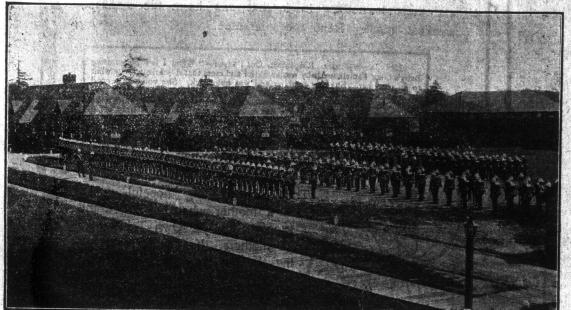
STHE PACIFIC GATEWA

it was impossible that proper training could be given the men under the cir-cumstances, and they suffered accord-

ingly.

In 1893 "C" Battery was transferred to Quebec, and on the 4th of August of the same year the first detachments of "regulars" arrived to take over the barracks for the use of the Imperial troops, This arose through an agreement entered into between H. M. government and the authorities at Ottawa.

Although Esquimait had (at least for the time being) been selected as the



PARADE OF THE GARRISON. WORK POINT BARRACKS.

When the waters were dried, an' the earth and to face the difficulties of policient, as well as feed and to face the difficulties of policient, as well as developing the vast tract of the trank and pay of a Sapper. The Lord He created the Engineer.

The blow up the gates that are rushed by the International Province was re-organized.

The blow up the gates that are rushed by the International Province was selected that the Home government looked by the Buginneers.

But beart by the Engineers.

We biast out the rock an' we shovel the mud, we government for the Royal Engineers, and ethic the buildings will have to take to reach his destination, mittee of the British parliament having strains and drydock (built by the two governments) at Eaguinal's thould be adequately protected, steps were taken in 1873 the militia of this unity of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the Abritish was a station and drydock (built by the two governments) at Eaguinal's the carry of the strain of the surface of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the strain of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the strain of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the undefended state of Esquimat have for the Royal Military College of Constantinople, attention was direct and accordingly sent out Col. Irwin and fortification was direct and the province was read as easily the submit of the minitary to the submit of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the Markanelles to the undefended state of Esquimat have for the Royal Military College of Constantinople, attention was direct and account of the Royal Military College of Constantinople, attention was direct and the unit and the United Province of the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the British fleet, up the Dardanelles to the Markanelles to the Royal Military College of Constantinople, attentio



OFFICERS WORK POINT BARRACKS.

Sitting (left to right)—Surgeon-Major E. C. Hart, M. D., 5th Regiment, C. A. (medical officer in charge of troops); Lieut.-Col. A. Grant, O. C. R. E. and O. C. Troops; Major Gurdon, O. C. R. G. A.; Capt. Black, A. S. C. Standing—Lieut. C. Wiggins, A. O. D.; Lieut. C. G. Sladen; Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Hood, R. E.; Lieut. T. A. Whyte, R. G. A.; and Second Lieut. O. R. E. Millman, R. G. A. "Bruce," the dog, belongs to Capt. Bowdler, R. E.

The following officers were absent as stated:
On leave—Capt. R. G. Macdonald, R. G. A.; Lieut. L. F. Blandy, R. E.; and Second Lieut. A. H. Cameron, On command at Rodd Hill with fortress company for annual training—Lieuienants G. C. E. Elliott and P. H. On duty-Capt. B. W. B. Bowdler, R. E.

Majors-General Herbert and Hutton, commanding the Canadian militia; Gen. Montgomery - Moore, Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, Col. Biscoe, and within the last few weeks by Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, commanding troops in Canada.

On March 31, 1899, the five years fer which the detachment of Royal Marine Artillery was loaned for garrison duty expired, but they were retained for a further period of six months, pending the settlement of a fresh agreement between the Imperial and Dominion governments consequent on the necessity for an increase of the garrison.

This agreement was in the main as follows:

One company Royal Garrison Artillery.

One and a half companies of Royal Engineers.

Artillery was loaned for garrison duty expired, but they were retained for a further period of six months, pending the command of Major J. G. E. Wynne, the comma

One and a half companies of Royal Engineers.

The Dominion government to pay half the cost of the garrison and to defray half the cost of providing additional barrack accommodation.

During the period, 1893 to 1899, during which the R. M. A. was stationed here, they formed three schools of instruction at Victoria and Vancouver in connection with the local militia artillery. The detachment of R. M. A.

connection at victoria and Vancouver in connection with the local militia artillery. The detachment of R. M. A., under Major Trotter, with Captains Barnes and Poole, and Surgeon G. S. G. Bell, R. N., left Victoria on the 27th of September, 1899, the Band of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., and a big crowd of citizens escorting them to the victoria of the September 1899. zens escorting them to the wharf and giving them a hearty send-off.

During the last week in September, 1899, Lieut. (now Capt.) V. L. Beer, R. G. A., a graduate of the R. M. C. of Canada, with an advance party arrived to take over the barracks and works of defence from the Royal Marine Artillery. on the 25th of September, 1899, No. 19

On the 25th of September, 1899, No. 19
Company, Western Division, R. G. A.,
under the command of Capt. (now
Major) W. A. Macbean, with Major J.
Moir, Royal Army Medical Corps, anrived from Halifax. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation, a portion of
the gunners were left behind at Halifax,
and the sappers were not brought out
from England.

From an Old Photo. VICTORIA VOLUNTEERS, 1863.

Seated in centre is Capt. Lang, with Capt. Vinter on his right, and Dr. I. W. Powell
on his left. Standing at Capt. Lang's back is the late B. W. Pearse. The second
figure from right is W. Homfray of James Bay.

adjutant to the R.E. compresses. In 1889 he was prorank of captain and frountil 1892 he was in comment.

Much Life in the Se Other Land 80 late.

EXPLO

ANTARCTIC

From London Times,

Nowhere in the world at the sea is there in such a a difference in character so tween the Fuegian Islands

sts of the Antarctic, that of the Antarctic, that of the Antarctic, the other states of the Antarctic states of the Antarctic

last contact with civilizat Island, a few miles north where the Argentine Go

erected a magnetic observoperate with the Antarct during the year 1902. This

being the base of operation for the work of the Swed in adjoining parts of the had the greatest interest visit before starting.

un Jan. 6 we left the

ing at the same time our a long period, of human green forests of an almost uriance, and vivified by l

flower, by parrots and The weather was the when passing the note from Cape Horn we wind and almost a sm ing the whole of our Drake Strait no ice ca

What a difference slow sailing later the morning of the 11th know that we were The air was cold, and freezing point, but the hidden by the fog. Sudde fog lifted, and unveiled

fog lifted, and unveiled to its unsurpassed grandeur th Antarctic lands to be s King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

For years I had tried to mind at an idea of the gene the Antarctic regions, but expected to find so far northing anything so wonder

circle, anything so wonder as that which I now behelf s very mountainous, and eaks attain a height of housand feet. Between

thousand feet. Between there are broad valleys, a clse in the world this island all the contrasts of a va But now one feature only is Up to the highest summi

covered with snow and valleys are filled

more luxuriant than the tropical forests. To the E West there seems nowhere crop of bare rock, and or places at the edge of the

some bold promontories. But all along the Coas number of rocky islets, always of the boldest sha

trast with the main isl lands are almost always from snow. The whole s a type of a gladated co

deal different from Green ably also from the comm matter. For even in the there does not exist a whelmed by the snow a situated in the latitude in the North.

The first impression, the hopeless desolation, and I thinking that if this was

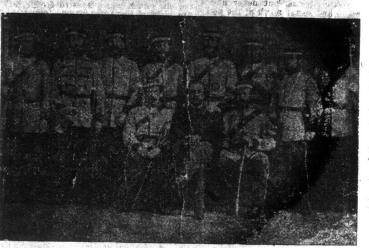
thinking that if this was it would not be easy to we would not be easy to we reperhaps longer still. For many hours there we have be seen where a latter of the island was there a still however, we did not so followed our way to anot son Island, where the inchart, Harmony Cove, seate that we should find a ling place.

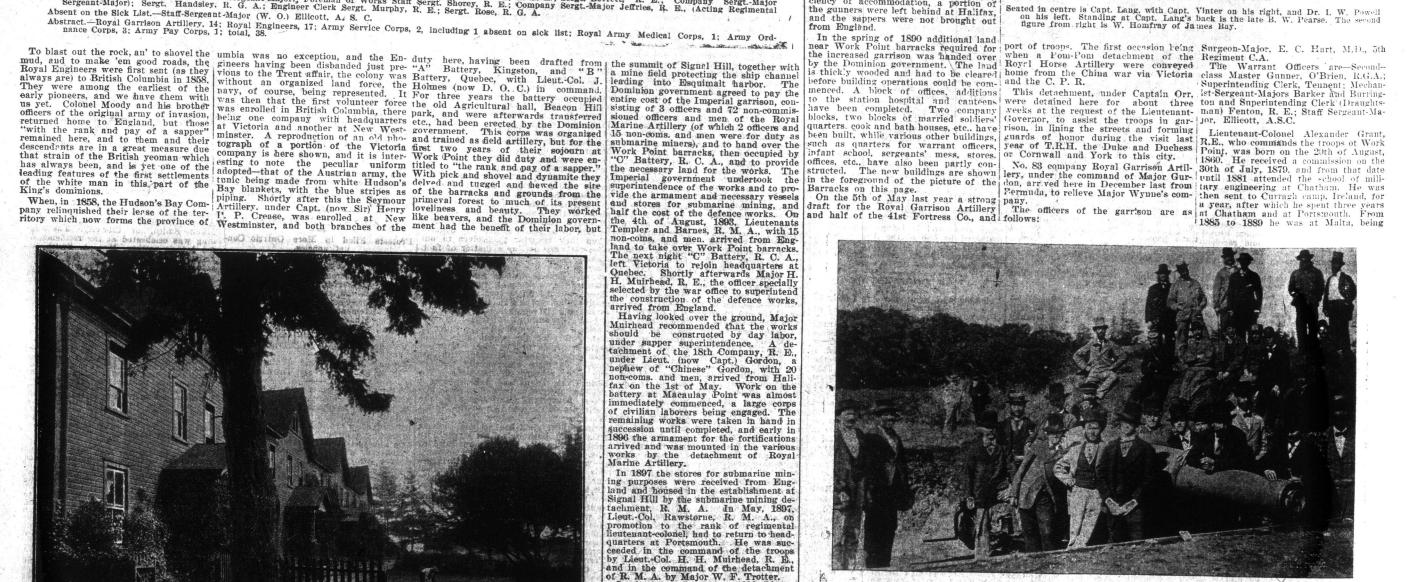
And it was in fact a magnetic far more inviting than of a more inviting than of a perpet after the first view. The bare space was not withe snow was creeping do But, notwithstanding this possible there grew a not ation of mosses, lichens, many different species, every moment wondering should not find a grass or ing plant. On the knolls was a rich life of small in

LATE VALUE

00 2

our own was at a rem

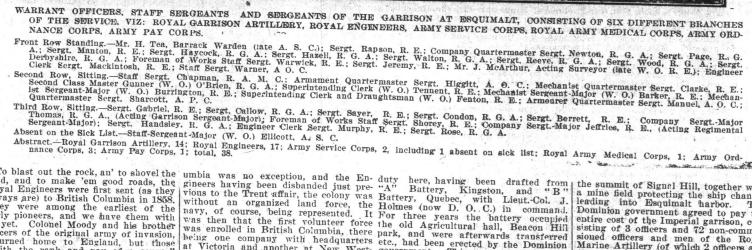




(Photo loaned by E. H. Hiscocks.)

FORT MACAULAY, 1878, SHOWING ONE OF THE 8-INCH R. M. L. GUNS. On the mound in the right-hand corner stands the late premier, Hon. A. C. Elliott; next to him is the staff-surgeon, the late Dr. J. B. Matthews: Capt. Dupont is sitting on the mound in centre of picture; officer in uniform is Col. Irwin; standing on his right is Major A. W. Jones; standing at breach of gun in straw hat is E. H. Hiscocks; leaning against gun carriage is George Anderson, and next to him W. Trickey; leaning on the chase of the gun is W. Lorimer, and G. Wynne on his left.

This photograph of the members of the then newly organized Victoria Eattery of Garrison Artillery was taken before the uniforms had arrived for the corps.



arrived from England.

Having looked over the ground, Major Muirhead recommended that the works should be constructed by day labor, under sapper superintendence. A detachment of the 18th Company R. E., under Lieut. (now Capt.) Gordon, a nephew of "Chinese" Gordon, with 20 non-coms. and men, arrived from Halifax on the 1st of May. Work on the battery at Macaulay Point was almost immediately commenced. a large coms immediately commenced, a large of civilian laborers being engaged remaining works were taken in he

> arrived and was mounted in the various works by the detachment of Royal Marine Artillery. In 1897 the stores for submarine min-In 1897 the stores for submarine mining purposes were received from England and housed in the establishment at Signal Hill by the submarine mining detachment, R. M. A. In May, 1897, Lieut.-Col. Rawstorne, R. M. A., on promotion to the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel, had to return to head-quarters at Portsmouth. He was succeeded in the command of the troops by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Muirhead, R. E., and in the command of the detachment of R. M. A. by Major W. F. Trotter.
>
> On the lat of September, 1898, Lieut.-Col. Muirhead left the station on the completion of his term of foreign service, and was succeeded in the command of the troops by Major A. Grant, R. E., who was given local rank as lieutenant-colonel.
>
> During 1895 Col. E. P. Leach, V. C.,

uccession until completed, and early in 896 the armament for the fortifications

The troops have also been inspected by



IN THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, WORK POINT BARRACKS.