to get off land that he chose to believe was his. And so he started off on his own private warpath.

For twenty months after shooting Sgt. Colebrooke he eluded all attempts of almost the entire force of the North West Mounted Police in the Saskatchewan and Assiniboia Districts of the North West Territories to capture him. Newspaper editorials criticized the force and the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was almost forced to authorize a reward of \$500 for his capture. It was rumoured that Almighty Voice was at Great Slave Lake, that he had been captured in Montana. But all that time he was within a few miles of his home, often visiting his parents and his wife and a son, Stanislaus, who had been born while he was on the loose. The government worried that if he were not captured rebellion would break out again. After Colebrooke's murder the Duck Lake Indian Agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, ordered all Indians to turn in their arms to forestall the possibility of rebellion, only to have to give them all back again when Mr. A. E. Forget, the Indian Commissioner, declared the action illegal and "hardly politic as it conveys to the Indians the impression that they were regarded with suspicion and could not be looked upon to allow the law to take its course."

Despite that offer in April 1896 of a \$500 reward, Almighty Voice continued to elude arrest. For a while he must have enjoyed this cat-and-mouse game he was playing with the police. But in the spring of 1897 on a visit to his parents at One Arrow Reserve he told his father, Sounding Sky, that he did not want to hide any longer. His mother later recalled him saying at that time: "The next time the mounted police come into this camp I am going to show myself and fight it out with them."

It must have been about then that his brother-in-law and young cousin joined him because a few days later on Thursday evening, May 27, 1897, a patrol of two Mounties and a Metis scout encountered three Indians in the Minichinis Hills, about 17 miles from Duck Lake. One was Almighty Voice. His young cousin shot the scout in the chest and the two Mounties rushed the wounded man back to Duck Lake. Early Friday morning Inspector Allan and 11 Mounties set out from Duck Lake

for the hills and caught up with the three Indians and chased them into a grove of poplars about 200 yards wide and about half that deep.

Inspector Allan and Sgt. Raven moved into the grove. Two shots rang out and Raven fell with a bullet through the groin and Allan was knocked down by a bullet in the shoulder. Corporals Hockin and Hume dragged Raven out of the grove. Inspector Allan, trying to hide behind a clump of willows, heard a deep, resounding voice: "Scarlet Coat, give me your ammunition belt or I will shoot you." Allan looked up and, barely 10 feet away, saw Almighty Voice, his rifle trained on him. A shot cracked the air and a bullet slammed into the log behind which the Indian was lying. Almighty Voice snaked back into the grove and Corporal Hume, who had fired the shot, helped Allan to safety.

Corporal Hume took charge and he and the other nine Mounties tried, without success, to set fire to the grove. They made a sweep through the grove without sighting the Indians. On the second try Constable Kerr called to Constable O'Kelly and pointed to a pit recently dug at the base of a willow. There was a flash and the crack of a rifle shot and Kerr fell dead with a bullet in his heart. O'Kelly fired in the direction of the flash and heard what he thought was the death gurgle of one of the Indians. The patrol scrambled hastily away from the pit. Two shots, almost together, reverberated in the grove. Corporal Hockin and Ernest Grundy, the Duck Lake postmaster who had joined the patrol, fell dead. The patrol, dragging Hockin's body, was almost out of the grove when Constable O'Malley was wounded by a final shot from the Crees.

It was dark now and the surviving Mounties patrolled the perimeter of the grove until Superintendent Gagnon arrived at 8 p.m. from Prince Albert with eight fresh men. At 10 p.m. Assistant Commissioner McIlree brought more men. The siege had begun. It was one of those clear, cold prairie nights, the silence broken only by the baying of a distant coyote and the muffled voices of the police.

Two hundred miles to the south-east in Regina at Mounted Police Headquarters, a grand ball celebrating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was at its height. Suddenly, as on the eve of Waterloo, the "sounds of revelry by night" stopped and the band played the national anthem. Colonel Herchmer, the commanding officer, announced the sad news from Duck Lake and ordered every available man to start north.

By five o'clock Saturday afternoon the Regina contingent of 25 policemen joined the force of 98 police and volunteers ranged around the grove which sheltered the three Indians. The reporter from the Regina-Leader estimated that armed farmers from the district brought the force to more than 200 men.

All through Saturday the besiegers fired bursts of rifle fire into the grove. The seven-pound cannon lobbed in a few shells. Only two shots came from the grove and these downed the two crows that were the Indians' only food.

It was dusk when Assistant Commissioner McIlree moved toward the grove with an interpreter and three times called on Almighty Voice to surrender. Finally, the Indian called out in Cree: "Brothers! We have fought like men but now we are wounded and starving and almost out of bullets. Send me food and bullets and let us rest for a while and then we will give you a good fight to the end."

Amazement was the only reaction of the Mounties when this sporting proposition was translated.

During the night bursts of gunfire from the besiegers were heard from both ends of the grove, thwarting the attempt of the Crees to escape. A pack of coyotes, drawn by the smell of decaying flesh, invaded the grove and set up an unearthly yelping. The Crees in the pit began a series of mournful prayers to *Manitou* and shortly after midnight Almighty Voice's mother, Spotted Calf, arrived and began singing the Cree Death Song, standing on a little hill beside the grove. She would break her chanting to shout encouragement to her son.

"Don't weaken, you must die fighting them," she shouted.

"We are starving," a voice boomed from the wood. "We are eating bark. I have dug into the ground as far as my arm will reach but can get no water. But we will hold out to the end."

The police were kept busy with Spotted Calf. She was supposed to be confined to the reservation but had slipped away during the night, carrying a bag of food and ammunition. The police kept her from entering the grove but had not the heart to send her away.

Sunday dawned clear and bright. At 6 a.m. the bombardment began, the seven-pounder from Prince Albert and the Regina nine-pounder laying down a steady barrage, the crash of fire drowning out the keening of Almighty Voice's mother. Three hours later the seven-pounder was moved closer to the shattered poplars in the grove. At 10 a.m. the cease-fire order was given. In the stillness after that last explosion the police listened intently. Not a sound came from the grove. The men waited, their courage rising with each moment of silence. Now was the time to advance. Assistant Commissioner McIlree held them back. His orders were not to approach the pit until he was positive all the Indians were dead. He decided to dig a trench into the grove. That way he could find out if the Indians were still alive with hardly any risk. He sent messengers to Prince Albert and Duck Lake for shovels and picks.

The volunteers, eager for military glory, grew restless. R. S. McKenzie, the Indian Agent, was heard to say that if the police didn't do something he was going to send for some women to take charge. Early in the afternoon the volunteers decided to charge into the grove and the police could hardly hang back. A splendid rush was made and a vigorous fusillade of rifle bullets splattered into the grove. The charge petered out, the would-be-heroes being unable to locate the pit. A second charge was more successful and there in a brush-covered hole in the ground they found the dead bodies of Almighty Voice and his 13-year-old cousin. Both seemed to have been killed by cannon shells which had torn open their heads. Almighty Voice had two wounds in one leg.

Indians and the War: September, 1918

The bodies of Constable Kerr and Postmaster Grundy were nearby, both stripped of their outer garments. Going-Up-To Sky was wearing Grundy's clothes and, about 20 yards from the pit was Topean in Kerr's uniform. Apparently Constable O'Kelly's shot had only wounded Topean and, in a last bid for freedom, he had put on the Mountie's uniform only to die of the wound as he tried to get out of the wood.

All three Crees were buried on the spot. The bodies of Kerr and Grundy were taken to Duck Lake. They were buried Tuesday, June 1 beside Sgt. Colebrooke in the English Cemetery in Prince Albert. The stores were closed and the entire populace turned out for the service.

In the pit was the butcher knife the Indians had used to dig themselves in. There was no sign of their rifles. The Indians had buried them somewhere after their ammunition gave out. Constable Kerr's service revolver, fully loaded, was outside the pit. Almighty Voice had taken the lanyard to bind his wounded leg. The unfired revolver showed that no matter how terrible the circumstances, suicide is not in the Indian tradition. About 30 white poplar saplings behind the pit indicated the menu during the siege; the bark had been gnawed off them.

All Sunday afternoon curiosity-seekers milled about the pit and for several years the spot was known and visited. But in 1969, when the Saskatchewan Government decided to erect a cairn and plaque commemorating Almighty Voice, the grove had disappeared somewhere under a field of wheat and it was only possible to indicate the general area in which Almighty Voice and his two young companions made the last stand of the North American Indian.

The number of enlistments among the Indians in proportion to their population is remarkably large. More than 3,500 enlistments of Indians have been recorded by the department. This number represents approximately 35 per cent of the Indian male population of military age resident in the nine provinces. It must be remembered, moreover, that undoubtedly many Indians have enlisted of whom the department has no definite information.

The Indians have indeed established for themselves a magnificent record, which should place their race high in the esteem of their fellow-countrymen and our Allies. The manner in which the Indians have responded to the call to the colours appears more especially commendable when it is remembered that they are wards of the Government, and have not, therefore, the responsibility of citizenship, that many of them were obliged to make long and arduous journeys from remote localities in order to offer their services, and that their disposition renders them naturally averse to leaving their own country and conditions of life.

Undoubtedly the experience and knowledge of the world and its affairs which will be gained by these Indian soldiers will, upon their return from the war, exert a progressive influence upon life on the reserves.

As an inevitable result of the large enlistment, many gallant Indian soldiers have died on the field of honour fighting for the Empire, and the civilization of which they have so recently become a part.

Many Indians from the remote northern districts of Patricia and James Bay have journeyed to civilization for the express purpose of enlisting for overseas service. Particular attention has been drawn to the case of one of these Indians, Private William Semia, who was wounded in France last fall. Private Semia came to Port Arthur from Lake St. Joseph, in the Patricia district, to enlist, having walked the entire distance of over 500 miles. When he arrived at the barracks he was unable to speak a word of English, but after a few months training he became one of the smartest soldiers in the battalion, and was often detailed to drill a platoon. He is now in a military hospital in France.

More than 500 Indians went overseas with the 107th Battalion under the command of the late Lieut-Col. Glen Campbell, of Winnipeg, formerly Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies. Among these were Tom Longboat, Joe Keeper, and A. Jamieson, the former Indian long-distance runners. Two of these Indians, Lieut. Moses and Lieut. Martin received commissions with the battalion after leaving England, and are now with the royal Flying Corps. Several others are qualifying for commissions. Privates O. Barron and A. W. Anderson of this battalion have been awarded military medals, and several have been recommended for decorations.

Many of the Indians are excellent snipers, and their remarkably fine work in this branch of the service has evoked a great amount of comment and admiration.

The department continues to receive many interesting letters from Indians at the front, which are in many cases particularly well written and permeated throughout with a splendid spirit of loyalty, courage, and cheerfulness.

The Indian women are rendering valuable service in Red Cross work, knitting socks, mufflers, and supplying various comforts for the soldiers. On a number of the reserves they are operating branches of the Red Cross with great success.

Herbert C. Hoover was accorded, on the occasion of the anniversary of American independence, on July 4, the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré in recognition of his services in provisioning Belgium and Northern France. Whitney Warren of Boston and Frederic R. Coudert of New York received the Cross of Officer of the Legion. William A. Coffin of New York, artist; General Manager Pratt of the Belgian Relief Commission, who is also manager of the Polish Relief Clearing House in New York, and Dr. Ralph Fitch of Rochester, head physician of the Franco-American Hospital at St. Valéry-en-Caux, were named Knights of the Legion of Honor.

A. H. Muhr of Philadelphia and Pierre F. Bhooff, an American resident of Paris, have received the War Cross for distinguished service with the American Field Ambulance around Moronvillers, in Champagne, northeast of Rheims. Muhr is the commander of Section 14 of the American Field Ambulance, consisting of Stanford University students.

The Canadian Militia

By Captain the Hon. Ian Macdonald, P.C., M.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P.

THE LEGIONARY 1938

Minister of National Defence

THE Militia of Canada has an ancient and honourable history. It may well take pride in a long record of achievement and usefulness in the public service, for it has developed as the country has expanded over a period of more than 300 years. In that time a settlement of 30 colonists has grown into a nation of 11,000,000 souls distributed over a continent 3,000 miles wide. Actually, our military history begins even 400 years ago, when Jacques Cartier's men landed on Canadian soil and built a fort of logs and manned it with ships' guns as defence against the Indians. They were indeed the first defence force in Canada.

THE FRENCH REGIME 1600-1700

During the early days of the French regime every man capable of bearing arms had to take his turn on guard and patrol duty. The basis of organisation was the company, drawn from the parish, and responsibility for its training and efficiency rested upon the Captain of the Militia. In those precarious days of sudden raids and bloody massacres, military service was no more conventional duty but a matter of stern necessity. Existence depended upon one's courage and ability to handle a musket.

While the French settlement was gradually becoming established, the British colonies were growing along the Atlantic seaboard. In competition for the fur trade, the Hudson's Bay Company was establishing forts along the Northern coast and inland on the rivers. Both the French and British Governments, frequently at war in Europe, spent large sums in the defence of their rival colonies in America. The stronghold of Louisbourg was built of stone from France. After the Treaty of Utrecht the British naval base was at Halifax. To garrison these and other forts, and to strengthen their respective Militias, both nations sent out regular troops. It is on record, however, that although the main force defending Quebec in 1759 consisted of regular battalions, half the men in the ranks were Militia.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL PERIOD

For the first 15 years after the conquest, the French-Canadian Militia continued on the old basis. The British settlers were naturally also liable to service, and it followed that when, in 1775, the revolutionary armies captured Montreal and besieged Quebec, the French and British Militia stood shoulder to shoulder in the defence of their common country. With the close of the War of Independence came the United Empire Loyalists, and the new provinces of Upper Canada and New Brunswick, which they founded, promptly passed military laws requiring military service of every man between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The organisation was territorial, regiments being allotted to counties; but the unit, as with the French Militia, was the company. There was an annual muster

to which the militiaman was required to bring his own gun and six rounds of ammunition.

THE WAR OF 1812

The new settlers, as well as the old, were soon called out to resist foreign aggression. In 1812, the armed forces of the United States attempted the conquest of Canada, and during the two and a half years of war the Canadian Militia were engaged in some 40 actions. The invaders were checked by British and Canadian troops at Detroit and Queenston. Their advance on Montreal from the south was defeated at Chateaugay by a Militia force under a British general, though the units actually engaged were commanded by two Canadian officers, de Salaberry and Macdonell. During the war the Militia, as a whole, was called out for short periods to meet emergencies, but battalions drawn from it were maintained continuously under arms.

REBELLIONS OF 1837-38

An inactive period of forty years and more followed the war of 1812, broken only for a short while in 1837-38 when political unrest, which developed into armed rebellion, disturbed the peace of the Canadas. Although chief reliance was placed on the regular garrisons at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, the Militia were also called out and played their part in restoring and maintaining order and also in repelling raids from United States territory. When the Militias of Upper and Lower Canada were united in 1846, there were 235,000 on the rolls, about one-fifth of the population. They were divided amongst 425 battalions on a territorial basis. They provided their own arms and were not supplied with uniforms or otherwise equipped. There was a compulsory annual muster but training was voluntary and without pay.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM 1865-66

Until some twelve years prior to Confederation the Militia remained unwarlike, militia men. But during this period two wars, widely separated—in the Crimea, in India and in the United States—all played a part in rousing it to activity. Although Canadian claims for service in the Crimea were not accepted, the withdrawal of British garrisons to aid in suppressing the Indian mutiny brought home to the people of Canada the possibility of war and the need for defence. A spirit of volunteering swept the country and an act was passed authorising a small volunteer force to be supplied with arms, uniforms and equipment, and providing for sixteen days' drill annually with pay. With the outbreak of the American Civil War and on account of the critical international situation the strength of this force was increased to 35,000.

In Nova Scotia, by contrast, the principle of adequate annual training for all men of military age found favour. Instructors were obtained from the British troops, 2,500 militia officers qualified at Military Schools, and in three years, under their instruction, over 46,000 militiamen were trained annually, without pay, out of a total population of 350,000.

CONFEDERATION AND AFTER

During the 1860's conditions on the North American Continent suggested the federation of the British colonies. The need for consolidated defence was one of the reasons underlying this great step. Twenty years earlier, when the Canadas were united and granted self-government, the British authorities had urged the new province to provide for its own local defence, and the need for the consolidation of the armed forces of British North America was accentuated by the Civil War, by the incursions of armed bands across the Southern border and by reason of strained international relations.

During the year following Confederation the first Militia Act of the Dominion of Canada set up a Department of Militia and Defence which administered nine military districts, comprising the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. As other provinces joined or were created, the district organisation was extended. While the Act reaffirmed compulsory liability for service, reliance was placed upon the voluntary system which henceforward was to provide the first line of defence. The Governor-General was designated Commander-in-Chief, and direct command was vested in a British officer.

In the years immediately preceding and following Confederation, the Militia was called upon both to resist aggression and to maintain order within the country. The invasions and threats of invasions by Indians from 1865 to 1878 necessitated the calling out of detachments of the Militia for service on the Southern frontier; 24,000 were under arms in 1868, of whom the first quota of 14,000 was assembled within twenty-four hours. In 1870, to quell an incipient rebellion in the North West, a force of six hundred British regulars and two battalions of Militia were sent to Fort Garry. By prompt action, order was restored without bloodshed.

One of the most important events contemporaneous with Confederation was the long projected withdrawal of the British garrison which for the past hundred years had numbered from 5,000 to 15,000 regular troops. Now the Militia was called upon to assume the obligations of defence, save at Halifax and Quebec where the British garrisons were retained until 1906, although for another thirty years it consisted only of fighting troops without auxiliary services. Annual training was energetically carried out; in 1871, 34,000 underwent combined training by divisions, a number not exceeded for thirty years.

The Militia now led on hard times. Trade was bad and the vote was cut, training was restricted, armament, clothing and equipment deteriorated. Added to this, with the departure of the British troops all military schools were closed. For the artillery, new schools of gunnery were established at Kingston and Quebec, but for the cavalry and infantry the deficiency was not met until the formation, in 1883, of a small permanent force, 780 strong, for garrison and instructional duty. In this period also the Royal Military College at Kingston was constituted for the training of officers.

NORTH-WEST REBELLION 1885

As new settlements spread across the Western prairie it disturbed the half-breeds who broke out in armed rebellion. A military expedition of 6,000 militia, of whom 350 were permanent, was sent out and quelled the rising. At Batoche, the Canadian battalion commanders, impatient at being held inactive, decided to charge the rebel position without orders, and promptly settled the most important segment of the campaign.

On this expedition a hurriedly improvised medical service functioned efficiently, but still was found to be worn out, much of the ammunition was defective and two of the muzzle-loading guns broke their rotten carriages at a critical time in action; most of the infantry equipment had been used in the Crimea, boots worn out with marching could not be replaced except with canvas wrappings, and the men suffered.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

No troops of the Canadian Militia served abroad until the South African War, 1899-1902. For this, two cavalry regiments, five regiments of mounted infantry, three field batteries, a battalion of infantry, and a hospital field company—a total of 7,368 volunteers—proceeded from Canada to South Africa; in addition a militia battalion relieved the British garrison at Halifax, and 1,200 men were loaned for the South African Contingent. The Canadian troops served with distinction, particularly at Paardeburg, and won four Victoria Crosses. Three, however, were not the first. Already a Canadian had won the Cross for Valour in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Two others had similarly achieved this distinction—one at the Siege of Delhi, and another at the Relief of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny. A fourth was awarded the Victoria Cross during a small expedition to the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, in 1867.

EMPIRE DEFENCE, 1902-14

After the South African War the Empire as a whole awoke to the need of co-ordinated defence, both by sea and land. The Canadian Militia under the direction of the Minister, Sir Frederick Borden, was completely reorganised. Following the lessons learned in the war, the number of engineer units was increased and new units came into existence upon the formation of a Medical Service, a Corps of Guides, a Signal Corps, an Ordnance Corps, and an Army Service Corps. The total peace establishment of all arms and services of the militia was fixed at 46,000, expandable to 100,000

on a war footing. The Permanent Force was increased from 1,000 to 2,000, and when the fortresses at Halifax and Esquimaux were transferred to Canada provision was made for 5,000, but the strength in this period never exceeded 3,000. There was a rapid growth in the number of rifle associations, whose membership increased to over 48,000, and the cadet movement prospered until enrolment reached 44,000.

At Imperial Conferences held during this period, general agreement was reached that the organization, establishments, armament, equipment and training of the forces of the Empire should be uniform. In furtherance of this policy, arrangements were made for alliances between British and Dominion units, for the exchange of officers between the Canadian, the British, the Australian and the Indian forces, and for the instruction of Dominion officers in England.

After the railways had reached the coast and spread over the prairies, population increased rapidly to seven millions. New militia units were authorized, and in 1910 the adoption of a plan for organization into six divisions and four cavalry brigades led to further improvement and expansion. The cause of the Militia was enthusiastically pressed by the new Minister, Sir Sam Hughes; by 1914 the Militia Force was 11,500,000, and 59,000 Militiamen trained.

THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918

At the outbreak of the Great War, when the Canadian naval forces were put at the disposal of the British Admiralty, militia units were called out on home defence, and through the militia also a first contingent of 31,000 was raised by voluntary enlistment and sailed for England within two months. As soon as it left, similar recruiting for further contingents was undertaken; by August 1916 there was a Canadian Corps of four infantry divisions in the battle line. At first the commander in the field and some of his staff were British regular officers, but as Canadians became more experienced, these were gradually replaced. In June 1917, command of the Corps was given to a Canadian Militia officer, Sir Arthur Currie, who, although under the tactical orders of the Commander-in-Chief, was otherwise responsible to the Canadian Government.

In the land forces of Canada during the Great War, 619,636 were enlisted; of these, 424,000 served overseas and over 60,000 died. They fought in twenty-six major battles and finally marched to the Rhine. They won many decorations, including sixty-two Victoria Crosses.

At first the Expeditionary Force had been separate from the Militia, and reinforcement of the fighting units was effected by breaking up complete overseas units. But the method proved unsatisfactory. The Canadian Expeditionary Force was declared to be part of the Canadian Militia, and the infantry was divided into regiments, territorially allocated, with recruiting depots in Canada which supplied reinforcements through training battalions in England, to battalions in the line. This plan dropped existing Canadian Militia units out of active participation in recruiting which was thereafter carried out at depots. When compulsory service was

introduced in August 1917, these depots received the draftees. After the war, battle honours and traditions of the Expeditionary Force were preserved by assigning to militia units the perpetuation of units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Major developments during the war were the increased power of artillery, the increased use of machine guns, the increased employment of mechanical vehicles, the advent of a new arm—the Air Force—and the introduction of a new weapon, poison gas.

On the 1st January 1923, upon the organization of the Department of National Defence, the naval, military and air services were brought under one control.

From 1920 to 1936 militia expenditures ranged from \$8,700,000 to \$11,000,000 and the numbers trained from 30,000 to 50,000. Training was necessarily severely restricted and it was not found possible, from funds provided, to purchase modern arms and technical equipment considered necessary to meet present day requirements.

In the course of the post-war period changes in the international situation, as also in the technique of military organization, indicated that the establishment of the Militia, which had been authorized in 1919, was larger than that for which there was any real justification. It was also apparent the cost of equipping this force on modern lines was considerably in excess of any moneys which Parliament might reasonably be expected to provide for this purpose. Consequently, the establishment of the Militia was reduced from a projected force of 11 divisions and 4 cavalry divisions, to one of 6 divisions, 1 cavalry division and certain fortresses and ancillary troops. This reorganization became effective on 15th December, 1936.

Within the Department of National Defence there is a Defence Council, the function of which is to advise the Minister on all matters pertaining to defence. At the present time, its Military membership is as follows: Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., Chief of the General Staff; Major-General C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., Adjutant-General; Major-General T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Quarter-Master-General, and Major-General A. Clyde Caldwell, Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Militia has since the war co-operated with civil departments in their undertakings; the military organization of the Department has been used for the relief of unemployment and for the development of a system of wireless communication throughout the North-West.

Throughout the years the shortening of distances, the interweaving of international interests and the astonishing development of arms and technical equipment have complicated more and more the problems of defence. Yet the underlying principles have not altered. It has ever been necessary, with the minimum expenditure of time, men, material and money, and in the interests of national prudence, to take all reasonable precautions for the maintenance of the ordered and orderly institutions of Government and against any unwarranted foreign aggression. To the Militiaman of to-day who is carrying on the tradition of devoted service, Canada owes a debt of gratitude.



THE RED CHEVRON

SEVENTH ANNUAL

REUNION DINNER

of

Officers and Men of

THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT

Chaudiere Golf Club, Que.

April 22nd, 1926

in commemoration of

THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES

CHAIRMAN

Major General J.H. MacBrien, C.B., CMG, D.S.O.

7-11-11

C. G. H. Brown

W. J. Brown

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