

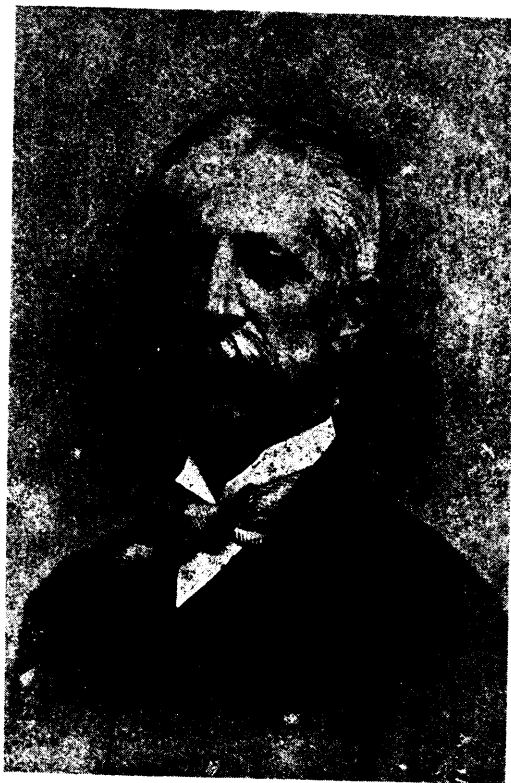


**COL. HEWETT, FIRST COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.**—Colonel Edward Osborne Hewett, C.M.G., R.E., was born on the 25th of September, 1835. His father was Col. John Hewett, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan. His mother was Frances, daughter of Thomas Thornevell, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, England. Col. Hewett's father obtained his commission in 1803, and saw prolonged and very distinguished active service in every quarter of the globe. He served in Canada in the war of 1812, and led the "forlorn hope" in the attack and capture of Oswego in 1814. The subject of the present sketch was educated at Cheltenham College, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers, as lieutenant, 14th of August, 1854: captain, 1860; major, 1872; lieutenant-colonel, 1879; colonel, 1881; and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1883. He has served in the West Indies and in South America, and has been employed in the Home service, where his talent came into notice in the designing and construction of the famous iron forts of Dover and Portsmouth. In December, 1862, at the time of the anticipated war with the United States over the Trent affair, he was ordered to Canada, where he served in different parts of the country, till the establishment of the Royal Military College in 1875, when he was appointed commandant. It was he in fact who organized the College, and conducted it through many dangers to ultimate success. In July, 1886, having received an important appointment at Plymouth, he resigned his position as commandant and returned to England.

**MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER, SECOND COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.**—Major-General John Ryder Oliver, C.M.G., R.A., is the eldest son of the late John Dudley Oliver, J.P., of Cherrymount, in the Vale of Avoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, and his wife, Mary Susan, who was a daughter of the late Valentine Green, of Normanton Hall, Leicestershire. His father was the head of a younger branch of the Olivers, of Castle Oliver, County Limerick, a family descended from Capt. Robert Oliver, a distinguished army officer in the time of Cromwell, who received large grants of land in the southwest of Ireland in return for his services. General Oliver was born at Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, on Dec. 16, 1834, and completed his education at Caius College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a mathematical scholarship. In September, 1855, he was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Artillery, having gained a direct commission by competitive examination, passing fifth among one hundred and fifty candidates. He served with distinction in India during the Mutiny, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He also gained distinction in the Bhootan Expedition in 1864-65. After much active service abroad he was recalled to England in 1869 to take the appointment of Brigade Major of Artillery at Aldershot. In September, 1877, he was appointed Professor of Surveying and Military Topography in the Royal Military College of Canada, which position he held till the summer of 1886, when he succeeded Col. Hewett as commandant.

**MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.**—Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Mem. Soc. Artists, was born in 1834; entered the Royal Artillery in 1856; became captain in 1866; major, 1875; lieutenant-colonel, 1882; colonel, 1886; and major-general (retired), 1887. He served throughout the Bhootan Campaign, 1863-65, as adjutant, and as Staff Officer, R.A., Door Field Force, in which capacity he won a medal with clasp, and was three times mentioned in despatches. In 1869 he accompanied the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry as a M.E.C. He was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society in 1871. In 1872-76 he rendered important service to the country as Her Majesty's Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, and superintended the expedition which marked the International Boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. He was also secretary of the Canadian delegation at the International Conference at Paris in 1883 for the protection of sub-marine cables. In 1885 he declined the command of the local forces in South Australia; and in 1887-8 was secretary to the Canadian Commissioner of the Fisheries Conference, Washington, U.S. From the above record it will be easily seen that General Cameron has rendered important service to his country, both at home and abroad. Perhaps his most active military life was in India. He was there selected, on account of previous usefulness, by the late Lord Strathairn, Commander-in-Chief in India, to organize, with another officer, an Armstrong Mountain Battery in the Ambeyla Campaign. On the close of this campaign he was appointed to conduct the battery from Peshawur, in the extreme northwest of India, to Dinapore, preparatory to the Bhootan Campaign. This entailed a three months' march across country, in the most unhealthy season of the year, with unbridged and swollen rivers to cross. Besides the battery, the train included a long line of waggons, with stores and ammunition, horses and camels. The only other Europeans

who accompanied the train were a sergeant and the officer of the cavalry escort. Not a single day's march was lost, and the only loss of life that occurred was from the breaking of a rope in lowering a store-cart on to a boat in crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. In the Bhootan Campaign he had detached command, by direction from Army Headquarters, of the right half Armstrong Battery, and on the death of Major Griffin and the invaliding of Capt. Oliver, succeeded to the command of the whole battery. During this campaign he was in many engagements, in all of which he acquitted himself with marked distinction. At the capture of Naggo he suggested, commanded, and led the party of native infantry employed to clear the heights when one column of attack was caught in a ravine and cut off in front and rear. On this occasion he cleared the height, taking six breast-works in succession. In the summer of 1888 General Cameron was appointed to succeed General Oliver as commandant of the Royal Military College. He is a strict disciplinarian, and the prevalence of a firm hand in the administration of the college is evident in its present high state of order and efficiency.



MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON,  
PRESENT COMMANDANT OF ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

**GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE FROM FORT HENRY.**—The view from Fort Henry, shown in our engraving, is a very fine one, comprehending Navy Bay in the foreground, the College buildings and Kingston harbour in the middle distance, and the city with its domes and steeples beyond. The rectangular stone building at the water's edge is the "Stone Frigate" of the old dockyard, the headquarters of the sailors and marines during the war of 1812, when Navy Bay sheltered the Lake Ontario fleet. Navy Bay and the lake, as far as Wolfe Island, is a favourite boating ground. In summer the College yachts and canoes may be seen in the afternoons with their white wings flitting hither and thither over the blue waters. In winter it is often a beautiful sheet of clear ice, where the cadets play hockey and exhibit their skill in fancy skating. Advantage is taken of the glacia of Fort Henry, sloping to the eastern shore of Navy Bay, to form a toboggan slide, from a height of 100 feet.

**THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ON CLOSING DAY.**—Closing Day is to the Royal Military College what Convocation is to Canadian universities, or Commencement to similar institutions across the border. As the day approaches, fathers and mothers and pretty sisters may be noticed in the trains running from various quarters into the city, gathering to see their red-coated darlings graduate. It is a grand day for them if their boy stands high in his class and comes out covered with glory. Of course it is a grand day for the cadets. In the first place it is the end of a long examination and the beginning of the holidays. Anyone who has been examined from two to three weeks, six hours a day, and has for two months afterwards done nothing but lie in a hammock, or flirt over a tennis net, or cruise in a yacht, or whip a well-stocked preserve for speckled trout, or roll in the surf at the sea shore, knows the meaning of and sets a proper value on Closing Day. There is a great crowd from the city, and there are usually persons of distinction from Ottawa. Last year Sir John Macdonald was present, and enlivened the proceedings by one of his characteristic humorous speeches. This year Sir Adolphe Caron stirred the vast audience with his eloquence. During the early part of the afternoon the cadets are put through various evolutions on the parade ground

and exhibit their skill in the gymnasium. The Engineers show their work in the model room and explode submarine mines in Navy Bay. Then, about 5 o'clock, there is a rush for the gymnasium, which is made to do duty for a Convocation Hall. The cadets are marched in and line the walls at either side of the platform. The platform is crowded with the staff and the distinguished visitors who may happen to be present. Plumes and gold lace abound; the clanking of swords and the jingling of spurs. The cadets are called up amid the cheers of their comrades to receive their prizes. Speeches are made. *Voilà!* It is all over. Out goes the crowd. Out march the cadets, form into a hollow square, sing "Auld Lang Syne," and chair the graduating class to their rooms. Four more names are added to the list of the Imperial Army, and from fifteen to twenty more go out into the various professions of civil life in this Canada of ours with commissions in the Militia, and ready to fight "for Home and Queen" whenever their services may be required. Of the fifteen cadets who graduated last June four received commissions in the Imperial Army, and three are, without special enquiry, known to have obtained employment on railway and canal surveys. It is quite likely that some, if not all of the rest, are already at work. Thus will be seen the confidence inspired by the College training. It is also likely that, in the near future, the Government will find employment in the Civil Service and elsewhere for the pupils it has been at so much pains and expense to educate.

**THE CADETS AT DRILL IN THE BARRACK GROUND.**—"Words, words, words," says Hamlet. "Drill, drill, drill," murmurs the cadet. And drill it is. Twice a day, morning and afternoon, he must shoulder his rifle and learn to march and countermarch, to deploy into line and break into column, or to go through the intricate movements of artillery practice. But what a wonderful effect it has. In six months the slouching and untidy recruit is drilled into a fine, active, and manly soldier. There is no untidiness about him now! He is sharp on parade, and moves with a quickness and elasticity he was before unconscious of. The physical training at the College is one of its best features. It counterbalances the severe mental strain of the studies, and, consequently, there are no weak and sickly cadets. They are a fine, manly set of fellows, deferential in their bearing toward their superiors, and generally possessed of plenty of that good humour which comes from perfect physical health.

**THE DINING HALL.**—To the cadet one of the most interesting rooms is the Dining Hall. Here is satisfied daily that healthy appetite which plenty of exercise in the open air is sure to create. After a long tramp over the country in surveying, topography, or reconnaissance, all thoughts are centred on the mess room. When the van, which has gathered up the class and brought it home, rolls into the enclosure, a burst of some popular chorus rises through the evening air, and very soon after knives and forks are as busy as strong arms can ply them. The dining hall is also used for examinations, and any one who has gone through the ordeal knows that three hours' writing produces a ravenous appetite. Cause and effect are, therefore, not far apart.

**A SQUAD AT BAYONET EXERCISE.**—The bayonet exercise, both with and without the word of command, is the prettiest exercise in the whole course of infantry drill. At the College it is done to perfection. There is no regiment of regulars in the service that can excel the cadets in this beautiful rhythmic movement.

**A GROUP IN FENCING AND ATHLETIC COSTUME.**—Sergt.-Major Morgan, the instructor in gymnastics, is well known throughout the Dominion. He is a skilled swordsman and boxer, and many proficient pupils pass from his hands. On a gala day the gymnasium is one of the chief attractions. Twice within a year Vice-Royalty has been entertained by exhibitions of skill in sparring, fencing, broadsword and single-stick, besides the usual contortions that athletes love to indulge in on the trapeze and horizontal bar. Sir John Macdonald, when he visited the College in 1888, enjoyed the various contests, as he does everything, when, at the same time, good humour and the combative faculties are called into play; while Sir Adolphe Caron on a similar occasion was delighted with the prospect of heroes to crush the next rebellion in the North-West, or anywhere else in this broad Dominion.

**RECRUITS AT DRILL.**—At the beginning of the term the recruits report at the College a week before the rest of the cadets. The week is spent, according to the parlance of the drill sergeant, in "knocking them into shape." At first they are very awkward. The engraving tells its own tale. In a short time they begin to assume a military bearing, and, by the end of the first year, have acquired the steadiness of veterans.

**BOATING.**—This engraving merely suggests the pleasure that is derived from boating. The stretch of water between Wolfe Island and the Kingston shore is one of the finest in Canada for regattas. It is sheltered by the island from the violence of storms, and it is at the same time so open as to afford a fine sweep for the wind. There are no dangerous shoals to disturb the yachtsman. It is also most favourable for rowing. Very often the water is as smooth as glass, and the most fragile skiff may venture out with perfect safety. Besides the College yaws and boats, many private skiffs and canoes are kept by the cadets, and, when the fleet is out in full force, the scene is very impressive.

**SWIMMING.**—The facilities for bathing are excellent, and there is a regular parade when the weather is warm enough