



HISTORY
OF THE
3RD (MONTREAL) FIELD BATTERY
CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

*G. T. O. Literary & Scientific Institute
With compliments Major Postigan, and
Officers 3rd Field Battery*

THE 3RD (MONTREAL) FIELD BATTERY

... ITS ...

ORIGIN AND SERVICES.





LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. A. STEVENSON

THE
ORIGIN AND SERVICES

OF THE

3rd (Montreal) Field Battery of Artillery

WITH SOME NOTES ON

THE ARTILLERY OF BY-GONE DAYS, AND A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

BY

CAPTAIN ERNEST J. CHAMBERS

1ST PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT, FUSILIERS

"The nimble gunner
"With lynstock now the devilish caannon touches,
"And down goes all before him."
Shakespeare.

MONTREAL

E. L. RUDDY, 1674 NOTRE DAME STREET

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Contents...

CHAPTER	PAGE
I The Artillery of By-Gone Days	9
II Organization of the Montreal Field Battery	16
III The Earliest Days of the Battery	30
IV On Service During the Fenian Raids	42
V Service in Aid of the Civil Power	56
VI The Work and Changes of Recent Years	62
VII The Battery as it is To-day	72
VIII Some Official Recognitions of Efficiency	75
List of Officers	81
Roll of Honour	82





It is most meet we arm us 'gainst the foe :
For peace itself should not so dull a kingdom,
But that defences, musters, preparations
Should be maintained, assembled and collected,
As were a war in expectation.

HENRY V, ACT II, SCENE 4.

We have it on no less an authority than that of Colonel Ivor Herbert, at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Active Militia Force of Canada that the Artillery is the most efficient branch of the Dominion's defensive force. This fact being conceded, a short history of one of the oldest and most efficient corps in the most efficient branch of the service should be welcome to all interested in the Canadian Militia, as helping to show how the foundations of that efficiency were laid, and how developed.

I venture to express the hope with all modesty, and with a lively appreciation of the defects which must exist in any hurried historical compilation of this character, that this book will prove not merely interesting, but also useful, to the members of the 3rd Field Battery.

Anyone who has taken an intelligent interest in military affairs knows that esprit de corps has as much practical effect upon the efficiency of any kind of a military organization as has its drill, its discipline, its interior economy, and even its equipment.

There has always been a sturdy, honest corps spirit in the Montreal Field Battery, officers and men being proud of their battery and of themselves. I venture to hope that these pages will help to show them that their pride in the past record of their fine corps is well founded, and assist in keeping the commendable spirit alive in the Battery for all time.

Here I would like to remark that it appears to me that by assisting every military corps in the country to write up to date, and keep written up, its record of services from the very beginning, the Militia Department could do much in the direction of improving the efficiency of the Force. Had records of the services rendered by the Quebec Frontier Battalions in the defence of this country been preserved and published, very shame would have prevented the loyal people of the frontier counties from allowing their historical battalions, with gallantly earned battle honours on their colours, to die for lack of popular support.

While thanking all who have assisted me in the preparation of this little book, I would especially like to express my gratification at being privileged to embody in these pages what might be described as the military memoirs of that splendid old Canadian soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, a man known from one end of this country to the other not less for his open-handed hospitality, his exceptional urbanity and his good work in municipal life as an Alderman of the City of Montreal, than for his exceptionally valuable services in the Active Militia.

Most of the information I have embodied in the chapters on the Earliest Days of the Battery, the Fenian Raids, and Service in aid of the Civil Power was given to me, during a series of interviews, by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, and militia-men everywhere, particularly when they are aware of its source, will regard it as a valuable contribution toward the military history of Canada.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS,
38A Park Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

August 31st, 1898.



A CARD OF THANKS



IT is but natural, that, as commanding officer of the Third Field Battery, I should avail myself of the opportunity presented by the publication of this history of the corps to express in a public and enduring way the thanks of myself and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of my command, to those whose assistance and hard work have accomplished such a satisfactory result.

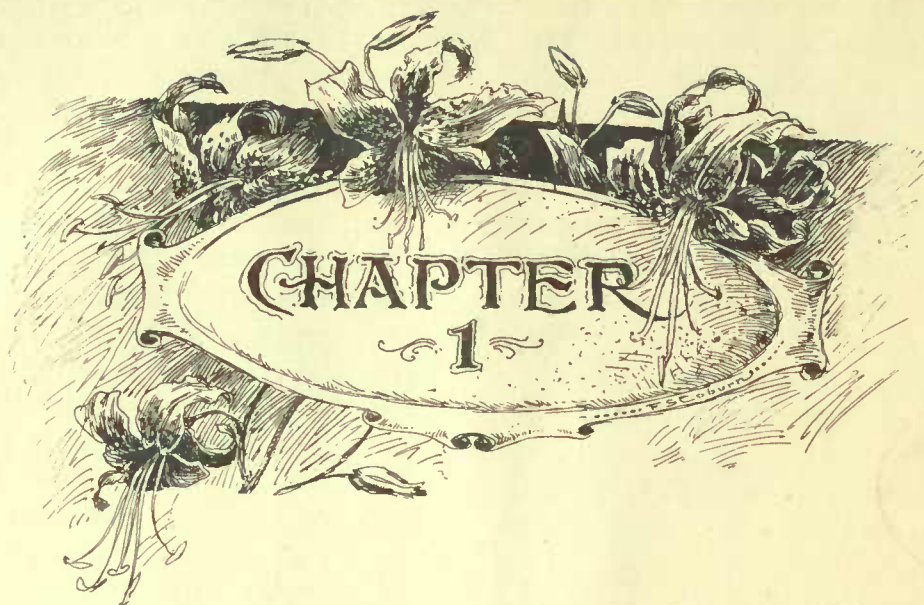
First I must express the gratitude of all ranks in the Battery to the kind and generous friends whose subscriptions have enabled us to overcome the great financial difficulties attending such an undertaking as this.

I have also great pleasure in expressing the thanks due to former members of the Battery who have contributed the information on which the history of our organization has been framed.

All who read these pages will, I am sure, agree with me that the Battery has been fortunate in securing as its historian Captain Chambers, an officer who, since his joining the old High School Cadet Rifles as a boy, has taken a constant, active and intelligent interest in Militia matters, and whose pen, as a journalist, has always been devoted to what he considered to be the best interests of the Force. I venture to say that this is one of the most interesting of the series of corps histories contributed to military literature by Captain Chambers, and it is safe to predict that the result of his researches as presented in the following pages will be perused with general interest, and will have for all time a stimulating effect upon the esprit de corps of the Battery.

I feel that it is moreover incumbent upon me to publicly thank the publisher, Mr. E. L. Ruddy, for the conscientious way in which he has executed his part of the work. Mr. Ruddy has done all he agreed to do and more, and the splendid manner in which the book has been brought out is creditable alike to his conscientious effort and to his good taste.

RICHARD COSTIGAN, Major,
Commanding the Third Field Battery.



THE ARTILLERY OF BY-GONE DAYS.



THE artillery has held a most conspicuous place in the British Army for years, though the present regiment of Royal Artillery dates no further back than May, 1716.

According to Richard's history of Her Majesty's Army, from the chaos of confusion, ineptitude and disorganization which represents the history of the Ordnance prior to the above date, there stands boldly out the record of what

English gunners did in by-gone days and in the battles of the olden time. English guns thundered—or tried to thunder—at Vannes and Crecy, Agincourt and Falaise, at the Battle of the Spurs, at Flodden Field, in the battles fought by William and Marlborough, in the early Jacobite struggles in Ireland and Scotland. But it is little more than the bare fact which appears; the principal details surviving are those of wearisome orders of an incompetent Board of Ordnance, displaying carelessness and ignorance, and jobbery and

all the evil propensities of red tape *in excelcis*. Strange and unfamiliar names and offices, of persons and things, are discernible in this blurred record, continuing, some of them, into the period of nascent order. We read of robinets and minions, of culverins and basiliskes; the men who worked or were responsible for these strange sounding weapons were matrosses, artificers, petardiers, master gunners, chief bombadiers, fireworkers, over all of whom was a chief firemaster,

The Royal Fusiliers were raised in 1685 for the special protection of the English gunners, who were at that date civilian artificers. All the Fusilier regiments were originally intended for the special protection of the artillery, and the grenade is still borne by them in memory of this ancient service.

Though artillery had been in use in British armies for over four hundred years the artillerymen were not yet regarded as soldiers, but as mechanics depending upon other soldiers for protection. But, however regarded, it is a matter of history that they had rendered splendid aid to the state. Cannon are said to have been used by the English armies on the continent in the reign of Henry III, 1216-1272, and were unquestionably used at the capture of Berwick by Edward III in 1333. At Crecy, 1346, and at Calais, the following year, Edward IV used four cannon against his French enemies; and the Moors are said to have used cannon in defending Algeciras in 1343. The Board of Ordnance was first constituted during the reign of Elizabeth, about 1597, but as far back as 1414 the ordnance possessed by England was superintended by a "Master of the Ordnance." The word ordnance was derived from the "Ordinance" or law anciently made to regulate the bore, size and bulk of the artillery. (Capt. Perry's book on Rank, Badges and Dates.)

Though the first use of English artillery appears to have been in the field, the organization of the artillery, when such was attempted, appears to have been directed towards the recognizing only of the garrison branch. The Master General of Ordnance had the control of all the master gunners and gunners of the various garrisons, but held no command in the field without being specially appointed. In 1755 a train of field artillery was organized in Madras, and in 1798 the companies of the Regiment of Royal Irish Artillery, the successors of the detachment of the Royal Artillery sent to Dublin in 1755, were divided into "Heavy" (Siege) and "Light" (Field). The Light had four six-pounders each. The guns and waggons were horsed and driven by the "Driver Corps."

The corps of Royal Artillery drivers was established in 1793, gradually reduced after the peace of 1814 and finally abolished in 1822. Until 1815 the officers were not Royal Artillerymen, and the rank and file were never artillerymen. The officers of the Driver Corps were styled "Corps of Captain Commissaries." Until 1794 the men were styled "Royal Waggoners." In 1814 there were twelve troops of these men. It was found during the Peninsular War that the divided allegiance of the Driver Corps caused frequent difficulties in the field batteries. Towards the end of that campaign the officers of the Driver Corps were only allowed full control over their men in matters of pay and subsistence.

Up to so recent a date as 1877 there were no permanent Field batteries in the British regular service, garrison companies being detailed for field duty when required. The unwieldiness of the field guns used at Falkirk in 1745 forced on an improvement in this arm. In 1746 two artillery companies were sent to

C.P.R. 1157
MONTREAL
P.S. CHARLES



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA
THE EARL OF MINTO, D.C., K.C.M.G.

Flanders, and for a short time two three-pounder guns were attached to each of the seven infantry battalions on active service on that campaign. During the next two years three more companies were sent, and there were thirty-two six-pounders serving with the infantry battalions. The guns were as a rule attached in pairs, under a subaltern and two non-commissioned officers, to the different infantry battalions. One waggon accompanied each pair of guns. These guns seriously impeded the movements of the infantry, and sometimes had to be abandoned altogether. Their loss diminished the confidence of all the infantry who had been trained to consider their assistance necessary. In 1795 the "Battalion" (Field) guns marched past at the head of the regiments to which they were attached. The ammunition waggon followed the column. At this period the artillerymen of the Battalion guns in Ireland were required to instruct in each infantry regiment at least thirty rank and file under a subaltern and two sergeants.

In 1798 there were a large quantity of field guns in the British service, but a marked deficiency of trained gunners and horses. The British field artillery steadily improved during the Peninsular War, until it was acknowledged to be the best in Europe. Its value was much enhanced by the use of Colonel Shrapnel's shells. When Waterloo brought peace to war-sick Europe, there were no less than 114 troops and companies of field artillery.

Among the ordnance stores sent out in the early days of artillery were numerous sets of men-harness, and in many cases the guns were drawn by drag-rope instead of horses. The first pieces used by the British in America were so moved about.

Artillery played no important part in the wars of the French and English colonists against the Indians. This is natural considering the insurmountable difficulties of transport. But when the war which resulted in the conquest of Canada began, the importance of maintaining artillery in the field in spite of untrodden forests and almost impassable bogs was realized by both combatants, but especially, apparently, by the British. When Braddock arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, to conduct his fatal expedition to the Ohio Valley there were sent him from Ireland the 44th and 48th Regiments and the battalion guns attached to them, manned by a detachment of fifty men of the regiment of artillery. The French do not appear to have been so careful to keep their colonial forces supplied with ordnance. When the French were in possession of Fort Beausejour they had no artillery; but they managed to deceive their watchful enemies in Fort Lawrence, near by. They provided sections of trunks of birch, maple and other hard, well-grown trees, which they shaped and bored after the fashion of cannon, securing them from end to end with cordage, and from one of these they regularly fired a morning and evening gun as is customary in garrisons. Upon the reduction of the place by Monckton, an enquiry was made for the cannon, and it was then discovered how the force in Fort Lawrence had been deceived.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B., A.D.C. TO THE QUEEN
COMMANDING THE MILITIA OF CANADA

The French authorities appear to have made no earnest effort to establish an artillery force in connection with their very comprehensive militia system, which under the law of fiefs made all the male inhabitants, with a very few exceptions, liable for military service. The theory of the French authorities appeared to be that if they could depend upon the population of the colony for participation in their campaigns as voyageurs or guerillas that was all that they would require. They were consequently not even drilled to any extent in infantry tactics. But, according to General Murray's report, an artillery company was organized in Quebec, for he reports on the militia organization of the French regime as follows:—"The militia were generally reviewed once or twice a year to inspect their arms. The militia of the City of Quebec were frequently exercised, and the company of artillery every Sunday were exercised at the great gun practice, under the orders and directions of the artillery sergeant-major of the King's troops."

The first use made of British field artillery in America, while failing to prevent the disaster of Fort du Quesne, reflected great credit upon the artillerymen. We read that on that fatal day when Braddock's force was ambushed, when the infantry regiments staggered and hesitated under the deadly fire suddenly poured upon them from the dense covert, the artillery, although without orders, pressed to the front, and their leading guns, the field pieces attached to the 44th Regiment, plied the thickets with grape and cannister, but in a few minutes all the officers and most of the gunners were stretched bleeding upon the field. How, after the guns had been thus silenced, the panic became a rout, and how the artillery shared the fate of the wounded and all the baggage, including the luckless general's private papers, is familiar to every reader of Canadian history.

The artillery of the British forces operating during this war was used to more purpose in other and more suitable fields. When Baron Dieskau and his veteran French soldiers made their spirited attack upon the British entrenchments on Lake George (1755) they were checked by Johnson's guns, and disheartened by finding the position armed with artillery. After several gallant attacks they dispersed in the forest leaving their leader mortally wounded on the field.

All of the British expeditions of any account appear to have had detachments of field artillery, though the difficulty of moving the guns through the vast tracts of forests, hampered them considerably in their progress. When Abercromby, with presumptuous haste, rashly precipitated his splendid infantry against Montcalm's lines of abatis in rear of the fort at Ticonderoga, committing them thereby to certain and complete annihilation, his artillery was, on account of bad roads, yet lagging in the rear. The artillery officers in charge of the "Battalion" field guns were doing their best to overcome the natural obstacles, and if the impetuous general had waited for a few hours until the guns came up and had used them properly, the British army would probably have been spared one of the most disastrous defeats in its history. Some authorities of the time said that one hour of well plied artillery would have swept Montcalm's rude barrier away, Lord Mahon

saying in his history that Abercromby was either misinformed or presumptuous to expect to force this strong position by infantry alone, and attacking without awaiting his artillery.

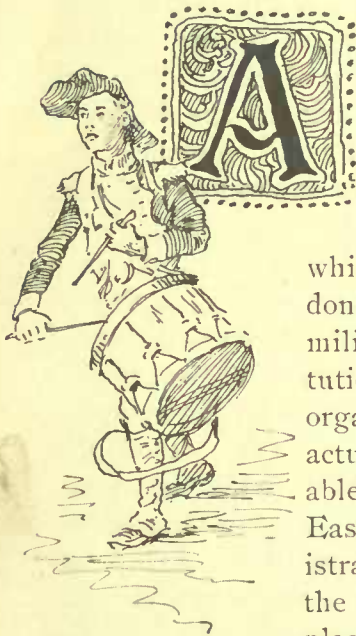
When in 1759 Amherst undertook the task in which Abercromby had failed, the conquest of Canada by Lakes George and Champlain and the Richelieu, his large army included one hundred and eleven of the Royal Artillery, having under charge fifty-four pieces of ordnance of various descriptions. The French forces opposed to him appear to have been well supplied with artillery such as it was. When de Bourlemaque, after abandoning Ticonderoga and Crown Point, made a stand at Isle aux Noix, he still had a hundred pieces of cannon, but only a small proportion were suitable for field service. The French did not appear to place the same importance upon the use of field guns as did the British. The day when Wolfe broke the backbone of French power in Canada on the Plains of Abraham great exertions were used to get field guns up the cliff to support the immortal line of infantry. The sailors of the fleet, by almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in getting one small piece hoisted up to the historic plateau and it rendered useful service during the battle which was precipitated almost as soon as it was got into position. The French would have had no such difficulty in taking a large number of field pieces into action with them, but as a matter of fact they only used two. It would be hard to credit such evident neglect did we not find it distinctly stated in Townsend's official report to Pitt after the action.

The lone British field gun which helped to make history on that memorable 13th of September, though hoisted up the cliffs with the assistance of the sailors of the fleet, was served during the battle by the artillery, and the detachment casualty list shows that the gunners got their share of the hard knocks. It was as follows:—Killed, one gunner; wounded, one "engineer", one bombardier, one gunner, five matrosses (assistant gunners or ammunition handlers). One of the two field pieces taken into action by Montcalm was captured by the victors, and during the final stages of the action the sailors succeeded in hoisting another gun up the cliff. By the evening of the 17th no less than sixty-one pieces of heavy and fifty-seven of light ordnance were mounted on British batteries on the Plains of Abraham and ready to open fire upon the city. On the 18th, Quebec surrendered and the Louisburg Grenadiers marched in, preceded by a detachment of Artillery and one gun, with the British flag hoisted on a staff upon the carriage. This flag was then hoisted upon the highest point of the Citadel to demonstrate that the British were in occupation.



CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY.



AS soon as Canada had passed under British rule, within a couple of weeks of the capitulation of Montreal to General Amherst in fact, King George's officers set seriously to work to secure the organization of a militia force in Canada. Under the French regime Canada had had a most comprehensive and useful militia system, a system which had produced a force of gallant and hardy men that had done not a little to ward off the day of ultimate conquest. The military administrators appointed immediately after the institution of British rule set themselves assiduously to work to organize a British Canadian militia upon the ruins and the actual lines of the old French colonial militia. It is a remarkable feature of the British colonial policy whether in the Far East, the Far West or the Far South, that the British administrators have shown enough confidence in themselves and in the people of foreign blood made fellow subjects by conquest, to place arms in the hands of the latter and rely upon them doing

their share towards the protection of the Union Jack. And this practice has unquestionably had much to do with the success of Britain's colonial policy. That the British conquerors were willing to return to the officers of the militia their arms and their commissions, simply upon their taking the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign, must have been soothing to the pride of a proud people like the French Canadian noblesse, and they were none the slower to appreciate this mark of confidence in them when they considered the ungracious treatment they had received at the hands of the officers of the French regular army and the servants of the old civil administration.

The first militia organization under British rule in Canada was, strange as it may seem at first glance, instituted rather to facilitate the administration of justice than to provide an effective military organization for the defence of the newly acquired colony. Some kind of a judiciary had to be established, and naturally the army officers had more faith in the military element in the community than in any other. The professional instinct is more keenly developed

in military men than in any other class perhaps, and it is but natural that such should be the case. So the militia captains of the old French regime, after taking the oath of allegiance were authorized to sit as judges in certain cases in their districts, and their sergeants acted as criers, bailiffs, constables, etc.

But it was not long before Canadian militia were enrolled for military duties. Amherst's army took possession of Montreal after the capitulation of Canada September 8th, 1760, and in March, 1764, an order was issued for the enrollment of two companies of militia in the "Government" of Quebec, two in that of Montreal and one in that of Three Rivers. The occasion, of course, was the Indian uprising in the West, known in history as the Conspiracy of Pontiac.

Disputes having arisen as to the validity of the old French militia commissions, and civil government having been in the meantime established in Canada, an ordinance was proclaimed by Governor Murray, in 1765, declaring that "the keeping up of a militia in this Province at this juncture is not necessary" and ordaining that "on the establishment of British Civil Government in this Province, the militia before that time established in the same was thereby abolished and taken away to all intents and purposes whatsoever"

Carleton organized a militia for the defence of Canada at the time of the American Revolution, and some of the militia corps fought valiantly, at St. Johns, at Quebec and at other places. Three hundred of the Montreal militia formed the greater part of the force with which Major Carden captured Ethan Allen and his force of Vermonters near Longue Pointe. After the war the militia organizations were disbanded. Acts providing for the organization of a militia were passed in 1784 and 1786, but the militia provided for was purely a sedentary one, and existed on paper only. The legislation passed by the assemblies of both Upper and Lower Canada providing for the organization of the militia, and the prominent parts taken by the militia of those days in the War of 1812 and in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1837-38 are matters of general history.

Canadian militiamen assisted to man the guns in Quebec at the time of Montgomery's assault, but it was not until 1812 that a regularly organized militia artillery corps was established in the then two provinces of Canada. This was a garrison artillery company at Montreal, which the 2nd Regiment of Canadian Artillery now regard as the original of their present organization. Probably the oldest artillery corps in the Dominion of Canada as it stands to-day is the 3rd New Brunswick Regiment of Canadian Artillery, which claims direct descent from the "Loyal Company of Artillery" organized at St. John, May 4th, 1793.

According to Sir James Lemoine, whose historical researches in the Quebec district have been practically invaluable, an artillery corps of three companies known as the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery, existed at the Ancient Capital in 1837. The uniform was identical with that of the Royal Artillery. This corps was composed of a fine set of men, officered like the infantry by young merchants and professional men, who, having been instructed by the regulars, acquired

great proficiency, particularly in the art of gunnery, and handled the cannon around the battlement walls in a most creditable manner, forming an important part of the service for garrison duty.

It was not until 1855 that field artillery figured in the Canadian militia lists. As a matter of fact it is doubtful that such a thing as a militia field battery existed in any service before that date. It will be remembered that 1854 was the date of the opening of the Crimean War, when Britain and France made common cause against Russian aggression, and a general war appeared impending. Britain was especially unprepared for the contest. During the long peace that had followed

the tremendous victory of the Iron Duke at Waterloo, the army had been allowed to dwindle away, and the equipment was of the worst, while the administration of the Army was extremely deficient. Every trained soldier and every field gun in Canada was needed in the Crimea, and this at a time when military protection for this country might be required at any moment. The Home government at this crisis practically depended upon this country to protect itself, and the people were equal to the occasion. The organization of several corps of militia was authorized, among them the Montreal Field Battery.



From a Daguerreotype

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM FRANCIS COFFIN
FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MONTREAL
FIELD BATTERY.

The chief credit for the organization of this corps belonged to Major W. F. Coffin. That gentleman was a man of large general information and had the advantage of a generous education. He was a man of many parts. He had held an important appointment in the Court House at Montreal, had been entrusted with the organization of the government offices and was at the head of the railway running from Caughnawaga to Plattsburg, one of the oldest railways in Canada. He was named by the government to administer and generally look after the valuable property turned over by the Imperial government to the Colonial one, and he finally disposed of the principal land areas. He held various other important appointments under the old administration and the later Colonial government. He was a wealthy man, owning large tracts of land in the Eastern Townships. Mrs. Coffin, a fine old lady of the old stamp, is still living in Montreal, bright and intelligent in spite of her eighty-seven years. Mr. T. C. Coffin, manager of the Quebec office of the Quebec Bank is a son.

The transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, an institution whose publications are of the greatest interest to all students of Canadian history, for the session of 1872-73, contained a paper by Lieut.-Colonel Coffin on "Some additional incidents in connection with the siege and blockade of Quebec, in 1775-76."

From this it appears that the grandfather, father and two uncles of the organizer of the Montreal Field Battery were all present in Quebec during the siege; and the former took a very active part in that notable event.

The ancestry of the founder of the Battery, it appears from the cleverly written paper mentioned above, was worthy of the brave and loyal corps he established.

John Coffin, the grandfather of the Major, though an unobtrusive, undemonstrative man was a resolute loyalist. Born and brought up in Boston, in the years before the historical tea party in Boston Harbour, he resisted the revolution, and made himself so obnoxious to the revolutionists that he was by name proscribed, and his property confiscated by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, September, 1778. Forewarned by friends, and taking time by the forelock, he freighted a schooner, of which he was part owner, with his family and worldly goods, and coasted round from Boston to Quebec, where he must have arrived in or about June, 1775, for the following month he purchased a piece of land under Cape Diamond.

According to Sir James Lemoine "In the United Empire Loyalists, the War of Independence added a most noticeable element of prosperity and refinement to the population of Canada. Some 10,000 staunch adherents of the British Crown came across the Border, or penetrated by ship to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These brave men had sacrificed fortune and position to consistency, and their allegiance to King George; and King George, as a good and paternal sovereign, indemnified them by pensions, land grants, honours, and emoluments, to the best of the ability of the British exchequer." It must be remembered that the British exchequer was not in anything like so sound a position in 1777 as it is to-day.

After purchasing his Quebec property, Mr. John Coffin went to work at once to establish a distillery, when his labours were interrupted by the American invasion in September; and from that time to the end of the siege of Quebec, his infant industry was paralyzed. Nor was this the sturdy loyalist's only trouble at the time. A brig belonging to him had been detained by the British consul at Lisbon for six months, as being the property of a rebel, though at this very time he was carrying a brown bess for His Majesty at Quebec.

To what effect he carried his musket in the King's service is shown by documents which speak for themselves. His services attracted attention in quarters capable of appreciating them, as is shown by the following letter received by Mr. Coffin from Colonel Allan Maclean, 87th Regiment, who commanded the heroic garrison of Quebec during the siege of 1775-76:—

“QUEBEC, 28 JULY, 1776.

“ Sir :—

“ As I am, in a few days, going to England with despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, I should be glad to know if I could be of any service to you. Power to do you any material service I have none ; but your conduct during the siege of Quebec, last winter and spring, makes it a duty on my part to give you my testimony and approbation of every part of your conduct. Truth must always have some weight with His Majesty and his ministers, who, I am certain, wish to reward deserving men like you. To your resolution and watchfulness on the night of December 31st, 1775, in keeping the guard at Pres-de-Ville under arms, waiting for the attack which you expected ; the great coolness with which you allowed the rebels to approach ; the spirit which your example kept up among the men, and the very critical instant in which you directed Captain Barnsfare’s fire against Montgomery and his troops,—to these circumstances alone I do ascribe the repulsing of the rebels from that important post, where, with their leader, they lost all heart.

“ The resolutions you entered into, and the arrangements you made to maintain that post, when told you were to be attacked from another quarter, were worthy of a good subject, and would have done honor to an experienced officer. I thought it incumbent upon me to leave with you this honorable testimony of your services, as matters that were well known to myself in particular ; and I should be happy, at any time, to have it in my power to be useful to you ; and do assure you that I am, with truth and regard, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

“Mr. Coffin.

(Signed,) ALLAN MACLEAN.”

This generous testimony, on the part of Colonel Maclean, sufficiently establishes the share which John Coffin took in the defence of the Pres-de-Ville. He was not in command ; he was not an officer ; he was simply a volunteer soldier defending the hearthstone of his Canadian home. Other Canadian volunteers, thousands of them, have given their life blood for the same cause.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Caldwell, who commanded the “British” Militia (English speaking residents of Quebec) during the siege, certifies by a document given under his hand, May, 1787, that “John Coffin, Esq. served in the British militia under my command, during the siege of this town by the rebels, from November, 1775, to May, 1776 ; during all of which time he conducted himself and behaved with the greatest spirit, zeal and activity in the King’s service, which, by his example, was very much promoted, particularly on the attack of the 31st December, when he very much distinguished himself.”

The same officer in another letter wrote that soon after the enemy was repulsed on the Pres-de-Ville side “some old women brought an account that the rebels had surprised the post at Sault-au-Matlot, and had got into the lower town. Part of the garrison, that had lately behaved so well, were struck with a panic, and began, some to hide their arms, and some to throw them into the river. The officer began to

G.T.L.S.I.
MONTREAL.
POST CHARLES.



MAJOR RICHARD COSTIGAN
COMMANDING MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY

feel a little frightened, when a Mr. Coffin, a British gentleman, who, with his wife and twelve children had taken refuge there, expecting to find there peace and quietness, and who had served previously in our militia, drew his bayonet, and declared he would put the first man to death who laid down his arms or who attempted to abandon his post; by which means he re-established order, and with the assistance of Captain Barnsfore (a ship captain), who commanded the seamen, got two of the guns pointed at the opposite sides, in case Arnold's people, having got into the Lower-Town, should attempt to force the post on that side."

Sir Guy Carleton, in a letter dated December 25th, 1779, had the following to say about Mr. Coffin:—"Having observed in all his conduct, from his arrival in the Province of Quebec till I left it, a constant attachment and zeal for the King's service, as well as the manner of a prudent, worthy man, I could not but interest myself for him. Yet his conduct and judicious behaviour on the morning of the 31st December, 1775, gave him a still stronger claim on me; for to him, with the assistance of Barnsfore, I attribute the repulse of the rebels on the side of Quebec, where Mr. Montgomery attacked in person; while the success on the otherside was very different and brought the town into no small danger. Now, whether we consider the strength of this post, the number allotted to its defence, or the former services of the officer who commanded, we might have expected as much, at least, from him,—a remarkable proof, this, that former services and greater numbers may be outdone by superior vigilance and good sense of gentlemen, though not used to arms."

Colonel Coffin's grandfather must certainly be credited then with a prominent part in one of the most momentous military achievements in Canadian history. It was a most critical time for British rule in Canada.

As Colonel Coffin himself puts it in the paper quoted:—"On that memorable winter morning, the flame of fidelity to the British empire, paling throughout the American continent, flickered uncertainly over the walls of Quebec. At midnight the desperate Arnold had forced the St. Roch suburb and the Lower Town, and although obstinately resisted, doggedly fought on, hoping and looking for a junction with Montgomery. An hour later, and a resolute volley had decided the fate of a great country. The brave Montgomery was slain,—his detachment annihilated; Arnold was wounded; the American army was in full retreat. Quebec had been saved, and the flickering flame of fidelity to the British empire blazed up therefrom, thenceforth and forever, a beacon of light, inextinguishable in Canada."

If heredity counted for anything, the government of the day could depend upon the gentleman entrusted with the organization of the Montreal Field Battery doing his duty.

Major Coffin organized the Battery on the authorization and order of the Hon. George Moffat, who, at the time, was in command of the Active Force of the Montreal district. As soon as he received his order, Major Coffin invited Mr. Henry Hogan, then a young man, to join the corps as lieutenant.

Up to this date such few volunteer corps as existed in Canada were not guided by any clearly defined laws and rules, and many injustices occurred. Mr. Hogan had commanded a volunteer cavalry troop in Montreal some time previous to the passage of the militia act of 1855, and had devoted considerable time and means to it. When the old active force, under the new act, assumed a permanent form, a gentleman named Ramsay was sent to England to learn the drill, and when he returned, he was promoted over Mr. Hogan's head. The latter, naturally, felt aggrieved at this and resigned, and did not feel disposed to rejoin the reorganized force as an officer of the new Field Battery. But Hon. Mr. Moffat joined Major Coffin in his request that Mr. Hogan should join the battery, and after considerable persuasion, he agreed. Lieut.-Col. Hogan says he never regretted his decision, for Major Coffin was a splendid officer and a perfect gentleman, and it was a pleasure to serve under him. He showed great confidence in his subaltern, and for a time the battery was left pretty much in his hands.

The first officers of the Battery were Major W. F. Coffin, Captain Henry Hogan, Lieutenant A. Lamontagne and Second Lieutenants Hobbs and Owen. The latter was formerly British Mail Officer. Dr. Fenwick was the Surgeon. The first instructor was an old Royal Artillery Sergeant named Logan.

The senior surviving officer of the original battery is Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hogan, who, still hale and hearty, is a familiar figure to all citizens of Montreal, and whose name is familiar to travellers from one end of the world to the other.

The senior non-commissioned officer of the Battery at its organization was A. A. Stevenson, since then known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, a man who has done more for the Montreal Field Battery in particular and the Militia force in general than any man who ever wore uniform. The gallant colonel had no idea of taking any interest in military matters at the time he was induced to join the Battery, and he gave in his name to Major Coffin against his own best judgment almost. Colonel Stevenson related the circumstances connected with his joining the Battery in such an interesting way that I cannot do better than give his own words. He said:—

“When the militia act was passed in 1855, and they spoke about organizing a



From a Daguerreotype

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY HOGAN,
COMMANDING MONTREAL ARTILLERY, 1856-1866.

field battery of artillery in Montreal I had not the slightest idea of taking any part in it, in fact had no special fancy for military work. I had my own business to attend to.

"One day I was in the Mechanics Institute, in which I took a great interest, when a gentleman came up to me and said he wanted to speak to me for a moment. He said that he was organizing, under the authority of the government, a battery of field artillery in Montreal, and he had been advised to see me. He added that he wanted me to assist him to organize the corps. I replied at once that I had no idea of meddling in military matters at all. He, however, persisted, and said that it was the duty of every loyal man to prepare to do his duty. There was every prospect of trouble with the United States, and it must come sooner or later, he said. He pointed out that the men who were coming to the front across the lines were actuated by a violent antipathy to everything British, and they appeared anxious to pick a quarrel on the slightest pretext.

"He added that as trouble was coming it would be better to belong to an organized and disciplined corps when sent against an invader than to be one of an undisciplined mob. It would be better to have confidence in your comrades and to suffer from the men in front than from those in the rear.

"This was Major W. F. Coffin, a man I had known, of course, but had had no previous personal communication with. He, at the time, or shortly before, held the office of Joint Sheriff of Montreal with the late Mr. John Boston. He was a major before the organization of the battery. He was certainly well up in military matters, and some years later he wrote a "History of the War of 1812."

"He urged me to consent, and on my still declining, he requested me to think it over for the night. I did give it some slight thought, but soon decided that I had no inclination for the work. But casually mentioning the matter to some of my friends, they asked me what there was to hinder me joining. It appeared to be a good chance, and if I refused to avail myself of it I might regret it. Well, I met him again, and he said he hoped I had made up my mind to help him. I told him I did not think soldiering would snit me at all. I was just then pretty deeply engrossed in business. I was a partner in a big printing establishment. We had started the *Sun* in 1853, and it was still running. But the Major, at any rate, finally persuaded me to join, and at once began to talk over the question of the organization of the battery. He entered into an exposition of all the difficulties ahead. We wanted men of the right kind and we wanted men with horses. He had spoken to many, and some had agreed to join. Others said they would if certain acquaintances would. We at once set to work to communicate with desirable men, and we made the best use of my printing office for sending out circulars, etc. Finally we obtained promises from many people, and the battery started with plenty of the very finest material at its disposal.

"Before speaking to me, the major had arranged for all his officers, and told me that he regretted he had not known earlier that I would go in with him, for he



OFFICERS OF 3rd MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY

- 1 MAJOR R. COSTIGAN
- 2 SURGEON MAJOR C. W. WILSON
- 3 CAPTAIN DONALD A. SMITH

- 4 VETERINARY CAPTAIN CHAS. McEACHRAN
- 5 LIEUTENANT F. A. CRATHERN
- 6 LIEUTENANT G. W. STEPHENS, JR.

would have liked to have given me a commission. He, however, did the next best thing and made me senior staff sergeant, as he called it. His officers were Henry Hogan, a Mr. Owen, who lived for some time at Chambly, and a Mr. Lamontagne. The latter went to the States to live, and the major appointed in his place Mr. Henry Bulmer." Mr. Hobbs, who joined the Battery in the hope of receiving an appointment as an officer was disappointed, there being no vacancy for him. A meeting to recruit the battery was held at the Mechanics Institute on a notice issued by Major Coffin. It required seventy-five men for the battery, and the roll of enlistment at the first general meeting showed nearly one hundred and fifty names.

Colonel Stevenson states that Major Coffin selected the best men for the Field Battery, and placed the names of the others on a supernumerary list. This enrollment of these supernumeraries finally resulted in the establishment of a company of foot artillery, attached to the Field Battery, the whole corps being designated "The Montreal Artillery". There had been an efficient garrison artillery corps in Montreal in 1837-38, and it had a nominal existence for many years later, but, at the time we are speaking of, the officers of the old garrison artillery, instead of joining the volunteer movement then inaugurated, did nothing, expecting the government to make of their corps the basis of the new artillery force in Montreal. But the government did nothing of the kind, preferring to take the men who volunteered under the new act. The new Militia Act came into force July 1st, 1855, but the Battery was not gazetted until September 27th.

Mr. William Masterman, Senior, another veteran ex-officer of the battery relates that among those who attended the first meeting in connection with the organization of the battery were several well-known citizens alive to-day. Among them Henry Bulmer, William McGibbon, Wm. Robb, at present City Treasurer of Montreal, T. W. Boyd, A. A. Stevenson, Henry Hogan and himself. On the organization of the battery, Mr. Masterman was made a sergeant, ranking after A. A. Stevenson, who was staff sergeant.

Next to Maj. Coffin, Mr. Masterman says, the greatest credit for the organization of the Battery was due to A. A. Stevenson, and more thanks are due to that gentleman for the maintenance of the corps on its fine footing than to all others put together. Mr. Masterman added that he left the battery after seven years service with the rank of First Lieutenant. He was offered the command of the Foot Company but declined.

The Militia Act of 1855 is officially designated "18 Victoria, Chapter 77, An Act to Regulate the Militia." It provided for the establishment of eighteen military districts, and defined the Active Militia as follows:—"The Active Militia shall consist of Volunteer troops of cavalry, field batteries and foot companies of Artillery, and companies of infantry armed as riflemen, but not exceeding in the whole, sixteen troops of cavalry, seven field batteries of artillery, five foot companies of artillery, and fifty companies of riflemen, the total number not to exceed five thousand officers and men."

The Act also provided that "Each Field Battery shall consist of a captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, a sergeant major, three sergeants, three corporals, three bombardiers, a trumpeter, a farrier, fifty-nine gunners and drivers, including wheelers, collar maker and shoeing smith, fifty-six horses, exclusive of officers' horses, and four spare horses when the Battery is called into actual service."

Section XXXVII of the Act read as follows:—"Each sergeant major of a volunteer battery of field artillery shall, on account of the great responsibility attached to the office, be paid by the Province at the rate of fifty pounds per annum."

Section CXV reads as follows:—"This Act shall come into operation upon the first day of July, 1855, and shall be in force for three years, and from thence until the end of the next ensuing session of the Parliament of this Province, and no longer ;



THE 3RD MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY AS IT WAS IN 1893.
ARMAMENT : FOUR 9-POUNDER R.M.L. GUNS

provided that if at the time when this Act would otherwise expire, there should happen to be war between Her Majesty and the United States of America, then this Act shall continue in force until the end of the session of the Provincial Parliament next after the proclamation of peace between Her Majesty and the said United States, and no longer."

After enlisting the men, a good deal of time was consumed in making arrangements for the uniforms, etc. The officers finally selected a double breasted, blue frock coat, red-striped artillery trousers, somewhat similar to those worn now, and a black, shaggy, monkey skin head-dress, very much like the Fusilier bearskin, but with the front of the crown slightly projecting. It was originally intended that this head-dress should be devoid of ornament, but Staff Sergeant Stevenson suggested that

there should be something to relieve it, and the officers finally pitched upon a large bullion tassel which was suspended by a golden cord in front of the busby. This imposing head-gear was made by a man named McDowall, who had a fur establishment on McGill street. The officers' uniforms were made by Gibb & Co., and the men's by Henry Lavender.

At first the government gave the battery twenty days drill pay per annum, one dollar a day for each man and the same for each horse. In 1855, they received no drill pay, but received a double allowance in 1856. It was late when they began drill the first year, but they did some work in foot drill, sword exercise, etc, in the East end of the Bonsecours Market Hall. Early in 1856, the Battery began gun drill, and drilled regularly under an old Royal Artillery Sergeant, named James Logan, whose son at present carries on business as watchmaker and jeweller, in Huntingdon. The Battery usually drilled on Wednesday afternoons. This was the slack day for the men having business at the markets, and the Battery had a goodly number of them in the ranks, among whom were Wm. Masterman, the three Baudens, Edward Charters, George Monaghan, Robert Nicholson, John Outhet, John Cooper, Christopher Breadon and others. Part of the season, the Battery drilled once a week, at other times twice a month, and so on, and this was the practice for several years. The horses were supplied to the Battery by John McIntosh, Patrick Hughes, T. Lecompte, Thomas Potter, James Saunders and others. The Battery had foot drill every morning, at five o'clock, and had full parades. The corps drilled at the old Royal Artillery Quarters, at the Quebec Gate Barracks.

It was the Spring of 1856 before the equipment of the Battery was complete, and the gunners could do all of their drill satisfactorily. The armament consisted of three six-pounder brass smoothbore guns and one twelve-pounder howitzer. The usual equipment of the field batteries in the regular army at that time included four six-pounders and two howitzers. But it was decided to organize seven batteries in Canada, and, as there were not enough guns in the country to give them the full armament of the regular batteries, the guns were divided up as far as they would go. It is a fact that appears to have been lost sight of, that, in 1855, the British government transferred to the government of Canada, then comprising only the present limits of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, ordnance lands and stores to the value of millions of pounds sterling, on the express understanding that Canada should keep up and drill annually an effective militia force of 40,000 men. The property turned over was more than enough to pay the cost, and yet the agreement has been regularly ignored, and though half a dozen other provinces have been added to the country, Canada does not to-day maintain a militia force of 40,000 men even on paper.

The Battery did its first field work at Logan's Farm, at Sisson's Farm, and at Major Coffin's place, "Uplands", at the back of the Little Mountain. It had a camp or two at one or the other of these places and drilled from four to eight in the mornings, and from seven to nine in the evenings. It had target practice during the winter on the ice of the St. Lawrence River, opposite St. Helen's Island.

Colonel Hogan, who commanded the Montreal Artillery for some time, comes from an old military family, his father having been a captain in the Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1815. He, himself, almost made up his mind to join the Seventh Hussars in 1839, and, in 1846, he actually began his military career by joining Colonel Shuter's Battalion of the old Lower Canada Militia as Quartermaster. The militia organizations of those days were, however, merely nominal, and he had no duties to perform.

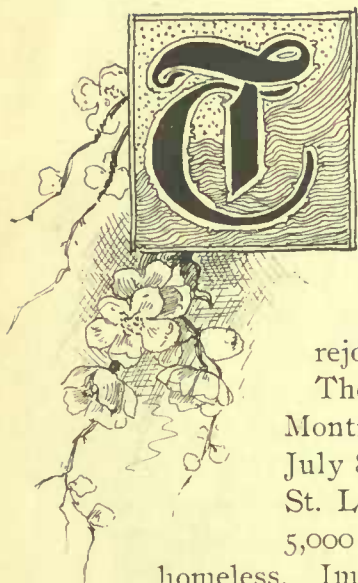
Colonel Hogan says that when the 100th Regiment was organized as a contribution by Canada towards Imperial defence, he set to work to qualify for a commission as major, by raising the necessary quota of 200 men. When he had raised nearly the required number of men, he found that the commissions had been practically allotted, and he turned over his men to Major Dunn, who otherwise could not have qualified for his majority. The career of Major Dunn is, or ought to be, familiar to all readers of Canadian military history. This gallant Canadian soldier of the Queen saw his first military service in the Crimea as an officer in the 11th Hussars, winning the Cross for Valour at that most heroic and dramatic of all battles, Balaklava. In the celebrated charge of the Six Hundred the 11th were on the extreme left of the Light Brigade. After performing prodigies of valour, the 11th, overpowered by numbers, were retreating. While literally hewing their way back, Dunn's horse was shot from under him. He sprang upon one that was rushing riderless about the bloody field, and dashed to the assistance of Sergeant Bentley who was beset by three Russian lancers. Without a moment's hesitation, he at once attacked them, and by the strength of his arm and the vigour of his charge succeeded in cutting them down. A little further on, the Russians had flocked together, and attacked in small bands individual members of the 11th. A Russian hussar officer, with others, had fallen upon Private Levett and was about to cut him down, when Lieutenant Dunn, bursting through, struck the Russian officer to the ground with his sword. For these daring deeds, he was recommended with one accord by his companions in arms for the Victoria Cross when Her Majesty instituted that token of honour. Lieutenant Dunn was the third member of the Army who had the decoration attached to his breast by Her Majesty. He retired on the sale of his commission in 1855 and returned to Canada, but re-entered the army as major in the 100th. Being transferred from that regiment, he attained the command of the famous 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and saw service with it in Abyssinia, where he met an untimely death.



CHAPTER III



THE EARLIEST DAYS OF THE BATTERY.



THE first public occasion upon which the Battery had an opportunity to turn out, but which owing to some misunderstanding between the committee and the officer commanding, it did not avail itself of, was the great public demonstration in honour of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Canadian western terminus of the line at Sarnia, and of the inauguration of the new Montreal Water Works. The completion of these two important works was celebrated by a demonstration of rejoicing extending over the 13th, 14th, and 15th of November, 1856.

The completion of the Water Works was a most important thing for Montreal, for the citizens had felt very unsafe since the great fire of July 8th, 1852. In that disaster the whole of that part of the city from St. Lawrence Street to Molson's Brewery was swept out of existence; 5,000 houses were destroyed and no less than 20,000 persons rendered

homeless. Immediately after this terrible visitation, work was begun on the present fine water works system, and it was completed in 1856. There had been a sort of a water works of very limited capacity before that with a pumping station somewhere near the Bonsecours Church, and the reservoir where the present St. Louis Square is, on St. Denis Street. The great event in connection with the inauguration in question was the turning on of the large fountain at Victoria Square.

The whole demonstration was a glorious affair. One day there was a great trades procession, followed by a magnificent banquet at the Grand Trunk Railway works at Point St. Charles, when 3,000 guests sat down to dinner under one roof. Then there was a public ball in the City Concert Hall, in the upper part of the Bonsecours Market building, and on the last day there was a grand review of the military force, in which, as above described, the Battery did not participate, though the other volunteer corps were on parade. These included the Cavalry Troop and the Rifle Companies, which, in 1860, were united into a battalion numbered the First or Prince of Wales Rifles, now the Prince of Wales Fusiliers. There was plenty of excitement at the review. It was the time of muzzle loaders, when the ramrod

played so conspicuous a part in the drill of the infantry soldier. The riflemen were not used to reviews, and some of them became so excited that they forgot to take the ramrods out of their guns. The result was that quite a number of ramrods went flying over the heads of the spectators. Five or six persons had ramrods passed through the crowns of their hats, and a number had narrow escapes, but no one was seriously hurt. Hundreds of people came from the United States to the celebration; so many in fact that it was a very hard matter billeting them out.

It was in this year, too, 1856, that Lieut.-Col. Stevenson obtained his first commission.

The men were getting uniformed, and the officers had been ordered to go and give their orders for uniforms. Lieutenant Owen delayed doing so, and Major Coffin, knowing of it, went up to him one day on parade and bluntly asked him why he had not obeyed the orders. He replied that he was waiting until he saw how he liked the service. The major rejoined that his liking of the service had nothing to do with it. That was supposed to have been determined the day he joined the Battery, and he would give him just twenty-four hours to comply with the order. When the next drill took place Owen did not turn up, but Major Coffin found out that he had not ordered his uniform. He consequently asked Staff Sergeant Stevenson to go with a letter to Owen's office, which was on St. François Xavier Street, about where Major Bond's office is now, and bring back an answer. Owen, who was very much annoyed, showed the staff sergeant the letter. It demanded a satisfactory explanation or Owen's resignation. Owen at once wrote out his resignation, and handed it to the sergeant, and he at once took it to the major's office.

The major said that he then had the opportunity to show his appreciation of Sergeant Stevenson's services for the Battery, and offered him the commission resigned by Owen, which he accepted.

In 1856-57 the Battery had its target practice on the river during the winter, firing from the Island to the Longueuil Road. Six hundred yards was considered a good range for these guns in those days. The battery had practice twice a week for some time. At the first practice, out of twenty rounds of solid shot fired, fifteen went through the target, and six or seven through what was then the bulls-eye. When Lieut. Stevenson presented the target report to the colonel commanding the Royal Artillery here, he said it was remarkably good practice and enquired if the officers had the usual range party. The lieutenant told him that they had, but the colonel sent his brigade major to inspect the target to verify the returns. The result was to put up the stock of the Battery very much among the regulars.

Early in 1857 Major Coffin was appointed to the position of Ordnance Land Commissioner, and transferred from the Battery to the civil service of the government. Major Hogan was appointed to command both corps, and Lieut. Stevenson was appointed to be Captain of the Field Battery, Henry Bulmer being made Captain of the Foot Company. Major Coffin died in Ottawa, on January 28th, 1878.

It was early in 1857 that the Battery first turned out with the regulars. The force had manœuvres on the ice, the Foot Company of the Artillery defending the Island, and the Field Battery, the regular regiment in garrison, the 39th Foot, and the Rifle Companies forming the attacking force. General Eyre was in command, and he expressed himself delighted with the Battery's work that day, calling out several times "Well done, the Field Artillery." The Battery had to cross great pieces of ice, blocks fifteen or twenty feet high frequently obstructing the way. The gunners had several times to unhitch the horses from the guns, and haul the latter over the rough fields of ice by the drag ropes.



From a *Daguerreotype*.
 LIEUT. STEVENSON AND CAPT. HOGAN
 1858.

In 1857 the Battery went on an excursion to St. Albans, Vermont, accompanied by part of Number One Troop of Cavalry. The Officers and men had a very good time, and everything passed off quietly, a bit of a dispute with the caterer, who failed to carry out his contract, excepted. It was a great event for St. Albans, people flocking there from all parts of Vermont and Northern New York. While there the Battery did a little drill in the public square which greatly pleased the American spectators. This was the first case of a Canadian military organization crossing the boundary line since the war of 1812.

The year 1858 was a notable one in the history of the Battery. The Rifles went to Portland that year, and the Battery decided to go to New York to assist in the celebration of the completion of the first Atlantic cable, which was considered

as a most important step in the direction of improving the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. A committee of the Battery went to New York as soon as this decision was arrived at, and made arrangements for the trip, the famous Seventh Regiment arranging to look after the visitors. The Battery went to New York accompanied by a tremendous excursion of no less than 1000 people, and all had a magnificent time. The excursion was such a large one that the railways found it difficult to provide the necessary accommodation, and many of the excursionists had to ride on platform cars. The party left on a Monday morning and crossed to St. Lambert by the "Iron Duke" and "Prince Albert", for there was no bridge then. From St. Lambert they went by rail to Rouse's Point, thence taking the

Lake Champlain steamer to Whitehall. The steamer had such a tremendous crowd of people on board that she had to stop at Burlington to get scantling to shore up the deck. She arrived at Whitehall some hours late, and the Battery and excursionists transferred to the train again, but instead of arriving at Troy at seven, as had been intended, it was nearly midnight. The military, even at that late hour, were awaiting their arrival, and everybody in Troy appeared to be up, for the streets were jammed with people. The Battery's military friends insisted that the Montreal corps should have a parade through the streets, and of course Captain Stevenson consented. All the streets were lit up and the sidewalks crowded with cheering people. Flags were flying, guns firing, and altogether the Canadian artillerymen were received like conquerors. There was another magnificent demonstration at Saratoga as they passed, and in fact at every place the Battery stopped it received a most enthusiastic and kindly reception.

The Battery embarked on the Hudson River steamer "Francis Skiddy" at Troy, and when she left her wharf she had no less than 2,400 people on board. So heavily laden was she that she stuck on a bar between Troy and Albany, and instead of reaching New York at six o'clock next morning, she did not arrive until half past two in the afternoon.

The Seventh had detailed Numbers Two and Five Companies, Captains Shaler and Ribley, to meet the Battery, and they had been on the wharf since half past five in the morning, except for a short interval, during which they had been dismissed. On arrival, and after the formal reception by the companies of the Seventh, the Battery went to the Stevens Hotel at the foot of Broadway, and got rid of their impedimenta. The Battery did not have its guns and horses with it, officers and men merely having their uniforms, accoutrements and side arms. The corps had a full turn out, and the men looked remarkably well.

Having cleaned up, the Battery marched up Broadway and down to a ferry steamer at the foot of Grand Street, which took them to the islands in the Sound for an outing, where the gunners were very handsomely entertained. The next day, the first of September, was the big day. The Montreal corps paraded at Battery Park on the right of the Seventh, and took part in the big military parade. The line of march was up Broadway to 44th Street, where the New York Crystal Palace, in which they were holding a grand exhibition, was located. There the military forces were dispersed. The Battery received a most cordial reception everywhere.

This event was memorable in that it was the first occasion since the British evacuation of New York that the Union Jack was carried up Broadway by a British military organization, and with one single exception the Montreal Field Battery is the only British corps that has had the honour of doing that since the British evacuation. The exception was on the occasion of the international naval parade in New York at the Columbian review in 1893, when Admiral Sir John Hopkins' brigade of Royal Marines and Bluejackets carried the Union Jack through Broadway.

The principal officers of the Seventh, at the time that regiment extended hos-

pitality to the Montreal Field Battery, were Colonel Duryea, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall Lefferts, and Major J. B. Pond. Colonel Winchester, of the Express Company, was the Quartermaster.

The intercolonial trip of 1858 having proved such a complete success the Battery projected another in 1859, and conceived the idea of making a trip to Boston and Portland, and back by the Grand Trunk. The government intervened to some extent, after the arrangements had been partially made. The previous year the men had taken their side arms to New York. Upon this occasion the Canadian government refused to allow the Battery to take the arms into the United States. But where there is a will there is a way, and the officers determined to go, swords or no swords. So Colonel, then Captain, Stevenson quietly made arrangements to borrow the required number of swords from Captain Nim's Light Battery of Boston. The Battery crossed to St. Lambert with its own swords and belts, and before embarking on the train Captain Stevenson had the belts and swords packed up in boxes and shipped to Longueuil awaiting their return. At Lowell, Mass., there were two great boxes awaiting them, and in the boxes the belts and swords of Captain Nim's Battery. They were at once served out to the men, and when they arrived at Boston the Battery looked quite ship-shape. There was just one draw-back. On the brass buckles of the belts were the letters "US" and people began asking what they stood for. Captain Stevenson had instructed the men to reply to questions that the letters meant simply what they spelt, "Us", and the explanation appeared to be quite satisfactory. Fortunately there were no spread eagles on the accoutrements, or the exact state of affairs might have been given away. After leaving Boston, where the Boston Fusiliers were the Battery's hosts, the corps went by boat to Portland, where officers and men had a very pleasant time, spending one day on one of the islands in the harbour. On the return trip to Montreal Captain Nim's belts and swords were left in the United States, and on reaching Longueuil the artillerymen got their own equipment again, and crossed in proper form to the city.

All this time the Battery had been carefully keeping up its drill, and was in a very efficient state.

Somewhere in the Fifties the Battery organized a series of concerts to raise funds to put Nelson's monument in a satisfactory state of repair. The Battery raised a large sum and handed it over to the City on the express understanding that the corporation would add what was necessary, and place and keep the monument in good condition, as the following letter will show :

MONTREAL, APRIL 7th, 1873.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and

Citizens of the City of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN :

On behalf of the Montreal Field Battery of Volunteer Artillery, I have the honor to transmit herewith the sum of \$702.90 (seven hundred and two dollars and ninety cents), being proceeds (with accrued interest to date) of several concerts given

under the auspices of that corps in 1858 and 1859, with the view of raising a fund to defray the expense of repairing Nelson's monument in Jacques Cartier Square.

As the corporation of Montreal have recently completed that work, the members of the Battery have authorized the transfer, to your honorable body, of the amount at the credit of the Battery in the Savings Bank Department of the Bank of Montreal, to be applied by the corporation towards the payment of the expenditure incurred in restoring the monument. I have therefore, in their name, the pleasure of enclosing the sum of \$702.90, with bank book, showing original deposits, and accretions of interest, for which please grant city treasurer's receipt in duplicate, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENSON, Lient.-Colonel,
Commanding Montreal Field Battery.



THE 3RD MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY OF TO-DAY.
ARMAMENT: SIX 12-POUNDER R.B.L. GUNS.

The City Council, at a special meeting held Monday, April 7th, 1873, tendered a vote of cordial thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson and the Montreal Field Battery for their handsome contribution.

A fact of historical interest in connection with these concerts is that at one of them, Emma Lajeunesse, since famous throughout the world as the great Canadian cantatrice, Albani, made her public *debut*. Mr. Lajeunesse, her father, was leader of a band here, and a musician of considerable reputation in those days. The Battery engaged him several times, and it was at his especial solicitation that his daughter was engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson says he recollects that the old gentleman told him that his daughter had a "delicious voice," and that he felt

sure that if some rich man would send her to Europe she would startle the world. To please the old gentleman, Colonel Stevenson engaged Mr. Lajeunesse and both of his daughters to take part in the Battery's next concert. Emma played the piano and sang, her sister played the harp, and the old gentleman played the clarinet. Of course there were other numbers on the programme.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson says that, to tell the truth, they were considerably disappointed at Emma's singing at that time, and he says he has heard much better attempts by other singers making their public *debut*. There was not much applause, and the battery men rather mentally accused old Mr. Lajeunesse of allowing his parental admiration for his daughter to get the better of his judgment.

The year 1860 was an eventful one for Canada, and especially for the militia. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came to this country to inaugurate the Victoria Bridge, and made a stay of a week in Montreal and a long trip through Canada and the United States. The social functions and public hospitalities in Montreal were on a most lavish scale. It was really a trying time for the Battery, for the corps was on duty practically the whole time the Prince was in Montreal. It fired a great number of salutes, including one when His Royal Highness arrived and another when he left. Upon the latter occasion a terrific downpour of rain was in progress.

Two guns of the Battery were sent to Sherbrooke to fire the salutes upon the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to that city. Captain Stevenson received the orders to leave only a few minutes before the time set for departure, and the Battery had just been dismissed for the day. He at once ordered the trumpeter to sound the assembly in the street, and he got the men together all right and went to Sherbrooke by a special train, in good time to fire the salute. The Captain was told in his order that horses would be supplied at Sherbrooke, and so they were, but they balked and shied, and kicked at the guns, so that he ordered them taken out, and the gunners ran the guns up to the point where the salute was to be fired.

The year 1861 was a quiet one in the battery, and its members did not do much besides perfecting themselves in their work as far as possible.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two was another memorable year both for Canada and the Field Battery. It was the year of the excitement over the Trent affair, when war between the United States and Great Britain appeared perilously near, as a result of the action of the United States warship "San Jacinto" in forcibly taking the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Sliddell, from the British merchant steamer "Trent" on the high seas, in November, 1861. Military organizations were raised in Canada from one end to the other, and a large force of regular troops was sent over from England.

At this critical time the Battery was in a splendid condition, containing as fine a set of men as could be found anywhere. The average height of the men was 5 feet 10. Some were 6 feet 4, others 6 feet 3, several 6 feet 2, while men of 6 feet were plentiful. It was very gratifying to all ranks in the corps to know that the

reputation of the Battery had spread throughout the Imperial service, and many of the regular officers who arrived this year went to Captain Stevenson and said that they had heard so much in England about his battery that they wanted to see it on parade. Sergeant Major Bigwood of Penn's Battery of the Royal Artillery was the battery's instructor at this time.

During the year the Battery gave a concert and exhibition of drill at the Crystal Palace, organized in honor of Lord Monck, the newly appointed Governor General, who said that officers of the army in England had spoken to him about the Battery. His Excellency was accompanied by General Doyle, commanding the forces in Nova Scotia; by General Sir Fenwick Williams, commanding the forces in Canada; by the Honorable Thomas D'Arcey McGee, and many other distinguished men. There were over two thousand people present.

One of those who was present remarked that to see that corps marching battery front down that hall, stretching from one wall to the other, was a sight worth going a long way to see. The line was perfectly straight and not a button on a single man's coat was out of place. It was as near perfection as military work could possibly be. This gentlemen said that he never saw such a exhibition of drill himself, and the remark applies equally to both the gun and the foot drill. Lord Monck, in congratulating the Battery said it was not only his own opinion but also that of distinguished officers who had seen many efficient corps (doubtless meaning the two generals who accompanied him) that in all of his experience he had never seen any corps, regular or volunteer, march with such precision and perform its drill so accurately as the corps he had just had the pleasure of seeing on parade. This, coming from the Governor General, was much appreciated.

During the summer of 1862 the Battery organized an excursion to Niagara Falls. The previous winter it had had an exciting march out to Chambly and back. Colonel Thorndyke who commanded the artillery in the Province of Lower Canada was quartered at Chambly and he expressed himself as anxious that the Battery should go out to visit him. As it was impossible to make satisfactory rates with the ferries, it was decided to defer the trip until the winter, when the Battery could cross on the ice. One day the roads were reported in perfect condition, and Major Stevenson ordered the Battery to muster early the second morning after, and march to Chambly. During the previous night, a blizzard, accompanied by bitterly cold weather, set in, but no one suggested that the Battery had better not go, and it started. Horses and men had an awful time getting out to Chambly, the trip of



LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM MCGIBBON,
1855-1882.

sixteen miles taking from 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. It was 25 degrees below zero, and the road was so blocked with drifts that the Battery had to pass through the fields. Then the Battery was handicapped by its equipment, the harness continually breaking. The guns were marked 1807, and the harness was a good deal older than that. The snow drifts were unusually high. One sub-division, having halted to repair a broken strap, was hurrying to overtake the rest of the Battery, and ran with such force into a drift that it was completely hidden from view. Major Stevenson, from his horse, could see neither horses, men nor gun. But the going out was nothing to the return. The Battery left Chambly at five in the afternoon, and it was half past two the next morning when it passed Molson's Church on Notre Dame Street. To get their guns and waggons through bad places the drivers often had to hitch up seven horses tandem.

This was about the 9th of March. On the 17th of the same month the Battery went to Lachine, and, as the thaw had come, had trouble again, but of a different kind.

In the year 1862 too, the Battery did something which entitles the corps to the everlasting gratitude of all the citizens of Montreal. It proved that the ascent of Mount Royal was possible for vehicles, and thus brought within the range of practical municipal politics, the scheme for acquiring the Mountain Park. Hitherto the project had met with only ridicule, the general belief being that horses could never be got to the summit.

Before the Prince of Wales came to Canada in 1860, Colonel Ermatinger, then field officer for Lower Canada, and Captain Stevenson had several conversations about doing something out of the ordinary as a compliment to His Royal Highness.

Among other things it was suggested that Captain



CAPTAIN HENRY BULMER,
1855-1857.

Stevenson should take the Battery up to the summit of Mount Royal and fire a salute as the Prince was returning from inaugurating the Victoria Bridge. Owing to the rain interfering, two days ceremonies had to be thrown into one, and the Battery had not time to try the ascent of the Mountain. In 1861 Captain Stevenson was elected an alderman of the city of Montreal, and the following year made a motion in the city council that the Mountain should be acquired as a public park. The Mountain was divided at that time among some eighteen proprietors, and the property was lying practically idle. Cattle were grazed on the lower slopes, and fire wood was cut off the higher plateaus.

Nearly everybody laughed at Alderman Stevenson's suggestion, and thought it an Utopian idea. He was not to be laughed out of it, however, but thought it over

and decided that he would show the doubting public, by his Battery, that it was feasible to get up to the top. His original undertaking met with complete success.

Having obtained the permission of Colonel Ermatinger to turn out the Battery and also having got a permit from Mr. John Redpath to pass through his grounds, the Major ordered the Battery out on Monday, November 10th, for special service. No one, but the two gentlemen mentioned and the Major himself, knew what the special service was, for various reasons. He did not want to be hampered by a crowd, and he was not quite certain that the Battery could get up, and if it did not he thought it would be quite sufficient if they had the laugh over their failure among themselves, without having the whole city joining in at their expense.

The Prince of Wales' birthday was to be celebrated that day as the actual anniversary had fallen on Sunday, and Major Stevenson's idea was to fire a royal salute from the top of the mountain.

Sunday night a heavy snowstorm set in and when the Battery paraded on Monday, there was a foot of snow on the ground. So before starting they had to take the guns from the wheels and remount them on sleighs. The Battery went up by way of Mr. Redpath's private avenue and grounds, and gradually zig-zagged its way to the plateau on the summit of the mountain behind Ravenscrag. All ranks had hard work to get there. Often the sleighs would get stuck on the tops of stumps, and the men had to cut the stumps down to get them off. The snow lay so heavy in some of the ravines the Battery had to cross that the drivers had to take the horses out, and Major Stevenson sent the men ahead to tramp down a road. Then they often had to cut a road for the guns through the brush.

The Battery got into position, and swung the guns into action for the royal salute exactly at noon. The bells in the city just started to ring twelve as the first round was fired. The royal salute over, the Battery had lunch, and it was one of the best lunches ever eaten on the Royal Mount's summit. At one o'clock the Battery fired another salute of 100 guns, winding up with three salvos. It was amusing to see the crowds running about the city to find out what had happened. The gunners could see that the firing had caused the greatest commotion, and people crowded together to the spaces where a view of the mountain could be had. A very large crowd gathered on the then unoccupied portion of the lot of land on St. James Street, where the Post Office now stands. The general opinion in the city was that the Fenians had made a lodgment on the mountain. There were many vague reports



From a Daguerreotype
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ROBB
1855-1858

in circulation about the Fenians at this time, and they were all the more alarming that they were vague. The Fenians had already tried to get a footing on the New Brunswick coast near Campobello, and there was much talk about their having designs on Montreal.

The people were not altogether satisfied until the Battery returned to the city in the afternoon. The effect on the Park scheme was satisfactory and immediate. Instead of laughing at Major Stevenson's proposal, people insisted on it being carried through, and eventually it was, though it took some time securing the necessary legislation, expropriating the property, etc.

The following extract from an editorial in the "Montreal Transcript" of November 11th, 1862, refers to this incident:

"The twenty-first birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales falling this year on Sunday, the celebration of the day took place yesterday. The unfavorable weather prevented any other public celebration by the Troops in Garrison than the firing of a royal salute from the Island of St. Helen's, which took place at noon.

"The celebration of the day by the Montreal Field Battery, under Major Stevenson, however, was possessed of novel features, which are likely to make the day memorable, apart from the interest which every British subject attaches to it. The indefatigable major is sure to have some novelty in store, when he attempts anything with his efficient Battery. Yesterday the new feature was the firing of the salute in honor of the attainment of majority by our beloved Prince, from the summit of Mount Royal, eight hundred feet above the St. Lawrence.

"The feat was accomplished not without difficulty. The Battery was ordered to muster for special duty at nine o'clock in the morning, and the men were promptly present at the Crystal Palace. The guns were dismounted from the carriages, and mounted again on sleighs, and, at eleven o'clock, they took up the line of march with four guns drawn by six horses each. They proceeded through Mr. Redpath's avenues, and thence by a winding path, extremely rugged, and much obstructed by trees and stumps, which were removed by the artillerymen, and after having several guns upset and righted again, to the plateau overlooking the city.

"At twelve o'clock precisely a royal salute was fired, after which the men and officers partook of a lunch composed of cold roast beef, ham, etc., with bread and hot coffee. It is needless to say that justice was done to the viands, for the labor of the morning and the march were keen appetizers. At one o'clock a salute of one hundred guns was fired in from 15 to 20 minutes, when the men again rested a short time, concluding the business of the day with three salvos from the four guns.

"The horses were then attached to the pieces, and the descent of the mountain made at the same point, after which they proceeded through St. Catherine Street and St. Denis Street to Notre Dame, and about three o'clock arrived at the Crystal Palace.

"The scene presented on the plateau of the mountain, as viewed from the city,

was picturesque in the extreme. The dark uniform of the men, with the white background of snow, and the belching smoke from the guns, were too prominent not to attract hundreds to the street corners affording a view of the scene. The reports were borne towards the city by the wind, with deafening distinctness, and when the salvos were fired, the reverberation was repeated several times.

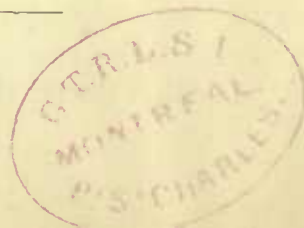
"The Montreal Field Battery have linked their names to the future, if no opportunity is afforded them of proving their efficiency in the field, at least in having fired the first gun from the summit of the mountain."

The next year there was a grand review on the tenth of March, in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage, and in the sham fight which followed, the Battery and Foot Company of Artillery again went up to the summit of the mountain as the defending force, and all the other Montreal corps attacked. Some of the infantry succeeded in getting up, but they had a very trying time of it. The first man to get to the top was Captain Whitehead, brother of the present Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, and he almost fainted as soon as he reached the top.

In 1864 and 1865 the Battery did nothing out of the ordinary, but of course kept up its drills. The corps always did that, as there were constant rumours about the Fenians in the air.

In another chapter will be found some official reports of the efficiency of the Montreal Field Battery during the period treated of in this chapter, but a few words dropped the other day by a veteran militia officer who occupied a very prominent position in the old militia will give an idea of the esteem in which the Battery was held at the critical time of the Trent affair.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Lyman the other day was speaking of the appreciation of the Canadian militia shown by the Imperial officers in the good old Garrison days and remarked: "I recollect that when Colonel Shakespeare, one of the ablest officers of the Royal Artillery, came here at the time of the Trent affair, to take command of the artillery in this country, he inspected Stevenson's Battery at the Crystal Palace in company with General Lindsay and General Sir Fenwick Williams. I was with them, being at that time Assistant Adjutant General for the Montreal force. Colonel Shakespeare had just come from Shoeburyness, where he was in command of the great artillery camp. He said, after the inspection: "I left at Shoeburyness eight of the best batteries of the Royal Artillery, in fact I doubt whether there are any better in any service, and I come here to Montreal and I find a militia battery as efficient in every way as any of those I left behind. I could not have expected it, though I had heard good reports on this battery from many officers."





CHAPTER IV.

ON SERVICE DURING THE FENIAN RAIDS.



THE year 1866 will ever be memorable in the annals of the Canadian Militia. It was the first test of the militia as it practically exists to-day. For some years the Fenian Brotherhood, an organization ostensibly established to wrest Ireland from the British Crown by force of arms, had been very active in America, the immediate object of the movement in the States being avowedly to capture Canada and make it the base of operations against the mother country. Many poor people were led by patriotic devotion to contribute funds, but there is not the slightest doubt whatever that many of those who joined the movement were actuated by more sordid motives. The peaceful homes and prosperous business centres of the loyal British colony would, they fondly hoped, provide rich spoil for the invading armies of the "Irish Republic". The termination of the American civil war gave a tremendous impetus to the movement, for it threw many men of various races, trained to the use of arms, on the country, without any means of earning a livelihood. The movement against Canada appeared to be reaching a climax during the winter of 1866, and it was announced with much swaggering and bravado that the invasion of Canada would take place on St. Patrick's day.

The Canadian volunteer militia corps quietly drilled away to prepare for the threatened trouble, but nothing occurred until the 31st of May when a force of about nine hundred men under "General" O'Neil crossed from Black Rock and landed a little below Fort Erie on the Niagara frontier. June 2nd this force was met at Ridgeway by a force of militia consisting of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto and the 13th of Hamilton, and an action took place which resulted in the killing of a number of the volunteers, and their retirement, the Fenians making no attempt, however, to follow. The same night O'Neil's force recrossed the river into American territory.

It was ostentatiously given out that one of the first things the Fenians intended to do was to capture Montreal. Camps of Fenians were established in all the American cities near the frontier, and drilling went regularly along, but the would-be invaders thought better of it, and contented themselves with demonstrating.

Everybody, both in the United States and Canada, knew perfectly well, in 1865, that there was an organized movement among the Fenians in the United States to capture Canada. The American papers openly published advertisements summoning the "Camps" to drill, and the United States government let them drill. If the United States had been so disposed they could have stopped the whole trouble in short order. But they were not so disposed, and the Militia prepared to do its duty. There was only a small force of regulars in the country at the time.

As far as the Montreal Field Battery was concerned, officers and men kept up their organization and drill to the highest possible notch, and were ready for anything that might turn up so far as they had arrangements in their own hands. The field equipment and ammunition were kept in the magazines on St. Helen's Island, but though Major Stevenson could not get those things ready, he did the next best thing, and prepared his requisition so that he could hand it in the moment his Battery was ordered out. News of O'Neil's invasion and the Battle of Ridgeway created intense excitement in Montreal, and word came simultaneously that the Fenians were about to make their attempt on Montreal.

The Battery was called out on June the first, and the same evening several battalions of the Montreal infantry militia corps left for the front. The Battery's first orders to turn out were received by Major Stevenson at eleven o'clock on the first.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith was then Deputy Adjutant General, commanding the district, and Major Stevenson at once went to the Brigade office to requisition the ammunition, camp equipage, etc. Everybody was very much excited, and it was hard to get business attended to. Major Stevenson's orders were to take half of the Battery, two guns, to Hemmingford, and to leave at four o'clock that afternoon. The other half of the Battery was to remain in the city. The Major detailed Capt. Wm. McGibbon to accompany him with the half battery to Hemmingford, placing Lieutenant Boyd in command of the other half battery ordered to remain in Montreal. Major Stevenson told Colonel Smith that it was very short notice, and he doubted if they could get the ammunition and equipage from the Island in time. The Deputy Adjutant General somewhat brusquely replied that he could get it, if the major could not, if the latter had the requisition. Major Stevenson told him that he had the requisition all prepared and handed it to him. He handed it to Colonel Lyman, who was then on the staff, and that officer proceeded to get the necessary signatures to the document. This was no easy task, for people were occupied with personal affairs.



LIEUTENANT T. W. BOYD
1855-1877

It was six o'clock before the last signature was affixed, and then Major Stevenson at once sent over to the Island. But the magazine was closed for the night, and the officers refused to open it for anybody. The next day was Sunday, and Procession Sunday at that, but Major Stevenson sent over to the Island again early in the morning, and they got everything over to the city in the evening, or rather thought they did. But on opening out the ammunition they found that there were many important deficiencies. There was not a single primer, for instance, for the shells, without which the shells would be useless. And other equally indispensable articles were missing, so that they had to send back again to the Island, and found that the magazine and stores were again closed. So the Battery had to stay in the Crystal Palace again all night, and send over to the Island once more early Monday morning.

It should be stated that as far as the men, horses and guns were concerned, the Battery paraded, ready for service, within a couple of hours of the receipt of the order calling them out.

Finally they got everything all right, and started at eleven o'clock on Monday for Hemmingford via Lachine and Caughnawaga. At Lachine considerable delay was caused, for the ferry boat could only carry half of the half battery at once. Then they were delayed for a long time at Caughnawaga waiting for the train to take them to Hemmingford, and it was half past ten at night before the Battery got to Hemmingford.

Colonel Smith had established his headquarters at that place, and had under his command Number One Troop of Cavalry, Captain Smith; the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Devlin; and the 3rd Victoria Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Heward.

On arrival at the Hemmingford station, a messenger stopped up to Major Stevenson and gave him an order to proceed to Colonel Smith's headquarters immediately, but not to disembark the horses and guns. So the Major trudged along through the mud, stumbling over all sorts of things in the darkness, up to McPhee's Hotel, where the Brigadier and his staff were comfortably established.

The transport facilities had been very bad and the commissariat arrangements were quite as defective. No provision had been made by the authorities for feeding the horses and men en route, and when they arrived at Hemmingford they found that nothing had been provided there. As is the case to-day, there was absolutely no provision for the mobilization of the militia, and no transport service or commissariat to maintain a force in the field.

Means were taken to extemporize transport and commissariat services, but the experience of armies everywhere, and in every age, has shown conclusively that such makeshift services, organized in the excitement and bustle of the initial stages of a campaign, are both wasteful and inefficient.

In the case of the Montreal Field Battery, when it arrived at Hemmingford, no forage could be procured for the horses, and no rations for the men from the

authorities, though there was an abundance of food and forage in the immediate vicinity. This appears to have been annoying to all concerned, no less to the officer in command at that point than to the officers and men of the Battery themselves.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was anxious that the Battery should continue some distance on the way to Huntingdon, but it was decided that the corps would have to be detrained to enable the horses and men to be fed. The detraining was a very difficult operation, as there was no platform for getting the guns off the cars, but the men finally managed it.

The officers of the Battery then devoted their whole attention to trying to get something for the horses and men to eat.



“LIMBERING UP.”

The horses had had a little hay in the middle of the day, but the men had not had a bite in their mouths since five o'clock that morning, except a few loaves of bread they had managed to get at Caughnawaga.

The officers of the staff said that it was absolutely impossible to get anything for the men until the following morning, and as for the horses, there was not a bushel of oats to be had within a radius of ten miles.

At the latter statement one of the officers of the Battery expressed astonishment, as they were in one of the finest agricultural districts of the Province.

No satisfaction could be obtained, however, from the staff officers, and some other source of food supply had to be found. Feeding the men and horses of a hungry battery of artillery is not a small matter, but it finally was accomplished.

Fortunately McPhee, the keeper of the hotel, was a Scotchman, and the natural sympathy of one Scot for another came to the Major's assistance, for besides being a Scotchman himself, McPhee had met one or two other Scotchmen in the Battery, and commented on the fact as soon as the Major spoke to him. McPhee said to the latter that he could let him have as many sacks of oats as he wanted, and he gladly agreed to supply all the oats required to the quartermaster sergeant, at a very low price, on the Major's promise to see that he was paid, which promise, of course, was given.

But Major Stevenson had more difficulty in procuring a meal for his tired and hungry men. He, however, chanced to look into the dining room of the hotel and saw that they were setting a table, and found it was in preparation for some teamsters who were coming to Hemmingford to transport the Victoria Rifles to Huntingdon the following day.

In the meantime Major Stevenson's anxiety was to provide a meal for his men. McPhee said that the meal being prepared for the teamsters had been ordered by Colonel Smith, and he dare not disobey orders. The Major, however, remarking that that might be a very good rule for the military, explained that he would take the responsibility of ordering his men to eat that meal. They had not had anything since early morning, while the teamsters had already had their three meals.

McPhee still resisted, but the Major ordered the Battery trumpeter to sound the assembly, and marched his men into the dining room and ordered them to remain there until they had had all they wanted. He then investigated the kitchen and found that the cooks were preparing all the bread and butter the men would require, as well as tea or coffee. Rummaging among the cupboards he found a plentiful supply of eggs, and got the women in the kitchen to boil them for the men. The result was that the men got a good meal, which of course the Major was only too glad to pay for.

He could get no more satisfaction about quarters for his men than he got about their food, so he arranged with McPhee to let them sleep in the hay in his barn, and they enjoyed a first rate rest, which was more than the infantry did. Those poor fellows were simply dumped down on a swamp, and had to do the best they could without camp equipage or anything else.

It was cruel, and it was not surprising that the next day many of them could scarcely speak for the severe colds they had contracted. Many of them at that time contracted colds and rheumatism from which they never recovered.

The Victorias were under orders to go to Huntingdon the morning after the Battery's arrival. The Prince of Wales Regiment, not having had ammunition served out to them, were ordered to remain until the arrival of their ammunition, which was coming from Montreal by a train which was to arrive during the day.

The Battery was ordered to remain also, and go on with the Prince of Wales Regiment. The regular morning train did not bring the ammunition as expected,

and the two corps had to remain at Hemmingford all day, much to their disgust. During the day all sorts of exciting rumours got about, and half a dozen stories were started about the Fenians having crossed the lines, attacking the other column, etc. Of course there was nothing in any of them. Early next morning the column moved off on the way to Huntingdon, being entertained to breakfast and dinner by the good people of Havelock and Franlyn. The Battery parted company with the Prince of Wales Regiment at the Ormstown road, the infantry proceeding to Ormstown.

The Battery arrived at Huntingdon at half past eight at night, its guide, Captain Rogers, later Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers commanding the 51st Battalion, having deemed it advisable to make a considerable detour near Athelston owing to some report of a Fenian force being thereabouts.



“ IN LINE AT CLOSE INTERVAL. ”

When the Battery arrived at Huntingdon it found that there had been allotted to the corps as quarters an old, unused, wheelwright's shop, utterly unsuited for the purpose. The boards of the floor were both rotten and loose, and it would have broken the horses legs to take them into it. The officers in command told Major Stevenson when he protested that it was the only place to be had, but he was determined that he would not put the Battery up there. The place given as sleeping accomodation for the men was not large enough to accomodate ten persons and the members of the Battery would have been almost as well off out of doors.

Mr. Boyd, a local lawyer at this point came to the Battery's assistance, and he told Major Stevenson that if the Battery would go up to the square he would see

that men and horses were comfortably billeted for the night. Arriving at the square, Mr. Boyd, who now lives at New York, mounted one of the gun carriages and made a speech to the people. He urged his fellow townsmen to do their duty by the Battery. The artillerymen had come to do their duty in protecting them, and they should do their part and see that the men and their horses had the necessary accommodation.

The speech had its effect, and Major Stevenson got billets for the horses and men, he himself that night going to the hotel. There were several other corps at Huntingdon and the accommodation was pretty well taken up. The great difficulty, so far as the Battery was concerned, was that its horses were scattered through the village and neighborhood, the two animals furthest away from one another being three miles apart. Major Stevenson wanted to encamp, and as he had taken the precaution to take his camp equipage along, he could have done it comfortably. But Colonel Smith would not hear of it. Finally a crisis was reached owing to the contractor for forage refusing to supply the horses owing to their being so scattered, which made the delivery of the rations a very difficult matter.

At the Presbyterian Church were long sheds to shelter the horses of those of the congregation who had to drive to service, and Major Stevenson arranged that the Battery could have these sheds for its horses. Then he obtained permission to camp on the church grounds, and the Battery was made very comfortable.

Mrs. Watson, the good wife of the minister, allowed the Battery to use her kitchen for the cooking, and even spared her servant to help in the work. The government rations were being brought from Montreal, and when they arrived were simply unfit for human food. Somebody must have benefitted, but it was surely not the men who had to subsist on the stuff.

All the provisions required could have been purchased better and cheaper in the country, and they were being brought from Montreal, not by train but by teams, by far the most dangerous and expensive means of transport. Of course the whole arrangement was made to favour some city contractors. The idea of bringing provisions by team all the way from Montreal in such weather as that prevailing then was simply outrageous. The meat was often tainted when it arrived at the front, and the bread reported to have been unfit for food.

A General Middleton appears to have been badly needed at the front during the Fenian Raids.

Major Stevenson appears to have taken good care that the stuff should not be foisted on his men. He had been made to provide his own rations in the first place and he determined to continue to do it, as he found that everything needed could be supplied cheaper, and in first class condition, by the local baker, butcher and grocers. He was ordered to receive the government rations, but declined, and was allowed to have his way. As a result his men and horses were well fed, and when the Battery returned to Montreal, there was not a man or horse that was not considerably heavier than when the corps marched out.

The corps on service were allowed, by the government, fifty cents per man a day for rations, and though the men of the Battery were so well fed, after paying for everything, and giving liberal allowances to all who assisted in any way, they received, after the service was over, twenty-five cents a day in cash, the savings from their ration money, in addition to their pay of fifty cents a day.

The batterymen were the envy of the rest of the force at Huntingdon on account of their good food.

The Battery had so few men that a small infantry guard was told off each day to do the guard duties at the artillery camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, the other day, recalled the fact that, on one occasion, the corporal of the guard, which was furnished by the Victoria Rifles, was Mr. Arthur Ross, now the well known stock broker. He had had such a sickening experience with the govern-



"ADVANCING IN BATTERY COLUMN."

ment rations, and found the Battery food so satisfactory that he requested that he be told off permanently with his squad to do the Battery guard duties, but in this he was disappointed.

The Battery had more or less excitement during the time it was at Huntingdon as a result of the circulation of startling rumours, but nothing really transpired. The men could not drill much on account of the weather. It poured in torrents most of the time, and, in the intervals, it was simply unbearably hot. The men's faces and necks were badly blistered.

The Battery came back to Montreal on the 18th, and glad enough officers and men were. The Battery came back by steamboat from Port Louis on Lake St. Francis. To Port Louis there was a direct road from Huntingdon, some six or

eight miles in length. It was a plank road, and in rather bad repair, but susceptible of being mended. Major Stevenson was ordered, however, to proceed to Port Louis with the Battery by what was called the "New Found Out Road", which would necessitate a detour of nearly double the distance. He was ordered to march half an hour ahead of the infantry, but he knew that, even with that start, his Battery could not make the extra distance in time. So he determined, orders or no orders, that he would go by the direct road.

First he sent on some men with a load of scantling and planks to repair the worst breaks in the wooden roadway, and, sharp on time, the Battery started. Before coming to the point where the "New Found Out Road" branched off from the direct road, Major Stevenson had tried to get the guide who had been told off to show the Battery the way, to consent to the change in route he contemplated. The guide refused, however, saying that if anything happened he would get into trouble. The Major, however, said that he would take the responsibility, and when, on reaching the junction of the roads, the Battery kept right along, the guide urged no objection.

The Battery arrived at the wharf without mishap. The mail steamer, on which it was to embark, had just arrived, and the Battery embarked at once. The men were enjoying an impromptu concert in the saloon when the staff and the Victoria Rifles arrived. The astonished looks on the faces of Colonel Smith and his officers when they saw the Battery all comfortably established on the steamer, was a study in itself.

The names on the pay-roll for the eighteen days that the Battery was in active service at this time are as follows :

Major, A. A. Stevenson ; Captain, Wm. McGibbon ; Second Lieutenant, T. W. Boyd ; Surgeon, Geo. E. Fenwick ; Sergeant-Major, C. White ; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Cooper ; Sergeants, John Wilson, John T. Rickaby, Wm. Bauden ; Farrier Sergeant, S. Culley ; Corporals, J. W. Wooding, Jas. K. Pollock, Hugh McIntosh, Thomas Lilley ; Bombardiers, J. H. McNider, W. H. Kerfut, James Yuill, M. T. Lang ; Trumpeter, A. McInnes ; Gunners, Robt. Nicholson, Angus Mitchell, W. Wilkinson, Thomas Robinson, Chas. McGuaran, Richard McKeown, W. Cunningham, Jas. Griffin, Alex. Campbell, Richard Tearmouth, John Morrison, James Smith, John Jackson, William Bennett, Robert Inglis, Henry Corrigan, Hugh Mackay, Wm. Grant, John Henderson, E. Cunningham, Moses Eadon, Walter McGrath, James Henderson, Ed. Morgan, Ed. Thompson, John Minnish, John Marsh, John P. Peavey, Benj. Robinson, Wm. Hardy, P. B. Ferguson, William Burrell, William Willis, Thos. Wilkinson, Samuel Russell, C. Nimms, J. H. Hutchison, Wm. Nish, Wm. Ross ; Drivers, I. S. Pierotz, T. Potter, John Outlet, S. Cunningham, C. Cunningham, D. Cunningham, George Bruce, Fred. Bennett, Jas. Cunningham, J. Wigmore, Jno. Clayton, P. McKillop, Daniel Wilson, Richard Conway, Joseph Booth, Donald Munro, John Fraser, C. Fisher, James Saunders, J. Matthews.

During this service the Battery wore the ordinary artillery uniform, which it had adopted in 1862 or 1863, and which, with few changes, it still wears.

Between 1866 and 1870 nothing out of the ordinary occurred in the history of the Battery, apart from its participation in the celebration of the first Dominion Day, July 1st, 1867. There was a big review on Logan's Park, in which the Battery participated, and it also fired three separate salutes that day at the readings of the Confederation Proclamation, by the Mayor, the Hon. Henry Starnes, at Logan's Farm, at Dalhousie Square and at Victoria Square.

During all these years the Battery was ordered out frequently to fire salutes, and also often turned out with the regulars for field days and reviews on Logan's Farm. The Battery was almost regarded by the regulars as one of their own corps, and the result was most beneficial to the Battery. At this time, and for



"WHEELING INTO LINE."

many years previously, the Battery had taken a leading part in almost every public movement in the city.

The pay list on the preceding page is interesting in more respects than one. It is a significant fact that at this time there was a large proportion of the original members still in the Battery, as the following copy of the pay-list of the Battery signed April, 1856, will show :

Major, Wm. F. Coffin ; First Lieutenants, Henry Hogan, Henry Bulmer ; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Stevenson ; Staff Sergeant, Wm. Masterman ; Sergeants, Charles Garth, Alex. Ramsay ; Corporals, Joseph Bauden, Alex. Wand, Wm. Robb ; Bombardiers ; John Buchanan, Wm. Almour, William McGibbon ; Gunners, R. W. Isaacson, W. H. Boyd, Wm. Hobbs, T. W. Boyd, Joseph Tees, David Brodie, Neil

Douglas, Robt. Hendey, Edward Charters, John Wilson, John McIntosh, George Monaghan, William Bauden, Alfred Davis, J. Bays, Edward Burke, Sinclair Stuart, Joseph Baker, William Inglis, Patrick Hughes, J. Kinleyside, John Cooper, T. Tucker, John Wilkinson, W. Stevens, J. Simpson, Alex. Turbyne, James Mavor, J. A. Cockburn, George Morrison, J. Cockburn, George Nightingale, Wm. Nightingale, James Pollock, C. James, G. Montgomery, Wm. Rutherford, Robert Gardner, Henry Macfarlane, John Taylor, John Bauden, Robert Mitchell, John Scott, Robert Benn, John Anderson, Robert Nicholson, Wm. H. Kerfut, Wm. Awler, James Dingwall, John McDougal, David Fender, Hugh McIntosh, Angus Mitchell, Wm. Martin, Wm. Wilkinson, Matthew Creelman, Isaac Black; Sergeant Logan, R. A., acting Sergeant Major.

(Signed) Wm. F. Coffin, Major,
Commanding Field Battery.

During the winter of 1869-70 the rumours of intended Fenian invasion were revived and the Militia held itself in readiness. May 24th a review of the whole of the Montreal Brigade was ordered in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday. But early that morning orders were received from headquarters to put the force on active service and prepare to repel a Fenian invasion along the New York and Vermont frontiers.

The Battery's orders were to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. It was ready at the time the order was received, but remained in Montreal under arms for a day or two, until ordered to the Huntingdon frontier.

The actual order calling out the Battery for active service upon this occasion is preserved among the archives of the Battery. It was written upon a half sheet of plain foolscap and reads as follows :

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5
1st Brigade Division.

1.05 P.M.
Montreal, 25th May, 1870.

Brigade Order.

In accordance with orders received from the Lieutenant General Commanding, the Montreal Field Battery is hereby ordered on Actual Service without delay, a $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery to be held in readiness to proceed by Grand Trunk Railway to River Beaudette Station for transport to Huntingdon.

“By order” THOMAS BACON, Lieutenant-Colonel.

The 50th Huntingdon Borderers and the 51st Hemmingford Rangers had been ordered out the same day that the Battery was, and they were already on duty at Huntingdon, the Montreal Engineers having also preceded the Battery. Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, under Colonel Bagot, had also been ordered up. The Battery left Montreal at seven o'clock for Coteau, where it arrived late, having encountered a number of annoying delays. From Coteau it crossed Lake St. Francis by steamer to Port Louis. Lieutenant FitzGeorge, now a general in the

army, accompanied the Battery from Montreal, and, on arriving at Port Louis, rode on to inform Colonel Bagot that the Battery was on the way. It was just breaking day when the Battery landed, and it started over the same plank road over which it had returned from Huntingdon in 1866.

When it arrived at Huntington it was found that the greater part of the force which had been stationed there had gone forward to the Trout River Lines, leaving two companies of the 69th and the 64th Beauharnois Battalion at Huntington. The Fenians had crossed the Lines at Trout River the afternoon of the previous day and were in camp near there.

The Battery received orders to remain at Huntington, and Major Stevenson assumed command of the force left there, being the senior officer.

That same morning the skirmish at Trout River took place, the 50th Huntingdon Borderers, under Lieutenant-Colonel McEachran, being given the post of honor. The Fenians offered scarcely any resistance, and the affair was over in a few minutes, though there was every probability that the Fenians would make another attempt in force about the same point.

In the afternoon Major Stevenson received orders to proceed with the Battery to Trout River. The corps remained there several days.

While at this place the Battery received much attention from the farmers, one of them having quite won the hearts of officers and men by his kindness and courtesy. This was Mr. Arthur, and a few months after the return of the Battery from service, the Battery sent a deputation back to Trout River to present Mr. Arthur with a handsomely framed portrait of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, as a token of the Battery's appreciation of the patriotic farmer's kindness.

Prince Arthur kindly signed the portrait of himself at the request of the officers of the Battery, and it is still a valued heirloom in the Arthur family.



PORTRAIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR
PRESENTED TO MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR, OF HUNTINGDON, BY THE BATTERY, 1870

The following correspondence on this subject explains itself:

Montreal, 6th June, 1870.

Colonel Elphinstone, C.B., V.C.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

During the march of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery from Huntingdon to Hendersonville (Trout River) on Friday, the 27th ultimo, we halted for a few minutes to rest the horses opposite the farm of Mr. Wm. Arthur, who immediately brought and sent from his house a most bountiful supply of milk, water, bread, cakes, etc. After all had partaken of his good cheer he insisted upon filling every haversack, at the same time declining to accept of any compensation whatever. The members of the Battery feel that some slight acknowledgement of that gentleman's generosity should be made, and the similarity of name has suggested the idea of presenting loyal William Arthur with a photographic portrait of Royal Arthur William. The value of the gift would be infinitely enhanced if the autograph of His Royal Highness could be appended thereto. I have therefore ventured to enquire whether, under the circumstances, His Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to append his autograph to the photograph sent herewith. Such an act of condescension would be accepted by the Battery as a Royal favor conferred upon the corps, whilst it would undoubtedly awaken livelier feelings of loyalty and patriotism in the breast of that hospitable frontier farmer, in whose household it would be cherished with a sort of sacred veneration.

I have the honour to remain

Yours most faithfully,

A. A. STEVENSON,
Lt.-Col. Com. M. F. B. of A.

Montreal, 6th June, 1870.

Dear Sir:

His Royal Highness says that he has very great pleasure indeed in acceding to the request of yourself and the officers of your Field Battery by signing the accompanying photograph.

A man who behaved so loyally and liberally deserves every possible recognition, and His Royal Highness desires that you will mention to Mr. William Arthur that the Prince will not fail to mention his liberality when in England.

I am likewise desired to send herewith, for your own acceptance, a photograph of His Royal Highness.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

H. C. ELPHINSTONE.

Lt.-Col. A. A. STEVENSON,
Com. Montreal Field Battery, Montreal.

While the Battery was at Trout River Lieutenant-Colonel John Fletcher, being Deputy Adjutant General of the District, commanded the militia force there assembled. On the last day the Battery was out there General Lindsay arrived, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, then an officer in the Battalion of the Rifle Brigade commanded by Lord Alexander Russell, and held a review of the whole force. The Battery returned to Montreal the next day via the same route as it had taken at the end of the Raid of 1866.

The pay-list for this service, May 25th to June 1st 1860, shows the following names:

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. Stevenson; Major, W. McGibbon; First Lieutenant, T. W. Boyd; Surgeon, G. E. Fenwick; Sergeant-Major, E. Humm; Acting Sergeant-Major to half Battery, James Suttie; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Cooper; Hospital Sergeant, J. H. Mathieson; Sergeants, John Wilson, Wm. Bauden, James Pollock; Corporals, Hugh McIntosh, Thos. Lilley, Wm. H. Kerfut, James Yuill; Bombardiers, W. Grant, J. P. Peavey, Jas. Griffin; Trumpeter, A. McInnes; Gunners, Angus Mitchell, Thos. Robinson, C. McGowan, R. McKeown, Henry Corrigan, James Smith, John Jackson, Wm. Bennett, Robt. Inglis, Wm. Cunningham, H. McKay, John Henderson, W. McGrath, E. Morgan, John Marsh, Benjamin Robinson, P. B. Ferguson, Wm. Burrell, Wm. Willis, Saml. Russell, Chas. Nimmo, W. Nash, W. Houston, W. Higgins, John Wood, Wm. Brackwell, John Oliver, Jas. Thorn, Richd. Hemsley, Alex. Downs, John Stephenson, Edw. Thompson, Mortimer Hynes, James Russell, Thomas Shone, Wm. Muir; Drivers, J. S. Pieroty, Saml. Cunningham, Fredk. Bennett, Jas. Cunningham, John Clayton, Danl. Wilson, R. Conway, D. Munro, Wm. Wright, John Bloomfield, Thos. Massey, W. Calvert, Joseph Turner, John Jolliff, Thos. Fraser, John H. Lynn, Peter Reid, Geo. H. Burt, Jas. Shannon, Alex. Mason, Hugh Dunachie, Geo. Johnston.

Major Stevenson was present when General Lindsay, who was about leaving Canada, decorated Lieutenant-Colonels Fletcher, Chamberlain and McEachran with the order of C. M. G. and the old general feelingly remarked to the major: "I want you to keep up that splendid battery of yours. It is a fine corps, and will be wanted some day, and when it is wanted I am sure you will all do your duty."



CHAPTER V.

SERVICE IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.



NOT the least important of the valuable services rendered by the loyal militia of Canada have been those performed when various corps have been called out on actual service in aid of the civil authority. The Active Militia Force is at once a national police force as well as a force for national defence. The militia has been frequently called upon to perform its by no means pleasant police duties, and upon no corps have the calls for aid to the civil power been as frequent as those which compose the Montreal Division.

The Montreal Field Battery was called out in aid of the civil power very soon after its organization, election riots being frequent in the fifties and sixties as a result of the open ballot and the good old fashioned ways of conducting elections. Brick-bats were the common missiles, and cracked skulls were quite the fashion at election times, but a military display usually restored peace easily. In 1858 and 1859 the Montreal militia corps were frequently on service in the streets.

In 1860 a riot occurred during a mayoralty contest, the voting then extending over several days. The orders to turn out were received by the members of the Battery early in the morning, the parade being ordered for 9.30. So promptly did the men respond that at that hour to the minute the Battery was on parade, with guns horsed and ready for action. The Battery was under arms for four days on this occasion, being stationed on Victoria Square and on the present City Hall Square, and got through this service without any trouble, but both they and the Cavalry were once or twice treated to a little mild excitement, being vigorously pelted with snowballs by the mob.

In November, 1875, the Battery was on service on the occasion of the burial of Joseph Guibord, whose body at the time of his death, some eight years previously, had been refused burial in consecrated ground in the Roman Catholic Cemetery because he belonged to the Institut Canadien, which institution had been placed under the ban because its library contained books regarded as heretical by the Roman Catholic Church.

Guibord was himself a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church and a regular attendant at its services. His wife, who had predeceased him had been buried in his family lot in the Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, and, before his death, he had asked that his body be laid beside that of his wife.

The Cemetery then, as now, was under the control of the Fabrique of Notre-Dame, and the latter body, through its representative, the Reverend Curé Roussetot, refused permission for the interment to take place. The power of the law was invoked by the officers of the Institut Canadien to compel the ecclesiastical authorities to permit of the interment as desired, and in the meantime, the casket containing Guibord's body was deposited in the receiving vault of the Mount Royal Protestant Cemetery.

A series of long and complicated lawsuits followed, the Church authorities basing their right to refuse interment in consecrated ground on the terms of the Capitulation of Canada, which guaranteed to the Roman Catholic Church the full exercise of its accustomed usages. The learned counsel for the Institut pleaded that, in spite of any special arrangement with the Roman Catholic Church, that the ecclesiastical authorities could not interfere with the proprietary or any other vested rights of a British subject, and this argument carried the day.

After Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q.C., the leading counsel for the Institut, had fought out the case through the Canadian Courts, it was taken to the very foot of the Throne, the Imperial Privy Council, who, on appeal, finally ordered the Fabrique to permit the interment to take place as desired by the friends of the deceased.

While the case was being argued before the courts much ill-feeling was aroused in Montreal and vicinity. Mr. Doutre and the Institut Canadien had the sympathy of the Protestant portion of the community, while the great bulk of the Roman Catholic population, quite naturally, sympathised with the stand taken by their clergy. The case was much discussed in the public press, in the pulpit, and on the streets, and, by the time the final judgment of the highest tribunal in the realm was obtained, the situation wore an ugly look.

When the judgment was given, some of the more violent of the church party publicly advised the ecclesiastical authorities to refuse to obey the order of the court, but when the order arrived in the country and a date was fixed for the interment of all that remained of the body of poor Guibord, the authorities of the Fabrique allowed the grave to be opened in the Guibord lot.

On the afternoon fixed for the interment, Mr. Doutre and a few of the officers of the Institut Canadien proceeded to Mount Royal Cemetery, and the casket was taken from its long resting place and placed in a hearse for removal to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

All went well until the little cortege approached the gates of the Roman Catholic Cemetery on the Cote des Neiges Road, when the modest procession was greeted with hooting from a crowd of disorderly persons who had assembled on the road. On arriving at the Cemetery entrance it was found that a mob of consider-

able dimensions had closed the gates, and was prepared to resist any attempt to open them. The hearse was brought to a stop outside, stones began to fly, the driver was struck, the glass sides of the vehicle were broken, and, for some time, it looked as though the mob was determined to obtain possession of the casket. The driver of the hearse soon realized that there was to be nothing gained by remaining, and turning the horses, drove back to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the casket was returned to its old place in the receiving vault.

The news of this open defiance of the law created great excitement throughout Canada, but there were not wanting those who openly approved of the action of the mob. The public authorities promptly decided that the dignity of the law must be asserted at any cost, and the whole of the then existing Montreal militia corps were ordered under arms for November 16th, to see that the orders of the Privy Council were carried out.

The force consisted of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, the nucleus of the present Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, the Montreal Field Battery, the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the Prince of Wales Regiment, the Victoria Rifles, and the Sixth Hochelaga Light Infantry, later the 6th Fusiliers, and recently amalgamated with the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, which has been transformed from a rifle corps into a Fusilier Regiment.

The Battery paraded in full strength under the command of Major Stevenson, and was served out with the usual supply of service ammunition. The Militia Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Fletcher, Deputy Adjutant General, first marched to the gates of Mount Royal Cemetery, where the remains of poor Guibord were once more placed in a hearse for removal to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The hearse was escorted by a large detachment of the City Police Force, accompanied by Doctor, now Sir William Hingston, then Mayor of Montreal, and the open grave was reached and the remains of Guibord consigned to mother earth without further incident. The troops marched to Cote des Neiges via the Outremont road, and during the interment were drawn up ready for any emergency on the road near the cemetery gates.

A considerable crowd of rowdies had gathered in the vicinity, but beyond a little hooting and jeering made no hostile demonstration.

This Guibord incident caused a strained feeling between the two branches of the population of Montreal which lasted for some time. It looked for some years as though the City would lose its enviable reputation as the home of a singularly harmonious population, in spite of the fact that it is divided both as to race and religion. Tolerant feeling in religious matters had, up to this time, been an honourable characteristic of the whole of the people of Montreal.

Just after the conquest, the Protestant population used one of the Roman Catholic places of worship for Devine Service, after the usual Sunday celebrations of the Mass. From 1766 to 1797, the adherents of the Church of England used the Church of the Recollets every Sunday afternoon for the service of their Church.

Up to 1792, the Presbyterians also used the same sacred edifice for their regular services, and when their congregation moved to their first church, the old edifice still standing on St. Gabriel street, the pious and orthodox followers of John Knox presented the good fathers of the Recollet Church with a handsome gift of candles for the High Altar, and of wine for the Mass, as a token of appreciation of the practical Christian courtesy which had prompted the Priests to allow those of another faith to occupy for so long, gratuitously, their place of worship. The Recollet fathers certainly showed a marked Christian spirit in that early day.

The ill-feeling caused by the Guibord case threatened for some time to bring the good and honourable understanding hitherto existing between the Protestant



NUMBER ONE SUB-DIVISION.

and Roman Catholic sections of the community to an end. Fanatics arose on both sides, and secured followings of more or less influence. The excitement had one good result. It had a stimulating effect upon the Militia corps, and all of the city military organizations were kept up in a high state of efficiency.

In 1877 a young Orangeman named Hackett was attacked on Victoria Square, by a gang of roughs, while returning from the Twelfth of July religious service. Revolvers were drawn on both sides, and Hackett was shot dead in the doorway of a big warehouse, near the corner of Fortification Lane. The marks of the bullets

could, until recently, have been seen on the stone. That night the Montreal Militia Brigade was on service and passed the night under arms. The whole city was excited, and it appeared almost impossible to prevent serious trouble. Great numbers of Orangemen from Ontario and the Eastern Townships arrived in Montreal for Hackett's funeral, which took place on the 17th. It was announced that strong parties of Irish Roman Catholics were being organized to attack the funeral cortege as it passed through the streets, and the whole Brigade was again called out. The Field Battery had considerable moving about to do, and took up various commanding positions as the funeral passed through the streets. Thanks, doubtless to the complete military arrangements, there was no overt act, and Hackett's body was quietly laid to rest in Mount Royal Cemetery.

The following Twelfth of July the local Orangemen announced their determination to celebrate the anniversary by a grand Orange procession, and again the city became excited. Some people left the city, and the Banks barricaded their places of business. The whole of the City Militia force was placed on service, and in addition A and B Batteries, R. C. A., and the 11th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, 54th and 64th Battalions were sent here. The Mayor, the late Jean Louis Beaudry, had the Orange leaders arrested at their Hall as disturbers of the peace, no procession took place, and the much dreaded day passed off quietly. The Battery's orders for this day were to hold themselves in readiness to proceed rapidly to any point where its services might be required.

When ordered out on this occasion, the Battery, as stated elsewhere, was under-going its annual training in camp. On July 11th the following Battery order was issued:—

“Orders having been this afternoon issued by Lieut.-General Smythe, and communicated verbally by Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, that the Montreal Field Battery should immediately leave the location where they are now encamped and remove to the Lacrosse Grounds beside the A and B Batteries, tents will be struck at once, and the Battery will remove to the above place without delay.”

As soon as the Battery was settled down in its new lines the following business-like orders were issued:—

“The Battery will parade at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in marching order, horses hooked in, and all ready to move at a moments notice, if required.

“A camp guard consisting of two non-commissioned officers and six men will mount at 7 a.m. tomorrow, and all the spare men will be supplied with rifles and ammunition, and will form an additional guard in case the Battery should be required to leave camp.”

The Battery remained in its lines the whole day, horses harnessed, and officers and men on the alert. The officers on service on this occasion were Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Major McGibbon, Captain Oswald, Lieutenant Green, Surgeon Fenwick and Veterinary Surgeon D. McEachran.

The conduct of the troops during this trying and unsatisfactory service was

most commendable, the general officer commanding expressing his satisfaction in the following general order :

“Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smythe has the pleasure to express his thanks to the three thousand officers, non-commissioned officers and men, composing the force in Montreal assembled under his command on the 11th and 12th instants, for their remarkable discipline and good conduct, as well as for their singularly soldierlike patience and forbearance under trying circumstances.”

The last time the Battery was called out in aid of the Civil power was at the time of the small-pox riots in the latter part of the summer of 1885. The disease at the time was epidemic in the city, and the municipal authorities adopted stringent measures to suppress it, enforcing compulsory vaccination, isolation, etc. This was resented by a certain section of the population, and a mob attacked and wrecked an East end vaccination depot, and marching to the City Hall, proceeded to break the windows.

Threats were made to destroy the small-pox hospitals, and to attack the municipal authorities, and, to assist the City Police Force, the whole of the local militia corps were called out. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzie, then Deputy Adjutant General, was absent from the city, and the command of the Division devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, commanding the Field Battery, who made such a good disposition of the force under his command that there were no further demonstrations. The next day Major General Middleton, commanding the Militia, came down from Ottawa and approved of Colonel Stevenson's arrangements.

During this exciting time the non-commissioned officers of the Field Battery rendered useful service as mounted orderlies and patrols, the cavalry force being altogether numerically inadequate to perform the mounted duties required.

The force was necessarily much divided, some companies being detailed for guards at the small-pox hospitals, at the City Hall, and the Armouries, one also being stationed at the residence of the then Mayor, Mr. Honoré Beaugrand, who had earned the enmity of the disturbers of the peace by his energetic support of the health measures adopted. Some regiments were sent through the streets as patrols, and the Brigadier would have found it impossible to keep up communication between the parts of his scattered force without the assistance of the mounted battery men.



CHAPTER VI.

THE WORK AND CHANGES OF RECENT YEARS.



SINCE the Fenian Raid of 1870, the Battery has not been called upon to perform any actual service in defense of the country, but it has held itself always ready to do so if required. Its efficiency has never been allowed to fall off, though there have been the usual number of changes.

Through the Seventies the drills of the old days were kept up and numerous salutes were fired. In 1872, the Battery fired the salute in honour of the unveiling of the Queen's statue on Victoria Square.

The Battery assisted in the organization of the Dominion Artillery Association, being one of the first corps to affiliate. It has always stood high in the competitions of that useful organization, and Colonel Stevenson has in his possession, and prizes very highly, a fine pair of field-glasses bearing the following inscription:—"Dominion Artillery Association. Presented to Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Commanding the Montreal Field Battery, that Battery having the highest total number of voluntary drills during 1877."

Later similar glasses given as prizes in these competitions were given to the batteries instead of to the commanding officers, and when Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson relinquished the command, he had the honour of handing over to his successor two pairs of glasses similar to the ones in his possession, as well as two silver cups, awarded as prizes for general efficiency.

The six-pounder guns and the twelve-pounder howitzer originally served out to the Battery, were called in in 1867 or 1868, and to replace them there were issued to the Battery three smooth bore nine-pounders and one twenty-four-pounder howitzer. This armament was in time replaced by four nine-pounder muzzle loading, rifled guns, and they in turn have just been replaced by six twelve-pounder breech-loading, rifled guns.

The Battery has fired salutes upon the occasions of the arrival in Montreal of all of the Governors-General.

While Colonel Coursol was Mayor of Montreal, the city was visited by the Russian Crown Prince Alexander, afterwards Czar. The mayor tried to arrange a

turn-out of all the Montreal corps in honour of the distinguished visitor, but it could not be arranged. At the request of Colonel Coursol, Colonel Stevenson turned out the Battery, and the corps went through a number of manœuvres on the Champ de Mars before the Crown Prince. This was in winter, and the fact that the Battery had no sleighs for the guns attracted the attention of the Prince. He told the Mayor that he was surprised and delighted at the drill of the Battery, but thought it strange that in a country where there was so much snow during the winter months, that the Battery was not provided with sleighs. Later on the Battery was equipped with sleighs.

On August 30th, 1880, the Field Battery lost by the death of Quartermaster Sergeant John Cooper, a non-commissioned officer who had rendered the corps loyal and noteworthy service ever since 1855. His death was the occasion of the issuance of a Battery order in which the Commanding Officer declared: "The long connection of the deceased with the Corps (25 years), the interest he manifested in all its affairs, and his zeal and usefulness in the position he held, furnish strong claims to the gratitude of the members of the Battery."

The remains were accorded a military funeral by the comrades of the deceased.

The Field Battery has always maintained an enviable reputation for good target practice.

In 1861 the officers of the Battery donated a handsome gold medal for competition among the men of the Battery, the winners being as follows: 1861, Gunner Wm. Bauden; 1862, Gunner Charles Breadon; 1863, Driver John Outhed; 1864, Sergeant John Wilson; 1865, Gunner Hugh McKay; Final Winner, 1866, Sergeant John Wilson.

The conditions governing the competition for the medal were as follows:

"The Officers of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, having presented a Gold Medal, to be competed for among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Battery, it is hereby ordered that the following conditions be observed in reference thereto:

"1st.—The Medal to be the property of the Company, and is to be fired for annually for five years. The person who makes the best firing, will wear the Medal for one year, or until it is next competed for. The name of the winner will be engraved on the back of the Medal, every year, and any person who should be successful in winning it twice within the period of five years before alluded to, will be entitled to claim the Medal as his own property. Unless some one shall have



MEDAL FOR TARGET PRACTICE
FINAL WINNER SGT. JOHN WILSON, 1866

won it twice within the period referred to, the Medal will then be competed for by the five members who shall have been successful in winning it in former years.

“ 2nd.—Every competitor will point and lay his own gun, and the result will be declared according to the average distance from the centre of the target, of the whole number of rounds fired by each, and not on what may perhaps be the best single shot.

“ 3rd.—The Officers will each year determine what number of rounds shall be allowed to each competitor for that year, and also the range to be adopted.”

The men of the Battery have always given a creditable account of themselves at the annual competitions held under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery Association. In 1879, the target practice took place on the Island of Orleans, and the programme provided that each man of the whole detachment of sixteen was to fire three rounds of common and three of shrapnel shell. Corporal Alexander Ogilvie Hastings had the satisfaction, on this occasion, of making the highest score ever made up to that time in these competitions, 48 out of a possible 52. Corporal Kendall was second with 40 points, and Gunner McKinnon third with 37. In addition to the medal and badge presented by the Dominion Artillery Association, Corporal Hastings was presented with a gold medal by Mr. W. T. Walker, of St. Louis, Missouri, a former member of the Battery.

The following year Hastings, by that time promoted to be a sergeant, again headed the list with the score of 46, Sergeant John Marsh being second with 42 and Gunner J. McG. Mowat third with 41. The team score was 558, the highest on record up to that time. The then Minister of Militia, the Hon. A. P. Caron, specially came to Montreal that year to present the Batterymen with their prizes. Sergeant Hastings represented the Battery on the first Canadian Artillery team to visit Shoeburyness, in 1881.

June 7th, 1881, two guns of the Battery participated in the inauguration of the monument erected at Chambly, in honor of De Salaberry, the Canadian Leonidas, the heroic officer who, at the head of some 400 militiamen, in the war of 1812, inflicted a disastrous defeat upon an invading army of 7,000 men, in the valley of the Chateauguay.

September 26th, 1881, the Montreal Field Battery performed another of those noteworthy acts of international courtesy which have characterized its career. The great neighbouring Republic had been bereft of its President, the brave and good General Garfield, by the hand of a cowardly assassin. The whole world, shocked at the unreasoning brutality of the devilish deed, watched sympathetically at the bedside of the suffering President and sympathised with the American people when his gallant fight against the inevitable came to an end. It was one of those occasions when the natural unity of the Anglo-Saxon race was manifested to a sceptical world, and, from the Queen-Empress to the lowliest of her subjects in the world-wide Empire, went out a feeling of sincere fraternal sympathy to the kindred people of the United States.

Nowhere was this feeling more sincere than in Canada. At the time of the President's death a United States military organization, the 'Troy Citizens' Corps, was in Montreal on an excursion, and the Field Battery was associated with the other local corps in entertaining them. After the sad news was received the visiting corps cancelled its engagements, and marching to the station with muffled drums and draped colours, took the train back to Troy, N. Y.

The funeral took place on the 26th and while it was in progress a memorial service was held in the American Presbyterian Church on Dorchester Street. At the same time the Field Battery fired minute guns from Dominion Square. The order calling out the Battery on this occasion read as follows:

"As a mark of respect for the memory of a gallant soldier, and to manifest their sympathy with a neighbouring nation now in mourning, the Montreal Field Battery will muster at the Drill Shed, Craig Street, this afternoon at one o'clock precisely, and will proceed to Dominion Square for the purpose of firing minute guns during the funeral obsequies of the late President Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio. The firing will continue during the whole time the funeral procession is in progress, probably occupying two hours."

March 10th, 1888, the Battery participated in the Montreal celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, marching with a detachment of the Prince of Wales Regiment to Mount Royal, where a Royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion.

During March, 1889, Mr. Frederic Villiers, the celebrated war correspondent and artist, lectured in Montreal, under the auspices of the Field Battery, the lectures proving a rare treat for the citizens.

The annual camp in 1882, on the exhibition grounds, was under the command of Lieutenant Green, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson being on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin was the inspecting officer at the annual inspection at the conclusion of the camp, and said, in addressing the men, that the Battery could not be surpassed by any corps he had ever inspected. This year the Battery participated in the grand military review held on Fletcher's Field, the ninth of September, in connection with the big exhibition of that year. Special interest attached to this event owing to the presence of two American corps, the 'Troy Citizens' Corps, and the Barlow Grays, of St. Albans, Vt. The evening after the review the Battery gave a grand military entertainment in the Queen's Hall, under the auspices of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille.

In 1885 the men of the Battery fondly cherished the hope that they would be called upon to assist in the suppression of the North West Rebellion, and officers and men worked with redoubled efforts to keep the corps up to the very highest point of efficiency. The Battery was complete in every respect and ready to take the field and give a good account of itself at any moment, but the uprising was put down in short order by Major-General Middleton, without requiring the assistance of any of the volunteer batteries from the Eastern provinces.

In 1886 the Montreal Field Battery performed one of those little acts of international courtesy which have had so much to do towards drawing closer together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, which are working out in their own way the problem of developing the resources of the North American Continent. Mr. Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, was married in June, and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson conceived the idea that it would be a courteous thing to fire a salute in honour of the occasion. So he communicated with Headquarters and obtained the necessary permission on the afternoon of the day of the wedding. The salute was fired on Dominion Square, at seven o'clock, the hour at which the ceremony took place. An American, who was at Montreal at the time, wrote to one of the local papers expressing the gratitude of his fellow countrymen in the following words: "When I heard the salvo of cannon at the moment of Mr. Cleveland's marriage, a feeling of deep pleasure, a sentiment of gratitude to the Montreal Field Battery for its graceful act, stirred my blood; and I am sure that it was the same with every American resident in Montreal. Honours are easy; for I venture to say, nay I proudly assert that the heart of Britain throbs not more warmly than that of every true American with sentiments of profound respect and deep admiration for the incomparable Lady who, during many years, has so graced the throne of Great Britain; and it would gratify us all to prove by deed, as we would fain express by word, our homage for Her."

The Battery fired another salute upon the occasion of another historical event in 1886. The despatching of the first through train to the Pacific over the just completed Canadian Pacific Railway, June 28, was attended with considerable ceremony. A guard of honour from the Victoria Rifles was in attendance at the old station on Dalhousie Square, and the Mayor, aldermen, members of parliament, and representatives of various religious, business and public bodies gathered at the station. At 8 p. m., the Mayor, Mr. Beaugrand, gave the order for the train to start, and as it slowly pulled out of the station the Battery fired a salute.

Two distinct organizations existed for some time within the ranks of the Montreal Field Battery, and had much to do during several years with the maintenance of the spirit of esprit de corps and camaraderie, which has always distinguished the corps. The Montreal Field Battery Association was organized in 1885, its objects being, according to the constitution:

"(a) The promotion and maintenance of the efficiency of the Battery, and an esprit de corps among its members.

"(b) The formation of a fund to assist the Battery in carrying on its work.

"(c) Organizing and carrying on sports, games, athletic exercises, military competitions, and entertainments of any kind, and provision for a band when required."

In 1888, when winter sports were booming as a result of the series of winter carnivals, the Montreal Field Battery Snowshoe Club was organized, and during that winter and for several following, the club held a prominent place among the

winter athletic organizations of the city. The club held its regular tramps, its steeplechases, its ladies' nights, its drives, etc., and in the carnival procession of 1889, the allegorical car of the club was admitted to be one of the most effective on parade. The car represented a full battery behind a snow fort, with a pyramid of men in the centre of the whole. It was drawn by six battery teams with artillery harness and driven in the regulation way by mounted drivers in the full winter uniform of the Battery. It was accompanied by a mounted escort.

The Battery has played an important part in obtaining the present excellent quarters of the Montreal Militia corps. When first organized the Battery had the use of the Artillery quarters at the old Quebec Gate Barracks, where the station now stands, for the guns and for gun drill, while the Eastern part of the upper story of the Bonsecours Market was used for the foot and sword drill. This was after the Barracks had been vacated by the Imperial troops, who had been ordered off to the Crimea. When the Royal Artillery returned in force, at the time of the Trent affair, the Battery had to leave the barracks, and found accommodation for some time, both for the guns and drills, at the Crystal Palace, then located on St. Catherine Street, opposite the end of Victoria Street.

Some objection having been made to the use of part of the Bonsecours Market for evening drills, in 1857 or 1858, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson and Captain A. W. Ogilvie, then commanding the Montreal Cavalry, had the Victoria Hall, on Victoria Square, erected as a drill shed for the two corps. This building was vacated when the old Drill Shed on Craig Street, on the site of the present one, was erected. When the Drill Shed collapsed the Battery re-occupied the Crystal Palace as quarters, and when compelled to leave that building again, returned to what was left of the old Drill Shed. After the Montreal High School moved from the building at present occupied by the Fraser Institute, at the corner of University and Dorchester Streets, Colonel Stevenson rented the lower part of the building as quarters for the Battery, and considerable expense was incurred in putting the place in a proper state of repair. After a couple of years occupation of these quarters, the Battery had again to move, and this time there was no place to move satisfactorily to. So the guns were stored in the Crystal Palace, which had been removed to the exhibition grounds at



MAJOR JOHN S. HALL
1881-1895

Mile End, the harness was stored in a warehouse on Notre Dame Street, and the men did what foot drill they could in the upper flat of the Bonsecours Market. This was the unsatisfactory state of affairs when Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, who was well supported by Lieutenant-Colonels Bond, of the Prince of Wales Regiment, Whitehead, of the Victoria Rifles, and Gardner, of the Sixth Fusiliers, set to work to get the Drill Shed re-built.

The site on which the old shed had been built had been bought by the corporation the year after the first Fenian Raid, when the value of the Militia Force was appreciated by the public. The City then built a shed, the armouries round the drill hall proper being only one storey high. The cost of the land and building was \$125,000. The construction of the roof was such that the nuts of the tie rods required to be tightened and loosened according as the iron contracted and expanded with the changes in temperature. This duty being neglected one fine, cold night, part of the roof came down. While the drill shed was habitable the government had paid the City rental for it, but after the collapse of the roof the payments stopped.

This was the position when Colonel Stevenson got the other commanding officers to make a strong united demand for a Drill Hall. Clearly the first thing to be done was to induce the City Council to adopt some plan for the rebuilding of the collapsed structure on an improved plan. A general municipal election was approaching and all of the candidates were canvassed to say whether they would support the demand of the Militia or not. One prominent alderman flatly refused to pledge himself to the scheme as submitted, and at the very last moment it was decided to



MAJOR GEORGE R. HOOPER.
1885-1895.

bring out Colonel Stevenson against him. All the volunteers in the City turned out and worked for the Colonel and elected him. He has been a member of the City Council ever since.

In the City Council he would not allow the Drill Hall project to drop out of notice, and, principally owing to his efforts, in 1882 arrangements were completed for constructing the present commodious, if not exactly handsome, structure on Craig Street. The building was completed in 1888, the Battery taking possession of its quarters in May of that year.

In 1891 Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, beloved by his men, and admired and

respected by all having the best interests of the Militia of Canada at heart, retired from the Battery, after thirty-six years service in that corps, and having had the command with conspicuous credit to himself for no less than thirty-four years. When he handed the corps over to his successor, Major Hall, he turned it over with all the stores and equipment complete, an achievement on which the veteran officer justly prides himself.

Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson formally relinquished the command of the Battery and read his farewell order at a drill parade held on the evening of April 24th.

After the reading of this order, which was very affecting, by Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, a short speech was made to the Battery by Major J. S. Hall, to whom the command was turned over. In the course of his remarks Major Hall said: "I wish to say a few words with regard to the stores. Colonel Stevenson has turned them over without one single piece, even to the smallest iota, being missing. You who know what a vast amount of stores there is to look after can well understand that this is something to be more than proud of."

Lieut.-Colonel G. Mattice, the Brigade Major of the Montreal District, also delivered a few remarks, saying:—"I can only endorse what Major Hall has said in regard to the Battery stores. To me it is something marvellous to know that nothing was missing. In the short space of one hour and a half the whole stores were turned over in perfect order, and I may say that I do not think there is another corps in Canada that could show their stores in such a condition."

Major J. S. Hall held the command until February, 1895, when he was succeeded by Major George R. Hooper. During Major Hall's tenure of the command there was not much out of the ordinary in the Battery's work. It had its annual encampment on either the Exhibition grounds or St. Helen's Island, and the usual detachments were sent every year to the Island of Orleans for the field firing practice. Foot drills were kept up as usual in the armoury during the winter.

Major George R. Hooper, who succeeded Major Hall, was an accomplished officer, and during the last few years he had had considerable experience in the work of the Battery, for Major Hall, being Provincial Treasurer, was often completely engrossed with his civil duties. Major Hooper was a graduate of that excellent institution, and the Alma Mater of so many good officers, the Royal Military College, Kingston.

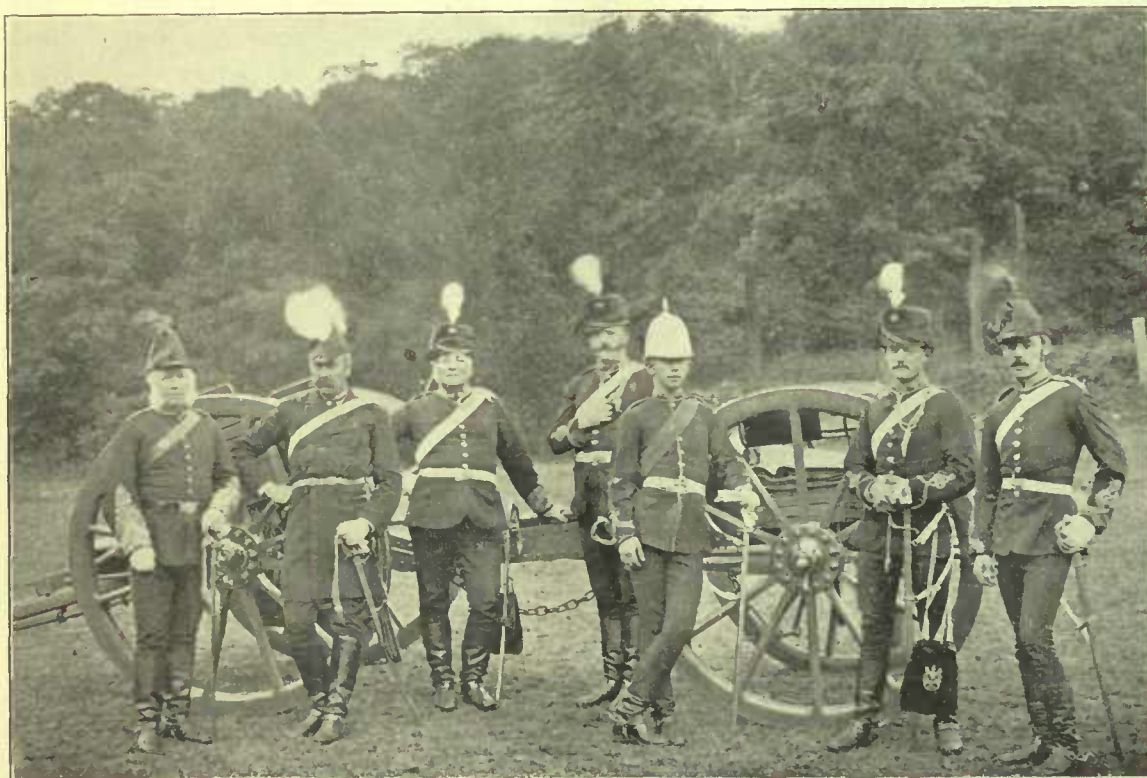
Major Hooper graduated in 1882 in a class which included a number of Cadets who have since distinguished themselves, notably Lieutenant Stairs, who so dis-



Q. M. SERGEANT J. MCG. MOWAT
1876-1892.

tinguished himself in connection with Stanley's last great expedition across the Continent of Africa. He joined the Field Battery as 2nd Lieutenant under Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson in 1885, the year of the North West Rebellion, when the Battery was very anxious to be sent to the front, and, as a matter of fact, expected to be ordered out any day. The officers of the Battery at that time were Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Captain Green, Lieutenant J. S. Hall, Surgeon G. E. Fenwick, and Veterinary Surgeon D. McEachran. Major Hooper obtained his captaincy April 24th, 1891, and his majority Feb. 9, 1895.

It was largely through Major Hooper's personal friendship that Lieutenant Percy Girouard, at present of the Royal Engineers, became attached to the Battery



GROUP OF OFFICERS IN CAMP IN 1890

SURGEON-MAJOR G. E. FENWICK LT.-COL. A. A. STEVENSON LT. PERCY GIROUARD CAPTAIN GEO. R. HOOPER
 LT.-COL. MONTIZANBERT MAJOR J. S. HALL VET.-CAP. CHAS. MCFACHRAN

in 1890, and that fine young officer's picture figures in the photograph of the group of the officers of the Battery taken in 1890. Lieutenant Girouard was, like Major Hooper, a graduate of the Royal Military College, but before many months service in the Montreal Battery, he accepted a commission in the Royal Engineers. His work in connection with the construction of the railway built in Egypt, to keep up the communication between the base and the force operating for the re-conquest of the Soudan, is a matter of military history. He has had charge of the work, and

with such success that the whole military world united in praising the achievement as one of the most successful and remarkable military works on record. Some of the highest authorities declare that, next to Lord Kitchener himself, the credit for the success of the present campaign in the Soudan belongs to Lieutenant Girouard. Lieutenant Girouard has lately been appointed to the supreme control of all the railways in Egypt. After graduating at Kingston, this officer was for some time engaged in engineering work connected with railway construction, and the experience then obtained, combined with natural talent and the thorough education received at the Royal Military College, has stood him in a good stead in his important work in the Soudan. He now has the rank of Major in the Egyptian Army.

In 1877 the camp was held on St. Catherine Street West near the City limits, and the year following the Battery went into camp on July 8th on a vacant lot on the South side of Dorchester Street West, just beyond Atwater Avenue. On the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smythe, tents were struck on the afternoon of July 11th and the Battery camp removed to the old Montreal Lacrosse Grounds on St. Catherine Street, between Mackay and Mountain Streets, where A and B Batteries of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery were encamped in anticipation of rioting on the 12th of July. The annual training was completed there, the Battery marching out on the 17th of the month. In 1879 the first of the Battery's camps in the exhibition grounds at Mile End was held. The camp at night was lighted with the electric light, then considered a great novelty. The annual camps for the six succeeding years were held on the same ground, the military enclosure on St. Helen's Island being then adopted as the camping ground.

During Major Hooper's tenure of the command, Lieutenant Benyon was transferred from the Battery to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

A noticeable change was made in the uniform in 1894, the old blue shoulder strap on the serges and tunics being replaced by one of scarlet. This change was general throughout the service, the object being to create a distinction between the Militia Artillery and the Royal Artillery, the shoulder strap being the only distinguishing feature there is.

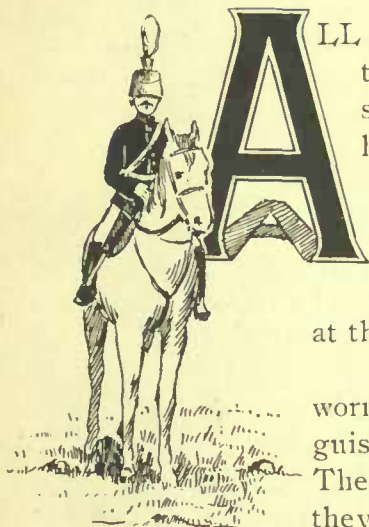
In 1894, General Herbert, then in command of the Militia, expressed a wish that the Battery should put in its annual training in the District camp. Consequently that year the corps encamped at Laprairie, and was brigaded with the Shefford Field Battery.

Up to 1895 the Battery had sent detachments to the Island of Orleans each year for the annual target practice, but that year a new departure was made. A camp of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery was established at Laprairie, and every battery in Canada had to send detachments there to take part in field firing exercises under service conditions. The introduction of this idea was largely due to Lieut.-Col. Drury, R. C. A., who had recently returned from Okehampton.



CHAPTER VII.

THE FIELD BATTERY AS IT IS TO-DAY.



ALL one has to imagine is one of the smartest of the field batteries of the Royal Artillery to be seen at Aldershot, replace the blue shoulder straps on the tunics by red ones, and instead of the ugly helmets place smart busbies, very much resembling those of the Royal Horse or "Galloping" Artillery, on the heads of officers and men, and one has a very good idea of what the 3rd (Montreal) Field Battery looks like on parade to-day, and as the citizens of Montreal saw it when it marched into quarters at the conclusion of the annual camp last summer.

On July 6th, 1883, the Battery discarded the leggings previously worn, and adopted the riding breeches and high boots, which distinguish the corps from the other field batteries of the Militia service. The men provide the boots and breeches at their own expense, and they add greatly to the smart appearance of the well proportioned battery men on parade. The Montreal Battery has always, and quite justly, prided itself upon the fine physique and soldierly bearing of its men, and the boast was never better justified than at the present time.

The Battery has come to be regarded as somewhat of a corps d'elite. Many of its members have served in various other city corps, not a few of them having given up stripes in crack infantry regiments to join the Battery as gunners. There is an esprit de corps and feeling of camaraderie in the Field Battery distinctively its own, amounting practically to a species of freemasonry. This has had the effect of keeping men in the Battery for long terms of service, and has most advantageously affected the recruiting, for as soon as men take their discharge, friends of those remaining always are ready to volunteer to fill the vacancies.

The present Sergeant Major of the Battery, J. D. Kendall, has seen 38 years service in the Militia, receiving his first stripe as bombardier in the Battery in 1877, and obtaining his Short Course certificate at the Royal School of Gunnery in July, 1878. The same year he was promoted to be corporal, and July 30th, 1881, to be sergeant. He succeeded Sergeant Major Walker as the chief non-commissioned officer of the Battery in 1896.

The Battery is now commanded by Major Richard Costigan, a most energetic and capable officer, under whose command the corps is keeping well up to its old traditions. He joined the Battery as Second Lieutenant in 1890, was promoted to be Lieutenant April 24th, 1891, Captain, February 9th, 1895, and succeeded Major Hooper in the command, with the rank of Major, on February 27th, 1897.

Before joining the Battery, Major Costigan had the advantage of a long and varied military training. His first soldiering was in that fine old nursery of the Militia, a corps that has supplied more good officers to the Militia of this district than all the other corps put together, the High School Cadet Rifles. The present major was then but a boy, but the drill and the soldierly instincts he then learned from the old instructor, Major Barnjum, he has not forgotten. After leaving the High School in 1877, he enlisted in the Victoria Rifles, and served in that corps up to 1889, when he joined the Montreal Garrison Artillery as Second Lieutenant, and qualified for his commission at the School of Gunnery at Quebec. Within a year of taking his commission Lieutenant Costigan was put in command of Number Five Battery of the Garrison, and a little while later was appointed adjutant. The following year he resigned from the Garrison Artillery and took a commission in the Field Battery, being one of the hardest working officers of the Battery ever since, giving much time and attention to the interests of his corps, though much of his time has been occupied with his private and municipal business. For three terms he represented St. Antoine Ward in the City Council.

When Major Costigan took the command of the Battery, Captain A. T. Ogilvie transferred from the Victoria Rifles to the Battery. A short time ago he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Artillery. Mr. Donald A. Smith, a grandson of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, joined the Battery in 1896, and was promoted to be Captain last spring.

Perhaps the most important event in the history of the Battery since its organization, the increase of strength and the re-arming, took place in the spring of 1898. By this change the strength was increased from 79 to 102, and the number of guns from four to six.

The guns are modern, breech loading, 12-pounder rifles, and with them was served to the Battery a complete, new set of harness, waggons, etc.

Surgeon-Major Wilson represented the Battery in the detachment selected from the Canadian Militia to represent Canada at Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, he having been placed in medical charge of the contingent.

On the occasion of its organization the Battery adopted as its motto the words "Always on Hand", a motto the corps has always well lived up to.

The original badge of the battery was a large Maltese cross, with three cannon balls within each angle. The circular centre of the cross was occupied by an unlimbered field gun, while the Imperial Crown occupied the upper arm of the cross. The right arm of the cross bore the words "Montreal Field Battery", the left, "Volunteer Artillery", and the lower "Always on Hand".

In 1886 a new badge was adopted. It consisted of a gun, within a garter, surmounted by a lion on the Imperial Crown. Within the garter was the then title of the Battery, "The Montreal Field Battery of Artillery," while flanking it were two sprays of oak leaves tied underneath, the junction of the two sprays being hidden by a scroll bearing the old motto, "Always on Hand".

The latter badge is practically the present badge of the Battery, the new designation merely being added within the garter.

The Field Battery has always been a favourite corps with the people of Montreal, as abundantly proven by the applause which has greeted it at reviews etc., and the popularity of the corps was never greater than at present.

Admiration for this efficient organization is not confined to the fellow citizens of the smart gunners. A short time ago a letter to the editor was published in the Montreal Daily Star from a gentleman who signed himself as "J. Drew Gay, Late Colonel Ottoman Army". It read as follows :

"I see that the critics have been making adverse comment upon the Canadian volunteers. Allow me, as one who has seen service all over the world, to say that ten years ago, when I visited Canada for the first time, I said in the London Daily Telegraph, of which journal I was for eighteen years chief war correspondent, that I had never seen so good a battery of volunteer artillery as that commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson of your city, and that the opinion I then expressed has never changed. In my opinion the Canadians possess many volunteer and militia regiments which could take the field along-side of any of the line regiments in Europe, with credit and confidence."

December 2nd, 1878, Colonel Gay in his description of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise in Montreal published in the London Daily Telegraph December 29th, wrote :

"And such militia! I know it is the fashion to decry and depreciate irregular forces. I am aware that to the "regular" the idea of militia is "something too absurd", but I may mention that, gathered on parade that morning, were more than one battalion that would have done credit to any army in the world; that Stevenson's four gun battery is almost the equal of some of our own famous batteries at Woolwich; and that the Scotch companies of the Fifth Fusilier regiment showed as handsome a set of fellows as ever marched past the saluting point."



CHAPTER VIII.



SOME OFFICIAL RECOGNITIONS OF EFFICIENCY



A FACT upon which the 3rd Field Battery especially prides itself is that, throughout its entire career, it has been maintained in a thoroughly efficient state, up to full strength and ready to turn out at any time in response to any call of duty. That the worthy boast is well founded can easily be proved by a scrutiny of the official records ever since the battery was organized.

The following general order speaks for itself :

“ Headquarters, Montreal, 17th March, 1857.

“ General Order No. 3.

“ The Lieutenant-General Commanding having had an opportunity of seeing the Volunteer Field Battery and Foot Companies of Artillery, and the Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies manœuvre yesterday on the ice, in company with Her Majesty’s 39th Regiment of Foot, desires to express his satisfaction at the soldier-like steadiness and appearance of the Provincial Forces. The manner in which the Field Battery took up its position on the ice and opened fire was most creditable. The alacrity with which the officers and men of these Militia Forces turned out at the request of their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Dyde, shows an esprit highly commendable and full of promise.

“(Signed), W. J. D’URBAN, Colonel

“Deputy Quartermaster General.”

In his annual report in 1866, Major-General Lindsay reported as follows on the Battery :

“ The Montreal Field Battery, under Major Stevenson, is well drilled, and the corps displays great zeal to the service. They are badly equipped, and have old pattern guns.

“ Half the battery was stationed recently at Huntingdon, and performed severe marches over execrable roads.”

The same officer reporting on the operations along the frontier in connection with the Fenian Raids of that year remarked :

“ In March and June the Volunteer Force was suddenly called out for active

service on account of threatened Fenian incursions. These calls were obeyed with such alacrity that the enrolled men literally sprang to arms on their services being required by their country.

“The latter emergency took place at a period when the greater part of the members of the Force were exposed to much inconvenience and personal loss. They cheerfully left their agricultural and commercial pursuits and at once responded to the demand of duty to the state.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, and Commanding the Volunteer Militia Force on the South Western Frontier had the following to say of the force that had been under his immediate command during the trouble :—

“It is my pleasing duty to report to you most satisfactorily on this force. The officers generally are zealous and intelligent, whilst of the general conduct and spirit displayed by the men I cannot speak too highly.”

Colonel P. Robertson Ross, the then Adjutant General, in his report for 1869, remarked in connection with a reference to a voluntary parade of the Montreal Force on the 6th of August :

“After the usual inspection, the brigade marched past in open column of companies headed by the Troop of Cavalry and the Field Battery, and again in contiguous columns at quarter distance, after which a change of front was effected ; the brigade deployed, skirmishers were thrown out, and the whole advanced under cover of the fire of the artillery—subsequently retiring, the guns taking up other positions to cover the retreat, fresh skirmishers and supports from the reserves were extended, relieving those first employed.

“Several charges were made in good style, and the manœuvres, considering the very few opportunities that have of late been afforded the Montreal force for Brigade drill, were very creditably performed.

“The manner, in particular, in which the Field Battery took up its various positions, fired and manœvred, was most praiseworthy, and both its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, and those under him, proved themselves to be not only well acquainted with, but very proficient in the performance of their duties.”

Speaking of the Field Artillery in general in the same report, Colonel Robertson Ross said :

“With regard to the Field Batteries of Artillery, ten in number, they are in a perfectly serviceable and effective condition, and this satisfactory result reflects great credit not only on the officers in command of these Batteries, but on the individual officers and men composing them.

“At various reviews which were held last summer, these batteries worked well in brigade, taking up positions in good style, and firing with ease and rapidity ; and they only require, in addition to the periodical practice instruction in firing shot and shell, to be trained at the annual drills in Brigade, in co-operation with Cavalry and Infantry, to acquire and maintain an adequate and reasonable degree of efficiency.”



SERGEANTS OF THE 3RD (MONTREAL) FIELD BATTERY

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | SERGEANT MAJOR R. J. KENDAL | 7 | SERGEANT WM. ANGUS PATON |
| 2 | HOSPITAL SERGEANT WALLACE DAWSON | 8 | SERGEANT G. H. A. STEVENSON |
| 3 | QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT B. T. HOLDBROOKE | 9 | ARMOURY SERGEANT WM. HIGGINS |
| 4 | SERGEANT W. J. PORTEOUS | 10 | SERGEANT JAMES C. PETTIGREW |
| 5 | SERGEANT THOMAS C. JOHNSTON | 11 | COLLAR-MAKER SERGEANT JOHN THOMAS |
| 6 | SERGEANT WILLIAM J. WILKINSON | 12 | FARRIER SERGEANT JAMES BACON |
| | 13 | ORDERLY ROOM CLERK THOMAS V. BELL | |

The gallant Colonel closes his remarks on the subject with the following trite observation :

“The power and value of Field Artillery is so well known, and the moral effect produced by it, during operations in the field, so great, that the maintenance of these Batteries in a state of efficiency at all times, is a matter of the greatest importance.”

The same officer in his report the following year dwelt upon the difficulty experienced at this time in procuring horses. He remarked :

“This battery was practised in gun drill and field manœuvres. The Inspector of Artillery reported their gun drill as very good, the driving as indifferent. With regard to this battery, which is commanded by a zealous and energetic officer, and composed of an intelligent and fine body of men, the ever recurring difficulty it experiences in procuring horses whenever required, practically seems to render it non-effective.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G. had the following to say about the Battery in his annual report for 1880 :

“The Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson went into camp for ten days on the Exhibition grounds near Montreal. The Battery mustered in full strength. The camp was well laid out. The drill and camp duties were efficiently carried out, as they have always been under Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson. The Battery was inspected on the 21st of August by Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, and the Brigade Major, in presence of the Major-General Commanding.

“A detachment of the Battery went subsequently to the Island of Orleans for gun practice and I have heard that good practice was made this year.”

In 1886 the Battery was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Montizambert, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and his official report was as follows :

“Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson commanding. Inspected on St. Helen’s Island, on 30th August. The turn-out of the Battery could hardly be much better. Fine men, clean and smart, with well fitted clothing and all booted. They had their guns, equipment, carriages, harness, etc., in the most perfect order. Field manœuvres good. Gun drill very good. Gzowski competition very fast and well done. The camp arrangements of this Battery were excellent. Gun practice was performed at the Island of Orleans, Quebec.”

In 1887 the Battery was inspected by Major Short, B Battery, R. C. A., Acting Assistant Inspector, who reported as follows :

“Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson commanding. I inspected this fine Battery on St. Helen’s Island on the 28th of June and found it, as usual, in an excellent state of efficiency. The horses, guns, harness, clothing and equipment in the most perfect order. The field manœuvres, marching past, gun drill, answers to questions and Gzowski shift, excellent. In fact the whole turn-out reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The gun practice was performed at Quebec.”

In 1888 Lieutenant-Colonel Montizambert was again the inspecting officer, and he had the following report to make :

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson commanding. Inspected on St. Helen’s Island on the 4th July. Found no falling off from its usual marked efficiency. Horses good, but rather too heavy a class. Guns, carriages, harness, clothing and equipment in first rate order. Marching past, field manœuvres, gun drill, answers to questions and Gzowski competition all good and very creditable to all ranks. Their gun practice was performed at the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, under my superintendence on the 10th September, when the high score of 394 was made.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin was the inspecting officer in 1890 and he reported as follows :

“ This Battery performed its annual drill in camp on St. Helen’s Island and was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General and myself on the 13th August. The general state of efficiency was, as usual, very creditable to all concerned. The range-finding practice was subsequently performed at a range near Lachine, the Battery turning out voluntarily for the purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson informs me the range is a good and safe one, so that it will be possible to go through a similar practice next year during the annual drill.”

In his annual report in 1891, Major-General Herbert, then commanding the Militia force, made his famous comparison of the different branches of the service which was so flattering to the artillery force. The General said in part :

“ The relative degree of efficiency of the three arms in the Active Militia is as follows: Artillery, 1 ; Cavalry, 2 ; Infantry, 3.

“ The superiority of the Artillery, and the marked inferiority of the Infantry, are traceable to the same cause, viz : the manner in which the duty of inspection is carried out. In the Artillery, the system instituted by General Strange, when 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 result 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.”

As a matter of fact, the Battery has never undergone a poor inspection, and has never been criticised as inefficient by an inspecting officer. On the contrary every commanding officer the Canadian Militia has ever had, as well as the regular staff inspecting officers have bestowed unstinted praise upon officers and men for their efficiency and soldierly conduct.

It is doubtful if any other battery of field artillery in the armed forces of Her Majesty could make a similar claim.

It must be remembered too, that few field batteries in the Royal Artillery can claim such a long continuous career as the Montreal Field Battery. From 1819 to 1846 there was no field artillery in Britain equipped, except seven troops of Royal

Horse Artillery, and these had only two guns each, with horses and men in proportion. The only field batteries in the whole service kept equipped were in Canada. At Woolwich there was material and horses for three field batteries of instruction; companies took them over in turn for a few months for drill, when they were handed over to other companies. It was not until 1852, three years only before the organization of the Montreal Battery, that an impetus was given to field artillery in the British Army by the horsing of 104 guns and their organizations into permanent batteries.

In view of the then so recent establishment on a permanent basis of this branch of the service, the acknowledged efficiency of the Battery in the first years of its existence is all the more remarkable and creditable.

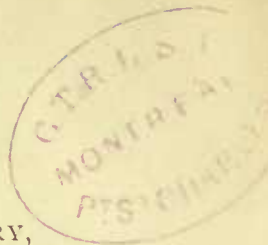
The Battery, under command of Major Costigan, took part in the big review held on Logans' Park on Jubilee Day, 1897. The Battery was at the time encamped on St. Helen's Island. They were embarking on the steamer when an overturned boat was noticed drifting down the swift current, some distance out from shore, with several men clinging to the bottom. A terrific wind storm was raging, and the surface of the St. Lawrence was very rough. There was a small boat near the wharf, but the spectators on the Island appeared afraid to put out in it. With the men of the Battery it was different. Sergeant-Major Kendal and Trumpeter Bishop jumped into the boat and put out for the drowning men. It was hard work to force the skiff against the sea, and the frail craft was almost swamped. But they succeeded, and, with great risk to their overladen boat, brought those who had been in the water to land. The rescue was a gallant one, and largely through the representations and efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, the act was acknowledged by the Royal Humane Society of Canada, which bestowed medals upon Kendal and Bishop.

The present officers and men of the Battery certainly have every reason to be proud of the past record of their corps from its very earliest existence; and in the official commendations which have been elicited by its efficiency, no less than in the honourable traditions which have been handed down by successive officers, non-commissioned officers and men, in the natural loyalty of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and in their determination to keep the Union Jack flying for all time over this broad Dominion, they draw an inspiration which should result in keeping their splendid corps for all time true to its good old motto "Always on Hand".



LIST OF OFFICERS

THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY,
AND THE DATES OF THE OFFICIAL GAZETTES
CONCERNING THEM.



- Wm. Francis Coffin, Capt. Sept. 27 1855. Was a Major in Montreal Light Infantry, Feb. 26 1847. In command Artillery forces of Montreal. Transferred to staff of Upper Canada Militia Dec. 11 1856.
- Henry Hogan, 2nd Lieut. Sept. 22 1855, 1st Lieut. Nov. 14 1855, Capt. July 3 1856. Brevet Major March 31 1858, Lieut.-Col. April 10 1863. From Royal Montreal Cavalry. Appointed Commander of Field Artillery and Foot Artillery of Montreal, Dec. 11 1856. Retired with rank Aug. 10 1866.
- Henry Bulmer, 2nd Lieut. Nov. 14 1855, 1st Lieut. Feb. 15 1856, Capt. July 3 1856. Removed to Vol. Foot Artillery Dec. 11 1856. Placed on unattached list April 2 1857.
- J. Owen, 1st Lieut. Sept. 27 1855. Resigned Dec. 15 1856.
- A. Lamontagne, 1st Lieut. Sept. 27 1855. Resigned Nov. 14 1855.
- A. A. Stevenson, 2nd Lieut. July 3 1856, 1st Lieut. Dec. 15 1856, Captain April 2 1857, Major, Jan. 22 1862. Lieut.-Col., March 15 1867. Retired retaining rank April 24 1891.
- Wm. Masterman, 1st Lieut., Dec. 11 1856. Retired with rank, March 31 1858.
- Wm. Robb, Lieut. Dec. 11 1856. Resigned July 9 1858.
- Wm. Aylmer, 2nd Lieut. April 2 1857, 1st Lieut. March 31 1858. Placed on unattached list Aug. 8 1860.
- Wm. McGibbon, 2nd Lieut. March 31 1858, 1st Lieut. July 9 1858, Major April 23 1867, Lieut.-Col. April 23 1872. Retired with Rank, July 28 1882.
- Jos Bowden, 2nd Lieut. July 9 1858. 1st Lieut. Aug. 8 1860. Resigned Oct. 31 1867.
- T. W. Boyd, 2nd Lieut. Aug. 8 1860, 1st Lieut. Feb. 1 1867. Retired with rank July 6 1877.
- Geo. E. Fenwick, Surgeon Nov. 14 1855. Surgeon-Major Aug. 22 1879. Deceased.
- Henry Chapman, Paymaster Jan. 31 1862. Failed to re-enroll.
- Duncan McEachran, Veterinary Surgeon, June 22 1877. Resigned Aug. 27 1886.
- W. R. Oswald, 1st Lieut. June 22 1877. Brev. Capt. March 21 1878. Brev. Major June 3 1881. Appointed Lieut.-Col. Montreal Garrison Artillery June 24 1881.
- E. G. Green, 2nd Lieut. June 22 1877. 1st Lieut. Aug. 5 1881, Capt. Aug. 13 1883. From Toronto Field Battery. Deceased.
- J. S. Hall, 2nd Lieut. Aug. 5 1881. 1st Lieut. May 29 1885. Capt. Aug. 27 1886. Major April 24 1891. Retired retaining rank Feb. 9 1895.
- George R. Hooper, 2nd Lieut. May 29 1885. 1st Lieut. Aug. 27 1886. Capt. April 24 1891. Major Feb. 9 1895. Transferred to Artillery Reserve of Officers Feb. 27 1897.
- Chas. McEachran, Vet. Surgeon, Aug. 27 1886.
- H. H. Hogan, 2nd Lieut. April 6 1888. Left limits July 31 1890.
- R. Costigan, 2nd Lieut. July 31 1890. 1st Lieut. April 24 1891. Capt. Feb. 9 1895. Major Feb. 27 1897.
- J. A. Benyon, 2nd Lieut. June 26 1891. Transferred to B Battery, R. C. A. Oct. 13 1893.
- C. W. Wilson, Surgeon Major, March 9 1895.
- F. B. Wilson, 1st Lieut. May 16th 1896. Transferred A. R. of O. Oct. 20 1896.
- Donald A. Smith, 2nd Lieut. May 16 1896, 1st Lieut. Feb. 5 1897. Capt. May 16 1898.
- A. T. Ogilvie, 2nd Lieut. Dec. 23 1896. Capt. Feb. 27 1897. From 3rd Victoria Rifles. Transferred to R. C. A.
- F. A. Crathern, 2nd Lieut. May 28 1897, 1st Lieut. Sept. 27 1898.
- E. T. Bartlett, 2nd Lieut. May 16 1898. Left limits July 15 1898.
- George W. Stephens, Jr. 2nd Lieut. May 16 1898. 1st Lieut. Sept. 27 1898.

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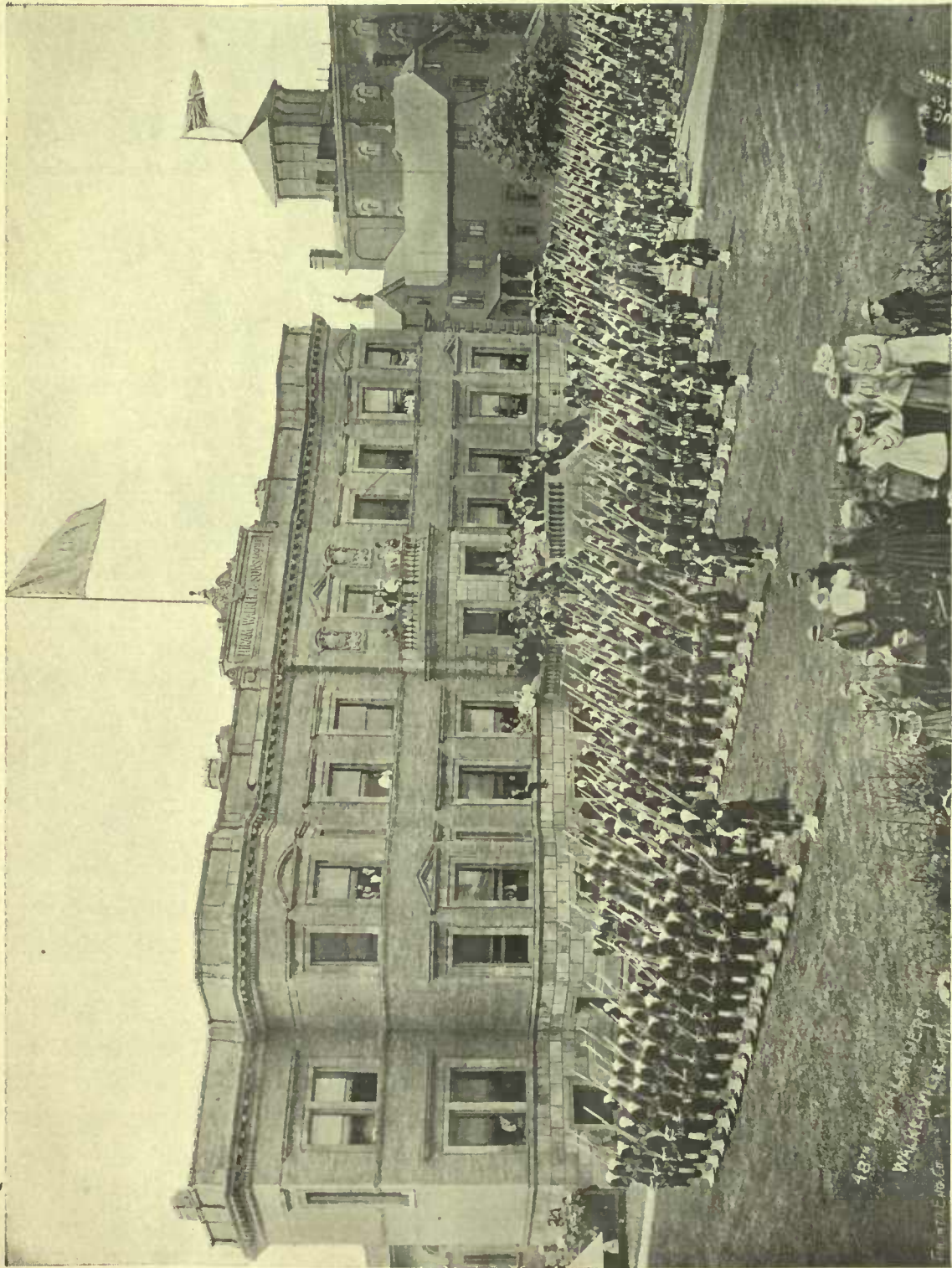
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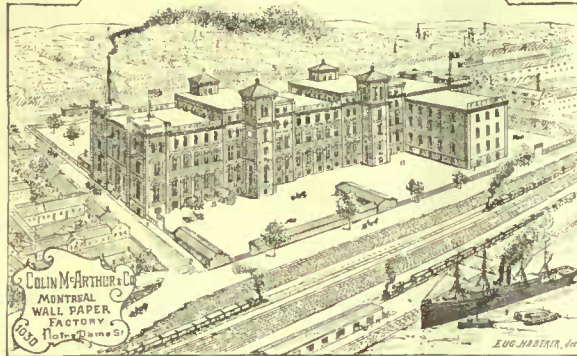
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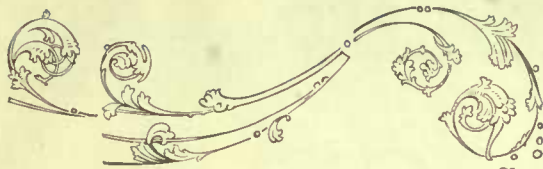
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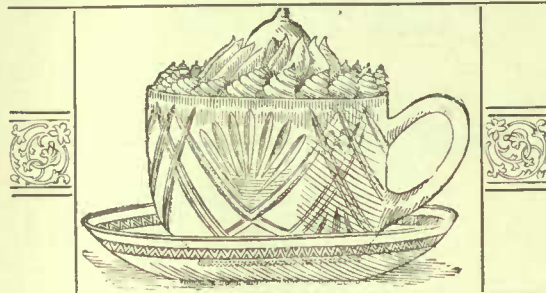
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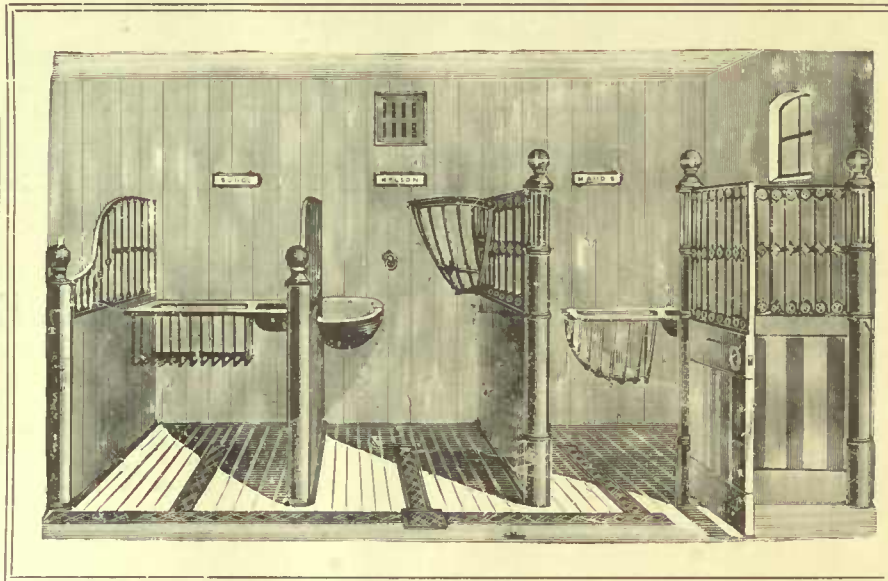
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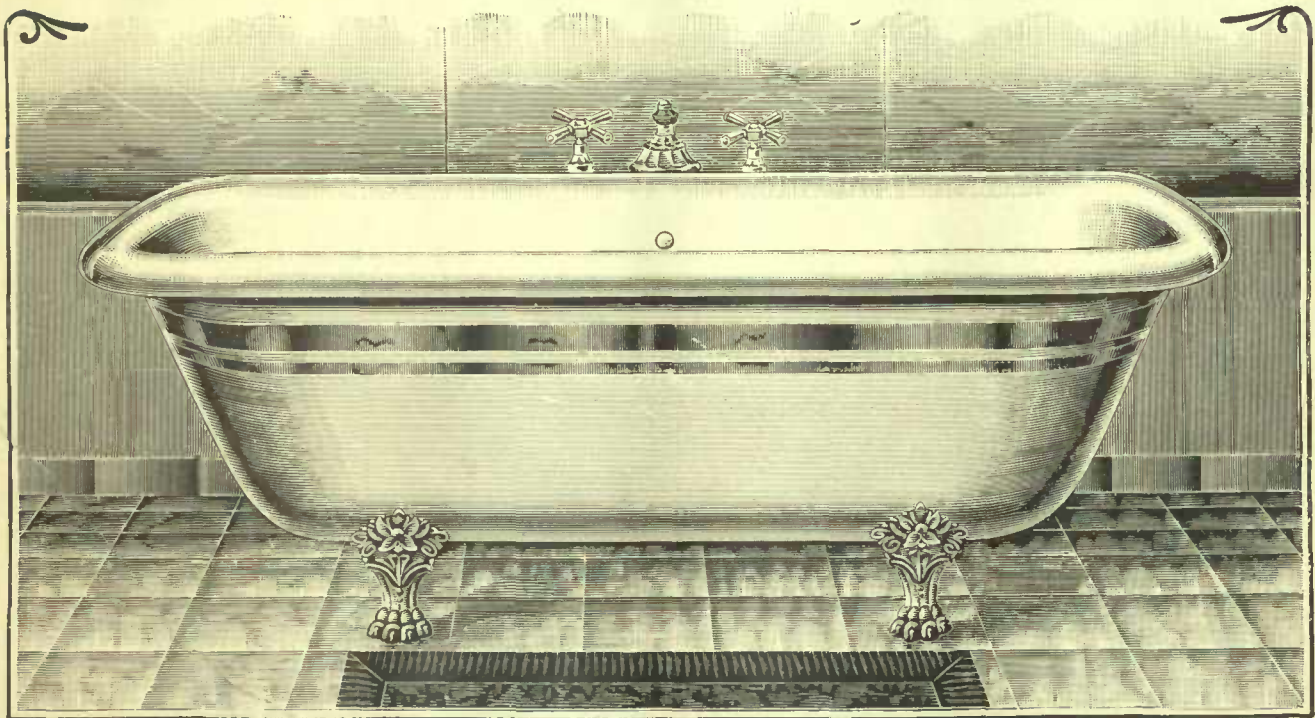
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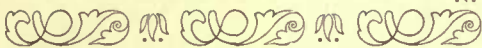
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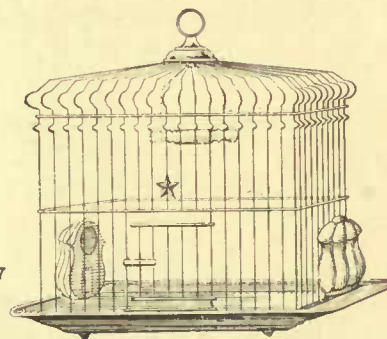
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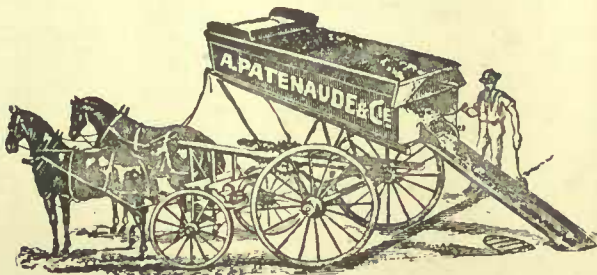
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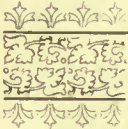
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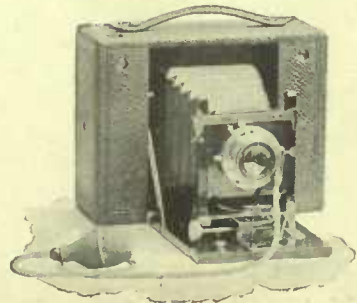
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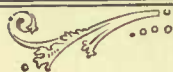
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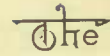
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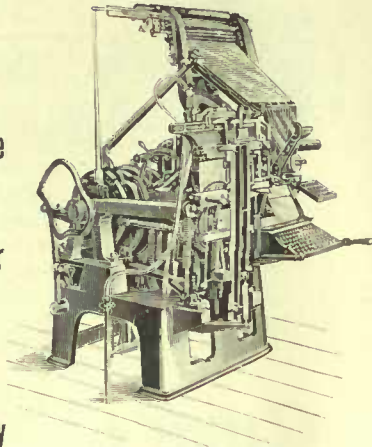
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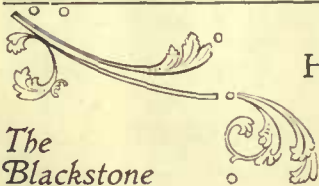
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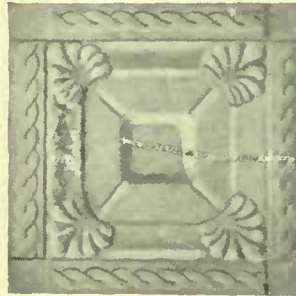
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