

## HONOR ROLL.

Ottawa. In the autumn of 1916 he entered the Kingston Military College to qualify in artillery, but, being injured by a fall from his horse, was obliged to discontinue the course. On recovering, he enlisted as a private in the Queen's Field Ambulance and went overseas in August, 1917. From Shorncliffe he was transferred to Seaford and attached to the 7th Canadian Reserve Battalion, with which he went to France in April, 1918, and was then drafted into the 38th Canadian Battalion of Ottawa.

He fought at Amiens, August 8 to 15; at Arras, August 28; Drocourt, September 2; and at Douai-Cambrai Road, September 29, where he fell in action. The gallant 38th was nearly annihilated in this fierce struggle, in which ten German divisions, with three others in reserve, were utterly routed by four Canadian divisions.

Lieutenant Crowell writes: "At the time of his death he was acting as a section commander, his senior non-com. having been killed or wounded. He was discharging the duties devolving upon him with an admirable coolness and intrepidity, giving an example of high courage to the men under him. By his death we lost a valuable man, one who had always exhibited the finest qualities of a soldier and of Canadian manhood."

He was buried in the cemetery of Bourlon Village, which stands on the edge of Bourlon Wood, from which his battalion had assisted in sweeping the Huns a few days before.

### *Austin Russell Murray.*

**L**IEUTENANT AUSTIN RUSSELL MURRAY, eldest son of Dr. D. Murray, of Campbellton, N. B., was born at Campbellton on April 16, 1894, and received his early education in the Campbellton High School, from which he graduated in the year 1912 and was Class Historian of that year.

While attending school he took a course in signalling under Sergeant Lowe, where he led his class and obtained a Grade A certificate. He also studied photography and telegraphy and became quite proficient in both. After leaving school he took a course in practical engineering in Boston and subsequently studied in the engineering department of the U. N. B. at Fredericton. As soon as war was declared he was anxious to enlist for overseas service at once, but owing to the illness of his mother, who died very shortly afterwards, his plans for the time being had to

be abandoned. He realized, however, that he had a duty to perform for his country, and in view of his previous training, especially in engineering, he felt that he could do his part better and be of more service to his country in the artillery than anywhere else. In order to qualify for that branch of military service he took a course at the Royal School of Artillery at Kingston, Ont., where he obtained his commission as a lieutenant.

Shortly afterwards, through the authority of Major General Rutherford, of Halifax, on the recommendation of Major Ringwood and Captain Stacey, of Kingston (two of his former instructors), he obtained an appointment with the 5th Artillery Brigade, then training at Sewell Camp, Manitoba, known as the "Crack Brigade of the West."

He joined this brigade in Montreal in the early part of August, 1915, just as the brigade was en route to England. He remained in England about two weeks, during which time he taught squad drill and gave instruction in gunnery to a section of the brigade, besides attending evening lectures given by officers who had returned from the firing line. He was then subjected to a searching examination in the several branches of field artillery, after which he was selected, with three other officers of his brigade, to go immediately to the firing line in France and thence to Belgium, where he arrived about the middle of September (just five weeks from the time he left home). On arriving in Belgium he joined the 12th Battery, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, with the First Canadian Division, as forward observation officer and sectional battery commander.

He was in the firing line around Ypres and other points along the Western front for nine months, during which time artillery bombardments were almost continuous. He was slightly wounded several times by shell explosions and was one week in the hospital, but nothing daunting, he immediately returned to his post of duty, where he continued to direct his battery, until he was killed in action on June 16, 1916, in the twenty-second year of his age, and was buried with military honors in Reninghelst New Military Cemetery in Belgium.

In writing home and to other friends from time to time he always stated that whatever the outcome might be, he was pleased that he enlisted in the service of his country, to help in the struggle for liberty, justice and righteousness against despotism, treachery and inhumanity.