

army. The offensive strength of the volunteers, as a body, must not be judged by the performances of their crack marksmen "lying down in a peculiar position, with their wind gauges on, and having waited till the sun gives a particular light." This kind of shooting may be very useful in guerilla operations, but it would not help to win a great battle. What we want is for the volunteers to shoot straight, not as individuals, but as regiments, and under the conditions of actual warfare; and we are glad to notice that recent regulations for Bisley are calculated to promote this practical object."

Of the five waiting men called upon to take the place of those of the first twenty who declined to go with this year's Wimbledon team, four have accepted, these being Capt. J. A. Longworth, P.E.I.G.A.; Pte. J. Davis, 10th Royal Engineers; Major W. A. Garrison, Halifax Garrison Artillery; and Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. Johns Rifles. Two of them have already represented Canada at Wimbledon, Major Garrison having been across in 1884, and Lieut. Smith in 1882, 1887 and 1888. There are now nineteen acceptances. Staff. Sergt. Pink, of the 43rd Battalion, will be the twentieth if he accepts; and then the first waiting man will be Pte. E. H. Brown, of the 59th Battalion. Lieut. Conboy, who stands next in order, has resigned his commission in the militia, which will doubtless be taken as an indication that he does not desire to go with the team.

Marking Our Battle Fields.

Having frequently alluded in these columns to the earnest work being done by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, in endeavouring to rescue from threatened oblivion the memory of the patriotic deeds of a gallant band of our citizen soldiery in the troubles of 1812-15, it gives us great pleasure to chronicle this week, as one result of their labours, a debate occurring in the House of Commons on the 12th inst., which ended in a declaration by the Minister of Militia of the Government's intention to, at an early date, erect suitable monuments on each of our uncommemorated battle fields. The debate was inaugurated by Dr. Ferguson, the member for Welland, who moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to honour and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and to preserve from desecration their last resting place in the military cemetery at Niagara Falls, in accordance with the prayer of the petitions presented to this House." Besides the mover, Lieut.-Col. Denison, Mr. Edgar and Mr. Cook spoke in support of the motion, and then the Minister replied, his speech as printed below being condensed from the official report:—

Sir ADOLPHE CARON said - I preserve the most lively recollection of one of the most pleasant visits which it has been my good fortune to pay, to the historical battle-field of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July last. I was on that occasion the guest of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, and if I may be permitted to take advantage of this opportunity, I should like to express the opinion that to the Historical Society of Lundy's Lane every true Canadian patriot, and every student of history, is largely indebted for the zeal and energy they have shown in accumulating, and presenting for the inspection of the public, the souvenirs of that memorable battle. I believe it is of the greatest importance that we should perpetuate the memory of those loyal defenders of our country who fell on the battle fields of Canada. But I think that my hon. friend's motion may not possibly go just as far as it should. As the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Cook) has said, great as was the day of Lundy's Lane, great as was the lustre cast on our history by the deeds of our Canadian volunteers, and the Imperial troops and Indian warriors who aided them on that occasion, if anything is done, I think it should apply not only to Lundy's Lane, but to all the battle fields we have in Canada. It may possibly be of some little interest to this House and the country to know that for many years past—as far back even as the time when this country was handed over from France to England—we have been progressing in that direction. We have in Canada to-day several monuments the erection of which has been instigated, no doubt, by the same patriotic feelings which instigated the hon. gentleman in making the motion he has

done to-day. We have at Quebec, that old battle field of Canada—on the Plains of Abraham, and also in the city of Quebec itself—monuments to the memory of the two great warriors, Wolfe and Montcalm, who fought at that time on opposite sides. We have at Ste. Foye the monument erected to the memory of the braves of 1760, who fought in about the last battle that took place on that old historic battle field between the French and the English; and hon. gentlemen who have visited that city of Champlain may remember that that monument is crowned by a bronze statue, which was presented to Canada by Prince Napoleon, shortly after a visit by him to this country. We have a monument erected to the memory of that hero of Canadian volunteers, DeSalaberry, at Chambly, near Montreal. We have one erected in Montreal to that hero of so many naval battles, Nelson. We have the monument erected on Queenston Heights to the memory of Brock. We have in Halifax one to the memory of Welsford and Parker. We have one to the volunteers of 1885 in Winnipeg. We have, at Port Hope, one to Lieut.-Col. Williams, one of our colleagues in this House, who has cast his share of glory on the name of our Canadian volunteers. We have the monument at Brantford erected to Brant. We have one erected to Sir George Cartier, on Parliament square in Ottawa, showing that not only is military valor appreciated in Canada, but that civil service also finds a reward among the people of Canada, whom he served so faithfully and well. We have another erected in Toronto to that other great political man, George Brown, who fell a victim to an assassin. We have one erected in Three Rivers to Lavolette, that discoverer in our early history. We have one to Jacques Cartier in Quebec. We have one on the Saguenay, erected to the memory of the Honourable David Price, who for many years was a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and afterwards became a member of the other House. We have the monument of the sharpshooters at Ottawa, which I am glad to say not only does honour to the valour of two of the Ottawa boys, but as a work of art casts a great deal of glory on the gentleman who moulded it. These are the monuments which have been erected in Canada; but I would ask the House, and the country, whether, having erected all these, we are going to stop midway? We know that there are only a few more to be erected to commemorate the deeds of those who have distinguished themselves in the history of the country. We ought to have monuments, I think, on the Burlington Heights at Amherstburg, at Lundy's Lane, at Stoney Creek, at Chrysler's Farm, at Chateauguay, at Beaver Dam, at Odelltown, at Lacolle, and at Montreal to Maisonneuve, the founder of that city. So far as my historical recollection goes, without having had time to prepare myself—and I am quite open to correction if I have left out any—I think we have to erect altogether about ten monuments, not to cover the whole of our history, but to follow in the wake of those who have given us the example by erecting the monuments of which I have given a list to the House; and I sincerely hope that this design will appeal to the patriotic feeling of every true Canadian, whether on one side of the House or on the other, whether being a member of Parliament or being outside of Parliament, and that the work will be taken up as soon as possible and completed. In carrying out the views of the sub-committee of which I have spoken, I thought I might possibly help the historical societies who so kindly invited me to meet them, by having a small plan prepared in my own Department by the architect, which might be sent to the historical societies, and which I intend to submit to my colleagues in council, with an estimate of what these monuments would cost. I think we should not go in for anything in the way of very expensive monuments. What we want to do is to educate our people in our—their own history. What we want is to put up monuments, so that when people visit any of our battle-fields, they will find a monument with an inscription, having the date of the action, if it is to commemorate an action, and a few details about it. Such monuments would be a practical lesson in history to those who follow us. In having the plans for these monuments prepared, which I shall have much pleasure in placing on the table of the House, I was told that they would cost about \$1,000 each. I do not say that we should build all these monuments in one year, but I consider that this is a very small amount of money considering the good it would do. If we teach patriotism to our people, and educate them to love their country and to revere the deeds of those who have preceded them, it would be a practical lesson in everything which makes a man better, in everything which makes him love his country more intensely; and I think we could very well afford to contribute that small amount of \$10,000 to achieve so much. Now, Sir, if my hon. friend would permit me, I would beg leave to propose that his motion be amended so as to read as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to enquire how best to honour and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country during the war of 1812, and to preserve from desecration the last resting-places of those brave men on the battle-fields where they gave their lives for Canada.

I think that would cover, without mentioning all the different places I had occasion to refer to, the whole ground, and would permit us if it