

whole campaign in a very intelligent manner. Several militia officers who were present expressed their regret that attention had not been given rather to the tactical than the strategical features of the campaign, but it is unreasonable to look for a complete covering of the ground in one short lecture.

The engagements at Ligny and Quatre Bras were graphically described and the advantages gained by the British and Prussian forces over the French through the apathy and indifference exhibited by Napoleon in commencing these engagements and his neglect in covering the retreat of the Prussians, were pointed out. Up to the battle of Ligny, he said, Napoleon had the best of the situation, and every advantage for a successful campaign, but on the evening of June 15 he became singularly inactive.

He seemed to underestimate the strength of his opponents, and was over-confident of the fighting qualities of his own men. The 16th he lost by delay, and the advantages accruing to the British forces by reason of such made him unable to make good his ground at Quatre Bras.

Capt. Lee described in detail the events of the 18th—the date of Waterloo. The manner and objective points of the four great attacks made by Napoleon upon the invincible British squads—and which resulted in the total inability of the former to pierce the ranks of the latter—were made clear by the maps and diagrams of the field of battle thrown on the screen. Every detail of the battle was graphically described, and the different positions of the opposing forces throughout the day indicated on the map. The manner of the advance of the "Old Guard" and its subsequent retreat before the terrific fire of the "thin red line," and the charge of the British cavalry, were outlined distinctly and pointedly. The retreat of Napoleon, the meeting of Wellington and Blücher, the pursuit of the French forces, now vanquished by the Prussians, who had arrived at that moment from Weyre, whither they had retired after the battle of Ligny, embraced some of the features of the closing remarks of the lecturer with regard to this sanguinary conflict.

Summing up the battle, Capt. Lee said that Napoleon's delays and over-confidence were his ruin. The magnificent loyalty of Wellington's troops and the skillful strategy of this distinguished general were responsible in a large measure for the brilliant victory achieved by the British and Prussian forces. The battle was not won by either chance or "dogged British pluck," said the lecturer, but was the fair prize of skilled valor and mutual aid.

A silent eloquence attached itself to many of the pictures shown, the shattered walls and ruined chateaus, which bestrew the battlefield, attesting more eloquently than words can express the devastation which accompanied the conflict. On the field of battle there was shown a monument erected to the memory of Alex Gordon, grand uncle of our present Governor General, who, as Wellington's A.D.C., was killed in the last terrific charge of Napoleon's Imperial Guard. The memorial of the battle, consisting of a pyramid made of loose stones from the surrounding district, was also shown, as was also the view of the chapel on one of the chateaux, which survived the fire, and the walls of which are now covered with the monograms of the tourists who visit the historic battle ground.

Captain Lee quoted the Duke's brief address to the 95th Regiment, "We must not let them beat us. What would they say in England?" as one of the noblest appeals to men ever made on a battlefield.

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was extended to Captain Lee on the motion of Lieut-Col Whitehead, seconded by Mr. Justice Davidson.

Many of the officers of the different city corps were in their mess uniforms.

The concert given by the band of the Victoria Rifles in the Windsor Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 26, was a most successful affair. True, the hall was not filled, but many were kept away by the disagreeable weather. The concert was under the patronage of Major-General Gascoigne and the officers of the regiment, but the General unfortunately was unable to be present. The commanding officers of the different city corps were among the invited guests. The programme was a splendid one and the numbers rendered by the band were certainly well executed. The selections were of the difficult order and their rendition would do credit to many a professional band. Mr. Quiveon wielded the baton in a faultless manner. Of the talent outside of the band Mr. Leon Madaer the clarinetist was the star. His solo was well rendered and he received an encore. The band is lucky to number such an artist among its members. The boys of the regiment who occupied the gallery had a big time of their own having arranged a programme which they carried out before and during intermission of the concert.

Up to the time of going to press the number of tickets sold for the ball of the Royal Scots was about 500 and the proceeds of these joined to the already had some donation, either promised, or actually in hand, are expected to bring the Feather Bonnet Fund up to the amount required for the purchase of the much coveted head gear.

We are pleased to publish a list of the donations made so far to the fund:

Sir D A Smith	\$1000
Miss Mary Dow	50
Miss Jessie Dow	100
W C McDonald	250
Hugh Eaton	100
John Macdonald	50
R G Reid, jr.	200
Major-General Gascoigne	25
Mrs John McDougall	100
Lt-Col Houghton	10
D A Macpherson	8
James Poustie	10
Lt-Col Castiehill	25
Edgar McDougall	5

Quebec.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25, 1895—Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay D. A. G. 1st Military District, has been to Kingston in connection with the board of visitors to the Royal Military College of Canada, of which he is a member, and in fact has filled this position on all previous boards. It is understood that the inspection was the most thorough ever made, and anticipated that the recommendations will prove of great service to that institution. By the press we note that the report has reached Ottawa, and it is hoped will receive immediate attention. It is confidently expected that the board will prove an annual one, as provided for, and that its usefulness will not be allowed to die out as heretofore, when some four boards have visited the college in a period of some nineteen years. On this occasion the graduates had a representative in the person of Captain Duncan MacPherson R. L., and not Mr. D. McPherson as gazetted in Militia General Orders. Captain MacPherson was a member of the first batch that entered the college, and the honor has fallen upon a gentleman well qualified to act on behalf of the graduates.

Now that the winter has set in in earnest in this section of the country, it is hoped that the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery Institute will arrange to have delivered a series of lectures in their room which is so well adapted for that

purpose and will doubtless prove of great service to the militia generally in this district. To the permanent corps, we look for lecturers who are in a position to treat with various military subjects to the benefit of such who desire to attend the same.

Major B. A. Scott, 61st Batt., has been spending a few days in this city.

Mr. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., who has been out on leave from India for several months, left on the 17th inst. to return to India accompanied by his sister Mrs. Nanton, wife of Capt. H. Nanton, R. E.

Mr. A. Land, unattached list, will shortly be gazetted to the 8th Royal Rifles. We hope that other additions will be made to the commissioned ranks as there are several vacancies.

Mr. Ralph Mayne-Reade, R. C. A., was married on the 13th ult., to Miss Louise Sewell. Shortly before this pleasant ceremony he was the recipient of a beautiful black marble clock, from the Church Boys' Brigade of St. Matthews church as a mark of their esteem for the services he rendered as drill instructor.

PATROL.

Winnipeg.

It is now stated on every good authority that a movement is on foot to form a volunteer infantry corps in this city. Many of the local leading military men have been discussing the matter for some time, until now it is believed to have taken a practical turn, and it is freely discussed on all sides by military men. The general opinion is that the red coat uniform would have more attraction in every way for the volunteer than the sombre hue of the rifle grade. The new battalion would have similar accoutrements to those of the 91st. The coats being red with white buff belts. In all probability the new Lee-Metford rifle would be furnished to the new volunteers, as 5,000 of these weapons have been ordered by the Canadian government from England.—*The Free Press*.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1896. The announcement of a reduction in the price of this famous eclectic from eight dollars to six dollars a year will prove of more than usual interest to lovers of choice literature. Founded in 1844, it will soon enter its fifty-third year of a continuous and successful career seldom equalled.

This standard weekly is the oldest, as it is the best, concentration of choice periodical literature printed in this country. Those who desire a thorough compendium of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world will be spared the trouble of wading through the sea of reviews and magazines published abroad; for they will find the essence of all compacted and concentrated here.

To those whose means are limited it must meet with especial favor, for it offers them what could not otherwise be obtained except by a large outlay. Intelligent readers who want to save time and money will find it invaluable.

The prospectus, printed in another column should be examined by all in selecting their periodicals for the new year. For the amount and quality of the reading furnished, the new price makes THE LIVING AGE the cheapest as well as the best literary weekly in existence. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals offer still greater inducements, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1896, the intervening numbers of 1895 will be sent gratis. Littell & Co., Boston are the publishers.