

minister not only in thorough sympathy with the force, but with the will, the determination and the ability to see that the claims of the service are fully recognized.

If first impressions count for anything, Major-General Gascoigne's term of command in Canada will be a period of real advantage to the force under his command and of personal pleasure to himself. He is an officer of conspicuous personal magnetism—blunt, as becomes a soldier, but courteous. He has, from recollections of his previous stay here while with the imperial troops, a real personal affection for Canada, and he is prepared to take the militia as he finds it and decide about the best methods for its development after he understands thoroughly its present status. The impression formed by all who have met the new General is that he is a soldier down to his boots, and that his administration of the force will be firm yet kindly, fairly exacting, but considerate.

Major-General Gascoigne's new departure in selecting his aide-de-camp from the militia is a delicate compliment to the force he is called upon to command, thoroughly appreciated at its full value by every member of the active militia. This eloquent proof of the General's confidence in the militia endeared him to us the very day he landed amongst us. Let it be the duty of each and every one of us to show him that his confidence was not misplaced.

Militia General Orders.

1895.

(For the benefit of those of our readers who may not have seen it we reproduce the text of Major General Herbert's adieux to the Canadian Militia.)

HEADQUARTERS.

Ottawa, 19th September, 1895.

Special G. O. 45.

VALEDICTORY.

The following valedictory of Major-General Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., dated the 1st of August, 1895, on his retirement from the command of the Canadian Militia, is published for general information :

1. Before relinquishing the command of the Canadian forces, the Major-General Commanding desires to thank those who, for a period of nearly five years, have given him a loyal support and cooperation in his endeavour to render those forces an efficient and powerful factor for the defence of Her Majesty's Empire.

2. During this period he has been encouraged by seeing Canada assume her share of the burthen necessary to secure the inviolability of her Pacific coast, and by the exceptional efforts made by the militia units allotted for the defence of Halifax and Esquimaux, in order to fit themselves for the duties they would have to perform in a time of emergency.

3. He has observed with pleasure a general awakening, throughout the militia, of a spirit of emulation for practical efficiency, together with a considerable development in rifle shooting, and a marked desire on the part of those who aspire to the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of the militia, to qualify themselves for command by professional study.

4. He has on several occasions expressed officially his appreciation of the excellent material to be found in the Rural Militia, and will ever cherish a pleasing recollection of the time spent with them in camps of instruction, and of the cheerful manner in which they responded to his efforts to raise the standard of instruction, sobriety, order and soldierlike behaviour in those camps.

5. His thanks are specially due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Regiments forming the Permanent Force of Canada, on whom devolves the arduous duty of instructing the Active Militia. While conscious that he has been exacting in his demands upon them, he can testify with sincerity to the soldierlike manner in which all ranks have met those demands, and to the marked improvement that has been made in the discipline and military training of all arms. He would once more remind these Royal Regiments that theirs is the honourable mission of presenting to the Active Militia as high a standard of military efficiency, and as brilliant an example of good conduct and devotion to duty as were formerly offered by Her Majesty's regular troops when quartered in Canada.

6. He desires to convey to all ranks of the Staff, Permanent Force and Active Militia, his best wishes for their health and prosperity, coupled with the hope that he will be remembered by them with feelings of esteem and respect, akin to those which he will always bear towards the Canadian comrades and fellow-subjects whom he has had the honour to command.

By command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The First Wimbledon Team.

A correspondent writes asking the names of the first Wimbledon Team.

The first team sent from Canada to compete in the matches of the National Rifle Association was sent by the Militia Department in 1873, Major Worsley being in command.

The members were chosen from the different battalions, but not as at present from the aggregate of a number of matches.

It was well enough chosen, however, to win the Kolapore Cups, which our team rejected in 1873 and again in 1875—thus scoring three wins in four competitions—a pleasant fact to recall in view of the non-success of the Kolapore eights since 1889. The following formed the team :

Capt. Jas. Adam, 13th Hamilton.

Assist. Surgeon Ed. Aiken, 37th.

Capt. E. A. Baines, M.G.A.

Pte. A. Bell, 10th Royals.

Pte. Thos. Copping, Rawdon I. Co.

Pte. Jos. Ferguson, G.T.R.

Corpl. Patrick Hickey, 63rd.

Ensign Chris. Johnston, 71st.

Trooper Sam Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.

J. S. Larkin, 63rd.

Sergt. R. Omand, 13th.

Gunner Jas. Pallen, N. B. Garrison Artillery.

Sergt. R. Power, 62nd.

Capt. Jas. Shand, H.G.A.

Sergt. A. G. Shaw, 54th.

Pte. C. Sheppard, 10th Royals.

Pte. W. Smith, 30th.

Quartermaster L. Thomas, 54th.

Capt. Geo. Thompson, 19th.

Sergt. D. Turnbull, G.T.Ry., 2nd Batt.

Assist. Surgeon W. G. Vail, 74th Batt.

Capt. W. Wall, 2nd Batt., G.T.Ry.

OCTOBER.

"All in a mist, sleep meadow-land and wood,
Straight falls the leaf, through blue enchanted
air,
The nest is silent, in the fading bush ;
And yet—this magic stir along the blood !
This ardor at the heart, that thrills up rare,
Subtle, half-poignant, from the deepening
hush."

—*Outing for October.*

The utility of the cycle in active warfare was demonstrated on Saturday, when a contest of a novel and eminently practical and edifying description took place on roads in the South of Scotland. For the Volunteers Cyclists Challenge Cup nine teams, six English and three Scotch, entered. The course was one hundred miles, the race commencing and finishing at Dumfries. Both prizes came, however, south of the Border, the winners of the first, the Royal Fusiliers (London) team, covering the distance in 6 hours 25 minutes. As a feat of physical endurance this race is noteworthy. But there is another and more important aspect of the question: the event proves conclusively that during hostilities the employment of the cycle for purposes of conveying despatches is probably superior, and certainly preferable, to horse-service. Not only is the speed attained marvellous, but on the approach of scouts the cycle could be readily hidden by a vigilant cyclist, whilst a horse could only be concealed with difficulty and in exceedingly favorable circumstances. No doubt the event of Saturday has excited great interest in volunteer circles. To encourage similar matches amongst representatives of different volunteer battalions would be to render good service to a valuable arm of that branch of the service. Officers anxious for the efficiency of their men would do well to consider the propriety of inter-regimental cycling matches; for, if the cycle is of any service whatever, its powers, as well as those of its rider, should be periodically put to certain tests in order that efficiency might be assured.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*