

Mass. The service concluded with "God Save the Queen," the benediction and a voluntary, "The Grand March of the Israelites."

The sermon was preached by Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, and was a most appropriate and able one. He began by saying that it was useless for him to occupy the brief time at his disposal by thanking his hearers for the honour they had done him by asking him to preach the sermon. On seeing the force that filled the hall every Canadian would recognize the new power which Canada was given by its existence. It was a force that was not maintained for the purpose of destroying, but was kept as a noble heritage, and kept safely and wholly for the honour of the country. The preacher then took up one simple principle, namely, that of individual power, and chose for his text the words of Christ, "Follow me," which were addressed to Matthew, the publican. The great power in all life lies in individuals, not collectively but singly. Life is so curious and so odd that a man even, though he may have the best of ideas and good conceptions, yet, if he is a nobody, he must get aid. The same principle holds good in law, in medicine, in politics, and in divinity, that we must go to those who can give most aid. Personal power is the essential for carrying out the great ends of man. In military affairs little can be done without officers who are fitted for their posts.

The preacher referred eloquently to the battle of the Alma as being one in which there was a distinguishing factor. There was there only a little band of British soldiers to withstand the myriads of Russian troops. Over and over again the British line was broken, but never beaten nor baffled. Wherever they could find an officer the men rallied, pushing on and on until they won a glorious fight. As long as there was one officer they were ready to test their strength. Another proof of the principle of individual power, and of the fact that there cannot be loyal men unless there are officers of power who bind the regiment together by ties of love and friendship, was the case of the British Guards, the flower of the British army, in which there was mutiny. He was no believer in short service, which he described as one of the curses introduced by ignorance, by which men at their vigour and prime of life were forced to retire. The preacher mentioned a case that had occurred in India, in which an old general for whom the soldiers held a deep regard was placed upon the retired list. A soldier on being asked by the general's wife the reason of their attachment replied, "Yes, madam, we love your husband, with him to command us we could take take hell itself." In conclusion the preacher earnestly asked his hearers that they, too, might be followers with people ready to hear the welcome of the Captain of all humanity. "Well done, good and faithful soldiers; enter ye into the gates of Paradise."

The return was by Gerard street to Yonge, and long King to the armoury, where the two senior regiments were dismissed. The Highlanders proceeded to their barracks at old Upper Canada.

The Queen's Own buglers used their new bugles for the first time that day and it is safe to say that they are the prettiest lot of instruments in the possession of any band in the service to-day. The manner in which the buglers blew the "Dress for Parade" was enthusiastically applauded by members of both regiments who were in the drill shed at that time.

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"A" Co. Grenadiers, under Capt. Irving, was the largest company on parade, numbering 30 files, and now people are wondering how it is that the company seldom, if ever, gets above 19 or 20 files at the weekly drills.

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The marching of the different regiments was immense and it is due to the brass and bugle bands of the Queen's Own that they can lay claim to have performed the best marching of the day. Their column marching down Yonge street might be equalled but it has never been excelled in this city.

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I say that a great deal of the credit is due the bands. Anyone who was present could bear me out when I say that the fifes and bugles of the Grens. and the pipes of the 48th marred the marching of their regiments. Going up Jarvis was the difference especially noticed; the Grenadiers were marching steadily and well with the brass band, but when the fifes and drums struck up an abortive attempt at the "Maple Leaf," it seemed a different regiment and was even worse when the bugles took up their share of the work. The same thing applied to the 48th although on going down Yonge street the drums and pipes, but principally the drums were heard to better advantage. This may offend some, but it is a plain fact and with good efficient brass and bugle bands, for all three regiments better work would be done in the marching line at all events.

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The officers of the Grens. entertained the officers of the Queen's Own to a 5 o'clock tea in their mess room on the conclusion of the parade.

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It seems that there are some members of the militia who entertain the idea that they should not salute any but the officers belonging to their own corps when in uniform. On Sunday last this was exemplified by members of the three regiments passing an officer with the greatest sangfroid in the world, instead of with the proper salute. Let us hope that they were three recruits and that in the hurry of getting them through it hence for the parade, this important part of their instruction was overlooked. The absence of any reprimand from an officer would certainly add to the belief of those who were of a different regiment that they were not doing wrong.

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The Grenadiers have decided to allow the score made with the Martini at 200,

500 and 600 yards to count as against those of the Snider made at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

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The 48th Highlanders, previous to the reduction in the price of ammunition imposed the same handicap as the Queen's Own, but the prospects are that this will now be amended and coincide with the Grenadiers.

The last sad rites over one who has seen considerable service took place on Monday the 15th ult., when, despite a terrible stormy day a large contingent of the Army and Navy Veterans turned out to follow all that was mortal of Col. Sgt. A. McKay, 13th Lanarkshire Light Infantry, to his last resting place. The ser. A. McKay, 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry and was at the time of his decease 85 years of age. He was the son of the late Captain Kay, of the 14th Hussars, and was destined for the church. While attending college preparing for holy orders his desire for adventure forced him to leave his literary studies for a soldier's life. He accordingly ran away, like many lads of his day, and listed on the 20th day of January, 1825, in the regiment above named.

From the time of his enlistment till the time of his leaving Her Majesty's service, his soldier's life was not a bed of roses. He assisted in avenging the massacre of the 16,000 men under Lord Elphinstone in the pass of Cabul-Afghanistan by the treacherous Akbar Khan. Dr. Brydon was the only survivor of that dreadful slaughter. The generals commanding the avenging army being Sir Robert Sale and Pollock. The captain of his own company was afterwards the renowned Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of Lucknow. He served throughout the war in Afghanistan, from 1838 to 1842; was present in 1840 at the storming of Ghuznee, seizure of Loodondeiran, storming of Julgnar, engagement of Parwandirah; in 1841 at many bloody battles in the passes between Cabul and Jallalabad, Khoord, and Cabul, Tazzen and Jugdullaugh; in 1842, at the defence and general action of Jellalabad and battles of Jugdullaugh, Tazzen, and capture of Cabul.

During these engagements he did not unscathed and had many miraculous escapes, and was four times severely wounded. At the storming of the fortress of Ghuznee, while scaling the walls he received a bayonet thrust on the top of his head. He fell, and was picked up by his comrades for dead. Till the day of his death he wore a silver plate, which replaced the part of the skull displaced by the savage thrust of the Afghan's bayonet.

After serving in the regular army for 24 years he retired, and had at the time of his decease been a resident of Canada for over 40 years. After his arrival in Canada he was made inspector of the military police, and served in that capacity for about 10 years under the supervision of Staff Officer Colonel Laloch.

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The following speaks for itself and is certainly a grand record for any regiment in Canada to possess and one which