

ago, issued a manual of some seventy pages, which has proved quite serviceable and worth the cost of preparation.

There is nothing to be said about the rifle shooting of this corps. Though practice is regularly carried out with small arms yet the brigade relies more upon the contests with the proper weapons of artillery. The batteries always send the prescribed detachments either to local headquarters or to the place selected for the general competition by the Artillery association, and have been fairly successful in winning prizes.

The establishment is, at present, nearly complete, and the officers, with few exceptions, have obtained qualifying certificates of the Royal School of Artillery at Quebec. There is one blank, however, in the roll of officers which can not be easily filled. It is that left by the untimely and regretted death of Major George B. Seely, which occurred on 21st March, 1890, within a few months after he had received his promotion. As a private volunteer at the time of the Fenian invasion, as an officer in the brigade, as a member of the legal profession, and as a fellow citizen, he left an honourable record and a life worthy of imitation. While under his command No. 1 Battery, in 1888, won the second prize in the general efficiency competition.

Though none of the batteries have since that time been fortunate enough to win either of the general efficiency prizes yet it is not to be inferred that the corps as a whole is inferior in efficiency to any other brigade of artillery. On the contrary the N. B. Brigade has the highest average of the garrison corps of the Dominion for the year 1892, the total number of points won, divided by five, (the number of batteries in the brigade), giving 196 as against 168.3 for the next brigade. The averages of all the brigades for 1891 were higher than last year but the N. B. Brigade was then at the head leading the next in order by nearly 16 points. This has been increased to nearly 28 points in the present year, as will be seen by the figures given above.

The uniform of the corps is of the pattern issued to all Canadian artillery. The brigade has adopted the busby as the head dress and at its own expense supplied the corps. No distinctive badges are worn, though the approaching centenary of the organization may well warrant some commemorative distinction by way of ornament. Under the old provincial organization the regiment had, by special permission, the right to wear gold facings instead of those, at that time, usually worn by colonial corps.

Thus, at the end of the century, in the city of the loyalists, their descendants of to-day are perpetuating the interest and zeal which their brave and devoted ancestors felt in the military organization of their country. It is the hope of the brigade that the bright days of another century may shine upon the colours of '60 and the records of '93.

The roll of officers is now as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel—John Russell Armstrong, A D C (r s a 1st, c c 2nd, m s 2nd), 22 Nov. '85.

Major—John J. Gordon, (r s a 1st), 16th Dec. '92.

No. 1 Battery, St. John (Prince of Wales)—Captain, Stanley Douglas Crawford (g s), 3 June, '87; Lieutenant, Walter Woodworth White (r s a 1st), 29 Nov. '89; 2nd Lieutenant, Herbert Chipman Tilley (r s a 2nd), 18 May, '92.

No. 2 Battery, Carleton—Captain, John B. M. Baxter (r s a 1st), 16 Dec. '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Arthur Drake Wetmore (prov), 28 August, '91.

No. 3 Battery, St. John, N. W.—Captain, Charles Frederick Harrison (r s a 1st), 22 Jan. '92; Lieutenant, Robert Huntley Gordon (r s a 1st), 22nd July, '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Walter Edward Foster (r s a 1st), 4 Oct. '92.

No. 4 Battery, St. John—Captain, George West Jones (r s a 1st), 22 Oct. '86; Lieutenant, Thomas Edward Grindon Armstrong (r s a 2nd), 28 Aug. '91; 2nd Lieutenant, Frederick Caverhill Jones (prov), 28 Aug. '91.

No. 5 Battery, Fairville—Captain, James Albert Edward Steeves (r s a 1st), 29 Nov. '89; Lieutenant, Frederick Landon Temple (r s a 1st), 4 Oct. '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Robert Patterson Foster (prov), 20 June, '90.

Paymaster, George Frederick Smith, 27 Feb. '85.

Adjutant, Geo. Kerr McLeod (r s a 1st), 22 Jan. '92, Capt. 31 May, '89.

Quarter-Master, Richard Farmer, 12 July, '72 (m 27 Feb. '67).

Surgeon, John Waterhouse Daniel, M. D., (r s a 1st), 11 Aug. '76.

Assistant-Surgeon, Joseph Andrews, M. D., 14 Sept. '83.

Should any reader of this brief outline either possess, or have access to, any newspapers, letters or other documents relating in any way to the history of the corps, or have a personal recollection of any event in connection therewith, he would confer a great favour upon the Brigade by communicating with the writer, Capt. J. B. M. Baxter, P. O. box 242 St. John, N. B.



CREST OF THE BRIGADE.

#### REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

The decision that was made some years ago, that colours should no longer be taken into battle, was perhaps a wise one. It certainly was not arrived at without much consultation with those most capable of giving an opinion. But when the then Secretary for War announced in the House of Commons, on July 29, 1891, that, in consequence of the altered formation of attack, and the extended range of fire, the colours should not in future be taken with the battalion on active service, but be left at the depot, an era in regimental life passed away which can never be revived. The names on the old colours of all regiments who served the Queen are emblazoned on the new flags, and their memory will not die. But the old personal devotion, stronger than death, sacred as honour, must enter upon a new phase. The state of things described by Venn in his "Military Observations," quoted by Grose, has passed away forever:—"There is an ancient president but fresh in memory, that in great defeats when armies have been overthrown, scattered, and dispersed... Even then the ensign-bearer, being wounded and desperate of all relief, hath stripped his ensign from the staff, and wrapped or folded it about his body, and so perished with it. This ensign cannot be said to be lost, because the honour thereof was carried with his freed soul to Heaven to the possession of the Eternal Fort for ever; Now, in this particular the enemy cannot boast of any triumph then purchased more than any sexton may do when he robs the dead of his winding-sheet." Such a *president* did Lieutenants Coghill and Melvill follow in their desperate attempt to save the colours after the battle of Isandhlwana. It may be well for a country to forbid such sacrifices; it must be better for the individual to have made them.

A chivalrous instance of deference to this sentiment for the colours is recorded of the British troops after the gallant defence of Pondicherry made by the French under M. Bellacombe. The first deed of the conquerors on entering the town was to restore their colours to the garrison. In the retreat from Moscow the French officers in many instances burnt their eagles and drank the ashes, and there are various examples of the English getting rid of their colours (in a less melodramatic, though equally effectual way), and thus depriving the victorious enemy of their well-earned trophies of triumph. But these times are past. One noticeable feature in the colours, which also may be subjected to change before long, is the Union wreath. After the Act of Union, new colours, in which the shamrock was inwoven with the rose and the thistle, had to be presented to all the regiments in the service. If Mr. Gladstone passes his Home Rule Bill, will new colours have to be issued once more to the army of a dismembered nation?—*Exchange*.