

drill, in heavy marching order, but it also echoed to the groans, at different times, of at least three incorrigibles, who were publicly flogged, and subsequently drummed out of the regiment. The triangle to which the unfortunate was strapped, the body naked to the waist, the doctor on one side of the triangle, the sergeant-major on the other, and the drummer with his cat of nine tails, waiting for orders, must have had a depressing, yet disciplinary, effect upon the regiment lined up to witness the punishment. When the order was given to the drummer to proceed with his hated duty, he swung the whip around his head three times, a sergeant calling out at each revolution, one, two, three, and at the word three the lash fell on the unfortunate's back; and, no matter how great may have been his fortitude, his moans would be heard before many strokes had been applied. This form of punishment has been long since abolished in the British army.

#### THE BARRACKS SITES

From 1862 until the Imperial troops left Montreal the barracks on St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets were occupied by the Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards and the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment. The Jesuit Barracks by the 60th King's Royal Rifles, the 47th Regiment, and, I think, a detachment of the 17th Regiment. The Quebec Gate Barracks by a battalion of the 60th Rifles, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, of which the Duke of Connaught was then an officer, different batteries of artillery, detachments of the Royal Engineers, Commissariat Corps, and the 13th Hussars. During the years the Imperial troops were in Montreal the officers of the various corps took an active part in the social life of our city, and whether as spectators or participants, their handsome uniforms, military bearing, love of clean sport, and enthusiasm did much to make a success of the weekly drives of the Tandem Club, the masquerades in the Victoria Skating Rink, the lacrosse and cricket matches, the annual snowshoe races, and the public and private balls, which were outstanding features in the life of Montreal of those days.

The removal of the troops from our city was severely felt by our merchants and traders. As most of the officers were of independent means, they put a great deal of money into circulation, in addition to that disbursed by the rank and file, and the Imperial Government for supplies and maintenance of the troops. The careful student of our city's history will find that our commercial prosperity dates from the arrival of the Imperial troops in 1862. In 1857 Montreal passed through a financial crisis, from which she had not recovered at the period of the Trent affair; but the money put into circulation at that time by the Imperial Government not only brought relief from the stringency which was crippling commerce and labor, but laid the foundations of the financial and commercial prosperity which has made Montreal one of the richest cities per capita on the continent. Montreal has many reasons to remember gratefully the days when the Imperial troops formed part of our civic life.