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HERALDRY IN THE WELLINGTON RIFLES

Ross W. IRWIN

IN THE SEDENTARY MILITIA OF CANADA WEST WERE NINE BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT OF WELLINGTON, EACH COMMANDED BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL. THIS BODY OF MEN WAS ENROLLED ANNUALLY BUT DID NO MORE THAN THE ONE DAY'S DRILL REQUIRED BY STATUTE. THE MILITIA ACT OF 1863 PROVIDED THAT DRILL COMPANIES COULD BE FORMED LOCALLY, PRIMARILY FOR RIFLE PRACTICE AND SOME DRILL. THE ELORA, GUELPH AND MOUNT FOREST RIFLE COMPANIES WERE CALLED OUT FOR THE FENIAN RAIDS OF 1866 FROM MARCH 18 TO JULY 11 AND WERE STATIONED AT SARNIA. CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THE ELORA AND GUELPH RIFLE COMPANIES TO BE DRESSED IN THE STANDARD RIFLE UNIFORM WITH CHACO.

AFTER THE FIRST FENIAN RAID THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PROCEEDED TO UNITE THE VARIOUS RIFLE AND INFANTRY COMPANIES INTO BATTALIONS BASED ON THE COUNTY ORGANIZATION. THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TERMED INDEPENDANT VOLUNTEER MILITIA COMPANIES.

The 30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles was organized September 14, 1866 on a ten company basis. No. I Company was the Guelph Garrison Battery of Artillery which was struck off as the Wellington Field Battery, September 13, 1871. It was replaced by a company from Douglas, May 23, 1872 which in turn was replaced by a company from Harriston April 23, 1882. No. 2 Company was located in Guelph; No. 3 Company in Fergus; No. 4 Company in Elora; No. 5 Company in Mount Forest; No. 6 Company in Eramosa; No. 7 Company in Erin; No. 8 Company in Whittington but was moved to Palmerston June 22, 1883 and to Drayton April 1, 1902; No. 9 Company was at Hollen but was moved to Moorefield April 28, 1882 and to Guelph September 8, 1894; No. 10 Company was headquartered at Arthur.

THE NUMBERED COMPANIES WERE CHANGED TO LETTERS IN 1907. ABOUT 1893 THE NAME OF THE BATTALION WAS CHANGED TO "30TH BATTALION, WELLINGTON RIFLES". FROM MAY 8, 1900 TO APRIL I, 1920 IT WAS KNOWN AS THE "30TH REGIMENT (WELLINGTON RIFLES)". THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA REMOVED THE NUMBERS AND PRODUCED THE NAME "THE WELLINGTON RIFLES". AGAIN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 15, 1931, THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO "THE WELLINGTON REGIMENT". THE REGIMENT WAS DISBANDED EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 15, 1936 AND WAS CONVERTED TO THE 63RD FIELD BATTERY, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

THE INSIGNIA OF THE REGIMENT UNDERWENT MANY CHANGES. IN 1866 THE UNIT WORE A BRASS NUMERAL "30" ONE INCH HIGH ON THEIR "PILL BOX" FORAGE CAPS. THIS DRESS WAS COMMON TO MANY RURAL BATTALIONS. THE UNIFORM WAS RIFLE GREEN WITH SCARLET FACINGS. OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WORE A CHACO.

IN 1901 THE UNIT HAD NO SPECIAL BADGES OR DISTINCTION IN DRESS EXCEPT ON THE CROSS BELT PLATE WAS A SILVER DEVICE DESCRIBED "THE REGIMENTAL NUMBER XXX IN ROMAN NUMERALS WITH WELLINGTON RIFLES IN TWO LINES BENEATH, THE WHOLE ENCLOSED WITHIN A GARTER INSCRIBED VIRTUTUS FORTUNA COMES AND SURMOUNTED BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST. THIS DEVICE WAS FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO AS THE BEER BARREL BADGE BECAUSE OF ITS APPEARANCE. COL. ARMSTRONG WORE ON HIS HELMET A MALTESE CROSS WITH A ROYAL CROWN. IT CONTAINED NO DESIGN OR INSCRIPTION OTHER THAN SMALL LIONS BETWEEN THE ARMS OF THE CROSS.

A SERIES OF INSIGNIA WERE AUTHORIZED FOR THE REGIMENT IN 1907. THE HELMET PLATE WAS THE FORMER CROSS BELT ORNAMENT PLACED ON A MALTESE CROSS AND SURMOUNTED BY A CROWN. THE BADGE FOR THE FORAGE CAP WAS AGAIN THE CROSS BELT ORNAMENT BUT SUPERIMPOSED ON A MAPLE LEAF. THE COLLAR BADGE WAS THE CREST AND MOTTO OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST AND MOTTO IS DESCRIBED AS A DEMILION RAMPANT, HOLDING IN HIS PAWS A FORKED PENNON CHARGED WITH THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE AND RISING FROM A DUCAL CROWN, ALL RESTING ON A TRIPLE RIBBON INSCRIBED WITH THE MOTTO VITUTIS FORTUNA COMES. A FREE TRANSLATION WOULD BE "FORTUNE FAVOURS THE BRAVE". THE BANNER BORNE BY THE LION REPRESENTS THE BANNER BY THE DELIVERY OF WHICH, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE DUCAL MANOR OF STRATHFIELDSAYE IS HELD IN SOCAGE.

THE CAP BADGE OF THE 153RD C.E.F. OVERSEAS BATTALION FROM WELLINGTON COUNTY ALSO BORE THE MOTTO BUT NO OTHER ASSOCIATED MARKS.

A BLACK COLLAR BADGE DESPICTS THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST WITH A SCROLL BELOW INSCRIBED WELLINGTON RIFLES.

A HELMET PLATE OF VICTORIAN ERA EXISTS WHICH SHOWS A BUGLE AND STRINGS WITHIN A DOUBLE CIRCLE INSCRIBED CANADA MILITA - 30th BATT. THE WHOLE LAID UPON A DOUBLE OUTLINED MALTESE CROSS WITH SMALL LIONS IN EACH ANGLE AND SURMOUNTED BY A ROYAL CROWN, IN BLACK.

New badges were authorized in 1928. These were a Maltese Cross with a circle at the centre within which are the letters "W R". Above the cross is the crest of the Duke of Wellington and below the cross is the motto VIRTUTIS FORTUNA COMES on a Riband. Collar badges are identical but smaller in size.

THIS UNIT WAS ACTIVE FOR OVER 70 YEARS BUT IS ONE OF THE FEW WHERE VERY LITTLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT IT. THE DEVICES AND BADGES ARE VERY SCARCE — THE SAME MAY BE SAID OF ITS HISTORY.



REGIMENTAL CRESTS, BADGES, SHOULDER TITLES AND BUTTONS

49F. (55 in 1928 re-print). The following instructions will govern all applications submitted to National Defence Headquarters for approval of designs of Regimental (rests. Badges, Shoulder Titles and Buttons

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND BADGES

- (i) Regimental crests and cap bedges are blematic of all units of a regiment or corps, will be selected so far as possible by repreentatives of all such units, whether active or
- (ii) When it is not desired that the regimental crest be of the same design as the cap hadge, a special design therefor may be submitted. No expense to the Public will be authorized in connection with regimental
- (iii) As regimental crests and can be less of regiments or corps are corporate to all units forming part thereof, it will not be permissible for a number or numeral to be borne thereon, except in such cases where a number is part of the title of the regiment as a whole. e.g., 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.

COLLAR BADGES

(iv) Each cavalry, mounted rifles and armoured car regiment, battalion of infantry, and corps, may select a special collar badge.

(v) In the case of a regiment of cavalry or mounted rifles, or a battalion of infantry, the collar badge may be that of the C.E.F. or Militia Unit perpetuated.

Free to service dress in which case adges mas the the same for all ranks, officers may be acrmitted, subject to the approval of the Minister of National Defence, to wear collar badges but not cap badges which differ in design from those worn by other ranks. such permission will normally be limited to units which desire to a special collar badge for officers of the same or similar design to that worn by officers only in an affiliated British unit, but in all cases it will be necessary that reasons satisfactory to the Department for the grant of this permission be furnished. Collar badges so authorized will be provided at the expense of the officers concerned. In making application, sub-paras. (x) and (xi) must be con and with

CHOULDE. a. F. S.

(vii) moulder titles for all arms of the - rvice will be an plack letters, but exceeding inch in wight Wirth a numers' or number forms part of the author zed the of a regiment, such numeral or number may be included in the regimental shoulder title.

BUTTONS

(viii) As all Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia will only be supplied with general service buttons, designs of buttons will not be submitted for approval unless it is intended that they will be supplied at the expense of the Unit The nesign may include in the case of a cavalry, moneted rifles and armoured car regiment and battalion of infantry, the number or numerals of the perpetuated C.E.F. Unit or the number or numeral borne by the Active Militia Unit,

(ix) Buttons of an unauthorized design will not be worn.

GENERAL

(x) Designs submitted should be either an actual sample of the crest or badge, or a properly drawn up sketch, coloured if possible and giving the following particulars in each case:

(a) Nature of badge.

(b) Dimensions, i.e., extreme height and

extreme width.

(c) Nature of metal, i.e., bruss, white metal, etc., stating differen any, in metals to be used the banges for (i) that and (ii) Other Runts The colley of the Department in this regard is that, with the exception of Riffe Regiment. wear black badges, all other units should wear brass or white metal badges or a combination of the two metals.

(d) Description of the regimental crest and cap badge giving historic and symbolic significance of the component parts.

(xi) When a unit desires to adopt badges of a similar design to those worn by the affiliated British unit the Officer Commanding will submit the proposed designs to National Defence Headquarters, through the regular channels, and remest permission to as it ain by private correspondence, it the attinated unit has any objection

Should the Otheer Commanding the British Unit raise no objection to the adoption of the designs of badges by the Canadian Unit, a copy of the letter received from the regimental authorities of the British Unit and proposed designs must accompany the application for badges when submitted to National Defence Headquarters.

(xii) The badges of many British Units include honorary distinctions and devices which would be inappropriate for a Unit of the Canadian Militia to adopt, examples of which are as follows:-

a) Homour as arded to an individual British Regiment for conspicuous service in the Fred, which in but such devices as the Sphinx for service in Favpt. etc.

b) Sperial mottoes awarded to a British Regiment by Royal A-ray for conspicuous or special service.

(c) Devices pertaining to a Royal personage, such as the Prince of Wales' plume, the use of which is restricted to units whose designations embody the title of the Royal personage concerned.

This applies also to devices such as the Coronet of a Royal personage or Peer who might be an Honourary Colonel of a British Regiment but who does not hold such association with the allied Canadian

Unit.

(xii) There are other devices which may not be appropriate for a Connedian Unit to adopt such as a Crest or Cost of Arms of an individual or organization, or a County or Municipality with which the Canadian Unit has no association. The use of such devices would require special consideration by National Defence Headquarters.

G. O. 86

15th July, 1936;

It is also pointed out that certain devices incorporated in the badges of British Units, which might appropriately be adopted by units of the Canadian Militia for uniform badges, could not be emblazoned on colours.

CHANGES IN DESIGN OF BADGES

(xiv) Any change in design of badges authorized for other ranks, subsequent to the Great War, and provided at Government expense, will require to be made at the expense of the unit concerned. The cost to the unit will be the expenditure incurred in providing dies and tools and an initial issue of the badges so authorized. The unit will be required to make all arrangements for the provision of these dies, tools and badges and will further be required to place in the possession of the Department the dies and tools together with the initial issue of badges referred to.

The foregoing will only apply in cases where a change in designation requested by the Unit has been approved and published in General

Orders.

GLOBE AND MAIL

Hunting Nova Scotia's baronets

By ZENA CHERRY

HALIFAX — Who are the barenets of Nova Scotia?

The hobby of Brig. Victor deBedia Oland, 36th Lieutenant-Governor of the province, is tracking them down and trying to fill in the background of this somewhat neglected jigsaw of Canadian history.

I got the story from him, and it goes like this.

In 1621, James 6 of Scotland, who was James I of England, granted Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the territory lying between New England and Newfoundland. Quite an acreage.

In return, Sir William was to raise money and settlers to start a colony on his new estate over the ocean.

He failed. After two years
'd scraped up practically no
loasy and no bodies, so back
to his friend the King he went.

For the carise, in 1624 James established the becomets of News Scotia. The becomets of England had been established in 1611, and in 1619 the baronets of Ireland.

A man could buy a baronetcy

for L166 payable to Sir William. Plus six armed men, "victualled and supplied for two years for the King's service in the new world." If you had money but couldn't scare up six men, you could still have a baronetcy but it cost twice as much, L332.

One hundred and fifty baronetcies were to be sold to men well-born, reputable and with an annual income of at least L1.000. Each baronet would receive three miles of coastline, 10 miles deep—30,000 acres. Of these, 16,000 acres were to be for his own use, the rest to provide sites for churches, hospitals, etc.

A plot of land on the grounds of Edinburgh Castle was included in the grant to Sir William so that the new baronets might take sasine of their lands, according to feudal custom, by receiving the actual earth and stones in their

Sir William waved goodbye to the first bunch who set out to found a colony in 1622. They met with one disaster after another and limped home the next year. Unexpectedly there had been no rush to buy up the baronetcies. So in 1629 another royal proclamation gave the baronets the right to wear a badge on an orange silk ribbon.

In 1629, 70 potential settlers sailed in four ships for Nova Scotia. Their leader was Sir William's son and they landed near Port Royal. That same year Lord Ochiltree brought colonists out to Cape Breton where they established a fishery. Both settlements were destroyed by the French. Some Scots were allowed to go home, others were shipped to prisons in France.

Meanwhile, Sir William went on to receive all kinds of honors and rewards. He was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, given more land in the new world. He died in 1640.

Following the Restoration, Charles II added to the roster of baronets of Nova Scotia.

When the thrones of England and Scotland were joined in 1707 they became baronets of Great Britain. After union with Ireland in 1801 they all became baronets of the United Kingdom. In 1966, Brig. and Mrs. Oland visited Menstrie Castle in Clackmannanshire, near Stirling, where Sir William was born. It had been converted into small flats as part of a housing estate.

With money raised by Nova Scotians and some of the baronets, two rooms were set aside to commemorate the link between Scotland and Nova Scotia and to exhibit artifacts relating to the baronetcies.

In 1966, Brig. Oland became lieutenant governor. "In 1969 I went to Edinburgh again and went to the court of the Lord Lyon. After considerable research they provided the names and addresses of 151 baronets. I added them to the Government House mailing list and had some pamphlets and literature about Nova Scotia sent to them. At Christmas we sent them one of our cards which bore the provincial flag."

Brig Oland would like to see answal gatherings of the barenets, perhaps in rotation in England, Scotland and Nova Scotla.

R. W. Irwin

Medals are usually awarded to clebrate victories. The Canada General Service Medal must then commemorate the repulse of the Irish Brotherhood from Canada. Probably the government of the United States was more resonsible for the failure of the raids than the Canadian Militia.

Of the nearly 18,000 medals awarded for service during these raids which have a significance of actual contact with the enemy and which were awarded for guard duty at strategic points?

Anticipating trouble over the St Patrick Day holiday 10,000 militia were called out March 7, 1866 for three weeks. It was an uneventful period and the militia were sent home.

On May 31, 1866 800 men under John O'Neill crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo into Canada. About 20,000 militia were called out June 1 and June 2. A force under Lt Col A. Booker was surprised at Ridgeway and was routed with 10 killed and 38 wounded. Units taking part in this fiasco were:

Queens Own Rifles - 480 13th Battalion of Inf. - 265 York and Caledonia Rifle Coy's - 95

Lt Col Stoughton Dennis with a small force met the main Fenian column returning from Ridgeway after their "victory" and was over-run with 6 wounded and 54 taken prisoner.

Dunnville Naval Bde - 3 officers, 43 men welland Canal Field Bty - 3 officers, 49 men

A small skirmish occurred at Pigeon Hill on June 7, 1866 with no important results, one unit engaged was the:

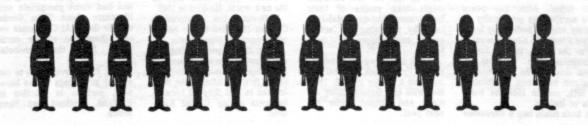
Montreal Guides - 40

In 1870 the only skirmish occurred at Eccles Hill on May 25 which resulted in a definite victory for the Canadian Militia. The units in contact with the enemy were:

Missisquoi Home Guard - 30
60th Missisquoi Bn of Inf
Montreal Troop of Cavalry
Victoria Rifles of Canada - 1 coy

There were no Canadian casualties in this action.

Medals awarded to units not mentioned above indicate the recipients were on guard duty at armouries, Welland Canal, St. Lawrence Fiver and other important points. They saw no action.



Smith's

Observation

Post

When Medals Meant Something

R UMMAGING around the old duffle-bag the other day I dragged out my set of medals. Tarnished they were, with the ribbons fading into medicore dullness. I gazed at the ribbons and thought to myself how proud of them we once were. Even the lowly Volunteer Service Medal which we wore with singular pride had a background of humour attached to it. As all of us overseas at the time were volunteers, it meant that everybody wore one and so, in patronizing fashion, we tagged it the Spam Medal.

Yet the Spam Medal meant something at the time. Our British cousins had nothing to sport and amid the glory of the Yankee fruit salad you couldn't differentiate between medals for valour and those for bird-watching. And so the Spam Medal with its maple leaf clasp was

to us a symbol of distinction.

Those were days when medals meant something. An individual wore them with pride. In an era when physical valour was the complete yardstick of manliness we secretly admired the man behind the ribbons.

It was the RAF lads who first sported their gongs. Royal Air Force types spotted in pubs wearing the DSO, DFC, or DFM, certainly commanded great respect. And rightly so.

The others who were the envy of all ambitious young sprouts were the Old Sweats of the First World War. A man could have obvious personal limitations but the wearing of his ribbons automatically upped him a notch in any company.

Around about September '44 we had hurriedly moved the Maple Leaf up from Caen and set up shop in the splendid quarters of Le Soir in Brussels. After the rubble of La Presse Caenaisse this was a newspaper-

man's dream.

I got to know most of the Belgian newspapermen pretty well. But the one who really intrigued me was their newly appointed war correspondent. One day he was in civvies and the next he appeared decked out in the snazziest dress uniform you ever saw. His high boots polished and shone, his breecks were of the finest material and his tailored tunic fitted him like Betty Grable's dresses. But the thing that really held my awe was the three rows of ribbons that he sported.

I had known the bloke for a week before when he wore civvies. He was the last to impress you as a "fighting fool". But by this time I had seen enough real men to shatter my pre-war illusions that all heroes were big, rough, bluff and tough. And so I gave the guy full marks and respect for his rows of medals.

However, one night I queried my good Bruxellian

friend, Olivier Delville. "How come?" I said. "You haven't had an army in action since '40 and yet this character wears all those gongs?"

Forthwith Delville just about chokes on his cognac and explodes into prolonged spasms of laughter. Finally his apoplexy disappears and, wiping the tears away from his eyes, he says, "Those medals! Hell, I've got eight or ten of them at home myself! You want a medal? O.K., leave it to me. I'll see that you get one."

Sure enough, about a month later I got a call from Delville. "Smitty," says he. "There is to be a press conference at one of the embassies this afternoon. I would

like you to come along with me."

Like a good soldier and newspaperman I couldn't very well turn down an offer of free eats plus free drinks, so I accepted.

It was one of those posh affairs thrown by a small South American embassy. The ambassador was all rigged out in his tails and striped pants with a big ribbon around his neck and more miniatures on his chest than Montgomery.

Came the end of his speech and up steps an aide with a tray having a blue velvet base. Gleaming on the velvet were a dozen silver crosses with ribbons of orange, black and red. Solemnly as my name was called I stepped forward, the ambassador gives me a hug, a slushy peck on each cheek and pins the medal on my tunic.

I staggered out of there glass-eyed in disbelief. "What gives? What in blazes gives?" I gasped to Delville.

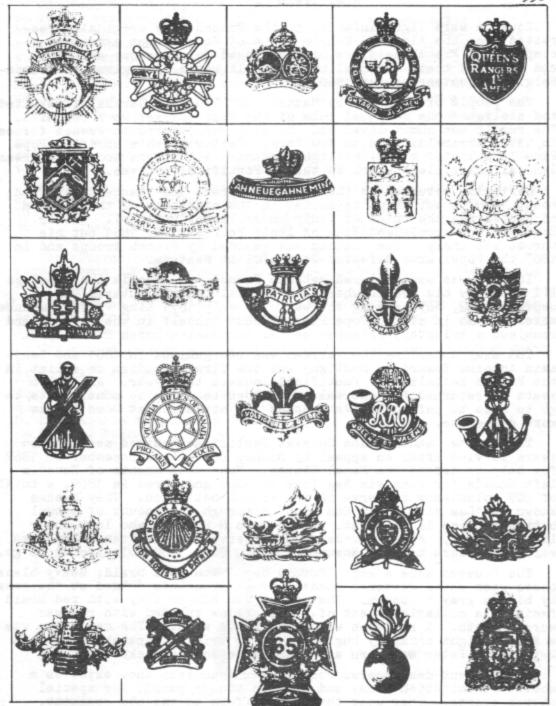
"That, my friend," says he, "is an old embassy custom over here. Everytime they have an official function the ambassador passes out those medals as an act of good will. Stick around with me, boy, and I'll make you a hero in nine weeks!"

I still have that glamour medal, though it, too, has become tarnished and faded. However, it had its days of glory. I wore the ribbon on my leave back to the U.K. It was great to watch the blokes at the pubs eyeing it, at first curiously and then, unable to restrain themselves, sidling up to me and query, "I say, old boy; pardon the intrusion, but would you mind telling me what that ribbon represents?"

"Oh that", says I, casually looking down at the glamorous thing beside my lowly Spam ribbon, "is something I picked up in a South American show."

"Oh," says they, vaguely, and return to their beer more mystified than ever.

Yup, some of it was fun. [



R.W. Irwin

Zouaves were light infantry in the French army originally recruited from the Algerian Kabyle tribe of Zouava but afterward composed of French soldiers distinguished for physique and dash and retained their Oriental uniform. It was a name given to Franco-Belgian volunteers about 1860.

The people of Rome led by Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi revolted and abolished the temporal rule of the Pope and set up a republic. The revolt was short lived and the city surrendered to French forces in 1848, Garibaldi fled to New York. Following this uprising Pope Pius IX enlisted a body of light infantry volunteers under the French General Lamoriciere which he termed Pontifical Zouaves.

Garibaldi returned to the Isle of Caprera and thence to Austria. About 1860 he set about to assist in the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples and the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy February 18, 1861 but his throme was shaky. The Vatican was guarded by French troops and in 1867 the Papal army defeated Garibaldi at Mentana.

In 1870 was was declared between France and Prussia and Mapoleon III withdrew his troops whereupon General Cadorna entered Rome September 22, 1870 ending the war. In July 1871 King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome in state, Pope Pius IX shut himself in the Vatican and remained a voluntary prisoner as has successive popes until 1929.

The army defending the Vatican was reorganized in 1861 and Benjamin Antoine Tesard de Montigny was the first Canadian to enlist in the French battalion of Pontifical Zouaves that year. After two years he returned to Montreal and helped to organize contingents to go to Rome to defend the Vatican as the situation at Rome became more desperate.

The Comite Canadien des Zouaves Pontificaux raised men for two years service after an appeal by Bishop Bourget on December 8, 1867 for help to defend the Papal States. Four detachments of Zouaves left Canada for Rome via New York in 1868 and three in 1869, a total of 507 volunteers to serve in the French battalion. They became known as "Les diables du Bon Dieu" although the amount of actual battle service is in doubt. There were 8 Zouaves who lost their lives in Rome. After discharge many served in the Franco-Prussian war. Most were home by November 1870. Over 1100 volunteered to go.

The Zouaves wore a kepi (forage cap) with gold braid; heavy black boots with white gaiters; reddish brown stockings joined at the knee by bluish grey trousers. The jacket was bluish grey with red braid facings; a collarless vest of light yellow trimmed with red was worn beneath. A red sash was worn at the waist. The cap badge was a French light infantry bugle. A Papal triple tiara above crossed keys of St Peter was worn as an insignia on the jacket.

Du Regiment des Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens Inc. exist as a social organization today and provide honour guards for special church events. They wear the same uniform as the old regiment. This group also have a long service medal and a 50th Anniversary medal of the founding of the young regiment.

The Bene Merenti medal in bronze was conferred by Pope Leo XIII on former members of the Pontifical Zouaves, and who since their discharge had not ceased to give proof of their attachment to the Holy See. This medal was instituted March 10, 1891 and was one of a long series of medals bearing this name, the first having been instituted in 1818, and was given to Zouave survivors at the suggestion of their former commander (Lieut Col) Baron de Charrette de la Contrie, later a French General in the Franco-Prussian war.

By a letter of the secretary of state, dated February 12, 1912 to the Commander Count von Couessin, Pope gave permission to all survivors of the famous Zouave regiment, to wear the Bene Merenti medal in silver, with gilt pieces to officers and the wounded. This medal is the same design as that for 1891.

Medals were sent to Canada and distributed by the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, Hon. M. Mercier, at his residence, Tourouvre, Sainte-Anne de la Perade, at a grand rally on August 19, 1891. There were 150 present to get their medals, 45 from the city of Quebec.

The obverse bears the bust of Pope Leo XIII facing left; the legend reads LEO XIII PONT. MAX., below the bust is the name of the sculptor, F. Bianchi.

The reverse bears the inscription BENE/MERENTI in two lines. The medal is circular, 29 mm diameter, bronze. It bears a clasp ROMA. It was issued unnamed.

The ribbon is 35mm wide with 5 equal bars of light blue and white.

Additional Reading

Rouleau, A.E., La papaute et les Zouaves Pontificaux. 1905. Rouleau, A.E., Les Zouaves Pontificaux. 1924.
M. Le chanoine Moreau. Nos Croises. 1871.
Le Devoir, February 18, 1928.
Drolet, G. Zouavina.



A l'occasion du solxantenaire du départ du premier contingent des Zouanes Pontificaux, qui sera célébré demain, en notre ville, on nous saura gré de reproduire lci, d'après le livre de M. le chanoine Moreau. Nos Croisés, la liste complète des Canadiens qui se sont enrôlés dans l'armée pontificale, au temps de Pte IX. Plusieurs centaines d'autres volontaires s'offrirent qui ne purent partir.

AVANT LE PREMIER CONTIN-GENT

M. Testard de Montigny, B.A., Saint-Jérôme, engagé en janvier 1861. M. Murray Hugh, Québec, engagé en juillet 1861. M. LaRocque Alfred, Montréal, engagé en février 1867. MM. Prendergast Alfred, Nicolet; Désilets Gédéon, Saint-Grégoire; Hénault Gaspard, Berthier (en haut), engagés en janvier 1868. MM. Tétu Alphonse, Québec; Courteau Napoléon, Québec, engagés en février 1868. Drolet Gustave, Montréal, engagé en mars 1868.

PREMIER DETACHEMENT

Aumôniers, MM. Edmond Moreau, de l'évêché de Montréal, et Eucher

Lussier, vicaire à Boucherville. Allard Hector, Québec; Arseneau Thomas, Baie des Chaleurs; Auger Onésime, Montréal; D'Auray Télesphore, Côteau du Lac; Barnard Jacques, Drummondville; Bastien Alfred, Montreal; Beauchesne Jos.-Ulric, Bécancourt; Beaudoin Moise, Montréal; Bédard J.-Bpt., Saint-Remi; Begin Théodule, Lévis; Belle-feuille de Chs.-Henri, Saint-Eustache; Bernier Romuald, Levis; Bertrand Georges, Québec; Brissette Eugène, Sainte-Elisabeth; Blackburn Jean, Beauport: Bourget Achille, Lévis; Bourget Alphonse, Lévis; Bourge, Marcel, Saint-Joseph de Lévis: Brunet Léonidas, Montréal; Brunene Ed. Botiscan; Brunelle Elic, Pointe Levis; Campbell Emery, Malmation: Caron Joseph, Lennovville: Chammane Joseph, Montreal; Chalyt Joseph, Sault-au-Récollet; Char spenson Georges, Saint-Vincent Cherry if macm, Santfrom the Country 1 March Court Country for the ... sory Felix about hie! Cormier cone, secondours; Coneval Charles, 1 or Contice Cyprien, Saint-Po. von ie; Contire Alphonse, Sainto Tana ; Decarie Leon, Notre-Da-Montreal: DeCazes Charles, Sherbrooke, Desjardins Henri, Terrebonne: Dufresne David, Suint-Bar-thélemy; Dupras Pierre, Montréal; Dupras Stanislas, Saint-Laurent; Dupurs Barthelemy, Saint-Constant; Dasseault Epiphane, les Trois-Rivieres; D'Estimauville Arthur, Montreal; Forget Lucien, Sainte-Marie de Monnoir; Forget des Patis Adolphe, Terrebonne; Forget des

Patis Alphonse, Terrebonne; Fortin Augustin, l'Islet; Francocur Alfred, Sorer: Frechette Edmond, Arthabaska; Gadhois Alphonse, Saint-Césaire; Garneau Elzear, Québec; Gaumont Alfred, Sainte-Julie de Somerset; Gendron. F-X., Saint-Théo-dore d'Acton; Gervais Gualbert. Montréal; Gosselin Louis, Saint-Laurent de Québec; Gouin Moise, Baie du Febvre; Groleau Athanase, Montréal; Hempel Casimir, Montréal; Hughes Georges Saint-Maurice; Hurtubise Edwin, Montreal; Jauron Napoleon, Ely; Labelle Toussaint, Montreal; Lachapelle Severin, Saint-Remi; Lacrolx Alexandre, Saint-Charles; Lamarre Basile, Longueuil; Lamarche Adolphe, Montreal; Lan-glais Charles, Kamouraska; Langevin Théophile, Saint-Isidore; Laporte Jérémie-Denis, Sorel; Lavigne Théophile, Montréal; Larivière Jeseph, Saint-Alexandre; Leblane Louis-Joseph, Montreal; Leblane Edouard, Montreal; Lebel Charles, Pasbebiac; Leglaire Etienne, Saint-live in the Leblane Saint-Hyacinthe; Leclair Damien, Sainte-Thérèse; L'Etoile Joseph, Sher-brooke; Lefort Jérémie, L'Assomption; Legris Joseph, Saint-Françola de Sales; Lemieux Edouard, Qué-bec; L'Heureux Thomas, Saint-Hyacinthe; Lupien Adélard, Battscan; Marchand Alfred, Saint-Jean, Dor-chester; Meunier Laurent, Saint-Jean, Dorchester; Marion Placide, Sainte-Scholastique; Martineau Her-man, Kamouraska; Marchand Herman, Kamouraska; Massicotte Alphée, Sainte-Geneviève de Battscan; McKenzie Jacques-Jos.-Col., Terrebonne; Moreau Ulric, Montreal; Morissette J.-Bte., Québec; Morissette Théophile, Québec; Munro Henri, Montréal; Murray Guillaume, Québec; Normandin Thomas, Boucherville; Olivier Louis, Saint-Nicolas; O'Meara Alfred, Québec; Papillon demi, Sainte-Anne de la Pérade; Papillon Siméon, Ottawa; Paquet Louis, Saint-Henri de Lauxon; l'are, Ls.-tiedeon, Lothinière; Paré Pierre, L'Ange-Gardien; Paré Sta-nislas-Alph., Lachine; Patenaude nislas-Alph., Lachine; François, Saint-Remi; Pelletier Evariste, Nicolet; Péloquin Adélard, Saint-Jude; Perreault Gilbert, Montreal; Perrin Emery, Sainte-Schoastique; Pepin Emile, Saint-Cesai-

re; Provost Léandre, Montréal; Baymond Noé, Saint-Hyacinthe;

Acnaud Alph. Saint-Remi; Rheault Luc, Saint-Grégoire; Richer Eucli-

de, Montréal; Rosseling Etienne, La-

valtrie; Rousseau Oscar, Nicolet; Roy Cyrille, Lévis; Roy J.-Bte., Saint-Félix de Kingsey; Roy F.-X.,

Somerset; Schiller Charles, Mont-

résl; Sénécal Alfred, Saint-Césaire; Sincennes Félix, Montréal; Saint-Grania Napoléon, Saint-Eus-

the, barprenant Alphonse, Saint-

nstrut: Taillefer Joseph, Sainte-Vartia: Taschereau Charles, Sainte-Marie de la Beauce; Tétu Jean,

Trois-Pistoles; Toussaint F.-X. Qué-

bec; Trudelle Charles, Québec; Vallée Charles, Québec; Varin Eugène. Terrebonne: Verreault Jules, Lévis;

Villeneuve Gilbert, Lachenaie; Vohl

Cyprien, Québec.

SECOND DETACHEMENT

Aumönier, M. J. Michaud, de l'Ordre de Saint-Viateur.

Baby Alfred, Joliette; Beaubien Napoleon, Yamachiche; Brisebois Arthur, Saint-Césaire; Côté F.-X., Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan; Daigneault Alphonse, Saint-Hubert; Desnoyers Chs.-Henri, Montreal; Durocher J.-B., Saint-Aimé: Gélinas Ben.-Pierre, Saint-Aimé; Hébert Ernest, Laprairie; Hudon dit Beau-lleu Nap., Yamachiche; Luchapelle Elzear, Epiphanie; Lebel Florian, Kamouraska: Loranger Adélard, Yamachiche; l'anneton Georges, Joliette; Pelland Joseph, Saint-Norbeet; Plamondon Anustase, Saint-Césaire; Poulin Elzéar, 1le d'Orléeas; Seguin Auguste, Montreal; Tassé Emmanuel, Ottawa; Thérien Hitaire, Montreal: Vincent Joseph, Ot-

TROISIEME DETACHEMENT

Aumonier, M. J.-O. Routhier, altaché à l'École Normale de Jacques-Cartier.

Bazinet Louis, Saint-Vincent de Paul; Bélanger Maurice, Rigaud. higonèse Alex., Chambly; Bran-chaud Eusèbe, Huntingdon; Brousscau Alex., Beloeil; Bruneau Zacharic, Saint-liughes; Chaurette Alfred, Nicolet; Comtois Ziphirin. Saint-Hughes; Décarie Georges, Notre-Dame de Grace; Desjardins Sifroy, Terrebenne; Dumais Paul, Kamouraska; Dussault Louis, les Trois-Rivières; Faucher Henri, Montréal; Fauteux Théodore, Montréal; Gadbois André, Saint-Hilaire; Garceau Louis, les Trois-Rivières; Germain Germain, Saint-Vincent de Paul; Gérin Lajoie Denis, Nicolet; Giasson Honoré, l'Islet; Jodoin Eucher. Boucherville; Lionais Georges. Montréal; Marion Auguste, Joliette; Melançon Oscar, Joliette; Michaud Thomas, Kamouraska; Préfontaine Fulgence, Beloeil; Ricard Daniuse. Montréal; Thomas Sidney, Berthier; Violetti Ferdinand, Montréal,

QUATRIEME DETACHEMENT

Aumöniers, MM. P.-H. Susor, suréde Saint-Christophe, et P. Roy, curéde Saint-Norbert d'Arthabeska.

Alary Jos., Sainte-Anne des Plaines; Allard, Tan.-Zotique, Chateauguay; Boileau, F.-X., Sainte-Thérèse; Bélanger Georges, Montréal: Bondy Agapite, Lavaltrie; Blanchard Louis, Saint-Hyacinthe; Benoit Jos., Saint-André d'Acton; Benoit Stanislas, Saint-Cyprien; Bellemare Ferdinand, Rivière du Loug (en haut); Cloutier Emery, Saint-Norbert; Collin Charles, Longueuil; Champagne Arthur, Berthier; Champagne Arthur, Berthier; Champagne Aristide, Lanoraie; Cabana Nap, Sherbrooke; Dostaler Raymond, Berthier; Désormeau Eusèbe. Saint-Martin; Drolet J.-B., Saint-Paulin; Duguay Norbert, Nicolet; Demers Godfroy, Sainte-Geneviève: Dostaler Alfred, Saint-Sercisse; De Tilly Ernest-Noë, Arthabaska; Favreau Ferdinand, Montréal; Ferron Maxime, Saint-Léon; Francoeur J.

Sorel; Fournier Georges, Saint-Theorems de Montmagny; Gagnier Calles; E., L'Anse-à-Gilles; Gagnier Jos. Richentonski; Gaudet Lodger, Saint-Binonski; Gaudet Lodger, Saint-Bintstophe d'Arthabaska; Girard Jab., Saint-Aimé; Hardy Elnéar, Qués, Dec; Irvine Guillaume, Ile-Vertel, Lavallée Aristide, Saint-Aimé; La-montagne Cha., Rivière du Loun, (en haut); Lavigne Ernest, Montréal; Lefebvre Arthur, Saint-Vincent de Paul; Maxurette Nap., Saint-Vincent de Paul; Maxurette Nap., Saint-Vincent de Paul; Martin Adéodat, Montréal; Martine Aimé, Ottawa; Paré Ulric Saint-Vincent de Paul; Prince J.-E.-C., Nicolet; Prince Louis-Jos., Saint-Pierre de Durham; Pouliot Louis, Jimouski; Pennée Arthur, Québec; Saint-Laurent Aimé, Rimouski; Walters Edmond, Saint-Augustin.

CINQUIEME DETACHEMENT

Aumonier, M. Edmond Moreau, chanoine, de Montréal.

Archambault Mathias, Epiphanie; Archambault Napoléon, Montréal; Asse Denis, Riviero du Loup (en 2011; Allara Prime, Montréal; Bé-ager Joseph, Québec; Bicau Phias, Hochelaga; Blondin Adolphe t-Zéphirin; Bourgeois Gaspard, S. t-Gregoire: Bouchard Camille. Mass Saint-Paul; Bedard Alph., Notre-Dame qu Mont-Carmel; Bussiere Joseph, Québec; Bourret Gustave, Rivière-du-Loup (en haut); Belec Louis, Montreal: Beaucaire Alfred, Contreal; Barre Georges, Lachine; Chevrefils Amable, Saint-Guillaume; Cantin Napoleon, Quebec; Collette Ed., Saint-Ours; Chagnon Edmond, hambly; Côte Joseph, Montréal; Chagnon Antoine, Saint-Hyacinthesi Cornellier Louis, Sainte-Elisabeth; Dumontier F.-X., Québec; Dumond Arsène, Saint-Jacques de l'Achigan; Jesjardins Michel, Terrebonne; Du-Alph., Trois-Pisters; Day Emgruno, Quebec; Danis Alfred, Mont-Joseph, Baie du Febvre; Elic' Joseph, Baie du Febvre; Fortier iterménégiale. Vauderuil: Fortier Aldérie. Vauderuil: Griser Leff. Alderic, Vandreuil; Forder, L.-H., Guebec; Fitzpatrick Arthur, Montreal; Faucher dit Chateauvert Joseph, Québec; Forget Joseph, Saine-Marie de Monnoir; Fitzpatrick yprien, Montreal; Caron Louis, Rimonski; Gareau Henri, Sainte-Anne de la Pérade; Guy Alp., Saint-Liboire; Guilbault Charles, l'Assomption; Gilbert Joseph, Montreal; Gariepy Louis, Montreal; Gagnie Alexis, Sainte-Martine; Gagnier F Montréal; Gagnier X., Sainte-Martine; Godin honoré, Sainte-Anne de la Pérade; Hébert l'milippe, Québec; Lesebvre F.-X. Laprairie; Laporte J.-B. Lavaltrie; Legage Jean, Rimouski; Lassiserave Arthur, les Trois-Rivieres; Lemay, J.-B., Saint-Henri des Tan-..eries; Leclere Joseph, Saint-Guillanme; Lemire Elie, Baie du Feb-vre; Lafiamme Philibert, Saint-Hughes; Lavoie Eustache, Québec; Lachance, F.-X., Québec; Lemieux Gilbert, Québec; Lincourt Honoré, the du Paus; McDonald Joseph, NI-

lowet; Melanesa Moise Saint-Jac-1 ches de l'Achieum; Masson Jos-Ede erd, Terrebonne; Martel Alexan-Louski; Morgau Joseph, Saint-Tho-Murray John, i as de Pierreville: chee; Marion Israel, Joliette; Pid, Rimous ... Joulie Louis J., Rier Damase, Nicolet, Rousseau als, Saint- ughes; to lean Naarieon, Montreal; Renaud Napo-on, Montreal; Roy Jean, Lévis; linguet Rena, Rimouski; Roy Gleophas, Oachoe; Rivard F.X., Sointe-General Latiscan; Smith Jos., Saint-come de Rimonski; Sauvageau odore, Montreal: Spint-Arnaud areari, Salatt-tanevie ve de Batisco Sle Son of Quélec; Sauve Analy, Sainte Vinte du Sout-de-Phys Sours Alu., Sante-Dorothée; Louis, Sainte-Martine; amirege Cyrille, Mont-réal; Tétu imile, Québec; Valois Mont-Georges, Sain Scholastique.

SIX EME DETAC LANT

Aumonier, Jules Piece, vicaire à Terrebona and Joseph, St-Jean-Bap, de Joseph, Brousseau Brousseau Joseph, St-Separate Berville Boyer Simon, Control Colt Le cien, Montrea ; Berneron Sarciss La Presentation: Bianche Philis. St-Judes; Chartier Ferrir, St-Hy: cinthe Desjardins Jos., St-Jerôme. Duhame Alphonse, Ste-Rosalie; Desjard as Alexis, Ste-noyers Dontague, Stell arese; Desaulniers Nap. Trois cres; For-get Adélard. Mari Monnoir; Gervais Telephore, Telesteles: Gervais Eu.che. " Mr. " eres; Gervais Loris S ... Greni Marcisse, Troi Guille Henri, Sta-Larie andir; Goulet Arthur, St-Hilaire; Jannord Mathias, Montréal; Lapoint Onésime, Sherbrooke: Létournery Aug. St-Sébustien; L'Heureux Théodore, St-Hya-cinthe; Loranger Enoch, Ste-Anne de la Pérade; Lecomte Joseph, St-Sé bastien; Martel Odilon, St-Medard de Warwick; Marchessear Zotique, St-Hyacinthe; Panneton Jos., Trois-Ri-vières; Prévost Emlle, St-Vincent de Paul; Paré Pierre, L'Ange Gardien. Reed Joach., Coaticook: Roy Cyrille, Pointe Lévis; St-Michel, F.-X., St-Jérôme; Sauvé Hormisdas, St-Ruphael, He Bizard; Sauvagent Cleophas, St-Hyacinthe: Trudelle Victor, Québec; Tessier Philippe, a.e-Anne de la Pérade.

SEPTIEME DETACHEMENT

Aumônier, M. E. Moreau, chanoine de Montréal.

Alexandre Walter, Nicolet; Aubin Moise, Montréal; Auger Xiste, St-Damase; Archambeault Herménégilde, Ottawa; Brassard J.-Bap., St-Michel des Saints; Béliveau Olivier, St-Grégoire; Bélanger Chs., St-Jean Dorc.; Bouchar Pierre, St-Valentin; Beauchemin Chs., Varennes: Beauchemin Oct.-Louis, Arthabaska; Brault Ignace, Montréal; Bourque Achille, St-Grégoire; Pernier Romuald, Lévis; Beaudry C., St. B., de Roattlle; Bélinge Aristide, Ste-Scho-

lastique: Bertrand Jules, Montréal; Belcourt Calixte, Neolet; Beauchemin Louis, Ste-Monieue; Bédard Alf., Québec; Bégin Isaie. Ouébec: DeFoy Georges, Montréal; Comeau Ellisé, St-Léonard; Casaubon Vital, Ile du Prés; Chagnon J.-B., St-Pie; Cossette Anselme, St-Prosper; Cantre Jos., Québec; Cossett Octave, Champlain: Champagne Ambroise, Ste-Monicue; Chabot Sabin, St-Simon; Clavel Chs., Québec; Desnoyers Arthur, St-Pie; Ducharme Rodolphe, Wotton; Desi'ds Avila, Julic'te, Décoteau Michel, Stanstead; Defois, Fruest, Arthabaska; Dufresne Baobe El, St-Pie; Desparts Elie, St-Pie; Lesrochers Hormis, Châteaugnay; DeFoy Philippe, St-Christeaugnay; DeFoy Philippe, St-Chris-

rion Quebec; Ernest Pierre, Outdoor: iset Leon, Quebecs Fauteax Feax Joseph, Montréal; Filion Juss, Ste-Thérèse; Forget Jean, Terrebonne; Fortier Alp., Québec; Fré-chette. Vic., Québec; Fortier Clovis, Québec; Gélinas, Jos., St-Boniface; Gouthier Théoph., St-Pie; Gobeille Arthu: St-Pie: Caron J.-B., Rimousk : Gendron Stanislas, Wotton; Gelmas Adrien, Yamachiche; Gill. L.-H., Pierreville; Gascon Jos-Adal-bert, Terrebonne; Gauyreau Hormisdas, Rivière-du-Loup (en haut); Girard Louis, Ste-Monique; Guillot Jules, Giebec; Hebert Arthur, Bécancon .; House Alf., St-Prosper; Jodoin nucher, St-Bruno; Jauron Freder : Edy; Lafleur J.-B., St-Pie; Leduc Ivais, Montreal; Letourneau Louis, Ste-Famille; Laurin Nap., St-Jean Dorchester; Lapierre Etienne, Montreal; Lottinville Horace, St-Stanisias; Levasseur Aimé, Bécancourt; Larue Thomas, St-Simon; Latulipe F., Québec; Levasseur Ov.-P., St-Aimé; Malo Auguste, Montréal; Marcotte Oscar, Lanoraie; Mailler F.-X., St-Jean Dorchester; Malette Ant., Châteauguay; Moisan Pierre, Quebec; Martin G., Trois-Rivières; E., Trois-Rivières; Mi-Milette chaud O., Québec; Ménard Moise, St-Liholre; Mercier Gedeon, Epi-phanic: O'Flaherty John, Quebec; Ouellette Joseph, St-Hubert; Provencher Télesphore, Nicolet; Poulin Denis, Rimouski; Pinard J.-B., Ste-Monique; Pleau Ulrie, Epiphanie; Perreault Eusèbe, Matreal; Pouliet Adolphe, St-Christophe: Proulx Jos., Baie-du-Febvre; Pelletier Oct., Baiedu-Febvre; Pelletier Didier, Baie-du-Febvre; Poirier Georges, St-Celestin: Poirier Damase, St-Célestin; Lévêque Paul, Ste-Elisabeth: Provost Albert, Châteauguay; Proteau Cyp., Québec; Proulx Cel., Québec; Poirier Benj., Levis; Ruel M., Levis; Rousse Isaac, Ouébec; Rivard Rousse: Isaac, Québec; Rivard Alph., Bécancourt: Renaud Victor, Québer; St-Arnand Frs., Saint-Remi; Scallon Ed. Jos., Jolictic: St-Amand T., Québec; Sauvé Jules, St-Timo-thée; Taché Chs, Ottawa; Trudelle Alex., Trois-Rivières; Thibault Alf., Québec; Véxina Ed., Québec.

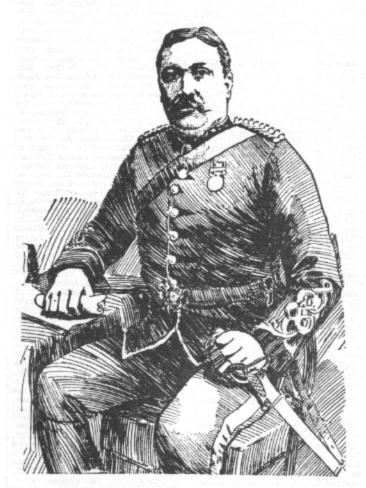
PARTIS ISOLEMENT EN DEHORS DES DETACHEMENTS ET APRES LE DEPART DU PREMIER

Bourgeols, Benjamin, Saint-Grégoire; McDonaid, Ed., Nicolet; Renaud, Alfred. Montréal; Rouleau, Chs. Rimouski; Dupré, Evariste, Contrecoeur; Beauchamp, Edouard, Montréal; Valois. Louis, Muskinongé; Lefebvre, Louis, Québec; Bécot, Ellenne, Québec; Murray, Alphonse, Québec; Palardy, Frs-Xavier, Verchères; Paquet, Chs. Québec; DeSalaberry, Maurice, Montréal; Piché, Alp., Montréal; Guy, Jos., Montréal; Prancoeur, Joseph, Mtl; Drouin, Alp.-P., Sainte-Famille.

ZOUAVES CANADIENS MORTS DURANT LEUR SERVICE A ROME

Joseph Leblanc, Arthur d'Esta mauville, Chs.-Nap. Munro, décédés en 1868; Charles Taschereau, Sifroi Desjardins, Agapit Bondy, décédés en 1869; Jérémie Lefort, François-Xavier Palardy, Ferdinand Violetti, décédés en 1870.

Ferdinand Violetti est mort à Viterbe la veille de l'évacuation de cette ville par les Pontificaux, et a été enterré dans la Cathédrale près du tombeau du cardinal Bedini; les autres ont tous été inhumés dans le cimetière de Saint-Laurent, à Rome.



COL. STEELE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF STRATHCONA'S HORSE, WHO HAS BEEN HONORED BY THE KING.

COL. STEELE HONORED.

May Now Write M.V.O. After His Name.

Is a Member of the Royal Victorian Order, 4th Class-Lipton Also in the List.

London, March 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

Lieut.-Colonel Steele of Strathcona's Horse has been appointed to the fourthclass of the Victorian Order.

The King of Greece and the Crown Prince of Denmark have received the honorary Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

The Royal Victorian Order is the latest of British orders of Knighthood instituted, and dates only from April 21.

1896. It was specially defigned as a recognition of personal services to Queen Victoria. It has the distinctive feature of comprising no less than five classes, of which the first (Knight Grand Cross—G.C.Y.O.) takes procedence after the G.C.L.E. (Order of the Indian Empire), the second and third (Knight Commander and Commander—K.C.Y.O. and C.Y.O.) after the—K.C.I.E., the fourth after the C.I.E., and the fifth after the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Orde designation of the Fourth-class is "Member Resultano Order, fourth-class-law the above the control of the first after the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Orde designation of the first class is "Member Resultano Order, fourth-class, and the above the first class is a white enamelled Maltess cross, with a crimson oval in the centre, containing the Royal and Imperial cipher and the name 'Victoria," all in gold letters, the name being surrounded by a blue circle surmounted by a crown. For the second and third classes it is similar, but smaller, and for the fourth-class amaller still. The star is not worn by the three lower classes. The ribbon is of dark blue, with a narrow edging of three stripes—red, white and red again. For the recond and third classes it is 13-4 inches broad, and worn round the eack. For the fourth-class it is 11-4

inches broad, and is attached to the left breast. Colonel Steele will be the first Canadian to be decorated with this peculiarly distinctive order.

| | | Medal | 1st Bar | 2nd Bar |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| A/34307 Pte 408069 L/C 418334 Cpl 457479 Sjt 70125 Cpl 12741 2ndCpl 13609 Sjt 435397 Sjt 77023 Spr 45200 Sjt 887522 Cpl 624215 Pte 216661 Pte A/20412 Sgt 463457 Sjt 541801 Sjt 541801 Sjt 541801 Sjt 707191 Sjt 707191 Sjt 707191 Sjt 227697 Pte 227697 Pte 222312 Sjt 227242 L/C 178218 Sjt 734334 Sjt 43934 Sjt 43934 Sjt 43934 Sjt 43934 Sjt 292209 Sjt 308638 Cpl 308638 Cpl 889458 Cpl 889458 Sjt 889458 Sjt 889458 Sjt | Bowyer, J.H. Strange, A.A. Alb.R. | 19/11/17 019/ 2/17 9/ 7/17 9/ 7/17 2/ 4/18 24/ 1/19 7/10/18 28/ 1/18 | 9/ 7/17 9/ 7/17 9/ 7/17 9/ 7/17 19/11/17 21/12/16 28/ 7/17 19/11/17 23/ 2/18 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 13/ 3/19 11/ 2/19 13/ 3/19 11/ 2/19 13/ 3/19 11/ 2/19 13/ 3/19 11/ 2/19 24/ 1/19 23/ 7/19 11/ 2/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 24/ 1/19 13/ 3/19 11/ 2/19 24/ 1/19 | 19/11/17 12/12/17 4/ 2/18 23/ 2/18 23/ 2/18 13/ 3/18 13/ 3/18 13/ 3/18 13/ 3/19 13/ 3/19 13/ 3/19 13/ 3/19 13/ 3/19 13/ 3/19 14/ 5/19 |

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL - 2nd AWARD BARS

430337 Sjt Soles, G.H. 72nd Bn 28/3/18 15/11/18 18/2/19

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

The task which we set ourselves is finished, and the time has come for me to relinquish Combined Command.

In the name of the United States and the British Commonwealth, from whom my authority is derived, I should like to convey to you the gratitude and admiration of our two nations for the manner in which you have responded to every demand that has been made upon you. At times, conditions have been hard and the tasks to be performed arduous. No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle.

to each one of you for the part you have played, and the contribution you have made to our joint victory.

Now that you are about to pass to other spheres of activity,

I say Good-bye to you and wish you Good Luck and

God-Speed.

Daight Desur howen