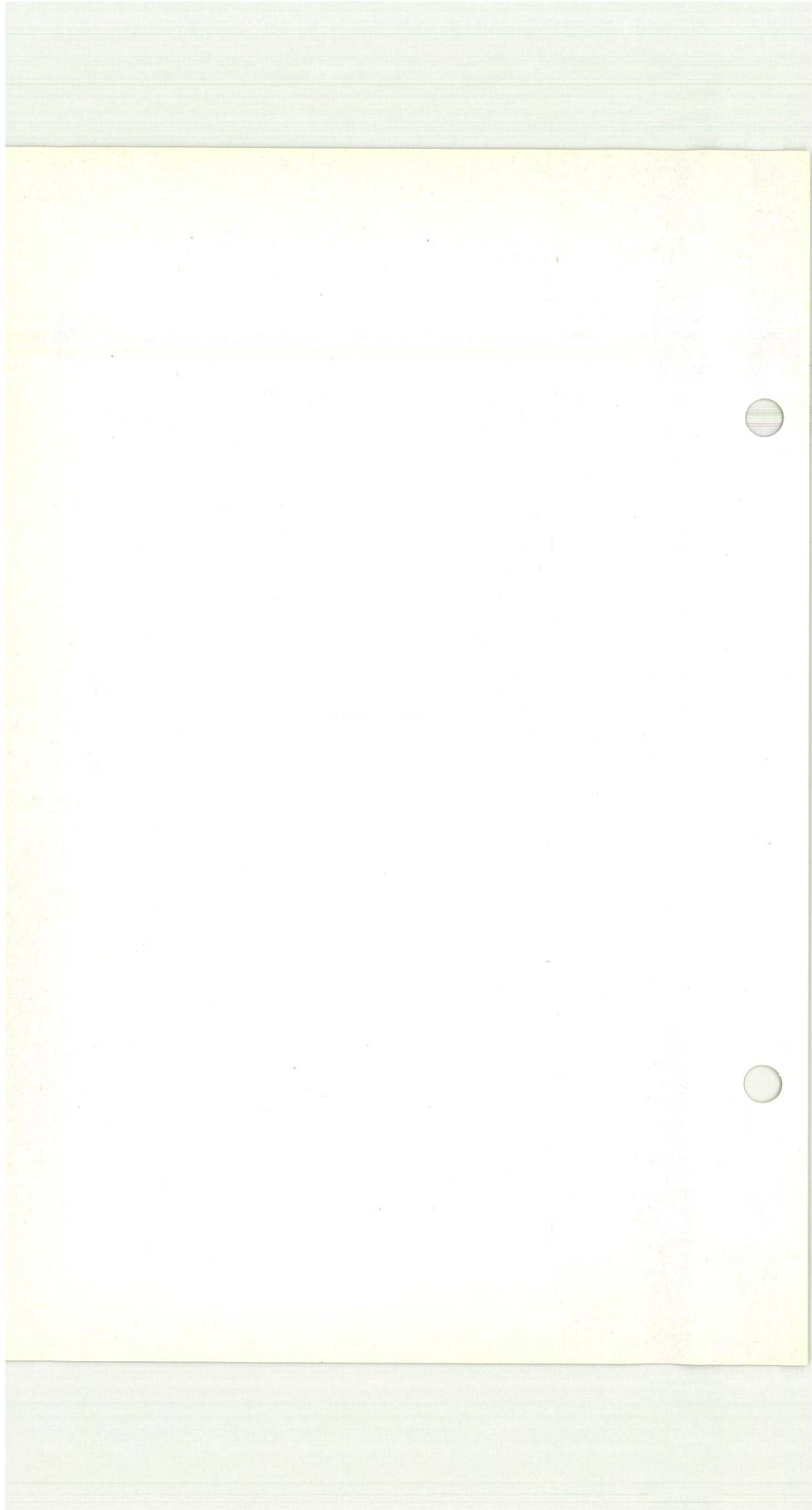


THE
ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY



STANDING ORDERS



LT GEORGE 458

**STANDING ORDERS
FOR
THE ROYAL REGIMENT
OF
CANADIAN ARTILLERY**

STANDARD ORDERS
FOR
THE ROYAL REGIMENT
OF
CANADIAN ARTILLERY

Printed and Bound in Canada

Leech Printing Ltd.
Brandon, Manitoba



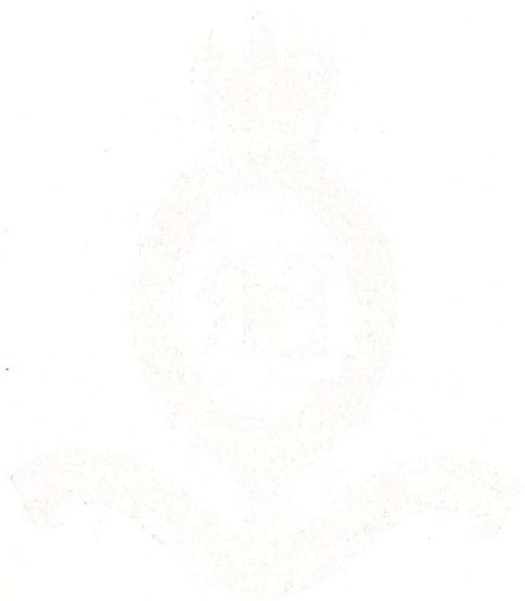
The REGIMENTAL BADGE



The RCHA Badge



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PREFACE

These Standing Orders for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery replace those issued in April 1963 and incorporate the many significant changes to The Regiment since unification of the Canadian Forces.

The purpose of these Standing Orders is to provide a current publication reaffirming the customs and traditions of The Regiment and to reflect current organizations and dress regulations. Although some matters, particularly in dress, are still unresolved, it has been decided to issue this publication now. In addition, a brief history of The Regiment has been included.

It is more important than ever before that all Gunners, and particularly those new to The Regiment, are aware of the traditions and history of The Regiment. All of us as Gunners must strive constantly to uphold the traditions of The Regiment and enhance the great reputation which The Regiment has established over the years. To do less is to break faith with those Gunners who have preceded us.



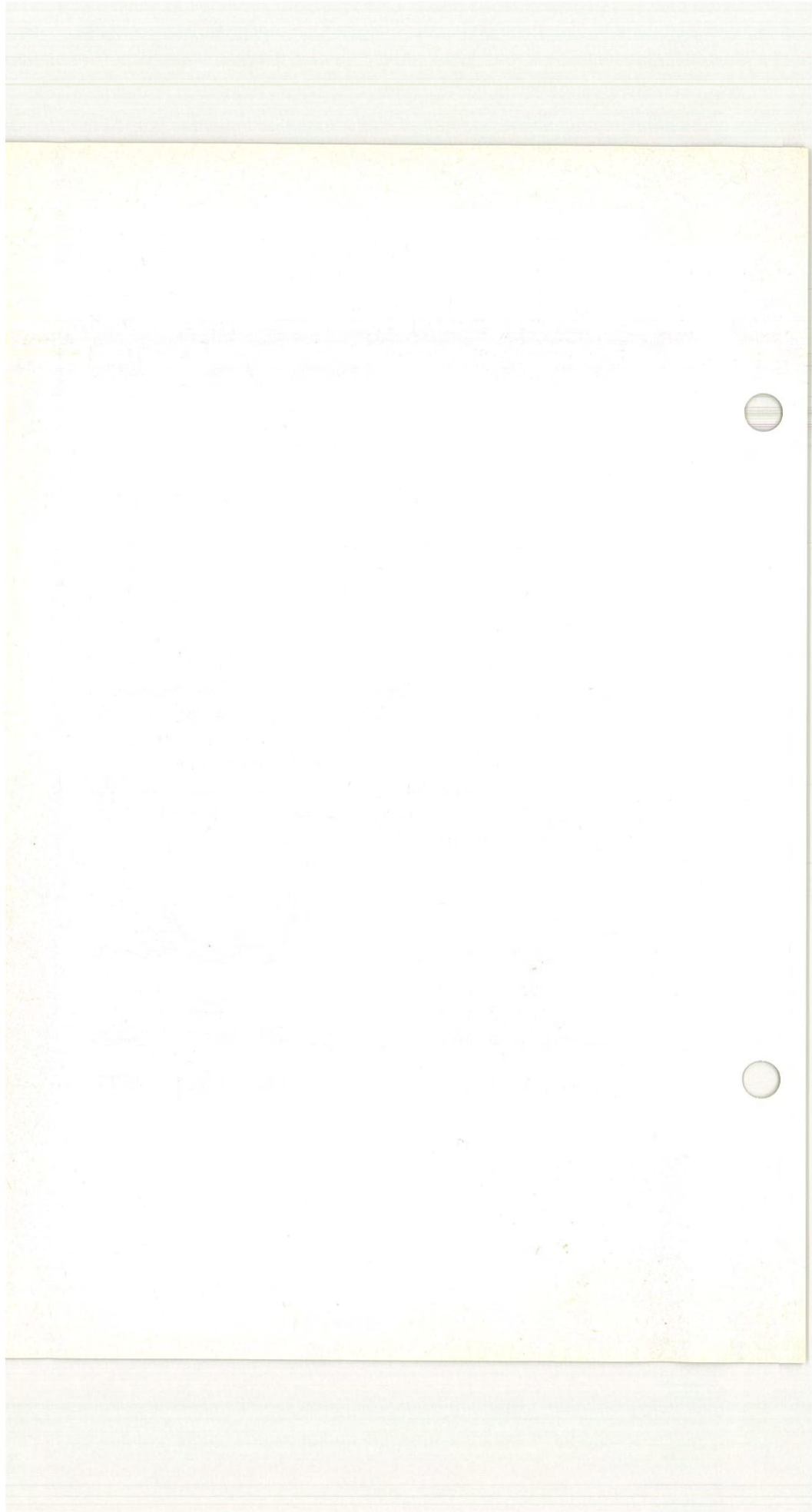
E.M.D. Leslie, DSO CD
Brigadier-General
Colonel Commandant

November 1, 1977



H.J. Stein
Colonel
Director of Artillery

November 1, 1977



**STANDING ORDERS
FOR
THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF
CANADIAN ARTILLERY**

**CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS
OF THE REGIMENT**

CHAPTER 1

**REGIMENTAL COMPONENTS,
APPOINTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS**

101. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. The Militia Act of 1855 authorized the first Canadian paid force of 5,000 men. This force included seven independent batteries of Artillery. Three of the original seven batteries are perpetuated by Militia batteries today. Prior to 1855 volunteer Canadian artillery batteries existed but the continuity of some of these batteries is difficult to trace. One of these pre-1855 units, the "Loyal Company of Artillery" was formed in Saint John, N.B., in 1793 and is perpetuated by the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment RCA.

2. The regular component of the Regiment was formed on 20 October 1871 when two batteries of garrison artillery, "A" and "B" Batteries, were authorized and located at Kingston and Quebec respectively. These batteries served the dual function of Schools of Artillery. "A" and "B" Batteries are the oldest regular component of the Canadian Forces having served continuously as "regulars" since their formation. They serve today as part of 1 RCHA.

3. A historical sketch of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery appears at Chapter 5.

102. ROYAL AND HONORARY APPOINTMENTS AND HONORARY RANK

1. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is honoured and extends honour to distinguished personages by means of Royal Appointments and Honourary Appointments within the Regiment, and Honourary Rank Appointments in Militia units.
2. Royal Appointments are held by members of the Royal Family and are for life.
3. The Honourary Appointment of Colonel Commandant is held by retired distinguished Canadian artillery officers, normally for a three-year period.
4. Units of the Primary Reserve may appoint subject to NDHQ approval, retired officers or distinguished Canadian citizens to the appointment of Honourary Colonel or Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel. The tenure of Honourary Rank is normally for a period of three years.

103. THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL

1. During a guest night at Woolwich in December 1950, His Majesty King George VI expressed a desire to change his title from Colonel-in-Chief to Captain-General. The change in title was effected 26 January 1951, thus reviving an old rank which had dated back to the fifteenth century. The rank of captain-general was replaced by field marshal in 1736 but did not actually disappear from common usage until 1799.
2. Canada requested that His Majesty change his title as he had done for the Royal Artillery, and on 10 January 1952, His Majesty became the Captain-General of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The

title Captain-General in the Canadian Armed Forces is unique to The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

3. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, was graciously pleased to assume the appointment of Captain-General of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. (Extra issue Canada Gazette Number 7 dated 1 June 1953.)

104. THE COLONEL COMMANDANT

1. Retired officers of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, normally in the rank of Colonel or above are eligible for the appointment of Colonel Commandant. After consultation with The Royal Canadian Artillery Association and other senior gunner officers as appropriate, the Director of Artillery submits a recommendation for the appointment of Colonel Commandant to the Chief of the Defence Staff. The Chief of the Defence Staff submits a request for approval to the Minister of National Defence. The tenure of office shall normally be for a period of three years. Extensions in office beyond the initial term of three years may be approved by the Chief of the Defence Staff on recommendation from the Director of Artillery.

2. It will be the duty of the Colonel Commandant to:

- a. foster esprit-de-corps throughout The Regiment;
- b. provide the channel of communication with The Captain-General and the Master Gunner of Saint James's Park; and
- c. advise NDHQ on matters of significance to The Regiment and in particular on such matters as:
 - (1) customs, history, traditions and dress;
 - (2) charities, museums, memorials, and other organizations;
 - (3) disposition of regimental non-public funds and property;
 - (4) Regimental publications;

- (5) affiliations with allied Regiments or units;
- (6) recommendations of Honorary Colonel and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel before their submission for approval; and
- (7) maintain close liaison between the Regular and Militia components of the Regiment and with other allied corps.

3. A direct channel of communication is authorized between the Colonel Commandant and the Director of Artillery on matters falling within his terms of reference and, in addition, the Colonel Commandant may communicate with:

- a. the Captain-General regarding significant Regimental activities and exchange of birthday or similar greetings when applicable;
- b. Commanders of Commands when appropriate; and
- c. the Chief of Defence Staff when appropriate.

4. The Colonel Commandant, as head of The Regiment, should be kept informed and where appropriate consulted on arrangements for visits and celebrations involving other organizations and distinguished persons. Arrangements for his visits and travel are made through the office of the Director of Artillery. It will be normal for an ADC to be appointed to assist the Colonel Commandant in the performance of his duties.

5. Portraits of Colonels Commandant are hung in the Home Mess of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in Shilo, Manitoba. Following is a list of past and present Colonels Commandant:

Maj-Gen T. Bland Strange	1 April 1925 - 20 May 1925
--------------------------	-------------------------------

Lt-Col de Le C.T. Irwin, CMG, VD	10 July 1925 - 19 March 1928
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Colonel (Hon Brig-Gen) W.O.H. Dodds, CMG, DSO, VD	20 March 1928 - 25 August 1934
Maj-Gen H.A. Panel CB, CMG, DSO	1 November 1934 - 17 January 1948
Maj-Gen H.O.N. Brownfield CBE, MC, CD	18 January 1948 - 18 January 1958
Brig P.A.S. Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD	18 January 1958 - 17 January 1964
Maj-Gen A. Bruce Matthews, CBE, DSO, ED, CD	18 January 1964 - 17 January 1969
Maj-Gen H.A. Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD	18 January 1969 - 17 January 1975
Brig-Gen E.M.D. Leslie, DSO, CD	18 January 1975 -

6. An RCA Advisory Council is constituted to assist the Colonel Commandant as required by him in the performance of his duties. The Council consists of:

- a. the Director of Artillery;
- b. the President of the Royal Canadian Artillery Association; and,
- c. such other officers or ex-officers as may be appointed by the Colonel Commandant.

105. THE MASTER GUNNER ST. JAMES'S PARK

The Master Gunner is head of The Royal Regiment of Artillery in all regimental matters and forms the link between The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Captain-General. The selection for the appointment of Master Gunner St. James's Park is made by the Sovereign, on the recommendation of the serving and retired Colonels Commandant at their

annual conference. The appointment dates back to 1263. The Colonel Commandant and the Master Gunner form a link between The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and The Royal Regiment of Artillery.

106. THE DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY

1. The Director of Artillery, as Artillery Branch Adviser, is responsible for:
 - a. providing a focal point of professional or group identity and fostering esprit-de-corps within The Regiment;
 - b. advising on professional standards, career patterns, trade structure and standards, and training related to officers and men of The Regiment;
 - c. providing artillery advice for the land force including employment, operational concepts and criteria, tasking, individual and field training, equipment and materiel policy, identification of requirements, procurement, development, evaluation, trials programs, and international boards, committees, agencies and working groups on equipment standardization;
 - d. planning and conducting artillery conferences as required;
 - e. co-ordinating and directing the maintenance of artillery funds, non-public property, competitions, museums and ceremonial standards;
 - f. co-ordinating and directing the preparation and dissemination of artillery bulletins, journals and professional papers;
 - g. assisting the Colonel Commandant and The Royal Canadian Artillery Association in the performance of their functions;
 - h. recommending allied affiliations, exchange of officers and honorary appointments related to The Regiment;

- j. providing Canadian Forces representation at national and international conferences on artillery matters and assistance in the preparation of delegates' briefs and position papers on artillery matters;
- k. maintaining liaison with honorary Regimental appointees; and,
- m. providing environmental representation in accordance with established departmental policy to meet national and international liaison and representation requirements.

2. He is the official link between the Regiment and the Colonel Commandant. He issues instructions on all regimental matters on the Colonel Commandant's behalf. He is, ex-officio, a member of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Central Funds Committee.

3. He is assisted in the performance of these studies by a Staff Officer Artillery and a Chief Warrant Officer (Master Gunner).

107. THE SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY – COMBAT TRAINING CENTRE

1. The School of Artillery is located at the Combat Training Centre, CFB Galetown, N.B., and is responsible to Headquarters Mobile Command for all aspects of training the individual in artillery skills.

2. The School of Artillery has the following responsibilities and functions:

- a. conduct training and qualification courses for Canadian Armed Forces personnel (including the Militia);
- b. prepare for Headquarters Mobile Command approval:

- (1) study material,
 - (2) training standards,
 - (3) such other papers as are necessary to maintain the required standard of training.
- c. study the tactical doctrines and techniques of employment for all artillery equipment; and
 - d. provide IG and AIG assistance to units as requested.

108. THE CENTRAL MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY

1. The RCA Museum is located at CFB Shilo, Manitoba, and was officially opened by the Colonel Commandant in January 1962. The Museum was authorized in CAO 143-8 on 9 January 1969 and is now authorized in CAO 27-5. The RCA Museum is supported financially by the component funds of The RCA Central Funds, i.e. by The RCA NPP Fund, The RCA Officers' Regimental Fund and The RCA Sergeants' Regimental Fund.

2. The Museum is national in character and represents The Regiment as a whole. Displays and show cases have been built to protect the various donations which include uniforms, equipment, ammunition and an extensive library of historical documents.

3. Studies are being conducted on the feasibility of moving the Museum to a location where it would be more accessible to the members of The Regiment and the public in general and yet retain its integrity as the Museum of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. Information on the Museum is available on writing:

The Curator
The RCA Museum
CFB Shilo, Manitoba
R0K 2A0

109. THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

1. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association was founded in 1876 with the object of promoting the efficiency and welfare of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and of all other matters pertaining to the defence of Canada. A general meeting of the Association is held annually, unless otherwise decided at a general meeting. Correspondence to the Association may be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Royal Canadian Artillery Association, 1647 Belcourt Blvd., Orleans, Ontario K1C 1M3.

2. The following are eligible as members:
- a. All serving Artillery of affiliated units of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.
 - b. Other serving Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Officers who have paid current individual membership fees.
 - c. Retired Artillery Officers of the Canadian and other Commonwealth Forces acceptable to the Association.
 - d. Elected Honorary Life Members.
 - e. Life Members; and,
 - f. Associate Members:
 - (1) Other Commonwealth Artillery Officers serving in Canada.

3. The following units will be eligible to affiliate with the Association:

- a. Artillery Regiments of the Militia;
- b. Independent Artillery Batteries of the Militia; and
- c. Regular Force Regiments and independent batteries of the Artillery, provided that 75% of the officers have joined the Association and have paid their dues.

4. Any person who is deemed to have rendered outstanding service to the Artillery may be elected an

Honorary Life Member of the Association at a General Meeting. Record of Service in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery should normally be the dominant factor in selection.

5. Any serving or retired officer of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery may make application to become a Life Member by paying a fee of Fifty Dollars. Application will be forwarded to the Secretary and presented to the next General Meeting for consideration.

6. Affiliated unit membership and individual membership fees are as follows:

- a. Militia units fees will be based on the Artillery Officer strength as of 1st September in each year at the rate of \$15.00 per capita;
- b. Individual Militia Serving Officers not on regimental or battery strength \$10.00 per year;
- c. Regular unit fees will be 75% of Artillery Officer strength as of 1st September each year at the rate of \$1.00 per capita;
- d. Individual Regular Force Artillery Officers on ERE \$1.00 per year;
- e. Retired Artillery Officers \$7.50 per year; and
- f. Honorary Life, Life and Associate Members will not be required to pay fees.

110. BANDS

1. The Royal Canadian Artillery Band (RCA Band) stationed at St. Hubert, P.Q., is the regular force band of Mobile Command Headquarters. The RCA Band is one of the oldest in Canadian Forces history. A band was organized at the Quebec Citadel in 1899 as part of The Royal Canadian Artillery Garrison Division and played at state functions.

2. Regular Artillery Units may organize voluntary bands in accordance with procedures detailed in CFAO 32-7.

3. Bands are authorized to wear Regimental Full Dress on appropriate occasions provided the uniforms are in serviceable condition. Regiment Full Dress uniform is an option of dress at no expense to the public.

4. A list of authorized RCA Militia Bands may be found in CFOO 70-27, 17 September 1970.

111. THE RCA CENTRAL FUNDS

1. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Central Funds (RCA Central Funds) were established by Army Headquarters under authority of D Adm Bulletin 53/1 dated 3 February 1953 and re-established under authority of Chapter 6, Section 2 of Institute Rules 1 March 1964 issued on authority of NDA Section 39. The RCA Central Funds include the following:

- a. The RCA NPP Fund;
- b. The RCA Officers' Regimental Fund; and
- c. The RCA Sergeants' Regimental Fund.

2. The administration of The RCA Central Funds is vested in The Royal Canadian Artillery Central Funds Executive Committee. The Committee consists of:

- a. a President (Base Commander, CFB Shilo whilst a Gunner Officer);
- b. a Secretary-Treasurer (non-voting member); and
- c. the following members:
 - (1) Commanding Officers, the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery (Regular) Regiments and Independent Batteries;
 - (2) one Lieutenant-Colonel, The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery (Regular), from NDHQ to be the Extra Regimental Employed

- Officers' Representative; and
(3) the Director of Artillery (ex officio).

112. THE RCA NPP FUND

1. The purpose of the RCA NPP Fund is to control the disposal or reallocation of Royal Canadian Artillery Non-Public Property of units of The Regiment declared to be of historical or sentimental value. Monies in this fund have accrued from funds of units which have been closed out and from bombardiers' messes and men's canteens when taken over by Maple Leaf Services. The monies in the RCA Regiment as a whole. This fund is now maintained by monies from the Regimental Kit Shop.
2. The RCA NPP Fund is governed and administered by The RCA Central Funds Executive Committee.

113. THE RCA OFFICERS' REGIMENTAL FUND

1. This fund was established from monies received as a result of the sale of officers' mess furniture to The Royal 22e Regiment when the artillery moved from Quebec City in 1922. Money received from pre-war Royal Canadian Horse Artillery/Royal Canadian Artillery units was added.
2. The fund was originally formed to provide bursaries for the sons of artillery officers entering Royal Military College. When the Regular Officer Training Plan was introduced, Royal Military College bursaries were no longer necessary and The Royal Canadian Artillery as a whole agreed to discontinue them.

3. Under the present terms of reference, the purpose of the fund is to:

- a. govern and administer all assets of The RCA Officers. Regimental Fund;
- b. provide funds for worthy and justifiable undertakings for the good and well-being of The Regimental at large;
- c. provide funds to improve unit officers' messes, offset publication costs of "The Gunner", presentation of a memento to retiring officers and such other worthwhile activities that may be appropriate from time to time.

4. The RCA Officers' Regimental Fund is governed and administered by The Royal Canadian Artillery Central Funds Executive Committee.

5. In 1959 regular officers of The Regiment began contributing voluntarily on a yearly basis to the subscription account of the fund. Subscriptions are due on the first of April and are payable to:

RCA Officers' Regimental Fund
Canadian Forces Base Shilo
Shilo, Manitoba
R0K 2A0

6. Current rates are as follows:

General	\$12.00
Colonel	10.50
Lieutenant-Colonel	9.00
Major	7.50
Captain	6.00
Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant	4.50

114. THE RCA SERGEANTS' REGIMENTAL FUND

1. The purpose of The RCA Sergeants' Regimental Fund is to provide financial assistance in the form of annual contributions of money for the following projects, and such other projects that may be

appropriate:

- a. The restoration and maintenance of the following memorials:
 - (1) The Canoe River Memorial, Shilo;
 - (2) The RCHA Memorial, MacDonald Park, Kingston
 - (3) The provision of wreaths on appropriate occasions for the following memorials:
 - (1) The Artillery Memorial, Ottawa,
 - (2) The RCHA Memorial, Kingston.
 - c. to provide assistance for the maintenance and development of the RCA Museum;
 - d. to provide assistance in offsetting production costs of The Canadian Gunner; and
 - e. provision of a suitable memento to retiring Sergeants and Warrant Officers who have contributed regularly to the fund.
2. Current annual fees for all ranks CWO to Sergeant is \$4.00.

115. THE RCA KIT SHOP

The RCA Kit Shop is located in Bldg. C4 at CFB Shilo. It is operated by the Regimental Adjutant, under the direction of the executive committee of the RCA Central Fund. The purpose of the Kit Shop is to provide Regimental items of Kit at reasonable prices. A catalogue is provided to enable units to order necessary items. The address is below.

The RCA Kit Shop
CFB Shilo
Shilo, Manitoba
R0K 2A0

(116-199 inclusive: not allocated)

CHAPTER 2
CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF
THE REGIMENT

201. PRECEDENCE LAND FORCES

1. Details on precedence are contained in CFAO 61-6. The order of precedence of the land element of the Canadian Forces is:

- a. Artillery Branch – Units of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery;
- b. Armoured Branch;
- c. Artillery Branch – Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery Units (other than Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Units);
- d. Military Engineering Branch;
- e. Communications and Electronics Branch;
- f. Infantry Branch;
- g. Logistics Branch;
- h. Medical Branch;
- j. Dental Branch;
- k. Land Ordnance Engineering Branch;
- m. Chaplain Branch;
- n. Security Branch; and
- p. Administration Branch.

2. Regiments and batteries of the RCA Militia take precedence after the RCA Regular Force.

3. Regiments and units take seniority within The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery according to their date of embodiment in the Regular or Reserve Force.

4. The seniority within the artillery Units of the Regular Force is:

	Unit Title	Abbreviation
a.	1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	1 RCHA
b.	2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	2 RCHA
c.	3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	3 RCHA
d.	5e Regiment d'artillerie légère du Canada	5e RALC
e.	W Battery RCA	W Bty
f.	128 Airfield Air Defence Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	128 AAD Bty RCA
g.	129 Airfield Air Defence Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	129 AAD Bty RCA

202. PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE ARTILLERY

1. The order of precedence within components of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is, in general: Headquarters, Field Branch Artillery, Air Defence Artillery.

2. In each sub-branch the following principles govern precedence on parade:

- a. Field Branch Artillery:
 - (1) Headquarters;
 - (2) Royal Canadian Horse Artillery;
 - (3) Field Artillery;
 - (4) Medium Artillery;
 - (5) Surface-to-Surface Missile Units; and,
 - (6) Locating Units.
- b. Air Defence Artillery:
 - (1) Headquarters;
 - (2) Air Defence Units.

3. The following additional principles apply to both branches:

- a. Operational Units before training schools.
- b. Within each section units take precedence in

order of their numerical/alphabetical designation, e.g. 2 Fd Regt, 6 Fd Regt, 7 RCA.

- c. When detached batteries from regiments, or independent batteries or troops, are on parade with complete regiments, the larger formation has precedence over the smaller; and,
- d. If detached batteries are on parade away from their regiment they will take precedence according to their regiment's number below regiments with RHQ on parade but above any independent batteries.

203. RIGHT OF THE LINE

1. Although all Gunners are aware of The Royal Regiment of Artillery's order of precedence as "The Right of the Line", very few know how this honor was acquired.

2. It has not been clearly established exactly when The Royal Artillery was given its position on the "Right of the Line" but it was very likely in Flanders 1742-1748. It is recorded that in 1742, at a camp at Lexden Heath near Colchester, "The Artillery on its own authority, moved from the left of the camp to the right, which was its customary place."

3. In 1756 the matter was brought to official notice on a complaint by a Capt Pattison, whose company of artillery was denied its usual place on the right during a parade to witness the execution of a deserter. He based his claim on the custom in Flanders. The claim was upheld and the official letter on the subject concluded as follows:

"It is the Duke of Cumberland's order that Colonel Bedford write to Capt Pattison and acquaint General Bland, it is His Royal Highness' command that the Artillery take the right of all FOOT on all parades and likewise of Dragoons when dismounted."

4. In 1773, at Gibraltar, the Commander Royal Artillery protested that the government had changed the accepted order of precedence in parading the Guards. The protest was then taken to His Majesty, who upheld the Gunners' claim. The custom was again upheld in 1787 when it was questioned whether The Royal Irish Artillery should parade on the right or left of the Royal Military Artificers who were the next in order of precedence after The Royal Artillery. The answer to this question was: "The Royal Artillery to be on the right, either English or Irish, there is no exception."

5. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery holds the place of honor on the "Right of the Line" by reason of the fact the Canadian Forces has adopted many of the customs and traditions of the British Army.

204. ALLIANCES

1. The royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is allied with The Royal Regiment of Artillery.
2. The following unit alliances also exist:
 - a. 1 RCHA with 1 RCHA;
 - b. 2 RCHA and 2d Field Regiment RA;
 - c. 3 RCHA and 3 RHA; and,
 - d. 49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Field Regiment and The Royal Hampshire Regiment.

205. REGIMENTAL MARCHES AND CALLS

1. The authorized Marches of the Regiment are listed in CFAO 32-3. The Royal Artillery Quick March "British Grenadiers", "The Royal Artillery Slow March" and the Trot Past "Keel Row" are authorized marches for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. In addition the Gallop Past "Bonnie

Dundee" is authorized for Regiments of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

2. The marches are used as follows:
 - a. Royal Artillery Slow March – for dismounted parades, concerts and officers' messes;
 - b. British Grenadiers – for dismounted parades;
 - c. Keel Row – mounted parades; and,
 - d. Bonnie Dundee – mounted parades.

3. The following are the metronome marks at which the Regimental airs should be played:

- a. Royal Artillery Slow March – MM half note 65
- b. British Grenadiers – MM quarter note 120
- c. Keel Row – MM half note 86
- d. Bonnie Dundee . – MM dotted quarter note 120

4. Artillery units which have been converted from cavalry, armour or infantry will adopt the Artillery Quick and Slow Marches and the Trot Past. They may also be authorized to retain their traditional marches which they used prior to conversion.

5. A regimental trumpet call is authorized for regiments of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and a separate call for other artillery units, in the publication "Regimental Trumpet and Bugle Calls for the Canadian Army – 1961". Routine and field, trumpet and bugle calls for use by the artillery are authorized in the publication "Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the Army – 1927". Bugles are used to sound field calls and trumpets for routine calls. Both of these manuals are available upon request through D Arty.

206. COMMANDING OFFICER'S TRUMPETER

1. A commanding officer of a regiment or independent battery may have a trumpeter.

2. The trumpeter will parade four paces behind the commanding officer and will conform to his movements.

3. Both trumpet and bugle are carried. The trumpet is normally carried in the hand. The bugle cord is slung over the left shoulder; the bugle hanging on the right side.

207. ARTILLERY SALUTES

The list of stations at which salutes are authorized to be fired and the regulations governing the firing of Artillery Salutes, on all occasions, are detailed in CFAO 61-8.

208. COLOURS

1. The guns of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery are its colours. On ceremonial occasions, guns on parade will be accorded the same compliments as the standards, guidons and colours of the armoured, infantry and air operations branch.

2. The custom of guns being the colours of the artillery had its origin in the British practice of designating the largest piece in an artillery train as the "flag gun". This gun was accorded the honor of carrying the equivalent of today's Queen's Colour. Use of the flag gun has been recorded during the period 1722 to 1783. After this period, the guns themselves came to be regarded as the colours of the artillery as gunners in battle rallied on their guns in the same fashion as did regiments of cavalry and infantry rally on their colours.

3. Although it may be impracticable in modern times to treat guns as colours in non-ceremonial

circumstances, they must be accorded the dignity and respect they deserve whenever possible. Such practices as smoking on or near the guns, decorating them for social occasions and leaving them unprotected are intolerable.

209. MOTTOS AND ARMS

1. In the year 1832 King William IV of England granted The Royal Regiment of Artillery the right to wear on their appointments the royal arms and supporters over a cannon and the motto: "Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt" (Everywhere, whither right and glory lead). Over the years, controversy has arisen as to whether this is correctly one motto or two. The most recent ruling is that the British Army Council in 1931 which considers two mottos, "Ubique" and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt", to be correct.

2. The mottos replaced the individual battle honors borne by units of the Artillery until 1832 and signify the distinctive part played by the artillery in every battle.

3. The same arms and mottos have been adopted by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

210. TITLE OF THE REGIMENT AND USE OF THE ROYAL CYPHER

1. Queen Victoria, as a special honour on the occasion of her birthday in 1893, conferred the title "Royal" on the artillery of the Permanent Militia of Canada, whose corps title then became "The Royal Canadian Artillery". The entire Regiment was redesignated "The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery" on 29 October 1956. The official abbreviation is RCA.

2. In addition, Queen Victoria's honour included the right to engrave on equipment the Imperial Cypher VRI surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The honour is perpetuated today by inscribing the royal cypher of the reigning monarch on each artillery piece. This practice coincides with the older British practice of inscribing the reigning monarch's cypher on guns.

3. Originally guns were marked with the "Founders Mark" of the private foundry that manufactured the guns. Eventually the Royal Ordnance Factories were responsible for most naval and gun manufacture. Their insignia or trademark was the Royal Cypher. This practice has continued and is perpetuated by having the inscribing the Royal Cypher on artillery pieces called for in the technical specifications.

211. CYPHERS, BADGES AND CRESTS

1. **The Royal Cypher.** The description and use of the Royal Cypher previously found in CAL 64-5 will be included in a new CFP now under preparation by the Director of Ceremonial.

2. **The Badge.** The badge of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is shown on the frontispiece. The badge is used as a cap badge and a crest. The design and colour of the badge were approved by the Colonel Commandant on 22 February 1961.

3. **The RCHA Badge.** The RCHA badge is shown on the frontispiece. This badge is used only as a crest. The background colour, including the centre of the garter, is the colour of the material on which the crest is mounted. The design and colour of the RCHA badge were approved by the Colonel Commandant on 22 February 1961.

212. LOYAL GREETINGS

1. The Colonel Commandant sends loyal greetings to Her Majesty the Queen at Christmas, on Artillery Day 26 May and on Saint Barbara's Day 4 December.
2. He may send loyal greetings on other occasions which warrant such action.

213. REGIMENTAL FLAG, STANDARD AND PENNANTS

1. **The Artillery Flag.** The Artillery Flag may be flown daily from sunrise to sunset but will not be carried on parade. The flag is described below:
 - a. The Artillery Flag is bisected horizontally, half red and half blue, with red uppermost. The RCA gun and motto in gold, 12 inches high, are in the centre of the flag; RCHA will use the RCHA badge instead of the gun; and,
 - b. The normal size of the flag will be three feet wide by two feet deep, but larger flags, not exceeding six feet wide by three feet deep, may be flown on flagstaves of suitable height.
2. **The Royal Artillery Standard.** The Royal Artillery Standard has been adopted as the Standard of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The conditions and occasions on which the standard is flown are described below.
 - a. The Royal Artillery Standard was approved by the Captain-General, HM King George VI, in 1947. Major General H.O.H. Brownfield, CBE, MC, CD, Colonel Commandant applied in 1956 for permission for the Standard to be adopted by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. This proposal was warmly welcomed by the Master Gunner, St. James's Park - Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, KG, GCB, OM, GCVO,

- DSO, and permission was gladly given.
- b. The standard is reproduced in colour in RCA Notes No. 43, 1947 and in black and white in Army Headquarters letter, HQ 1175-1/3 (D Arty) dated 14 May 1956.
 - c. The Royal Artillery Standard is intended for ceremonial use only. The occasions when it will be flown are at the discretion of artillery commanders, but in general will be:
 - (1) Visits of royalty.
 - (2) Visits and inspections by the Colonel Commandant or officers of brigadier-general rank and above.
 - (3) Visits by the Director of Artillery.
 - (4) Visits of senior civilians or allied officials of comparable rank.
 - d. On such occasions the standard will be flown at all artillery headquarters including formations, units, sub-units and the Combat Arms School.
 - e. When the standard is flown at a regimental headquarters, the regimental number will be inserted on the field in white Arabic numerals, between the gun and the first white diagonal (in the lower portion). If so desired, a divisional or formation sign may be included; it will be placed immediately over the regimental number.
 - f. The type of regiment will not be shown and no other variations are permitted with the exception that RCHA units may replace the grenade with their RCHA badge.
 - g. When the standard is flown at a battery headquarters, the battery number or letter will appear above and slightly to the left of the regimental number, e.g.: D/2, 19/39, etc. When a battery is not regimented, the battery number or letter only may be used.
 - h. In the case of a formation Arty HQ, the appropriate formation crest or device will be used in place of the regimental number; and,
 - j. The standard has been approved in three sizes:

Standard	Numerals	Flagstaff
(1) 3' x 1'1½"	4" high x 1" wide	10"
(2) 4' x 1'6"	5½" high x 1½" wide	16"
(3) 6' x 3'	9" high x 2½" wide	35"

Note: The first two are for use at headquarters, the large size for use in large camps, barracks, etc.

3. **Pennants.** The conditions governing the flying of pennants are:

- a. A pennant, approximately 12 inches long by nine inches high, bisected horizontally with the upper half red, lower half blue, may be flown from radio aerial masts on ceremonial and other appropriate occasions; and,
- b. The crest or device of the formation, unit or sub-unit will be centred on the pennant. The crest or device to be used will be notified to the Director of Artillery before being taken into use.

214. ARTILLERY MEMORIALS

1. The following Artillery Memorials are located in Canada:

- a. The National Artillery Memorial – Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, Ontario.
- b. The RCHA Brigade Memorial – King and Barrie Streets, Kingston, Ontario.
- c. The 9th Canadian Siege Battery, RCGA Memorial – RA Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia; and,
- d. The 2 RCHA Canoe River Memorial – Canadian Forces Base, Shilo, Manitoba.

2. The following Artillery Memorials are located outside Canada:

- a. The Vimy Memorial erected in 1918 by Canadian Gunners, at the Village of Les Tilleuls, just below the famous ridge in France; and

b. The RCA Memorial Pew in the Sandhurst Chapel, Camberly, England, dedicated on 27 October 1950.

3. It is customary for a gunner officer serving in London, England, to lay a wreath at the Royal Artillery Memorial, Hyde Park, at the Armistice Day Service each year. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association provides the wreath on behalf of all Canadian gunners, serving and retired.

215. ARTILLERY DAY

1. Artillery Day is celebrated annually on the 26th of May. In 1952 the Colonel Commandant sought and received permission from the Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, to adopt the Royal Artillery birthdate (26 May 1716) as Artillery Day for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

2. Artillery Day may be celebrated, where local conditions permit, with special parades, sports days, teas, parties, open house and the like.

216. ST. BARBARA'S DAY

1. St. Barbara was the daughter of a rich but heathen nobleman called Dioscorus, who kept her enclosed in a high tower so that no man should see her beauty. The legend tells how her father ordered a bath house with two windows to be built for his daughter and how, whilst he was away on a journey, St. Barbara, having embraced the Christian religion, commanded that three windows be put in the bath house to represent the Holy Trinity. She also traced a cross in the marble of the bath. Upon his return, her father was wild with rage that she had disobeyed his instructions regarding the bath house windows and,

when he learned their significance, he drew his sword to kill her. St. Barbara fell on her knees in prayer and was miraculously transported to a mountain. Here she was found by a shepherd who betrayed her to Dioscorus. She was dragged before Marcian the prefect of the province, and thrown into prison where she was scourged and tortured. It was at this time that she is said to have had a vision of Christ. As she was about to be put to death by her father, she prayed that all who might invoke her aid should receive what they asked. At the same moment that Dioscorus cut off St. Barbara's head, a fearful tempest arose with thunder and lightning; fire fell upon Dioscorus, consuming him utterly so that not a vestige of him remained.

2. Because of the manner of her death, St. Barbara is traditionally the patron of armourers, gunsmiths, artillerymen and miners. She is invoked against thunder and lightning and all accidents arising from explosions of gunpowder.

3. She is represented in art as standing by a tower with three windows in it, with a Chalice with the Host above. Sometimes there are cannon nearby.

4. The place of her martyrdom is variously given as Heliopolis, a town in Egypt, and as Nicomedia, Asia Minor. The year varies from 235 AD to 303 AD.

5. St. Barbara's Day, 4 December, may be celebrated by artillery formations, units and sub-units with church parades, sports days, cocktail parties, open house, etc., when local circumstances permit.

DRILL

Instruction for drill for The Regiment is contained in CFP 201. The following traditional drill practices will be observed by The Regiment:

- a. An artillery parade is always handed over "at ease". This applies up to a commanding officer or an officer commanding an artillery formation. A parade will receive an inspecting officer at "attention".
- b. Officers and men serving the weapons and equipment of The Regiment will carry out their duties at the double unless orders to the contrary exist in Drill Manuals; and,
- c. Bayonets will be carried by Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery personnel who are issued with rifles. However, they will not be fixed except when ordered for special ceremonial parades or when on guard, etc., with members of other corps carrying fixed bayonetes.

218. REGIMENTAL COLOUR

The regimental colour is red. It is a deeper shade than scarlet but lighter than cherry. It is used with blue and appears on regimental flags, standards and pennants, on regimental signs and wherever else a distinguishing artillery colour is required. The cataloguing and scaled pattern is Catalogue No 8305-21-103-3660 Cloth Melton Scarlet T27 Scaled Pattern DOS 3337 and is held by DCGE in ADM(Mat).

219. FORMS OF ADDRESS

The following forms of address will be used throughout the Royal Regiment:

SERIAL	RANK	ADDRESSING	WHEN SPEAKING TO	WHEN REFERRING TO
1	OFFICER	AN OFFICER SENIOR TO HIMSELF	"SIR"	MAJOR JONES or APPOINTMENT TITLE e.g. BATTERY COMMANDER A BTY
2	OFFICER	AN OFFICER JUNIOR TO HIMSELF	FIRST NAME CAPT BLACK or APPOINTMENT TITLE	CAPT BLACK or APPOINTMENT TITLE
3	OFFICER	CWO	"MISTER" or APPOINTMENT TITLE	MISTER, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, or APPOINTMENT TITLE e.g. MASTER GUNNER, RSM
4	OFFICER	MWO	SGT MAJOR or APPOINTMENT TITLE	SGT MAJOR, MASTER WARRANT OFFICER or APPOINTMENT TITLE

SERIAL	RANK	ADDRESSING	WHEN SPEAKING TO	WHEN REFERRING TO
5	OFFICER	WO	"WARRANT" or APPOINTMENT TITLE	WARRANT or APPOINTMENT TITLE
6	ALL RANKS	2/LT	MISTER or LIEUTENANT	MISTER or LIEUTENANT
7	ALL RANKS	SGT	SERGEANT	SERGEANT
8	ALL RANKS	M/MBR/M/CPL (NOTE 1)	MASTER BOMBARDIER/ CORPORAL	MASTER BOMBARDIER/CORPORAL
9	ALL RANKS	BDR/CPL (NOTE 1)	BOMBARDIER CORPORAL	BOMBARDIER CORPORAL
10	ALL RANKS	GNR's/PTE's (NOTE 1)	GUNNER PRIVATE	GUNNER PRIVATE
11	ALL "OTHER RANKS"	OFFICERS	"SIR"	CAPT SMITH or APPOINTMENT TITLE e.g. THE REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER
12	SGT's and BELOW	WOs, MWOs, CWOs	"SIR"	WARRANT JONES (WOs) SGT MAJOR BLACK (MWOs) REGIMENTAL SGT MAJOR (CWO) APPOINTMENT TITLES MAY ALSO BE USED e.g. BSM, RSM, MASTER GUNNER
13	WOs	MWOs, CWOs	"SIR"	SGT MAJOR BLACK (MWOs) REGIMENTAL SGT MAJOR (CWO) APPOINTMENT TITLES MAY ALSO BE USED e.g. BSM, RSM, MASTER GUNNER
14	MWOs	CWOs	"SIR"	SGT MAJOR BLACK (MWOs) REGIMENTAL SGT MAJOR (CWO) APPOINTMENT TITLES MAY ALSO BE USED e.g. RSM, MASTER GUNNER

NOTE 1: The term M/Bdr, M/Cpl are understood to be used in accordance with customary usage. e.g. M/BDR, being a rank designation within The Royal Regiment of Artillery, is to be referred to as "Master Bombardier", not Master Corporal. "Master Corporal" shall be used for all the personnel within an artillery unit that are not members of The Royal Regiment but are of M/Cpl rank. The same rule applies to the Bdr/Cpl and Gnr/Pte rank designations.

(220-229 inclusive: not allocated)

CHAPTER 3

MESSES

301. THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY HOME MESS

1. The Officers' Mess of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery located at CFB Shilo, Manitoba, is the Home Mess of The Regiment. It became so in August 1960, upon the amalgamation of The Royal Canadian School of Artillery and The Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft). The Royal Canadian School of Artillery was redesignated The Canadian Forces School of Artillery in March 1969 and was disbanded as a separate unit in 1970 upon amalgamation with the Combat Arms Schools.

2. The original post-war Officers' Mess in Shilo was the combined mess of the 71st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, 127 Anti-Tank Battery, 68 Medium Battery and the Royal Canadian School of Artillery. During this period there were also officers' messes at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), Picton, Ontario. The Home Mess is now officially the CFB Shilo Officers' Mess and its Gunner tradition is maintained by the officers of 3 RCHA stationed in Shilo.

302. GUEST NIGHTS

1. **General.** Guest Nights have traditionally been held to foster esprit-de-corps and to honour guests on appropriate occasions. General procedures and customs for Guest Nights are described below:

- a. All officers must be conversant with the customs which make a Guest Night a success. Most of these customs apply to all dinners, regardless of the corps or service involved. There are some customs, however, which are peculiar to the artillery and have become Gunner traditions.
- b. There are two types of guest nights in Officers' Messes of the Regiment; the first is known as an ordinary guest night and the second as a special guest night.

(1) **Ordinary Guest Night.** This type of guest night is normally held at regular periods and is less formal in character than the special guest night. Ordinary guest nights may vary from what is sometimes called "dining-in" at weekly intervals for living-in officers only, where dinner jacket may be appropriate to the more formal regimental guest nights where mess dress is the normal order of dress.

(2) **Special Guest Nights.** Special guest nights are formal affairs and are held on particular

occasions when guests of honour are normally invited. Mess dress should be worn by officers and guests should wear evening dress with decorations.

- c. The following paragraphs deal with the detail for a special guest night in accordance with Regimental custom. The procedure for an ordinary guest night may be scaled down from that given in the following paragraphs as considered appropriate to the occasion.
- d. All messes appoint a mess committee. This committee is usually headed by a major who is responsible to the commanding officer for the operation of the mess. The major is known as president of the mess committee (PMC); he is not the president of the mess. Although he may be, he should not ipso facto be the president of a dinner. The president and vice-president for a dinner may be appointed for each occasion and are known as president and vice-president of the day. The vice-president of the dinner is traditionally the youngest subaltern in the unit.
- e. The mess committee is responsible for making all arrangements for the dinner. The president of the day, assisted by the vice-president of the day, is responsible for the conduct of the dinner; and,
- f. The commanding officer, or in his absence the senior officer of the mess, is the presiding officer at the dinner.

2. Planning and Conduct of Guest Nights. The success of a Guest Night is largely dependent on the planning and arrangements made prior to the occasion. Particular attention must be paid to: seating arrangements, invitations of guests, and allocation and briefing of staff.

- a. **Seating.** The following arrangements must be made for seating at a Guest Night:
 - (1) If possible, one long table should be used with the commanding officer, or senior

officer of the mess, sitting at the centre of the table. At the end of the table and to the commanding officer's right is the president of the day, and at the other end is the vice-president of the day. If it is possible, the table should be arranged so that the vice-president of the day sits nearest the service entrance to the mess room.

- (2) The second-in-command, or next senior officer of the mess, will sit opposite the commanding officer with the remaining officers taking their places at the table in no particular order of seniority or precedence.
- (3) If the attendance at the dinner is large, a seating plan showing where all guests and officers sit is prepared and placed in the ante-room for all to see. This will assist officers and guests to find their respective places and avoid confusion on entering the mess room. Place cards should also be used with silver holders of artillery grenade pattern.

b. **Guests.** The following arrangements must be made for guests:

- (1) If there are official guests in attendance, they will take their place at the table in order of precedence as follows:
 - (a) The guest of honour on the commanding officer's right. However, when the representative of the head of state, i.e. ambassador or high commissioner, of the guest of honour is present, the representative of the head of state will be seated on the right of the commanding officer and the guest of honour will be seated on the left of the commanding officer.
 - (b) Next guest on the second-in-command's right.

- (c) Next guest on the commanding officer's left (except as in (a) above; and,
- (d) Next guest on the on the second-in-command's left.
- (2) If there are more than four official guests, unit officers will be placed between guests.
- (3) Private guests should sit beside the officers who invited them. No officer should invite a guest until he has first obtained permission from the president of the mess committee.
- (4) If a "U"-shaped table is used, officers will take their places as though the base of the "U" were straightened out, thus making one long table.
- c. **Staff.** The following considerations determine the staff requirements for a Guest Night:
 - (1) For the dinner to proceed satisfactorily, it is necessary to have quiet, quick, efficient service.
 - (2) Waiters should be on a scale of one to every six or eight officers being served.
 - (3) At least two wine waiters should be present. More may be necessary depending upon the number of officers dining.
 - (4) A mess steward must be in control of the staff.
 - (5) If facilities allow, all waiters should start serving at the same time. When all officers have finished a course, the waiters will start removing the plates on a signal from the mess steward.

3. **Customs and Procedures During Guest Nights.** The following customs and procedures apply to the conduct of Guest Nights:

- a. Officers will arrive in the ante-room one-half hour before the hour fixed for dinner. A trumpeter or trumpeters should sound the half-hour, quarter-hour and Officers' Mess calls at the appropriate time; and

- b. It is customary for each officer on arrival, or at some time during the evening before going to dinner, to go up to the commanding officer or the senior officer of the mess present and say "Good Evening, Sir."
- c. The mess steward will inform the vice-president when dinner is ready to be served. The vice-president will then inform the president; the president in turn informs the commanding officer or the senior officer of the mess present. The commanding officer, or the senior officer of the mess, will then escort the guest of honour to the table followed by the other guests and their hosts. The other officers will not proceed into the mess room until the guests and their hosts have entered. Seniority or precedence has no bearing on the order of entering the mess room. On arrival in the mess room, officers and guests stand behind their chairs until every officer is present. The Regimental Grace is said by the chaplain or, if none is present, by the president of the day. The Regimental Grace is: "For what we are about to receive, thank God." Everyone then seats himself at the table.
- d. If an officer must leave the table before the senior officer of the mess leaves at the conclusion of dinner, he will obtain permission from the president of the day and will report back to the president on his return.
- e. It is a gunner custom to use table runners. They will be removed after dessert has been eaten and the stewards have cleared the table of all china and cutlery, leaving only the port glasses which are moved to the centre of the table by the waiters. The method of removing long runners is as follows: Under the direction of the mess steward the mess waiters will station themselves at the table ends. On a signal from the mess steward, they will proceed to twist the runners, the number of turns depending on the length of

cloth. After completion and again on a signal, the mess waiters at the foot of the tables will pull the cloths clear of the length of the table with one swift motion.

- f. When the table has been cleared, a decanter of port will be placed in front of both the president and the vice-president of the day. After removing the stoppers, the president and vice-president both pass the decanters to their left. Each officer having helped himself, in turn passes the decanter to the left. A decanter eventually reaches both the president and vice-president who then fill their glasses. The port will never under any circumstances be passed to the right. Decanters are passed along the table; they may be in special bases or carriages for this purpose. The belief that the decanter must never touch the table is incorrect.
- g. Sometimes madeira will be passed as well as port. If this is done, the port will be passed first followed by madeira.
- h. The custom which necessitated every officer drinking The Sovereign's health in port is no longer enforced; as long as an officer's glass is filled to enable him to join in the toast, it is immaterial whether it contains port, madeira or water.
- j. When the president of the day and the vice-president have filled their glasses, the president taps the gavel three times on the table for silence. He stands, and addressing the vice-president, says, "Mr. Vice - The Queen - Our Captain-General." The vice-president stands and says, "Gentlemen - The Queen." Everyone then stands with his glass in his right hand; The Loyal Toast is then drunk. Each officer present, whatever his rank, will say "The Queen" before drinking the Toast. It is incorrect for anyone to add "God Bless Her."
- k. If a band is present, the first six bars of God

Save the Queen will be played after everyone stands, before the Toast is drunk. During the playing of God Save the Queen, glasses will be held in the right hand, forearms at right angles to the body.

- m. If female officers are present, the president and vice-president will say "Ladies and Gentlemen" before announcing the Toast.
- n. Toasts to heads of foreign countries should be made after the Loyal Toast if an official representative of the head of the country is present at the dinner. Toasts to heads of foreign countries are not made merely because officers of foreign countries are present.
- p. After the Toast has been drunk, fruit, nuts and coffee are served and the president and vice-president commence the circulation of the port (again left) for a second time. The commanding officer, or the senior officer of the mess present, will say, "Gentlemen, you may smoke," or indicate his permission by lighting a cigarette himself. Officers and guests may not smoke until such permission has been given. Only cigars and cigarettes may be smoked, not pipes. The band sergeant-major may be invited to have port with the commanding officer. The director of music will be at the table during the dinner.
- q. It is not normal to have speeches at artillery dinners except on special occasions. If there is to be a guest speaker after dinner, he will be introduced by the commanding officer, or senior officer of the mess, not by the president of the day.
- r. Dinner is concluded when the commanding officer, or the senior officer of the mess present, rises from the table and leaves, followed by the senior officers. Officers and guests rise and remain standing until the senior officers and official guests leave. Guests, if present, leave with

- their respective hosts. The remainder of the officers may remain at the table.
- s. The president of the day leaves with the senior officers. The vice-president, however, remains until all officers have left the table.
 - t. Officers must not leave the mess until the commanding officer, or senior officer present, has left or has given special permission for an officer to leave; and,
 - u. It is the custom in Artillery messes to have the band play regimental music after dinner. Regimental marches of guests present should be played in order of precedence of their corps or units. The band should conclude their performance with the Royal Artillery Slow March. It is not necessary to stand for regimental marches and certainly one must never stand to attention.

4. **Department.** A Guest Night is a formal affair which contributes much to the regimental and social life of the officers of The Regiment. Nothing must mar the dignity with which a formal dinner is conducted. "Fun and games" must always be reserved for after dinner, or if a band is present, after it has conducted its performance. After dinner activities must not be allowed to detract from the enjoyment of the evening by the mess as a whole.

303. SERGEANTS' MESS GUEST NIGHTS

The same general procedure in Article 302 applies also to Guest Nights in Artillery Sergeants' Messes. The relationship of the Regimental Sergeant Major with respect to precedence in the mess and to guests is similar to that of the Commanding Officer in the Officers' Mess.

304. THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MESS

All officers of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery while on duty in Britain are Honorary Members of the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, with all the privileges that such a membership entails.

305. ENTRY TO MESSES

Officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers, do not stand to attention or click their heels with entering artillery messes.

306. CALLING CARDS

1. Calling cards for officers are of size three inches by one and one-half inches. Decorations are not used. Subaltern officers will use the abbreviated title "Mr.". Engraving shall be as shown in the example below:

Captain John Henry Black
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

or

The Royal Regiment of
Canadian Artillery

2. Ladies' calling cards are of size three and one-quarter inches, by two and one-quarter inches. Engraving shall be as shown in the example below:

Mrs. John Henry Black

(307-399 inclusive: not allocated)

CHAPTER 4

DRESS

401. GENERAL

Specifications and details of dress for the Canadian Forces are contained in CFP 265, The Canadian Forces Dress Manual. This chapter contains only those explanations and amplification of matters of dress which are of concern to The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

402. CANADIAN FORCES SERVICE DRESS

1. **Buttons.** The CF Service Dress Uniform will be worn with Artillery buttons as follows:

- a. front of jacket . . . 30 ligne flat artillery buttons
- b. jacket pockets . . . 26 ligne flat artillery buttons
- c. cap forage 20 ligne flat artillery buttons
- d. fur hat 30 ligne flat artillery button

2. **Collar Badges**

- a. Gold gilt collar badges consisting of a grenade of seven flames are worn by officers and other ranks on the collar of the CF service dress jacket. The badges are one inch high by one-half inch wide. Collar badges are worn centered on the collar, positioned vertically with the base of the badge parallel to the ground, one-half inch above the V of the collar notch.
- b. Collar badges are issued to officer cadets at the commencement of Phase II training at the Artillery Department of the Combat Arms School. Other rank recruits are issued the Artillery collar badges on completion of recruit training.

3. Cap Badge

- a. The cap badge is a field gun surmounted by a scroll with the motto "Ubique", below the gun a scroll inscribed with the motto "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt", the whole surmounted by the crown.
- b. The officer's cap badge worn on the peaked CF Service Dress cap and the fur hat is a gold gilt badge two inches high and two and one-half inches wide. The officer's cap badge has a protruding wheel which turns and will be worn by all Officers and Chief Warrant Officers.
- c. The other ranks cap badge worn on the CF Service Dress cap and the fur hat is the same dimensions as the officers cap badge, but the wheel of the gun is flat with respect to the remainder of the badge.
- d. Cap badges are issued to officer cadets and to recruits on the same conditions as the collar badges.

403. CANADIAN FORCES WORK DRESS

1. **Shoulder Titles.** Abbreviated shoulder titles of gold thread on a dark green background will be worn on epaulettes of the CF Work Dress jacket and shirt as follows:

- a. Regular RCHA Units RCHA
- b. 5e RALC RALC
- c. AAD Batteries 128 AAD or 129 AAD
- d. CTC and ERE RCA
- e. Militia Artillery Units . applicable abbreviated unit title, i.e. 30 Fd, 5 BC Bty, 7 RCA, etc.

2. **Scarves.** Artillery regimental scarves may be worn with work dress.

3. **Cap Badge**

- a. An embroidered artillery badge one and one-half inches high and one and three-quarter inches wide will be worn by officers and Chief Warrant Officers on the CF green beret.
- b. A gold-plated artillery badge one and one-half inches high and one and three-quarter inches wide will be worn by other ranks on the beret.

404. **COMBAT CLOTHING**

1. Artillery regimental scarves may be worn with combat clothing.
2. Abbreviated unit titles will be worn on the epaulettes of combat shirts and jackets. The abbreviations will be the same wording as those for the Work Dress.

405. **BELTS**

The narrow web pant belt may be worn with all uniforms with the brass buckle inscribed with either the Cypher or the RCA gun crest.

406. **MESS DRESS**

Two forms of mess dress are authorized for wear in The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

- a. **Former Pattern Army Mess Dress.** The former pattern scarlet mess dress jacket with patrol pants may be worn by officers commissioned prior to 1968. This uniform will be worn with a white shirt and cummerbund during the summer season and with a black waistcoat during the winter.

- b. Canadian Forces Mess Dress (M-1 or M-2)
- (1) This uniform will be worn with a 26 ligne flat artillery button on the jacket.
 - (2) Collar badges will be worn on the CF mess dress jacket. The badges will be centered on the collar between the fold and the edge, with the base of the badge parallel to the ground and the top of the badge on a line three inches below the point where the shoulder seam meets the edge of the collar. These badges will be the same badge as worn on the CF service dress jacket.
 - (3) Canadian Forces Mess Dress may be worn by other ranks of The Royal Regiment.

407. SWORDS

1. The artillery pattern sword with the metal scabbard is worn with S-1 Ceremonial Order of Dress. The sword has a half basket, steel hilt with two fluted bars on the outside, and black shark skin grip bound with silver wire. The blade may be 32, 34 or 36 inches long; the length of the blade should be compatible with the wearer. The blade is slightly curved, one inch wide, grooved and spear pointed.

2. Known suppliers of the sword are:
Wilkinson Sword Company
Pall Mall
London SW1, England;

E.R. Horster Factory of Arms
Solingen
Germany; or

These may be ordered through the RCA Kit Shop.

408. SWORD BELT SLINGS AND SWORD KNOT

1. The sword belt and sling worn with the S-1 Order of Dress is the CF pattern black leather belt and slings or the equivalent regimental pattern. The CF sword belt and slings and method of supply are described in Article 424 of CFP 265. The belt is worn on the outside of the CF Service Dress Uniform jacket.

2. When the sword is worn with the Regimental Full Dress Uniform, the sword belt is worn under the jacket and the sword slings should be of the former Canadian Army pattern consisting of gold lace on red morocco leather with gilt lionhead buckles.

3. The gold cord sword knot is worn with the sword in S-1 Order of Dress and the Regimental Full Dress Uniform. The loop of the sword knot is passed through the slit in the rear of the hilt from the inside and from the left of the hilt as worn. The acorn is then passed through the loop and the cord or strap pulled tight. The slide of the cord is positioned midway between the acorn and the point at which the cord is attached to the hilt of the sword. The cord is not wrapped around the hilt of the sword, but is permitted to hang free.

409. REGIMENTAL SCARF

The regimental scarf is navy blue with crimson zig-zag stripes running downward from left to right as worn. It may be worn as ordered by commanding officers.

410. REGIMENTAL TIE

1. The regimental tie is of the same colour and markings as the regimental scarf. The regimental tie is only worn with civilian clothes.

2. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade Association in Kingston, which perpetuates the long connection of the Regiment with that city, is authorized to use the tie in Regimental colours with double crimson zig-zag stripes. This tie was authorized for wear by members of the permanent force before the Second World War and its wear is restricted to members of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade Association.

411. INSTRUCTORS-IN-GUNNERY AND ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS-IN-GUNNERY

1. Instructors-in-gunnery, when on instructional duty at The Artillery Department of the Combat Arms School or on artillery ranges in an Instructor-in-Gunnery capacity, will wear the former army khaki forage cap with a red band.

2. Assistant Instructors-in-Gunnery will when similarly employed wear a white cover on the CF green peaked cap.

412. REGIMENTAL BLAZER

The regimental blazer is of navy blue flannel, worsted or barathea cloth, single or double-breasted, with The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery or Royal Canadian Horse Artillery crest on the left breast pocket. The buttons are flat, of gilt and engraved with badge of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery or with the crest of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

413. BADGES OF RANK

Rank insignia for officers and other ranks for all

Orders of Dress are described and worn in accordance with instructions in CFP 265.

414. ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

1. Orders, decorations and medals shall be worn with the CF Service Dress Uniform on the following occasions:

- a. State ceremonies;
- b. Investitures;
- c. Royal and Vice Royal escort duties;
- d. When in attendance on Royal or Vice-Regal personages or heads of foreign states;
- e. Guards of Honour;
- f. Courts Martial;
- g. Ceremonial parades and inspections;
- h. Church services;
- j. Funeral and memorial services;
- k. Officer of the Guard when boarding ships of war;
- m. Service and civilian ceremonial occasions; and
- n. Orders, decorations or medals are not worn at Royal or Vice Royal garden parties unless specifically requested by the host.

2. Miniature orders, decorations and medals are worn with Mess dress M-1 or M-2 and with the former Army pattern Mess Dress Uniform.

(415-499 inclusive: not allocated)

CHAPTER 5

A SKETCH HISTORY OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY

501. INTRODUCTION

1. The material in this chapter is not, for the most part, original, and is drawn mainly from secondary sources. It is presented with the aim of providing new members, and those who have not had the opportunity to read Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson's "The Gunners of Canada", with a concise reading in the Regiment's history. Colonel Nicholson's work is more than an excellent history. It is a reminder to all Canadian Gunners of the "tradition of high resolve and dedicated service" which the Regiment requires. This chapter will hopefully encourage new members of the Regiment to a further study which will include "The Gunners of Canada" as a necessary reference.

2. History can easily be a sterile subject. To be of real value the lessons of history can be applied to understanding the problems of today. With due allowance for today's conditions, the lessons from the past can assist in meeting today's challenges. A thorough study of the Regiment's past brings out three points which are critically important and which the reader should bear in mind. The first of these is the interplay between the Militia Gunner and his Regular Force counterpart. The task of providing training support to the Militia Gunner, has from a historical point of view, been the prime peacetime role of the Regular Gunner. Secondly, Canadians seem to possess a particular aptitude for gunnery. We like to compete, and good gunnery is a competitive field from the race against a time to be ready to the race to see which gun will be first out of action when "cease firing" is ordered. We like excitement and personal challenge and it's there. Thirdly, the very best Gunners

have never regarded the business as a job. To men like Major General T.B. Strange, Major General C.W. Drury and General A.G.L. MacNaughton, the Artillery was much more than a job. These men were professionals dedicated to the profession of serving the guns, advancing the organization and technical expertise of The Regiment and promoting a high esteem and confidence of other arms in the artillery.

502. EARLY MILITIA ARTILLERY

1. The tradition of the "citizen soldier" dates from the earliest settlement of this country. The French Crown provided no regular soldiers in Canada until 1665. As early as 1636 there is a record of "The Company of One Hundred Associates" being organized for defence against the Indians. This company procured some artillery pieces from the ships which arrived in the colony. Even after the arrival, in 1665, of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, guns and gunnery remained largely the business of the settlers under the guidance of infantry soldiers. Guns were not prominent in warfare against the Indians because of their lack of mobility in a country possessing such poor roads. Instead they were found defending established centres. In 1690, the first really notable use of artillery by Canadians took place at Quebec. There, the settlers manned the batteries under the direction of Jacques Le Moyne, a Canadian officer, and did good service in assisting in the repulse of Sir William Phip's attack on the city.

2. The successors to the Carignan-Salières Regiment were the Troupes de la Marine. "It is interesting to note that the marine troops in Canada gradually developed into what might be called the first Canadian Permanent Force."¹ Service in the "Colony Regulars" must have attracted many Canadians because in 1743 the King wanted to discourage recruiting in Canada

since it withdrew men from agriculture. Regular force gunners were created in Canada in 1750 when Louis XV ordered a company of artillery formed from the Groupes de la Marine.

3. The Royal Artillery presence in Canada dates from at least 1745 when a train of The Royal Artillery was stationed in Louisburg after its capture in that year. It played a prominent part in the battles with the French for control of the country. From the time of the conquest until 1855, the defence of Canada rested mainly with the British Regulars garrisoned here, but, like the French, they also had to rely on the Canadians providing some assistance. All Canadian males between 16 and 60 were liable to be called up for military service in an emergency. Canadians saw service in 1775-1776, the War of 1812 and the rebellions of 1837. Normally, however, the Canadian commitment entailed nothing more than an annual muster parade. Enthusiasm varied from place to place and some localities organized their own militia units. One such unit, "The Loyal Company of Artillery", was formed in 1793 at SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick. This unit is perpetuated by a regiment serving in SAINT JOHN today, the 3rd Field Regiment. Colonel Nicholson points out that this is "not only the oldest artillery unit in Canada, but the third oldest in the British Commonwealth."²

4. The Militia Act of 1855, passed by the Parliament of the United Provinces, was an important milestone in Canadian military history. Faced with the withdrawal of British troops for the Crimea, Canadians now had to take a more active involvement in defence. The Act provided for the creation of a five thousand man force which included seven batteries of artillery. The batteries were to undergo twenty days of training per year, ten of which had to be consecutive. Batteries were formed at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Hamilton. Of these units three are perpetuated by

batteries serving today: the 2nd Fd Bty in Ottawa, the 7th Fd Bty in Montreal and the 11th Fd Bty in Hamilton.

5. The period between 1855 and Confederation was one in which interest in military matters remained high because of the Crimean War, the American Civil War and the threats, real and imagined, which the latter posed for Canada. The Fenian raids of 1866 saw the Militia being called out for service but the role of the Artillery was limited. In fact, the most notable engagement fought by the Artillery was one in which the Welland Canal Field Battery, acting as infantry, defended Fort Erie against the Fenian force returning from their success at Ridgeway. The gallant stand was doomed from the start, the gunners being greatly outnumbered, and they were eventually forced to surrender but not before they inflicted more casualties on the enemy than the infantry had in the Ridgeway debacle.

6. After Confederation, the Dominion Parliament moved quickly to improve Canada's organization for defence. A Militia Bill, passed in 1868, authorized an Active Militia strength of 40,000 men. Essentially, the terms of the bill extended the Militia system then in effect in Ontario and Quebec to the two new provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For the artillery, this meant an expansion in the number of batteries as the volunteer units in the Maritimes were not incorporated into the Active Militia. By 1870 there were ten field batteries and some thirty batteries of garrison artillery. In Britain, the pressure to make self-governing colonies responsible for their own defence was particularly high, and in 1871 all of the British troops in Canada, with the exception of the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons, were withdrawn.

503. THE FIRST CANADIAN REGULARS

The British withdrawal meant that provision had to be made for maintaining the stores and defences at Quebec and Kingston. The government decided to meet this need by authorizing a Permanent Force comprising two batteries of Artillery. These units, A Battery at Kingston and B Battery at Quebec were also given the task of acting as Schools of Gunnery. The importance of this decision cannot be over-emphasized. "... The Royal Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, within a few years, provided the Militia artillery with a leaven of well-trained NCOs and Gunners which it had never before possessed. Owing to this, perhaps more than to anything else, the Artillery established itself as the most efficient branch of the Canadian Militia Service and acquired a pride in itself which it has never ceased to possess."³

504. THE "STRANGE" ERA

1. This pride developed from the competence and there can be little doubt that this competence was instilled by Lt-Col T.B. Strange, the "father" of the Canadian Artillery. Strange was one of the two Imperial Officers appointed to the command of the batteries. The other, Lt-Col G.A. French was also remarkable. French resigned in 1873 and took over the newly created North-West Mounted Police, which had as its nucleus, many volunteers from both A and B Batteries. The colourful Sam Steele of Yukon fame was a Sergeant in A Battery. He later returned to the Army and rose to the rank of Major-General.

2. Lt-Col T.B. Strange, now left as the only Dominion Inspector of Artillery, was an intensely dedicated man. His autobiography, "Gunner Jingo's Jubilee", offers a fascinating series of glimpses into the early years of the Regiment's permanent force

component. "When the last British Legionary departed, mine was the task to form its first guard of Canadian Artillery. The evacuation had been so rapid, only a few days elapsed between my arrival and the embarkation of the British garrison, scant time to enlist, arm, uniform and drill the first new guard for the Citadel",⁴ Equipment for the garrison would have been a problem had it not been for Strange's rather direct manner. The Government of Canada had expected to inherit all of the garrison stores but the British Government sold everything down to and including the bedsteads to the Quebec merchants. Strange solved this by not allowing them into the Citadel to get their purchases. The arms, ammunition and uniforms were taken over from the Quebec Volunteer Artillery. With drills and practices, Strange quickly brought his garrison into shape. He held his Canadians in very high opinion and the sentiment was eagerly returned.

"No man was ever served more loyally than I was. What the labour was, can best be judged by any professional soldier picturing to himself the task of raising and training an Artillery garrison, and re-arming of a fortress during the severity of a Canadian winter, without experienced assistants. The guns had been dismounted by The Royal Artillery before embarking, that The Royal Engineers might repair the platforms, and were deeply buried in snow drifts before I could get at them with my Canadians, who made up for lack of Artillery training by the resourcefulness which comes of life in the forest lumber camps. They handle guns as deftly as they roll the huge logs. Ice and snow are their roadways and allies."⁵

3. As Dominion Inspector, Strange visited all Artillery units and his inspections were of the most searching nature, as his numerous reports disclose. He was quick to perceive that the training and efficiency of his Artillery left much to be desired, and he began

overhauling "The Regiment" by first ensuring that his own house was in order. His methods were spartan in their severity. Long snow-shoe marches and manoeuvres in the middle of winters were frequently conducted, with Artillerymen bivouacking in 35-pound light-cotton 15-man tents.

4. Colonel C.E. Long, in his sketch of The Canadian Artillery, describes the methods used by "Jingo" to test the alertness and efficiency at Quebec by night firing:

"The alarm would be sounded during the night . . . when all hands would stand to. God help the poor individual who was not at his post, at the guns of the Citadel, or knew not his duties, when the Commandant was making his inspection, a few minutes after the alarm had sounded"⁶

5. To increase the efficiency of the growing "Regiment", Strange was instrumental in forming the Canadian Artillery Association, which established a uniform system of inspection whereby it was possible to assess comparatively the efficiency of all Field and Garrison Artillery Units. Participation in the nation-wide firing competitions, inaugurated by the Association, was shortly extended to meets held in Shoeburyness, England, where Canadian Militia Artillery teams became strong competitors for the coveted British wards. These tournaments increased not only the efficiency but also established a magnificent esprit-de-corps in the several independent units, an esprit-de-corps which exists in The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery to this day.

6. No finer tribute could be paid to General Strange, the "Father of Canadian Artillery", than that expressed by Major-General Herbert, the General Officer Commanding, in his annual militia report of 1891:

"In the Artillery, the system instituted by General Strange as Inspector of Artillery, and still efficiently carried out, makes the inspection at once a test of efficiency, a means of instruction and a source of emulation. The inspection of the other arms has degenerated into a mere parade or review which is productive of no good results at all, but on the contrary, frequently directs the efforts of commanding officers into a wrong channel. The encouragement of a spirit of emulation in real efficiency, and not in mere show, is most desirable."⁷

7. In 1872 both A and B Batteries provided detachments which were sent to Manitoba as part of the force reinforcing the garrison there. This garrison was left after the withdrawal of the Red River Expedition and exerted a steadying influence in the province at a time when Fenian pressures and Metis unrest could have combined to cause outbreaks of further violence.

8. B Battery was also called upon to provide assistance to the civil authorities in Quebec City in that year. The Battery opened fire with small arms in putting down a disturbance between the French and the Irish, and killed one of the ring leaders. General Strange's philosophy on quelling civil disturbances is interesting. "It was my habit when ordered on civil disturbance to fix bayonets before leaving barracks, with the treble object of keeping the fire low from the weight on the muzzle, producing the salutary effect on the mob which steel always does, and cheating the penny-a-liner of the opportunity of writing that 'at this point the blood-thirsty officer lost his head, and ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge an inoffensive crowd'."⁸ General Strange retired from the service in 1881 and took up cattle ranching in Alberta. He returned to active service in the North West Rebellion. Prior to the baptism of fire in 1885, two

other noteworthy events took place. In 1880 the Queen granted the title "Royal" to the schools of gunnery and in 1883, the formation of a third battery, C Battery was authorized. This battery, manned in 1887, was stationed in Victoria. A, B and C Batteries are perpetuated today in 1 RCHA, the senior Regular unit.

505. THE NORTH WEST REBELLION

1. The Canadian trespassing on Indian hunting grounds, and governmental refusal to grant patents for land to the Indians and Metis, led to open rebellion under Louis Riel. To suppress the uprising, a Canadian force of 8,000 men was raised, under Major-General Middleton.

2. In addition to A and B Batteries, many Militia Artillery units participated in this action. The 13th Winnipeg Field Battery under Major Jarvis supplied two 9-pounders, and 49 officers and men. Four hundred members of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery took up positions in Regina, and representatives of the Ottawa Field and the Quebec and Maritime Garrison Units were actively employed. A and B Batteries supplied four guns, two 9-pounders and two 7-pounders, B Battery having exchanged their 9-pounders for the latter. Each battery also had a Gatling gun.

"B" exchanged their 9-pounders for the 7-pounders belonging to the NWMP, because it was believed that the latter would be easier to transport. The exchange was soon regretted. The 7-pounders were also in the 'not too good' class. When the first shot was fired the carriages gave way."⁹

3. More interesting than the actual details of the battles in the rebellion were the hardships which the

troops endured in the trip west. William Van Horne of the CPR had promised full support in transferring all the troops from the East to the Prairies. He guaranteed to deliver them to Fort Qu'Appelle within 11 days in spite of the 105 miles of gaps in the railroad north of Lake Superior. He kept his word and it was because of the railroad that the uprising was quelled as quickly as it was. The Artillery was the first to leave. Rails had to be put down on ice and snow wherever possible and where this wasn't possible, the men rode in sleighs or walked. The trip has been described by a member of one battery:

"We had to march, tramp and haul through snow five feet deep — some days below zero — catching on half completed gaps of line, entraining and detraining in midst of bush, wood, snow or frozen swamp, day and night, till we passed the northern end of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, crossing frozen areas of the lake. (Once the mounted men rode out towards the lake for hours, the guide having lost the way); sleeping one night in an empty schooner frozen in the Lake; always haunted with the 9-pounders with their carriages and equipment (sleigh and wheel); this was the hardship of the campaign."¹⁰

4. Except for General Middleton and a few of his staff, the operation was entirely a Canadian one. While in total numbers of men involved and the number of casualties sustained, the rebellion was a small military effort, its importance is not to be measured in such simple yardsticks. The alarm which the rebellion aroused in the west, the response in the rest of Canada and the proof of the railway's value made the sense of Canada's identity from sea to sea more concrete.

506. THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

1. During the interval between the rebellion and the South African War which would be the next test of

Canadian arms, the Regiment under the tutelage of Major (later Major-General) C.W. Drury, became considerably more modernized. Drury, on a posting to Britain, had attended particularly to new developments in fire discipline and technical improvements. As Commandant of the Deseronto Camp, he injected considerably more realism into training and by stressing competitions, spurred the Militia Gunners on to greater efficiency. The Regiment owes him a great deal. He brought it into the modern era and, in a real sense, gave it the groundwork of knowledge which it would require at the beginning of World War I. The period was one in which great strides were being made in the development of Artillery and the Canadian share was the acquiring of the 12-pounder breech-loading guns, which were available for range practice in 1897. These guns were the equipments which the Canadian Artillery would serve in South Africa.

2. The South African War was frustrating in some respects for Canadian Gunners. The Canadian Brigade consisted of three batteries, each armed with six 12-pounders, and was commanded by (Colonel) C.W. Drury but the nature of the war did not permit the grouping of the batteries under his headquarters. The war did, however, teach some valuable lessons; indirect fire techniques, for example, were spurred by the actions of this war. Boer marksmanship has been cited as the motivating factor but in fact, the widespread use of the rifle in any hands would have been enough to end the older tactic of galloping up outside of small arms range and engaging the enemy over open sights. Probably the most notable engagement which the Artillery took part in was at Leliefontein. The following is an excerpt from the Supplementary Report, Organization, Equipment, Dispatch and Services of the Canadian Contingents during the War in South Africa 1899-1900 from OC D Battery, RCFA to CC Brigade Division RCFA dated 9 March 1901:

"It was soon evident that the Boers had been heavily reinforced since yesterday. Col Lessard with The Royal Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian Guns, the latter under Lt Morrison, covered the rear, and I have no praise too high for the devoted gallantry they all showed in keeping the enemy off the convoy and infantry."

In a telegram congratulating Gen Smith-Dorrien on the success of his operations, Lord Roberts said: 'Col Lessard with his Canadians had a difficult task in guarding the rear of your return march and deserves great credit as do all who were with him.'

Gen Smith-Dorrien subsequently recommended Lt Morrison for 'some special mark of Her Majesty's favour for the skill and coolness with which he worked and finally saved his guns'. He was duly awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

During the two day's fighting the section expended 240 rounds of ammunition."

507. WORLD WAR I

1. Among the most significant developments prior to the First World War, from the Regiment's point of view as the acquisition of the large new training area at Petawawa. The familiar peacetime routine of summer practice camps for the Militia Artillery, presided over by the Regular Gunners, once again became the feature of Canadian Artillery training. Petawawa, however, gave these practices a scope never before possible. Further benefits of the Artillery developments were the new 13- and 18-pounders with their modern recoil and sighting systems. Indirect fire became regular feature of practice. In addition to A and B Batteries, there were now five companies of Garrison Artillery in the Canadian Permanent Force. These were formed in 1905 and 1906 to take the

place of the departing British in the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt. In 1905 there was a reorganization of the Militia Artillery which grouped the batteries into ten brigades.

2. While their numbers were small, the training of Canadian Gunners in the years preceding the war was essentially good. The equipment was up-to-date, indeed, the 18-pounder would remain in service until early in the Second World War. Tactically, the size of the Petawawa ranges allowed scope for manoeuvre, and the indirect fire procedure, with its requirements for meteorology and other technical considerations such as communications and range-finding, was not unfamiliar to Canadians.

3. Ten weeks after Germany's historic August 1914 violation of Belgium's neutrality, Canadian troops (the 1st Division CEF, including the Divisional Artillery) were training on Salisbury Plain, England.

4. Of approximately 44,000 Gunners who enlisted, some 38,000 saw service abroad. The remainder were required to service the depots, instruct at the schools and man the coastal defences in Canada. Painful though this last experience was to many, nothing could approximate the envy and disappointment felt by those who maintained a constant vigil on our Eastern seaboard. They watched the convoys come and go. Several attempted to stow away aboard the troop ships but, although some successfully reached France, they were invariably caught and returned to Canada for the sake of maintaining discipline.

5. It was therefore an occasion of great joy when the government authorized the formation of the 9th Siege Battery at Halifax in 1916, and ordered it to proceed overseas.

6. By 1918 Canada had produced for overseas service five Divisional Artilleries, an Army Field Brigade, an Anti-Aircraft Battery and three Brigades of Garrison Artillery (this included two heavy batteries). The RCHA Brigade, first under Lieutenant-Colonel (later Major-General) Panet and later under Lieutenant-Colonel (later Major-General) W.H.P. Elkins, was part of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. This brigade served in the Canadian Corps and also in the Indian and British Cavalry Corps. Two Canadian Field Batteries served in North Russia and one in Siberia, while a coast defence company garrisoned the Island of St. Lucia in the British West Indies.

7. The main armaments used by Canadian Gunners during the war were: the 13-pounder in the Horse Artillery and the 4.5 inch howitzer and 18-pounder in the Field Artillery; the "turned up" 13-pounder mounted on a truck in the Anti-Aircraft Artillery; and 60-pounder 6 inch, 8 inch and 9.2 inch guns in Garrison, Heavy and Siege Artillery Companies.

8. The gas attack at Ypres, the battles of the Somme, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons mark the road trodden by Canadian Gunners, but in possibly no battle did they stand more gloriously than the first Canadian Armageddon at Vimy Ridge, where such great sacrifice reaped so little reward.

9. Of the total Canadian battle casualties for the war, Canadian Gunners suffered 9,984, of which 2,031 were fatal. The losses might have been even heavier, at Amiens particularly, had it not been for a new employment of Artillery counter-battery (CB) fire. For the development and organization of this new technique, Brigadier-General (later General) The Hon. A.G.L. McNaughton, Counter Battery Staff Officer of the Canadian Corps, was largely responsible.

10. General A.G.L. McNaughton must rank as the greatest Gunner this country has ever produced but to see him only in this light is an injustice to him. His greatness spanned many fields of endeavour.

"His overriding purpose in life was the welfare of Canada - completely - and this ran through everything he did. His devotion to his country was the most outstanding thing about him."¹

McNaughton was commissioned in 1910 in the Montreal Field Battery and in 1914 went overseas as a Battery Commander. In 1917, now a Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed as the Counter Battery Staff Officer of the Canadian Corps.

11. The CB field was a new one and McNaughton with his scientific background was one of the few officers in either the British or Canadian Armies who was farsighted enough to see the possibilities of flashspotting and soundranging. Under his command, the CB organization of the Canadian Corps was moulded into the most efficient organization of its type in any army. At a time when casualties were measured in thousands per day in other armies, McNaughton's insistence on total and continuous support by Canadian guns undoubtedly saved thousands of Canadian infantry.

12. The Battle of Vimy Ridge was the first chance that McNaughton had to employ his organization and there can not be much doubt that McNaughton was the engineer of that and succeeding victories.

508. INTERVAL

1. The war to end all wars mentality in the post-war era was a natural-enough reaction to the horrors of 1914-1918. One of the results was an aversion on the

part of the government to allocating sufficient money for military purposes. In the government's defence, it must be remembered that the 1920's were, by and large, relatively tension-free. The following decade was to be more alarming but the depression severely restricted spending. Both training and equipment procurement suffered from the limited budgets and the effect on the Artillery was seen in the limited amount of training which Militia Regiments could undertake and also in the slow pace with which the switch to mechanical transport was made. The Artillery was not completely motorized until the outbreak of the Second World War. The impending war prompted the spending of money for arms purchases but this decision came at a time when everyone wanted weapons, and lacking Canadian producers, Canada was forced to wait its turn for delivery. As a result, when war broke out, there was very little in the way of modern Artillery equipment for the forces raised.

2. The history of the Regiment between the two World Wars is largely a history of McNaughton's efforts to maintain a viable military establishment. As a member of the Otter Committee he succeeded in getting approval for a force, on paper, of eleven Infantry Divisions and four Cavalry Divisions in which the Artillery are well-represented.

"The strengths of the units was always far below establishments. In June 1931, the actual strength of the Permanent Active Militia (The Regular Force) was no more than 3,688 . . . and that of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was 51,287, little more than a third of its paper strength."¹²
That we had a nucleus trained, small as it was, on the outbreak of World War Two, was almost entirely due to McNaughton's efforts.

3. The threatening storm clouds which had gathered over Europe provided a sombre background for the

planners at National Defence Headquarters. On 25th August 1939, in view of the growing tension, volunteers from the Non-Permanent Active Militia Artillery, were called out to man the coastal defences and 4th AA Battery was ordered from Kingston to Halifax. On 10th September Canada declared war. Within two days, each of the Permanent Force Batteries had dispatched 25 of its personnel to cities and towns across the country, to act as assistant gunnery instructors for the NPAM Artillery units responding to the call to arms. By 3rd December the 1st Divisional Artillery began to concentrate at Halifax, and by 10th December the first convoy was sailing the Atlantic.

509. WORLD WAR II

1. In England, although training was intensive and continuous, the biggest handicap at the outset was the desperate shortage of equipment. Great strides were soon made to overcome this difficulty, the Field Regiments progressing from the 18-pounder to the 18/25-pounder and finally to the 25-pounder gun-howitzer. The mediums received the 5.5 inch and 4.5 inch guns. Anti-tank units, an innovation in this war, were supplied first with the ineffectual 2-pounder, then the more penetrative 6-pounder and finally the powerful towed and self-propelled 17-pounder and the American self-propelled M10 (3 inch). Light anti-aircraft (LAA) Batteries were given the dependable 40 millimetre Bofors gun for the engagement of low-level aircraft, while the Heavy AA guarded the skies with 3.7 inch guns. Anti-aircraft guns were often employed in the ground role in support of Infantry after allied air superiority had been established.

2. In late 1944 the 1st Rocket Unit RCA was formed and equipped with 12 rocket projectors, each projector having 32 barrels.

3. To overcome the limitations of ground observation, Artillery officers were trained as pilots and soon became adept at manoeuvring their small Auster aircraft (Air Observation Posts) while at the same time calling for and correcting artillery fire onto enemy positions.

4. During the long waiting period spent in England, the training of Canada's Gunners varied with the lessons being learned in other theatres. For some time Troop and Battery "quick actions" were conducted with monotonous regularity, this technique being considered ideally suited for the lightning mobile tactics of desert warfare. With the invasion of the "Fortress of Europe" looming large on the horizon, however, the nature of the obstacles to be encountered, and the type of warfare envisaged, demanded a fresh approach.

5. Napoleon once said, "Whoever manages to bring by surprise a mass of guns to a certain point is sure of carrying the day," and one of the principle aims of the new training was to see how quickly the Artillery firepower of a whole Regiment, Division, Corps of Army could be produced. This entailed the development of rapid survey methods to place all guns on a common survey grid whence the necessary data could be deduced mathematically to ensure that all guns within range could accurately engage the target without the necessity of ranging.

6. The ubiquitous guns of the RCA became a familiar sight in the fields, farmyards and orchards of Europe. 1 RCHA was the first to test Continental hospitality, having spent a very short sojourn in

France in 1940, immediately prior to the collapse of that country, but gained glory in bringing all its guns back to England. (1 RCHA was the only Regiment which did so). Elements of 2nd Divisional Artillery – prepared to man any captured enemy guns – were landed on the Dieppe beaches in 1942, and in 1943 the guns of the 1st Division supported our tanks and infantry through Sicily.

7. Leaping over to the Italian mainland, 1st Divisional Artillery, augmented later by 5th Divisional and 1st Corps Artillery, assisted in smashing a way through the crack German Paratroop Division before Ortona, on through the Gustav, Hitler and Gothic Lines and onto the Plains of Lombardy.

8. On 6 June 1944, that memorable day in the history of armed conflict, the Gunners of our 3rd Division, their self-propelled 105 millimetre howitzers blazing from the landing craft, accompanied the first wave of assaulting infantry on the “run in” to the Normandy beaches. The great build-up period began. 4th Division and 2nd Canadian Corps joined the 3rd Division. Such foreign place names as Authie, Buron, Bretteville, Caen and Carpiquet become household words in Canadian homes.

9. At last, after the long-awaited battle of the Falaise Gap, the front bounded forward. The rush up the Channel Coast, the drive through Belgium to the Scheldt, the southeast punch through the Hochwald, the battle of the Rhine – barrages, concentrations, ceaseless bombardments with the Germans bitterly contesting every inch of the way – this was the road to victory. When it was won finally, the Commander-in-Chief of 21st Army Group, Field Marshal B.L. Montgomery, paid tribute to the part the Gunners had played when he said, “I think all the other arms have done very well too. But the artillery has been terrific . . .”

10. Before the "Cease Fire" was ordered, battle casualties suffered by The Royal Canadian Artillery in the Second World War had totalled 5,592, of which 1,223 were fatal.

11. Immediately following the cessation of hostilities in Europe, volunteers were called to form the 6th Canadian Division, Canadian Army Pacific Force (CAPF), for service in the Far East. The Division was to be organized and equipped in accordance with U.S. tables of organization. Four Field Artillery Battalions were concentrated in Petawawa and equipped with 105 millimetre and 155 millimetre howitzers. With the surrender of Japan, however, the CAPF was disbanded.

12. In support of the First Canadian Army (Commanded by General McNaughton and later by General H.D.G. Crerar, both ex-Gunners) had been two Army Groups of Artillery (AGRAs), two Corps Artilleries, and five Divisional Artilleries. RCA Anti-aircraft units have been integrated into the AA defence network of Great Britain and additional RCA units had been formed in Canada and in the United Kingdom for training and defence purposes.

510. POST-WAR AND THE KOREAN CONFLICT

1. The initial post-war organization was for a permanent force of 25,000, and a reserve force of six divisions with an authorized strength of 50,000. The Artillery units in the "Active Army" were 71st Regiment RCHA, the 68th Medium Battery, and the 127th Anti-Tank Battery, all stationed in Shilo, and two Anti-aircraft batteries (128th HAA and 129th LAA) stationed at Picton, Ontario. In 1948 a third School was opened at Esquimalt and one of these Anti-aircraft batteries moved to the new west coast

location. The formation of NATO and the Korean War had important effects on the strength of the Regular Component. 2 RCHA was raised for the Special Force and dispatched to Korea and two other units, the 79th and 81st Field Regiments, later to become 3 and 4 RCHA, were raised in 1951 and 1952 to meet the expanded commitments.

2. In Korea, Canadian Gunners again lived up to the high standards set in previous wars. While all Regiments served in Korea and to single out any one is unfair, 2 RCHA was notable in that it was recruited for the most part from ex-gunners who had seen service in World War Two and within a very short time the Regiment was prepared for active service. The Regiment fired its first round in action less than ten months after it was raised.

511. NATO AND PEACEKEEPING

1. In Europe, 79th Fd Regt (RCA) (now 3 RCHA), was Canada's first contribution to the NATO forces. This Regiment set the high standard which has been maintained by Regiments which followed.

2. The move to a Divisional organization was reflected in the Regular Force by the formation in 1953-54 of a Divisional HQ, RCA, 1 LAA Regt, 1 Loc Bty, and 1 AOP, but, the Post-War Gunner Empire had reached its zenith. Already, the important field of anti-tank gunnery had been taken over by another corps. In the anti-aircraft field, missile systems under development and the increasing speed of aircraft seemed to imply that the usefulness of the gun as an anti-aircraft weapon was going to diminish. Defence again began to seem too costly when measured against alternative uses for the money.

3. In 1960 the last of the anti-aircraft units in the Regular Force were disbanded and surface-to-surface batteries were formed. 1 SSM in Germany and 2 SSM (Training) Battery in Shilo certainly lived up to the Gunner traditions by quickly acquiring a reputation for excellence in the new field. However, it was to be short-lived. The SSM units were phased out in 1970 as a result of the changing government policy.

4. The Militia side of the family also found this period a difficult one. In 1954 the Militia forces had been "streamlined" and the Artillery suffered the most. In addition, the emphasis in Militia training shifted gradually to National Survival Training. The funds and time allotted meant that very little Artillery training could be conducted. This situation persisted until 1964-65 at which time another reorganization further reduced the strength of the Militia component. In this cut, the Militia Artillery was reduced to 23 Regiments and three Independent Batteries. Happily, however, this reorganization also resulted in re-establishing gunnery training as the prime pursuit of these units.

5. While the latter part of the 1960's and the early 1970's saw some very lean times for The Royal Regiment, the latter 70's are producing a rejuvenated Regiment with more personnel and new equipment to meet the many important responsibilities of the Regiment. The rebirth of the Air Defence and Locating fields in the regular force along with an increased emphasis on a militia with improved equipments amply demonstrates that The Royal Regiment will continue to have important challenges to meet and a requirement to set the same standards of professionalism and leadership as our predecessors.

(512-599 inclusive: not allocated)

FOOTNOTES

1. G.F.G. Stanley, *Canada's Soldiers*, The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited (Toronto, 1960), p. 26.
2. Col W.G.L. Nicholson, CD, *The Gunners of Canada*, McClelland & Stewart Ltd. (Toronto, 1967), Vol. 1, p. 51.
3. Stanley, *Canada's Soldier*, p. 242.
4. Maj-Gen T.B. Strange, *Gunner Jingo's Jubilee*, Remington & Co. Ltd. (London, 1893), p. 350.
5. *ibid.*; p. 351.
6. *Gunner Centennial*, Queen's Printer 1955, p. 13.
7. *ibid.*; p. 13.
8. Strange, *Gunner Jingo's Jubilee*.
9. *Gunner Centennial*, p. 18.
10. *ibid.*; p. 18.
11. J. Swettenham, *McNaughton*, The Ryerson Press (Toronto, 1968), p. X.
12. *ibid.*; p. 189.