

MILITARY MATTERS NEWS AND VIEWS

Stories of General Interest to the Fighting Men

The proud reputation of the crack old Thirteenth was not allowed to suffer last night at the annual company inspection of the night half. The soldiers were out to do their best and they covered themselves with glory. The four companies inspected had a record parade, the total attendance being 217, or an average of 54 men a company. The splendid parade and the faultless way in which the work was performed stamped the inspection as the most successful yet from every view point.

When the men assembled Lieut.-Col. Moore again reminded them that it was strictly against regulations to attend camp with another company. The only way to go was with the provisional company, commanded by Captain Robertson, and which will form part of the composite regiment. Non-coms wishing to attend were ordered to report to Sergt.-Major Huggins. The bands then marched out while the companies of the left half went on the lawn and street to brush up for the inspection next week.

Company A, Captain Robertson's command, was the first to face the inspecting officer, Col. Dennison, D. O. C. No. 2 District, B. C. and then followed in order, and the inspection was over before 10 o'clock. The soldier-like appearance and steady bearing of the men were most marked, and they performed the company drill to the entire satisfaction of all. The commands were obeyed with admirable precision, every order being carried out in unison, and so well that the act was like that of one man. No fault was to be found with any of the companies. The men seemed to know just what was required of them and to use an expression of a company mascot, "they delivered the goods."

The big feature, though, was Company B, Major Labatt's crack command, which enjoys the proud distinction of being about the best all-round company of volunteers in the Dominion. They went through the drill like regulars. The parade was the largest in its history, sixty-four men attending. While the men excelled in the other company movements, they were seen at their best in the attack. Assembling at the front of the hall, the soldiers attired in their khaki uniforms, dashed forward, and throwing themselves at full length on the floor, began to fire. At intervals the reserves advanced until the west end was reached, when the double line of reserves crept up to reinforce the firing line. The men were jammed in like sardines in a can, and even then, so large was the attendance, that the entire company stretched across the hall, could scarcely fit in a single line. At the command from the section commander the entire company arose as one man and went through a skirmish formation, massing and then the setting of the hollow square, a preparation for a cavalry charge, regarded as an almost impregnable front. The whole work was done with a speed, accuracy and apparent recklessness that elicited unbounded admiration from the crowds that thronged the floors and galleries.

The parade started Lieut.-Col. Moore, Major Newburn, Major Ross, Captain Donville, Adjutant, Major Herring, Paymaster; Lieut.-Col. Griffin, Surgeon; Captain Carter, Sergeant Major Lester, Quartermaster; Rev. Canon Forrester, Chaplain; staff sergeants 9, buglers 37, band 31, bearers 14, Maxim gun 6, signallers 7, A 53, B 64, C 57, D 43, E 39, F 34, G 32, H 44, a total of 477.

The Windsor Outing. With Victoria Day less than two weeks away, the Highlanders will devote all their spare time to preparing for the Windsor outing. Arrangements have been about completed, and the several committees in charge at Windsor promise that the celebration will at least be the equal of any former successes in that line, which is saying a good deal when the trip of the 48th there a few years ago, is remembered. It is estimated that over 60,000 people crossed from Detroit on that occasion to see the Toronto men. The Hamilton Highlanders, with their attractive uniforms and the part they will play in the programme, should draw an equally large crowd from Uncle Sam's domains.

Windsor people have responded nobly to the appeal for subscriptions, and the finance committee has collected almost \$3,000. The appropriations asked for by the various committees, however, will almost "eat up" this fund. In addition to the Highlanders, the Essex Fusiliers, the Naval Reserve and other corps will participate, and the bugle corps of the Argyle Light Infantry, of Belleville, will probably be present. The Veterans' Association and the Boys' Brigades of St. Andrew's and All Saints' Churches have also been invited to join in the parade. The catering contract has been let to Mr. Thomas Longley, and the visiting soldiers will be "messaged" at the curling rink. The officers will be breakfasted and dined at the British American and will be the guests of Messrs. Walker, at Walkerville, for luncheon.

The Windsor regiment has been parading two nights a week to get in shape for Victoria Day.

Battery in Good Shape.

The usual parades of both regiments, No. 12 Field Ambulance and the Battery will be held next week. Speaking of the artillerymen, they are about the hardest worked soldiers in the King's service, and yet on account of the nature of the work in times of peace they are not heard as much of as the infantry. Major Tidwell's boys are exhibiting commendable enthusiasm in the drill this season, and the parades are all that could be desired. The Battery

should certainly be in shape to do itself proud at the camp.

Victoria Day in Hamilton.

With the Highlanders away on Victoria Day the holiday promises to be an unusually quiet one in local military circles. It is probable that many of the Thirteenth men will spend the best part of the holiday at the ranges. The announcement that Captain Robertson could not go to the old country with the Blesley team was a matter of regret to many military men. With Sergt.-Major Huggins and Staff-Sergt. Skedden from the Thirteenth and Capt. Skedden from the Highlanders' however, here is hoped a Hamilton man lands the King's Prize.

Want Camp for Six Days.

Application has been made to Ottawa that the regiment composed of companies from the Ninety First, Thirteenth and others from No. 2 district shall be sent to camp for six days instead of four, as was the case last year. If this request is granted it will certainly be an improvement, as the men will get four clear days at drill, while at last camp they have only two, it having been found all but impossible to accomplish any work either upon the day of their arrival or departure.

The following corps will attend the Niagara camp this year beginning July 12: 2nd Artillery Brigade, C. F. A.; detachment No. 2 Company, R. C. E.; No. 2 Field Company, city section, C. E.; No. 9 Company, R. C. R.; Nos 2 and 9 Companies, C. A. S. C.; Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 Field Ambulances; B Squadron, R. C. D.; G. B. G.; 2nd Dragoons, and 9th T. L. Horse; 12th, 20th, and 34th Regiments, composite city infantry regiments; 23rd, 33rd and 36th Regiments; 37th, 39th, 44th and 77th Regiments.

Orders just issued announce that Lt.-Col. Bertram will be one of the lieutenant colonels commanding and Major S. C. Newburn, brigade major.

The Staff Ride.

This is the way the Toronto Star's military man views the "staff ride." What appears to outline one of the most fantastic picares in which officers of the Canadian militia have ever been engaged is fixed by Militia General Order No. 78, to begin on May 16, at Truro, N. S.

It is referred to as a "Staff Ride," and has been evolved, apparently, out of moonbeams, by the authorities to enable Canadian field officers to qualify in order to rank equally with Imperial officers who have put in "staff ride" in the regulars.

Officers will bring their sketching cases, blank order books, etc. Plain clothes will be worn. Horse will not be required. Bicycles may be utilized. Wheel carriages will be provided.

The Board of Examiners is composed of three Imperial officers, viz. President, Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K. C. M. G.; Members, Brevet-Colonel F. G. Bowles, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Gwatkin, pasc. Eng. D. O. and S. D.

At a similar examination in England the actual troops of all arms are provided and the candidates have to handle them. In this case the "staff ride" is provided as a substitute—there are no troops, but carries supply the place of horses, and about the only possible resemblance is the fact that a real simon-pure British general superintendent the squad. Even the army mule has been overlooked, and the war correspondent will doubtless be conspicuous by his absence.

It is, however, with apparent seriousness that this trio of professional soldiers, blank order books, etc. Plain clothes will be worn. Horse will not be required. Bicycles may be utilized. Wheel carriages will be provided.

A Forecast.

As practically everything else about this preposterous ghost hunt partakes more or less of the unreal, let us project our astral spooks into the future and record. One can imagine this devoted forlorn hope barking their shins on the rocks and climbing trees to find out the "exact situation of the enemy," which at that time of the year will consist principally of mosquitoes, and stopping when ever they manage to get out of sight of the "boss" to take a little light liquid refreshment under a friendly tree. A clear and concise statement of the object in view will be almost certain to develop in one or two of them, when we forbear to mention, a vocabulary worthy of that exacting of the general referred to as the "army in Flanders." "Armsmen, ye gods! 'morale,' ye little fishes! 'possible reinforcements,' are likely to have the effect of dislocating some of their necks if they watch for them long enough. "Influence of politics" has it, at least we have a subject with which some of them are only too familiar, but why, may we ask, should it be necessary to climb a couple of snake fences, stumble over a rock or crawl through a bog in order to find something they haven't lost? "Supply and transport" will be looked upon, doubtless, as most important, and we trust that, in view of the prospective big wearies and appetites, they will be properly looked after, and would suggest that General Parsons give his personal supervision to this branch. "The course open to the enemy" should be watched with all the untamable ferocity at their com-

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mand, for, above all things, it is advisable to put up a good bluff, but, beyond everything else, keep an eye on "the courses open to you," for everything may depend on the line of retreat, for one never knows what might happen. In conclusion, we would just want to suggest that one important point appears to have been unaccountably omitted, namely, a proper provision for the prospective widows and orphans.

Marching by the Stars.

Practical astronomy will shortly become a part of the education of British army officers holding any command from a company upwards. The army council has decided to establish an observatory at Aldershot.

When the building is completed a powerful telescope will be mounted and the study of the stars will begin in earnest. The observatory will be in charge of the Royal Engineers, and it is expected that officers will assemble periodically for instruction.

Astronomical observations are of great importance in warfare by night, and Sir John French has already given it as his opinion that the important military operations of the future will be performed in darkness.

It will be remembered that Lord Wolseley was guided by the stars when he made his famous march to Tel-el-Kebir.

Banish the Drums.

The suppression of the famous drums of the French army is again a question of the day, having been brought into prominence afresh by the introduction of the two years' service. The military papers appear to hold the view, notwithstanding the fact that which is attached to the drums, that they must go. The charge of massed battalions, advancing with drums beating and colors flying, has finally passed away. Regret may be natural, but the practical soldiers seem to be agreed that it is unnecessary to withdraw so many men from combat service, and to engross them in a duty which will absorb three-quarters of their time devoted to make them proficient. It is said that the bugles are sufficient for all purposes.

The New War Office.

The new War Office in Whitehall, which has taken just six years to complete, is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful and up-to-date buildings in London. Magnificent and imposing as the exterior is, it gives but a small idea of the vast undertaking involved in its construction.

The immense size of the building is indicated by the fact that there are: Six hundred rooms. Two and a half miles of corridors. Seventeen miles of cornices. Nine miles of chimney flues. Eleven acres of asphalt. Fifty-four acres of plasterwork. One hundred miles of piping—hot water, drains, covering for electric wires. Seventeen hundred windows. The circumference of the building is 1,500 feet, and the entire height from the concrete foundation to the top of the towers is 210,000 feet.

In order to insure dryness, the entire building is set in a concrete "dock" 24 feet deep, the inner walls of which are well removed from the walls of the structure. The dock has a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons, and would float several warships.

Machine Guns Important.

The general staff of the United States army now has under consideration the technical use of the machine gun in the United States army. The intention is to have every battalion of infantry and every squadron of cavalry equipped with a machine gun.

This is very interesting information in view of the fact that the Canadian authorities are looking down upon machine gun work, together with signallers, and hospital sections, says an Ottawa military man. Machine guns have been considered of the utmost importance in modern warfare by nations whose army is kept in modern condition, but Canada has made such advancement in recruiting its permanent force that there is apparently no need of anything but a knowledge of machine gun work. It is regrettable that this modern and most useful implement of war will disappear from the Canadian service, and that in the future no more men will be trained in a knowledge of it.

British and U. S. Militia.

The United Service Gazette thinks that the fact pointed out by a writer in the North American Review, that the "States Militia are the best trained of the sixteen separate and important occasions, and multiplied twelve times between the years 1776 and 1815," shows the vast difference between the American and the British militia. It says that the militia, though engaged in every war from the earliest period of the nation's existence, have never one behaved other than soldiers should behave, and though they have never mutined, they are in the aggressive, not the defensive, line. So far from the shortcomings of the old American militia being calculated to weaken the confidence of the British nation in its own militia, the reverse, therefore, is actually the case, as the contrast is most striking and cannot fail to impress the reader.

Lessons From Japs.

There is a lesson for our army in what was said concerning the Japanese army in a lecture at Aldershot by the British military attaché with the Japanese forces during the war. Col. Haldane said: "The first great lesson to be learned from the study of the campaign was that the best trained army, imbued with the highest moral, was almost sure to win. The word 'Duty' was the key-note of the Japanese military training. The Japanese officers were thorough soldiers, and took every care to add to their military knowledge by study.

"The endurance of the Japanese was the result of severe tests in peace. They had exhibited careful secrecy, not only in regard to the press, but also in all ranks; intrepid conduct in gaining information and clever communication, chiefly by field telephones. The national characteristic of secrecy helped the Japanese considerably and the Russians were never able to learn any reliable information of what their intentions or movements were, except by chance about the war, and were forbidden even to say to what unit they belonged. The Japanese did not believe in 'holding' attacks and he would like to see the words expanded from our regulations. They acted upon the principle that all attacks should be decisive and they also now recognized the necessity for larger mounted forces."

Military Kite Flying.

General Baden-Powell's faith in kite flying for military purposes seems to have been well justified. The expenditure of 1905 in support of the military kite was the largest in its history, and totalled up to \$4,000,000, being \$400,000 in excess of 1904.



HERBERT QUICK'S

Double Trouble

A comedy-novel of dual personality. Sixteen pictures by Orson Lowell. Will help to lighten the dusty ways of the world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Has a sparkle like the effervescence of champagne, and the most original plot of the season.—Portland Oregonian.

The pages bristle with evidence that Mr. Quick's imagination has the "open shop and no time limit"—N. Y. Globe.

DAVID M. PARRY'S

The Scarlet Empire

A Romance of Socialism. Pictures in color by H. C. Wall. A young socialist, by strange chance, finds himself on the lost island of Atlantis under the sea. Here a thorough-going social democracy is in active operation.

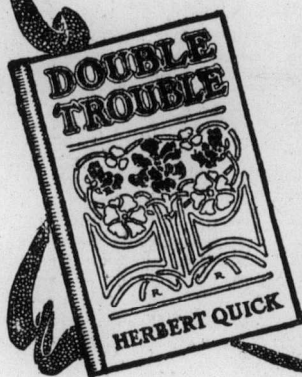
He passes through many exciting adventures, and has an enthralling love affair. "The Scarlet Empire" will create a furor of discussion.

GEORGE HORTON'S

The Edge of Hazard

A Romance of Americans in Russia. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. A riot of brave chances in Japan and Manchuria just before the Russo-Japanese War.

The hero passes through many exciting adventures, and has an enthralling love affair. "The Edge of Hazard" will create a furor of discussion.



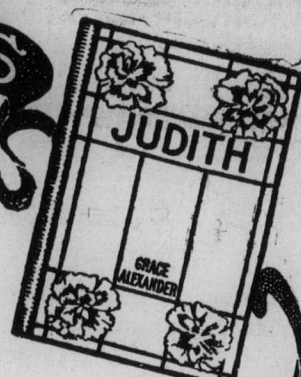
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FRANCIS LYNDE'S

The Quickening

The Tale of the Making of a Man. Illustrated by E. M. Ashe. A story of the kind of love none but cynics ever scoff at, a story of struggle and passion, stirring incident, and the nobler womanhood.—New York Times.

Sincere and deep in purpose, beautiful and artistic in style.—Chicago News.

As a picture of the development of young American manhood, "The Quickening" is without a peer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GRACE ALEXANDER'S

Judith

A Love Story of the Candle-Light Times. Pictures by Geo. C. Wright. Here is a romance enveloped with that charm of tender fancy of the little town of Long Ago.

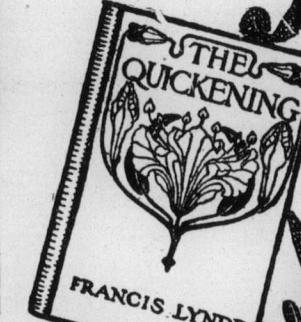
"Judith" is the sort of love story of which one never wearies. Full of the warmth of feeling, beauty of style, and of human power that mark great literature.

WARREN CHENEY'S

The Challenge

A Romance of Russians in America. Drawings by N. C. Wyeth. The Russian in his native land has received the treat of not of genius from Tolstoy and Turgenieff. But Mr. Cheney is the first to treat in fiction the Russian in America, when he came to settle Alaska.

In novelty of setting, in depth of characterization, and in absorbing qualities of plot, "The Challenge" rises head and shoulders above the generality of contemporary fiction.



McLeod & Allen, Toronto Canadian Prices: Cloth, \$1.25; Paper, 75c.

flying for military purposes seems at last to have infected the war office, which has shown its appreciation of the possibilities of the kite on a battlefield by deciding to create a new post in the army—namely the position of "instructor in kite-flying for man-lifting purposes."

The new development embraces extended facilities for military ballooning. The war department is at present constructing a new type of airship, the details of which are being rigidly kept secret. Col. Temperley is in charge of the "cruiser," which he hopes to have ready for practical manoeuvring experiments in the coming autumn. 210,000 has been set aside for this year's ballooning equipment.

A Select Corps.

The English bodyguard of gentlemen-at-arms which is the "nearest guard" to his majesty is limited in numbers and composed of officers who have no active service, who are of a certain height, and under fifty years of age at the date of appointment. His Majesty personally selects the officers who form his English guard, and the appointment is looked upon as a great honor. The gentlemen-at-arms receive pay, and they are called upon for duty on the occasion of all court ceremonies. 210,000 has been set aside for this year's ballooning equipment.

Bugle Blasts.

In connection with the opening of the new armories at St. Catharines this month there will be a church parade on Sunday, May 20, and a dedication of a memorial tablet to the Canadian Legion of Honor, and men of St. Catharines and vicinity who fell in South Africa, by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, assisted by Brigadier-General Otter and staff.

Engineers and sappers are already busily engaged at the Petewawa camp preparing for the reception of the artillery early in the summer.

Kingston papers have never lost an opportunity to give Cobourg a jab since the decision to hold camp there this year. This is a sample: "The Inspector-General has advised that slaughtering as well as baking should be done by the army service corps. Cobourg hasn't butchers enough to supply meat for a barber's cut."

The Hamilton soldiers complain about lighting facilities at the Dr. Dryden Barracks, not being as good as they ought to be. If reflectors were used to direct the rays it would probably help.

The expenditure of 1905 in support of the military kite was the largest in its history, and totalled up to \$4,000,000, being \$400,000 in excess of 1904.

Bugle-Major Lee, of the 38th, Brantford, who has many friends among Hamilton military men, is deserving of credit for the excellent shape the bugle band of the Dufferins is in. The new bugles have arrived, and the band is parading forty strong.

Brantford may have a military tattoo

this year, and probably Hamilton bands will be invited to attend.

Rev. Canon Ellogood, for forty years chaplain of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, was recently presented with a caskoon, surplice, and stole by the men of the regiment.

Major Leslie will assume command of the York Rangers this spring. He has held a commission in the regiment for twenty years, wears a long service badge and is a veteran of the Northwest rebellion.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st Herts Volunteer Battalion have been supplied with white pocket-handkerchiefs, on which are printed full instructions for all emergencies, and hints on first aid, and must be returned upon the holder leaving the service.

Major Oswald H. Ames, the tallest officer in the British army, is retiring from the service. He has served nearly twenty-two years in the 2nd Life Guards, and led the procession at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

A CITY TREASURER ARRESTED.

Accounts Short to Amount of Eighty-five Thousand Dollars. Newburyport, Mass., May 11.—James B. Felker, City Treasurer, who was arrested last night, charged with embezzlement, said to-day that his accounts were short not less than \$85,000. This is over \$35,000 in excess of the amount which was at first believed to have been stolen. He said that his stealings covered a period of about two years. The greater portion of the money, he said, was invested in mining stocks.

DOWAGER QUEEN INJURED.

Her Majesty Thrown From Automobile at Steinfurt. Berlin, May 11.—The dowager-Queen Emma of the Netherlands, mother of Queen Wilhelmina, was thrown from an automobile to-day at Steinfurt, Westphalia, where she was attending the silver wedding of Prince and Princess Von Bentheim-Steinfurt. The machine struck a butcher's wagon, ejecting her Majesty and Prince Von Bentheim-Steinfurt. The Queen-mother was bruised, but resumed her ride.

Coughs Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresoleo tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

WON GLADSTONE PRIZE.

Success of a New Brunswick Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford. St. John, N. B., May 11.—H. C. Martin, of this city, to-night received word that his son, Chester A. Martin, the year man at Oxford. The competition was entered into by English students and the Rhodes men from all parts. The award was made on the merits of an essay on Lord Castlereagh, which was the subject for the Gladstone prize this year.

MR. DUNSMUIR CHOSEN

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The ex-Premier Will Succeed Sir Henri Joly—Sir Daniel McMillan Resigned for Another Term in Manitoba.

Ottawa, May 11.—Hon. James Dunsmuir was to-day appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, succeeding Sir Henri Joly, who has held the position since June 15th, 1900. Mr. Dunsmuir was Premier of the Province from June 15th, 1900, until November, 1902. Of late he has not taken any part in politics. He is a man of great wealth, and recently donated \$125,000 towards a university in Victoria.

The reappointment of Sir Daniel McMillan for a second term as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was also made to-day. He succeeded to the office on September 9th, 1900.

TO REORGANIZE.

WHY CHINA WANTS NATIVE CUSTOMS CONTROLLERS.

Large Sums Have Already Been Spent Improving the Northern Army, Which is a Step Forward, Though Not Yet Up to Highest Standard.

London, May 11.—A cable from the Times' correspondent at Peking says: It is satisfactory to learn that the powers seem to be disposed to unite in objecting to debasement of the marine customs service administration, which under Sir Robert Hart probably saved the empire from dismemberment. It is no secret that the purpose of the appointment of Chinese as controllers is to secure the revenue for military reforms. Large sums have already been spent in the reorganization of the northern army, which is now a great improvement on anything preceding it, though far short of what exaggerated newspaper reports have led Europe to believe.

DELIGHTS OF JOURNALISM.

Editor of the Paris Patrie Fought Duel With Pistols.

Paris, May 11.—Lucien Millevoye, editor of the Patrie and Nationalist and member of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel with pistols to-day with Count Matrieu de Noailles as a result of the street encounter between them on May 9th, when M. Millevoye broke his cane over the Count's head. Beyond the fact that pistols were used and that two shots were exchanged at twenty-five paces no details of the duel were obtainable as this despatch was filed.

After Low Farm Murderer.

Winnipeg, May 11.—Detectives who have been vigorously at work on the Low farm murder mystery, have learned the name and whereabouts of the supposed murderer. He is Stouck Pollock, a Galician, and is now engaged in railway work at Marquette, Mich. Detective Mackenzie has gone there.

USEFUL HINTS.

Keep the wax-coated boxes in which crackers are packed, as they make excellent polishers for irons instead of the little blocks of wax generally used. Soak new brooms in strong, hot, salt water before using; this toughens the bristles and the broom lasts longer. Granite ware should not be left to dry over a hot fire, for the heat will cause it to crack.

To restore the color to ivory-handled knives and forks that have turned yellow, rub them with fine emery or sandpaper. Pour a few drops of ammonia into every greasy roasting pan or greasy cooking-dish after half filling with warm water. A bottle of ammonia should always be kept near the sink for such uses. Never allow the pans to stand and dry, for it doubles the labor of washing, but pour in water and use ammonia and the work is half done.

A gentle friction with emery paper will remove the shine from the shoulders and "elbows of one's gowns. Rub just enough to raise a little nap and then go over it with a warmed silk handkerchief. When the grit frames of pictures or looking glasses have specks of dirt upon them from files or other causes, they can be cleaned with the white of an egg gently rubbed on with a camel's hair pencil.

LIGHT ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Men are the opposite of women. On this fact is based the dissent of man, and also the dissent of woman. Chivalry is not dead yet. The other day a man was observed to give up his seat to a lady as he was leaving his bus. "Like as we live," as the Roman Augustus said, with a mutual smile. The middle-aged should remember that half a loaf is better than no exercise. Those who recommend the simple life have usually failed at the complex. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pleasure. Society consists of two classes, the upper and the lower. The latter cultivates the dignity of labor; the former the labor of dignity.—London Punch.



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