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THE BADGES, MOTTOES, AND DISTINCTIONS OF THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY REGIMENTS.

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(See Coloured Plate.)

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF THE REGIMENTS OF IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Royal Wiltshire. | 12. North (Southern North Hussars). | 29. Suffolk. | 43. Glamorganshires. |
| 2. Warwickshire. | 13. Denbighshire. | 30. Royal North Devon. | 44. Lincolnshire. |
| 3. Yorkshire Hussars. | 14. Wexmouth and Cumberland. | 31. Worcestershire. | 45. City of London. |
| 4. North (Shrewsbury Rangers). | 15. Pembroke. | 32. West Kent. | 46. 2nd County of London. |
| 5. Staffordshire. | 16. Royal East Kent. | 33. West Somerset. | 47. 3rd County of London. |
| 6. Shropshire. | 17. Hampshire. | 34. Oxfordshire. | 48. Bedfordshire. |
| 7. Ayrshire. | 18. Buckinghamshire. | 35. Montgomeryshire. | 49. Essex. |
| 8. Cheshire. | 19. Derbyshire. | 36. Leicestershire and Rutland. | 50. King's Colonials. |
| 9. Yorkshire Dragoons. | 20. Dorset. | 37. Lancashire (Glasgow). | 51. North of Ireland. |
| 10. Leicestershire. | 21. Gloucestershire. | 38. Lancashire Hussars. | 52. South of Ireland. |
| 11. North Somerset. | 22. Hereford. | 39. Surrey. | 53. Northamptonshire. |
| 12. Duke of Lancaster's Own. | 23. Berks. | 40. Finsbury and Farfarshire. | 54. East Riding of Yorkshire. |
| 13. Lancashire. | 24. Wiltshire. | 41. Norfolk. | 55. Lord's Scouts. |
| 14. Northumberland. | 25. Royal 1st Devon. | 42. Sussex. | 56. Scottish Horse. |

PART I.

DISTINCTIVE symbols and devices have been used from the earliest times, but heraldry assumed no definite shape till the end of the twelfth century, and in the following centuries developed into a science. Probably military necessities, which very likely produced the early symbols, produced those of the Middle Ages; anyhow, the Crusades, with their intermingling of so many nationalities, gave the chief impulse to heraldry. Its value was great in the days of honour, when leaders and families could be distinguished by the arms of the shield, by the crest on the helm, and by tabard embroidered with arms before and behind, and worn as a surcoat over the armour.

Heraldry was an incentive to noble deeds, for the Sovereign often granted arms to record some noble act, which was thus permanently and visibly honoured. We must also remember that in the Middle Ages heraldry formed a language understood even by the simple, and the system was in war and peace interwoven with the life of the people.

Crests were originally borne only by such as had military command, and to distinguish their various bands and companies of retainers badges came into use. Badges are figures totally distinct from crests, and are also borne without a shield, and were usually embroidered on the breasts and backs of the Independents and soldiers, and from this we get the idea of the regimental badges of the present day.

Badges, from an heraldic point of view, like arms, are hereditary.

The old Roman legions had their distinctive devices, and the various regiments or companies of archers raised in France—the first country to establish regiments on a permanent footing, and from whom the term "regiment" comes—also had their regimental badges.

In the great Civil War we find that both the Royalist and Parliamentary regiments had distinctive devices, borne on their standards and colours, and on the establishment of the standing army in 1660 the standards bore the regimental device, often the crest of the colonel who raised and gave his name to the regiment; for till the middle of the eighteenth century the regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons were known by their colonel, as "Bland's Dragoons," "Ligonier's Black Horse," etc.

The saddle-cloths which were worn by all ranks up to the time of the Crimean War invariably had the cipher of the reigning Sovereign, the sabretaches being also so embroidered. Gradually, however, it became the custom to show the regimental devices on the saddle-cloths and sabretaches in addition to the cipher.

Saddle-cloths have been discontinued in all Regular and Yeomanry Corps except the Household Cavalry, and a recent order has completed the abolition of sabretaches.

By the beginning of the nineteenth cen-

tury several regiments of the Regular Army had distinctive devices for regimental badges, but by far the greater number were content with the shako or helmet-plate, generally a star with crown and regimental number.

The introduction of the territorial system in 1881 gave many regiments, hitherto without badges, the devices of their respective localities.

With these general remarks we will turn to the subject of the article.

The Yeomanry force owes its origin to William Pitt, who in his famous appeal to the nation to arm in 1794 mentions in his circular a new force of cavalry called "Gentlemen and Yeomanry."

This new levy was to be raised not only to resist the dreaded invader, but to put down tumult and riot within their respective counties, which had then, owing to the great distress existing among the poorer classes, become so prevalent.

Many corps disappeared on the peace of 1802 being made, but only to re-arm themselves on the renewal of the war in 1803.

The battle of Waterloo and the final overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, again caused reductions to be made, but by far the greater number of the corps continued to serve at the request of the Government, who were seriously alarmed at the stirring political agitation for reform, coupled with the riotous disposition of the distressed classes.

Dangerous riots were most prevalent in 1817, 1819, and 1820, and large additions to the Force were made in those years; but in 1824 large reductions were made and many corps disappeared, only to reappear in 1831 to suppress the serious disorders which now again broke out, mainly owing to the unwise rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords.

Another reduction occurred in 1838; but in 1843 and 1856, fresh troubles occurring in these years, a few more corps were revived. In 1871 the Force was reorganised as a result of the alarm caused in this country by the success of the German armies over the unprepared French; and although the Yeomanry were placed on a more military footing, the new conditions of efficiency required soon began to tell on its numbers, and this, with an unfortunate period of agricultural depression that now set in, caused a gradual decline of the effective strength till the Boer War of 1899.

The Force responded so splendidly to the call for Imperial Yeomen for South Africa that in 1901 it was decided by the War Office to reorganise and largely increase the old Force, and the number of regiments during the next two years was raised from thirty-eight to fifty-six, at which number the Force now stands.

Many of the badges and mottoes of the

Yeomanry regiments date from their first formation in 1794; but notwithstanding their ancient origin they do not appear in the Army List, as, in the strange language of the War Office, they are merely styled "clothing badges," and are not "official badges."

The Yeomanry badges first appeared principally on their standards, also on their buttons, cross-belts, and pouches and waist-belts, sometimes on their saddle-cloths; and a few corps wore them on the turban of their helmet, the headress for all the Yeomanry corps when first raised being a bearskin-crested light cavalry helmet with hackle feather at the side, as then worn by the Light Dragoon regiments of the Regular Army.

As shakos and dragoon helmets were introduced into the Force, shako and helmet plates were used to display the regimental crests, and as time went on regiments without badges adopted devices for their own use.

The introduction of the field-service cap caused badges to be worn on those caps; and towards the close of the late Queen's reign the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Cavalry were allowed to wear the regimental badges over their chevrons; and shortly afterwards cavalry regiments were granted permission to wear badges on their collars, like the infantry corps, both of which privileges were extended to the Yeomanry regiments.

The badges of the Yeomanry regiments are now shown on the helmets, slouch hats, undress caps, collars, buttons, waistbelts, pouches, above the non-commissioned officers' stripes, drum-cloths, and, in the cases of those few regiments who still possess them, on their standards.

The various Yeomanry badges might be divided into the following classes:

1. Royal badges and ciphers.
2. National badges.
3. Territorial badges.
4. Personal badges.
5. Various badges.

1. *Royal badges*.—The Royal arms and supporters are known to all, and are quartered first and fourth England, second Scotland, and third Ireland, the latter two being incorporated into the Royal shield by James I. of England.

Two regiments bear the Royal Arms—namely, the King's Own Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry and the King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry, both regiments dating from 1901, the former corps in a way representing the old Yeomanry of Norfolk, who once consisted of three separate regiments, and the latter corps recruiting from Colonials living in or near London.

The Royal cipher, E.R. VII. is used by the King's Own Norfolk Yeomanry as a collar-badge. The Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex Hussars Imperial Yeomanry and

the North Somersetshire Imperial Yeomanry both use the King's cipher within the Garter circle on their badges, which are six- and eight-pointed stars respectively.

The West Somersetshire Imperial Yeomanry use the cipher V.R. of the late Queen Victoria within a garter on a Maltese cross, a similar badge being worn till quite recently by the Royal Bucks Hussars Imperial Yeomanry.

The Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars use the cipher A.R. of Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV., in whose honour the Oxfordshire Imperial Yeomanry are styled Queen's Own, which title was granted for escort services and guards provided during her Majesty's visit to Oxford in 1835. This regiment dates from 1831, but there is much doubt as to whether the corps was disbanded in 1828, and it is not unlikely that it dates from 1794.

The legend of the origin of the Prince of Wales's feathers with the Black Prince at Cressy is too well known to be repeated here; but the three ostrich-feathers were first grouped by Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The plume appears to have been encircled with a coronet for the first time by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. Ostrich-feathers were held to be a Royal badge from the time of their first appearance in English heraldry, in the fourteenth century, and from the accession of the House of Stuart to the crown of England the coroneted plume of three ostrich-feathers seems to have been looked upon as the special badge of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales's plume is worn by no less than eight regiments, although only three Yeomanry regiments bear the title of that house.

The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Wiltshire Imperial Yeomanry, the senior regiment of the whole Force, alone bear the title of the Prince of Wales's Own, this honour dating from 1863, when the regiment escorted the Prince to Savernake Forest on a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury, their colonel. The Wiltshire Regiment of Yeomanry date from 1794, and were specially made Royal in 1831 for their services in suppressing the serious agrarian riots of 1830.

The old Prince of Wales's Own 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry also wore the Prince of Wales's plume over the white rose of York, but this corps was disbanded in 1894.

The feathers are worn above the white rose by Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry, who escorted the Princess, then a young bride, on her visit to Yorkshire in 1863.

The Princess of Wales's Surrey Yeomanry, styled after the Princess May of Teck, who was born in Surrey, however, do not use the plume as a badge.

The Earl of Chester's Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry use the feathers as their badge, and date from 1790, when they were raised as the Cheshire Cavalry, becoming the Earl of Chester's in 1803, the title Earl of Chester being one of the titles of the Princes of Wales; in 1814 the title was changed to the Prince Regent's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and on the Prince becoming King in 1820 the regiment was allowed the style of the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which title remained till 1849, when they became the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, being styled thus after the present King. The feathers were first used by the regiment as their badge in 1803.

The Pembrokehire and Denbighshire regiments, dating from 1794 and 1795

respectively, have both used the plume from their earliest formation.

The newly raised Glamorganshire Imperial Yeomanry also use the Prince of Wales's plume as a badge, the badge being looked upon by the Welsh regiments as a national badge, and was also borne by the disbanded corps of Flintshire, Carmarthenshire, and Royal Mavlor Yeomanry.

The King's Colonials show the Prince of Wales's plume over their regimental monogram, the Prince being appointed honorary colonel of the regiment on its formation, in recognition of the recent Colonial tour of his Royal Highness as Duke of Cornwall and York.

One other regiment—the 2nd County of London, or Westminster Dragoons Imperial Yeomanry—use the feathers, in honour of the present King, who, as Prince of Wales, took much interest in the Imperial Yeomanry contingents despatched to South Africa, and from one of these bodies, "Paget's Horse," the regiment was formed in 1901.

2. *National badges.*—First comes the Royal crest of England, and this, a golden lion gardant, imperially crowned and standing on an Imperial crown, is worn in silver as the badge of the Royal 1st Devonshire Imperial Yeomanry, and is also shown on the drum-cloths of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry. Four regiments of Yeomanry wear the rose as a badge.

In heraldry the rose is represented in a conventional form, generally with ten leaves, but sometimes with five. If with ten leaves, then five are represented within or upon the outer five. If it is blazoned as "barbed and seeded proper," then the barbs are green and the seeds gold. It never has a shield unless definitely stated.

The red rose was the badge of the Plantagenets of the House of Lancaster, and the white rose the House of York.

Both the Yorkshire Hussar and the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons Imperial Yeomanry regiments have worn the white rose of York from 1794; the latter corps was disbanded, however, in 1802, but re-raised in 1803.

The Duke of Lancaster's Own Imperial Yeomanry and the Lancashire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry have borne the red rose of Lancaster from their formations, which date respectively from 1819 and 1848.

The Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry have worn the red rose for many years, and were raised in 1794.

The crest of Scotland, a lion sejant, affronté gules, imperially crowned, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister paw a sceptre, both erect and proper, is worn by the Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Imperial Yeomanry, whose present formation dates from 1848, although a corps known as the Glasgow Light Horse had been raised at the end of the eighteenth century.

The device of St. Andrew with the cross, the patron saint of Scotland, is used as a crest, as the Earl of Carrick's Own Ayrshire Imperial Yeomanry, and, worn on the star of the Order of the Thistle, was displayed on the helmets which were worn till quite recently by the Ayrshire Yeomen.

The cross of St. Andrew is worn by the last of the Yeomanry regiments, the Scottish Horse, raised in 1903 from the Scottish Horse of South African fame.

The Irish harp azure, a harp or, stringed argent, is worn by the North of Ireland Imperial Yeomanry; and the shamrock, the other national emblem of the Green Isle, is worn by the South of Ireland Im-

perial Yeomanry, both these regiments dating from 1902, the old Irish Yeomanry corps having all been disbanded in the 'thirties.

Two Welsh regiments use the red dragon of Wales (Draig Coch)—namely, the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, who adopted this badge on their first formation in 1803, and the Glamorganshire Imperial Yeomanry, dating from 1901, the last of the old Glamorganshire Yeomanry disappearing in 1828.

Each of the four squadrons of the King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry have separate badges representing the Colonies, the British Indian squadron having an elephant, the British American squadron a beaver and maple-leaf, the British Australian squadron a kangaroo, the British African squadron an ostrich; while the New Zealand troop has a fern-leaf.

3. *Territorial badges.*—As might be expected from a force whose traditions are not only territorial but almost feudal, a large number of badges are territorial ones.

The Warwickshire Imperial Yeomanry wear the bear and ragged staff, the badge of the famous Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, and now the county device of Warwickshire. There is no knowing how long the regiment has worn this badge, but probably from its formation in 1794.

The Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry use the Staffordshire knot, which badge is worn by all the Staffordshire corps, both regular and auxiliary; this badge was on the standards of the regiment on its formation in 1794.

The Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry, who date from 1794, bear the three leopards' heads, the arms of Salop.

The crest of the Earl of Carrick (which was the crest of the famous Bruce) is one of the badges of the Ayrshire Imperial Yeomanry, the regiment being styled the Earl of Carrick's Own in 1897, after the then Prince of Wales—a most suitable designation, as the regiment came into being, in 1794, as the Carrick Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Lanarkshire Imperial Yeomanry, a body which dates from 1819, have adopted the double-headed spread eagle, the arms of their county.

Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland, is the regimental symbol of the Northumberland Hussar Imperial Yeomanry, a regiment which sprang into being, in the rebellious year of 1819, as the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Westmorland and Cumberland Imperial Yeomanry, who were originally raised as the Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry in 1819, use as a crest the arms of the two counties.

The Duke of Connaught's Own Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles Imperial Yeomanry and the Queen's Own West Kent Imperial Yeomanry both sport the white horse of Kent as their badge, a badge which dates back from the landing on the Kentish coast of Hengist and Horsa, who bore the white horse as their symbol.

The Royal Buckinghamshire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry have just recently (1904) adopted a silver cygnet, dually gorged with a gold coronet, the county badge, as their device, the badge with the motto being taken from an old standard of the regiment which dates from 1794.

The county arms of Hertfordshire, a hart crossing a ford, is the badge of the Hertfordshire Imperial Yeomanry, a corps first raised in 1794.

THE Royal Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry have two badges: one, the crescent and blazing star, the borough arms of Hungerford, the parent troop of the present regiment, the previous Berkshire Yeomanry, having been disbanded in 1827. The other badge is the white horse of Berkshire, and was originally borne on the standard of the Abington troop, raised in 1794, the first Yeomanry troop ever raised in Berks. This white horse was cut by Alfred the Great in a hill near Ashdown to celebrate his victory over the Danes at that place, being still annually scored, and probably one of the oldest horses of the many that are cut in the hills of Southern England.

The Castle of Exeter is borne by the Royal 1st Devonshire Imperial Yeomanry, a corps which uses Exeter as its sub-title and is one of the oldest Yeomanry bodies in the county.

The Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry have recently adopted the pear and pear-leaves, which badge dates back as far as Agincourt, when the bowmen of Worcestershire are said to have worn pear-leaves in their caps.

The Thane of Fife is the badge of the Fifehire and Forfarshire Imperial Yeomanry, and was not only adopted as the regimental device in 1860, on the raising of the regiment as the Fifehire Volunteer Mounted Rifles, but by the old Royal Fifehire Yeomanry, who, after being twice raised, in 1794 and 1831, were finally disbanded in 1837.

The arms of Sussex (on a field azure six martlets or) and Lincolnshire (argent, a cross gules charged with a fleur de lys or) were adopted by the Sussex and Lincolnshire regiments of Imperial Yeomanry on their formation in 1901.

The arms of the City of London were granted to the City of London Roughriders Imperial Yeomanry by the Lord Mayor on their title being changed from the 1st County of London Imperial Yeomanry to their City title.

A similar permission was granted to the Westminster Dragoons by the Mayor and Corporation of Westminster to use the arms of the city on the adoption of that title by the above corps, then known as the 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry.

The arms of Bedfordshire, a gold castle impaled on a black double-headed spread eagle with golden beaks, is the badge of the newly raised Bedfordshire Imperial Yeomanry.

The three seaxes, the arms of Essex, are the badge of the Essex Imperial Yeomanry.

The South Nottinghamshire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry wear an acorn and oak-leaves, this being a token of the famous Forest of Sherwood, whose traditions are the county's pride.

The Hampshire Carabiniers Imperial Yeomanry use the Hampshire rose on two crossed carbines.

The Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussar Imperial Yeomanry use a turreted gateway, which was taken originally from the old abbey gate at Bury St. Edmunds, where the first troop of the regiment was raised, and was borne by the earlier regiment of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, said to have been raised in 1793.

4. Personal badges.—Regiments alone bear personal badges, and yet in the old days not a few Yeomanry troops bore on their standards the family crest or arms of their captain.

The Royal Gloucestershire Hussar Imperial Yeomanry, formed by the incorporation of several independent troops of Yeomanry into a regiment in 1834 by the then Duke of Beaufort, use the portcullis and coronet of the Beaufort family, three of whose Dukes have commanded it, and vast sums were spent by the above house on its equipment. This regiment wears the Badminton blue, copied from the Duke of Beaufort's famous hunt.

The other regiments to use a family crest are the Lovat's Scouts Imperial Yeomanry, who wear the Lovat crest on a wreath or and sable a stag's head erased proper, and were raised from the Lovat's Scouts Corps taken out by Lord Lovat to South Africa; and the Princess of Wales's Surrey Imperial Yeomanry, who use the crown and spear-head of Viscount Middleton, who, as Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, did everything in his power to raise the existing regiment. The crest of Lord Middleton, however, has drops of blood round the spear-head. The Surrey Corps was the first regiment to be raised under the new reorganisation scheme.

5. Various badges.—The remaining regimental badges might be classed as (1) denoting the arm to which the regiment belongs; (2) stars and cross, a survival of old shako or helmet-plate; (3) regimental ciphers; and (4) unclassified.

The Sherwood Rangers Imperial Yeomanry use a bugle-horn, the badge of the forester and ranger, which is used by all Light Infantry and Rifle Corps not only in the British, but in the Continental armies. The badge dates from the first troops of the regiment, raised in 1794, but the regiment was not finally amalgamated till 1828.

The City of London Roughriders Imperial Yeomanry use a spur with R.R. on the two arms of the spur as a collar-badge, this badge being worn by the Roughrider Corps in South Africa, and comes, of course, from the badge used to denote a roughrider in the Regular Army.

The 3rd County of London Sharpshooters Imperial Yeomanry are distinguished by a badge of two crossed rifles surmounted by a crown.

The Hampshire Carabiniers also include two crossed carbines in their regimental badge.

The Yorkshire Dragoons show their badge on two crossed swords; and the Queen's Own Dorsetshire Yeomanry, who till lately wore the Hussar kit, also used crossed swords worked in their crest.

Two regiments use stars: one, the Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex Hussar Imperial Yeomanry, show the Royal cipher within a garter circle on a six-pointed star; the other regiment being the North Somerset, who for many years have shown the cipher of the reigning Sovereign within a garter circle on an eight-pointed star.

The West Somersetshire show the Royal cipher within a garter on a Maltese cross, and till quite recently the Bucks Hussar Imperial Yeomanry wore a similar badge.

Five regiments use ciphers or monograms. The Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons use a regimental cipher of "Q.O." as their collar-badge.

The Royal North Devonshire Imperial Yeomanry bear on their slouch hats a silver crown above the monogram N.D.I.Y.

shown on a piece of red deerskin, so well known on Exmoor.

The King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry have the monogram "K.C." surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume as their regimental badge.

The Queen's Own Dorsetshire Imperial Yeomanry have the words "Q.O. Dorset I.Y." within the garter circle and motto, the whole surmounted by a crown and enclosed with a laurel wreath. This regiment, which has twice been disbanded, descends from the famous Dorset Rangers, raised to watch and guard the coast in 1794, and the regiment on its service drab uniform has lately introduced green collars and yellow piping, in memory of the old-time Rangers, who were first dressed in green.

The Leicestershires have the letters L.Y.C. in old English capitals, surmounted by a crown, but a new badge is about to be adopted.

The East Riding of Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry have the "flying fox" as a badge, taken from the famous Nimrod coach, and was aptly taken as a badge, on the regiment being raised in 1902, to attract the fox-hunting farmers of the East Riding, with the result that the ranks of the new corps were rapidly filled.

A wheat-sheaf is borne by the Lothians and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry, who were raised, at the end of the eighteenth century, as the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry; and there were then separate corps for both the Mid and West Lothians and Berwickshire.

A white horse galloping, argent, on a mount vert, charged with the rose, shamrock, and thistle proper, is the badge of the Northamptonshire Imperial Yeomanry, and was taken from the crest of the old county regiment of former days.

We now come to the mottoes of the Yeomanry regiments, some of which go back many years, and, indeed, from their first formation in 1794.

Two regiments—the King's Own Norfolk and the King's Colonials—show the Royal motto, "Dieu et mon droit"; and four others—namely, the Royal East Kent, the Queen's Own Dorsetshire, the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, and the Royal 1st Devonshire—use the Garter motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The motto of "Ich Dien" is borne with the Prince of Wales' plume by the following corps: the Royal Wiltshire, Yorkshire Hussars, Cheshire, Denbighshire, Pembrokehire, Glamorganshire, Westminster Dragoons, and King's Colonials.

The motto of the Thistle, "Nemo me impune lacessit," is borne by the Ayrshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Three regiments use that true motto of the patriot, "Pro aris et focis," and this was adopted at their formation by the following corps: Staffordshire, Middlesex, and Fifehire Yeomanry.

The motto, "Loyal unto death," of the Sherwood Rangers, borne from the regiment's veriest beginnings; the motto, "We will defend," of the Lothians and Berwickshire Imperial Yeomanry; "For King and country," shown on the old standards of the Northumberland Hussars; and the motto of the Royal Bucks Hussars, "Yeomen of Bucks, strike home," also taken from the old standards of the regiment, speak of the stirring times when the Yeomanry sprang into being.

The motto, "Loyalty, Liberty, and Property," of the Suffolk Hussar Imperial Yeomanry conveys, perhaps, more than any other motto the functions of the earlier yeoman; and Young, to whom some attribute the origin of the Yeomanry and

who served in the Suffolk Yeomanry himself as a private, in his "Annals of Agriculture" advocated the establishment of regiments of gentlemen and yeomen as a protection of property some few years before Pitt brought the idea of a landed cavalry into being.

Only one Welsh motto is borne, and that is the proud word "Anorchfygol" (unconquerable), borne by the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry from its first inception in 1803.

The Essex Imperial Yeomanry make use of "Audacter et sincere." The North Somersetshire bear "Arma pacis fulcra," and the King's Colonials motto is "Regi adsumus coloni."

The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry—who in 1885, on the precedence of the existing regiments of Yeomanry being determined, were allotted the number 1st, which position the regiment has still kept despite all attempts made to controvert it—bear, as the premier regiment of Yeomanry, the motto "Primus in armis" (first in arms).

The South Notts Hussars have the French motto of "Foi loi roi," which was on the medals presented to the corps, on its disembodiment, on peace being concluded in 1802.

Six regiments bear territorial mottoes which go with the badges of their respective districts, the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry having the motto of "Floreat Salopia." The East and West Kent Yeomanry regiments have the county motto of "Invicta." The Royal 1st Devonshire have "Semper fidelis," the motto of the City of Exeter. The Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry bore on their old standards "Salus publica salus mea," and the City of London Roughriders have the motto of the City of London, "Domine dirige nos."

The Warwickshire, Yorkshire Dragoons, Leicestershire, Duke of Lancaster's Own Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland, Derbyshire, Lancashire Hussars, Surrey, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, North Devonshire, Worcestershire, West Somersetshire, North of Ireland, South of Ireland, Northamptonshire, Glasgow, East Riding, Scottish Horse, and Lovat's Scouts regiments have no motto; which is a pity, as mottoes could easily be suggested.

For instance the Warwickshire could, as the second regiment of Yeomanry, use the motto of "Second to none," as more than one second regiment of the Imperial forces do. The Surrey Imperial Yeomanry, the first corps to respond to the War Office appeal for more Imperial Yeomanry regiments, might take the motto, "First of the Imperials," or its Latin equivalent; the North of Ireland, "Quis separabit?" to go with its badge of the Irish harp; the Royal Glasgow might add to its badge, the crest of Scotland, the motto, "Scotland for ever," and the Leicestershire, as the Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Yeomanry, might use the motto ("Treu und fest") and crest of the late Prince Consort—to mention only a few suggested mottoes for those regiments without them.

Till 1904 not a single regiment had a single war distinction shown in the Army List; but in that year the War Office allowed the word "Fishguard" to appear under the Pembroke Imperial Yeomanry, an honour granted by Queen Victoria as far back as 1853, in memory of the surrender of 1,400 French troops at that place to eighty troopers of the Pembroke Yeomanry, under Lord Cardow, assisted by a handful of Militia and Fencibles.

On November 21 his Majesty the King was pleased to approve of honorary distinctions being granted to the Regular and Auxiliary regiments which had taken part in the South African War, and the following distinctions were granted to the Imperial Yeomanry regiments:

SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1902.

Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Duke of Lancaster's, Lancashire Hussars, Leicestershire, 3rd County of London Sharpshooters, Northumberland, Sherwood Rangers, South Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Worcester-shire, Yorkshire Hussars, and Yorkshire Dragoons.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1901.

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Denbighshire, Derbyshire, Royal 1st Devon, North Devon, Dorset, Fife-shire and Forfar-shire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, East Kent, West Kent, Glasgow, Lothians and Berwickshire, Middlesex, North Somers-

setshire, West Somersetshire, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Westmorland and Cumberland, and Wiltshire.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1901-1902.

Lovat's Scouts, Scottish Horse.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1901.

Pembrokeshire.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1902.

City of London Roughriders, Westminster Dragoons.

Why the Sussex, Bedfordshire, and Glamorganshire regiments, who all three were raised from Service companies, should have been omitted from the King's gracious command, seeing that the Scottish Horse and Lovat's Scouts are allowed this honour, is known only to the War Office.

From the little history that has been touched upon in this article it will be seen how interesting the records of this old force of semi-feudal cavalry are, and, despite the reign of the khaki fiend, distinctive uniform, badges and mottoes, and war distinctions do, and will ever, play a strong part in the real fighting efficiency of a regiment, be it Regular or Auxiliary.

During the year 1906 the City of London Roughriders and Lovat's Scouts have both had their war honours extended to South Africa, 1900-1902.

[The writer of these notes wishes to thank the Rev. Arthur Graham Keely, M.A., Chaplain R.N., for the kind help received in preparing this article.]

The Boy's Own Paper.



The Ribbon and Star of the Sovereign Head (King Edward VII.)

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

By GEORGE A. WADE, B.A.

THERE are few dwellers in the working-class district of Clerkenwell, in London, who do not know the famous "Clerkenwell Gate." But there are many who do know this gate, and who pass it daily, who have no conception how important a part it has played in English history of the past, or how it keeps up its traditions faithfully in English history of the present.

In the year 1100 there was introduced into England a confraternity which had, a few years previously, made great strides upon the Continent—the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It had originated in Jerusalem, and had been patronised by the kings of that city; then it had spread westward over Europe, in eight great branches, of which the sixth was established in England, at Clerkenwell. By the time of King Edward I. this branch had become a notable one, and

possessed the powers of an independent corporation, having its centre at a priory which was entered by the famous gate, even then known as St. John's Gate. This is the same one we now call Clerkenwell Gate.

The Order of St. John retained its great position in this land until Henry VIII. dissolved the monastic establishments, when it suffered the fate of so many other institutions. But Queen Mary revived the Priory and Order, and although the Knights of St. John never became again the powerful body they had been in the reigns of the Plantagenets, yet the Order survived the changes of time and fortune until the beginning of last century, though little was heard of it in England. In 1827, however, a strong attempt was made by the existing Continental branches to revive the English one in all its former glory—but more fitted

to modern requirements—and this attempt was destined to be successful in ways never dreamed of, and in a measure beyond all the hopes of that date.

The leading idea regarding the revived Priory was to make it the centre of hospital and charitable work, thus helping poor and necessitous folk in a way different indeed from those by which former Knights of St. John used to help them, but in ways not less effective, nevertheless. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was so sensible of the excellent and splendid work that the new Knights of St. John had performed for so many years during her reign that, in 1888, she not only granted them a Royal Charter of Incorporation again, but agreed to become herself the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order. The then Prince of Wales—now King Edward VII. became Grand Prior, and

almost every Royalty in the kingdom joined the Order in some capacity, even the ladies becoming "Ladies of Justice" or holding some offices suited to them in the Order.

The Order is now governed by a Chapter. General, and selections for admission are made by this Chapter, but no person can be actually elected until his or her name has been personally approved by the Sovereign, after being duly submitted by the Grand Prior.

There are various badges and ribbons designed to show the different ranks and grades of the Order. The famous medal of the Knights of St. John, which was instituted in 1874, is presented by the Order for gallantry in saving life on land. It is circular, and made either of silver or bronze. Its obverse shows a Maltese cross, with the words "For service in the cause of humanity." On the reverse is a sprig of the herb, St. John's wort, with the words "England" and "Jerusalem," to which is added the inscription, "Awarded by the Grand Priory of the Hospital of St. John in England."

The medal is worn from a ribbon of black watered silk, and can only be presented to those persons who, in saving life, have placed their own lives in a position of extreme danger.

St. John's Gate and the crypt is now all that remain of the ancient buildings of the Knights there in the twelfth century. The relics have seen many vicissitudes. In the small rooms over the gate Dr. Johnson worked as assistant-writer for Cave, the printer; here also came Oliver Goldsmith to spend many an idle hour with his friend. Various riots and rebellions in the City always found the Gate of St. John at Clerkenwell a notable rallying-place, and it has suffered siege more than once. Both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth visited it at various times, and passed more than one day there. It is a most delightful link

between the England of to-day and that of eight centuries ago. Long may it continue to be so, and to be the centre of the wonderfully good work—hospital, ambulance, and life-saving work—that it has instituted during the past fifty years all over the kingdom, nay, over the Empire.

Let us look at one or two of the grand deeds it has recognised, and by rewarding which it has incited other people to brave acts.

On February 10, 1880, two miners were entombed by a sudden fall of earth at Drakehall mine, Calstock, Devon. Thomas Chapman, a pitman, led the rescue party to try to save the two buried men, and he was the first to descend the reopened shaft, at imminent risk to his own life, to carry food to the two miners, if possible. He managed

to reach them, fed them, and then sent them safely in the cage to the surface, before he made his way thither himself. All the local authorities spoke in the highest praise of Chapman's gallantry and self-abnegation, and the Order of St. John awarded him its silver medal, which our King, then Prince of Wales, himself presented to the brave fellow at Marlborough House.

The deeds of bravery for which the medal is bestowed extend far beyond England, however. Mr. E. Smaller, station-master at Bangalore, India, received the silver medal for a grand deed. An aged Hindu woman had fallen off the platform in front of an express train that was entering the station. She must have inevitably been run over and killed, so helpless was she by the fall, had not Mr. Smaller, who saw her danger, quickly leaped down right in front of the oncoming train and just dragged her off the metals in

the nick of time. It was H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught who recommended this act for recognition by the Order, and by him the presentation of the medal to Mr. Smaller took place.

Marlborough House extended an invitation to Miss Julia Dignam, a brave Irish girl, in July 1892, to visit the then Prince and Princess of Wales, for the purpose of being congratulated and receiving the silver medal of the Knights of St. John for a most valiant deed. A lad named John Sharkey had fallen into a burning lime-kiln, overcome by the fumes issuing from it. An alarm was raised, and Julia Dignam, the daughter of a labourer, at once jumped into the kiln to try to save the lad. She raised his body (for Sharkey was quite unconscious) and managed to bring it up, unaided, out of the burning kiln; but life was extinct when the doctors examined Sharkey. Miss Dignam herself was almost exhausted with the fumes and the tension of her brave deed. The Dublin coroner and jury expressed high admiration of her gallantry, and notice of this was brought before the Chapter of St. John. It was with a very warm shake of the hand, and a peculiarly gracious smile, that the two noble hosts greeted the girl at Marlborough House, and gave her the reward she had so richly deserved.

An unusual act of bravery caused the Order to name Benjamin Holland, of Gotham, Derby, as a recipient of its silver medal, in August 1895. He had with the greatest gallantry and presence of mind risked his own life in extinguishing a "lighted fuse," whilst some workmen were engaged in blasting operations at the Gypsum Mines, Gotham. Had not this fuse been extinguished, it is almost certain that there would have been a terrible loss of life, and Holland's action in undergoing the risk he did, and doing it so successfully, was most warmly eulogised by the Inspectors of Mines for the district.

An extremely curious accident was that which enabled Mr. Ellis Roberts to do a valiant deed at the Oakeley Slate Quarries, North Wales, in March 1896, and so to gain the silver medal of St. John. David Morris, a miner, was ready to ignite a charge of powder in a crevice of the slate-rock, when a fall of stone compelled him to lose grip of the rope upon which depended his chances of regaining the top of the quarry. Roberts saw the danger of Morris, and immediately offered to be let down with a rope to try to save his comrade. He was allowed to go, but before he reached Morris the latter had actually begun to slide down the precipice to certain death at the bottom of the cliff. Roberts, however, at imminent risk of being dragged down with him, seized the sliding miner, and held him tightly against the side of the precipice until further aid could be given, when they were both brought safely to terra firma.

Bombardier William Philip Hall was passing by some gilding works at Clerkenwell Close, on December 27, 1898, when his attention was called to dense smoke issuing from some windows close by. He at once sought out the cause, and was horrified to learn that it proceeded from the upsetting of some bowls of poisonous acids used by electroplaters and gilders, and that five workmen were somewhere in the terrible inferno covered from sight by that thick smoke. With magnificent disregard of his own life, and with instant presence of mind, the brave bombardier rushed into the workroom, and one by one dragged out of it the five unconscious forms of the suffocating workmen. He thus had the pleasure of having saved five people from certain death, and it is safe to say that no more hearty words of praise and admiration of a grand act were ever uttered

by H.R.H. the then Prince of Wales in 1899 than on that July day when he received Mr. Hall at Marlborough House for the purpose of presenting him with the silver medal that the Chapter had unanimously voted him.

Those readers who know the celebrated Beachy Head will appreciate what it means for any man to have slowly to descend that steep cliff in order to help a foolish fellow who has tried to climb it. A labourer who tried to do so would undoubtedly have perished from fright and exhaustion rendering him unconscious, had it not been for William Feast and Albert King, two of the coast-guard there. Feast went down the terrible Beachy Head, at great personal risk to his own life, and King climbed up from the foot, until between them they contrived to reach the foolish labourer, and finally rescued him. He had given himself up for lost, and nobody was more enthusiastic in praise of his rescuers than was he himself—for he knew what it meant to try to get up or down Beachy Head! Feast was awarded the silver medal of the Order, and to King was given the bronze one, for their special gallantry.

These deeds are but typical of many, equally splendid, that have been recognised and awarded by the Order of St. John in England. It will be seen, then, what a noble work it is doing in thus inciting and encouraging acts of bravery and self-sacrifice in all ranks of our civil population.

Its world-wide organisation, the St. John's Ambulance Society, is both too wide a subject and too important to be dealt with in a short account such as this. But none the less it is one that the whole world recognises and admires; it shows the real spirit of Christ Himself in doing everything possible to help the injured and sick.

One or two things inside the rooms of the Order at St. John's Gate are worth attention. There is the chair of the Grand Prior, wherein he sits at meetings of the Chapter when he presides. It is covered by a canopy adorned simply with embroidered stars of the Order; its back contains the three ostrich feathers of the former Prince of Wales, flanked by the initials of the King when he served as Grand Prior, "A. E." The next Grand Prior will doubtless be the new Prince of Wales, and we may be sure that the traditions of the famous Order are safe in his keeping.

Then the memorial scrolls of departed Knights should be closely observed. They are on the walls of the room, and are finely got up. We give here two of them that stand side by side—those to the memories of the late Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, and to Prince Henry of Battenberg. They are devoid of eulogy; they are a plain memorial. The Knights of St. John who have attained to highest place in it to-day need no eulogy here. "Being dead, they yet speak; and their works do follow them."



The Silver Medal (Obverse and Reverse) for Saving Life.



MILITIA ORDERS, 1901.

No. 271.

HEAD-QUARTERS, OTTAWA.

Friday, 29th November.

Mounted Troops for
service in South
Africa.

His Majesty's Government, having signified their pleasure to accept the offer of Canada to raise a Corps of Mounted Troops for service in South Africa, a Regiment to be known as the "Canadian Yeomanry", and clothed, armed and equipped as the Imperial Yeomanry of His Majesty's Forces, will be organized under the command of Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., Commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles, as hereunder:—

1. ESTABLISHMENT.

Battalion Staff.

- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 1 Major (Second in Command).
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter Master.
- 1 Medical Officer.
- 1 Veterinary Officer.
- 1 Acting Sergeant Major.
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
- 1 Sergeant Cook.
- 16 Privates (2 clerks, 2 Orderlies to Medical Officer and 12 batmen).

1 Companies, each consisting of the following:

- 1 Captain.
- 4 Subalterns.
- 1 Colour Sergeant.
- 5 Sergeants.
- 1 Farrier Sergeant.
- 4 Shoeing Smiths.
- 1 Saddler.
- 2 Bagmen.
- 6 Corporals (including paid lance Sergeants at the rate of 1 for each two companies).
- 118 Privates (including 4 paid lance Corporals for each company).

Total 141

With a total complement of 595 horses.

2. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

(a.) Terms of Service: 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa.

(b.) Pay: Cavalry rates, from date of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation.

(c.) Age: Not under 20 years nor over 40.

(d.) Standard: Not under 5 ft. 5 in. in height; not to weigh more than 185 pounds, and to have a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.

(e.) Medical Requirements: To be medically fit, according to Imperial Yeomanry regulations.

(f.) Qualifications: To be able to ride and shoot.

Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted, conditional on no separation allowance being issued.

The Canadian Yeomanry did not last long - from November 29, 1901 to December 12, 1901.

Document in private hands.

23 December 1901 - Canadian
Yeomanry

Under Mil. Order 271 enlistment in Cdn Yeomanry for Service in South Africa. List as follows for Prince Edward Island. * 2nd tour

*Nelson Brace	William Ferguson	William E. MacPherson
*James S. Walker	*Raymond Seller	Henry W. Hyde
*James Matheson	*W.E. Burroughs	John E. Lawlor
*Walter Love	*Sylvant MacCabe	Goodman Gordon
*W.C. Cook	Robert MacRae	A.L. Acorn
*LeRoy Harris	Daniel Irving Matheson	

No. 282.

Thursday, 12th December.

Canadian Yeomanry
to be designated 2nd
Regt., C.M.R.

Position N.C.O's. of
Permanent Corps
selected for service
in 2nd Regt., C.M.R.

Corps, M.S.C.

Leave.

1. The Corps of Canadian Yeomanry now being organized for service in South Africa, will hereafter be known as the "2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles."

2. N.C. Officers of the Permanent Corps, selected for service in the 2nd Regt., C.M.R., will be promoted in the Permanent Corps as vacancies occur as if they were present at their Station, and will, upon their return from South Africa, assume their former positions, or such position as they may have been promoted to.

N.C. Officers and men performing the duties during the absence of such N.C. Officers will be given acting rank, and will, upon the return of the N.C. Officers for whom they have been acting, be carried as supernumeraries of those ranks.

Pay will not be issued for supernumerary rank.

3. Sergeant F. E. Harris, having been permitted to return to his former Corps (Canadian Mounted Rifles), is struck off the strength of the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, from and inclusive of the 11th instant.

4. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows:—

1st. Col. E. Cruikshank, 44th Regt., from the 12th instant to the 2nd January, 1902, inclusive.

Capt. C. G. Johnson, 6th Regt., from 26th instant to the 26th March, 1902, inclusive.

By Order,

AYLMER, Colonel,

Adjutant General.

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL

R.W. Irwin

An interesting correspondence is found on PRO 68/SA/2233 on the origin of the Queen's South Africa medal.

In mid March 1900 a decision was made to issue clasps for only major actions. A ribbon was suggested and then Seymour of the Royal Mint asks "What is to be put on this medal to identify it with this war? Is it to bear a Date? What clasps are to be granted?"

It was suggested the medal be called the "Boer War" medal but Wolseley (20th) minutes "I don't very much like the expression "Boer War" as it perpetuates a feeling of racial dislike between the British and Dutch people of South Africa. I think we might call it the S. Africa medal."

On the 21st Knox minutes "If "South Africa" is approved a date must be added as there is already a "South Africa" medal."

Wolseley (22nd) writes "I agree with C in C as the title. Could not the date 1900 be held to refer to the conclusion of the war, or at all events to the fortunate turn which it took this year?"

Knox minutes "I prefer "S Africa 1900" or "1899 - 1900".

Lansdowne (25th) decides to write to Roberts for his opinion. The file is then closed but shows the origin of the dated medals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (H of C Debate, 18 July 1901) stated there were 177,000 medals struck with the date 1899-1900 before 1 February 1901. The number struck with the date after February 1 was 50,000 but none of these were issued. They were restruck at the Mint without a date and are included in the number struck since 1 February without a date, which amount is 179,830.

When the records of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are located for this period it is only then the true story of the dated medals will be told.

Citizenship award for woman, 89

Two Metro residents are among 12 Ontario people to be named today as recipients of the province's good citizenship medal.

Ellen Cartmell, 89, of Lappin Ave. in west Toronto, and Joseph Bauer, 72, of Mortimer Ave., East York, will receive the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship from Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon in a ceremony at Queen's Park on June 30.

Mrs. Cartmell, who said she was "flabbergasted" by the award, was known to elderly and indigent patients at Toronto Western Hospital as the Cookie Lady. Until recently, she spent one day a week baking cookies for patients and visitors to the hospital.

Bauer, a retired cost accountant, was cited for starting a riding course for disabled adults and children in 1965, and helped to establish the Remedial Riding Association in Mississauga.

Bauer, a native of Germany who was badly injured in an automobile accident in 1962 said he was "very pleased and surprised" by the award.

Robert Williams, 64, of Bramalea, was awarded a medal for his work with prisoners, paroled prisoners and those on probation, rehabilitation programs more than 20 years. He helped establish a halfway house for former prisoners in Windsor in the 1960s.

An eight-member advisory council chose the 12 winners of the medal, awarded in 1973. The initiative will be followed by official provincial government dinner.

Field Marshall French's Despatch dated 31st May 1915

Supplement London Gazette June 22, 1915

"I have the honour to bring to notice names of those whom I recommend for gallant and distinguished service in the field."

**DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 1st
CANADIAN DIVISION.**

Lamberde, Major F. F. (Reserve of Officers).
Harbord, Second Lieutenant (Temporary Lieutenant) G. M., Royal Artillery.
Ramsden, Lieutenant A. G. F., Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve.
Pobjoy, No. 24362 Corporal H.
Marks, Driver F. T.

1st CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Cosgrave, Captain L. V. M. (Brigade Staff).
White, Captain D. A. (2nd Battery).
Lamlough, No. 40106 Corporal L. A. (1st Battery) (killed).

2ND CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Creelman, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. (Brigade Staff).
Hanson, Major E. G. (5th Battery).
Geary, Lieutenant H. F. (6th Battery).
Savage, Lieutenant H. M. (7th Battery).
Hicks, No. C41445 Corporal A. S. (8th Battery).
Shirley, No. C41814 Corporal S. (7th Battery) (killed).

3RD CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. (Brigade Staff).
Carscallen, Major H. G. (11th Battery).
King, Major W. B. (10th Battery).
Greene, Lieutenant E. A. (9th Battery).
Ryerson, Lieutenant A. C. (Ammunition Column).
Scandrett, Lieutenant J. H. (12th Battery).
Wildgoose, No. 42423 Battery-Sergeant-Major R. (9th Battery).
Barnackal, No. 42244 Sergeant W. (11th Battery).
Hayward, No. 42635 Sergeant J. (Ammunition Column).
Jacobs, No. 40105 Sergeant M. (Brigade Staff).

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J.
Wright, Major G. B. (3rd Field Company) (killed).
Macphail, Captain A. (1st Field Company).
Hertzberg, Lieutenant H. F. H. (2nd Field Company).

Ridgwell, No. 5591 Sergeant-Major S. A.

Chetwynd, No. 5301 Company Sergeant-Major G. R. (2nd Field Company).

Turner, No. 45006 Sergeant G. R. (3rd Field Company).

Evans, No. 5087 Second Corporal A. J. L. (1st Field Company).

1st CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

Lister, Major F. A.
Kilburn, Captain F. C.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY.

Dennistoun, Lieutenant J. R.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

Buller, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. (Captain, Rifle Brigade).
Farquhar, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel F. D., D.S.O. (Major, Coldstream Guards) (killed).
Gault, Major A. H., D.S.O.
Colquhoun, Lieutenant G. W.
Crabbe, Lieutenant C. E.
Niven, Lieutenant H. W.
Papineau, Lieutenant T. M.
Laing, No. 262 Sergeant H.

1st CANADIAN BATTALION.

Kimmins, Major A. E.
Parks, Captain J. H.
Jones, No. 9517 Sergeant W. E.
Aiken, No. 6771 Private M. J.
Moore, No. 6712 Private G.

2ND CANADIAN BATTALION.

Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel D.
Culling, Captain E. C.
Turner, Captain A. G.
Bussell, No. 8603 Sergeant E. W.

3RD CANADIAN BATTALION.

Lyne-Evans, Captain J. H.
Minas, No. 9342 Lance-Corporal E. H.

4TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Birchall, Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. P. (Royal Fusiliers) (killed).
Ballantine, Major J.
Glover, Captain J. D. (killed).
Rogers, No. 33616 Corporal G.
Shipman, No. 10940 Private E.
Wright, No. 11187 Private F. L.

5TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Tuxford, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S.
Pragnell, Major G. S. T.
Currie, Lieutenant J. M.
McIvor, No. 13760 Private N.

7TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Hart-McHarg, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. R. (killed).
Odium, Major V. W.
Odium, No. 16608 Corporal J. W. (killed).

8TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Lipsett, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. (Major, Royal Irish Regiment).
Matthews, Major H. H.
McLeod, Lieutenant N. G. M.
Scott, Lieutenant J. M.
Smith-Rewse, Temporary Lieutenant M. B. W. (killed).
Robertson, No. 1058 Regimental Sergeant-Major W. M. (missing).
Payne, No. 478 Lance-Corporal J. A. K. (missing).

10TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Boyle, Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. (died of wounds).
McLaren, Major J. (killed).
Arthur, Captain C. G.

13TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Loomis, Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. W.
McCuaig, Major D. R.
Norsworthy, Major E. C. (killed).
Jeffery, No. 24001 Regimental Sergeant-Major (temporary Lieutenant) J.
Trainor, No. 24061 Company Sergeant-Major J.

14TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Burland, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.
Meighen, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S.
Hancock, No. 25908 Company Sergeant-Major A.
Hawkins, No. 25790 Sergeant A. E.

15TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Marshall, Major W. R.
Alexander, Captain G. M.
Keith, No. 27001 Regimental Sergeant-Major J.
Flood, No. 27892 Corporal W. J.
Kerr, No. 27210 Private M. K.

16TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Leckie, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E.
Godson Godson, Major G.
Merritt, Captain C. M. (killed).

Heath, No. 20521 Corporal G. A.
(dead).

Minchin, No. 29047 Lance-Corporal
A. W.

Bizley, No. 29118 Private J. W.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Simson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A.

Webb, Lieutenant R. H.

Kinsell, No. 632773 Sergeant J. G.
(attached No. 3 Field Ambulance).

Sharrman, No. 36210 Private J. D.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. L.

McPherson, Lieutenant - Colonel
D. W.

Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E.

Shillington, Lieutenant - Colonel
A. T.

Watt, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L.

Duval, Major J. L.

Hardy, Major E. B.

Bell, Captain F. C.

Brown, Captain G. P.

Donaldson, Captain A. S.

Fraser, Captain J. J.

McGibbon, Captain R. H.

McKillip, Captain T. H.

McQueen, Captain J. D.

Stone, Captain E. L.

Haywood, Lieutenant A. K., at-
tached 3rd Canadian Battalion.

Cooke, No. 1822 Quartermaster-
Sergeant G. S.

Butt, No. 1825 Staff-Sergeant H. G.
B.

Milborne, No. 33259 Staff-Sergeant
A. J. B.

Rotsay, No. 33442 Staff-Sergeant
A. E.

Brown, No. 32713 Sergeant T. M.

McKay, No. 32979 Sergeant J. W.
(dead).

Smith, No. 32758 Sergeant W. B.

McDonald, No. 33394 Lance - Cor-
poral W.

Bartley, No. 33280 Private A.

Chester, No. 28722 Private R. W.

Dalton, No. 33047 Private J.

Farr, No. 33060 Private C. J. E.

Holloway, No. 33365 Private W. J.

Head, No. 33358 Private R. L.

Lisney, No. 33387 Private F. J.

Leishman, No. 33099 Private W. M.

Millen, No. 33408 Private A.

Stewart, No. 33461 Private H. G.

Tompkins, No. 33470 Private C. B.

Trotter, No. 32922 Private E.

Youldon, No. 33214 Private J. G.

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.

Campbell, Matron Miss E.

Richardson, Nursing Sister Miss
M. P.

July 2, 1975

OTTAWA -- The Governor-in-Council has approved the wearing of a new medal by Canadian servicemen for service with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Forces (UNDOF) in the Golan region of Israel and Syria.

The medal is identical to one currently issued for other service with the United Nations. It portrays the U.N. symbol on the front and the words "In Service of Peace" on the reverse.

The ribbon for the UNDOF medal, however, is UN blue with a narrow red stripe in the centre, flanked on either side by a narrow black stripe, which in turn is flanked on either side by a wider white stripe. On either side of the white is a broad burgundy stripe.

The colors of the ribbon were selected to symbolize the following: the shade of burgundy is symbolic of the purple haze at sunset and the native thistles at the Golan. The white indicates the snow at Mt. Hermon range, and the black the volcanic rocks of the Golan area. The United Nations zone is represented by the blue band with the red line.

Qualifying service for the new medal is 90 days' service with UNDOF.

SWORD makers for nearly 200 years, the Wilkinson Sword company supplies ceremonial and other swords in considerable quantities to many countries in the world. Its records on patterns and Government specifications go back nearly 150 years and the company can still make swords to these designs. Today, Wilkinson Sword supplies swords to every regiment of the British Army and of the Armies in the Commonwealth; to the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force and to many overseas Governments.

The company can trace its history back to 1772 when Henry Nock — a notable gunsmith of the day and later to become gun-maker to H.M. King George III — had a shop in Ludgate Street near St. Paul's in the City of London. Apprenticed to Henry Nock was James Wilkinson who subsequently became his partner and inherited the business in 1805. From the outset the growing business established a reputation for fine quality and craftsmanship in the manufacture of military and sporting arms and swords.

Although no longer in the gun-making business the Company still makes swords and enjoys the same high reputation that it established in the eighteenth century. Of the two dozen principal sword cutlers in England supplying military swords in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, only the Wilkinson Sword company still remains and is now one of the leading swordmakers in the world. At the present time the company produces more than 8,000 swords a year — the majority of which are for overseas customers.

Sword-making is a highly skilled traditional craft and the basic sword-making processes have not been changed for very many years. However, the

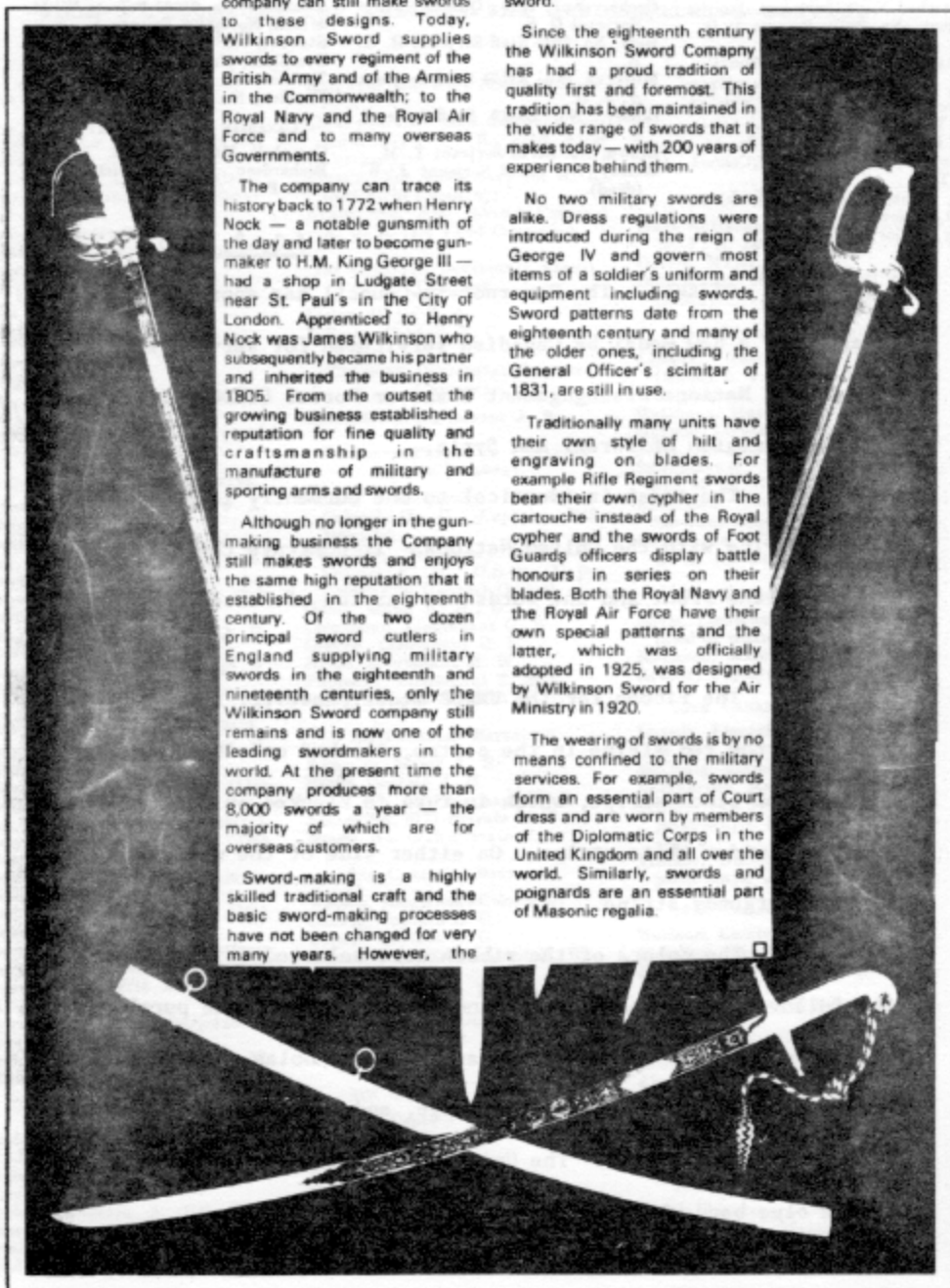
application of more modern methods to some of these basic processes makes it possible to train people already skilled in them to apply their skill to swordmaking without having to depart from the quality and high degree of craftsmanship that is inherent in the production of a sword.

Since the eighteenth century the Wilkinson Sword Company has had a proud tradition of quality first and foremost. This tradition has been maintained in the wide range of swords that it makes today — with 200 years of experience behind them.

No two military swords are alike. Dress regulations were introduced during the reign of George IV and govern most items of a soldier's uniform and equipment including swords. Sword patterns date from the eighteenth century and many of the older ones, including the General Officer's scimitar of 1831, are still in use.

Traditionally many units have their own style of hilt and engraving on blades. For example Rifle Regiment swords bear their own cypher in the cartouche instead of the Royal cypher and the swords of Foot Guards officers display battle honours in series on their blades. Both the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force have their own special patterns and the latter, which was officially adopted in 1925, was designed by Wilkinson Sword for the Air Ministry in 1920.

The wearing of swords is by no means confined to the military services. For example, swords form an essential part of Court dress and are worn by members of the Diplomatic Corps in the United Kingdom and all over the world. Similarly, swords and poignards are an essential part of Masonic regalia.



Badges and Chevrons Authorized to be Worn by Different Ranks of the Non-Permanent Active Militia

G.O. 75
1908

Rank of appointment	Distinguishing mark and other badges	
	Cloaks and Greatcoats	Jacket, serge, drab
<i>W.O.'s Class I</i>		
Sergt-Major.....	Royal Arms.....	Royal Arms.
Bandmaster.....	Crown and Lyre..	Crown and Lyre.
<i>W.O.'s Class II</i>		
Regimental or Battalion Sergt. Major when not a W.O.		
Class I.....	Crown and wreath	Crown and wreath
Quartermaster-Sergt.	Crown and wreath	Crown and wreath
Staff Q.M.S.....	Crown and wreath	Crown and wreath
Squad., Batty, Troop or Coy. Sergt. Maj.	Crown.....	Crown.
<i>N.C.O.'s.</i>		
Squad., Batty, Troop or Coy., Q.M.S.	3 bar chevron and crown.	3 bar chevron and crown.
All Staff Sergts.....	3 bar chevron and crown.	3 bar chevron and crown.
Armourer Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and crossed hammer and pincers.
Farrier Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and horseshoe.
Pioneer Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and crossed hatchets
Saddler Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and bit.
Band Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and lyre.
Bugle-Major.....	4 bar chevron.....	4 bar chevron and bugle.
Drum-Major.....	4 bar chevron.....	4 bar chevron and drum.
Pipe-Major.....	4 bar chevron.....	4 bar chevron.
Trumpet-Major.....	4 bar chevron.....	4 bar chevron and crossed trumpets.
Smith Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and crossed hammer and pincers.
Wheeler Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron and wheel.
Other Sergts.....	3 bar chevron.....	3 bar chevron.
Armourer Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and crossed hammer and pincers.
Band Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and lyre.
Fitter Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and crossed hammer and pincers.
Smith Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and crossed hammer and pincers.
Saddler Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and bit.
Shoeing-smith Cpl.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and horseshoe.
Wheeler Corporal.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron and wheel.
Bombardiers and other corporals.....	2 bar chevron.....	2 bar chevron.
Lance Bombardiers and Lance Cpls.....	1 bar chevron.....	1 bar chevron.

The following badges are also authorized for privates, troopers and gunners on the establishment of units as military tradesmen, etc., and will be worn on the right arm of the jacket only, the lower edge or point 9 inches from the top of the sleeve:

Bandmen.....	Lyre
Buglers.....	Bugle
Carpenters or Wheelers.....	Wheel
Drummers.....	Drum
Armourers, Fitters and Smiths.....	Crossed hammer and pincers
Saddlers.....	Bit
Farriers and shoeing smiths.....	Horseshoe
Pioneers.....	Crossed hatchets

Tradesmen of the Canadian Engineers will not be issued with trade badges.

SIGNALLERS BADGES

Crossed flags will be worn on the left arm of the jacket by signallers of all arms who pass the annual classification test in 1st or 2nd class visual or line telegraphy.

SKILL AT ARMS BADGES

WORN ON THE RIGHT ARM OF THE JACKET

Qualified gun-bayers of the Canadian Artillery will wear a "L" in wreath 9 inches from the top of the sleeve. N.C.O.'s will wear the badge above the chevrons.

Qualified Rangefinders and Range, Height and Position Finders of the Canadian Artillery will wear a "R" in wreath 9 inches from the top of the sleeve. N.C.O.'s will wear the badge above the chevrons.

WORN ON THE LEFT ARM OF THE JACKET

Best Shot Badge (Best Shot and Year)

To the best shot in each Squadron, Battery, Company or Headquarters of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers (including Field Troop attached), Corps of Signals, Canadian Officers Training Corps, Infantry, Machine Gun Corps and Army Service Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge will be worn one-half inch above the cuff. On jackets with plain cuffs it will be worn 6½ inches from bottom of sleeve.

Rifle Badge (Single Rifle)

To those qualified as First Class Shots in the Annual Rifle Course of the current year.

Light Gun Badge (L.G. without wreath)

To those who qualify as First Class Lewis or Hotchkiss Gunners in the Annual Light Automatic Course of the current year.

Machine Gun Badge (M.G. without wreath)

To those in the Canadian Machine Gun Corps who qualify as First Class Machine Gunners in the Annual Machine Gun Course of the current year.

The Rifle, "L.G." and "M.G." badges will be worn on jackets with pointed cuffs one-half inch above the cuff and on jackets with plain cuffs $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the sleeve.

ROYAL SCHOOLS, QUALIFICATION BADGE (R.S. AND WREATH)

To those who qualify as sergeants at courses of instruction held at Royal Schools. The badge will be worn on the left arm, on jackets with pointed cuffs one-half inch above the cuff and on jackets with plain cuffs $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the sleeve.

ORDER IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING BADGES WILL BE WORN

Badges will be placed on the left sleeve of the jacket commencing from a point nearest the bottom of the sleeve in the following order—

1. R.S. and Wreath
2. Best Shot
3. M.G. or L.G.
4. Single Rifle
5. ~~Flag~~ *removed*

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES

Good Conduct badges may be issued to each man under the rank of corporal or bombardier who has completed a period of three years in his Corps. An additional one-bar chevron will be issued for each subsequently completed period of three years. Such badges will be worn below the elbow on the left arm with the point upwards.

BADGES WORN ON BOTH ARMS

In the Canadian Corps, Lance Sergeants and above the rank of Lance Sergeant will wear a gun above the chevrons on jacket.

In the Canadian Engineers all N.C.O.'s above the rank of Lance Sergeant will wear a grenade above the chevrons on jacket, cloak and greatcoat.

ARMLETS

WORN ON THE RIGHT ARM ABOVE THE ELBOW *Signal Services*

Signal Service Armlets will be worn by the personnel of all branches actually performing signal duties:

- (a) On Active Service.
- (b) When performing signal duties with other troops at training or manoeuvres, etc.
- (c) When specially ordered.

The Armlets for other ranks will be of washable material and will be issued on the following scale:

Canadian Corps of

Signals 1 for each Warrant Officer, N.C.O. and man.

Other Units 1 for each signaller on the establishment of the unit.

Stretcher Bearers

Stretcher bearers wear an armlet bearing the letters "R.B." in red on a white background.

Issue may be made to units in the following proportions:

Cavalry 6 per regiment

Artillery 6 per brigade and 2 per battery not allotted to a brigade

Ammunition Column 2 each

Engineers 2 per Company or similar unit

Infantry 9 per battalion

Canadian Corps of

Signals 2 per company

Divisional Train.. 2 each

In special cases the issue to infantry units which train in whole or in part at local headquarters may be increased to 12 per battalion at the discretion of the District Officer Commanding.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WEARING CHEVRONS AND BADGES

1. Chevrons and badges of rank will be worn on both arms of drab serge jackets, service shirts and drab greatcoats and on the right arm only of cloaks. Badges and chevrons will be worn above the elbow in all cases except the following when they will be worn below the elbow:

All badges and chevrons on cloaks

All badges for Warrant Officers, except colour badges on tunics for Company Sergeant-Majors of Foot Guards who will wear such badges above the elbow.

Four-bar chevrons.

2. The four-bar chevrons are to be worn with the point upwards; all other chevrons will be worn with the point downwards, except Good Conduct badges.

The point of the 1-bar chevrons will be 9 inches, the 2-bar $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the 3-bar, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top of the sleeve of jackets and greatcoats.

3. The centre of the Good Conduct badge, warrant officers and signallers badges worn on jackets with pointed cuffs will be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the point of the cuff.

On other jackets with plain cuffs, the lower edge or points of the Warrant Officers or signallers badge will be $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the point of the 1-bar Good Conduct badge $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the 2-bar 8 inches; the 3-bar $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 4, 5 and 6-bar 9 inches from the bottom of the sleeve, the 4-bar chevron when worn as a rank badge will be placed with the point 9 inches from the bottom of the sleeve.

4. Trade and appointment badges worn by N.C.O.'s should be affixed with the lower edge $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch above the point of the V of the chevron, and the gun, or gun and crown when worn, the same distance above the trade badge.

5. When a skill-at-arms or Royal School qualification badge, and a Good Conduct badge are worn the former will be placed above the latter.

6. When Warrant Officers wear more than one badge, the foregoing measurements will apply to the lowest.

7. Collar badges (jackets only) will be fixed midway between top and bottom of the collar, and two inches from the centre of the badge to the end of the collar.

8. Cap badges will be fixed in the centre of the band of cap, immediately above the peak.

9. Shoulder badges will be fixed evenly on the shoulder strap one-half inch from the bottom.

10. In so far as the badges and chevrons referred to in these regulations are concerned, only those issued by the R.C.O.C. are to be worn.

H.Q. 306-3-2
M.N.D.

HÉBERT, MAJ. P. O. JOSEPH, a Canadian artillery officer. B. in Co. of St. John's, P. Q., 1833; d. at Cairo, Egypt, 1 Nov. He had formerly served as Capt. and Adj. of the 65th "Mount Royal Rifles." He joined "B" Battery, C. A., for a short course of instruction and took a 1st class certificate. On 3 Dec., 1877, he was attached for a long course, and while still attached, was apptd. a Lieut. in the Battery. On volunteering for service in Egypt he was granted the local rank of Lieut. in the Royal Artillery. He embarked for Eng. in Augt., and proceeded at once to his destination, the battery to which he was attached having already preceded him. He reached Ismaïlia two days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. His battery was then ordered home, but desiring to perform some foreign service he was transferred to "N" Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., camped on the outskirts of Cairo, and had only done a few days' duty when he was prostrated with fever. He was the only officer of the Canadian force who took part in the campaign, having obtained a year's absence and six months' pay in order that he might profit by the experience of active warfare. The remains of the gallant officer were buried with military honours at Cairo, two young Canadians (Lieuts. Freer and Seers) who were

serving with their regiments in Egypt, serving among the pall-bearers. Representatives from every battery in camp were present at the funeral. The following appeared in "Militia Orders" at Ottawa: "This young officer, only a subaltern in his battery (though a Major of Militia), anxious to learn his duty in that very best of schools—active service—obtained leave of absence for the purpose of serving in Egypt as a subaltern with the Royal Artillery. Unfortunately he did not arrive in time to take part in the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but he has none the less shown his devotion to duty, and has crowned his devotion by losing his life in the service of his Queen and country. The Major Genl. is confident that the militia in general, and the Schools of Gunnery in particular, will be grieved, as he is, at the sad news, and he directs that on receipt of this order the flag at the Royal Schools of Gunnery be hoisted half-mast for a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Major Hébert."

Quebec, 1st July, 1812.

SIR,

UNDER existing circumstances, there may in each Parish be persons of suspicious characters, to whom it would be prudent to tender the Oath of Allegiance:

I am therefore to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, by Commission, under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 30th day of June last, to appoint you a Commissioner, and to empower you to administer the Oath of Allegiance to all persons, and to any person within the Province.

The form of the Oath is enclosed, printed on a sheet of paper, to which those who can write must set their names, and those who cannot, their marks. It is intended that you should tender the Oath to every male person in your Parish, above the age of fourteen, and if any person to whom you may tender it, should refuse it, you will immediately transmit his name to me, with every information respecting him, which you may have it in your power to give.

I am also directed to request you to observe, that the Commission which I have mentioned, does not supersede the power of the Justices of the Peace to tender the Oath of Allegiance to any person in their respective Districts, and that their authority, in this respect, remains precisely as before.

I am further to request, that you will transmit to me your proceedings by virtue of the Commission to which I have already referred, with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

H. W. P. [Signature]