

and in the garden attached to the nunnery; forty rebels were killed in attempting to make their escape towards the woods. In imitation of General T. S. Brown at St. Charles, upon the pretence of bringing up reinforcements, the rebel commanders, Girod and Peltier, are said to have made their escape soon after the fire of the troops commenced, but they have not since been heard of, except calling at Inglis' tavern, about four miles from St. Fustache, where they stated that the troops had been completely defeated. These heroes are now supposed to have taken refuge in the woods, but it is probable they will soon be traced out." The regiments engaged were apparently the Royal artillery, Royal and 83rd regiments and the Montreal cavalry and rifle (volunteer) corps. I have given a pretty full account of this engagement for the reasons already given, as also to enable you better to understand the few views of the affair which I am going to try and show you after these remarks are finished. I am indebted to another veteran soldier, Colonel Wily, of the 88th regular regiment in those days, and as you all know for a long time holding important positions on the militia staff, for a sketch of the different engagements at that time, viz.: The first blow struck in November, at Longueuil, in which the Montreal cavalry were roughly handled. Then the fiasco under Colonel Gore at St. Denis, a few days afterwards, Colonel Wetherall's smashing the rebels at St. Charles where they suffered some loss. But "you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs," comments the gallant colonel. Later on, in 1838-9, there were troubles along the frontier by American sympathizers, two engagements taking place at Lacolle and Odelltown, both repulsed with loss, and in Upper Canada a landing was effected at Prescott under one Hindenburg, a Pole, who was captured and afterwards tried by court martial and shot. That was the way they treated rebels in those days. But we must pass on, although there is much subject matter gleaned from my reading connected with the events of these years that I should have gladly brought before you, inasmuch as, apart from the historical, there is to many of you a strong personal interest connected with them. I find the names of McGill, Moffatt, R. (Judge) Mackay, Routh, Molson, Geddes, J. G. McKenzie, Hugh Allan, Fletcher, Greenshields, John Grant, Gogy, Esdaile, A. Clark, Meredith (chief Justice), and many others—some in our midst to-day, many, the majority, gathered to their fathers—signing a document for a public meeting for Monday, the 3rd July, 1837, for the purpose of giving expression to their disapproval of certain resolutions adopted at certain public meetings, apparently those disloyal meetings held by Papineau and others. Capital speeches were made and stirring times they must have been. Several of those whom I have mentioned, and many more whom I have not time to mention, but whose names are household words amongst us to-day, were also present at the battles of St. Denis and St. Eustache. Not well—indeed, according to our notions of military equipment nowadays not at all—fitted out for warfare, but with brave hearts and stalwart arms, ready to do and, if need be, to die, for the preservation of the peace and safety of their homes and the rights and privileges of their race. From the concluding pages of an interesting book called "Trifles from My Portfolio," written by a staff officer, Dr. Henry, who had seen a great deal of service in the British army, and who took part in the campaign of '37, I quote the following terse sentences, which, although written almost fifty years ago, give good advice to us to-day:—

"You are a French-Canadian; 'tis well. You are descended from one illustrious nation and adopted by another. It is probable that from strong attachment to your old country, a principle, abstractly considered, most honorable, and a misconception of the policy of Great Britain, you have been long fondly imagining that you could build up a new France on this continent under the wing of England. Now, my dear fellow, you must disabuse yourself of this gross delusion without delay, totally and irrevocably. The thing is physically and absolutely impossible; and you might as reasonably expect that the dark tribute poured from the St. Maurice into your mighty river would be able to retain its hue, or change the broad current to its own tint, as that you can continue French amidst the great Anglo-Saxon family to which you now belong. You are an Anglo-Canadian. Pardon me, if I say that you, my dear loyal sir, would also do well to get rid of some prejudices and erroneous notions. You are rather too much of a monopolizer of loyalty, and too apt to offend your fellow-citizens of French origin, classing them indiscriminately, and thus unwisely confounding the bad with the good. Now you may be sure that the great majority of them, although they will not come forward as prominently as yourself, which is not in their nature, are still sound at heart and well affected to the government. There is, no doubt, an active and mischievous portion, reckless and unprincipled, but those who have property and a stake in the country, the commercial classes, the seigneurs, the clergy and eight-tenths of the habitants, making allowance for their peculiar manner, are as loyal as yourself." Very pertinent remarks these seem to me to be. It is true that the population of Canada is to a great extent cosmopolitan, but we should all be at

heart Canadians, and join together in working out the destiny of the land we love and live in.

"Whether from England's fields of bloom,
Or Erin's lanes of emerald green;
Whether from Scotland's hills of broom;
Or France's vine-clad capes serene;
United on St. Lawrence brink,
Stand we together man to man,
And all these various titles sink
Into one name, Canadian."

(To be continued.)

Figure Targets.

"FIGURE TARGETS," it is stated, are to be introduced in the volunteer musketry course, and in future all volunteers will be required to fire their classes at targets on which figures are painted to represent one or more men. A "Marksman," writing on the subject, questions the advisability of the change, and fears that it will tend to lower the present standard of shooting efficiency. While the figures hide from view the parts of the target which the firer is expected to hit, hitting them is not considered essential, for the anomaly exists that at every distance, from the shortest to the longest, the firer may obtain as many points by missing the figures altogether as he can if he hits a figure with every shot he fires. To illustrate this seeming paradox, let us take a third-class target. The centre ring includes two large spaces not touched by the figure, so that a hit anywhere within these spaces is worth three points; but as the head of the figure is outside the ring, the firer may actually earn one more point by missing the figure than by planting a shot in his head. On the second-class target are two spaces outside the figures which are included in the bull's-eye, so that when shooting his second-class the firer may positively earn as many points by missing all three figures as he could obtain by hitting two of them in the head. The first-class targets contain four spaces outside all the figures yet included in the centre, and one space forming part of the bull's-eye similarly situated; so that at 800 yards it will be possible for a firer to earn 16 points in his five shots for missing all the figures, while if he struck the greater part of the flank figures he may only earn 10 points. If there be anything practical in the above arrangement, confessedly at present it is occult, and does not commend itself to ordinary commonsense. Nothing should be adopted tending to diminish the keen interest happily taken in volunteer rifle practice, and this recreation is not likely to grow more popular when it is guided by regulations which at first sight seem ridiculous.—*United Service Gazette.*

Horses for the Imperial Army.

THE following statement of the requirements of the service was prepared by Col. Ravenhill, the officer who visited Canada this year, with a view of ascertaining the capabilities of the Dominion as a remount producing centre:—

"As the stock raisers do not seem to be aware of the prices paid or the class of horses required, they are as follows, viz.: For cavalry horses up to \$150, and for artillery horses up to \$175, geldings preferred. Color—bay, brown, black or chestnut, with a few riding greys. Age—between four and eight years. Weight—riding horses, for the light, medium and heavy cavalry between 1,000 and 1,150 lbs. For artillery or engineer horses for riding, between 1,100 and 1,250 lbs. For draught, between 1,200 and 1,400 lbs. These horses must be sound, fresh, unblemished stock, and may be in the rough straight from the plow or farmer's yard, so long as they are the right shape, make and action. Now, as regards soundness, I would draw attention to the two principal causes of the many cases of unsoundness that must be only too apparent to even any casual observer of the horses bred in this country. 1st—A great deal of it is hereditary, and caused by breeding from unsound sires and mares. 2nd—The habit of driving three and four year old horses long distances and at a rapid rate, as is done by the farmers in this country in their buggies and wagons, is a certain way of producing premature unsoundness among the horses. If the farmers of this country are alive to their own interests, a large market is open in Europe for well bred horses, independent of the requirements of the Imperial army: 17,000 are yearly imported into Great Britain from other countries, and Canada supplies none. What is required to produce the riding and driving horses, always in great demand all over Europe, is the importation to this country of thoroughbred sires, horses with plenty of bone, good deep shoulders, long rein, powerful quarters, and good back and loins, and short legs. Nothing requires more care and attention than horse breeding, that is to produce the animals that command prices in the European market ranging from \$500 to \$4,000.