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Their glory cannot fade

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Their glory  
cannot fade



Christmas  
nineteen  
eighteen



*With the Season's  
Compliments*

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT STAFF

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Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CHRISTMAS 1918





# THEIR GLORY CANNOT FADE

This souvenir, illustrating the insignia of the Canadian Army, is a simple tribute to the Canadian Soldiers who went overseas. Mere words are altogether inadequate to express Canadian appreciation of their glorious achievements.

C. B. FOSTER,  
Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager,  
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Vice-President in Charge of Traffic,  
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
CHRISTMAS. 1918



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## SOME IMPORTANT BATTLES IN WHICH CANADIANS FOUGHT

Ypres .....	April 22-27, 1915
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 .....	Sept. 15-Oct. 3
Mouquet Farm.....	Sept. 16-17
Regina and Kenora Trenches.....	Oct. 2-8
Desire Trench .....	Nov. 17-18
Vimy Ridge.....	April 6-9, 1917
Arleux and Fresnoy .....	April 28-30
Lens .....	Began June 11th
Hill 70.....	August 15th
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.....	Aug. 9-16
Arras .....	Aug. 26-28
Queant Drocourt Line.....	Sept. 3-5
Canal du Nord and Bourlon Wood .....	Sept. 27-29
Cambrai .....	Oct. 1-9
Denain .....	Oct. 20th
Valenciennes .....	Oct. 25-Nov. 2
Mons .....	Nov. 10

*In the dark days when the Hun hordes were over-running 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



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

¶ 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.

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

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

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

¶ 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.



FIELD-MARSHAL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL



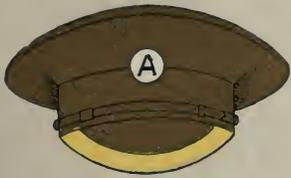
MAJOR-GENERAL



BRIGADIER-GENERAL

A cap similar to Field-Marshal's is worn by all ranks illustrated above. Lieutenant-General, Major-General and Brigadier-General wear cap-badge and gorget patch similar to General's.

In the Canadian Forces, maple leaves are usually substituted for oak leaves.



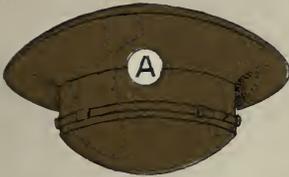
(1) COLONEL



(2) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL



(3) MAJOR



(4) CAPTAIN



(5) LIEUTENANT



(6) SECOND-LIEUTENANT

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.)



OFFICER'S CAP



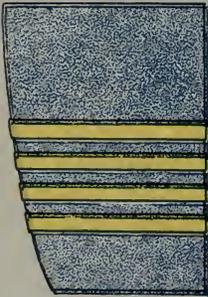
CAP BADGE



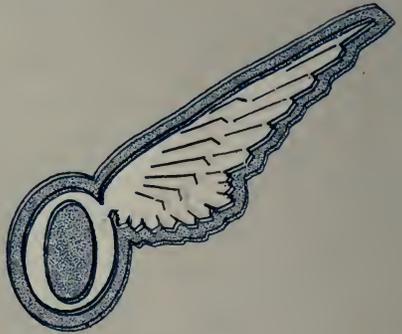
PILOT



1st CLASS MECHANIC \*



OFFICER'S SLEEVE



OBSERVER

Colonel . . .	Four rows
Lieut.-Colonel . . .	Three rows
Major . . .	Two-and-half rows
Captain . . .	Two rows
Lieutenant . . .	One row

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 Rank (worn on sleeve)  
 Warrant Officers, 1st class—Royal Arms  
 " " 2nd class—Crown  
 Flight Sergeant—3 chevrons and crown  
 Sergeant—3 chevrons  
 Corporal—2 chevrons  
 1st Class Mechanic—Propeller  
 Wireless Mechanic—Hand and thunderbolt



MAJOR-GENERAL



COLONEL

MEDICAL SERVICE



CANADIAN MEDICAL CORPS



DIRECTOR-GENERAL



COLONEL

CANADIAN VETERINARY CORPS



CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS



ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY



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



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



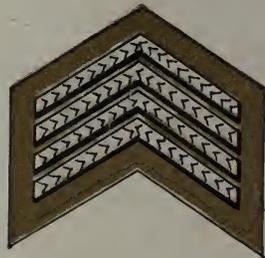
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II.  
(Regimental-Sergeant-Major, etc.)



BANDMASTER



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



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

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



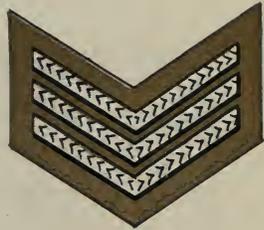
COMPANY-SERGEANT-MAJOR  
STAFF SERGEANT



SQUADRON-SERGEANT-MAJOR  
(Cavalry)



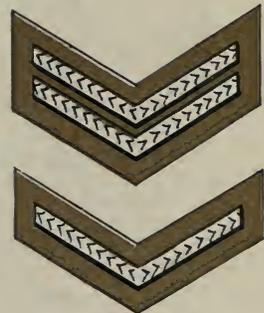
SERGEANT-MAJOR CANADIAN  
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS \*



SERGEANT



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.*

The information in this folder has been compiled in collaboration with the Department of Militia and Defence, the Royal Air Force, the Director of Public Information, etc.







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