

and the Conservative party defeated, the proud and happy honor of claiming the portfolio of Minister of Militia will fall to the lot of a member from M. D. No. 2. This, however, is not all, as the division is so complete and general that M. D. No. 2 is to be still further honored by being represented in the stores or some other department at Headquarters. There is another saying about man proposing, and it is just possible that the sweets of office will be withheld from those anxious ones for a little while longer and enable others to sing that little song about

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Aft gang alee."

Up to the present, no decision has been reached regarding the fencing in of Osgoode street. It seems a great pity that better use could not be made of the ground than furnishing a dumping ground for stones for the exercise of stone breakers.

With the number of athletically inclined young men belonging to the different regiments, it seems possible to equip and maintain a large skating rink where inter-regiment and inter-company matches could be held. The regimental bands could be easily procured on certain nights in each week, and with a band inside for a promenade and a band outside, furnishing music for skating say one night in each week, and one admission fee, it should prove a paying investment, if any of the regiments would take it up or an amalgamated association be formed to conduct the affair.

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 9th December, 1895.

Mr. Harry J. Lamb, of the unattached list, will shortly be gazetted to the 8th Battalion, "Royal Rifles" and not Mr. A. Land as mentioned in your last issue. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada and was attached to that corps during their annual training last year.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, late of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has left for Genoa and will be absent for several months.

Major F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who has been in England for several months for a course of instruction, has spent a few days here before proceeding to Toronto.

The change in the G. O. commanding the Canadian Militia as usual is responsible for changes in matters appertaining to the militia. It has been decided to establish a military school here, to last for about a period of three months, in order to permit of such of the officers in the district who are unqualified, to take the opportunity of attending a course, who have been unable to absent themselves to take the course at the school at St. Johns, Que. The school will be under the direct supervision of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., 7th Military District. Capt. T. Beeson, R.C.A., has been selected as adjutant and will be assisted by Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford and Company Sgt-Major Rembault, both of the same corps. It is stated that a number of officers from the local corps have applied for the course and it is anticipated all such as are unqualified will take the opportunity to qualify; this however remains to be seen. According to the last issued military list there are in the district no less than 74 unqualified lieutenants and second lieutenants in the infantry and rifles, as follows:

Name of Corps	Lieuts.	Sec. Lieuts.	Total
8th Battalion		6	6
9th do	1	6	7
17th do	3	6	9
23rd do	2	1	3
55th do	1	4	5
61st do	3	4	7
70th do	2	6	8
81st do	1	3	4
87th do	1	5	6
88th do		6	6
89th do	2	8	10
92 do	1	2	3
	17	57	74

All officers included in the above list who are residents of the city or locality will doubtless attend and perhaps a few from the rural corps. If it is intended to organize local schools without any direct assistance from the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, the utility of the latter corps will in a great measure cease to exist.

According to the Militia List the 7th Military district is commanded by a district adjutant general, whereas the others are by deputy adjutant general. Why the difference? Perhaps the father of the militia will explain the situation, failing which it will be assumed to be the usual departmental error.

The privileges of the Quebec Garrison Club have been extended among others to the following:—Major F. L. Lessard, R.C.D., Toronto, and to Major H. Fraser, 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.

PATROL.

Canadians Abroad.

Second Lieut. F. F. Duffus, 2nd battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who received his commission from Kingston College on the 19th October, 1892, has been posted on probation to the Army Service Corps.

In connection with the above, we would call attention to the instructions laid down in Article 2 (b) of the Pay Warrant of the Army, which directs that "A commission in our Army Service Corps may be given to a cadet of our Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, if reported as duly qualified in all respects under such regulations as may be laid down from time to time by our Secretary of State."

Upon completing a probationary period of one year, Mr. Duffus will be finally transferred, and will be put to the expense of providing himself with the uniform of the Army Service Corps.

It is to be hoped that the Military College authorities will take necessary steps to induce the War Office to sanction direct appointments from Kingston College to the Army Service Corps.

Captain C. P. Dean, Plymouth Militia Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers, has recently been granted the honorary rank of Major. Major Dean formerly served in the Canadian Militia and joined the Imperial Militia in January, 1891.

The rumor is revived that the Armenians here are preparing to make a fresh demonstration in view of what they term the apathy of the powers in bringing about a cessation of the massacres.

H. M.'s "100th Royal Canadians," and Its Restoration to Canada.

From all sides we hear unqualified satisfaction expressed at the enthusiastic manner in which the leading English military and other papers have taken up this question. They all most strongly advocate that Canada's own corps, the Royal Canadians (100th Foot), be restored to its legitimate birthplace. The handsome gift recently sent to the 100th by Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, on behalf of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, has been the subject of the most favorable comment throughout all branches of the imperial service, and we are gratified to feel that there is universal admiration of the spirited action of Canada's soldiers. We are as proud as ever of H. M.'s 100th Royal Canadians, but it is quite impossible to forget the peculiar circumstances of the origin of our regiment, when over 1,200 of the flower of the manhood of this country nobly enrolled themselves for service in its ranks to assist the mother land in the hour of need. It is only natural that we should seek to have it restored to us, and to see its ranks filled afresh with our own flesh and blood. Again, be it remembered that on the occasion of the old colors of the 100th Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment being presented to Canada, the colonel, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiments expressed by letter the most cordial sentiments towards the land of its birth, together with a desire that the ties of its connection be bound closer by some more practical means. Lord Wolseley's high opinion of our soldiers is well known, and, moreover, he has stated he had often wished that he had a regiment or two of Canadians with him on some of his subsequent engagements in different parts of the world. The time and chance appears to have come to us now, and it behooves every one of us to lift up our voices and obtain for our sons the right to serve our Queen in our own historic corps.

The "Death or Glory" Boys.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 28th, 1895.

For twenty years past there have been Fortescues in the 17th Lancers. The descendants of the stout old Richard le Fort-Escu, the warrior knight of the "Strong Shield," have mostly been fighting men; but the race is versatile, and it is a civilian Fortescue, a B.A. of Cambridge and private secretary to a succession of colonial governors, who has written this history of the regiment in which his kinsmen serve and fight. It is an admirable piece of work. For the most part a regimental record is the driest kind of reading, but the author has succeeded in illuminating the history of the 17th Lancers with humor, with anecdote, and with restrained but appropriate pathos.

The career of the regiment has been peculiar. It has never been engaged in a pitched battle, yet it has experienced a wider range of fighting service than any other cavalry regiment in the British service. It is our only cavalry regiment which has spent its blood in all the four continents of the world. Its very origin had a distinctive character of its own. Colonel John Hale brought home from Quebec the tidings of Wolfe's heroic death in the moment of victory, and his reward was the King's commission to raise the regiment which is now known as the 17th Lancers. The principal distinction of the new regiment was the