

wounded, two of whom died of wounds a few days later. The Regiment remained in the area for several days when it joined a force at Stratford and on June 18th returned to Toronto.

In the spring of 1870 the Red River Rebellion broke out and a number of officers and other ranks of the Regiment served as volunteers in a mixed force which was sent to restore order in what is now Manitoba.

On New Year's Day, 1877, the Regiment was ordered out and proceeded to Belleville where it served under trying circumstances for three days in aid to the civil powers.

By a General Order dated February 7th, 1878, The Regimental Badge was authorized.

By a General Order dated January 13th, 1882, the official designation of the Regiment was altered, the words "of Canada" being authorized to be substituted for "of Toronto."

When the Rebellion of 1885 broke out in the Northwest Territories, the Regiment was called out for active service on March 27th; on March 30th it entrained for the Northwest and suffered terrible hardships before it finally reached its destination. At that time there were long gaps in the railway line between Toronto and Winnipeg which had to be covered on foot. The winter was unusually severe, the snow deep, and the thermometer as low as 35 degrees below zero; inadequately clothed and fed; shelter accommodations of the most primitive kind, added to the sufferings of the troops en route.

On reaching the Northwest, the Regiment became part of the force under the command of Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter (a former O.C.) which force marched to the relief of Battleford; playing a most distinguished part in the battle of Cut-Knife Hill, and forming part of the detachment sent to round up the force of "Big Bear." The Regiment returned to Toronto on July 23rd, 1885, after the cessation of hostilities.

During the war in South Africa, 1899-1902, Canada sent several contingents which were made up of officers and other ranks recruited from various militia units throughout the Dominion. The Queen's Own Rifles was represented in all these contingents, and the first to be sent, the Royal Canadian Regiment, was commanded by Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter (later General Sir Wm. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.) a former Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

In 1902 the Regiment was honoured by the selection of its Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Pellatt (later Major-General Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O.) to command the contingent sent to represent Canada at the Coronation of King Edward VII. Through the generosity of Colonel Pellatt, the Bugle Band of the Queen's Own was enabled to accompany the Contingent to England and while there established a reputation for excellence, not excelled even in the British Army.

By 1906 the Regiment had become so strong in numbers that two active battalions of eight companies each were authorized in place of one active battalion of ten companies.

In 1908, the Regiment took part in the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec where over 20,000 troops from various parts of Canada were assembled for a period of one week in August. At the Review before the Prince of Wales (later George V.) the regiment marched past, led by its Honorary Colonel, Field Marshall The Right Hon. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., G.C.S.I., etc.