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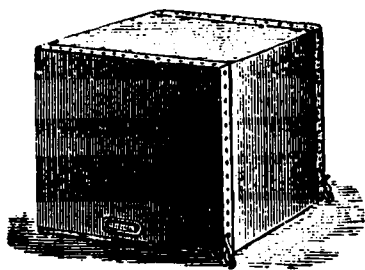
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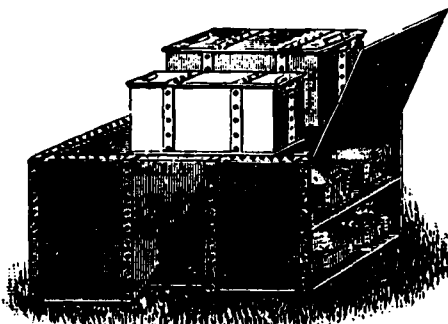
The "Tortoise" Hospital Tents— The most perfect outfit possessed by any country in the world in hospital tents was recently supplied by this company for the Argentine Government.

Ambulance Materials of all kinds have been supplied to the leading governments, and the Company's "Tortoise Wagon Tents" did excellent service in the late Madagascar war for the French army.

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Congo Stove packed ready for transport, weight 85 lbs.



Congo Cooking Stove in use cooking for 50 men, or a Sergeants' Mess of 25.

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All expeditions of note during the present year to Arctic regions have been fitted out by this Company.

Expeditions fitted out to any part of the world, to the Torrid or Frigid Zones, for mountain climbing, or for scientific investigation.

Immense stocks of Tents, Marquees, Beds of every description, Barrack and Camp Furniture, Cooking Stoves on hand ready for instant delivery.

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LEINSTER REGIMENT ROYAL CANADIANS (100TH).

THE Morning Post says: "There is in our regular army one regiment—and only one, more's the pity—which bears as part of its territorial title the name of a British colony. The regiment alluded to is that which was formed in 1881, when the old numbers were finally abolished, by the amalgamation of the 100th and 109th Regiments into the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). It might have been thought, especially at a time when the rage for territorial names was so prevalent, that this unique instance of a regiment with a colonial connection would have been singled out for special distinction. On the contrary, everything seems to have been done to overshadow the Canadian connection and to bring into prominence the Irish battalion, which, after all, was one of the East India Company's old regiments, and not an Irish regiment at all. To this end apparently the depot of the regiment was planted at Birr, and the short title (it needed a short title) was officially declared to be 'The Leinster Regiment.' During the last 14 years repeated offers of assistance have been received by the Mother Country from her colonial forces, and in some instances they have actually been utilized; but no colony has been quicker to offer help in all emergencies than Canada. Individual officers, whole regiments, and even brigades, have been offered whenever Great Britain has been involved in a 'little war,' and it is not surprising, therefore, to hear that the Canadians are sincerely desirous of sending recruits to the regular army, and of being absolutely represented in that army by a regiment bearing their name and having its territorial depot in their midst. With this object a memorial has been prepared, and is being extensively signed, for presentation to the War Office, through, it is hoped, the Prince of Wales, whose name is amalgamated in the present long title of the old 100th

Foot. It is to be hoped that no mere red tapeism will be allowed to interfere with the fulfilment of so laudable a desire on the part of our kin across the Atlantic, and when once official sanction has been given to so excellent an arrangement in one colony there is little doubt but that other colonies will express a desire to follow so good an example, and thus will be created a bond of exceeding strength between the scattered portions of the British Empire such as it would be difficult to form in any other manner."

ENGLAND'S PREPAREDNESS.

PEOPLE who talk at the present crisis in the east about England's unpreparedness for a great war ought to contrast her present position with that of forty years ago. When the Crimean War broke out there were scarcely shells enough in Woolwich Arsenal to furnish the first battery of artillery that was sent out, and the fuses in store were those which had been in use forty years before. We had very little gunpowder, and were consequently compelled to take 12,000 barrels from Liege, and 20,000 barrels more from the United States. We had no adequate provision for meeting our wants in regard to small arms, and were compelled to purchase 44,000 Minie rifles and 3,000 cavalry swords in Liege. At that time the resources of Woolwich Arsenal and the other Government establishments were miserable, indeed, when compared with what they are now. The Government of the day had to pay £73 per ton for diaphragm shells of the kind that were made a few years later in the Royal Laboratory at a cost of £14 a ton. It has been estimated that the shells for the Baltic fleet cost fully £100,000 more than they would have done if we had possessed the requisite machinery for manufacturing them ourselves. England now employs over 23,000 men in her arsenals and dockyards, and cannot be said to be unprepared for war. But a war with all Europe is a contingency never thought of by English statesmen.