

Col. King Harman, Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland, who died very unexpectedly this week, saw service in Canada as an artillery officer prior to the withdrawal of the Imperial garrisons.

The Woodstock Rifle Association have elected the following officers for 1888: President, G. R. Pattullo; Vice-President, Major McClenehan; Range Officer, James Canfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Captain Macqueen; Committee, Messrs. Jos. Codville, Richard and J. Dawson.

It is announced that the annual general meeting of the National Artillery Association of Great Britain will be held at London on the 18th June. The annual prize meeting and camp of instruction in connection, will be held at Shoeburyness, from the 11th to the 24th of August.

It may be opportune this week to remind those members of the Wimbledon team who are the holders of N. R. A. medals and therefore eligible to compete for the Prince of Wales' prize, that they should take with them certificates from the secretaries of the associations at whose meetings the medals were offered, showing that such members were the winners.

Gratuitous pointer to the Toronto Exhibition Association, suggested by reading correspondence in *Mail* and *Empire* of Tuesday: Send boating parties *ad lib.*—there's very little danger, you know—to the vicinity of the ranges on Saturday afternoon; have them on return relate their narrow escapes, and thus worry away the riflemen if you can't drive them off.

Thirty-nine candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, have entered for the examinations in progress this week. There are representatives from all the provinces save Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. There is a rule that not more than twenty-four shall be admitted in any one year, though last year an exception was made in the case of the twenty-fifth in the order of merit, a special order in council being passed to admit him. As the extra cost of educating a larger number would be small, it would seem to be in the public interest that the rule should be permanently suspended, and admission granted to all who may be able to pass the prescribed examination.

In the British House of Lords on Monday, Lord Sudley called attention to what he claimed as the natural superiority of Burrard's Inlet over Esquimalt as the naval station on the Pacific. Lord Elphinstone, on behalf of the government, said the authorities were divided in opinion, but after full consideration the government thought it unwise to transfer the naval station from Esquimalt to the Inlet, which in time of war would become a mere rat-trap for our ships. The government is prepared to spend £31,000 on armaments for Esquimalt; £10,000 on sub-marine stores, and £10,000 on sub-marine buildings. The real question at present for the Imperial Government and Canada was as to the garrison.

Last week we referred to the right of the Infantry School Corps to participate in any future distribution of active service honours in the shape of permission to various regiments to inscribe upon their colours the names of engagements in which they were represented by detachments. As the companies of the Infantry School Corps are so widely separated, it is not likely they will ever serve together, and if colours are ever presented the chances are that none but the senior company would ever have a glimpse of them. It has been suggested, therefore, and the suggestion seems a good one, that permission might be given to inscribe upon the badge or crest of the corps the names of the engagements in which it has participated. C company represented the I. S. C. at each of the three principal engagements of the North-West campaign of 1885—Fish Creek, Batoche, and Cut Knife; the right half company being at the first two, and the left half at the last. This and the Regiment of Canadian Artillery were the only corps represented at all three of these engagements.

● Canada First at the Royal Military College.

ANSWERING the objection raised by a contemporary, the *Toronto Empire* in a recent issue upholds the following rule governing admission to the Royal Military College, at Kingston: "Only persons who are British subjects and who have resided, or whose parents have resided in Canada for five years immediately preceding the date of examination shall be eligible as candidates for admission as cadets, and all such persons shall be eligible. Short periods of absence in Europe for purposes of education to be considered as residence."

"This rule," says the *Empire*, "was intended to confine the candidates to *bona fide* Canadians, and it can hardly be considered that those who have been in the country but one, two, or three years come within that category. It is quite true that some parties who have taken up their residence in Canada within recent years, but who have not been here five years, have applied to have their sons admitted to the R. M. C., but the regulation standing in the way has prevented the carrying out of their wishes, and the department, as yet, has not seen its way clear to relax the rule. The popularity of the Kingston college is such that many people in Great Britain have expressed their determination to come to Canada and reside here for two or three years provided their sons are admitted to the college. This is mainly due to the fact that there is no school in England which can give so complete a military education as is procurable in Canada. The course lasts for four years and embraces every arm of the service.

On the other hand, all the military schools and colleges in England qualify a man for but the one arm of the service which they may teach, whereas the graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston is equally eligible for admission into the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers or the infantry. The cost of the education to the parent in Canada is about \$300 per annum, while in England it is about twice as much for instruction in one arm of the service only. One of the chief reasons why it is necessary to draw a line like the one contained in the rule above quoted is that only a small number of cadets can be admitted to the college annually, the maximum number of cadets in the college being about 70. If the doors of the college are thrown open to Great Britain the aim of the founders of the college would be frustrated, it being specially designed as an institution where young Canadians can receive such a military education as would place them on a par with the young men of any other country. The mere fact that Canadians can pass through the college and join the English army is no reason whatever why English residents, whether their stay in Canada has been short or long, shall be admitted to the college. The Imperial authorities offer the four commissions annually to graduates of the Royal Military College simply because they are anxious to secure them as officers in the Imperial service. They know what a splendid lot of graduates are being turned out of Kingston College annually, and accordingly for some years past the four commissions have been offered.

As a further evidence of the appreciation in which the Imperial authorities hold the college, it may be stated that this year four commissions are offered to the Kingston graduates exclusively in the artillery service, in addition to the annual offer of one for each arm.

Relative to the cost per head of population in Canada for the maintenance of the college, when it is stated that this amounts to but one cent, it will be seen what little ground for grumbling there is on this score."

The N. R. A. Seeking Ranges.

("Volunteer Service Gazette.")

THE announcement by Lord Wantage (at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association on the 29th May), that the Queen had consented (subject to conditions) to allow the National Rifle Association to use a portion of Richmond Park for their Annual Prize Meetings, certainly came as a pleasant surprise to those who heard it. But their joy was soon turned into mourning by the subsequent announcement that the Duke of Cambridge, who is the Ranger of the Park, had refused his approval. Probably the Duke thinks that he is almost bound in such a matter to object generally, and to act as a kind of *Advocatus Diaboli*. His objections appear to be only two in number. First, that the enjoyment of the public will be interfered with, and secondly, that there may be danger from the long range of modern rifles. The latter objection must be fully dealt with, and it must be shown—as we under-