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LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE T. DENISON.

We are happy to present to our readers in this issue with a portrait of the officer commanding that fine corps of Dragoons, the Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto, Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison. His grandfather, Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison, born at Dovercourt, Harwich, England, in 1783, was one of the most influential pioneers of Toronto. He arrived in Canada with his father (Capt. John Denison), in 1792, and from the beginning of the present century till his death, in 1853, was prominently associated with the growth of the city. He served in the war of 1812, and in the rebellion of 1837, and did much towards the organization of the Volunteer Force, what is now known as the Governor-General's Body Guard having been created mainly through his efforts and largely at his cost. Col. G. T. Denison (the second of the name), who resided at Toronto, was born in 1816, and, like his father, devoted much time to the improvement of the volunteer service. He did duty in 1837-38 as an officer in his father's cavalry troop, of which he ultimately obtained the command, and, in 1855, on the passage of the new militia law, he had a leading share in establishing our military system on its actual basis. Col. Denison died in 1873. His eldest son and namesake, the subject of this sketch, was born at Bellevue, Toronto, on the 31st August, 1839, and was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, taking the degree of LL.B. at the latter institution. In 1861 he was called to the Bar. In 1877 he was appointed Police Magistrate for the city of Toronto. His military career began in 1855, when he was gazetted as Cornet. In 1862 he was made Major, and in 1866 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Governor-



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General's Body Guard—a rank which he still retains. In 1866 Lieutenant-Col. Denison served during the Fenian raid, commanding the outposts on the Niagara river under Col. (now Lord Viscount) Wolseley. In the same year he published his "Manual of Outpost Duties," and later a "History of the Fenian Raid." In 1868 his "Modern Cavalry" (long known in both hemispheres as a standard work on the subject of which it treats) was published in London, England. It was translated into German and published at Munich in 1869. In 1872, by the late Czar's command, it was translated into Russian, and an edition brought out at St. Petersburg. In 1880 a Hungarian version appeared at Buda-Pesth. In 1874 the late Czar offered prizes for the best "History of Cavalry," and Lieut.-Col. Denison, having competed, was

awarded the first prize of five thousand roubles. On that occasion the Canadian prize-winner was presented to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who treated him with much consideration. The work is one of widely recognized value, and like its predecessors has been translated into Russian, German and Hungarian. It is used as a manual at several of the great military training schools of Europe. Lord Dufferin presented the author with a bronze medal *in memoriam rei*. Lieut.-Colonel Denison is one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, and has been president of the second section of English Literature, History and Archaeology—his colleagues showing their esteem for his abilities and character by electing him to that position during his absence in the North-West helping to put down the rebellion of 1885.

RICHMOND FIELD BATTERY.

It is common talk that the Richmond (P.Q.) Field Battery is in a thoroughly disorganized state; certain it is that it has put in no annual drill last or this year, and is not even mentioned in the Inspector of Artillery's report for 1891. Yet in the Militia List of 1st January, 1892, the Battery appears to exist in fairly good shape, so far as officers are concerned; and it would be interesting to know what is the real state of the corps now, and if in a fit state for service. It is more than probable that the military strength available in Richmond and vicinity can be well absorbed by the 54th Batt., and that little or none can be spared for a Field Battery. The frontier is too important to be garrisoned by corps which exist only in the pages of the Militia List.

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The remedy is obvious. Thirty miles west of Richmond lies Sherbrooke, the capital of the Eastern Townships,