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NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute promptly to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Unless we are assisted in this way we cannot make this department as complete as we would desire. Remember that all the doings of every corps are of general interest throughout the entire militia force. You can mail a large package of manuscript, in an unsealed envelope, for one cent. At any rate, forward copies of your local papers with all references to your corps and your comrades. Address,

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
Montreal.

MONTREAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.



MONTREAL, Sept. 30 — Lieut.-Col. Starke, commandant of this year's Bisley Team, was lunched by the directors of the Dominion Transport Co. the other day on the occasion of his return from Bisley, where the team under his command won so many laurels. This is about the first time that we have heard of any company or employer giving public recognition to any of their employes' connection with the force. Business people in Montreal do not seem to place the militia force on the footing it should be, but in many cases rather put obstacles in its way. *THE GAZETTE* would like to see more of this followed by the commercial city, not only to officers, but to non-coms. and men alike. It is only what they deserve. Lieut.-Col. Starke is sec.-treasurer of the Dominion Transport Co., and the

company not only made things easy for the colonel, but they have shown this appreciation of him as a soldier. The lunch was held in the Old Manor House, which belonged to the late Sir W. Logan on that portion of the estate which has been purchased by the Dominion Transport Co. Among those present were Mr. Jas. Cantlie, president of the company, chairman; Mr. Charles Cassells, vice-president; Mr. Robert McKay and Mr. Wm. Smith, representing the directors, Lieut.-Col. Massey, Major Blaiklock, Major Sims; G. W. Hamilton, Wm. Stewart, Kingston and Ottawa Forwarding Co.; Jas. E. Rendell, Mr. Guthrie, Duluth; Capt. Ras. Wilson, Victoria Rifles, quartermaster of the team; W. Smith, manager, and his assistants, Mr. Read and H. W. Raphael.

On Monday evening at the regular monthly meeting of the non-com. officers of the Royal Scots, an interesting time was passed in hearing Col.-Sergt. Munn give an account of his recent trip to Scotland, and of the reception he received from various regiments while there. The color-sergeant began a lengthy account by asking the secretary to read letters received from the sergeants' mess of

the 1st and 5th Volunteer Batt. Highland Light Infantry, acknowledging receipt of a handsome mounted photographic group of the non-coms of the Scots, presented through Col.-Sergt. Munn. A letter was also read from Col. Chas. Macdonald Williamson, expressing his thanks for all the kind feelings of the Canadian Scots, and hoping that the correspondence that was thus opened up would be of benefit to both. Much enthusiasm was aroused when Col.-Sergt. Munn handed over the large picture of the sergeants of the Glasgow Highlanders and the famous "Black Watch." He also gave a minute description of the reception which he received from the sergeants of the 92nd Highlanders or "Gray Gordons," 1st Highland Light Infantry and the Glasgow Highlanders. Each vied with the other as to who would do the most for the representative of the Montreal Highlanders. A suggestion was made by the Glasgow Highlanders which it is to be hoped will be carried out next season, and that is for the having of a shooting match between a team from each regiment on their respective ranges, the results to be mailed. The officers are of opinion that any member of the corps who visits the Old Country should provide himself with a letter of introduction to the corps of the district which he intends visiting. A picture of the long service veterans of the 1st Highland Light Infantry is now on its way out, and will be another addition to the already fine collection of pictures which adorn the walls of the non-coms mess of the Scots.

Major Ibbotson, Royal Scots, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Burland, president of the M.A.R.A., gave orders that the Cote St. Luc ranges were to be kept open on Saturday so that those of the city corps who had not yet put in their Government practice might have an opportunity of doing so. Major Ibbotson was executive officer.

The Montreal Rifle Association held their annual competition on the ranges at Cote St. Luc on Saturday. The weather was very unfavorable, but despite this there was a good attendance, and scores were pretty well up to the average. It rained all the time shooting was going on, and made it very uncomfortable for those taking part. Lieut.-Col. Massey, president of the association, and Major E. B. Ibbotson, first vice-president, were the executive officers. The members of the committee on the range were: Capt. W. M. Andrews, Messrs. D. McCrae, J. Currie, G. W. Sharpe, S. J. Matthewson, R. Benmore, M. Pope and A. Ware. The first match was the Members' match, shot in three series, for first, second and third-class shots. The prizes were donated by friends of the association, while Mr. D. Cameron to the lowest man in each series gave a prize. Capt. M. Pope won the Simpson-Hall-Miller silver plate with a score of 91 in the series for first-class shots. The next in order were: J. Broadhurst, 90; J. W. Marks, 89; G. W. Sharpe, 88; W. M. Andrews, 86; J. Currie, 85; W. Mills, 85; J. J. Cooper, 85; W. A. Smith, 83; D. McCrae, 83; R. Benmore,

82; C. L. McAdam, 82; J. Drysdale, 81; J. T. Clarke, 76; M. McFarlane, 72; J. Riddle, 54. For second-class shots T. H. Sharpe won the Harrison field glass, presented by Harrison, M.R.A. opticians, with a score of 94 points, and the first place in the third-class series was won by James Watt with 86. The F. F. Parkins trophy was presented by Mr. F. F. Parkins, manager for Canada of the 'Travelers' Insurance Co. The competition is open to all members of the Montreal Rifle Association who have never made 85 points or over at any Queen's ranges in any rifle match in this or any other country. The cup to be won twice, not necessarily consecutively. Last year the cup was won by Gnr. A. D. Noble, 2nd R.C.A., who is also the winner this year, with a score of 88. In the Grand Extra Series great interest was manifested, as for the first two prizes it was a double shoot with unlimited entries. The first two prizes were 500 El Padre Needle cigars, presented by Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, and the second was a handsome oil painting, by De Villeneuve, of Paris, presented by the Royal Canadian Art Union. The first score in this match was the best ever put on at the ranges at Cote St. Luc, Gnr. G. W. Sharpe putting on 12 consecutive bulls at 500 yards. M. Pope won the second place with 49. Single ticket winners: W. M. Andrews, 25, prize \$5; W. Marks, 24, prize \$3; J. Ward, 24, prize \$3; D. McCrae, 24, prize \$2; D. Currie, 24, prize \$1; C. L. McAdam, 24, prize \$1; A. Ferguson, 24, prize \$1; W. A. Smith, 24; J. T. Wilson, 24. In the open match three prizes were presented for teams and 18 individual prizes. The Montreal Rifle Association first team won first place with a total of 424; P.W.R. team, second, total 422; Victoria Rifles team, 416. Next in order: Royal Scots, 415; 6th Fusiliers, 379, and the Montreal Rifle Association 2nd team, 364. The winners of the Montreal prizes were: T. H. Sharpe, 94; M. Pope, 91; J. Broadhurst, 90; J. W. Marks, 89; A. D. Noble, 88; C. W. Sharpe, 88; W. M. Andrews, 86; A. Ferguson, 86; J. Watt, 86; J. Currie, 85; W. Miller, 85; J. Cooper, 85; J. T. Wilson, 84; R. Benmore, 84; W. A. Smith, 83; D. McCrae, 83; C. L. McAdam, 82; N. J. Norton, 81. Two 81's were counted out. The handsome silver medal presented by Sergt.-Major Currie, Royal Scots, to the member of the association who had never won a prize at its match previous to May, 1896, was won by J. Watt, 6th Fusiliers, with a score of 86. The first smokeless powder match ever shot in Montreal. Three handsome prizes were presented by Messrs. John Martin, Sons & Co., military outfitters. There were 20 entries, the possible score being 25 without a sighting shot: J. T. Wilson, 23, 1; D. McCrae, 22, 2; W. M. Andrews, 22, 3.

Lieut.-Col. Burland, of the 6th Fusiliers, and Mrs. Burland are expected home about the first of November from their wedding trip.

The presence of the R. C. Dragoons, of Toronto, at Montreal Exhibition drew forth much favorable comment. The men were greatly admired for their soldierly bearing and physique. Their exhibitions of drill were the chief attractive card at the Exhibition, and Major Lissard is to be congratulated upon having command of such a fine body of men.

On Wednesday night a deserter, named Martineau, from "B" Battery, Quebec, was arrested in the city. He was conveyed to Quebec under an escort.

On Wednesday night the drill hall was again crowded to witness the Highland Cadets go through some fancy drill, on the occasion of the presentation of the cup presented by Mayor Wilson Smith to the Cadets as a recognition of their proficiency as young Canadian soldiers. His Worship, accompanied by Lieut.-Col Strathy, of the Scots, inspected the Cadets and was greatly pleased with their appearance. The trooping of the colors, assisted by a detachment from the Scots, and a number of other exercises, was greatly ap-

preciated by the spectators. His Worship, in presenting the cup, said the day was one that would not be forgotten, Her Majesty having that day reigned the longest of any British sovereign. He called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a will. The Mayor complimented the Cadets on their pluck and perseverance in competing for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's Flag under so many adverse circumstances. He said he would present another cup for competition next year to become the property of the Cadet corps winning it. Major Lydon, in returning thanks on behalf of the Cadets, said that in the past they had been unfairly treated by other Cadet corps at the annual inspection. As showing the good such a corps did, he stated that over 100 had joined the different militia corps. Lieut.-Col. Strathy said that the cup now presented was, with the exception of the Sir Donald Smith Cup, one of the handsomest ever presented to a corps. He spoke of the interest the Mayor took in the Kilty laddies, as did also Lieut.-Col. Caverhill.

On Saturday week the 65th Batt. held their annual shooting competition at Cote St. Luc. Although the wind was against good shooting, still some very good scores were put on. With a little practice there is no reason why the 65th should not be able to compete and hold her own at the ranges with her sister corps. Sergt. J. Gazej won the D.R.A. medal, and Sergt. J. B. Monge the P.Q.R.A. badge.

Lieut.-Col. Hood, who met with an accident two weeks ago, is now progressing favorably.

General Montgomery Moore, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, arrived at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. J. Dibblee, Woodstock Field Battery, who has been undergoing treatment here for some months for an accident to his eye, has now so far recovered as to be able to return home. His many friends in the force will be glad to learn that there is every prospect of his being able to use the eye again. He was under the care of Dr. Buller and the clever young specialist, Surgeon-Major Birkett, Victoria Rifles.

The 85th Batt., Montreal, arrived in the city on Saturday morning from Laprairie Camp. The men presented an altogether different appearance to that which they had when they left, being much smarter looking, and had more of the regulation swing.

The 12 days' training of "A" Squadron is now going on at the Montreal Exhibition grounds. The training of the squadron at headquarters is thought favorably of by the squadron, and also by the public, who have an opportunity of witnessing them at drill. Capt. Whitley is in command of the camp. Lieut. Schneider is in command of No. 1, Lieut. Lovelace in command of No. 2, and Major J. B. MacLean, 6th Fusiliers, (attached), in command of No. 5. Fifty-four men of all ranks make up the camp, and about 20 of that number remain in camp during the day and do guard duty and look after the horses, while the remainder go to business. Drill commences at 5.30 in the morning and continues until 7.30, and again in the evening from 8 to 10. This is accomplished by the aid of the electric light. The work for the past week has been principally confined to sword exercise and troop movements. On Saturday afternoon the squadron paraded at one o'clock and rode to the Cote St. Luc ranges, where Government practice was put in. On Sunday the squadron paraded at 10.30 and marched to St. Martin's Church, where divine service was conducted by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop.

The Victoria Rifles attended divine service at the Church of St. James the Apostle. The men paraded at 2 o'clock under the command of Lieut.-Col. Starke.

The Royal Scots will attend St. Andrew's Church on Sunday first, when the chaplain, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, will officiate. It is

intended to make the service a full military one and it should be well worth hearing.

There was a good attendance at the fortnightly socials of the Scots in the drill shed last Saturday. "D" Company intend to have a monthly social meeting of the men, so as to keep the men from losing sight of each other during the winter months.

Nothing yet has been done with regard to the reception to Lieut.-Cols. Cole and Starke. It is expected, however, that when Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., returns to camp a meeting of the officers commanding will be called to make arrangements.

The bands of the various city corps have offered their services for the Montreal General Hospital fair during the week of October 5.

The management of the Queen's Theatre paid a nice compliment to those members of the Shoeburyness team who have just returned and are now in town, by inviting them to be present at the performance on Friday night.

The 2nd R.C.A. arrived back from Quebec on Thursday morning, where they put in their annual practice. The detachment consisted of 84 men, and were under the command of Capt. Barton. The other officers present were Capts. Hibbard, Crowley and England, besides Sergt.-Major Fellows. The results will not be known for a few days yet.

One of the most pleasant nights ever spent by the members of the 78th Highlanders in Montreal took place in the Royal Scots' armory on Friday night. Why the meeting came about was the fact that on the 25th September, 1858, Lucknow was relieved. There were several of the veterans of that stirring time present on Friday night, besides a number of late members of the Duke of Albany's Own, who, although they did not take part in the Mutiny, still carry with them the old stirring stories of the regiment. The days of yore were recalled with a vim that sent a glow of pride through the younger soldiers present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Farquharson, while Mr. R. G. Foster acted as vice-chairman. There were twenty-five late members of the 78th present, besides a number of guests, among whom were: Major Lydon, Capt. Ibbotson, Sergt.-Major Currie, Col.-Sergts. Bethune and Munn, Staff-Sergt. Kennedy, Mr. Lovelace, D. W. Ayton and Sergt.-Major Fellows. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed, after which "The Memory of the Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 25, 1858." was proposed by the chairman, and Mr. Foster appropriately sung "Jessie Brown." George Spriggs, who had seen 38 years of service and carried three medals, said that he wished he had to go through the same days as he did when with the 78th. He saw his first fire when only 13 years of age. A paper on "Burns as a Military Man" was read by Col.-Sergt. Munn. Capt. Ibbotson said he had much pleasure at being present at the celebration of the Relief of Lucknow, and seeing so many of the old 78th. He said that a reserve association of the Royal Scots should be formed, when they could wear their old uniforms on field days, church parades, etc. Major Lydon, in replying to the toast of "Our Guests," said that the 78th Regiment were practically the foundation of the Royal Scots. Song and story made up a pleasant evening.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 15.—Many complaints are being heard over the extra expense that the autumn manœuvres entail upon the non-coms. and men who have to put up with the extra wear and tear to which their clothing is subjected. It is stated by not a few who are in a position to know that 15 shillings per man is within the mark of damage done. To effect a real and permanent remedy for this, Col. Welby's proposal to have a practical working dress, so that when doing drill of all kinds it could be used, while

the smart uniform be used only when doing duty as guard, or on show parades when foreign potentates visit this country, is considered by many to be a good one.

That something is wrong with the Army Medical Staff is a matter that is giving the authorities no end of trouble. Questions are cropping up every now and again in the House with regard to this important branch of the service. The department is greatly under strength, and in the event of a call to arms this deficiency would place the authorities in a very serious dilemma. New rules were issued a short time ago with regard to the examination, but, according to the results just published, only 13 candidates have passed for 25 vacancies. It is stated that the actual vacancies at present are not 25, but about 40. It will thus be seen that only half of the candidates came up to the required standard of efficiency for the 25 vacancies. This of itself is a sufficient proof that the medical service is unpopular.

Brevet-Col. H. B. Kingscote, half-pay, has been selected for the appointment of colonel on the staff commanding Royal Artillery, Canada, vice Col. H. de S. Isaacson, retired.

The Canadian Government have invited the Imperial Government to nominate a first-class officer for the position of commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, in succession to Major-General Cameron, resigned.

The War Office has given instructions that specimens of the cartridges issued for the Martini-Henry rifle at the Bisley meeting, about which complaint had been made as to their defective qualities, be sent to Woolwich for special examination.

A matter that will be enquired into is that the best of the last dozen candidates who were admitted into the cavalry were 120 points behind the last infantry candidates at the recent examination. This either proves that inferior men are admitted into the cavalry or that the examinations are not conducted in a way to test their qualifications.

That the use of the bicycle in the army is making rapid strides goes without saying. Only a short time ago the iron steed was not looked upon by the authorities with any great favor. Now matters are changed, and at the army manœuvres, which will be held near Aldershot, infantry soldiers who have wheels will be employed as orderlies, instead of cavalry soldiers, and will be allowed for tear and wear one penny per mile. This arrangement will be met with favor all along the line, and does away with the enormous waste consequent on the cavalry having to perform this duty.

The Earl of Waldegrave, president of the National Rifle Association, has been appointed captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. He is a member of the London Rifle Brigade, and has done much for volunteering and shooting.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed with regard to the bayonet fitted to the Lee-Metford rifle. Practical men have decided against it. It is flat, heavy and unsightly, and experts claim that it should be replaced by a slightly longer and triangular weapon without any increase in the weight. The present disproportion between the rifle and the bayonet has a clumsy effect both in the hand and to the eye.

The use of cycle corps is looked upon with great favor from the Commander-in-Chief downwards. Those who took part in the recent Ashantee expedition are greatly pleased with the possibility of this mode of quick traveling. In France, too, the advance in this direction is watched with keen interest. A London correspondent gives a graphic description of the work of these cycle companies in France at the French autumn manœuvres. Silent drill takes place during the day and night, when the men, three deep, ride a folding bicycle, which can be carried on the back. It is expected that in the future cycle corps will prove of great benefit for the support of cavalry. The French military authorities intend to use motor cars with rubber tires to follow the flying squadron at a distance with ammunition.

QUEBEC'S NOMINATION FOR BISLEY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28—Having in your last issue advocated the selection of next year's commandant or adjutant of the Bisley team from this city, it may not be out of place to bring forward the name of a representative for the latter position. Major J. Secretan Dunbar, of the 8th Royal Rifles, would prove a good choice for the position. A keen soldier, and very much interested in rifle shooting, his selection would give satisfaction to all hands and would be a fitting recognition of the claims of the Garrison City for representation in that capacity.

On the 5th inst. the Queen invested Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, of the Suffolk Regiment, with the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his services on the west coast of Africa. Captain Campbell is a Quebec boy, and the honor conferred upon him is fully appreciated by his friends. He is an ex-cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the R.M.C. Club, of which he is a member.

The artillery camp at the Island of Orleans will take place this week. Detachments from the Royal Canadian Artillery have prepared the place and pitched the necessary tents, etc. The following is the composition of the staff: Camp commandant, Major A. A. Farley, R.C.A.; adjutant and quartermaster, Major W. E. Imlah, R.C.A.; range officer, Capt. J. A. Fages, R.C.A.; score keeper, Master-Gunner Lavie; camp sergt.-major, Co. Sergt.-Major A. Fellows; camp quartermaster-sergeant, Bomb. Croft; in charge of ammunition laboratory, Sergt. Carroll.

The High School Cadets have commenced drill under the instruction of Quartermaster-Sergt. Wood, R.C.A. His past services with the cadets fully testify to the good work he performs.

The annual matches of the Q.O.C. Hussars Rifle Association came off at the ranges, St. Joseph de Levis, on the 12th inst. Among others present were Major Hethrington, Surgeon Elliott and Capt. R. E. W. Turner. The duty of range officer was performed by Lieut. R. J. Davidson, of the 8th R.R. The cup presented by Capt. R. E. W. Turner was won by Sergt. E. Woodley.

Major R. W. Rutherford, R.C.A., and Sergt.-Instructor Bridgeford left the city on the 12th inst. for Charlottetown, P.E.I., to assist at the camp which is to take place there.

Major B. A. Scott, 61st Batt., of Roberval, Lake St. John, was in the city for a few days last week.

Mr. John Smith died on the evening of the 20th inst. at the age of 71 years. He was connected with the Military Stores Department in this city for some 26 years. He was formerly a member of the Royal Artillery.

The brigade camp in this district is prettily located at St. Joseph de Levis. It consists purely of infantry, comprising the 17th Batt., Lieut.-Col. Desjardins; 81st, Lieut.-Col. Dussault; 87th, Lieut.-Col. Laurin; 88th, Lieut.-Col. Fraser, and the 92nd, Major Chabot commanding.

Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.O.C. 7th M.D., is in command of the camp. Major Vien, Levis Garrison Artillery, is supply officer. There are some 1,400 men under canvas. The following N.C.O.'s of the R.C.A. are attached for duty: Hospital Sergt. O'Hagan as brigade hospital sergeant; Sergt. W. Jordan as brigade quartermaster sergeant, and Sergt. Lafleur as brigade sergeant-major. The camp has been unfortunate as regards the weather, there having already been some days of rain, which interfered with the work in hand. Lieut. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., in addition to his duties as musketry instructor, is also provost marshal.

Sunday proving a fine day, large numbers of visitors were to be seen about the camp.

Major-General W. J. Gascoigne is expected to reach here at the latter part of the week and will inspect the camp.

Capt. H. du P. Casgrain, R.E., who has been out on leave, left for England on Monday.

PATROL.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST RIFLEMEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 28.—There seems to be a good deal of trouble just now among the riflemen at Halifax. The discord in the 63rd Rifles is still going on. Now there is a probability that several of the 66th men will have to answer for their alleged misdeeds in a court of justice. The grand jury, it is said, will be asked to decide, and the complaint is lodged by a justice of the Supreme Court. The justice in question resides, during the summer, near the Bedford ranges, and he and his family have been much annoyed and alarmed by the recklessness of several marksmen, who, when returning from the ranges, discharge their rifles on the public road. The matter has been reported several times to the D.A.G. and officer commanding, but they replied that they were unable to deal with the matter and advised that recourse be made to the law. Only a few days ago a number of men stopped near the judge's house and used the mile post of the railway for a target. It is stated that several non-coms. of the 66th will be implicated. The present complainant appealed to General Laurie some years ago, so that this is not the first that has been heard of a very foolish and reckless proceeding on the part of those who should have more sense than use a rifle on the public roadway, or indeed, anywhere except at the firing point. Surely there must be a laxity somewhere when the men are allowed to carry ammunition about with them in such a manner. If it is true that non-coms. are among the delinquents they should be severely punished and dismissed the service, as going in direct opposition to the authority invested in them.

The refusal of the commanding officer of the 63rd to allow a military funeral to one of the members of the regiment is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the regiment. No doubt the colonel had good reasons for not allowing a military funeral, but even although there was no band, the request of the company to which the deceased belonged to attend might have been granted. The colonel, however, expressed a desire to do anything he could other than a military funeral.

Another evidence of the bad condition of the ranges has appeared at Bedford. Owing to the recent rains a washout was caused and it was found necessary to have the target practice of the 66th carried out in detachments instead of having the whole battalion out at once.

The other night a cowardly attack was made upon the sentry that patrols Sackville St. Two toughs tried to take his rifle, and but for the timely assistance of a police officer, would have been much more seriously injured. Under the circumstances the soldier could have shot his assailants.

During the past year 204 prisoners were received at the military prison, Halifax; 44 were sentenced by court martial and 143 were sentenced summarily by commanding officers. The remaining 17 were naval prisoners. The prisoners were set to work at different jobs, and they, averaging 16, earned over \$1,000.

TORONTO NEWS.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Fall drill may now be said to be fairly under way, each of the infantry regiments having had two drills apiece, and from the parade states and general appearance of the men, there appears to be no lack of the usual enthusiasm after the summer vacation, and each and every one is making the

best endeavor to capture the first place in the efficiency competition. The 48th began work on Sept. 11th, the last night of the Industrial Exhibition, which accounts for their small parade, 311. They always do start first; for what reason is not known, as the Exhibition always interferes. The Q. O. R. commenced on the 16th with a parade of 600 and over, which shows that no matter how those in higher positions in the corps may quarrel, the men are still loyal and true, and, I believe, if there were no officers, the body of the rank and file would still come down to parade. The regiment is one of the institutions of our city, and no youth is considered properly educated unless he has put in his time with the boys in green. The Grenadiers, on the 17th, turned out somewhat over 400, and immediately started into work. They should be able to come well up this season, as their complement of officers is almost complete, and three or four of the latest additions have been at the School during the summer and will be of material assistance during the preparation for inspection, which necessitates such literal acquaintance with the interior of a drill book, as well as practical application of the same. Taking the three drill nights of last week, Toronto is furnishing for instruction weekly in the art of war some 1,400 men, and when the recruits and backsliders are brought in their number will be about 1,600—several hundred more than the number for which the Government allows pay and clothing.

Many visitors come down these pleasant evenings to watch the movements and admire their own particular friends, be they Rifles, Grenadiers, or Highlanders; they all have their admirers, and rightly so, if we can judge from what strangers say. It is rather a shame that so fine a drill hall should be marred by the fact that it is next to impossible to command a battalion in it on account of the echo, and that it should be practically useless for the purpose for which it was designed. If a battalion cannot be moved about in it then it is much too large for the purpose of a parade ground, and much money has been wasted. A smaller place would have answered the same purpose. A few wires stretched from wall to wall would remedy the defect a great deal and the Government should see that it is done, in order to save the voices of those who are expected to command and be heard. Those who profess to know say that what is required is that the cone of the roof be raised and ventilators put in to permit the air to have free passage and not form a cushion which serves to increase the waves of sound; and it must be a very dense cushion at times, judging from the air beneath.

The sergeants of the three infantry corps have united in holding a promenade band concert on the same lines as that given last fall. It is to be held on the 26th October, and will be a huge success, judging from their activity. With the bands that gathered in all the prizes at the Hamilton Tournament, the lovers of band music should have a great treat. It is to be hoped the acoustic properties of the drill hall will receive some attention at the hands of the sergeants.

Speaking of bands, much credit is due the Band Committee of the 48th in securing the services of such an efficient bandmaster, and much more is due to Mr. Slatter for the immense improvement noticed in his band since he took charge (and it needed it too).

It is worthy of notice that all the regiments have been running under acting adjutants and sergeant-majors (with the exception of the Grenadiers, who have been fortunate in retaining the services of Sergt.-Major Cox) for some time, and it is only recently that the Grenadiers and Highlanders have made appointments to the existing vacancies. The result of this cannot but be bad, for though the word "acting" does not necessarily signify unfitness, still the ordinary individual in the ranks considers it so, and that obedience and attention is not given to those who have the misfortune to "act," which is due the position which they are temporarily filling. Discipline is not, and cannot be, maintained as it should be, and the sooner

vacant appointments are filled the better for all concerned, and the regiment as a whole.

The Highlanders have lost Sergt.-Major Robertson, he having resigned, finding it impossible to give the time which such an important position requires. They lose in him one of the most enthusiastic non-coms., and one who has been of great service in building up the regiment. His military training was, like that of many others, gained in the Q.O.R., supplemented by a course at the School of Instruction, when he became sergeant-major. His many bearing was always a source of pride to the rank and file as well as to the officers. Discipline was meted out by him on parade with even firmness to all, and after duties were over he was approachable by one and all. His successor, Sergt.-Major Alex. Rose, is a brawny Highlander, with the true pride of his race beaming in his countenance, and for conscientious work and attention to duties it would be impossible to find a better. As to how he will manage in his new position—that remains to be seen.

The annual rifle match of the Q.O.R. was held on the 19th inst., and those who peruse the scores made on that day will require to remember what kind of a day it was before they undertake to criticise and compare. Rain and wind in small and great quantities during the whole afternoon made accurate shooting, even by practised shots, an impossibility. The prize list was long, varied and, best of all, valuable, and opportunity was given to even the novice to obtain a prize.

Every Thursday night the Grenadiers before dismissing are brought to the shoulder and the band plays a few bars of their regimental march. Some are prone to look on such little things as foolish, but there is more gained in the way of esprit de corps by observance of such small items than by almost anything else. It is a great pity the effect is spoiled by the noisy dismissal of the men, and the officers commanding companies should see that their men move quietly off parade.

Every rifle shot in Toronto, and a great many in Ontario, will regret the death of Range Caretaker Whitaker. It will be some time before a stranger will become acquainted with the ways of rifle shots, and though many made complaints, it must be remembered by these sore-heads that the vagaries of the confirmed rifle shot are many, and to answer all the questions put by the two hundred or so who migrate to the ranges on a Saturday afternoon, as well as see to the whole arrangement of targets and markers to suit them, without loss of temper, requires an angelic disposition, which does not fall to the lot of man. It is a recognized thing that the rifle shot is one of the most selfish and unappreciative creatures under the sun. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Whitaker in her sad loss.

At last the Highlanders have done away with the weighty white helmets worn by their brass band at evening parades, and have adopted a neat staff cap, with diced band instead of the usual band of red. They do not look so smart as the glengarry and cocks' feathers, but they are more serviceable. Those helmets were really awful.

Capt. Myles, the adjutant of the Shoeburyness team, returned home on the 23rd inst., and speaks highly of the reception of the Canadians in the Old Country. We may look for great improvement in No. 9 Field Battery now, for Capt. Myles has kept his eye open and noticed many things which he will, no doubt, strive to introduce into his own corps for their improvement.

On Wednesday last the Queen's Own spent the whole evening in company drill, and much efficient work was done. The brass band remained in the armory and rendered a few selections, to the great delight of the many visitors and the squads of recruits performing for their benefit. Some of the ladies complain that the bands do not oblige the visitors in this way as often as they might,

and no doubt it was on this account that on Friday night the Highlanders' band played in the shed while the regiment drilled outside. The Highlanders are great friends with the ladies, and endeavor to keep in their good graces.

The Grenadiers' annual rifle match takes place next Saturday, and the Rifle Committee are hoping for a little better treatment at the hands of the weather clerk than their brothers-in-arms, the Queen's Own, got. The prize list is as usual very valuable and varied.

On 26th Sept. the Highlanders shot their 5th annual rifle match. The weather, though rainy in the morning, turned out fine in the afternoon when the most important matches were shot and many good scores were made. They had 225 competitors, and only those who were good shots managed to get into the prize list. The range officers, who were supplied by the Q.O.R. and R.G., did their duty well and much credit is due them for the way in which the match was kept in hand. It was noticed that very few of the subaltern officers were present, and it does not speak well for the battalion when the officers cannot even give up enough time to go to their annual rifle match.

The Grenadiers have a church parade on the 4th October. The other regiments do not intend to have separate parades, but are content with the garrison parade held later in the season.

Some of the city officers were congratulating each other on their quick rise to brevet rank when they read the orders as printed in the dailies, but their hearts dropped when they saw the original order and the little asterisks following each class, stating that it referred only to the permanent corps. There is much dissatisfaction about the order, as officers of the permanent corps are not entitled to any such distinction. What is wanted in the permanent corps is not young officers with high rank, but officers of experience who would be entitled to the rank on account of services rendered to the militia, and who would know the needs of the corps the officers of which come to the school of infantry for instruction.

The district officer commanding has issued his orders for the efficiency competition :

	Points.
Squad drill.....	25
Company.....	25
Manual exercise.....	10
Firing.....	20
Clothing.....	10
Arms and armories.....	10
Books and records.....	10
Officers' questions.....	12
Battalion drill.....	30
Target practice.....	..

This change will please those who objected to officers gaining 24 points by answering questions while a company obtained only 20 points by its company drill. The addition of 30 points for battalion drill will serve to make the regiment that comes out first more satisfied than if the award were made solely on company work.

MULVANEY.

AFFAIRS AT HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Militia matters at headquarters are not particularly rushing just now; in fact, it may be said that, pending the end of the present session of Parliament, the period of anticipation has been reached. It would be useless to deny that there are officials of the Militia Department, not only at Ottawa, but from one end of Canada to the other, who have had feelings the reverse of pleasant as they contemplated the ease with which some of the new Ministers have been swinging the headsman's axe. So far the department has been spared to a marked extent and the Hon. Dr. Borden, in his new capacity of War Lord to this great and glorious Dominion, has seen fit to temper justice with mercy. Yet, if all reports be true, there remain parlous days ahead. It is very certain that with the close of the session the Minister will go thoroughly into the administration of his department and from a hint that I received it may be said that not only the civil but the

military branch as well will receive a shaking up that will do it good. This is sufficiently vague, of course, to cover nearly everything.

The motion of Lieut.-Col. Domville, M.P.—the first on this session's order paper—for a royal commission to enquire into the administration of the militia, has gone the way of many another slaughtered innocent. The poor child seems to have been prematurely born and it was too delicate to stand the rude rebuffs of a Parliamentary session. After its first joyous squeak, it never smiled again, but its intentions were good and it was beautiful even in death. Seriously, though, the appointment of such a commission, even if it had been within the range of practical politics, would have been a serious blunder. Witness the result of the deliberations of the royal commission on the prohibition question! It sat long and often at so much per diem—and how much is the country's knowledge enriched on the matter of prohibition? No, the militia does not need anything of the sort. With all the material at hand for the making of a fine force it needs the exercise of brains at headquarters, together with the control of a firm hand, and a wonderful change must be wrought for the better.

Fortunately, the militia, the long-suffering militia, is placed in such a position now that it has brains and tact at the head of both its branches, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the friction which has notoriously existed in the past, and which still exists in some subordinate positions, will soon become but an unpleasant memory.

Military men on all sides speak of the courtesy of Hon. Dr. Borden and of the obvious interest he takes in the work of the high office he has been called to fill. It would be interesting to note how he is going to treat himself in his own case, however, and with a view to getting a decision on this burning question I approached him with a leading question this afternoon.

"Is it true, sir," I asked, "that the Hon. the Minister of Militia has requested Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Borden to send in his resignation?"

"Well, no, it isn't," replied the Minister, laughing. "I can authorize you to deny any such rumor, but I have his case under consideration."

There was a query from a Montreal "Youngster" in this journal an issue or so ago, enquiring if a match was fired at the D.R.A. meeting at Ottawa in 1884 or 1885 in which the conditions were: Standing at 200 yards, in marching order, and which was won with a score of 34; prize, a silver tankard and \$50 cash. With a view to enlightening "Youngster," I interviewed Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary of the D.R.A. We went carefully over the records of both years, but were unable to find any mention whatever of such a match having been fired.

Several enquiries have been made at headquarters regarding tests made at the recent camps as to the penetrating powers of the Lee-Enfield rifle. The returns of these tests have not yet been made, but in this connection it may be interesting to quote from a return made by Major H. F. Perley in 1892 to the director of stores on the penetrating powers of the Lee-Metford. His deductions were made from practical tests by Mr. Ogilvie, who found that a Lee-Metford bullet fired at a distance of 50 yards penetrated 21 inches of hemlock and 15½ inches of dirty pine planks, or equivalent to 45 inches of dry pine. The penetration into clay was 30 inches. He appends the following table for comparison with the Martini-Henry:

Materials.	M.-H. Rifle.	L.-M. Rifle.
Earth.....	24 inches	36 inches
Fir log.....	12 "	36 "
Three-inch fir planks.....	18 "	35½ "
Hardwood log.....	6 "	15 to 18 "
Hardwood planks.....	6 "	

The penetration of the Lee-Enfield will, it is to be presumed,

differ somewhat, but the necessity for extreme caution in the use of the new weapon will be very apparent from the above figures.

In the interesting series of letters which Mr. James Johnson is sending *The Ottawa Citizen* from England occurs the following reference to military matters, which will be of interest to all Canadian militiamen :

"The presence of several Canadian officers at the School of Musketry, Hythe, attracted me thither. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of Fredericton, and Major Roy, of Montreal, had already passed several oral and practical examinations—an ordeal which will be of frequent occurrence until the close of their term of residence, which will expire on the 30th inst. The party at present taking the prescribed course there is 81. The school, which took the place of that at Flectwood, was opened, if I remember rightly, in 1853, but I confess to not remembering with certainty the date given me. I am under the impression that in its early years Major T. Charles Watson's was not an unknown figure at Hythe, and that the present Adjutant-General of Canada took a course there while a young officer in the Imperial service.

"In the ante-room of the Hythe School of Musketry officers in almost every branch may be met. The variety will be appreciated when it is mentioned that among many others the following corps are represented during the present term : 1st Life Guards, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 8th and 18th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Seaforth Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Army Service Corps, Inniskilling Fusiliers, 5th Royal Irish Rifles, Connaught Rangers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Leinster Regiment—formerly the 100th, raised in Canada—South Wales Borderers, Rifle Brigade, West India Regiment, Royal Marine Artillery, and officers from English and Irish militia regiments, each of which has Line connection. At church parade on Sunday morning the various uniforms make up a most picturesque group, presenting pleasing contrasts. Among the officers in attendance at the school whom I met was Capt. Von Hugel, Royal Engineers, son of Baron Von Hugel, of Montreal, formerly of Port Hope. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

"The commandant of the school is Col. G. Paton, C.M.G.; the D.A.G. is Capt. J. Dutton Hunt, Highland Light Infantry; the quartermaster and acting adjutant is Lieut. F. Bourne, late South Wales Borderers, and the chief drill instructor is Lieut.-Col. F. G. A. White, late First Durham Light Infantry. For purposes of instruction the officers in attendance are grouped in nine sections of nine each, with a sergeant-instructor attached to each section, the whole of the sections being divided into two wings, known as right and left. The syllabus of instruction is a most thorough one, and to get through it successfully demands diligent application and intelligent study. The course is eminently practical as well as theoretical."

The local corps are just getting down to work again, though it is a question how the peaceful practice of the goose-step and the stand-at-ease by numbers will suit the gory appetites of the soldiers who have been nightly capturing Algiers at the Ottawa Exhibition amid the plaudits of an excited grand stand.

The Field Battery's four officers with six non-coms. are hard at work preparing for the Laprairie Camp for which they will leave on the 1st prox. For the past two weeks Sergt.-Instr. McIntyre, of "A" Battery, Kingston, has had them in charge.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards and the 43rd have recommenced their fall drill. It is understood that Capt. O'Brien, of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, who is now a resident of Ottawa, is to be attached to the Guards for drill purposes.

A. M. B.

A RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A PROMINENT Russian newspaper, *The Razvedchick*, publishes a striking article on the British army, which is not likely to please English officers. Our contemporary contends that discipline is "non-existent in the British army," and adds that this is chiefly due to the repugnance of Englishmen to habits of obedience, and also to the system of voluntary service, which obtains in both the army and navy. "In England," the writer observes, "everyone whose head and stomach are not absolutely empty, is allowed to work in his own way for a livelihood; whilst there is always, as a last resort, her Majesty's recruiting sergeants." The writer proceeds to give his own impressions of the methods adopted by recruiting sergeants, and hints that British soldiers are drawn from the paupers, the starving, the gutter-snipes and the workmen on strike. With such material he considers it hopeless to expect good discipline to prevail in our army. Here follows a very sarcastic description of Mr. Atkins: "In a few days (sic) you see this man, yesterday (sic) in so pitiable a plight, with a beaming smile on his lips, with closely-cut hair and a curl on his left temple, with a small cap balanced on his right ear, his waist squeezed as if in a corset, with tight-fitting trousers, wearing a pair of gloves, and carrying the traditional swagger-stick. Yesterday he was in the gutter; to-day he is exalted, and, with inflated chest, looks down with contempt on other people, and refuses to make way on the footpath. He is a king in the crowd, and a 'voluntary defender of his country.' He is not obliged to show deference to any one in the streets, because officers wear mufti; he strolls arm-in-arm with a girl, like anything you please—except a soldier." The article goes on to describe the alleged difficulties in the way of instilling even the rudiments of discipline into the "voluntary recruit," and alludes to various acts of insubordination in our smartest regiments. Lord Wolseley, it is said, "has not forgotten the 24th September, 1892, when the Cavalry of the Guard (all picked troops) mutinied under the very eyes of the Queen at Windsor." The writer adds that the English press wrote "very mildly" of the mutiny, strikes being in accord with the spirit of the nation, "and the military spirit not understood. A captain and a few N.C.O.'s were dismissed the service, and there the matter ended." The article contains much more offensive criticism which need not be quoted.

THE CORNWALL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual shooting competition under the auspices of the Cornwall Rifle Association took place on the 29th and 30th. There were quite a number of shots from Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Prescott, etc. The cracks of the 59th have more than distinguished themselves this year. For the second time they have won second place in the Canadian Military Rifle League. They also made good shooting at the big rifle meets at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. At the D. R. A. the nine men won nearly \$400, the Lansdowne Cup and Col. Massey's Cup. Capt. Miller and Lieut. Runions were on the Bisley Team this year and made a good showing. This year two of the men are in the first twenty, and will go to Bisley next year to uphold the honor of Canada and the 59th. The success of the Cornwall men has been watched by shots in all parts of the Dominion, and they have well upheld their name of being able to keep up their record at home and abroad. The matches and prizes offered are very good indeed for such an association, and show that the Cornwall men are away ahead of many an association that has better facilities.

Prizes to the amount of \$470 were given. Those who had charge of the arrangements were Lieut.-Col. Bredin and Major R. R. MacLennan, M. P., honorary presidents; Capt. J. F. Smart, president; Capt. J. L. Miller and Lieut. Runions, vice-presidents; G. G. Copeland, secretary; Staff-Sergt. A. A. Smith and Bugler Porteous.

The duties of range officer were executed by Sergt. R. Corrigan, and gave every satisfaction.

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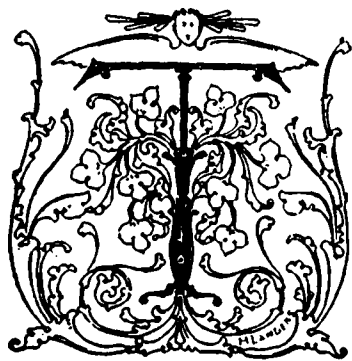
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MONTREAL-TORONTO, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

THE DRAGOONS IN MONTREAL.



THE visit of a detachment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons to Montreal was thoroughly enjoyed by the citizens as well as the military men of Montreal. The fact that they appeared in a side-show controlled by a well-known dime museum manager has been criticised severely in some quarters. There is perhaps some reason for this. It is a bit infra dig to hear the man with the

dyed moustache, standing on an empty packing case, asking you to step his way for tickets to the tent where you will see the fat woman, the three-legged girl, the tattooed man, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the two-headed calf and other great attractions—all for 25c. The public should be given every opportunity of seeing the Dragoons in their musical ride, but the Department should in future make it a stipulation that they are not to appear in a side-show. This might be overcome by providing that every one paying for admission to an exhibition should have the privilege of seeing the ride without extra charge.

The Dragoons have made themselves deservedly popular, in Montreal and elsewhere, by their work and by their exemplary behavior on and off duty. They reflect great credit on Major Lesard and his non-commissioned officers. There is no reason why the artillery and infantry permanent units should not give similar exhibitions of their drill or special work. The latter is perhaps of no practical value, but it serves to popularize the permanent corps.

FROM SHOEBURYNES.

ALL the members of the Shoeburyness Team have now returned to Canada. Lieut.-Col. Cole, the commandant of the team, returned last week. The colonel speaks in high and enthusiastic terms of the hospitality extended to the Shoeburyness Team by the English officers and English people. The non-coms. and men were all included in the invitations for the festivities provided. Lieut.-Col. Starke, commandant of the Bisley Team, and Capt. Wilson, quartermaster of the Bisley Team, were also included in the invitations. The English officers and people did everything that was

possible to make the trip a success. The winning of the Queen's Cup by the Canadians was a most popular event. Lieut.-General Middleton not only attended the banquet tendered the team in London, but went down to Shoeburyness to visit the team. Col. Herbert came from Wales to attend the banquet, and Colonel Stewart, commandant of Shoeburyness, was also present.

It was not correct, the colonel said, that the team withdrew from any of the competitions, although in the shifting ordnance competition they knew they could not win, because they interpreted the conditions of the competition differently from the authorities at Shoeburyness.

Lieut.-Col. Cole, under instructions from the War Office, was attached for one day to General Albyn's staff at Aldershot, and took part in an artillery fight, in which over 70 guns were in action. The forts on the Isle of Wight were also visited. Lieut.-Col. Cole visited Scotland and was the guest of Major Boileau, R. A., commanding the forts at Leith, and afterwards of Sir Donald A. Smith, at Glencoe, where he enjoyed a few days deer stalking and fishing. Lieut.-Col. Cole says he expects that an English volunteer artillery team will visit Canada next year. Full particulars with regard to the annual competition of the Dominion Artillery Association have been already asked for by the English officers, and the matter of sending a team will shortly be decided. Should an English team come here, it is not expected that a Canadian team will go from here next year.

THE VETERANS OF 1866 AND 1870.

A DEPUTATION of those who took part in the risings of 1866 and 1870 went to Ottawa and interviewed the Minister of Militia and the Premier with a view to some recognition being made for their services during that time. The deputation which went from Montreal included Lieut.-Col. Lyman, Lieut.-Col. Isaacson, Major Baynes, Major Seath, Capt. Bulmer, and Messrs. J. H. Harper and T. H. Burton. The Premier and Minister of Militia said that it was now too late in the session to do anything, but if they would get all the information they could, it would be brought up next session. The general feeling of the military men in this district is, that if recognition is given to their claim, medals will be granted and possibly special privileges to those who would take up grants of land in the country. The matter has been taken up very earnestly by the veterans and they do not intend to let it drop.

**SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BORDEN,
MINISTER OF MILITIA.**

IT is not the province of this journal nor of medical journals generally to meddle in politics. The Review is no exception to this rule. It takes a deep interest, and is unbiased in all that concerns the welfare of the profession, whether of a technical, sanitary, legislative or personal character, and in no branch has it taken a greater interest than in the medical department of militia, having in mind at once the well-being of medical officers and of the troops under their professional care. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to find an officer in that department chosen for the important and patriotic position of Minister of Militia. The Review extends its hearty congratulations to the new Minister, and sincerely trusts that he may signalize his administration by establishing for all time the medical department on a satisfactory basis. The Review has in mind a speech which the honorable gentleman made some three years ago on this subject, and ventures to express the hope that the neglect and abuses of which he then complained may now disappear. Members of our profession have reason to be proud that doctors of standing and ability sufficient to fill Cabinet offices with acceptance are to be found in the Federal Legislature,

so that in the last Administration two portfolios, and in the present, one portfolio, have fallen to medical men.—Canadian Medical Review.

DANGEROUS BUTTS.

THE recent fatal accident in one of the butts on the rifle range at Niagara has shown that great care should be taken to see that they are built so as to resist the penetrating powers of the bullet from the Lee-Enfield. Complaints were heard from various parts of the country, when the Snider and Martini-Henry were used, that the butts were in a dangerous condition. Proper tests should have been made as regards the penetration of the bullet before any were served out or used. The fatal bullet at Niagara passed through 16 inches of earth and 14 inches of pine timber. It will thus be seen that before many of the ranges can be used they will have to be renewed, for in the report issued by the officers appointed to inquire into the fatality at Niagara, they said that the range was safe enough for the Snider, but unsafe for the Lee-Enfield. The authorities should, therefore, see that thorough tests are made at ranges before any of the rifles are used. Precaution should have been taken at the first, so that there would not have been any danger of accident.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE has been so frequently attacked in certain newspapers and elsewhere for the decided stand it took in urging the change in the staff of the Royal Military College that it directs attention to the report of the Board of Visitors. This report was presented to the Militia Department in November last, but the Government then in power, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to bring it down. THE GAZETTE time and again pointed out that such a report had been sent to the Department, but the officials kept it carefully locked up, and when asked about it were perfectly mum. It is as follows :

The Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College for the current year desires to say in addition to the general report, that, according to evidence produced to the Board, it is necessary for the well-being of the college and in the interest of the country that several of the staff should be replaced by better men. The first of these is the commandant. This officer, it is clear, does not take that interest in his work and does not exercise that supervision over those under him which he should do. To this more than to anything else appears to be due that lack of confidence in the college which seems to have spread throughout the country. At all events, that is the feeling amongst the staff and cadets, and the Board is satisfied that no real improvement can take place in the college until a change has been made in the commandant.

2. Capt. Wurtele, who has been an instructor for several years, is not up to his work. He is, in fact, entirely unsuited to it.

3. Dr. Duval, professor of French, has become careless and does not secure the results he should.

4. The engineering instruction given by Prof. Harris is not modern or progressive, and an improvement should be made in this respect.

The Board desires to bring to favorable notice the case of Capt. Cochrane. This gentleman is a graduate of the college; has been an instructor since 1882; has shown great zeal, energy and ability; is highly commended by the commandant; is most successful in his work, and yet is paid a salary far below that of a professor and far below what, in the opinion of the Board, is due to his services. The Board recommends that he be promoted to a professorship with a corresponding rate of pay, and also that he be given the rank of major.

THE PENETRATION OF THE LEE-ENFIELD BULLET.

LIEUT.-COL. OTTER, commandant of the Niagara Camp, appointed a board of enquiry consisting of Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, Major Nelles and Major Atkinson, to investigate the shooting fatality which befell Pte. Hatton at the Niagara Camp while acting as a marker in one of the butts. The report will be of interest to riflemen as showing the penetrating powers of a bullet from the Lee-Enfield rifle.

The evidence given at the enquiry proved that the bullet which killed Pte. Hatton passed through 16 inches of earth and 14 inches of pine timber, and, something in the wood causing it to deflect, it

struck the marker on the left temple, two inches below the crown. The trench is 6 feet 6½ inches deep. According to the evidence, Pte. Hatton was not in his proper place at the time of the accident.

The tests made were as follows: (1) The ball passed through twenty inches of loose earth, being deflected by some hard object. (2) The ball passed through twenty-two inches of loose earth in a straight line. (3) The ball was traced through thirty inches of loose earth. (4) The ball passed through twenty-four inches of loose earth, then through a two-inch board and across the trench, burving itself in a ladder at the back. (5) The ball passed through twenty-seven inches of loose earth in a bag before its force was spent. All the above earth tests were made firing from a point twenty-five yards distant from the object. (6) A test on a steel target, the plate being ½ inch thick, from a firing point 100 yards distant—the ball penetrated the steel plate ¼ inch. (7) From a distance of 50 yards, the ball penetrated the plate still deeper. Four shots were fired; in one case the ball buried itself in the plate, and in every case the plate bulged out behind, and numerous cracks running to the centre of the indentation were formed.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.

ON Friday night in the House of Commons, upon going into Committee of Supply, the militia estimates were discussed. Lieut.-Col. Tisdale defended the position he took as regards the clothing contracts, and claimed that the contracts would mean a saving of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 during the next three years. Dr. Borden said that the position of the late Minister was a weak one. He did not charge any corruption against Col. Tisdale, but he did charge that there was an impropriety in entering into a contract that was not to begin to run until 1st July, 1897. They were not legal. There were six firms tendering for clothing and boots, and each had secured a contract, and it looked as if there had been an understanding between them. It was said there was a monopoly of the serges with which the tunics were made, and if that was correct it showed that they should abandon the system of private tenders and throw competition open to the whole trade by newspaper advertisement. Col. Tisdale, he said, claimed that the price would be lowered under these contracts, while these same classes of goods could be bought 40 per cent. cheaper in England. He promised to throw these contracts open to the whole trade and grant them without regard to Conservative or Liberal.

WORK FOR THE AUTUMN.

IN those districts where the city corps perform their annual drill in the spring and summer military matters are usually at a standstill in the fall. When recruiting begins again in January and February, it is found that many have lost interest and drop out. In regiments which drill fall and spring, the enthusiasm is kept up and men are more inclined to complete their three years service, if no more.

To stir up flagging interest District Officers Commanding should encourage field days, church parades, or a competition similar to that instituted by Lieut.-Col. Otter for his district. In Montreal, the largest city district in Canada, it might be difficult to have a successful Saturday afternoon field-day, but there is no reason why a successful church parade could not be arranged. Individual corps have recognized the advantage of it, but the district staff have so far shown no interest in a brigade parade. Everyone admits the importance of the Otter competition. It could be made a success here. Why has it not been taken up? It is true that the D.O.C. has a great deal to do, but he has an energetic staff officer. Why not depute all this extra work to him?

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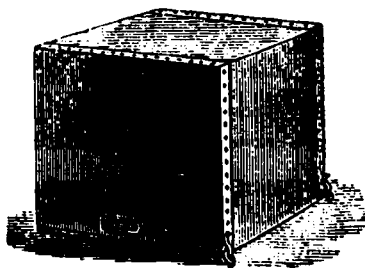
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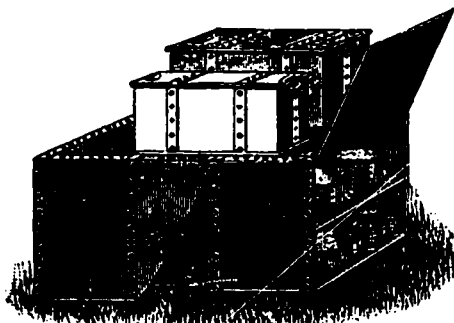
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IS COL. LAKE RETIRING?

THERE is a rumor that Col. Lake, Quartermaster-General, now on leave in England, may not return. We have not been able to verify the report. It may only be idle gossip. But it gives THE GAZETTE an opportunity of again pointing out the danger of allowing political considerations to interfere in military affairs. We know as a fact that under the late Government Col. Lake's plans for the improvement of the force were constantly interfered with by people who had a "pull" with the Government. We have it on the authority of a member of Parliament that Major-General Gascoigne handed in, or was about to hand in, his resignation a few months after his arrival here for the same reason. They both found that important positions were being filled by incapable men in opposition to their recommendations, and that orders were issued in favor of friends of the Government that they would not sanction. All this demoralizes the force. It forms the groundwork of a system that would be utterly rotten in time of trouble. In General Gascoigne and Col. Lake we have two of the best officers the Imperial authorities have yet sent to Canada, for they combine experience with tact and the ability to distinguish between the circumstances under which we soldier here and how they do it at home.

THE GAZETTE has been pretty severe on the late Government's administration of militia affairs. It is to be hoped that the present Government will be as good as its promises. They have given us a good Minister in Dr. Borden, and no Minister ever had a greater number of sympathizers in the militia than he. So far, he has been the most satisfactory man who has ever occupied the position. We believe he means to do well, but if, in his good nature, he allows his political friends to instruct him how to conduct his Department, he will be dealt with much more severely than any of his predecessors.

We can strengthen his position by informing his colleagues, as we informed Mr. Foster, the late Minister of Finance, that we will allow no wire-pulling in military affairs.

NEXT YEAR'S LEAGUE RIFLE.

WILL next year's League and other matches be shot with the Martini-Henry or the Lee-Enfield rifle is a question that should be decided at once. In many regiments they have Morris tube galleries in which practice is carried on all winter and a regular course of training instituted for young shots. It is important that they know what arm is to be used. We hardly see how it is possible to use the new arm. It cannot be safely fired on more than two or three of the present ranges. Some can be made safe, but the majority of corps will have to look for new ones and it will be a year at least before they can practise on them. This means that the Martini-Henry will be shot in the matches of 1897.

The Executive Committee of the League should ask the Department to at once make arrangements for a supply of reliable ammunition. It will be remembered that our own Government factory, having put out the machinery for making Martini ammunition, and re-fitted with a Lee-Enfield plant, it was necessary to import cartridges for 1896. This lot was so inferior that a large portion was returned and local stocks were drawn on for this year's use. These are now practically exhausted. It will be necessary for the Government to get a fresh supply. There is every reason why inducements should be offered to Canadian manufacturers to make a reliable and satisfactory Martini. In case of trouble we would want this ammunition, for part of the force would necessarily be armed with the discarded Martini rifles. It is also most important that we have private sources of supply as well as the public factory.

GENERAL NOTES.

It was announced on Saturday morning that the 85th Battalion won Sir Donald Smith's cup for general efficiency at the La Prairie Camp.

It appears by a parliamentary return of the Privy Council that Surgeon-General Bergen has been retired with rank by order of the Council. At the same time Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, deputy surgeon-general, is put on the retired list.

A detachment from "A" Battery arrived at La Prairie Camp on Friday to prepare the camp grounds for the camp which will be occupied by the field artillery when they put in their annual firing practice. Lieut.-Col. Wilson will be in command of the camp; Major Drury, chief instructor; Capt. Pelchie, adjutant. The strength of the camp will be: "A" Battery, 75 men and non-coms. and 36 horses; "B" Battery, 35 men and non-com. officers and 16 horses. The guns were supplied by the Montreal Field Battery.

The appointment of commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, is vacant. The salary is £659 per annum, with residence, fuel, light, and free passage for officer and family. It has been decided to fill the vacancy by an officer of the Royal Artillery on full pay, who will be allowed to hold it for five years.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Word has been received at Wolseley Barracks, London, that Lieut.-Col. Vidal, who has been Acting D.A.G. at Kingston for several months, will join the staff and occupy his former position about the 1st of October.

The 7th Fusiliers, London, commenced their fall drill on Monday. There was a good turnout and Lieut.-Col. Lindsay was in command.

There is a talk of forming a rifle corps for Fredericton, provided the Minister of Militia will favor the project.

The militia companies of South Essex are arranging for a large camp fire in the near future. The entertainment will take place at Leamington, and the North Ridge Rifles, which took part in the Fenian troubles of 1866, will participate in the celebration.

The annual rifle matches of the 34th Batt. took place at Uxbridge on the 11th and 12th. The shooting was very good and the attendance was well up to former years. Capt. Dillon won the Hon. John Dryden's Cup, and was also first in the individual match. No. 1 team of No. 4 Company won the prize presented by the town of Whitby with 267; 1st team No. 2 Company, silver cup presented by Mr. L. Burnett, M.P., second place with 251; 1st team No. 5 Company, third place with 222; Lieut. Macgillivray won Messrs. John Martin, Sons & Co.'s prize for officers.

Capt. Lee, of the Military College, has returned after a summer's work on a topographical survey, being a continuance of the survey commenced two years ago. The survey consisted of two parties, all belonging to the Military College. The country surveyed will include the Eastern Townships of Quebec, the Island of Montreal,

the country in the vicinity of Montreal, including a radius of 20 to 40 miles; the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles wide; and the Niagara Peninsula. A map of this nature will supply a long-felt want, in view of the total absence of any reliable map of this part of the country.

Corpl. McCaffery was in a raging temper, and could hardly keep his forage cap at the proper angle of 45, on account of the wrinkles in his forehead.

"What's up, Dennis? Where's the fire?" asked an intimate friend.

"Oi'll just tell yez. Patrick McGlynn knows as well as inny of yez, that only last week Oi was gazzited 'corporal,' and look yez here, now, the spalpeen has sint me a litter, 'To Dennis McCaffery,' and marked it 'private,' the scoundrel! Oi'll let him know fwat it is to insult the honor of a non-commissioned officer. Oi'll show him 'private!' see if Oi don't."—Pearson's Weekly.

The London Free Press is responsible for the following: Capt. McLean, A.D.C. to Major-General Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian militia, related some amusing stories of the General's visit to the camp on Carling Heights. Anent the story of the guard, who was in the midst of a shave when the General and his party arrived, Capt. McLean says the delinquent private stuck his head out of the door just as the General was passing. One side of his face was covered with lather, and he presented a ludicrous appearance.

"How is it you are not shaved?" the General sternly inquired.

"'Ow is it? Why, 'ow could I shave when I lent my — razor to a fellah two day ago, an' he hain't returned of it yit?"

The question floored the General. A little later he was passing along the lines and noticed a private who did not salute him. The soldier's tunic would have fitted a man probably 75 pounds heavier and six inches taller, but they were never made for him.

"Why do you not salute me?" inquired the General. "Don't you know who I am?"

"No, I don't, but I s'pose as you're a hoffer." "

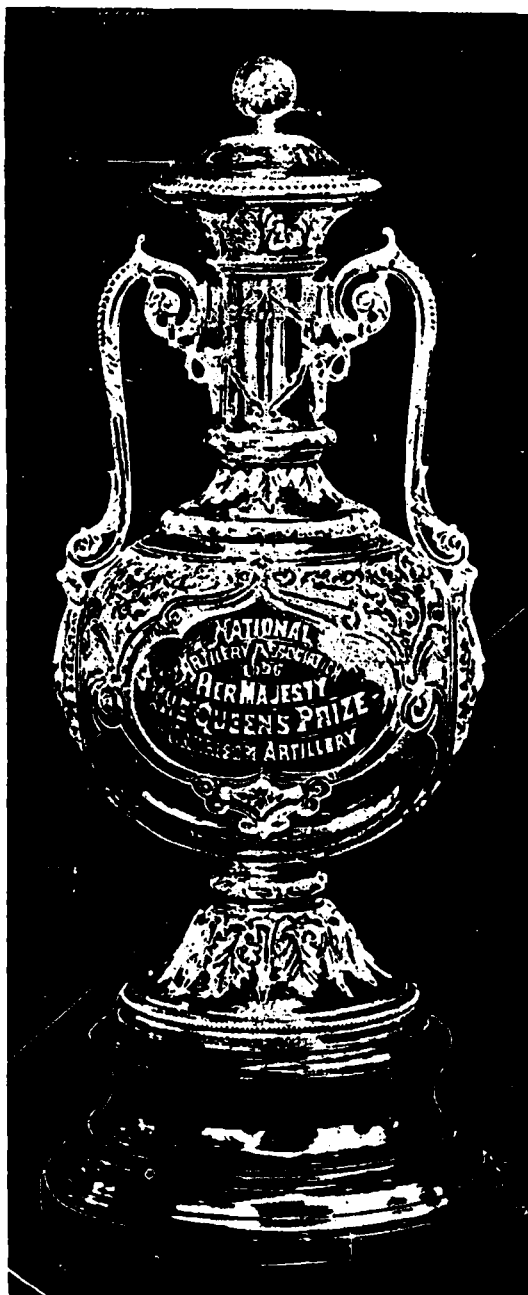
"I am General Gascoigne, sir."

"Oh, you're General Gascoigne, are you? How are you; glad to meet you," and the unsoldierly soldier held out his

hand for the General to take.

Capt. McLean says he cannot understand the Canadian militia. They appear to think less of a general than they do of the cook.

Capt. Macdougall, R.R.C.I., acting brigade major, and who was brigade major at the La Prairie Camp of the 5th Military District, has asked us to contradict the statement made in the Montreal papers that the 85th Batt. had won Sir Donald Smith's Cup. As a matter of fact the returns are not yet complete, the results of the target practice are not in, and the whole have yet to be added up. It is not yet known at the brigade office who is likely to get the cup, and the result will not be issued for a few days yet.



NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, 1866.

Her Majesty the Queen's Prize, Garrison Artillery.



The Canadian Team who took part in the National Artillery Association Meeting, at Shoeburyness, the first week in August, 1896.

THE LEWIS EQUIPMENT.

THIS equipment, an illustration of which appears on another page, consists of: 1 valise and straps, 1 waist belt (adjustable), 1 frog, 3 bandoliers, 1 magazine pouch, 1 haversack and straps, 1 pair of braces, 1 pair of coat straps, 1 mess tin strap, 1 water bottle with filter, 1 mess tin, 1 supplementary pouch. The total approximate weight of which is 7 lbs.

The weight of equipment, with valise containing the usual soldier's kit or requirements and with 240 rounds of .303 ammunition, weighs less than 30 lbs.

THE WAIST BELT.—This is the ordinary service pattern, fitted with two side buckles for adjusting to the waist, and with two angle dees at the back to carry the rear strap of the braces, and two angle dees in front to carry the front strap of the braces.

THE AMMUNITION POUCH.—Collapsing pattern made to carry 50 rounds of .303 ammunition. Absolutely impossible for ammunition to be lost, at the same time the soldier has every facility for removing cartridges. Carried on the belt.

THE MAGAZINE POUCH.—Consists of a rectangular case of leather, having an upper compartment closed by a leather cover which, when closed, is held down by short straps attached to it and buttoned over studs on the case. Below this compartment is a large one, closed by a similar vertical leather cover, hinged at the top to the pouch, and provided with short straps buttoning over studs at the bottom of the pouch. In addition to these straps there are two safety straps, one for the top and the other for the bottom compartments, buttoning over the same stud. Both compartments are provided with partitions of leather, forming receptacles to receive the required number of cartridges. The upper compartment is made to hold 70 rounds and the lower 140 rounds of ammunition. The magazine pouch is suspended to the braces by two adjustable straps, one at each end of the pouch, to metal loops, at the ends of which they are adjustably buckled or buttoned, whilst their upper ends are also adjustably buckled to buckles sewn on the braces. It is held in position against the back of the wearer, by two straps, the upper ends of which are sewn to the back of the pouch, whilst their outer ends, after passing down inside the waist belt, are buttoned to studs at the bottom of the pouch. The magazine pouch need only be carried on service and not on home parade.

THE BANDOLIERS.—Consist of three leather straps, their front surfaces being provided with a series of transverse loops serving as bandoliers to receive cartridges, 10 in each. The side straps have at their upper ends short leather straps which pass up through metal loops carried by leather attachments on the braces, and are then brought forward and down and buttoned upon studs on their inner ends, so that they can be readily removed when desired. The lower ends of the side straps are buttoned upon studs fixed to the separate ends of the waist belt. The front horizontal bandolier strap has a button hole at each end, which buttons upon the same studs as the lower ends of the side vertical bandoliers. All can therefore be very easily removed and replaced.

THE FROG.—Ordinary service pattern.

THE BRACES.—Consist of broad straps passing over the shoulders of the wearer, and to the front end of each of these straps are sewn two brace straps, the free ends of which are adjustably buckled to short leather loops which carry the buckles, and also to dees attached to the main part of the waist belt, and to the separate front pieces of the latter. The back ends of the broad shoulder straps have sewn to them narrower leather straps, which, after crossing each other, are buckled to buckles at the upper end of short leather loops (similar to those in front), these loops also passing through the dees attached to the proper positions to the back of the belt. The straps at the back, at the point where they cross, are held to-

gether by a stud, which may be fixed to the inner one and pass through a button hole in the outer one.

THE VALISE.—Made of waterproof canvas, with leather corners, and is carried at the back of the wearer. For this purpose, at the upper edge of the back of the valise, a sufficiently strong horizontal strip of leather is sewn across. Round this strip are looped the ends of two leather straps, the other free ends of which pass over the shoulders, and are adjustably buckled to buckles sewn on the braces. The looped ends of the two straps described are connected by a transverse strap, in order to keep them in their proper positions. At each side of the lower part of the valise are attached two steady- ing straps, which are fastened to the waist belt by buckles at each side.

THE HAVERSACK.—Ordinary service pattern, attached to the waist belt on the left side by two short straps with loops and locking studs.

COAT STRAPS.—These are in pairs attached to the valise by passing through two loops of leather sewn on the same.

THE MESS TIN.—Ordinary service pattern fastened to the top of the magazine pouch by a strap passing round the mess tin and through two leather loops sewn on the top of the magazine pouch. When required can be carried on the valise, for which purpose two leather loops are sewn on the same.

THE WATER BOTTLE.—Made of agateware. Provided with loops or attachments for straps by which it is suspended to the waist belt or other part of the equipment. Covered with felt and provided with a filter made of perforated aluminum.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY POUCH.—Carried on the right side of the waist belt and made to contain the soldier's necessaries, such as thread, plaster, pipe and tobacco, etc. Made of leather. If necessary can be used to carry ammunition (50 rounds).

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED.—Simplicity. Readily put on and taken off the soldier, capable of effective adjustment, weights carried are better distributed, convenient and effective. The equipment can be removed from the waist belt very quickly when required, and the entire equipment is put on and off in the same manner as a coat or vest, as there are no straps or buckles to be undone except the front belt fastening. Whatever weight may be put upon it, it will not drag back, even with the waist belt open, or even the tunic itself open. The weight is perpendicular from the shoulder points, and a soldier may march with ease even with the waist belt open, requiring no service ammunition to balance it. The magazine pouch can be carried above the valise or below it as desired, and above the pouch may be carried the mess tin. The soldier can put on or divest himself of the equipment without assistance and without removing his waist belt or braces. No strapping across the chest, the soldier is allowed free action of the respiratory organs, combined with great support to the back. Another very important advantage is, that the mere putting on of this equipment ensures the fact that the soldier will be provided with his ammunition, haversack, water bottle, valise, mess tin and side arms, thus doing away with the chance of forgetting any part thereof, whilst, if necessary, to proceed in light marching order, he can divest himself quickly of any part not immediately required. The water bottle is provided with a filter, in such manner that when it is necessary to fill the bottle with water containing impurities or dirt, such water is automatically filtered as it is withdrawn from the bottle.



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1



2



3



4

EXPLANATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1.—HEAVY MARCHING ORDER FRONT VIEW
2. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER FRONT VIEW
Wearing wide-brimmed hat
3. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER LEFT SIDE
4. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER FRONT VIEW
Wearing wide-brimmed hat
5. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER SIDE VIEW
Wearing wide-brimmed hat
6. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER BACK VIEW
7. HEAVY MARCHING ORDER BACK VIEW
(Change of position of the rifle)
8. LIGHT MARCHING ORDER BACK VIEW



5



6



7



8

THE LEWIS EQUIPMENT.

For further information apply to

Captain ERNEST F. WURTELE, R. O.
QUEBEC, CANADA.

THE FALL CAMPS.

AT LONDON.



THE battalions which formed the camp at London are once again back to civilian ways. During the time they were under canvas much good was done, and it seemed a pity in one way that the time was so short, for the men were just getting into good work when they left. Major-General Gascoigne inspected the camp minutely on the 11th. He went thoroughly into the work the men were performing and watched them with considerable interest. At the close of the mid-day parade the General called the officers to the front and congratulated them on the good showing the men had made and the thoroughness with which the instructors went about their work. In the afternoon the Major-General dined at the barracks. The camp was visited by large numbers each day. The shooting of the different corps was indeed good. Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., was in command.

AT KINGSTON.

The corps of No. 3 Military District went into camp on the Barriefield grounds, Kingston, on the 15th. The battalions in camp were the 47th, Lieut.-Col. Hunter in command; the 45th, Lieut.-Col. Hughes in command; and the 4th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Duff in command. Several non-coms. acted as instructors from No. 2 Company, Toronto, viz.: Sergt.-Major Butcher, brigade sergeant-major; Sergt. Beatty and Corp. Armstrong, musketry instructors; Corp. Britton and Corp. Mann, instructors to the 45th and 47th respectively. Sergts. Hunt and Lee, R.C.A., were attached to the 4th Hussars as instructors.

The men drilled about six hours a day and made good progress. Lieut.-Col. Vidal, D.A.G., was commandant.

AT LAPRAIRIE.

The rural corps of the 5th Military District went into camp on the 15th at Laprairie. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., was in command, and Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., brigade major. The corps in camp were the 11th Batt., Argenteuil Rangers, 475 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Cushing; the 50th Batt., Huntingdon Borderers, under Lieut.-Col. McLaren, 140 strong; R. R. C. I., under Major Young, 40 strong; 76th Batt., under Lieut.-Col. Jos. Beaudreau, 252 strong; 85th Batt., under Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, 252 strong; and 3 troops of D. C. R. C. H., under Lieut.-Col. McArthur, 152 men.

Capt. Fages, R.R.C.I., musketry instructor, had the men practise with the new rifle. The battalions were in many cases away behind in drill at the start, but, before the camp closed, the work done was very creditable.

AT NIAGARA.

The rural battalions of No. 2 Military District went into camp at Niagara on the 15th. The men worked with a will while in camp, and made a very creditable appearance before the close. The comparative efficiency competition aroused a good deal of rivalry, as the highest marks carry with them the Gzowski Cup for the year. Lieut.-Col. Otter was the examining officer, assisted by Major Mutton, Q.O.R., brigade major, and Major McLaren, 13th Batt., supply officer.

Quite a gloom was cast over the camp by the accidental shooting of Pte. Hatton, Owen Sound. After the butts were repaired,

shooting was continued, and the new rifle came in for much praise. It does not "kick" like the old Snider, and there is practically no recoil. Much favorable comment was heard as to the expeditious way in which the report of the Board appointed to investigate the fatal accident was acted upon.

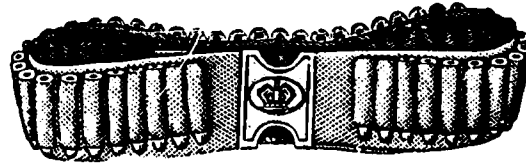
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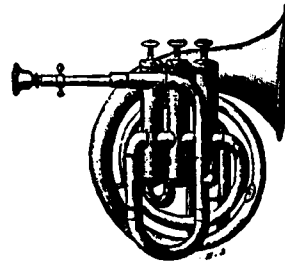


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FATAL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—The killing of Pte. Hatton at Niagara Camp shows that warning should at once be given to riflemen using the modern rifle at target practice. The danger is that it may be taken for granted that butts that are safe for Snider or Martini rifles are safe for the new Lee-Enfield. The greater penetration of the latter needs twice as much earth or whatever material is used to protect the markers. Some way of bringing these facts to the notice of every rifle association and commanding officer should be devised. Could you not put up a danger flag of some kind in the columns of your paper?

Yours respectfully,

JOHN CROWE.

Guelph, Sept. 18, 1896.

THE TRAINING OF OUR RURAL MILITIA.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—It is generally admitted by military men who have visited our camps of instruction that the present system of training our rural militia is very bad, and that the 12 days' training which men undergo every two years is to all intents and purposes useless. The idea of forming camps of instruction and of keeping men under canvass for 12 days is in itself sound, and a great deal could no doubt be accomplished in that time, if only the officers and N.C.O.'s were qualified to impart instruction to their men, but, unfortunately, such is not the case, and it could not be otherwise with the present system, for it is manifestly absurd to suppose that any officer or N.C.O., even if he were originally qualified to act as such, could remain efficient with 12 days' training every two years. The result is that camps of instruction are now looked upon by the great majority of those who attend them merely as a pleasant outing and an easy way of earning a few dollars.

It is much to be regretted that the splendid material of which our rural battalions are composed is not better utilized, and that the

amount voted by Parliament is not more profitably employed. The question naturally arises as to whether the existing system could not be improved. I submit that it is possible to do so without additional cost to the public, and I would offer the following suggestions which may perhaps be deemed worthy of consideration. My proposal is that the rural battalions should be formed into regiments, four battalions forming one regiment, with a strength of six or eight companies of 168 men each, but with only three officers per company and the usual complement of staff officers—such regiments to be trained annually in the following manner, viz.: The officers and N.C.O.'s for 24 days and half the regiment for 12 days, the men being called out by sections of companies, that is 42 men at a time from each company, for periods of 12 days each. The advantage of training the officers and N.C.O.'s longer than the men is obvious, for it is evident that no possible good can result from the camps of instruction unless the officers and N.C.O.'s are competent to impart instruction to their men.

Moreover, with a smaller complement of officers and N.C.O.'s it would be far easier to insist that they should qualify themselves to act as such, and it would also effect a considerable saving in the allowances at present paid to incompetent officers. This saving would meet the extra expenditure entailed in having a larger number of attached officers in our permanent schools.

I venture to say that were this system adopted and properly supervised by an efficient staff of energetic permanent corps officers under our able district commanding officers, the camps of instruction would soon present a very different appearance to what they do at present.

P. H. DU P. CASGRAIN,

Captain R. C.

St. James' Club, Montreal, Sept. 22, 1896.

THE GRENADIERS' RECORD.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—In your last issue, in the D.R.A. reports, you comment on the fact that the 48th stood first, adding the Gzowski and Shield figures together. This puzzled me on seeing it, as I knew the Royal Grenadiers were first in the Shield and third in the Gzowski, and, on looking further, I found you had credited us with 602 instead of 702, which places us at the top of the list. I would be

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glad if you will correct this, as, notwithstanding the wonderful success of our team this year, we have got very little credit for it from the press.

Yours, etc.,

J. BRUCE, major, Royal Grenadiers.

Toronto, Sept. 24.

[We have no excuse to offer the Grenadiers, but only an apology. The error was made by a member of the staff, who carelessly added 441 and 261, and made 602 instead of 702. This is only one of a series of mishaps that befel this report, and to which some reference has been made already. It was the most complete report ever published, but many other details arranged for were not unfortunately carried out. It may be added that the Royal Grenadiers did remarkably well at all the matches this year, as has been published in the Toronto papers of a few days ago.—EDITOR C. M. G.]

MOBILIZATION FOR WAR.

ON Thursday night Capt. Lee, R.A., of the Royal Military College, Kingston, addressed the officers of No. 5 District at Laprairie Camp. There was a good attendance.

Capt. Lee, in his address, pointed out the disadvantages at which the 35,000 soldiers of the active militia of Canada would be placed in the event of war, demanding a defence of the frontier. He expressed great admiration for the Canadian volunteers, but the training of men, to his mind, should be considered more important than mere increase of numbers. A time of peace was the time to prepare troops for mobilization. This point was well illustrated in the Franco-German war of 1870, when the lack of adequate preparation on the part of the French gave the victory to the German troops. Capt. Lee discussed the best methods of mobilization in Canada. Here the common waggon would be found most suitable for carrying stores. He stated, in conclusion, that Lord Wolseley had recently ordered 500 waggons of this pattern for service at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut.-Cols. Houghton, D.A.G.; Starke, 3rd Victoria Rifles; Caverhill, and Major Ibbotson, also spoke to the subject.

Capt. Lee has delivered this lecture to the officers at the various camps, and was much appreciated.

TO INQUIRE INTO MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Col. Domville on Friday night asked the Minister of Militia to appoint a non-partisan royal commission to inquire into the condition of the militia and suggest such reforms as might be considered necessary. He urged that the Department should make a greater effort to meet the views of the members of the militia upon questions affecting their welfare, and should consult the officers more frequently. When the views of the officers of the force had been obtained, a report could be prepared for the information of the Minister and his Department.

A royal commission might do good, because nothing, as THE GAZETTE has frequently pointed out, could well be worse than the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. A more effective and comparatively inexpensive method would be the organization of a militia officers', or, say, field officers' association. More practical information could be gathered in a day at such a meeting than the commission could accumulate in a month.

HE BELONGED TO THE BAND.

The adjutant had all the strict ideas of the martinet. He lived up to the rules himself, and desired everyone else in the regiment to do so too. One day he met a member of the band in the public street, puffing a cigar vigorously and oblivious of the proximity of a senior officer. A reprimand was solemnly administered, when the bandsman retorted: "Will you go to the d—l; I belong to the band."

THE MILITARY DOG.

IT is unquestionably a fact that the average Englishman is an ardent lover of all animals, especially of the dog, and it is also a fact that English breeders have done more towards the development of the different varieties of the canine race than all the fanciers of the rest of the world put together, and the true-born Briton dearly loves the small active member of the dog family yclept a "terrier." First, as a matter of course in this category, comes the English fox terrier, which may almost be termed the "national" dog, but in popularity there is another individual of the race which treads very closely upon the heels of his smart, natty cousin, and that is the national dog of the Emerald Isle, to wit: the Irish terrier. Hardy, faithful unto death, seldom quarrelsome, the red Irishman is the Bayard of the race, sans peur et sans reproche. It is really marvelous what a combination of all the doggy virtues is found in his little head and body. Watch him at home on the hearth-rug with the children tugging him by ears or tail, never a whimper or protest; see him on the street, following at his owner's heels, trotting along contentedly, minding his own business; and in the quiet of the study, observe our little friend as he timidly pushes his nose into the partially open hand of his master, what a world of love, fidelity and devotion gleams in those dark brown eyes! In our own Canada the Irish terrier is rapidly coming to the front as an all-round useful dog, whose warm, rough jacket and naturally hardy constitution peculiarly fit him for the inclemency of our northern winter. Neither the "hard, gray weather" of England nor snow of Canada have any terror for him, and on one of those days when the mercury descends below zero, and it would be positively cruel to take the average dog out of doors, our Hibernian friend is perfectly comfortable.

The N. Y. Herald says of the recent big show there:

When the Queen a few years ago secured a couple of Irish terriers to be her constant companions, nearly every gypsy in Ireland made his fortune. Everyone wanted this breed, and from being a common yellow dog, living on husks, he has become one of the most popular among those who love the animal for himself, as well as among those who want a good sporting dog. It is surprising that his many good points were not recognized before.

"Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good tempered, notably so with mankind," says one of the best judges. "There is a heedless, reckless, pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic, and coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, it has earned for the breed the proud epithet of 'the dare-devil.' When 'off duty' they are characterized by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their master's hands it is difficult to realize that on occasion, at the 'set on,' they can prove they have the courage of a lion and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances."

It was amusing to watch the line of Irishmen on the benches yesterday. With their noses just over the edge, they watched people approaching. To ladies, gentlemen or little girls they paid no attention, but immediately a pair of knickerbockers appeared in the distance, instantly every one of them was on his feet, barking furiously and tugging away as if to get at the boy. They pretend to regard boys as their natural enemies, but they are only bluffing, for the fiercer they look the more good naturedly their tails wag. They simply want to join the boys in a romp, and the rougher it is the better they like it. They are a remarkably good tempered lot.

Do you want a good dog? Then buy an Irish terrier. They are the most popular dog with the military at home. If you attend a parade of any of the Guards' regiments in London you will often see nearly every officer come on with one of these plucky little dogs, which he chains to the fence during the drill. Look at groups of British officers, and in nine out of ten, if there be a dog shown, it is an Irishman.

Some of the best Irish terriers in the world are owned in Canada. At the International show in Toronto last month, dogs bred or sired by the Kinkora Kennels, Montreal, took four of the five first prizes. They own the great prize-winner, Deramore Bidy, who won firsts in Edinburgh, Dublin, Armagh, New York, Toronto, Montreal, and the famous sire dog, "The Canadian Ambassador." His puppies were first in the New York, Boston, Toronto and Montreal shows this year.

Puppies for sale at - - - - \$25 00
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Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

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Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance.

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FOR SALE—RIFLE OFFICER'S UNIFORM COM-plete, with case, \$110; in good order. Address Lieut., care this office.

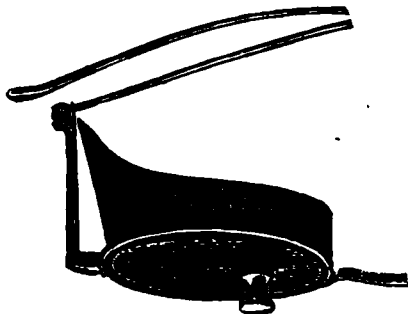
FOR SALE—MEDICAL OFFICER'S GOLD LACED Belts, in good condition. Consist of cross belt, full dress and review order pouches (2); waist belt and imperial medical staff buckle; two sets of slings, one quite new and the other soiled by horse. Address X.Y.Z., MILITARY GAZETTE Office. (1f)

FOR SALE—INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD, silver plated scabbard. Will be sent on receipt of \$10. Address Lieutenant, care MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal. 1f.

FOR SALE—REAL BEARSKIN BUSBY AND Plume; as good as new; suitable for Guards, Grenadier or Fusilier officer; in tin case; size, 67½; will sell at a bargain; cost \$60. G. D. D., MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal

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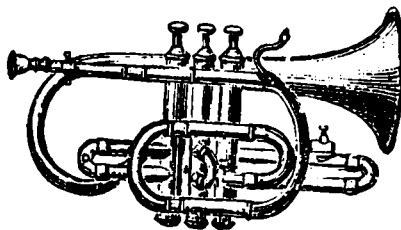


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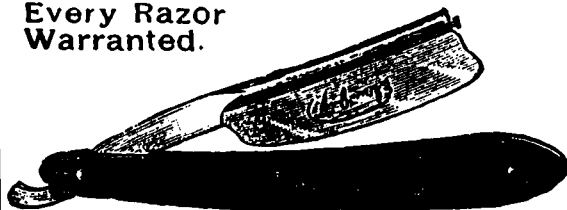
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STEAMERS.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Numidian	Oct. 3	Oct. 3, 3 p.m.
Parisian	Oct. 10	Oct. 11, 9 a.m.

Steamers marked thus * sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Sunday, stopping at Rimouski at 6 p.m. for mails and passengers.

All steamers sail from Montreal at daylight on the day of sailing. Passengers go on board the previous evening after 8 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$50 and upwards Single; \$100 and upwards Return. Second Cabin, \$30 Single; Return, \$63. Steerage at lowest rates.

All the staterooms are situated near the central part of the ship, and are on the saloon deck, thus securing great steadiness and perfect ventilation. The steamers are fitted throughout with the incandescent electric light and are heated by steam. For freight, passage or further information apply to

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FIRST CABIN \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$60. Round Trip, \$80, \$85, \$90 and \$110, according to steamer and accommodation.
SECOND CABIN To Liverpool, \$30; return, \$63. Glasgow, \$32.50; return, \$68. Bristol or Cardiff, \$33; return, \$69. London, \$33; return, \$66.

STEERAGE To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

NOTE: Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

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A FIELD BATTERY FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

SINCE the completion of the Macaulay Point fortifications, a new field of usefulness has opened up for the Victoria militia. The latest order from headquarters is that one of the three companies should be told off to take charge of the movable armament of that and the forts generally. That was the special business which brought together Lieut.-Col. Peters, the district officer commanding, and the officers of the 1st Batt. 5th R.C.A., presided over by Major Gregory—who as commander of the 1st Battalion is in due course to be gazetted lieutenant-colonel. The new duties will have the fascination of novelty, and of course individual officers and men alike have preferences between garrison and field artillery work, so that it became a matter of great interest which company should be assigned to the new duties. All having agreed upon this method of choice, lots were drawn, and the duty thus fell to No. 1 Company, Major Sargison's. This company will therefore now proceed to drill as a field battery, being relieved of work on the big guns. For this purpose two of the 13-pounder field guns now at the Point will be brought up to the drill hall at once. Besides the 13-pounders, the company will have to make themselves familiar with the machine and quick-firing guns which are part of the armament.

A most enjoyable picnic was held by the battalion at Pedder Bay on Saturday last. It was held under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor, the naval, military and civil authorities. It was a great success. The band of the regiment was in attendance and discoursed excellent music.

A WARNING TO FILIBUSTERS.

THE proclamation issued by the Governor General on Tuesday last warns the public of the following provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which they are enjoined not to contravene:

"11. If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,

"Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State the following consequences shall ensue:

"1. Every person engaged in such preparation, or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labor.

"2. All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

WAR DOGS.

THE training of dogs for military purposes has long been cultivated in the Jager regiments (*Chasseurs a pied*) of the German army. In the so-called Jager Battalion of the Guard at Potsdam no less than 30 dogs of various kinds are employed for this purpose. The care of the animals, which must be very young, is entrusted to reliable people; but a change in their attendants is frequently effected so that the dogs may be accustomed more to the uniform than to the individual. The training begins by causing the animals to accompany single patrols on sentinels' walks, the dogs being first led by a string, but later permitted to run free. Having accustomed them to the uniform, the next step is to send them back, and they soon understand that they are entrusted with messages, written on a slip of paper which is exactly so large that it can be

concealed behind the copper-plate on the collar. When the patrol examines the latter the animals can scarcely be held back, and as soon as possible race impetuously to the main body. It is somewhat more difficult when the dogs have to again find the patrol, who has meantime continued his march, but the animals qualified for the performances of war succeed in this also before long. Then the training proceeds step by step. After having learned to take messages, they are taught to search for the wounded, to bring ammunition to companies engaged in battle, and, what is more difficult, to find the enemy without making any noise. Of the animals submitted to the battalion for training, only a few are capable of satisfying the demands made of a real war-dog. As yet German pointers have shown themselves the best for this purpose. English breeds possess a higher intelligence, but go to work too hastily, and consequently tire more quickly.

THE FOSTERING OF A MILITARY SPIRIT.

AT the close of a lecture on the "Moral Influence of War," by Lieut.-Col. P. Neville, before the United Service Institution of India, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India paid a high compliment to the lecturer, and said: "We have the high authority of Napoleon for saying that moral forces in war have three times the importance that can be credited to material force, and, therefore, anything that helps us in the study or knowledge of that moral force must be of the highest military value. The first means of encouraging a real military spirit is to invest the profession of arms with all possible social consideration and public distinction. It was to the fostering of military institutions that the Roman Empire owed its grandeur. The army should be considered to be the most enviable calling by the youth and manhood of the nation, and every far-seeing Government ought to encourage this view by every means in its power. The consideration accorded to the defenders of the country should not be of a mere temporary character, which is readily accorded to them in times of great public peril, but should be of a more permanent character, less dependent upon circumstances, and should obtain through the longer intervals of peace in which the true military sentiments must be assimilated. If a nation is to be well and truly served in its system of national education, it should aim at raising the profession of a soldier. It should honor courage, manly endurance, and patriotism, inculcate contempt for weakness and self-indulgence, expose imposture and pretence, and disgrace cowardice. As regards our army and those who are responsible for its efficiency, the highest standard of duty and of honor should be labored for and maintained as the only standard compatible with the traditions and sentiments of a profession, whose banners should bear the device 'death before dishonor.'"

A correspondent writes: Reading in your last edition (Sept. 15th inst.) the proposition to honor Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole by tendering him a banquet as a recognition for the many honors he has brought to Canada, the idea occurs to me that, much gratification as there may be if such can be worthily carried out, would this not be the fitting occasion to propose, and by every means possible try to do, the further honor of awarding our worthy representative a promotion in rank, which must stand permanently to attest our appreciation of his noble victory?

However elaborate the banquet may be, its effects must soon pass away. Are we willing that such national service should be forgotten? I would think not, and hope this suggestion will be heartily endorsed by his many friends. His admirers include, I am sure, all loyal Canadians, and I sign, as I am ever proud to proclaim myself, A Montrealer.