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THEIR GLORY CANNOT FADE

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C. B. FOSTER, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

C. E. McPHERSON,

C. E. E. USSHER, MONTREAL.

W. R. MacINNES, C. E. USSHER, W. R. MacINNES, Passenger Traffic Manager, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CHRISTMAS 1918

UC 535 C3 C36

SOME IMPORTANT BATTLES IN WHICH CANADIANS FOUGHT

Ypres	
Festubert	May 18-19
Givenchy	June 15-22
St. Eloi	April 3-12, 1916
Sanctuary Wood	June 2-4
Hooge	June 5-8
The Somme	Sept. to Nov.
Courcelette	
Mouquet Farm	
Regina and Ke ora Trenches	
Desire Trench	
Vimy Ridge	
Arleux and Fresnoy	April 28-30
Lens	Began June 11th
Hill 70	
Passchendaele	Oct. 25-Nov. 10
Second Battle of the Somme	March-April, 1918
Amiens (Motor Machine Guns	
and Cavalry Brigade)	March 23-31
Second Battle of Amiens	
Arras	
Queant Drocourt Line	
Canal du Nord and Bourlon	
Wood	Sept. 27-29
Cambrai	
Denain	
Valenciennes	
Mons	

In the dark days when the Hun hordes were overrunning Northern France, Vimy Ridge was held by the Canadians. It was understood by them that they would continue to hold it AT ALL COSTS.

A FEW VITAL FACTS

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J When the war commenced Canada had a permanent force of only 3,000 men, and an active Militia of 60,000.

9 When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, Canada had sent overseas 418,980 men.

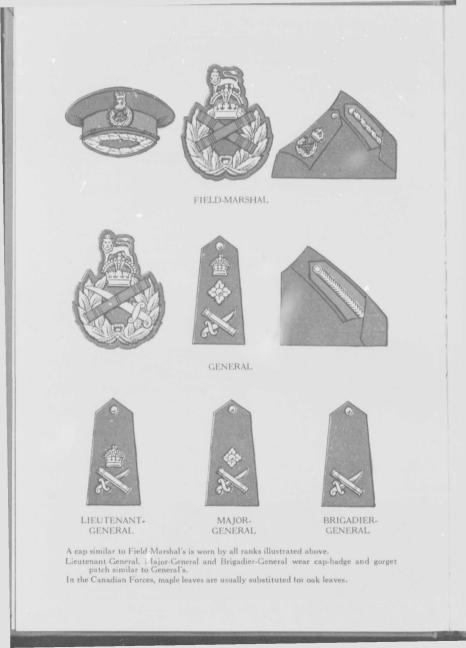
[¶] Of the Royal Air Forces, some 14,000 or 15,000 were raised and trained in Canada. In addition, many joined the R.A.F., after going overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

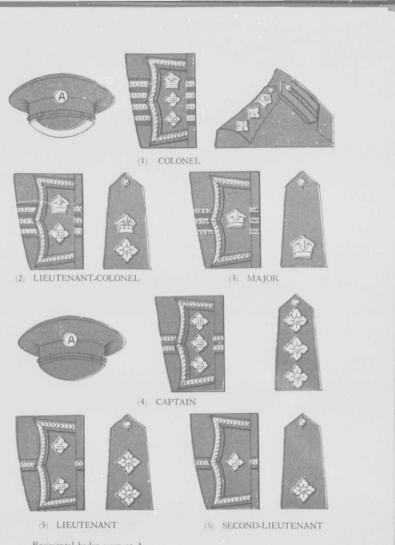
9 That great distinction of valor, the Victoria Cross, was won by 43 Canadians.

9 491 bear the Distinguished Service Order, and 1,657 the Military Cross.

9 6,500 others wear Military Medals, and 1,000 the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

9 The list of the fierce battles in which Canadians fought, of which all the world knows, tells the story alike for those who will return and those who fell.





Regimental badge worn at A.

Field Officers on Staff wear one row of oak (or maple) leaves on peak of cap. 2-3, Cap and badge as in 1. 5-6, Cap and badge as in 4.

4, This cap has also come into use for Regimental Officers of higher rank. Staff Officers wear rank badges on shoulder straps. Field Officers on cuff.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

(NOTE—The Royal Air Force, now a distinct fighting arm, is a consolidation of the Royal Flying Corps and The Royal Naval Air Service. The uniforms of these two services are, however, still worn in many cases—R.F.C. being khaki and R.N.A.S. navy blue.)



General, Lieut.-General and Major-General wear one broad row and respectively three, two and one ordinary rows (as above). Brigadier-General, one broad row only. * Badges of Kank (worn on sleeve) Warrant Officers, 1st class—Royal Arms " 2nd class—Crown Flight Sergeant—3 chevrons and crown Sergeant—3 chevrons Corporal—2 chevrons Ist Class Mechanic—Propeller Wireless Mechanic—Hand and thunderbolt

BADGES, ETC., OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

STAFF OFFICERS



HEADQUARTERS or GENERAL (Permanent) STAFF



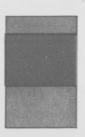
DEPARTMENTAL STAFF (Transportation, Ordnance, Veterinary, etc.)



SPECIAL STAFF (Intelligence, Recruiting, Musketry, etc.) Gorget patches in each case of corresponding color to cap band



SERVICE CHEVRONS (Right cuff) Red chevron shows service overseas before December 31, 1914. One blue chevron for each successive year.





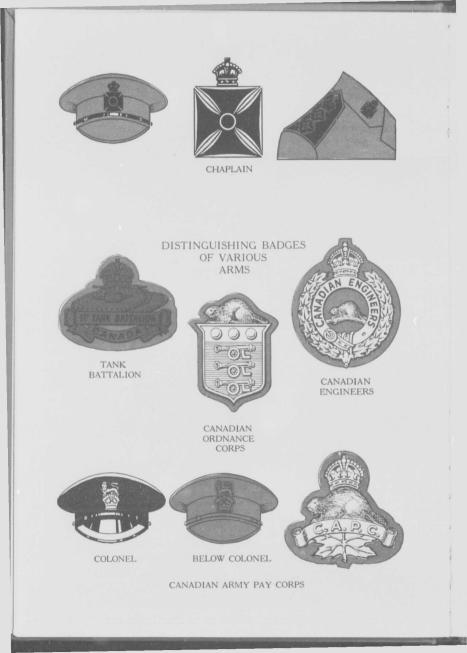
WOUND BAR (Left cuff) One bar (gold) for each occasion wounded

HOSPITAL CASE If with white patch inset, Convalescent Hospital case



PRINCIPAL BRITISH DECORATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO

The Distinguished Conduct Medal Military Medal and Meritorious Service Medal are similar on the front, but different on the back, each with appropriate wording, and have different ribbons. The Mons Star was awarded to all soldiers who "were in the first phase of the war under Field Marshal Sir John French" up to November 29-30, 1914; but an extension of the date is under discussion.





MAJOR-GENERAL



MEDICAL SERVICE







CANADIAN MEDICAL CORPS



DIRECTOR-GENERAL



CANADIAN VETERINARY CORPS





AS a

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY



CONDUCTOR, ORDNANCE CORPS Also 1st Class Staff-Sergeant-Major, Army Service Corps and Army Pay Corps



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II. (Regimental-Sergeant-Major, etc.)



REGIMENTAL-SERGEANT-MAJOR (if not Warrant Officer) Regimental-Quarter-Master-Sergeant



MASTER GUNNER, 1st CLASS 2nd Class has Royal Arms instead of Crown. 3rd Class has Gun only



BANDMASTER



QUARTER-MASTER-SERGEANT 1st Class Staff Sergeant, etc.

Pioneer has Crossed Axes; Armourer Sergeant, Crossed Wrench and Hammer; Shoeing Smith a Horseshoe, etc.



COMPANY-SERGEANT-MAJOR STAFF SERGEANT



SQUADRON-SERGEANT-MAJOR (Cavalry)



Salaran Mananan Salaran Mananan Salaran Mananan Salaran Mananan Salaran Mananan

SERGEANT

SERGEANT-MAJOR CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS *



BANDSMAN †



CORPORAL LANCE-CORPORAL

* Engineers have Grenade instead of Red Cross, Artillery have gun, Musketry Instructors have crossed rifles, Gymnastic Instructors have crossed swords, Signalling Instructors have crossed flags.

† Bugler has a bugle, Trumpeter has crossed trumpets, Drummer or Fifer a drum.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE

The cessation of hostilities renders it possible to make public the "Order of Battle" of the Canadian Forces on the Western Front. The following is a statement of the units in existence during the last phase of the war.

Canadian soldiers served with each of the five armies into which the British forces were divided; but they were especially concentrated in the Canadian Army Corps and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

The Canadian Army Corps formed part of the First Army, and was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie. It was divided into four Divisions commanded respectively by Major-General A. C. Macdonell, Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, and Major-General Sir D. Watson. Each division was divided into three brigades, each consisting of four battalions of infantry and one Trench-Mortar Battery, with Divisional Artillery, Machine Gun, Engineering, Medical, Veterinary, and Signalling services. These were supplemented by Corps Troops, consisting of Mounted Troops, Corps Artillery, Engineering, Medical, Signalling, Army Service and miscellaneous services.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General R. W. Paterson, formed part of the Third Cavalry Division of the Third Army.

The above formed the combatant units. In addition to them, Line of Communication Troops, consisting of Medical, Army Service, Railway, Forestry, and other services, were distributed in large numbers in the five British armies.

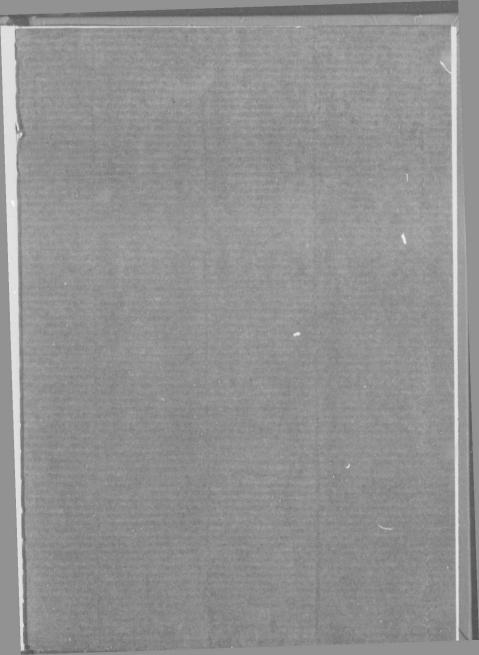
THE RETURN

From the grim fields of Flanders they depart, With deathless glory gaining their release; Give them a welcome from the very heart— The boys who bring us back this splendid Peace.

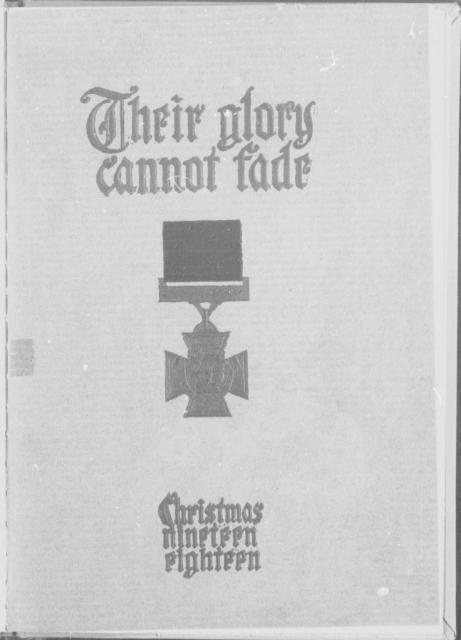
They won the Peace, let ours be the Goodwill; Theirs is the glory, ours the grateful pride; Let them come home to find that here they fill The place of honour every Christmas tide.

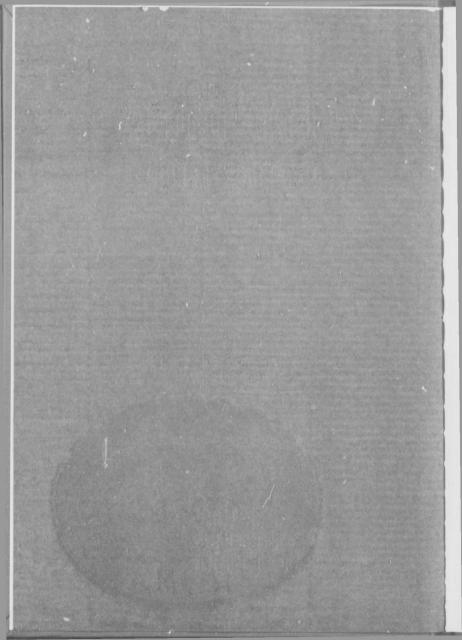
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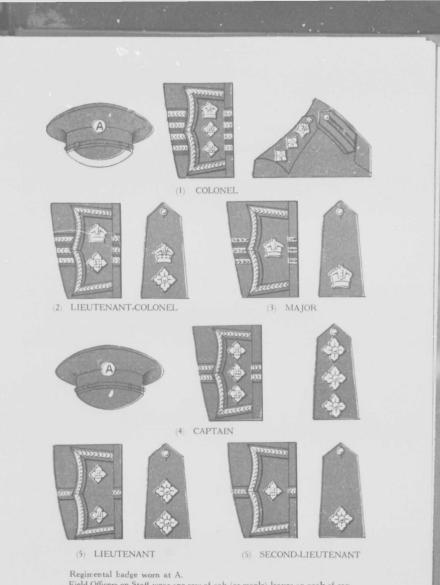
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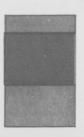
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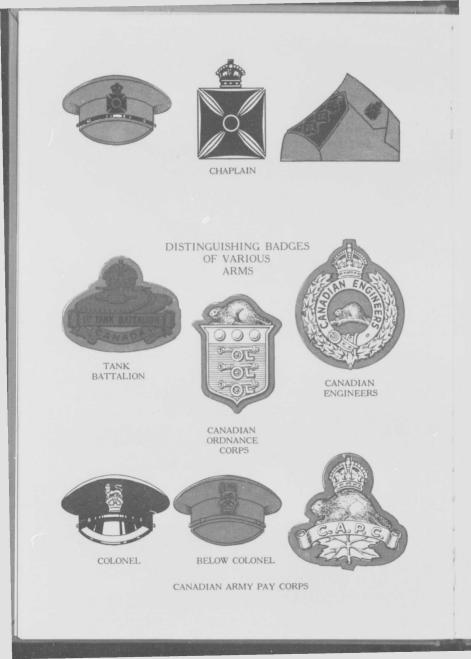




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