

A Canadian Appointed Royal Physician.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

The Queen has just added to her personal staff, one in whose welfare and advancement in life all Canadian must take more than a common interest. According to the last issue received of the Colonies, and India. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Surgeon General Herbert Taylor Reade to be Honorary Surgeon in the Royal Household. Dr. Reade not only is a Canadian by birth, but as the Citizen is informed by a well known local authority, he is one of our very selves—a native of the Ottawa Valley. Many years ago, in a brochure widely approved and quoted at the time, "The Place British Americans have won in History," our painstaking townsman, Mr. Henry J. Morgan, recited some of the deeds which have made Dr. Reade's name famous in military annals.

The son of the late Dr. George Hume Reade, for many years clerk of the peace of the Old Bathurst District, the younger Reade was born at Perth, in the adjoining county of Lanark, Sept. 20, 1828. Educated at the District Grammar School he entered the army Nov. 8, 1850, as assistant surgeon in the 61st, the South Gloucestershire Regiment of Foot. Promoted surgeon in 1857, the outbreak of the Mutiny in that year found him with his regiment in the thickest of the fight.

A GALLANT INCIDENT.

Mr. Morgan records that, during the siege of Delhi, on the 11th Sept., 1857, while Surgeon Reade was attending to the wounded, at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced from the direction of the bank, and, having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thus in very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not young Reade drawn his sword and calling upon the few soldiers who were near to follow, succeeded, under a heavy fire, in dislodging the rebels from their position. Reade's party consisted of about ten in all, of whom two were killed and six wounded.

Surgeon Reade likewise accompanied his regiment at the assault of Delhi, and on the morning of the 16th (September, 1858, was one of the first up at the breach in the magazine which was stormed by the 61st Regiment and Belooch battalion, upon which occasion, he, with a sergeant of the 61st, spiked one of the enemy's guns.

For these two splendid acts of bravery, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer upon the young Ottawan that most coveted of all military rewards and decorations—the Victoria Cross, the presentation taking place, on the return of the regiment to England, in 1862, at Plymouth, in the presence of the entire garrison and of Her Majesty's naval forces at that place. Dr. Reade subsequently served during the campaign in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay presidencies, and also in the Mauritius, in the Straits Settlements and the West Indies. He became a Brigade Surgeon 1879, a Deputy Surgeon General 1880, and a Surgeon General 1886. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1887, was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

The military instinct seems to have been very strongly marked in the Reade family, the father and his four sons having served in the army at various times. William, the eldest son, entered one of the West India Regiments, and died in the tropics; Herbert Taylor, as has been already noted; John By Cole Reade (named after his god-father, who built the Rideau Canal) has also risen, after serving with distinction in the Crimea,

and during the Indian Mutiny and the Afghan war, to be a Surgeon General and a Companion of the Bath; while Arthur, Lloyd Reade, the youngest son, is now a retired Lieut.-Colonel from the 62nd Foot.

All four boys were born and educated in the Ottawa Valley, and are, so to speak the product of our local institutions. Their distinguished success in the world's broad bivouac of life, is as creditable to them, as it is pleasing and gratifying to the country which is proud to acknowledge them as among its valiant and worthy sons.

The Citizen congratulates Dr. Reade upon his new honors. May he be spared to receive and wear many others.

The Old 100th.

A correspondent of the London Globe echoes the strong feeling which is being aroused in English and Canadian military circles, for the restoration of restoring the Royal Canadian Regt. to Canada.

"Being very strong on the advisability of extending the territorial system in our Army to the Colonies and so establishing a military Imperial federation, I am glad to have an opportunity of again referring to the connection, which is becoming stronger every day, between the Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) and the people of the Dominion. Within the last few days Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell and the officers of the 4th Regimental Depot Royal Canadian Infantry, quartered at Fredericton, New Brunswick, have elected Colonel Trench, and the officers of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, perpetual honorary members of their mess. The 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, one of the crack corps of the Dominion Militia, has sent a similar flattering invitation; and it is very probable that some other branches of the Canadian Service will follow the example. It is hoped that the British Government, in view of the strong feeling indicated in these proofs of attachment to the mother country, may see grounds for a consideration of the propriety of restoring the Leinster Regiment, the Old 100th Royal Canadians, to the the Colony of Canada. Nothing would give greater satisfaction to the officers of the regiment or to all branches of the military service of the Dominion.

Bees For Use In War.

A correspondent sends a clipping describing the use of bees as a substitute for pigeons for carrying despatches in time of war.

"The man who suggested it took a few bees from his own house to that of a friend four miles away. He waited several days, so that the bees might become familiar with their surroundings. He then let a few of them loose in a room in which was a plate of honey. The bees settled upon this, and while they were busy eating mock despatches were fastened on them by the apiculturist's trained hand.

The thinnest of all thread bound the little packets, which were of the flimmiest of paper, to the bees' backs. Great care was taken to leave the head and wings absolutely free. The windows were then opened, and the bees thrown out into the air. With the certainty of carrier pigeons they started off at once for home, arriving there in an incredibly short time, with the packets secure upon their backs."

It must be owned, however, that the average man would rather deal with a pigeon, when it comes to fastening despatches under a wing than with a bee. The latter is apt to make interference with its usual habits of life too lively to be pleasant.

"Broad Arrow" Comments on the Turn Out of the Ottawa Militia.

In its issue of the 17th Dec., "Broad Arrow" makes the following remarks on the turn out of the Ottawa militia on the occasion of the recent trouble in Lowe County.

The prompt and smart turn-out of the detachment of Canadian troops, detailed for duty in connection with the taxation troubles in Ottawa, speaks well for the state of the Force and its readiness for service. It is true it was only a small affair, and only comparatively few officers and men were required, still when the 43rd Battalion of infantry, the Princess Louise's Guards, and the Ottawa Field Battery were called out in order to select the detachment, they paraded in full strength at a very short notice. The work of equipping the men occupied only a few hours, and the next morning saw them off to the scene of the disturbance. No doubt the law can compel attendance, and the penalty for absence when ordered out is a heavy one, still, there was no hint of reluctance on the part of the men, but on the contrary every indication of soldierly enthusiasm.

General Gascoigne inspected the detachment and saw the men off at the railway station. This was his first experience of seeing a portion of his command under something like service conditions, and the Canadian newspapers represent him as well pleased with his inspection. Happily the affair has ended without any fighting or trouble. The Canadian Militiamen had however a somewhat though experience under canvas at this time of year. The lesson of this little episode confirms former experiences of the Canadian local forces as being a reliable body which displays creditable discipline and efficiency. England might with advantage consider whether it would not be well to introduce something of the Canadian system into her home Volunteer Force.

It speaks well for the patriotic spirit of Canadians that at the present time there are in the possession of the Militia Department over three hundred applications from officers and men for opportunity to undergo military training at the several schools, commencing in January. The annual estimates, however, only provide for the training of ten officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men every three months, or 120 in all for the year, so that unless Parliament votes a special appropriation in the shape of a supplementary estimate, at the coming session, it will not be possible for the department to meet the views of those who are anxious to undergo this special course of training.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The "Loyal Canadians."

We cannot too strongly advocate that the people of Canada lose no time in memorializing the British Government to restore them their own old corps, the "Royal Canadians," which was so loyally raised by them under such historic circumstances and enrolled in our regular Army as the "100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment." England does not forget how the flower of Canada's sons left their hearths and homes to assist her in the clouded days of 1858.—*Army and Navy Journal*

A militia order has been issued announcing the retirement from the active force of Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General of the Militia, with a retiring allowance, and the rank of colonel on the retired list. The order contained a high and unusual tribute to his personal and official character.