

out in prominence the great names and the important events to denote the forces and factors which determine history. Such we find in the incipient stages of Canada ; and the process of development which this country has passed through furnishes the record which claims our attention and yields to us memories of famous individuals whose lives challenge our admiration.—*Paper by Sir Sandford Fleming, Canadian Institute, Toronto, Feb., 1893.*

The Queen's Rangers.

that most notable colonial volunteer corps, which was first organized in the New England settlements before the British conquest of Canada by his great-grandfather, Major Robert Rogers, who was its first commanding officer, and was succeeded in 1777 by Colonel Simcoe, afterwards the first Governor of Upper Canada.

One instance may be cited of the manner of fighting in those old days. The Queen's Rangers were equipped each with a firelock, sixty rounds of powder and ball, and a hatchet. The eighth paragraph of their regulations reads as follows :—“ If the enemy pursue you in the rear, take a circle till you come to your own tracks, and then form an ambush and give them the first fire.”

Among the many interesting things recorded was the escape of Major Rogers at the rock on Lake George, still known as “ Rogers' Slide.” There were many stories of hard fighting, and of the devilish cruelties and tortures to which the Indians put their prisoners, and of forced marches on snowshoes. Amherst, Abercrombie, Wolfe and Haviland were the British generals in whose operations the Queen's Rangers had an important part. In the great engagement at Fort Ticonderoga, in July, 1758, in which Lord Howe was killed, the British lost 1,944 officers and men. In this battle the Queen's Rangers were among the best troops on the British side. From Quebec to Detroit their deeds of bravery, adventurous daring, and endurance were among the most important events of the campaign.

In June, 1760, Major Rogers, with his Rangers, went to Detroit, with the news of the capitulation of Quebec, to receive the submission of that fortified place.