

CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALS & INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE

DECEMBER 1979

Vol 15 (4)

- 872 - Do You Know Poundmaker?
- 874 - Memorial Plaque, 1919
- 874 - Mentioned in Despatches Emblem, 1919
- 875 - Canada Medal, 1943
- 877 - The Albert Medal, 1866
- 879 - The Edward Medal, 1907
- 880 - The King's Police Medal, 1909
- 881 - Medal Roll - Edward and Albert Medals
- 882 - Newfoundland Military History
- 884 - Cavalry at Farnham Camp, 1913
- 885 - War Medals of Canada
- 886 - GO 700, 1858 "Sarah Sands" at Mauritius

Editor: Ross W. Irwin,

Do You Know Poundmaker?

by Robert Whelan THE INDIAN NEWS

December, 1970

That Poundmaker was a great leader of the Crees before his encounter with the white man is not disputed; he had been adopted by the Blackfoot leader Crowfoot and the two men had peacefully resolved the differences which had caused war between Cree and Blackfoot for centuries. And how often in the history of Western civilization have two evenly-matched nations made peace without resorting to further war?

But opinions vary about his greatness after his attempts to cooperate with and later to resist the advance of Western civilization into the Canadian prairies. Tradition has it that many Indians felt he was a traitor to urge cooperation on them. This is only supposition because unfortunately there are no surviving records written by Indians. All our information on Poundmaker comes from white sources. What emerges from them reflects the misunderstandings and tragedies that occur when two different cultures collide.

In 1881 Poundmaker was Chief of the Cree Nation and acted as guide to the Vice-Regal party of the Marquis of Lorne when it travelled from Battleford to Calgary. In the evenings Poundmaker impressed the Governor-General and his party with his stories of Indian life. And his wit, manners and bearing, one member of the party was heard to say, would not have been out of place in an English gentleman. Nor was the opinion set down in Battleford at the same time by Hayter Reed, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, entirely uninfluenced by the shock of the collision of cultures: "The chief is a man possessing talents far beyond the ordinary, combining the characteristic craftiness of the Indian with the sound judgement of the white man, who, if prevailed upon to permanently abandon a roving life, will become an example to others and earn for himself an independence unpossessed by many." It is not surprising in this period of the full glory of the Empire that any other

way of life would be considered inferior and that white men could use only their own standards in judging Poundmaker; he was a "good" Indian because they recognized in him qualities they liked to think were only possessed by the "good" white man. And everything would be alright because he was really "almost one of us". It didn't quite work out that way.

Poundmaker was born about 1841 near Battleford in what is now Saskatchewan. He was orphaned at an early age. He spent his youth roving the plains and his real qualities of sound judgement, decisiveness and persistence were soon recognized by the Cree people. In 1876 he was one of the chiefs who participated in the negotiations for Treaty Number Six. Three years later he led his people onto a reserve at Cut Knife Hill near Battleford.

Poundmaker's sound judgement was shown in his decision, based on the only information available to him, that the Indian should cooperate with the white man. Very rarely does any human being understand the forces which shape the events he is caught up in, but Poundmaker saw almost immediately that the white man not only had come to stay but that his numbers would increase each year. A stronger force had arrived. The old way of life of the Indian was over. He accepted this hard fact of life and resolved to cooperate. Better to save what you can and sign a treaty and go on a reserve than to be ground out of existence. What he didn't know was that the white man (who prided himself on his drive and adaptability) didn't have much patience and was such a wizard with words that what he said one day could mean something else another day. All too soon Poundmaker became acquainted with impatience and expediency.

As early as August 1876, when Poundmaker learned the conditions of Treaty Number Six, he expressed his disappointment and his concern over his people's future in these words to the Queen's representatives gathered at Fort Carlton: "I would like to hear how we are going to feed and clothe ourselves if we have to change our whole way of life. We know nothing about building houses or farming and the help which you have promised will not begin to see us through such a time." Three years later when the Crees moved onto the Cut Knife Hill Reserve he was further disillusioned. The government reduced the supply of rations below the amount which the Indians believed had been promised by the treaty. The Indians grew restive over this and the Government ordered a farm instructor to supervise all work on Poundmaker's reserve. Poundmaker suggested that the Indians would work more readily under an Indian at house construction and farming. The Government refused to consider his suggestion. The farming program, which had progressed under Poundmaker, ground abruptly to a halt.

In 1881 Poundmaker began his career as an Indian activist. He tried to get enough Indians to come to a general meeting so that their pleas for concessions would be given more serious consideration by the Government. He failed but continued his campaign and in 1883 he declared on many occasions that he had lived up to his part of the agreement by which his people went on reserves, but that the Government had not honoured theirs. Big Bear, who had refused to sign Treaty Number Six and had roamed the prairies with his band, now joined Poundmaker's campaign for more native rights. Poundmaker was now sending Indian runners to all chiefs in the Territories with messages much like the one sent to Piapot: "The Indian is not to blame. The white man made the promises and now does not fulfill them." The Government heard but didn't listen. More police were ordered to the Battleford area. In June of 1884 about 2000 Indians assembled near Poundmaker's reserve for their annual council and thirst dance.

It began with an armed confrontation. An Indian who had been refused rations by the farm instructor, hit him with an axe handle. Poundmaker was unable to persuade the aroused gathering of Indians to turn the attacker over to the police. A force of 86 members of the North West Mounted Police attempted to take the man by force. Poundmaker, armed with a club, advanced on the police inspector and shouted "I will kill you now." The chief was restrained, no shots were fired and the police left the reserve with the prisoner. The council completed its deliberations and asked the Government for concessions. The Government refused. The stage was set for the Riel Rebellion of 1885. Little more than nine months later the first shot was fired at Duck Lake on March 26.

Four days after that first shot, Poundmaker, with representatives from several bands, went to Battleford to seek concessions from Indian Agent Rae. Although Poundmaker had not yet joined the rebels, the citizens and farmers, seeing the band of Indians, sought refuge in the N.W.M. Police barracks near Battleford. The Indians entered some of the abandoned farm houses for food and camped near the town. Mr. Rae agreed to meet the Indians but was fired upon, certainly not by Poundmaker's orders but most likely by the white-hating Stonies. The situation got out of hand. Poundmaker, who had only intended to bolster his demands with a show of arms, now saw his men pillaging the deserted town of Battleford. Once again, Poundmaker had made what appeared to be the appropriate move only to have circumstances enmesh him and defeat his purpose.

For several weeks Louis Riel had been in touch with prairie Indians, sending runners to each camp or reserve.

Poundmaker had not been impressed with the Metis leader or his plans and had avoided committing himself to a cause which seemed such a dangerous mixture of religious fanaticism and personal aggrandizement. (It should be remembered that Riel not only wanted to move the Holy See to Canada but had made it known that if the Government paid him an indemnity of \$5000 he would leave

the country and cause no further trouble.) But now that he was caught up in violence, Poundmaker, the man who had brought peace to the Cree and the Blackfoot, found himself forced to agree with other chiefs that he should join Riel. He reluctantly placed his mark on a letter to Riel asking for his assistance at Battleford, a move which weighed heavily against him when he was tried for treason after the rebellion.

The Indians camped outside Battleford for almost a month while Colonel D. W. Otter and 300 troops prepared to travel from Swift Current, some 180 miles south. The besieged town was relieved on April 24. It was not until Friday, May 1, at three in the afternoon that 350 infantry, artillery and mounted police marched out of Battleford to do battle with Poundmaker and his 200 warriors (and a corresponding number of women and children) who had made camp some 35 miles west at Cut Knife Hill. Colonel Otter attacked at daybreak the next day and at noon retreated with eight dead and 13 wounded. Poundmaker prevented his men from killing more troops while they retreated. Otter was so highly regarded as a soldier that he later became Chief of the General Staff but at Cut Knife Hill he learned that the military tactics of his culture were not always better than those of what appeared to be an inferior culture. Poundmaker, who understood his environment, allowed his men to accept the shelter of the forest while they picked off the troops as they came into view while carrying out their tradition-bound tactics.

Poundmaker's part in the rebellion was almost over now. He moved towards Batoche, overtaking and capturing a government wagon train on the way to Battleford. He took 22 prisoners and treated them well. The rebellion ended May 15 at Batoche before Poundmaker could get there.

General Frederick Middleton, the Irish Commander of the North-West Field Force, refused Poundmaker's offer to sign terms of peace and insisted on unconditional surrender. He proceeded to carry it out at North Battleford on May 23 with all the ceremony of the Victorian era. Resplendent in uniform and decorations, the General was seated on a chair in front of his officers. He faced some 70 Indians who

squatted on the ground, Poundmaker among them. Several Indians came forward and asked to shake hands with the General who told them he never shook hands with bad Indians. An Indian woman came forward to speak to him. "I never listen to women," he said.

After these Victorian pleasantries the General turned his attention to Poundmaker. "The Indians all around here, like Poundmaker's band, rose, thinking the white man would be beaten . . . Instead of saying 'now is the time to show how we value the kindness of the white man to us,' you turned on us . . . Now we have shown you there is no use lying in bluffs and pits, that we can drive you out and kill you." (Here Poundmaker interjected one word: "True.") "We want to live in peace with the red man, but we can't allow you to go on this way, and the sooner you understand that the better . . . I know you will be helped to live in the future by cultivation of land as you have in the past. I have received orders to detain as prisoners Poundmaker, Lean-Man, Mud-Blanket, Breaking-Through-The-Ice, and White Bear. The rest of you and your people had better return quietly to your reserves, giving up the men who did the murders. No agent at present will live among you after the way you have behaved, so that you will have to come and get your rations here, once a week."

Poundmaker's only words in reply to the General's lecture were: "I am sorry. I feel in my heart I am such a person as I am." He had done what he had to do.

At Poundmaker's trial for treason his counsel made a strong plea for his defence: "There was no way Poundmaker could have stopped the rebels from holding council in his camp or from sending the letter of encouragement to Riel. You must remember, a chief's influence is just what his personal character and a knack for speaking may give him. He has no court of justice or means of punishment, only his own persuasive powers." The Crown Prosecutor concentrated on Poundmaker's part in the looting of Battleford, the defeat of Colonel Otter, the letter to Riel and the capturing of the men and the Government supply train.

Poundmaker was convicted of treason, sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary in Manitoba. He was terribly concerned that his long hair would be shorn when he became a prisoner. Friends interceded to prevent this indignity. He languished in prison and was released after seven months so he would not die there.

He went home to Cut Knife Hill and died on July 4, 1886 while visiting Crowfoot at Gleichen in what is now Alberta and was buried there. In June of 1967 the Indian people moved the body to Cut Knife Reserve.



Plaque to Commemorate British Soldiers and Sailors Who Have Fallen in the War

"He Died for Freedom and Honor."

To commemorate individually all those who have fallen in the war the British Government has decided to present a bronze plaque to the next-of-kin of each member of the fighting forces who has been killed, accompanied by a scroll with inscription.

The plaque or medal is of circular form, 5-in. in diameter, and bears an emblematic design, with the inscription, "He died for Freedom and Honor;" it will be cast in gunmetal, and each copy will have inserted in the field, (by an ingenious method of casting), a raised tablet inclosing the name of the person commemorated. The design was put out to open competition, and more than 800 models were submitted, the prize of \$1,200 being awarded to E. Carter Preston of Liverpool, England.

The inscription is surmounted by a special device, including the Royal Arms in color, with the initials of King George. In view of the large number of plaques which will have to be supplied, and of the probable scarcity both of paper and metal, it is at present uncertain when they will be available for distribution.—(N. Y. Times).

234. EMBLEM TO BE WORN ON RIBAND OF VICTORY MEDAL TO DENOTE THAT THE WEARER HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

The following instructions relative to the emblem to be worn on riband of the Victory Medal to denote that the wearer has been mentioned in Despatches are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of an emblem being worn on the riband of the Victory Medal by all personnel borne on the strength of the British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Expeditionary Forces, who have been "Mentioned" one or more times in the Military despatches during the recent war, by a Commander in the Field.
 2. The emblem will be an oak leaf in bronze.
 3. The larger size, to be worn with the Victory Medal when issued, will be affixed to the centre of the riband at an angle of 60 degrees from the inside edge of the riband, leaves pointing upwards towards the left shoulder. The smaller will be worn, when in undress or Khaki uniform, transversely across the riband, the leaves pointing towards the left shoulder.
 4. Two emblems will be supplied in each case. Additional emblems will not be worn in respect of a second or subsequent Mention in despatches.
- District Record Officers and Officers i-c Records Permanent Force Units will submit nominal rolls in duplicate of personnel serving in their Commands, who are entitled to the Emblem.

The Emblem will be issued to ex-members of the C.E.F. without further application.

(H.Q. 51-37-29).

by Ross W. Irwin

In the early days of World War II, Canadian armed forces in England, particularly the air and naval services, were having difficulty gaining recognition and accepting awards for acts of gallantry because of a Canadian House of Commons decision made in 1919 which requested that knighthoods be no longer granted in Canada. The decision was presumed to include even the lowly British Empire Medal. The Honours and Awards Co-ordinating Committee of the services requested that corrective action be taken.

A special committee of the House of Commons was established June 24, 1942, to study the subject of honours and awards and presented a report July 2, 1942. On July 24, 1942 the Honours and Decorations committee issued a further report recommending the establishment of a Canada Medal.

On January 18, 1943 the Minister of National Defence requested the Honours and Awards Co-ordinating Committee to study the establishment of a Canada Medal. On July 17, 1943 a proposal was sent to George VI requesting approval to award a medal "for recognition of meritorious service by citizens of Canada, whether civilians or members of the Armed Forces or of the Merchant Navy; also citizens of other countries who have rendered valuable and meritorious services." "In particular, for special services of a high degree of merit such as the discharge of special duties superior to the person's ordinary work, or, highly meritorious performance of ordinary duties where these have entailed work of a special trying character, or, display of a high degree of initiative and forethought." Approval was received in principle but the Palace questioned the quota and asked the Cabinet War Committee to consider it further.

The Honours and Awards Committee established the following quotas on August 19, 1943. On an annual basis - one per 500 members of the active armed forces up to the equivalent of Lieutenant Commander; and, one per 5,000 members of the reserve army. Senior officers were to be dealt with as exceptions and restricted to a quota of one per 150. Not more than 40 percent were to be distributed to officers.

The proposal was approved by His Majesty the King and on October 14, 1943 the Cabinet approved "the arrangements for the establishment of the Canada Medal" by Order-in-Council 7964. So, why was the medal never awarded?

The Mackenzie King Record, by J. W. Pickersgill, Volume 1, pages 588-589, 1960, sheds some light on the subject and I quote: "In the autumn of 1943 Mackenzie King had to deal with a good many irritating and difficult problems, some of them of great importance. One irritating question of lesser importance was what to do about the Canada Medal. This medal had been established some time before without any clear conception of its purpose. E. H. Coleman, the Under Secretary of State, had prepared a memorandum on the procedure for awards of the medal which Mackenzie King went over with him on October 29. He was "exasperated" at the whole business. It was simply a case of giving to him that hath, following a list of precedence from the Governor General down, including Princess Elizabeth of England. The medal was to be one for fairly wide distribution to people who had rendered extra special service, something beneath the decorations.

I told Coleman I would not take the responsibility of making any recommendations and thought we would be wise to withhold all awards of this medal until after the war." At the Cabinet meeting on November 3 his colleagues agreed the Canada Medal was intended to be awarded "because of extra special service, not something to be given to all those who already have the highest positions." When it was suggested the Government might have to proceed to make awards because of steps already taken, Mackenzie King observed "this got under my skin at once and I said it was the strongest of reasons why we should not proceed any further; that I objected altogether to these matters being forced on the cabinet; that nothing should be done."

In the meantime, the Royal Canadian Mint had been asked to prepare such a medal. It is described in their report of 1943. The medal is 36mm in diameter, circular in form and of silver. The obverse bears the crowned bust of George VI and the inscription GEORGIVS VI:D:G:BR:OMN:REX ET INDIAE IMP:. The obverse die of the Canadian Military Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was used. The reverse die was engraved by T. S. Shingles, the mint engraver. It shows the escutcheon of the Coat of Arms of Canada surmounted by an Imperial Crown and surrounded by a wreath of single maple leaves with CANADA on a ribbon below. The mount of the long service medal was also used for the Canada Medal. The bar, attached to the mount, bears the inscription MERIT for medals awarded to English speaking recipients; and MERITE for French speaking recipients. There are two distinct medals. The ribbon chosen was that of the Canada General Service medal of 1866-1870; that is, equal widths of red, white and red.

The Royal Canadian Mint struck 14 medals. Seven with MERIT and seven with MERITE, each had SPECIMEN indented on the rim. A sample had been sent to the Awards Board on March 31, 1944 by the Mint. The secretary of the Board was instructed to order 7 with MERIT clasp and 7 with MERITE clasp. The medals were distributed as follows:-

- 1 of each to His Majesty the King
- 1 of each to the naval service, RCN
- 1 of each to the army, CFHQ
- 1 of each to the air service, RCAF War Museum
- Balance kept by Awards Co-ordinating Committee, Secretary of State.

The report of the Mint for 1946 states that 386.85 ounces of silver was used for Canada Medals that year also???



FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

FOR SAVING LIFE ON LAND.



The Albert Medal.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

Whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, being desirous of distinguishing by some mark of Her Royal Favour the many heroic acts performed by Mariners and others who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from shipwrecks and other perils of the sea; and the many heroic acts performed on land by those who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, on railways and at fires, or other peril within Her Dominions, other than perils of the sea, did, by Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual bearing date respectively the 7th March, 1866, the 12th April, 1867, and the 30th April, 1877, for Herself, Her Heirs and Successors, institute and create as a mark of Royal Approbation of such heroic acts, new Decorations styled respectively "The Albert Medal of the First Class" and "The Albert Medal of the Second Class," which Decorations Her Majesty was desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after:

And whereas the said Warrants were subsequently amended and all the Warrants relating to these Decorations were consolidated by a Warrant under the Sign Manual bearing date the 5th June, 1905:

And whereas it is Our Pleasure to amend the style of the said Decorations:

We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the Decorations:—

I. It is ordained that the Decoration in each case shall be styled "The Albert Medal," but when it is awarded for acts of such extreme and heroic daring as to merit a special degree of recognition, it shall be styled "The Albert Medal in Gold."

II. It is ordained that "The Albert Medal" shall consist of a bronze oval-shaped Badge or Decoration, having in the centre a Monogram composed of the letters V and A, erect upon an enamelled background, surrounded by a Garter, inscribed in raised letters, "FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA," or "FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE ON LAND," as the case may be, and surmounted by a representation of the Crown of His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort, but where the Medal conferred is "The Albert Medal in Gold" it shall consist of a gold oval-shaped Badge or Decoration, having in the centre a Monogram composed of the letters V and A, erect in gold upon an enamelled background, surrounded by a Garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, "FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA," or "FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE ON LAND," as the case may be, and surmounted by a representation in gold of the Crown of His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort. When the Medal is given for gallantry in saving life at sea, the letters V. and A. shall be interlaced by an Anchor erect in bronze or gold as the case may be. The Medal shall be suspended from a riband of an inch and three-eighths in width, having two white longitudinal stripes; in the case of "The Albert Medal in Gold" the riband shall have four white longitudinal stripes. The colour of the enamel and riband shall be dark blue when the Medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea, and crimson when it is conferred for gallantry in saving life on land.

III. It is ordained that the Medal shall only be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who, in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils of the sea, or from perils on land, have endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Provided always that where the Medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea, the preliminary steps and inquiry shall, if the award be to any one belonging to the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines, be with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in other cases with the President of the Board of Trade.

IV. It is ordained that the names of those persons upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Medal shall be published in the "London Gazette." Where the Medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life on land a Register of such names shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Where the Medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea a Register of the names of such of these persons as belong to the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines shall be kept in the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and a Register of the names of these persons who do not belong to the Royal Navy or to the Royal Marines shall be kept in the Office of the Board of Trade.

V. It is ordained that the Medal shall be worn suspended from the left breast.

The following Rules and Ordinances are ordained for the government of the Decorations whether awarded for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, or on Land.

VI. It is ordained that any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the Albert Medal, but is performed by one upon whom the Decoration has already been conferred, may on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional act an additional bar may be added.

VII. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure these most honourable Decorations, it is ordained that if any person on whom either of such Decorations is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, be forthwith erased from the register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, and his Medal shall be forfeited. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared, that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion. Moreover, We shall at all times have power to order that any person who may at any time have been expelled shall be restored to the enjoyment of the Decoration.

VIII. The Warrant of the 5th June, 1905, is hereby revoked.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

GEO. CAVE.

REDESIGNATION

In 1917 the titles of the Albert Medals of the First and Second Class were redesignated respectively to "The Albert Medal in Gold" and the "Albert Medal". The Medal in Gold for Gallantry in saving life at sea comprises an oval gold badge, enamelled in dark blue, with the letters "V" and "A" and an anchor, in the centre; this is encircled by a bronze garter, inscribed in raised gold letters, FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA. At the top there is the bronze crown of Prince Albert with a ring through which the ribbon passes. The Albert Medal is identical except that it is manufactured entirely in bronze. The two medals for saving life on land are identical except that the anchor is omitted and the dark blue enamel is replaced with crimson, as in the case of the ribbons.

DOWNGRADED

In 1949 the Albert Medals were downgraded by confining them to posthumous cases and acts of lesser gallantry. For living persons the award of the George Cross and George Medal now take their place.

In 1968 it was announced in a House of Commons written answer that the 34 surviving holders of Albert Medals would receive annual tax-free annuities of £100, like holders of the Victoria Cross and George Cross.

THE EDWARD MEDAL.

Instituted by Royal Warrant, dated 13th July, 1907.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

Whereas His late Majesty King Edward VII, being desirous of distinguishing by some mark of His Royal Favour the many heroic acts performed by those of His faithful subjects who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in mines or quarries or otherwise in connection with Industrial Employment in His Dominions and in Territories under His Protection and Jurisdiction, did by Warrants under His Sign Manual bearing date respectively the 13th July, 1907, and the 1st December, 1909, for Himself, His Heirs and Successors, institute and create a new Medal to be entitled the Edward Medal to be awarded for such acts of gallantry:

And whereas We are desirous of amending the rules governing the award of the said Decoration and of consolidating the Royal Warrants relating to the said Decoration, We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following Rules for the governance of the said Decoration:

Firstly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall be styled "The Edward Medal," but when it is awarded for acts of such great and exceptional gallantry as to merit a special degree of recognition it shall be styled "The Edward Medal in Silver."

Secondly.—It is ordained that the Edward Medal shall consist of a circular Medal with Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a suitable design with the words "For Courage," and that the Medal shall be of Bronze or, when the Edward Medal in Silver is awarded, of Silver.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the Edward Medal shall only be awarded to those of Our Faithful Subjects and others who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with Industrial Employment in these Our Dominions and in Territories under Our Protection or Jurisdiction, and such award shall be made only on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer either of these Decorations shall be published in the London Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that each Medal shall be suspended from the left breast and the riband, of an inch and three-eighths in width, shall be dark blue with a narrow yellow stripe on either side: Provided that when the Medal is awarded to a woman it shall be worn on the left shoulder, suspended from a ribbon of the same width and colour, fashioned into a bow.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the Edward Medal, but is performed by one upon whom the Decoration has already been conferred may, on a recommendation to Us, by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional act an additional Bar may be added.

Seventhly.—In order to make such provision as shall effectually preserve pure these most honourable Decorations, it is ordained that if any person, on whom either of such Decorations is conferred, be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which, in Our judgment, disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and his Medal shall be forfeited. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an agreement to return the same, if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared, that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such forfeiture. Moreover, We shall at all times have power to regrant a Medal to any person whose Medal may at any time have been forfeited.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
GEO. CAVE.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

Instituted by Royal Warrant, dated 7th July, 1903.

EDWARD R. and I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the good services which are rendered by officers of the Constabulary Forces and by persons serving in Fire Brigades within Our Dominions and in Territories under Our Protection or Jurisdiction and the heroic acts of courage and instances of conspicuous devotion to duty of such persons which are from time to time brought to Our notice:

And whereas We are desirous of distinguishing such meritorious conduct by some mark of Our Royal favour:

We do by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a new Medal to be awarded for such acts of courage and conspicuous devotion to duty.

Firstly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall be designated and styled "The King's Police Medal."

Secondly.—It is ordained that the King's Police Medal shall consist of a circular Medal of Silver with Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design emblematic of Protection from danger, and shall bear on the rim the name of the person to whom the Medal is awarded.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall only be awarded to those of Our Faithful Subjects and others who being members of a recognized Police Force or of a properly organized Fire Brigade within Our Dominions or in Territories under Our Protection or Jurisdiction, have performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or have exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty; and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Such Register shall show the name and rank of the person holding the Medal, the Police Force or Fire Brigade of which he is or was a member, and particulars of the action for which the Medal has been awarded.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that each Medal shall be suspended from the left breast, and the riband, of an inch and three-eighths in width, shall be dark blue with a narrow silver stripe on either side.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the King's Police Medal, but is performed by one upon whom the Decoration has already been conferred, may, on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional act an additional Bar may be added.

Seventhly.—In order to make such provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable Decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Decoration is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, this Medal shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, be forfeited, and his name shall be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall before receiving the same enter into an agreement to return the same, if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such forfeiture.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the seventh day of *July*, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

EDWARD MEDAL, 1907

Ref. No.	Class	Name	London/Canada Gazette
157519	I (p)	G.H. Lamb, Strathcona, Alta	8/6/1907 p. 2515
189286	II	Albert H. Adcock, St. John, NB	21/9/1911 p. 3106
209419	I (p)	Wm. McFall, Ottawa, Ont	21/9/1911 p. 1352
301223	II	John Roderick McDonald, Calgary	26/5/1915 p. 3203
301223	II	Leo Patrick Powell, Calgary, Alta	26/5/1915 p. 3203

ALBERT MEDAL, 1866

	II	John Adams, St. John, NB	10/2/1882
	II	Arthur McKee, St. John, NB	10/2/1882
	II	Wm. Rolleston, St. John, NB	10/2/1882
189014	I	Thomas Reynolds	4/5/1910
219122		Edward Bell	2/11/1911
270199		James Julian Carter	16/5/1914
315952		Corp. Percy Fairburn Annis	23/12/1916
324590		Anthony Farrer	23/9/1916
324590		Doreen Ashburnham	23/9/1916
341751		Ernest Alfred Pooley, Port Gray	17/11/1916
341751		Herbert Powley, Port Gray, BC	17/11/1916
354008	I (p)	T.K. Triggs, RN	23/3/1918
354008	II	Wm. Becker, RN	23/3/1918
354008		T.N. Davis, RN	23/3/1918
354008		Robert Stones, RN	23/3/1918
354008		Edward S. Beard, RNCVR	18/2/1919
354008	p	Albert Charles Mattison, RCN	18/2/1919
369478	p	Alfred Burt, DSO, Lt Col	8/11/1918
369478	p	Victor Brooks, Sgt	8/11/1918
369478	p	Arthur Johnson, Pte	8/11/1918
369478	p	Alfred Horn, Driver	8/11/1918
377680	p	Edward McCarthy, MM, Pte	18/7/1919
393473		David Fraser	BC 1919
393473		Aaron E. Higgins	BC 1919
597091		Wm. George Johnston	23/4/1932
	p	Arthur Latimer Corscadden	1956 p. 2713

RETURNED SOLDIERS' TICKET

Young Men's Christian Associations

OF CANADA



This Ticket is good for all privileges at any Canadian Y.M.C.A. for six months after your arrival in Canada.

This Ticket will be valid when you are travelling, but must be exchanged for the Ticket of the Local Y.M.C.A. in your home town.

APRIL
1919

Chas. W. Bishop
General Secretary

Souvenir Edition

The Daily News

Newfoundland's Only Morning Newspaper

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1949

Heroic History Of Patriotism By Island's Youth

"Few are my books, but my small few have told
Of many a great name that lived of old."

ALL of us have heard, long ere this, the emotional tremolo in the voices of broadcasters, as they spoke of love of country, sacrifice, patriotism and devotion to duty. Soon we will hear, without imagination, matters which are concerned with Newfoundland—the place in which we are presently living—the ideals for which so many of those volunteered, suffered—and died!

Surely, this is not the "Swan Song" of the Newfoundland Regiment—the plaintive note of a graceful figure, mythical or historical—which, nearing its end, floats majestically along the stream, guided by the waters' current, toward the finale.

We think not! "Dying for one's country is a noble death. Living for one's country is a noble life—and, perhaps, more difficult of achievement."

* * *

"In fifty years, when peace outshines

Remembrance of the battle lines,
Adventurous lads will sigh and cast

Proud looks upon the plundered past."

First Newfoundland Force

As far back as the early Spring of 1860, the people residing in St. John's considered the advisability of raising a Volunteer Force here in the city. Within a week, 300 men were enrolled. No. 1 Company was called "The Prince of Wales," and No. 2 "The Queens." No. 3 Company followed later—"The Victoria" and No. 4 "Terra Nova" was also completed. A year later, they

had a regimental band, used the drill-shed on Military Road, for training purposes, and on the 20th July the five companies of volunteers and a company of the 62nd Regiment were reviewed on the Parade Ground by General Trollope, the Officer Commanding at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1864, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to direct that the four Volunteer Rifle Companies of St. John's shall be combined, and constitute a Battalion, and to be under the command, on parade, or, in the field, of the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General for the time being."

Commenting on the patriotic instincts of Newfoundland volunteers—so undoubtedly manifested during the eighty nine years since the inception of this movement, the "Morning Post," (January 24th, 1860) states: "We are sure Newfoundland (proverbial for her loyalty) having such important interests to protect, and a population courageous, will be a match for her neighbours, in alacrity and zeal on this occasion!" May we assume that "her neighbours" are now "our Canadian cousins," who were to join us at Ypres fifty four years

later, and on whose right flank we were to attack in the Battle of Arras—Monchy-le-Preux, April, 1917.

"The boys, with grim and side-long glance,

Will think, "Poor Grandad's day is done,"

And dream of lads who fought in France

And lived in time to share the fun."

World War I

In August, 1914, when the news of war came to the peaceful-loving people of Newfoundland, we were in a different position than were our ancestors of 1860. We had Brigades in training—youth movements developed and encouraged for the physical and well-being of the boys from different denominations, with the same end in view—athletics, discipline and citizenship. The Church Lads Brigade, the Catholic Cadet Corps, the Methodist Guards and the Newfoundland Highlanders were well established in the community as a great influence; indeed, branches or companies were already organized in different sections of the country. The Legion of Frontiersmen was firmly recognized, so that when, on August 21st, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-in-Council, calling for volunteers, history repeated itself, in double numbers. In the Spring of 1860, three hundred were enrolled; in 1914, within a week, over five hundred had offered their services, more than half from the city brigades, and on September 3rd, His Excellency the Governor (the late Sir Walter Davidson) informed the Secretary of State for His Majesty's Government in Great Britain that "the Newfoundland Regiment is now

800 strong and going under canvas. Contingent of 500 will be ready to start on the first of October. Singularly enough, we were again associated with our "Canadian cousins" for, when "the Blue Puttees" sailed on the transport "Florizel," we formed part of the convoy which conveyed the First Canadian Contingent overseas. Memories of Salisbury Plains, Pond Farm Camp, Devizes, and our relations with "Our Brothers in Khaki" are still vivid with the survivors of "The First Five Hundred."

Royal Newfoundland Regiment

The history of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment—of the first four Companies "A"; "B"; "C" and "D"; "E" and "F" to make up a Battalion and Headquarters—has been so well and unassumingly publicized, that it should be known to every Newfoundlander, or to any one who has tried to follow the Oldest Colony's contribution to the Empire effort in World War I. There must have been, on those tense days of years ago, a song in the heart of the young Newfoundland soldier. There were the last few hours of his leave, and soon the big adventure was to begin; meanwhile, it was enough to tread the ground of Bannerman Park, to feel the soft wind through "The Narrows" ruffle his hair and to savour the strange elfin odour of the breeze from the Waterford Valley. Many, all too many, of these Newfoundland youths are dead now. No trumpets blew at the

unveiling of their memorial. Perhaps their parents are alive! The father, with the wise crinkles of smile-lines at his eyes matched by those of his wife or daughter. His uncle, perhaps, or his nephew; his best friend. This, you know, is Newfoundland, the real Newfoundland, the true Newfoundland, the Newfoundland of hope and glory, her integrity unmatched, her solid uncompromising worth unsullied: The parents and relatives of these Newfoundland soldiers who came not back are clothed in dignity and pride which acutely and instantly communicates itself to all others. The shoulders of the men became subtly squarer, the hands of the women are crossed before them in classic repose. It was good to see them thus—even in trial. Is it wrong to write like this, just now? Wrong for a little while to forget the living and remember the dead? I think not. At its lowest such is a salute; at its highest — a call to service, to go all and do likewise!

* * *

"In proud and glorious memory"
—that's my due.

For years I found in France—for you—for you.

I suffered anguish that you never guessed;

Twice I came home on leave; and then went west.

What greater glory could a man desire?"

Came World War II

In 1939, as in 1914, the voluntary effort came once more from Newfoundland to take its part in the Empire's struggle. In the present instance, however, a Home Defence Unit was being organized, and, although merely a handful, when war was declared, it was not very long before it became numerically strong. "The Newfoundland Militia" soon changed its title to the Newfoundland Regiment, and was exclusively a Newfoundland force. From Shamrock Field where the Unit was located went forth drafts to the 166th (Nfld.) Field Regiment and 59th (Nfld.) Heavy Regiment of Royal Artillery, they having received their basic training here.

In World War II, Newfoundland Units were widely known and recognized. The Newfoundland Overseas Forestry, the 125 (Nfld.) R.A.F. Squadron, the Nfld. Regiment of the Gunners, carried on in the traditions of their predecessors, or one, at least, was said by a distinguished English General to be "Better than the best."

* * *

Will this be the "Swan Song" of the Newfoundland Regiment? We think not!

The way we shall handle our country, because our men died for it, needs strength, patience and understanding. Perhaps we must begin again to live for it — else the deaths of those close and dear to us mean nothing.

"Dying for one's country is a noble death. Living for one's country is a noble life—and perhaps more difficult of achievement."

I called you "Newfoundland". And so you went,
And there was silence in the March-time night;
Silence and safety; and the veils of sleep.
Then, far away, the thudding of the guns."

WITH THE CAVALRY
AT FARNHAM CAMP

THE CAMP of the Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade, which closed recently at Farnham, Quebec, and pictures of which will be found herewith, was voted by officers and men in attendance as the most successful that has yet been held on this camping ground. For one thing the weather was all in favor of the citizen soldiers, with the result that there were no idle days, and every man received the maximum amount of training possible during the twelve days which the camp lasted.

It was perhaps to be regretted that the general inspection and field day took place so early during the camping period, as this did not make for a culminating point to which the work of each regiment could be directed; but, of course, as General Sir Ian Hamilton's time had first consideration, it was necessary that the Friday after the opening of the camp be selected for the day on which he reviewed the troops.

The camp was composed, this year, of the 6th and 17th Hussars, 26th Light Dragoons, and the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, together with detachments of the Army Service Corps, and Army Medical Corps.

The standard of both men and horses at the camp this year was very high, a fact it was remarked by several of the older officers that they had never seen in the Eastern Township Camp, a finer body of horses and men. The good weather enabled the various commanding officers to give their attention to their camp lines with the result that the living quarters of the entire brigade presented a remarkably neat and up-to-date appearance.

Considerable attention was centered during camp this year on the work of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, who as holders for the past three years of the Turner Shield for the best regiment in the Eastern Townships Brigade, had a record to keep up which called for the best on the part of every man and officer in the regiment. The 13th this year again excelled, themselves and while the regiment was under strength, owing principally to the fact that in the country from which their men are drawn there is considerable construction work being undertaken just now, the Turner Shield winners presented an appearance second to none when on duty. Their work under Lieut. Col. B. M. Gerrie, Commanding Officer, and Major C. Morris, Adjutant, drew forth many expressions of praise from both the Staff of the Brigade and the officers of the permanent force attached to the camp for the purpose of instruction.

It must not be thought, however, that the other regiments were deficient in any qualifications looked for in citizen soldiers; on the contrary, the gen-

On the last Wednesday evening of the camp, the biggest manoeuvres of the two weeks were begun with the 18th and 26th Dragoons or "the Reds" as they were known, bivouacked on one when the short period of training is taken into account.

On Saturday, June 21st, the camp

side of the river, while the Hussars, or "Blues" slept out on the other. Early in the morning the long series of manoeuvres were commenced, which resulted in the capture by the "Reds" of the transports from the "Blues" army, and the unsuccessful attempt by the latter to win them back.

This was probably the most tiring 24 hours of the Camp, and the manner in which both men and horses stood up under the strain was remarkable.

sports were held and great interest manifested in the various events. The chief attraction was probably the five-and-a-half mile polo match for officers, which, during the past two or three years has been won by Lt. Shirley, of the 6th Hussars. This year, however, Lt. Shirley had to relinquish his hold, and the first prize went to the 13th Dragoons, when Lieut. Hanson, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, attached to the 13th, won an exciting race, riding the horse of Captain W. F. Kay, M.P. of the same regiment.

A unique feature of the 1931 camp was the opportunity offered previous to the camp to qualify during the course of the camp. This was done by means of lectures delivered at night and also by a class for practical instruction held during the day. Twenty-six gentlemen took this opportunity of qualifying, and on the last day of camp appeared before the board consisting of Col. English, G.S.O., Major Morris, 13th S.I.D., Major Date, 17th Hussars, and Lt. Bowie, R.C.D. It is anticipated that a large percentage will receive their papers and be added to the strength of their respective regiments.

Camp Officers.

The officer in command of the camp at Farnham this year was Lt.-Col. C. A. Smart, and the Cavalry Brigade was commanded by Lt.-Col. B. B. Morrill, 13th Dragoons, Acting Brigadier; Capt. W. B. Converse, 13th Dragoons, Brigade Major; Lt. A. Stevenson, 5th Hussars, Orderly Officer.



WITH THE CAVALRY AT FARNHAM—The 77th Hussars preparing for the road. The centre figure in the three at the head of the column is Col. Seale, second in command of the 17th. On his left is Sergeant-Instructor Dee of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, attached to the regiment for instruction purposes.

War Medals of Canada

Naval General Service Medal 1814—This medal by Wyon, was awarded for services rendered from 1793 to 1840 and ready for distribution in January 1849.

Two hundred and thirty bars were issued with it, and in the arrangements of the bars the first action was placed nearest the medal. Although so many bars were issued with the medal, six is the most awarded to any one man.

Those having clasps for actions in America are thirty-five in number including one for Canada, in consequence of the U. S. schooners "Scorpion" and "Tigress" boarded and taken on Lake Huron.

On September 3rd, 1814, the British force divided into two parties; one under Lieutenant Worsley, with midshipman Dobson, the second under Lieutenant Bulger, Armstrong, and Radenhurst of the Newfoundland Regiment, boarded and carried the "Tigress." The British loss was two seamen killed, and five soldiers and seamen wounded. The United States loss was three men wounded, three missing, supposed to have been killed and thrown overboard.

On September 6th, 1814, the "Scorpion" was captured by the British. She had two killed and two wounded. The loss of the British, in the two actions was one lieutenant, seven rank and file wounded, and three seamen killed. Worsley, with the two prizes, returned to Michillimackinac.

Description of this medal below: No. 13—Obverse—Diademed head of Queen Victoria to the left, legend Victoria Regina below bust 1848.

Reverse, a figure of Britannia seated upon a seahorse holding in her right hand a trident, and in the left an olive branch.

Silver. Recipient's name is impressed upon the edge in Roman capitals. Officers and warrant officers only had their rank described. Suspended by a straight clasp from a white ribbon with blue edges.

Bar: One only issued for action on Lake Huron September 6th, 1814. Fenian Raid 1866—Fenian Raid 1870

—Red River 1870

Probably the medals occasioned by the Fenian Raids and the Red River expedition would never have been struck had not Riel's affair (1885) necessitated an award.

Members of the Canadian Parliament in the year 1897, were flooded with letters and petitions asking the granting of a medal to the survivors of the above actions.

In January 1899 the Imperial Government approved of the issue of this medal to the Imperial Forces and Canadian militia which had taken part in these campaigns.

The close of the Civil War in the United States had led to the disbanding of her huge armies. Amongst these soldiers were many members of the Fenian Brotherhood, an association organized by John O'Mahoney about 1858, and which from time to time had made threats of taking Canada. In the spring of 1866 they began to congregate at various places on the frontier.

On June 1st, 1866, a force of Fenians variously estimated under command of "General" O'Neil, took possession of Fort Erie on the Niagara Frontier. The Fenians and Canadian Volunteers came into action at Ridgeway, and the Canadian Volunteers ordered to retire. Meanwhile a Canadian force had come by water from Port Colborne and retaken Fort Erie. That night O'Neil and his men recrossed the river and the "Fenian Raid of 1866" was at an end.

In 1870, "General" O'Neil organized a second Fenian raid against the Lower Canadian Frontier. Two incursions were repulsed by small bands of Canadian Volunteers. The American authorities promptly interposed. O'Neil was arrested, and the enterprise collapsed.

The term "Red River Rebellion" as applied to the course of events in the Red River Country in 1869-1870, is inaccurate, misleading and unjust. There has been much controversy on this question, and space will not permit to discuss it. I will advise interested readers to obtain from the Department of Education, Winnipeg, Canada, copy of booklet by Mr. S. E. Lang.

There was a Red River Expedition, a military force sent into the West in the summer of 1870, a force of about fourteen hundred (of whom less than four hundred were British regulars) under the command of Colonel Wolseley. Upon Wolseley's approach, Riel crossed the river to St. Boniface and watched the entry of the troops into the deserted Fort Garry, (now Winnipeg), Riel Lapine and O'Donohue, nipeg), Riel, Lapine and O'Donohue,

the United States.

When these medals were struck in 1899, 16120 were issued, of these I have found the following varieties:

No. 14—Obv. Veiled effigy of Queen Victoria to the left, legend Victoria Regina et Imperatrix. Rev., The Canadian flag surrounded with a wealth of maple leaves and surmounted by the word Canada. Silver. On the edge name of the recipient. The ribbon was red, white, and red in equal widths. Bar, "Fenian Raid 1866." Breton 70.

No. 15—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bar "Fenian Raid 1870." Breton 71. At the meeting of the Antiquarian Society of Montreal, May 19th, 1916, among the exhibits were; by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, a medal of this description with a rare edge, "Mississquoi Horse Guards." No. 16—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bar "Red River 1870." Breton 76. 365 issued.

No. 17—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bars, "Fenian Raid 1866." "Fenian Raid 1870." Breton 72. No. 18—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bars "Fenian Raid 1866." "Red River 1870." Breton 73. 150 issued. No. 19—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bars, "Fenian Raid 1870." "Red River 1870." Breton 74. 30 issued. No. 20—Obv., and rev., same as No. 14. Bars "Fenian Raid 1866." "Fenian Raid 1870." "Red River 1870." Breton 75. 20 issued.

List of Authorities

Breton P. N.—Popular illustrated guide to Canadian Coins, etc. Clement W. H. P.—The History of the Dominion of Canada. Johnson Stanley C.—Medals of our fighting men. Kingsford William—The History of Canada, p. 518, 520. Numismatist—July 1916 pp. 310-11-12 and 320. Oliver James—British War Medals relating to America, A.N. & Society of New York. Proceedings 1885-1886 p. 51-52. Stewart W. A.—The ABC of War Medals, pp. 218 & 292-3. Sulte, B.—Le Monde Illustre May 15th, 1897. Next article will include "Canadian Zouaves Volunteers Italy 1868-1869-1870", Canadian Nile Contingent "The Nile 1884-1885", "Kirkbakan", The Nile 1884-1885", "Khedive's Star 1884-5."

LIONEL A. LAPOINTE,
6255 Christophe Colomb,
Montreal, Canada

GENERAL ORDER, No. 700.

Horse Guards, S. W., 27th February, 1858.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, has great gratification in making known to the Army the substance of a report received from Major-General Breton, commanding the Troops at the Mauritius, recording the remarkable gallantry and resolution displayed by the Officers and Soldiers of the 54th Regiment on board the ship "Sarah Sands," on the 11th November, 1857, under circumstances of a most trying nature, namely, when that vessel took fire at sea, having at the time a large quantity of ammunition on board.

It is under such emergency that presence of mind, high courage, and coolness—qualities which are the attributes of British Soldiers—are conspicuous, and are rendered particularly so when attended by the maintenance of that discipline which was evidently observed on the occasion.

Major-General Breton states in his report, that the first consideration acted upon was to throw the powder overboard, a most hazardous and dangerous duty, which was effected (with the exception of a portion of it) by volunteers, at the risk of their being suffocated by the smoke below.

The boats were got ready—the women and children placed in them—and the greatest degree of emulation evinced by the Officers and Men in the performance of all that could be required of them.

For the lengthened period of sixteen or eighteen hours, the ship was in extreme peril, until the fire was subdued, and the hold cleared of water, which was thrown in for the purpose of extinguishing it, or which had rushed in through the opening in the stern, caused by the explosion of the last of the powder.

The following Non-commissioned Officers and Privates are specially named by Major Brett (upon whom the command devolved) as having particularly distinguished themselves on the occasion:—

Sergeant Henry Robinson.	Private Thomas Holland.
" Thomas Page.	" Francis Glenn.
" James Doyle.	" George Lamb.
" James Houston	" James Carmichael.
(Instructor of Musketry).	Lance Corporal John Westby.

Private William Warren.

" John Doyle.	Private Philip Folland.
" James Hopkins.	" James Buckingham.
" James Fitzpatrick.	" Robert Denton.
" George Dodd.	" Bartholomew Canawa.
" James Gallagher.	Lance Corporal John Stevenson.
" William Wiles.	Private Michael Byrnes.
" Andrew Walsh.	Lance Corporal John M'Cullum.
	Private Stewart Hall.

The Colours of the Regiment appear to have been saved by Private William Wiles, 54th Regiment, and Richard Richmond, one of the Quarter-Masters of the ship, at the hazard of their lives.

Major Brett exerted himself to the utmost, and is entitled to high praise for his conduct throughout. His reports of the Officers generally, that their conduct was admirable, and gives great credit to Captain Gillum, Lieutenant and Adjutant Houston, and Lieutenant Hughes.

By extraordinary exertions the ship was saved from destruction, and enabled to reach Port Louis.

His Royal Highness is pleased to observe, that the behaviour of the 54th Regiment during the course of this distressing occurrence was most praiseworthy, and, by its result, must render manifest to all the advantages of subordination and strict obedience to orders under the most alarming and dangerous circumstances in which Soldiers can be placed.

By Order of His Royal Highness

THE GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF,
G. A. WETHERALL,
Adjutant General.