

Duke of Russia for the best "History of Cavalry." This was not, however, his first venture in military literature. As long ago as 1868 he conceived the plan of writing a book on the changes he thought desirable in the organization and employment of cavalry under modern conditions. This was promptly accepted in England and brought out by Thomas Bosworth, London. His publisher tells a good story at his own expense about the Duke of Northumberland. The Duke asked Bosworth up to Alnwick Castle to receive orders for additions to the ducal library. Returning to London together, the Duke's brougham met them at the station. As Bosworth's bookstore was in the most fashionable part of Regent Street, which at the time was thronged with people, he thought the Duke would not like to see him carrying his valise from his coroneted carriage, so he sprang to the door and called one of his shopmen to go back for the bag; but he was met in the doorway by the Duke himself carrying the heavy bag, saying, "You forgot this." Bosworth said that he would never be too proud to carry his bag across the sidewalk again.

Touring with his brother in France, the colonel was accosted by gendarmes at Montmirail, who asked for his passport. He happened to have with him his diploma of LL.B from Toronto University, and his commission of Lieut.-Colonel, which he carried as proofs of his identity. This was the only time he had to open them. The gendarmes could not read a word of either, but very politely allowed them to pass. The brothers were tremendous walkers, and one day covered forty-five and a half miles without any inconvenience.

The Colonel's book was translated into German, Russian, Hungarian. It is a notable tribute to his military insight, not to say

genius, that the reforms recommended in this work have been adopted in the cavalry tactics of, we believe, every European army. His "History of Cavalry" was also published in English, Russian, German, and Japanese.

At Moville, while looking over the ruins of Castle Green, and the small battery near it, the gallant Colonel was taken by an Irish Fenian for a member of the mystic brotherhood, and left for Canada with the blessings of a Fenian hovering over him.

Colonel Denison was a very Hotspur on occasion, and on account of an affront from Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia, 1868, sent in his resignation as an officer, although at the time applicant for a staff appointment, and strongly commended for that position by Colonel Wolseley, General Napier, and others. The country thus lost his valuable services in the first Northwest rebellion. In the general election of 1882 Colonel Denison contested Algoma in the Reform interest, but accepted very philosophically his defeat by the Hon. J. B. Robinson by only eighty votes.

In 1874, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia offered a prize of 5,000 roubles (about \$4,000) for the best history of cavalry in all nations. This colonial colonel had the audacity to enter this competition against the military experts of Europe, and the further audacity to win the prize—"a lawyer, who had never attended a military school of any kind, one removed from the centres of military thought and away from the great military libraries, to attempt to compete in a competition open to all the trained officers of the regular armies of the world."

With characteristic energy he set to work, often rising through the springs and summers of 1875 and 1876 before daybreak, and was at work by daylight. He averaged eight hours' work a day for over