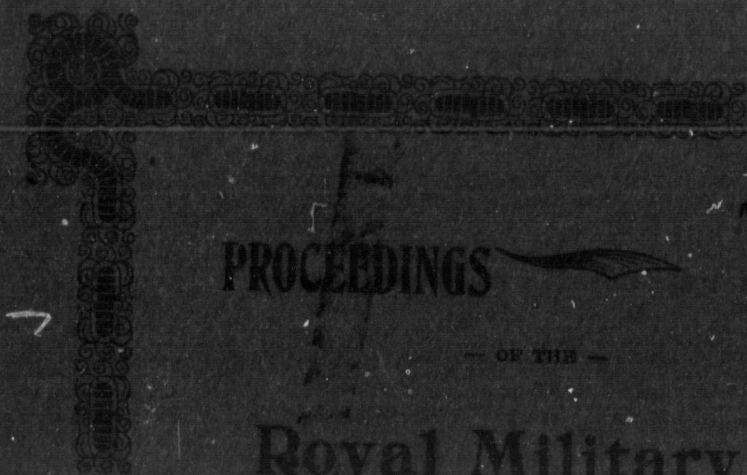


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NO. 16.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Royal Military

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OF CANADA.

1898

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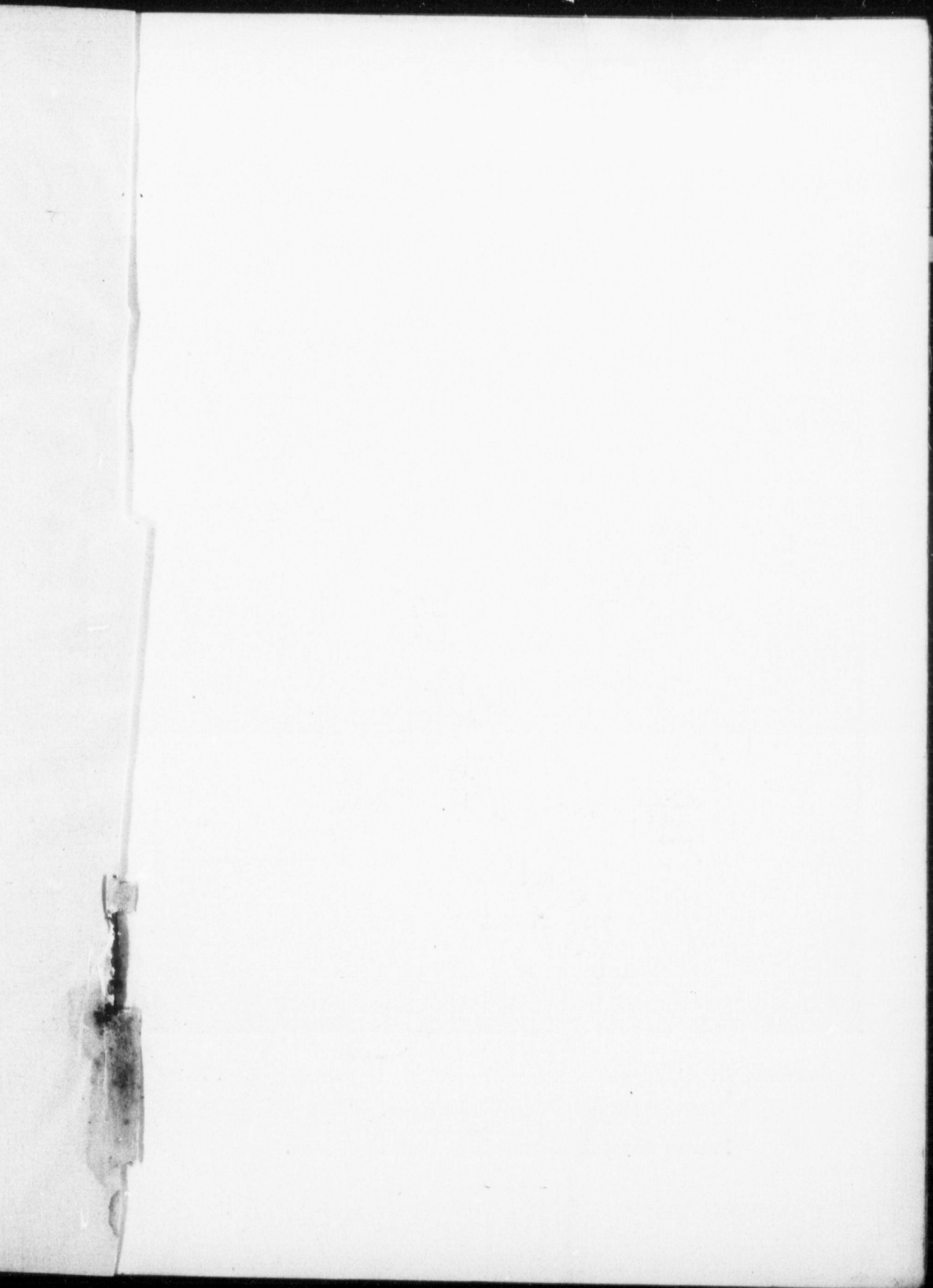
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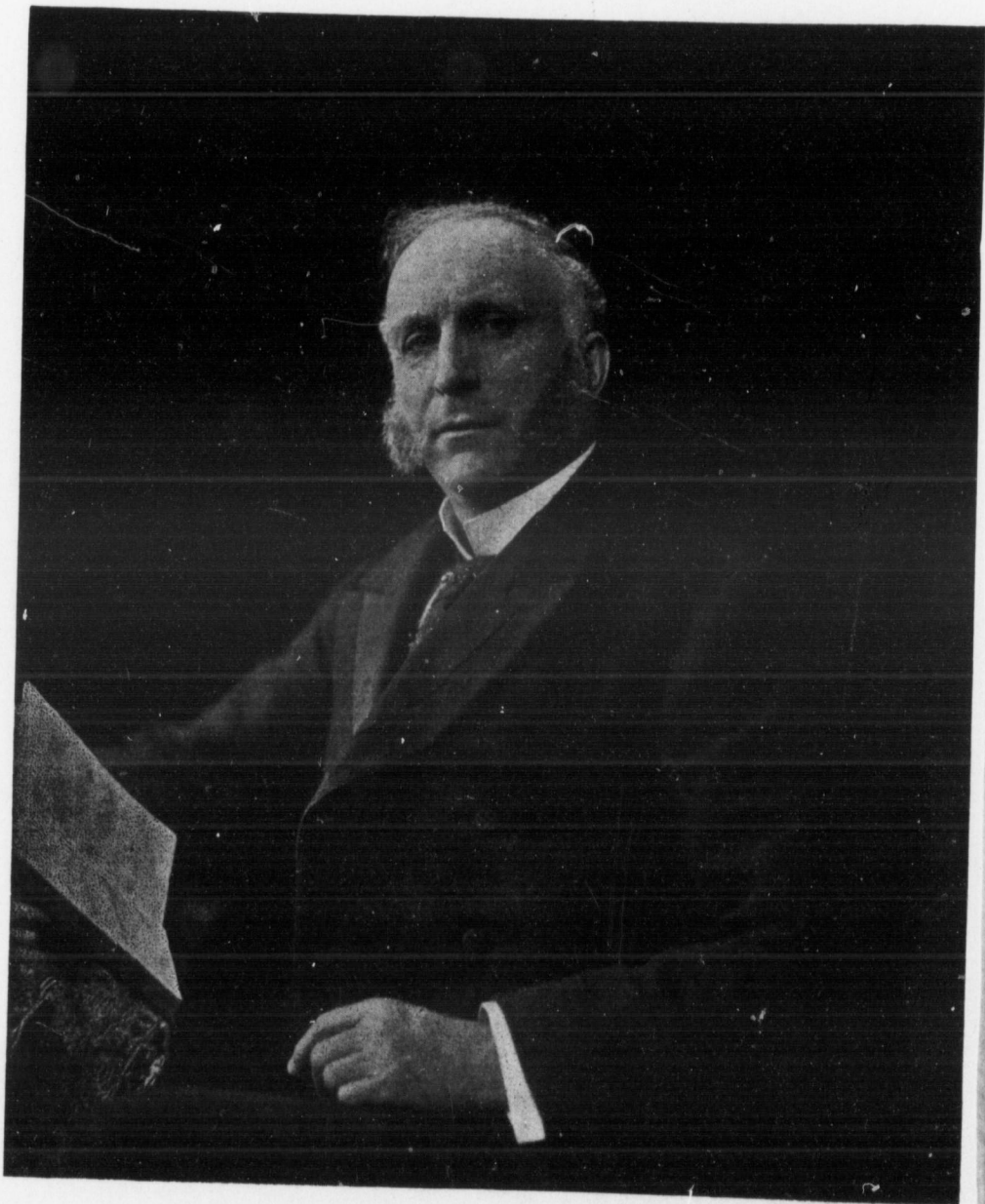
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The
Canadian Printing Co.
Quebec.









SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. F. W. BORDEN, M.D., M.P.
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Patron Royal Military College Club of Canada,

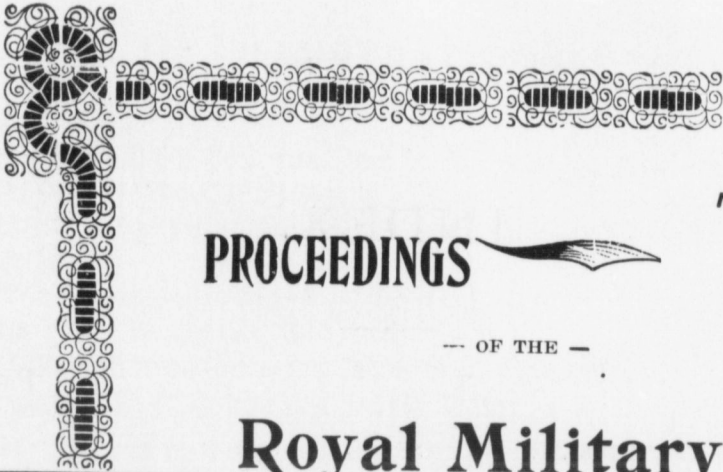
1900.



MAJOR ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G.,
ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
President, Royal Military College Club of Canada.
1900.



The . . .
Chronicle Printing Co.
Quebec.



NO. 16.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Royal Military

College Club

OF CANADA.

. . 1899 . .

INCORPORATED 1898.



The . . .
Chronicle Printing Co.
Quebec.

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 LATE LIEUTENANT
 LATE CAPTAIN
 LATE CAPTAIN
 LATE CAPTAIN
 CAPTAIN FRANK
 CAPTAIN H. A. GARDNER
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL
 OFFICERS OF THE
 THE SARDINIA
 THE SARDINIA
 THE REVIEW
 THE SARDINIA
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 LIEUTENANT T. GIBSON
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 A SECTION, C. GIBSON
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 LIEUT. CHAS. J. GIBSON
 LATE LIEUT. GIBSON
 REGIMENT
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Royal Military College Club of Canada.



OFFICERS, 1900.

PATRON.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. F. W. BORDEN, M.D., M P, Minister of Militia and Defence..... OTTAWA, ONT.

HON. PRESIDENT.

COLONEL GERALD C. KITSON, Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada KINGSTON, ONT.

PRESIDENT.

MAJOR ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G., Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry OTTAWA, ONT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

MAJOR G. HUNTER OGILVIE, Royal Canadian Artillery..... QUEBEC, QUE.
MAJOR C. C. VANSTRAUBENZEE, Royal Artillery.. KINGSTON, ONT.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

MAJOR ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, 18th Battalion of Infantry..... QUEBEC, QUE.

HON. SOLICITOR.

LIEUT. J. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Reserve of Officers, (Barrister-at-Law) MONTREAL, QUE.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

LIEUT. W. A H. KERR, Reserve of Officers TORONTO, ONT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H S. GREENWOOD,
3rd Canadian Dragoons PETERBORO, ONT.
LIEUT. LAWRENCE M. LAMBE, Reserve of Officers. OTTAWA, ONT.
LIEUT. C. R. F. COUTLEE, Reserve of Officers CASCADES POINT, QUE.
LIEUT. FRANCIS H. VERCOE, Reserve of Officers .. KINGSTON, ONT.

Royal

Held at
on

CAPTAIN J. B.
MAJOR ERNEST
Secretary
LIEUTENANT C.
LIEUTENANT L.
Major J. Houliis
Major R. C. Lau
Major V. B. Riv
Captain E. T. B
Captain H. J. L
Captain D. Mac

da.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Royal Military College Club

OF CANADA.

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POINT, QUE.

ONT.

Held at Ottawa, Ontario, at the Russell House,
on Saturday, the 3rd of March, 1900.

AT WHICH WERE PRESENT :

- CAPTAIN J. B. COCHRANE, R.O., R.M.C., President.
- MAJOR ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, 18th Battalion of Infantry, Hon.
Secretary-Treasurer.
- LIEUTENANT C. R. F. COUTLEE, R.O., } Members of
LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE M. LAMBE, R.O., } Managing Committee.
- Major J. Houlston, 86th Battalion of Infantry.
- Major R. C. Laurie, Strathcona's Horse.
- Major V. B. Rivers, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- Captain E. T. B. Gillmore, Reserve of Officers.
- Captain H. J. Lamb, Reserve of Officers.
- Captain D. MacPherson, Reserve of Officers.

Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Battalion of Infantry.
 Captain R. P. Rogers, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant F. Anderson, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant C. W. Bermingham, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant R. A. Brock, Governor General's Body Guard.
 Lieutenant D. C. Campbell, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant R. M. Courtney, Strathcona's Horse.
 Lieutenant B. H. Fraser, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant W. R. Greig, 59th Battalion of Infantry.
 Lieutenant W. A. H. Kerr, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant G. E. Laidlaw, Strathcona's Horse.
 Lieutenant J. E. Leckie, Strathcona's Horse.
 Lieutenant R. H. B. Magee, Strathcona's Horse.
 Lieutenant N. B. McLean, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant H. Ritchie, 57th Battalion of Infantry.
 Lieutenant H. S. Tobin, Strathcona's Horse.
 Lieutenant R. E. Tyrwhitt, Reserve of Officers.
 Lieutenant J. White, Reserve of Officers.
 Second Lieutenant W. B. Anderson, 43rd Battalion of Rifles.
 Second Lieutenant R. Blackburn, 43rd Battalion of Rifles.
 Private P. W. W. Bell, Strathcona's Horse.
 Private A. A. Vernon, Strathcona's Horse.
 Private A. W. R. Wilby, Strathcona's Horse.
 Mr. W. J. Graham.

Mr. M. L. E. H.

Mr. G. E. Perl

Mr. W. F. Pov

The meet
J. B. Cochran

Moved by

Seconded

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of Rifles,

Seconded

That the M
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Moved by

Seconded

That Lieu
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Major Ern
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Moved by

Seconded

That the A
adopted as read

Mr. M. L. E. Hudon.

Mr. G. E. Perley.

Mr. W. F. Powell.

The meeting was called to order at 10.40 A.M., by Captain J. B. Cochrane, President of the Club.

Moved by Mr. Geo. E. Perley,

Seconded by Lieutenant G. E. Laidlaw, Strathcona's Horse,

That the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, as printed, be accepted as read.—Carried.

Moved by Second Lieutenant W. B. Anderson, 43rd Battalion of Rifles,

Seconded by Lieutenant B. H. Fraser, R.O.,

That the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. L. E. Hudon,

Seconded by Captain E. T. B. Gillmore, R.O.,

That Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lambe and Lieutenant W. B. Anderson be elected Scrutineers.—Carried.

Major Ernest F. Würtele, the Hon Secretary-Treasurer, presented his Annual Report for the year 1899, and explained several matters contained therein.

Moved by Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Lieutenant W. Bermingham, R.O.,

That the Annual Report of the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer be adopted as read.—Carried.

—

The Annual Report of the Auditors was then presented and is submitted herewith :—

AUDITORS' REPORT.

QUEBEC, 28th February, 1900.

To the President and Members,

Royal Military College Club of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1899, and beg to report as follows :—

- 1st. We have verified the Cash payments with the vouchers.
- 2nd. The Receipts have also been verified, and the Cash Book additions found correct, the balance amounting to Seven Hundred and Forty Dollars and Two Cents (\$740.02) agrees with Bank Pass Book and Cash in hand.
- 3rd. The additions of the Journal have been checked and the entries ledgerized as well as the Cash Book.
- 4th. The Revenue Account has been checked and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure found correct.
- 5th. The Balance Sheet shows a correct Statement of the Books of the Club as at 31st December, 1899.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

F. M. GAUDET,

Major, Royal Canadian Artillery.

J. H. HEARN,

Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.

Moved by

Seconded by

That the B

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by Major Erne

ROYAL MI

REPORT

REPORT ON
MANAGING

Major J. C.
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Moved by

Seconded by

That the in
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Club, in place

Moved by Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.,

Seconded by Major J. Houlston, 86th Battalion of Infantry,

That the Report of the Auditors be adopted.—Carried.

The following Report of the Managing Committee was read by Major Ernest F. Würtele:—

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA,

1ST DECEMBER, 1899.

REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE FOLLOWING MATTERS REFERRED TO THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE AT THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE CLUB.

(Extract from the Proceedings.)

Major J. C. MacDougall introduced the question of having the expenditure incurred for Official Guests at the Annual Dinners of the Club, assumed by the Club, and not as at present, by the individual Members on such occasions. He considered that the invitations were issued on behalf and in the interests of the Club generally, and did not deem it devolved upon those present to undertake this additional expense. The matter was then discussed, those present being in favor of such a change as suggested above.

Moved by Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I.,

Seconded by Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R. O.,

That the incoming Managing Committee take into consideration the question of the payment of Official Club Guests present at Annual Dinners of the Club, out of the General Funds of the Club, in place of the individual Members present—Carried.

We are of the opinion that the expense of Club Guests at the Annual Dinners of the Club, should be provided for out of the General Funds, and we herewith recommend the adoption of this system to commence with the year 1900.

(Extract from the Proceedings.)

Mr. A. T. K. Evans, brought forward the question of the adoption of a form of Invitation Card, which might be used in the case of personal guests of Members attending the Annual Dinners. These Cards to be kept by the Secretary and issued out to Members upon application. It was decided to submit this proposition to the incoming Managing Committee for their consideration.

After a due consideration of the above suggestion, we are in favor of its adoption, and herewith submit a form of invitation card which we recommend be suitably engraved and kept on hand by the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer to be issued to Members upon application being duly made for the same.

FORM OF CARD.

CLUB CREST.

At the request of

.....

The Committee of the Royal Military College Club of Canada

Request the pleasure of

.....Company

To Dinner at the.....

On.....at 7.30

R.S.V.P.

To the Hon. Secretary,

.....

.....

We desire
an engraved pl
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ROYAL
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Mr. C. R. C
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We desire further to recommend that the Club also obtain an engraved plate for Invitations for Club Guests to read as follows :--

CLUB CREST.

The President and Members of the

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA

Request the pleasure of

.....

Company at their.. Annual Dinner, at the

..... on at 7.30

R.S.V.P. To the Hon. Secretary.

.....

.....

(Extract from the Proceedings.)

Mr. C. R. Coutlee made the suggestion that an annual pamphlet be published by the Department of Militia and Defence, containing articles to be contributed by the faculty at Kingston, sketching each year, the advancement in the various technical branches of Military Engineering, Artillery and Tactics. That each year the Club be sent a sufficient number of copies for distribution to its members, which would be sent out by the Secretary of the Club. By these communications between the College and Graduates the valuable military education would be kept up and not suffered to go to loss.

It was decided to refer to the incoming Managing Committee, with instructions to communicate with the Commandant of the College.

In accordance with the above, the Hon. Secretary communicated with Colonel Kitson, Commandant of the College, who

expressed himself as being unable to comply with the ideas brought forward for the following reasons :—

That the preparation of the papers would require a great deal of thought and study as well as considerable time, and in view of the fact that the Officers of the College are already over-worked, owing to Long and Staff Courses and the increased number of Cadets in attendance at the College, they have very little time to themselves. He, however, kindly undertook to get an article written now and then, for the Annual Proceedings, and had already been promised two or three, with the understanding that the Club should pay for the printing of the same.

— — —
The whole respectfully submitted.

J. B. Cochrane, Captain, R.O., President.

F. M. Gaudet, Major, R.C.A., Vice-President.

Ernest F. Würtele, Major, 18th Battalion, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

Lawrence M. Lambe, Lieutenant, R.O., Member Managing Committee.

C. R. Coutlee, Lieutenant, R.O., Member Managing Committee.

Owing to the departure of Majors Cartwright and Denison, and Lieutenant Armstrong for the Boer War, and Captain Lesslie for India, the report does not bear their signatures. They, however, were requested, and gave their views on the matter which agreed with the results herewith submitted.

— — —
Moved by Lieutenant H. Ritchie, 57th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Lieutenant D. C. Campbell, R.O.,

That the Report of the Managing Committee be adopted —
Carried.

Moved by

Seconded

That this
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Lieutenant R
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Moved by

Seconded

That this
Canada, expres
Captain Alfre
Ottawa, on the

Moved by

Seconded

That this
Canada, expres
Captain Thom
13th of Decem

Moved by

Seconded

That this
Canada, expres
Captain Harry
1899, at Chath
country's servi

Moved by

Seconded

That this
Canada, expres

Moved by Lieutenant D. C. Campbell, R.O

Seconded by Lieutenant B. H. Fraser, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Lieutenant R. B. Jack, R.O., who died at Skaguay, Alaska, on the 13th of February, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by Lieutenant H. Ritchie, 57th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Lieutenant F. Anderson, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Captain Alfred George Godfrey Würtele, R.O., who died at Ottawa, on the 12th August, 1899 —Carried.

Moved by Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.,

Seconded by Lieutenant F. Anderson, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Captain Thomas Hay Browne, R.O., who died in Cuba, on the 13th of December, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Irvine Lang, C.M.G., R.E.,

Seconded by Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Captain Harry Sloggett, R.E., who died on the 22nd of October, 1899, at Chatham, England, of consumption contracted in his country's service on the West Coast of Africa.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. George E. Perley,

Seconded by Lieutenant Jas. White, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late

Lieutenant Charles Carroll Wood, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died from wounds received in the action near Belmont, 10th November, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. L. E. Hudon,

Seconded by Lieutenant N. B. McLean, R.O.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Captain Charles Albert Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died of wounds received in the action at Venter's Spruit, on the 20th of January, 1900.—Carried.

Moved by Lieutenant Henry S. Tobin, Strathcona's Horse,

Seconded by Second Lieut. W. B. Anderson, 43rd Btn. Rifles,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Lieutenant John Woodburn Osborne, of the Scottish Rifles, who was killed in action at Spion Kop on the 24th of January, 1900.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. F. Powell,

Seconded by Mr. George E. Perley,

That Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. W. Borden, M.D., M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, be invited to become Patron of the Club.—Carried

Moved by Lieutenant D. C. Campbell, R.O.,

Seconded by Lieutenant F. Anderson, R.O.

That Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, Commandant Royal Military College of Canada, be invited to become Hon. President of the Club.—Carried.

The following telegram was received by the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer and read to the Meeting:—

To Major Ern
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Moved b
Infantry,

Seconded

That the
Commanding
Regiment of I

R. M. C

—Carried

Captain J
Chair, his pla
R.O.

Moved b
Infantry,

Seconded

That the
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To Major Ernest F. Würtele,

Russell House, Ottawa,

From Halifax via Quebec.

Propose for Membership Johnstone, Armstrong, Weston, Brown, Archbold, Uniacke, Franklyn. All here strongly favour four year course.

(Signed,) D. Weatherbe.

Moved by Major Ernest F. Würtele, 18th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O, R M.C.,

That the following cable be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Otter, Commanding 2nd Battalion (Special Service) Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, in South Africa:—

R. M. C. Club extend hearty congratulations to Canadians

(Signed,) Würtele

—Carried.

Captain J. B. Cochrane, the President, having vacated the Chair, his place was taken by Lieutenant Wm. Bermingham, R.O.

Moved by Major Ernest F. Würtele, 18th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Lieutenant Wm. Bermingham, R.O.,

That the attention of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, be drawn to the fact that the Board of Visitors to the College has practically ceased to exist, and to request that it be called upon to make an annual visit and report thereon, in accordance with the requirements of the Act under which the Board was created. That this Club is of opinion that one of the Members of the Board should be a Graduate of the College not in the employ of the Government. That they request the privilege of nominating two or more names of Graduates from which their representative could be chosen.—Carried.

The Chair was again taken by the President, after which Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lamb, on behalf of the Scrutineers, reported the results of the elections as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENT :

Major Robert Cartwright, A.A.G., R.C.R.I., Ottawa, Ont.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Major G. Hunter Ogilvie, R.C.A., Quebec, Que.

Major C. C. van Straubenzee, R.A., Kingston, Ont.

FOR HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER :

Major Ernest F. Würtele, 18th Battalion of Infantry, Quebec, Que.

FOR HON. SOLICITOR :

Lieutenant J. B. deBoucherville, R.O., Montreal, Que.

FOR MANAGING COMMITTEE :

Lieutenant W. A. H. Kerr, R.O., Toronto, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons, Peterboro, Ont.

Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lamb, R.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Lieutenant C. R. Coutlee, R.O., Cascades Point, Que.

Lieutenant Francis H. Vercoe, R.O., R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.

Moved by Major Ernest F. Würtele, 18th Battalion of Infantry.

Seconded by Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O., R.M.C.

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to the Scrutineers for their services.--Carried.

Moved by

Seconded

That a vote
(\$100.00) be e
in recognition
the past year.

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S. C. McGill,
Major-General
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Moved by Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lambe, R. O.,

Seconded by Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Btn. of Infantry,

That a vote of thanks and a grant of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) be extended and granted to Major Ernest F. Würtele, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary-Treasurer during the past year.--Carried.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledged with thanks the vote of thanks and the grant passed in his favour.

Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lambe introduced the question of having but one Vice-President for the Club, in lieu of two as at present. He considered that as at present it was misleading in the matter of the election of a President. With but one Vice-President, it would be an unwritten understanding that a Vice-President would become President. He gave notice of his intention of moving an amendment to the By-Laws for consideration at the next Annual Meeting. Captain Cochrane, and Lieutenants W. Bermingham and W. B. Anderson also spoke in favour of the suggestion.

Captain E. T. B. Gillmore brought forward the question of the issue of a second edition of the "Reference Book." Major Würtele explained that the financial part of the question was such as to prevent such an undertaking unless by a separate subscription from Members. The question was fully considered, and it was concluded to leave the matter to the Managing Committee, to take such action as they deemed best to carry out this proposal. The Secretary stated from his correspondence with Members, that it appeared a universal desire that another issue be published at an early date. It was also decided to consult with Lieut. Jas. White in connection with the printing of the same, he having suggested the purchase of the type for use in this manner only.

The President informed the Meeting that Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. McGill, Staff-Adjutant R.M.C., had received a letter from Major-General D. R. Cameron, enclosing a cheque for twenty-five dollars, being a subscription from Mrs. Cameron and himself towards a fund for a Memorial to the ex-Cadets of the College who

had given up their lives in the service of the Empire in the Boer war 1899-1900. This announcement was heartily received by the Members in attendance at the Meeting.

Moved by Lieutenant Wm Bermingham, R.O.,

Seconded by Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.,

That the Managing Committee of the Club, communicate with the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence with respect to the placing of Memorials in the College, it being considered desirable that the Educational Block should be so prepared as to enable the placing of Brasses on the walls of the main entrance. These would serve to keep before the Cadets the meritorious deeds performed by ex-Cadets, and would permit of such Memorials being placed in a central point, in place of being scattered in various Churches, seldom seen by Cadets or the general public.--Carried.

Moved by Captain D. MacPherson, R.O.,

Seconded by Major J. Houliston, 86th Battalion of Infantry.

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to the President and Officers of the Club, for their work in the interests of the Club during the past year.--Carried.

At 1.30 P.M.

It was moved by Lieutenant W. R. Greig, 59th Battalion of Infantry,

Seconded by Lieutenant H. Ritchie, 57th Battalion of Infantry,

That this Meeting do now adjourn.--Carried.

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THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The Sixteenth Annual Dinner took place at the Russell House, Ottawa, on Saturday evening, the 3rd of March, Captain J. B. Cochrane, President, was in the Chair, having on his right as Club Guests, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. W. Borden, M.D. M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, and Lieut.-Colonel J. L. H. Neilson, Director General Medical Services, and on his left Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cotton, Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery, and Mr. Arthur Brophy. There were a number of private guests including Lieut.-Colonel R. Z. Rogers, R.L., and Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, R.O., and others. The Banquet Hall was fittingly draped with large Union Jacks. Letters of regret for their inability to attend were read by Lieut. Lawrence M. Lambe, who occupied the Vice-Chair, from the following:— Colonel Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant-General; Colonel H. Foster, Quarter-Master-General; Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, Commandant R. M. College; Lieut.-Col. L. F. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence; Lieut.-Col. F. B. Steele, Strathcona's Horse; Lieut.-Col. A. Roy, D.O.C. No. 6 District; Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean, D.Y.R.C. Hussars; Principal J. A. MacCabe, Normal School, Ottawa, and Battn.-Sergeant-Major W. McConkey, Royal Military College.

The Toast list was productive of several splendid speeches, ringing with a true Canadian spirit and loyalty to the Empire. The toasts of The Queen and the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, were proposed by the President and honoured in a particularly enthusiastic manner.

Mr. C. R. Coutlee then favoured the Company with a song.

Col. Neilson proposed the toast of the Royal Military College Club. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am called upon to propose a toast which, I am sure, will be received with enthusiasm, only second to that with which you received that of Her Majesty. It is the toast of the Royal Military College. This toast will appeal to your patriotism as Canadians, for the benefits the College has

conferred on this country are well known and well understood by all classes, not only in this country, but by the Empire, but will also appeal to you because owing to the number of Royal Military College men present it will bring back reminiscences of many happy days of friendship which will last through life. On occasions like this they are renewed and quickened into a new existence. It would be superfluous for me to dwell on the benefits of the Royal Military College, on its fame, which has been carried to the uttermost parts of the inhabited globe by representatives of the College in all walks of life, in civil as well as military careers, who have covered themselves in many instances with glory and renown and with credit to the College. I will not make a speech, as I think it would be out of place on an occasion like this, but together we will drink to the prosperity of the Royal Military College.

Captain Cochrane, in response, said :—

Very proud of the reception I have received, but feel that I am entirely inadequate to do justice to the subject or to my feelings in the matter.

As you may not know it is simply a matter of chance that I am presiding here to-night. Unfortunately neither the Commandant or the Battalion Sergeant-Major could be present for reasons with which if you were acquainted you would excuse. I am very sorry that Col. Kitson could not be present as well as the Sergeant Major, the latter of whom if you knew him you would agree that the class of Sergeants-Major has not deteriorated. He is a fine young man in every sense of the word. As to the College I must say we have been since September very much upset, and I am quite sure you will appreciate the fact that if some unusual occurrences have taken place there you will put it down to the trouble in Africa. Anyone who thought he ought to be there has simply had a sore head, because he could not be there. I cannot tell you very much more about the College except what you already know that the attendance has increased very considerably, there being at present over 75 cadets in residence. Since the Club was formed in 1884 we have lost a number of members for various reasons, and others have gone to join Her Majesty's forces. As you are quite aware I came here quite unprepared to make a speech, and I can only express to you my

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sincere thanks and appreciation for the very kind and hearty way in which the health of the Royal Military College has been drunk.

Lieut.-Colonel Rogers was called upon for a song, and favored the Company with a recitation.

Capt. MacPherson proposed the toast of the Government of Canada. He said:—I know nothing about the subject, and should not be supposed to know anything about the Government of Canada, as although he had been a member of the Board of Visitors to the Royal Military College, he no longer enjoyed the salary attached to that honorable position, without any warning it had been taken from him, without any wrong doing he incidentally learned that he no longer existed as an official of the Government. However I started again at the foot of the ladder to earn a living. However as fortunately our Club is entirely a non-political one, I have no intention of upsetting the Government until after the scrap in Africa. We are doing our best to settle that scrap from the fact that we have sixty-one graduates of the College in the field in South Africa. It gives me great pleasure to see around the festive board so many of the old faces we loved at the old Royal Military College. We are sending a great many men to South Africa to show that we appreciate the training given at the Royal Military College. Special praise should be given to those men who trained and qualified to command as officers, who, not being able to obtain commissions, are going as privates. I think I express the feelings of every man in the room when I say that we are proud of and envy them for the stand they have taken. It is all very well to go as an officer, but to go as a private you have to have "sand." It gives me great pleasure to give their health coupled with that of the Government of Canada.

DR BORDEN.

Our friend, Capt. MacPherson, said he didn't know very much about the subject. Evidently he has slighted the *Montreal Star*. However, as he has said there is no politics here, and when he proposed the health of the Government of Canada I quite understand that he refers to the Government of Canada in the abstract and not in the concrete, although he has been good

enough to couple my name with the toast, and I feel that I am to some extent in the concrete in connection with the toast. The present is certainly a most interesting time in the history of Canada for a Government to be in office. Many years ago Cicero wrote 'O fortunatam, natam, me consule Romam.' I would not put it exactly in those terms; I do not say that Canada is fortunate that I am, in a manner, one of its Consuls, as a member of the Government, but I would say that I am a fortunate Minister, and the present Administration is fortunate to be in office at such an interesting period of this great country's history. I might detain you here telling you what perhaps you know quite well of the very great prosperity of Canada, how our trade has increased by scores of millions during the last few years, how immigration is increasing, and that, instead of populating the country of our neighbors to the South, as we have done in the past, and I do not charge the blame to anybody, the tide has turned towards us, and even those who left are coming back. However I will not detain you with these details, which most of you already know, but will go on to a subject which I am quite sure throughout the length and breadth of the country there is only one theme that Canadians desire to hear discussed, and that is the theme connected with the opening up of a new era in the history of this country, and of the Empire of which we form no inconsiderable part, in the fact of our sending to aid the Mother Country in fighting the battles of humanity, to help fight her battles in the cause of justice and freedom, and to secure equal rights for all men. A few short weeks ago we were discussing whether we should send troops to South Africa. Many changes have taken place since then. Our Canadians have had their share of the fighting, they have done their part as we knew they would. We hoped they would have the opportunity of showing to the world their capabilities; that opportunity has come and has been taken advantage of, and we are in the proud position to-day of receiving the congratulations of Her Majesty, and of that great and only Lord Roberts, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and everybody else in positions of prominence connected with the administration of this war. The Canadian Volunteers have shown themselves equal to those of any portion of the Empire. They filled a most important place in the last engagement which led up to the capitulation of one of the leading Boer General, Cronje. I feel, as I intimated a short time ago, a very great deal of pride in having had this opportunity, because after all it

was nothing more than a war, and we were able to take part in it. War is a most uninteresting thing at times, and I do not come to the Army with anything of the kind in mind. I have covered, and in some cases remedied. Great things have happened here eventually in a sense than this is a problem which has been twenty-five years in the Empire of ours, and we are endeavouring to solve it. It might be brought to a solution in the Parliament, but I had different schemes accepted, which had led to the problem. The problem, has sent me, and so long as it is not solved. As to the matter, it will be reported to the Empire, no doubt, which has been the case, that no matter how long ever the enemy is in need of assistance, it has been a great success for the country such as we have arms. We have held commissions in the commissions in the Empire, and have gone to the Empire. In the matter of thirty of this class into the ranks for Queen and a large a percent of honour to hold are no less than

was nothing more than an opportunity which to some extent I was able to take advantage of in being Minister of Militia. While war is a most undesirable thing in one way, yet it is unavoidable at times, and I feel that good will come of this war, good will come to the Army and to the Navy, it was necessary that something of the kind should occur that its weaknesses might be discovered, and in order that anything that was wrong might be remedied. Great Britain has been slow at times, but we may trust her eventually to get there every time. But in a much greater sense than this will the war prove beneficial. It will solve the problem which statesmen have been vainly trying to solve for twenty-five years, the consolidation and unification of this great Empire of ours. We have had our statesmen and our politicians endeavouring to figure out some way in which this great Empire might be brought more closely together; whether by representation in the Parliament of Great Britain, or how it should be done, all had different ideas, but none were ever able to formulate a scheme acceptable to all, but without any scheme at all the facts which had led up to the present condition of things have solved the problem. Every portion of the Empire, no matter how remote, has sent its quota to render assistance to the Mother Land, and so long as that assistance is required, so long will it be rendered. As to the form of representation by which we will ultimately be represented in the Central Government of the Empire, no doubt that representation will come. It is a thing which has been settled once and for all. And one thing is sure that no matter in what way the Colonies are represented, whenever the enemies of Great Britain appear and the Mother Country is in need of assistance, it will be cheerfully forthcoming. It has been a great source of pleasure to me to find throughout the whole country such a generous and quick response to the appeal to arms. We have not only Royal Military College graduates who hold commissions in the Canadian forces, but young men holding commissions in the Militia, who have thrown them to the winds and have gone into the ranks to do their best on behalf of the Empire. In the ranks of the first contingent there are no less than thirty of this class who had resigned their commissions and gone into the ranks as full privates in order to have a chance to fight for Queen and country. In the next contingent there is quite as large a percentage. In the Squadron in which my son has the honour to hold a commission, in the troop which he leads there are no less than five officers, one and I think two of them being

Royal Military College men. It is the greatest satisfaction and gratification to me, as it must be to everybody connected with the Militia Force, to find such patriotism existing in all ranks. It seems to me that what has happened here in the last few months should silence the croakers in this country, who pretend to have some doubt as to the utility of our militia system. I am glad for the tax-payers of this country that we have been able to make the showing that we have in Canada, first, in having men tumble over each in order to get an opportunity to go the front, and that our citizens are so loyal, and secondly, that we have the machinery here in connection with our militia system at such a short notice to completely equip and mount such a force as we have sent out, a force as to men, officers and equipment, second to none in the world. Another thing, if anything more were necessary to establish that fact during the last few months, is the utility of the Royal Military College. I think it is pretty thoroughly settled now that the Royal Military College is an institution of which Canada and the Empire has a right to be proud: that the Royal Military College is an institution which the people of Canada will maintain at all hazards. We have had critics whose cavilling was due to their ignorance, who have said that we were wasting money on the Royal Military College, forsooth because every man who graduated could not be placed in the Civil Service or in the Militia of Canada. I do not wish to belittle anyone or take exception to their calling, but I will say that I think that the Royal Military College is able to educate men for even a higher sphere than either of these. A year ago, when visiting the College at the closing exercises, I took occasion to look into the statistics of the College, and was surprised to find such a large percentage of graduates who are to-day within the British Empire. Of all the graduates not more than eighteen or twenty are found in foreign countries, so that I think this settles once and for all the question of the need and good work done by the College. In view of all these facts and in view of the Imperial fervour which is spreading from one end of the Empire to the other, who is going to chaffer about the small amount we are spending on the Militia in this country. Now the only thing we have to turn our attention to is to make the College as efficient as possible, in order that the success which has attended it and its graduates in the past may be more than duplicated in the future. My own opinion is that the three-year system will prove successful, that coupled with increasing the age limit at which candidates will enter and

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stiffening the examination. So that we may be sure that a graduate, when he comes out of the College, shall have obtained the same point of excellence which those who had the four years' course will have attained, and I wish to direct your energies to that end.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I wish to thank you most heartily for the opportunity of meeting you here to-night and spending a very pleasant evening with you. I was a College boy myself a few years ago and liked to attend the meetings of the alumni of my own Alma Mater, of which I am very fond, but as time goes on I find it is very difficult for me to take advantage of these opportunities.

I wish to say that you have my most heartfelt sympathy for the well-being and prosperity of the College and of this Club, and I know you will by any and every means in your power help along and assist the administration in its efforts to make the College a success. I should be glad to have any one of you point out wherein success might be obtained. I promise you that so far as I am personally concerned I will avail in so far as I can of any suggestion made, and will do my best to have it adopted.

A song was then given by Mr. Arthur Brophy, after which Lieut. C. R. F. Coutlee, proposed the toast of The Army, Navy and Militia of Canada.

The Army, Navy and Militia toast forms this year a subject of the greatest interest. From Vancouver to Halifax has sprung spontaneously a desire to aid the dear Mother Land, to aid the Empire in its great mission of enlightenment and liberty. The Imperial Army has during the last few months been better understood in Canada. Our brave citizen soldiers have become a part and parcel of that Army, have learned the bulldog tenacity of the British Infantry, have learned how to fight from such world famed soldiers as the Black Watch.

As children we learnt to cherish the British Army as the hero Army of the world. During the past few fateful months the heroisms of the Crimea have again been brought home to us, and mingling with the blood of Britain the blood of our own brothers has stained the veldt to establish the laws of humanity.

We are part of the greatest Army the world has ever seen. An Army of voluntary service for the upholding of right and truth.

We are part of an Army, whose mobility is a marvel. We can take credit for raising and equipping a Regiment from Vancouver to Halifax and transporting it in a few days' time to distant Africa, a fact unique in the annals of the world.

We have learnt from the Mother Land the great value of discipline, knowing true discipline is trust in the governing head, and trust in the justice and common sense of the governing laws.

The traditions of the Royal Navy of England have inspired this land. The trust of the sailor in his Captain is the trust of our men in Africa at this hour. The trust of the sailor in his ship, makes the confidence we have in the armament of the Empire; while the Jack Tar's honesty of purpose reflects itself in our abhorrence of oppression and political unfaithfulness.

The Annals of the Army and Navy, told us as children at home, have given us a higher morale, an unselfish desire to benefit humanity and a determination to endure, which has culminated today in French and English-tongued Canadians voluntarily banding themselves and travelling half the circuit of this globe to fight and die for Britain.

Our Militia has accomplished this feat. Our Militia, whose officers and men are the most self-sacrificing body in the world, has undergone for years the tedium of drill, the expense of equipment without even remote expectation of fame or reward, but today it stands forth a solid phalanx, electrifying the world as to what Canada's citizen soldiers can accomplish.

Whelps of the Lion. Yes. Well born, well nurtured whelps. Dour as the parent in distress. Fearless and awful in revenge, springing to follow the fiery cross as their ancestors of old.

Schooled for Defence, not Defiance, the men of Canada's Militia will yet carry her name to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Can Canada forget her sons. No! Monuments must speak

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of them to coming ages, and this Club desires to commemorate its members who fell fighting for the unity of Empire. We hope a suitable provision will be made by the Government for a Memorial Hall at our Alma Mater. There we can place the glorious records of our dead, hallowing the very precincts of the Institution, and preserving for coming generations of Cadets examples of men who strove and died for Truth, Duty, Valour and the Empire.

Col. Cotton, in response to the toast of the Army, Navy and Militia of Canada, said:—

I feel extremely honoured in being here to reply to the toast that has been so eloquently proposed by the gentleman who has just sat down. It comprises the Army, the Navy and the Militia of Canada. As to the Army we all know what it has done in the past, and what they are at present doing. The Navy has not as yet shown its strength, but its latent power is there as is shown by the way our troopers and our ships carried the several contingents to South Africa. As to the Militia, it is about eighty-eight years since the Militia have been so closely allied together on the field of battle. That they will maintain the traditions of those who went before we all know, because, as Dr. Borden said in October last, it is not a question as to how and where to get the men, but it is a question as to who shall have to stay at home. When the "Sardinian" left Quebec on the day named we were all novices in the matter of sending troops by sea, but we have obtained a great deal of useful knowledge which will stand us in good stead in future. Since then the "Laurentian" has left, also the "Pomeranian," and will soon be followed, which though last not least, by the steamer carrying the Strathcona Horse for the same destination. I am not going to make a long speech, but I desire to say a few words about the Royal Military College. I was a guest at the first dinner of this sort given by the Royal Military College Club, and our worthy President of this evening was also present at that dinner. Of that class only four of them are here to-night, and I regret to say that only to-day we have heard with sincere regret of the death of another of the first eighteen, Captain Ellison H. Wise, though always known as "Bucky." You will find graduates of the Royal Military College holding appointments in the Civil Service, in the Militia, the Army and in our great engineering works, where they continue the good work

begun at the College. I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for having been kind enough to ask me to be present to-night at this dinner, which I have greatly enjoyed. I have been to a great many of the dinners, but to-night I feel more highly pleased than ever at being among you.

Captain H. J. Lamb was called upon for a song and responded in his usual excellent manner.

Lieut. Lawrence M. Lambe proposed the toast of "Strathcona's Horse," which was responded to by Major R. C. Laurie and Lieuts. R. H. Boyd Magee, R. M. Courtney and J. E. Leckie.

Lieut. Wm. Bermingham proposed the toast of "Absent Comrades," which was responded to by Captain H. J. Lamb.

A Banjo solo was then rendered by Mr. P. W. W. Bell, followed by a song from Lieut. C. R. Coutlee.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. M. L. E. Hudon and responded to by Lieut. J. E. Leckie.

At about midnight the dinner was closed by the members singing "Auld Lang Syne."



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To the President

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OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

*To the President, Officers and Members
Royal Military College Club of Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,

NO. 1, GENERAL REVIEW.

The year 1899 has been, in many respects, one of the most interesting in the history of the Club, and the progress made can be viewed as highly satisfactory, when we consider the limited number eligible for Membership and the fact of their being scattered throughout the world.

The financial position of the Club at the close of the year was better than for several years previous. We go forward with a credit balance, and will be in a position to devote a larger expenditure in connection with the publication of our Annual Proceedings.

Employment has again been secured for Members, the reports indicating that those who assisted have proved a credit to the College and Club and to themselves.

The Memorial Fund was opened, and subscriptions received were nearly sufficient to provide the amount required to replace

the Mackay-Robinson-Stairs Brass Tablet. It is confidently anticipated that in the early part of the year the full amount required will have been realized.

The usual Club prize was presented for competition to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, and, as in the past, duly appreciated.

Promotions, in both the Imperial and Canadian Service, have been many, and the highest rank yet attained by Graduates of the College in both Services took place during the year.

A Bibliography was commenced and will be continued from year to year and will prove of advantage to those desiring information on different subjects.

The war in South Africa has taken a great number of our Members to the front from the Imperial Service, and in the organization of the three Canadian Contingents, we have had a number of representatives in each.

The several matters referred to the Managing Committee, at the last Annual Meeting, have been dealt with, and their Report will be submitted at this Meeting for approval or otherwise.

We have to mourn the loss of Members by death, three of whom was killed in action in the present war in South Africa.

All the above matters, as well as others, will be treated with at length in the balance of this Report.

It is hoped and desired by the Officers and Managing Committee, that the increased interest manifested in the Club, by its Members, during the year in question, will be continued and improved upon in the future, and that we may eventually have in touch with us all ex-Cadets, of whose whereabouts we are conversant.

A careful perusal of the Report will serve to indicate to the Members at large the way in which they can best serve the interests of all those concerned. Individual action is absolutely necessary in an organization composed of a number of per-

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NO. 2, MEMBERSHIP.

One Life and twenty-four Ordinary Members were added to the Club during the year, against which we have a loss of four by death and one resignation, leaving a net gain of twenty Members. One Member was transferred from Ordinary to Life Membership.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

1st January, 1899. Total Membership this date..... 268

Enrolled during the year 1899 :

Ordinary Members.....	24	
Life Member.....	1	
		25
		293

LESS.

Resignations.....	1	
Loss by death.....	4	
		5

Total Membership 1st January, 1900..... 288

Subdivided as follows:—

Life Members.....	20	
Ordinary Members.....	268	
		288
Members in good standing..	137	
Members in arrears.....	151	
		288

In addition to the above we have:—

- 3 Honorary Members.
- 1 Patron.
- 1 Hon. President.

Although there are a large number of Members in arrears, the percentage is less than at the corresponding period of the previous year, many of whom are but for one or two years. It is anticipated that during the coming year this will be still further decreased. Quite a number who had been several years in this position have made good their arrears and are taking an active interest in the welfare of the Club.

List of new Members for the year 1899:—

LIFE MEMBER.

Major H. M. Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Mr. W. A. Baldwin,	2nd Lieut. H. R. Poole, R.A.,
2nd Lieut. H. L. Bingay, R.E.	Lieut. H. McM. Rathbun, R.O.,
Mr. E. M. Bland,	Lieut. F. D. Reid, R.O.,
2nd Lieut. E. D. Carr-Harris, R.E.	2nd Lieut. J. Y. H. Ridout, R.A.,
Mr. H. T. Fuller,	2nd Lieut. G. H. Rogers, Bed-
Lieut. R. D. Harvey, R.O.	fordshire Regiment,
Lieut. J. R. Jago, R.O.	Mr. H. E. Smith,
2nd Lieut. H. A. Kaulbach,	Mr. A. D. Strathy,
Warwickshire Regiment,	2nd Lieut. R. C. L. Sweeney,
Lieut. W. B. Kingsmill, 10th R.G.	U L.,
Lieut. R. H. B. Magee, R.O.	Lieut. A. W. P. Weston, 66th
Mr. A. de C. Macdougall,	Battalion Fusiliers,
Lieut. W. L. Matthews, 10th R.G.	2nd Lieut. A. B. Wilkie, Royal
2nd Lieut. Jas. Peters, U.L.,	Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. H. G. Poole, R.O.,	

TRANSFERRED FROM ORDINARY TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E.

RESIGNATION.

Captain J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment.

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NO. 3, FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Club's financial position at the close of the year is very satisfactory. We have a credit balance in lieu of a deficit, which was the case for some years. We anticipate that this desirable state of affairs will be continued, and particularly for the next year, as the Proceedings will prove more costly than heretofore and will contain a number of illustrations. Members are therefore requested to give this matter their early and favourable consideration.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the year are submitted herewith:

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

RECEIPTS.

1899.				
1st Jan.	To Balance this date.....			\$488 24
	“ Life Subscriptions.....			50 00
	“ Annual Subscriptions for the year 1893	\$	4 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1894		6 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1895		8 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1896		20 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1897		46 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1898		63 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1899		198 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1900		41 00	
	“ “ “ “ 1901		1 00	
				<hr/> 387 00
	“ Interest on deposits in Union Bank...		14 15	
	“ Difference in Exchange on remittances		1 10	
				<hr/> 15 25
	“ Sale of Distinctive Badges.....		24 25	
	“ Sale of Ribbons and Ties.....		4 80	
	“ Sale of College Song.....		0 40	
				<hr/> 29 45
	“ Balance to Credit 1897 Dinner Fund..		38 15	
	“ Subscriptions to Memorial Fund.....		204 50	
				<hr/> <hr/> \$1,212 59

EXPENDITURE.

By following payments :

By Ryrie Bros, Toronto, Distinctive Badges.....	\$	22	00
" Ernest F. Würtele, Refund of Advances.....		56	23
" <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , balance of account.....		59	00
" Half Tone Cuts for Proceedings		23	32
" Army and Navy Stores, Field Glass.....		10	15
" Ernest F. Würtele, Grant as Hon. Secretary.....		75	00
" Postage, Telegrams, General Expense.....		62	20
" Stationery and Printing.....		114	40
" Deficit, Annual Dinners of 1898 and 1899.....		33	60
" Subscription to Laura Secord Monument Fund.....		5	00
" Printing and Postage : -Memorial Fund.....		11	67
		<u>\$</u>	<u>472 57</u>

By Balance as follows :—

Cash in Union Bank of Canada	\$	706	98
Cash in hand.....		33	04
		<u>740</u>	<u>02</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>1,212 59</u>

Cash Balance sub-divided as follows :—

On Special Deposit :			
20 Life Subscriptions at \$25.00..	\$	500	00
Memorial Fund Account.....		192	83
		<u>692</u>	<u>83</u>
Available for general use.....		47	19
		<u>\$</u>	<u>740 02</u>

No. 4, AUDIT AND YEARLY STATEMENTS.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Managing Committee appointed Major G. Hunter Ogilvie and Captain Henri A. Panet, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Auditors, but owing to their departure for the War in South Africa, they were unable to act. Two other Members were therefore appointed and have prepared a written Report to be submitted to the Members at the Annual Meeting.

The Year

Expense Acco
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J. D. Mackay
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General Exp
Printing
Stationery
Postage
Salary

Balance t

The Yearly Statement of the Books is submitted herewith:—

YEARLY STATEMENT.

TAKEN 1ST JANUARY, 1900.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Expense Account.....\$ 13 50	Memorial Fund Acct...\$192 83
Stationery do 40 00	Life Membership do ... 500 00
Cash do 740 02	Profit and Loss do ... 196 55
F. Drayner..... 4 00	
J. D. Mackay 4 00	
Reference Book Acct... 38 36	
College Song do ... 20 85	
Distinctive Ribbon and Tie Acct..... 28 65	
\$889 38	\$889 38

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
General Expense Acct...\$ 68 35	Interest Account.....\$ 15 25
Printing do ... 110 22	Distinctive Badge Acct.. 2 25
Stationery do ... 12 00	College Song do .. 0 25
Postage do ... 24 50	Dinner Fund do .. 12 55
Salary do ... 75 00	Annual Subs. Act. 1893. 4 00
	do do do 1894. 6 00
	do do do 1895. 8 00
	do do do 1896. 20 00
	do do do 1897. 46 00
	do do do 1898. 63 00
	do do do 1899. 198 00
	do do do 1900. 41 00
	do do do 1901. 1 00
\$290 07	
Balance to Credit... 127 23	
\$417 30	\$417 30

...\$ 22 00
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Committee
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No. 5, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

The following information is submitted to the Members.—

Record of Correspondence :—

Number of Letters written	571
Number of Letters received.	487
	—
Total number of Letters exchanged during the year 1899.	1058

Official Communications issued :—

Official Communication No. 1, 1899.....	363
“ “ No. 2, 1899.....	363
“ “ No. 3, 1899.....	236
“ “ No. 4, 1899.....	236
“ “ No. 5, 1899.....	236
Proceedings of Meetings.....	325
Constitution and By-Laws.....	30
Reference Books.....	29
Addresses registered during the year.....	60
Addresses supplied to Members.....	7

A comparison of the above figures with those for the preceding year will show a large increase in every item, thus indicating the increased interest taken in the Club by its Members. Official Communications Nos. 1 and 2, on the subject of Membership and Statistical Record, were sent to all known addresses of Graduates and Ex-Cadets of the College, and was the means of adding to our number, as thereby we came in touch with some who had had no previous knowledge of the Club and its doings. There are still a few whose whereabouts are unknown or who have manifested no desire to join our ranks. It remains with the Members at large to change this condition of affairs.

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NO. 6, THE SCRAP BOOK.

The following have contributed to the Scrap Book the number of pieces set opposite their respective names :—

Lieut. J. E. Beatty, R.O.....	2
Lieut. J. M. Clapp, R.O.....	1
Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O.....	25
Captain George M. Duff, R.E.....	4
Lieut. Jas. F. Fraser, R.O.....	3
Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A.....	3
Lieut. W. W. Grant, R.O.....	1
Lieut. J. Homfray Irving, R.L.....	1
Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.....	26
Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O.....	6
Major A. H. vanStraubenzee, R.E.....	1
Captain Ernest F. Würtle, R.O.....	87
<hr/>	
Total.....	157

In the number of Contributors there is a decrease of 1 from the previous year, but a gain in the number of pieces of 23. Members are requested to give this subject greater attention. By their so helping a considerable amount of interesting information would become available and which is lost to the Club.

No. 7, THE DISTINCTIVE BADGE.



Distinctive Badges were purchased by the following Members:—

CUFF LINKS.

Lieut. A. G. T. Lefevre, R.O.,
Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.

STUDS.

Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.,
Capt. Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.

PINS.

Captain J. T. Warner, 8th N.B. Hussars.

No. 8, DISTINCTIVE RIBBONS AND TIES.

The attention of the Members is directed to the fact that the Hon. Secretary has a supply of Ties and Ribbons on hand, and will be pleased to fill orders for those desiring to obtain these.

During the year Distinctive Ribbons and Ties were purchased by the following Members:

Lieutenant W. W. Grant, R.O.

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons.

Lieutenant L. Homfray Irving, R.L.

Mr. W. A. Jameson.

Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I.

The following

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No. 9, DONATIONS TO THE CLUB.

The following Contributions were received during the year :—

Department of Militia & Defence	Militia Lists, Reports and General Orders.
Canadian Military Institute.....	Selected Papers, 1897-99.
The Officers' Association of the Militia of Canada.. .. .	Reports for 1898 and 1899.
School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.....	Papers read before the Society.
The Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy ...	Thirteenth Annual Re-Union. Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy.
Capt. A. LaRocque, 65th M.R.R.	35 Photos of College and Cadets.
Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O.....	Annual Archæological Report, 1897-8.
Lieut. Darcy Weatherbe, R.O....	Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, 1898.
Regimental Publications.....	{ <i>The Maple Leaf</i> , Royal Canadians. <i>The Canadian United States Service Magazine</i> .

No. 10, EMPLOYMENT.

It is pleasing to be able to note that several Members secured employment during the year, through the instrumentality of other Members. This part of the work of the Club is most important, and as time passes the younger Members will find that those who have preceded them will be in better positions to lend a helping hand. It is also well to know, that notification of vacancies were larger than the number of applicants' and those who failed to place their requirements in the hands of the Club failed to obtain employment through their own neglect in this respect. As a regular system is adopted for keeping note of all notifications and applications, Members are invited to give this subject their greatest consideration.

Through the efforts of the following Members, employment was secured on the works mentioned :—

Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.,

Canadian Pacific R'y. Co. on Survey Staff, Winnipeg.

Lieutenant E. H. Drury,

Manitoba & South Eastern Railway.

Lieutenant C. J. Armstrong, 5th "Royal Scots,"

Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway.

Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O.,

Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. C. Girouard, D.S.O., R.E.,

Egyptian State Railways.

The following Members kindly advised the Hon. Secretary regarding vacancies on Public Works :—

Captain A. Adams, R.E.

Lieutenant Wm. Bermingham, R.O.

Lieutenant C. R. Coutlee, R.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons.

Lieutenant L. M. Lambe, R.O.

NO. 11, CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, R.O., who had the position of Hon. Solicitor of the Club when the Act of Incorporation was passed, and who undertook the work connected therewith, kindly obtained for the Club a Certificate of Incorporation, of which a copy is herewith submitted for the information of the Members :—

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In the matter of the Royal Military College Club of Canada :—

These presents certify that His Honor Joseph Easton McDougall, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, is satisfied that the provisions of Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 211, governing the Incorporation of Societies thereunder, have been complied with by the said Royal Military College Club of Canada; and it is hereby further certified that the said Club is an incorporated Society under the said Act, and that the incorporation thereof was complete and effectual on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1898.

Witness the Seal of the County Court of the County of York, this Ninth day of January, A. D. 1900.

(Signed),

A. M. ROSS,

Clerk.

(Seal)

NO. 12, MILITARY NOTES.

Captain A. Adams, R.E., was appointed Agent to the Egyptian Delta Railway Company, and left in January for Alexandria, to take up his duties.

Lieut. G. R. Frith, R.E., on completion of a course of instruction in Railway Traffic Work on the Midland Railway, was transferred to Chatham in February.

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, was presented with "The Frontier Medal" at Dum Dum, by Brigadier-General Wodehouse, Commanding the Presidency District, at a special parade of the Regiment for services in the Swat Valley, Bajour and Boner.

Captain H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E., was transferred from Chatham to London, in February, for temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of Fortifications.

Major E. Thornton Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, was selected for appointment as a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for instruction, Bengal Command, in January.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Evans, R.E., was temporarily posted to Crete, for duty, in March.

Lieut. G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., was posted to the Indian Submarine Mining Company, Bombay, India, in April.

Captain H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), was Seconded from the 1st of April for service as Superintendent of Gymnasia in the South-Eastern District.

Captain J. A. Moren, R.A., was selected for the Adjutancy of the Suffolk Volunteer Artillery, June.

Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment, was appointed a D. A. A. G. for Musketry in India, in May.

Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E., was posted temporarily to the Ulwar State as Executive Engineer, in April.

Captain A. C. Mysore, as Deputy Public Works D

Captain H. to London, for e of Fortifications.

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Captain R. was selected for in the Army Or

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Captain A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E., was posted to Mysore, as Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary in the Public Works Department, in February.

Captain H. C. Carey, R.E., was transferred from Hong Kong to London, for employment in the Office of the Inspector General of Fortifications.

The Khedive conferred the Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class, upon Captain H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in connection with the Expedition to Khartoum, in May.

Captain R. J. Macdonald, R.A., Regimental District Staff, was selected for appointment as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, in the Army Ordnance Department, in July.

Captain B. W. S. van Straubenzee, South Wales Borderers, completed seven years' service as an Instructor in Military Topography at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in August, and reverted to Regimental duty.

Second Lieut. H. H. Syer, 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, was appointed Officiating Squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, in June.

Captain A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., vacated his appointment as Assistant Instructor at the School of Military Engineering, 13th February.

Lieut. H. R. V. de Bury, R.A., was appointed Adjutant of the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion, Royal Artillery.

Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., on completion of his Staff appointment at the Royal Military College of Canada, was appointed to the Royal Engineers, Staff in the Home District.

Captain J. Irvine Lang, C.M.G., R.E., vacated his appointment of Assistant Instructor at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, October.

Captain C. C. Luard, Durham Light Infantry, officiated as an Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor at Ganeskhind, India, during the months of August and September.

Captain A. M. Cayley, R.A., was transferred to No. 2. Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, at St. Helena, from Halifax, at which latter place he had filled the appointment of Gunnery Instructor to the Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. V. L. Beer, R.A., with an advance party of No. 19 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, left Halifax on the 16th of September, for Esquimalt, B.C., to take over the works of Defence, etc., from the Detachment Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), resigned his appointment as Superintendent of Gymnasia of the South-Eastern District in October, and rejoined his Corps with a view to accompany it to South Africa.

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Lieut. J. J. B. Farley, North Staffordshire Regiment, was appointed Superintendent Central Gymnasium Umballa in June.

Captain G. N. Johnston's term of appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Sussex (Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery) expired on the 29th of October.

Captain F. E. L. Barker, No. 17 Company Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, was posted to the 59th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Woolwich, for duty in a Subaltern's vacancy.

Captain K. B. Cameron, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was appointed Adjutant of the Dacca and Chittagong Volunteer Rifles in October.

Major E. Thornton Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, on his promotion retained his appointment as a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Instruction, Bengal Command.

The following were successful Candidates at the Army Examinations for promotion at Home Stations :

D. "Distinguished" in any subject.

Capt. G. S. Duffus, R.A. c. d. and g. D. in Military Engineering.

Capt. J. I. Lang, C.M.G., R.E., Military Law, Tactics, and Organization and Equipment, D. in Organization and Equipment.

Lieut. G. W. Kenny, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, c. d. and g.

Capt. J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment, Tactics.

Lieut. J. D. Doull, Yorkshire Light Infantry, c. d. and g.

Captain H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E, joined the Mysore D. P. W. He has a project on hand with regard to the various industrial enterprises of the Mysore Province and their development by electric power from the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram. He had a large Staff at work, taking levels required and collecting other data to place before experts in America who had to do with the utilization of the Niagara. The idea is primarily to connect the Kolar Gold Mines with a large power station at the Falls, over a distance of ninety-seven miles, and to produce for the gold industry a substitute for coal.

Mr. Walter Douglas was in the South Sea Islands when the War broke out in Samoa and got there in time to see some of the fighting. The line of defence was very long and Officers scarce. He was under the Lieutenant of the "Porpoise" at the British Consulate with 60 Bluejackets and Marines with an American, Gatling gun and crew. They were attacked almost nightly but had no trouble in standing the natives off, being assisted by shrapnel fire from the British and American Cruisers. They sustained a loss of some three Officers and eight men killed.

Captain W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers, went to the Niger Coast Protectorate for a month in 1897, six months in 1898 and nearly ten months in 1899. He first went for the trial of the King and his Chiefs, for the massacre in which so many whitemen were killed. In 1899 he commanded the troops which consisted of nearly 100 men, a 7-pounder gun, 2 Maxims and a rocket apparatus. He was employed as Travelling Commissioner, the duties of which were various, the principal being, opening up new country, where no whitemen had been before, and establishing friendly relations with the natives and opening up and encouraging trade. In May of the current year, led a large expedition against a truculent chief, Oloboshi, the real leader in the 1897 massacre. This expedition was a complete success, and they hanged him in Benin City just nine weeks after the march out against him and his country was thoroughly opened up and peaceful. Captain Heneker's District was about 100 miles square or ten thousand square miles in area. He was instrumental in

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getting together a most valuable collection of antiquities of Benin, concerning which a folio volume has lately been published by the Trustees of the British Museum. He assisted largely in the compilation of this work, and furnished many valuable maps of the little known country of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Captain R. J. Macdonald's "History of the Dress of the Royal Regiment of Artillery," is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and valuable contributions ever made to the subject of military dress and uniform. The idea of the work took shape about twelve years ago, when the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution obtained the names of Officers willing to guarantee the publication of a series of coloured plates of uniforms. Owing to insufficient support at the time, the project lapsed, but when Captain Macdonald joined the Regiment in 1887, he became greatly attracted to the subject, began to collect material, and in 1892 the Committee of the Institution recognized in him one who would be capable of doing justice to the subject. Interest in the project revived, and offers of help were freely made. Such a beautiful and elaborate volume as this could only be produced by the system of guarantee and subscription, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that the edition of 1,000 subscription copies has been exhausted. The public edition consisted of 500 copies. Capt. Macdonald is an artist, and, though he speaks lightly of his work, we are able to say that the large coloured plates, 25 in number, like the many smaller pictures in the text, are most excellent. The drawing of the figure and the skilful delineation of uniform and equipment from the year 1660 to the present time leave nothing to be desired, and the coloured plates have been reproduced in the best style of chromolithography by Messrs. Goupil & Co., in Paris. But the attraction of the book is not only pictorial. Indeed any one interested in uniform will find abundant value in its pages. Accuracy has been the chief aim, and Capt. Macdonald gives many authorities for his pictures, while describing changes of costume and equipment from the orders for dress and various other sources. Among the many interesting things, perhaps the most interesting, are the reminiscences concerning the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present century of General A. C. Mercer, R.A.

The following Officers were selected to undergo the Staff Course at the Royal Military College of Canada, organized as a preliminary step towards the formation of a Canadian General Staff, from 1st February to 31st of May :—

Major R. Cartwright,	Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Major C. J. MacDougall,	Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Major S. J. A. Denison,	Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Captain Henri A. Panet,	Royal Canadian Artillery.

The Provisional Infantry School organized at Peterborough, Ont., on the 4th of January, was under the command of Major C. J. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

The Provisional Infantry School, organized at Quebec on the 1st February, had the services of Captain J. E. L. du Plessis, R. C. A., as Adjutant.

In the distribution of the Yukon Field Force, in February, the Detachment at Dawson City was placed under the Command of Captain H. E. Burstall, R. C. A., consisting of 2 Officers and 70 N. C. O's and men.

On the 24th of February, Captain J. E. L. du Plessis, R. C. A., was appointed a Member of a Board of Officers, in Quebec, for the purpose of examining the Officers who were selected to be instructed in the Cadet course in connection with the Provisional School of Infantry.

Major V. B. R. O., were appointed to consider claims for the Fenian Raid ; 1867-1870. The Board met in January.

At the 9th Annual Meeting held in Toronto, the Hon. Mr. Irving was elected President.

During the year 1895, the following were appointed to the Staff of Engineers: Carey and H. C. G. All these were known in a general way in the Office.

At the 13th Annual Meeting, held at Toronto, February, 1895, the following were elected: Secretary, and Treasurer, a Member of the Staff.

At the 29th Annual Meeting held in Toronto, the following were elected: Battalion, and Lieutenants, Members of the Company.

During the year 1895, the following were appointed to the Staff of Engineers: Carey and H. C. G. All these were known in a general way in the Office.

Major V. B. Rivers, R.C.A., and Captain A. G. G. Wurtzle, R. O., were appointed Members of the Medal Claims Board, to consider claims for the General Service Medal for service in the Fenian Raid ; 1866, Fenian Raid, 1870, and Red River Expedition, 1870. The Board to meet in Ottawa and to commence work in January.

At the 9th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Military Institute, held in Toronto, on the 23rd of January, Lieut. L. Homfray Irving was elected a Member of the Committee.

During the commencement of the year three ex-Cadets were appointed to the War Office, viz :—Captains D. H. Ridout, H. C. Carey and H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, of the Corps of Royal Engineers. All employed in the same office. The room being known in a general way as the Canadian Section of the War Office.

At the 13th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association, held at the Canadian Military Institute, on the 13th of February, 1893, Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R.L. was re-elected Secretary, and Major C. O. Fairbank, 6th Field Battery, London, a Member of the Executive Committee.

At the 29th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, held in Toronto on the 7th March, Major J. L. Weller, 59th Battalion, and Lieut. F. H. Vercoe, R.O., R.M.C., were elected Members of the Council.

During the Annual Training of the Canadian Militia, 1899, the following ex-Cadets were employed as shown opposite their respective names :

1st Division, London, May 10th to June 30th :

Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I., D.A.A.G. (a)

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., Brigade Major, 2nd Infantry
Brigade.

6th Division, June 6th to June 17th :

Major T. Benson, R.C.A., Brigade Staff, D.A.A.G. (b) 3rd
Artillery Brigade.

2nd Division, Niagara, June 6th to July 1st :

Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I., D.A.A.G. (a) Divisional
Staff.

Major R. Cartwright, A.A.G., D.A.A.G. (b) Divisional
Staff.

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., Brigade Major of Artillery.

Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I., Brigade Major, Brigade
Staff.

4th Division, Levis, Que., June 27th to July 8th :

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., Adjutant, 4th Artillery
Brigade.

In connection with the Staff Ride of 1899, the following were
on the Staff of the Skeleton Force, allotted to this Strategical Ex-
ercise :

Divisional Staff :

Major C. C. van Straubensee, R.A., R.M.C., A.D.C. to the
G. O. C.

Major R. Cartwright, A.A.G., D.A.A.G. (a).

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5th Division

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Cavalry Brigade :

Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I., Brigade Major.

Major H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons, Commanding
Regiment of Cavalry.

Infantry Division, 1st Brigade :

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., Brigade Major.

Infantry Division, 2nd Brigade :

Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I., Brigade Major.

5th Division, Sussex, N.B., Sept. 12th to Sept. 23rd.

Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I., D.A.A.G. (b). Sussex.

Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I., D.A.A.G. (b). Aldershot.

Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., Brigade Major 5th Artillery.
Brigade.

Major V. B. Rivers, R.C.A., was appointed a Member of a Board to conduct the examination at Ottawa, 22nd May, in connection with Special Course Certificates for officers.

Major George R. Hooper, R.O., was one of the Aides-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Headquarters' Staff, at the Review held in Montreal on the 24th of May.

Major-General Hutton, Commanding the Canadian Militia, in his Report for 1898, dealing with the Yukon Field Force, stated that the undermentioned officers were specially mentioned for zeal and energy in connection with the expedition :

Captain H. E. Burstall, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Captain P. E. Thacker, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Captain L. G. Bennett, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Major R. Cartwright, A.A.G. acted as Staff Officer to Lieut-Col. Otter during the Annual Training of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry at Ottawa in July.

On the 22nd of August the Ottawa Brigade, including the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, took part in a night attack, as a tactical exercise. Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I., was Staff Officer for the Attacking Force, and Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I., Staff Officer for the Defending Force. Major V. A. S. Williams, R.C.D., was a Member of the Umpire Staff.

Captain H. E. Burstall, R.C.A., returned to Regimental duty from the Force on duty in the Yukon in August.

On the 5th September a Detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry were stationed in Quebec to form No. 5 Regimental Depot, under the Command of Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I.

Capt. J. E. L. du Plessis, R.C.A., was granted leave of absence from July until December, to proceed to Germany to complete his studies of the German language.

At the Tactical Manœuvre Exercise of the 2nd Division, Niagara, 29th June, Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I., and Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A. were detailed for duty as Umpires.

Capt. V. A. S. Williams, "B" Squadron Royal Canadian Dragoons was a winner of a Championship Badge at the Canadian Military Rifle League Matches in Ottawa, August-Sept.

Lieut. J. W. (Rifles) was appointed to South Africa in August.

The Major-General received a communication from the Sirdar, with reference to the College as follows:

"The Sirdar, in his last expedition, at Carington Smith true."

Superintendent of the command the M. September, 1899.

Captain T. as Division Officer of Military Telegraphs.

Captain G. cation Section Simla, India, f

Lieut. J. W. Osborne, 2nd Battalion, Cameronians, (Scottish Rifles) was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut-Governor of Bengal in August and resigned the same to accompany his Regiment to South Africa for the Boer War.

The Major-General Commanding the Canadian Militia received a communication from Major-General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, with reference to the Gordon Memorial Fund, and in thanking the Canadian Militia, referred to two graduates of the College as follows :

" The Sirdar further adds that " Canada had its share in the last expedition, as we had Girouard as Director of Railways and Carington Smith in the Egyptian Army, both good men and true."

Superintendent A. Bowen Perry, N.W.M.P., was appointed to command the North-West Mounted Police, Yukon territory, 1st September, 1899.

Captain T. C. Skinner, R.E., was employed during the year as Division Officer, Royal Engineers, Dover Castle, and in charge of Military Telegraphs, Dover.

Captain George M. Duff, R.E., was in charge of the Fortification Section of the Office of Director General of Military Works, Simla, India, from December 1895 to February 1899.



MAJOR T. BENSON, R.C.A.

Major T. Benson, Royal Canadian Artillery, left Quebec at the latter part of December, and arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd of January, 1900, and assumed the temporary command of No. 11, Military District, replacing Lieut.-Colonel Peters who went to No. 2, Military District, Toronto.

NO. 13, GENERAL NOTES.

Captain D. MacPherson, R.O. was elected a Member of the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, at their Meeting, held in Montreal on the 13th of January.

Major John Houlston, 86th Battalion, was appointed Engineer of the Three Rivers Harbour Commission on the 1st of January.

Mr. A. T. Le
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Captain Ern
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Supt. A. B.
West Territories
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Mr. A. T. LeFèvre was employed from February to May, draughting for the Department of Militia and Defence and in charge of Trigonometrical Survey for Dominion Artillery Range, Deseronto.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., was appointed Royal Danish Vice-Consul in June, and Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway in August, at Quebec.

Supt. A. B. Perry, N.W.M.P., was made a Barrister, North West Territories, in August 1898, and was appointed to Command the North-West Mounted Police, Yukon Territory, 1st September, 1899.

The Members of the Montreal Hunt presented Major George R. Hooper, R.O., the master, with an oil painting of himself, attired in the regulation Pink of the hunting field and mounted on his well known jumper "Kinnear". The presentation was made on Saturday afternoon, 4th February.

Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O., read a paper before the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, at their Fourteenth Annual Meeting, in Toronto, on the 2nd of March, entitled :

"Drains of Field Tile."

We are indebted to the Editor of the "Canadian Electrical News" for their kind permission to use the following half-tone cut in our Proceedings as well as the article which appeared in their July issue.



LIEUT. W. W. GRANT, R.O.

Mr. Grant is a native of Ottawa, and a son of Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., of that city. He is a Graduate of the Royal Military College of Kingston, which is recognized as one of the foremost educational institutions in Canada. Owing to his standing at this institution, and the marked perseverance displayed during his college course, he was awarded a Commission in the Royal Engineers of England, which is the highest branch of the British Military service. After due consideration however he declined this offer, recognizing that there were larger possibilities in America. After having graduated, Mr. Grant was engaged in practical work in Canada for about two years. In 1892, he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., starting at the bottom of the ladder in the factory, and thence passing through all departments of the Company's extensive works. In 1893, he was appointed one of the erecting engineers on the Hamilton Street Railway during the reconstruction of the road. In 1895, he was transferred from the construction to the business department of the Westinghouse Company, where he became associated with Mr. Maurice Coster, who is recognized as being one of the most prominent and suc-

cessful engineering
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Office, and in rec
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Captain J. L.
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No. 14, T

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successful engineering salesmen connected with the Company. In 1896, he removed from Pittsburg to the Company's New York Office, and in recognition of the value of his services during the two and one-half years of his residence in New York, he was chosen to fill the important position which he now occupies in Canada. He was transferred to represent the Company in conjunction with Messrs. Ahearn and Soper, who are well known electrical contractors, with their Headquarters in Ottawa.

Captain J. L. H. Bogart, 14th Battalion, has charge of the Field Surveying Work in connection with the School of Mines, Kingston.

Professor Carr Harris, formerly Professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College of Canada, was re-appointed to the chair of general engineering at the School of Mines, Kingston.

Lieut. W. B. Anderson, 43rd Battalion, read a paper before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and which was published in the "Canadian Engineer" for October, entitled :

"The Compressive Strength of Concrete as determined by Tests made at McGill University."

NO. 14, THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The following list of the Graduates and Ex-Cadets of the College connected with the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, is submitted for the information of the Members. The suggestion was brought forward by 2nd Lieut. W. B. Anderson, 43rd Rifles, and who has assisted in compiling the same.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

MEMBERS. (M. Can. Soc. C. E.)

W. C. Brough,	A.M. 1890.	M. 1893.
C. E. Cartwright,		M. 1899.
W. M. Davis,	A.M. 1897.	M. 1891.
A. E. Doucet,		M. 1887.
E. H. Drury,		M. 1887.
H. S. Greenwood,		M. 1896.
H. W. Johnston, Jr.,		M. 1899.
A. K. Kirkpatrick,	A.M. 1887.	M. 1896.
R. W. Leonard,	A.M. 1887.	M. 1890.
R. McColl,	S. 1887. A.M. 1890.	M. 1896.
A. C. MacDonald,		M. 1898.
D. MacPherson,		M. 1887.
A. B. Ross,	A.M. 1889.	M. 1897.
J. Woodman,	A.M. 1896.	M. 1897.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. (A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.)

E. C. Amos,	S. 1893.	A.M. 1897.
L. A. Amos,	S. 1893.	A.M. 1896.
C. R. F. Coutlee,	S. 1888.	A.M. 1894.
A. K. Evans,		A.M. 1890.
E. P. C. Girouard,		A.M. 1888.
J. A. Hesketh,		A.M. 1893.
A. E. Hodgins,		A.M. 1887.

F. M. Kirby,
 R. G. E. Leckie,
 H. J. Lamb,
 H. A. Morrow,
 G. E. Perley,
 R. P. Rogers,
 W. F. VanBuskirk,
 W. G. Warner,

ASSOCIATE

F. G. B. Allan,
 G. R. Hooper,

STUDENT

R. C. F. Alexander,
 W. B. Anderson,
 C. J. Armstrong,
 H. C. Baker, B.A.,
 R. M. Courtney,
 J. W. Domville,
 J. Houliston,
 A. J. Matheson,
 G. L. Mattice,
 E. St. J. Maunsell,
 G. G. Rose,
 A. M. Russel,

RS.	F. M. Kirby,		A.M. 1893.
	R. G. E. Leckie,		A.M. 1893.
	H. J. Lamb,		A.M. 1899.
M. 1893.	H. A. Morrow,	S. 1888.	A.M. 1894.
M. 1899.	G. E. Perley,		A.M. 1897.
M. 1891.	R. P. Rogers,	S. 1895.	A.M. 1899.
M. 1887.	W. F. VanBuskirk		A.M. 1891.
M. 1887.	W. G. Warner,		A.M. 1894.
M. 1886.			
M. 1899.	ASSOCIATES.	(A. Can. Soc. C. E.).	
M. 1896.	F. G. B. Allan,		A. 1895.
M. 1890.	G. R. Hooper,	S. 1887.	A. 1890.
M. 1896.	STUDENTS.	(Stud. Can. Soc. C. E.).	
M. 1898.	R. C. F. Alexander,		S. 1897.
M. 1887.	W. B. Anderson, B.A.Sc.		S. 1893.
M. 1897.	C. J. Armstrong,		S. 1894.
M. 1897.	H. C. Baker, B.A.Sc.		S. 1895.
E.)	R. M. Courtney,		S. 1892.
M. 1897.	J. W. Domville,		S. 1891.
M. 1896.	J. Houliston,		S. 1898.
M. 1894.	A. J. Matheson,		S. 1895.
A.M. 1890.	G. L. Mattice,		S. 1897.
A.M. 1888.	E. St. J. Maunsell,		S. 1895.
A.M. 1893.	G. G. Rose,		S. 1891.
A.M. 1887.	A. M. Russel,		S. 1897.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

MEMBERS.

H. W. Keefer,

M. 1887.

STUDENTS.

J. A. Smart.

S. 1890.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

COUNCILLOR.

D. MacPherson. 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Contributors of papers published in the Transactions of the Society:

C. R. F. Coutlee.

R. W. Leonard.

W. B. Anderson, B.A.Sc.

 No. 15, THE MEMORIAL FUND.

In accordance with the decision at the last Annual Meeting, a Circular was issued to the Members requesting subscriptions to replace the Mackay-Robinson-Stairs Memorial Brass, which was destroyed by fire when St. George's Cathedral was burnt to the ground. The amount estimated as being required was placed at \$225, nearly all of which was subscribed and paid in at the close of the year. From indications we will doubtless receive more than this sum when all those desiring to subscribe have done so. The question of other Tablets will be taken up at the Meeting, in view of our loss in the war in South Africa. Certain suggestions have been made and will be fully considered at that time. Any surplus received for the present Brass will be devoted towards this object.

Your Secretary and the Rev. R. I. of the late Captain to erect a Mural his Memory, and we are to replace

On behalf of suggestion that time as the one has acceded to.

Your Secretary placing of these that the unveiling Session for its delay of one year present and will ceremony attached a longer period Memorials and

A list of Subscribers is submitted herewith

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Colonel G.

Colonel E.

Colonel J.

Major F. M.

Major G. A.

Major Geo.

Major J. C.

Major Geo.

Your Secretary has been in communication with Mrs. Sloggett and the Rev. R. L. Sloggett, the mother and brother respectively of the late Captain Harry Sloggett, R.E. They expressed a desire to erect a Mural Tablet in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, to his Memory, and which they desired be placed adjoining the one we are to replace.

On behalf of the Club, a favourable reply was sent with the suggestion that the unveiling of the same take place at the same time as the one being erected by the Club, and which was readily acceded to.

Your Secretary takes this opportunity of suggesting that the placing of these Memorials be deferred until the year 1901, and that the unveiling take place at the time the Club will be in Session for its Annual Meeting in that City. It means but the delay of one year, and will permit of a number of Members being present and who would no doubt be pleased to witness the ceremony attached to such an occasion. It would also permit of a longer period in which to consider propositions with respect to Memorials and which will be introduced at the Meeting this year.

A list of Subscribers to the Fund to the 31st December, 1899, is submitted herewith :

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO MACKAY-ROBINSON-STAIRS
MEMORIAL TABLET.

Colonel G. C. Kitson, Hon. President	\$ 5.00
Colonel E. Kensington, Hon. Member.....	5.10
Colonel J. Bramley Ridout, Hon. Member.....	1.22
Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A.....	5.00
Major G. A. S. Hamilton, 3rd Bn	5.00
Major George R. Hooper, R.O.....	5.00
Major J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R.I.	2.00
Major Geo. H. Ogilvie, R.C.A.....	5 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$88.32</u>

Brought forward.....	\$ 33.32
Major C. C. vanStraubensee, R.A.....	2.00
Captain H. Clarke, R.O.....	0.87
Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O.....	5.00
Captain George M. Duff, R.E... ..	5.00
Captain Geo. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E... ..	5.00
Captain H. J. Lamb, R.O.....	5.00
Captain J. I. Lang, C.M.G.,R.E.....	3.00
Captain A. LaRocque, 65th Bn.....	1.00
Captain G. B. Laurie, R.I.R.....	2.00
Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E.....	5.00
Captain D. MacPherson, R.O.....	5.00
Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Bn.....	2.00
Captain D. H. Ridout, R.E.....	1.21
Captain R. P. Rogers, R.O.....	3.00
Captain J. W. Sears, S.S.R.....	5.00
Captain T. C. Skinner, R.E.....	2.00
Captain J. T. Warner, 8th Hussars.....	2.00
Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.. ..	5.00
Lieut. R. C. F. Alexander, R.O.....	2.00
Lieut. F. G. B. Allan, R.O.....	2.00
Lieut. M. B. Almon, Jr., R.O.....	5.00
Lieut. E. C. Amos, R.O.....	2.00
Lieut. W. B. Anderson, 43rd Bn.....	1.00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$104 40</u>

Lieut. C. J. A
 Lieut. K. J. M
 Lieut. V. L. B
 Lieut. H. L. B
 Lieut. T. W.
 Lieut. F. Dray
 Lieut. E. H. I
 Lieut. B. H. I
 Lieut. F. C.
 Lieut. A. K.
 Lieut. R. Boy
 Lieut. L. M.
 Lieut. R. C. I
 Lieut. B. Mc
 Lieut. J. W.
 Lieut. H. Mc
 Lieut. F. D.
 Lieut. Haze
 Lieut. A. M.
 Lieut. H. S.
 Lieut. F. H.
 Lieut. D. W.
 Lieut. P. W.

	Brought forward.....	\$104.40
32	Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Bn.....	1.00
00	Lieut. K. J. M. Baldwin, R.O... ..	10.00
87	Lieut. V. L. Beer, R.A.....	2.00
00	Lieut. H. L. Bingay, R.E.....	4.00
00	Lieut. T. W. Chalmers, R.O.....	3.00
00	Lieut. F. Drayner, R.O.....	1.00
00	Lieut. E. H. Drury, R.O.....	5.00
00	Lieut. B. H. Fraser, R.O.....	1.00
00	Lieut. F. C. Heneker, R.C.....	4.86
00	Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.....	5.00
00	Lieut. R. Boyd Magee, R.O.....	5.00
00	Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O.....	2.00
00	Lieut. R. C. Laurie, R.O.....	5.00
21	Lieut. B. McLennan, R.O.....	5.00
00	Lieut. J. W. Osborne, S.R.....	2.50
00	Lieut. H. McM. Rathbun, R.O.....	2.00
00	Lieut. F. D. Reid, R.O.....	5.00
00	Lieut. Hazen Ritchie, 57th Bn.....	2.00
00	Lieut. A. M. Russel, R.O.....	1.00
00	Lieut. H. S. Tobin, R.O.....	1.00
00	Lieut. F. H. Vercoe, R.O., R.M.C.....	2.00
00	Lieut. D. Weatherbe, R.O.....	1.00
00	Lieut. P. Weatherbe, R.O.....	2.00
5	Carried forward.....	<u>\$176.76</u>

Brought forward	\$176.76
Second Lieut. A. C. H. Dean, R.A	2.00
Second Lieut. G. W. Denison, R.E	2.43
Second Lieut. W. L. Matthews, 10th Bn	2.00
Mr. F. W. Abbott	1.00
Mr. H. Beaudry	1.00
Mr. E. M. Bland	1.00
Mr. J. A. Cantlie, Jr.	5.00
Mr. K. C. Cochrane	1.00
Mr. J. A. Gunn	1.00
Mr. G. L. Mattice	2.00
Mr. W. F. McLaren	1.00
Mr. A. E. Skae	2.00
Mr. W. G. Warner	5.00
Total Subscriptions.....	<u>\$203.19</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.

To Subscriptions, as per list	\$203 19
“ Exchange on remittances	1 06
“ Interest on Deposit in Union Bank	0 25
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$204 50</u>

EXPENDITURE.

By Stationery and Printing	\$8 75
“ Postage	2 92
	<u>11 67</u>
Balance on hand 31st December	<u><u>\$192 83</u></u>

Messrs. Gawthorpe and
Tablet, were commended in
order, and have quitted the
Packing, equal to \$100. The
cost of freight and insurance
will cover all future expenses
anticipated will be met. In
calculations, we have assumed
be admitted free of duty.



No. 16, PROMOTION.

The year in question has
been a very successful one for
the Imperial Army, and the
engineers and the Royal
Unattached List have
highest rank yet attained
year, in the case of
Colonel and four
and the Infantry

rank of Captain. In the Canadian Militia, a Graduate has attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Command of a Regiment, and a number of others have taken Commissions in various Corps and are doing their utmost on behalf of the Corps to which they have been attached. In several cases they are filling the responsible positions of Adjutants. The number of Ex-Cadets in the Militia is limited, owing to the large number in the Civil and Electrical Engineering professions, and who are in most cases out of touch entirely with Regimental Head-Quarters, and thereby prevented from identifying themselves with the Force. When we consider these disadvantages, we can consider the present state of affairs as being very satisfactory.

IMPERIAL ARMY. FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bingay, H. L.,	Royal Engineers.	19 June.
Carr-Harris, E. D.,	Royal Engineers.	19 June.
Harvey, H. D.,	4th Hussars.	30 August.
Kaulbach, H. A.,	Royal Warwickshire Regiment	2 August.
Poole, H. R.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	19 June.
Ridout, J. Y. H.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	19 June.
Wilkie, A. B.,	Royal Sussex Regiment	2 August.

UNATTACHED LIST.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Peters, Jas.	2 August.
Sweeney, R. L. C.	2 August.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

Syer, Lieut. H. H.

Brown, Lieut. G.

To 1

Girouard, Capt. &

Whilst emplo

Campbell, Capt.

Duffus, Capt. G.

Taylor, Capt. E.

vanStraubenzee,

vanStraubenzee,

Whilst employe

Dobell, Capt. C.

In recognit

Girouard, Capt.

In recognitio

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Syer, Lieut. H. H. From South Wales Borderers. 14 February.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Brown, Lieut. G. B. From Unattached List. 15 Sept., 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, (LOCAL.)

Girouard, Capt. & Brevet-Major E. P. C., D.S.O.,
Royal Engineers. 7 October.

Whilst employed as Director of Railways in South Africa.

TO BE MAJORS.

Campbell, Capt. H. M., Royal Horse Artillery. 14 June.
Duffus, Capt. G. S., Royal Artillery. 18 December.
Taylor, Capt. E. T., Cheshire Regiment. 28 October.
vanStraubenzee, Capt. A. H., Royal Engineers. 6 August.

TO BE MAJOR, (LOCAL.)

vanStraubenzee, Capt. C. C., Royal Artillery. 30 August.
Whilst employed as a Professor, Royal Military College, Kingston.

TO BE MAJORS, (BREVET.)

Dobell, Capt. C. M., Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 8 March.

In recognition of his services during the occupation of Crete.

Girouard, Capt. E. P. C., D.S.O., Royal Engineers. 29 July.

In recognition of his services during the Nile Expedition, 1897.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Adams, Lieut. A.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Bremner, Lieut. A. G.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Cayley, Lieut. A. M.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	19 Nov., 1898.
Dobell, Lieut. C. M.,	Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	22 February.
Duffus, Capt. G. S.,	Royal Artillery. From Seconded List.	16 February.
Farwell, Lieut. C. B.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Girouard, Lieut. E. P. C.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Hodgins, Super. Capt. C. R.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	26 November.
Johnston, Super. Capt. G. N.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	29 October.
Joly de Lotbinière, Lieut. H. G.,	Royal Engineers.	28 June.
Kenny, Lieut. G. W.,	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	16 December.
Leader, Super. Capt. H. P.,	6th Dragoon Guards.	4 November.
Lesslie, Lieut. W. B.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Morris, Lieut. E. M.,	Devonshire Regiment.	24 June.
Morris, Lieut. R. C.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	9 October.
Panet, Lieut. A. E.,	Royal Engineers.	28 July.
Scott, Lieut. R. K.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	1 November.
Sloggett, Capt. H.,	Royal Engineers. From half pay.	3 May.
Strange, Super. Capt. H. B.,	Royal Garrison Artillery.	November.
Sweny, Lieut. W. F.,	Royal Fusiliers.	9 October.
vanStraubenzee, Super. Capt. W. B. S.,	South Wales Borderers.	30 November.

Cantlie, Second Lie

Evans, Second Lie

Payzant, Second-Li

Wood, Second-Lieu

Hardie, Second-Li

Cameron, Capt. K

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Duffus, Capt. E. J

Leader, Capt. H.

Macdonald, Capt

For ser

Moren, Capt. J.

For

Skinner, Capt. I

Taylor, Capt. E.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

- Cantlie, Second Lieut. W. H. N.,
Royal Field Artillery. 25 September.
- Evans, Second Lieut. A. S., Royal Engineers. 25 September.
- Payzant, Second-Lieut. H. R., Lancashire Fusiliers. 1 September.
- Wood, Second-Lieut. C. C.,
Loyal North Lancashire Reg't. 13 May.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

- Hardie, Second-Lieut. G. E. 23 December.

SECONDED.

- Cameron, Capt. K. B.,
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. 1 October.
For Service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.
- Duffus, Capt. E. J., Royal Field Artillery. 9 October.
For service on the Staff.
- Leader, Capt. H. P., 6th Dragoon Guards. 1 April.
For service on the Staff.
- Macdonald, Capt. R. J., Royal Garrison Artillery. 14 August
For service in the Army Ordnance Department.
- Moren, Capt. J. A., Royal Garrison Artillery. 1 June.
For service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.
- Skinner, Capt. F. St. D., Royal Sussex Regiment. 24 April.
For service on the Staff.
- Taylor, Capt. E. T., Cheshire Regiment. 15 October, 1898.
For service on the Staff.

THE STAFF IN INDIA.

Skinner, Capt. F. St. D., Royal Sussex Regiment. 24 April.
To be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Macdonald, Capt. R. J., Royal Garrison Artillery. 14 August.
To be Ordnance Officer. Fourth Class.

NOTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

Dobell, Lieut. C. M., Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 8 March.

Noted for consideration for the Brevet Rank of Major on promotion to the rank of Captain. In recognition of services during the occupation of Crete.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Bengal Command. District Staff.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. (For instruction).

Major E. Thornton Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, p. s. c. 15 Oct., '98.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. (For Musketry).

Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment, p. s. c. 24 April.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICER ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Captain H. E. Wise, p. s. c. 26 Nov., 1890.

DECEASED.

Sloggett, Capt. H., Royal Engineers. 22 October.

Wood, Lieut. C. C.,
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. 11 November.

Greig, Lieut. W.

Lafferty, Lieut. I.

Lieut. Laffer
Division

VanTuyl, Lieut.

Above a

Blackburn, R.,

Matthews, Lieut

TO BE S

Anderson, Lieut

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Company Serg

Sergeant W. L.

Sergeant E. Po

Sergeant R. D.

Gentleman Ca

CANADIAN ACTIVE MILITIA.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Greig, Lieut. W. R., 59th Battalion. 31 May.
 Lafferty, Lieut. F. D., Royal Canadian Artillery. 2 May.

Lieut. Lafferty, on appointment, was posted to the Garrison Division.

VanTuyl, Lieut. T. W., 6th London Field Battery. 2 June.

Above appointments from the Reserve of Officers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Blackburn, R., 43rd Battalion. 29 May.
 Matthews, Lieut. W. L., 10th Battalion. 3 July.

From the Reserve of Officers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT. (SUPERNUMERARY).

Anderson, Lieut. W. B., 43rd Battalion. 16 December.

From the Reserve of Officers.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS, (ENGINEERS.)

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Company Sergeant-Major H. McM. Rathbun. 19 June.
 Sergeant W. L. Matthews. 19 June.
 Sergeant E. Poole. 19 June.
 Sergeant R. D. Harvey. 19 June.
 Gentleman Cadet J. R. Jago. 19 June.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Greenwood, Major H. S., 3rd Canadian Dragoons. 4 December.

TO BE MAJOR.

MacDougall, Lieut. & Bt.-Major C. J.,
Royal Can. Reg'mt Infantry. 29 September

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Bogart, Lieut. J. L. H., 14th Battalion. 20 January.
Cartwright, Lieut. & Bt.-Major R.,
Royal Can. Reg'mt Infantry. 1 September.
Denison, Lieut. & Bt.-Major S. J. A.,
Royal Can. Reg'mt Infantry. 1 September.
VanTuyll, Lieut. T. W., 6th London Field Battery. 11 October.
Warner, Lieut. J. T., 8th N. B. Hussars. 13 November.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Holden, Second Lieut. J. C., 8th N. B. Hussars. 13 November.
Kingsmill, Second Lieut. W. B., 10th Battalion. 11 April.
Lewis, Second Lieut. C. A., 10th Battalion. 4 March.
Parks, Second Lieut. J. H., 8th N. B. Hussars. 13 November.
Weston, Second Lieut. A. W. P., 66th Battalion. 24 April.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

McLean, Second Lieut. C. W. W., 8th N. B. Hussars. 13 November.

TO BE ADJUTANT.

Brigstocke, Captain R. W., 14th Battalion. 20 January.

Bennett, Lieut. &

Davis, Major W.

Hayne, Second L

Lefevre, Lieut. A

Stairs, Lieut. J. A

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Hubbell, Captain

Würtele, Captain

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Browne, Captain

Davis, Major W.

Hayne, Second

Lefebvre, Lieut

Stairs, Lieut. J.

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RESIGNATIONS.

Bennett, Lieut. & Bt. Capt. L. G., Royal Canadian Artillery	15 November.
Davis, Major W. M., 22nd Battalion.	26 May.
Hayne, Second Lieut. G. O., 10th Battalion.	4 March.
Lefevre, Lieut. A. G. T., 57th Battalion.	22 May.
Stairs, Lieut. J. A., 78th Battalion.	31 August

ATTACHED FOR ANNUAL TRAINING.

Hubbell, Captain E. W., 2nd Field Battery.	18 May.
Würtele, Captain Ernest F., 8th Battalion.	27 March.

TRANSFERRED TO RESERVE OF OFFICERS. (ENGINEERS.)

Browne, Captain T. H.,	5th Battalion.	5 Jan., 1897.
Davis, Major W. M.,	22nd Battalion.	26 May.
Hayne, Second Lieut. G. O.,	10th Battalion.	4 March.
Lefebvre, Lieut. A. G. T.,	57th Battalion.	22 May.
Stairs, Lieut. J. A.,	78th Battalion.	31 August.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

DISCHARGES.

The following Gentlemen Cadets have been granted their discharges:

Gentleman Cadet E. P. Archbold.	11 September.
do J. P. H. Bole.	
do V. H. R. Biscoe.	7 February.
do C. D. M. Collard.	14 August.

Gentleman Cadet H. B. R. Craig.	13 November.
do E. C. Keefer.	3 November.
do E. F. Osler.	
do A. A. Vernon.	11 September.

HEAD-QUARTERS' STAFF.

Major V. B. Rivers, Royal Canadian Artillery, will act as Staff Officer on the Head-Quarters' Staff until further orders. 22nd May.

No. 17, MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE.

During the mid-summer vacation of 1898, a party of Nine Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College of Canada, under the superintendence of Captain P. G. Twining, R.E., R.M.C., were employed on a Reconnaissance and Military Survey of the country between London and Port Stanley, and the Detroit and St. Clair River Frontiers.

The following Report on the Reconnaissance made in 1899 was supplied by Captain J. L. H. Bogart, 14th Battalion:—

The Reconnaissance Survey of 1899 commenced field work after the close of the College and finished on the 23rd of August.

It was under the supervision of Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., R.M.C., assisted by Captain J. Laurance H. Bogart, 14th P. W. O. Rifles, and Lieut. A. Clyde Caldwell, R.O. The party consisted of H. L. Bingay, J. Y. H. Ridout, H. A. Kaulbach and R. C. L. Sweeney, Graduates of 1899, who have since been gazetted to the Imperial Forces, and Gentlemen Cadets C. Baker, T. V. Anderson and B. Caldwell, all of whom are credited with excellent work.

The country covered was a fifteen mile radius around the City of London and the Townships of the Counties of Peel and York bordering on Lake Ontario.

No. 18,

Captain Ernest
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Rank and

Corporal T. V. A.

Sergeant A. L. B.

Corporal R. C. K.

Cadet C. W. W.

Cadet W. Harty.

Corporal T.
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No. 18, THE WÜRTELE CUP COMPETITION.

Captain Ernest F. Wurtele, R.O., presented a silver cup for competition among the Gentlemen Cadets in Rifle Shooting, the rules governing the same being identical to those of the previous year.

There were 47 entries as compared with 31 the previous year. The winning score was equal to that of the former year, viz, 91.

The firing took place on the 27th and 29th of May.

RESULT.

Rank and Name.	Class.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Corporal T. V. Anderson.....	2nd	31	31	29	91
Sergeant A. L. Bingay.....	1st	30	30	29	89
Corporal R. C. Keith.....	2nd	31	32	25	88
Cadet C. W. W. McLean.....	2nd	25	32	31	88
Cadet W. Harty.....	2nd	28	30	23	81

Corporal T. V. Anderson having made the highest score became the absolute owner of the Cup, which was presented to him on the 19th of June at the Closing Exercises by the donor.

No. 19, THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The following Bill respecting the Geological Survey is submitted for the information of the Members:

It was passed by the House of Commons on the 4th July, 1899, amended by the Senate on the 12th of July, and the Senate amendment agreed to by the House of Commons on the 27th of July.

BILL No. 146.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 4, of the Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey, Chapter 11, of the Statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“4. No person shall be appointed to the Department under class (b) of Schedule A of the Civil Service Act, unless—

“(a) He is a science graduate of either a Canadian or a foreign University or of the Mining School, of London, or the Ecole des Mines of Paris or of some other recognized science school, or a graduate of the Royal Military College; or unless—

“(b) He has served a probation of not less than five years in the scientific work of the Department.

2. “Any person so appointed shall be appointed on probation and shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least one year, during which probationary period he may be rejected by the Head of the Department; but if he be not rejected, the Deputy Head shall, at the expiration of the probationary period, signify to the Head of the Department, in writing, that he considers the person so appointed competent for the duties of the Department, and the appointment shall thereupon become permanent.”

No. 20, PATRON AND HON. PRESIDENT.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at our last Annual Meeting, inviting Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commanding the Canadian Militia, President of the

Royal Military College and Colonel General become Honorary and it is a matter pleased to comply. Their replies are concerned.

Dear Captain W

In reply to your kindly convey to Canada, the Merit satisfaction I have good enough to

It gives me thoroughly appreciate its past Member

I shall be very the Proceedings

Dear Captain W

Your letter pleasure in accepting Royal Military honour has been

I hope show for.

Royal Military College of Canada, to become Patron of the Club, and Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, Commandant of the College, to become Honorary President, they were duly communicated with and it is a matter of congratulation that in both cases they were pleased to comply with the request of the Members of the Club. Their replies are submitted herewith for the information of those concerned.

Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

March 23rd, 1899.

Dear Captain Wurtele,

In reply to your letter of the 27th, I shall be glad if you will kindly convey to the graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, the Members of the Club, the very great pleasure and satisfaction I have in accepting the honor which they have been good enough to offer in inviting me to become Patron.

It gives me this great pleasure, as I am in a position to very thoroughly appreciate the advantages of the Institution of which its past Members are so justly proud.

I shall be very glad that my photo should be reproduced in the Proceedings of this year's Meeting, as you request.

Believe me, yours very faithfully,

EDW. T. H. HUTTON,

Major-General,

A.D.C. to H. M. the Queen,

President Royal Military College.

Washington, 31st March, 1899.

Dear Captain Wurtele,

Your letter was forwarded to me here. I shall have great pleasure in accepting the position of Honorary President of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, and I feel that great honour has been done me in offering me this nomination.

I hope shortly to be able to send you the photograph you ask for.

With kind regards, yours very truly,

GERALD C. KITSON.

No. 21, CLUB PRIZE TO GENTLEMEN CADETS.

The Club Prize presented to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, consisted of a Field Glass and was given for competition in Gymnastics. The competition took place on the 29th of April, there being fifteen competitors. Highest marks obtained, $83\frac{1}{2}$; lowest, $24\frac{1}{2}$. Captain H. S. Logan, 17th Regiment, was the Judge. The prize was presented at the Closing Exercises by Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O., President of the Club.

RESULT OF COMPETITION.

Name.	Bridge Ladder.	Parallel Bars.	Horse.	Horizontal Bars.	Rope.	Jumping.	Total.	Place.
Cadet B. A. C. Caldwell.	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	5	8	$83\frac{1}{2}$	1
Cadet R. Burrill.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	16	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	5	8	$77\frac{1}{2}$	2
Co. Sergt.-Major H. A. Kaulbach.....	$7\frac{1}{4}$	16	21	$15\frac{3}{4}$	2	6	68	3

No. 22, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Lieutenant Lawrence M. Lambe, R.O., member of the Managing Committee, having suggested a Bibliography of the members of the Club, a communication was addressed to the members and issued on the 15th of December, requesting information in connection therewith. A work of this nature will prove of much advantage from both a Military and a Civil standpoint to members of the Club desiring to obtain literature on certain subjects, in which members have been workers for nearly twenty years.

The Bibliography to include the official reports of Ex-Cadets, and all the more important articles contributed by them to the

Military and Civil and proceedings of mere fact that Ex-Cadets Bibliography, and should be undertaken

A publication Proceedings. Part are invited to communicate in question with their work in order, to enable an account of all those interested

No. 23, THE

On the 8th of of Visitors for the 1899:—

Chairman—C

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Military and Civil periodicals, magazines, journals, transactions and proceedings of societies, etc., throughout the world. The mere fact that Ex-Cadets are so scattered will add interest to the Bibliography, and is in itself a reason why such a publication should be undertaken.

A publication of this nature will be included in our Annual Proceedings. Part 1. to commence with this issue. Members are invited to comply with the request contained in the Communication in question, and to keep the Hon. Secretary conversant with their work in this respect according as the same is published, to enable an accurate record being kept for the information of all those interested in the work.

NO. 23, THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

On the 8th of June the following were appointed the Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College of Canada for the year 1899 :—

Chairman—	Col. the Honorable M. Aylmer, Adjutant-General of Militia.
Members {	Colonel H. Foster, Quartermaster General.
	Lieut.-Colonel A. Roy, D.O.C., Military District No. 6.
	Principal McCabe, Ottawa Normal School.
	Paul Weatherbe, Chief Engineer, Dep't Militia & Defence.

Lieut. Paul Weatherbe, R.O., replaced Captain D. MacPherson, R.O., as representative of the Club on the Board of Visitors.

The appointment of a Board for this purpose is again assuming a mere matter of form, as they have not made an inspection for at least three years, although called upon to act annually.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Burney, the Gordon Highlanders, is appointed Professor of Strategy, Tactics, and Staff Duties, vice Captain P. G. Twining, R.E. Time of appointment expired 17th August, 1899.

Lieutenant C. B. O. Symons, R.E., is appointed Professor of Military Engineering, vice Lieutenant W. B. Lesslie, R.E. Time of appointment expired 26th August, 1899.

Norman R. Wilson, Esq., B.A., has been appointed to the Staff as Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, vice Lieutenant Vercoe, who becomes Assistant to the Professor in Civil Engineering. Mr. Wilson's appointment dates from the 12th October, 1899.

Corporal J. E. Browne, R.E., having reported for duty with the College, will be taken on the strength of the Instructional Staff of the College from the 6th April, 1899.

The undermentioned Officers are granted the rank of Major in the Militia, while employed as Professors at the Royal Military College of Canada :—

Captain P. G. Twining, R.E., Professor of Fortification, 11th March, 1899.

Captain C. C. vanStraubenzee, R.A., Professor of Artillery, 11th March, 1899.

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REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS IN THE PERMANENT CORPS.

The following is added to paragraph 19, part 1:

3. (a) All Commissions for vacancies in the permanent Artillery will be offered to the graduates of the Royal Military College.

(b) Every alternate Commission in the permanent Cavalry and Infantry will be offered in the first instance to graduates of the Royal Military College, G. O. 86, September 1899.

Under the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, the Gentlemen Cadets were attached to the Militia Regiments in Camps in 1898, twelve to the Kingston Camp, three to Niagara, and two to Sussex. This duty is now considered an obligatory part of the College training and is most beneficial to the Cadets. Their services were highly spoken of by the Officers Commanding the Camps as being of great use to the Militia.

During the Annual Training of 1899 twenty-three Cadets were attached to Corps at the Niagara Camp, thirteen to Laprairie and two to Levis and one with the 94th Battalion, Headquarters Baddeck.

A number of Cadets attended the Ontario Rifle Association Matches in Toronto, 22-25 August, and fired in the Canada Co. Match, six of whom were successful in winning prizes, as well as Lieut. F. H. Vercoe, R.O., R.M.C.

Cadets were also represented at the Dominion Rifle Association Matches in Ottawa, 28th August, 1st September, and were also successful. Lieut. F. H. Vercoe, R.O., R.M.C., was also in attendance and a winner of prizes.

The Chairman and Board of Investigating Governors of the Royal Canadian Humane Association unanimously awarded a medal to Gentleman Cadet Charles A. Robertson, of Toronto, for conspicuous bravery and prompt action in saving two ladies from drowning in Lake Rousseau on the 1st of August, 1899, with the assistance of Mr. I. G. Robertson, who also was awarded a medal.

The Closing Exercises took place on the 19th of June. The Graduating Class consisted of thirteen Cadets.

For the first time, the Exercises took place in the morning, and, as usual on such occasions, was attended by a large number of the friends of the College. Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. W. Borden, M.D., M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, was in attendance and presented the prizes to the successful winners.

The "Wurtele Cup" was presented by the donor, who was privileged to address the Cadets.

The Club Prize of a field glass for Competition in Gymnastics was presented by Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O., R.M.C., the President of the Club, who also made an address to the Cadets.

The very marked improvement in the general administration of the affairs of the College was a matter of much gratification to the Ex-Cadets, who were present to witness the Closing Exercises.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence was pleased to promise certain matters, which would prove very beneficial to the College, such as the construction of a Hospital, etc., and which, it is to be hoped, will be acted upon in the very near future.

In the vicinity of fifty candidates passed the Entrance Examination for admission as Cadets, of which number thirty-three were admitted in September. The fact of a competition for entrance speaks highly in favour of the public opinion of the College and the standing it has assumed at the present day.

The following were the winners of the Medals:—

Gold Medal—Battn. Sergt.-Major E. D. Carr-Harris.

Silver Medal—Co. Sergt.-Major James Peters.

Bronze Medal—Co. Sergt.-Major H. McM. Rathbun.

The Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline was awarded to Battn. Sergt.-Major E. D. Carr-Harris.

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The following Graduates were recommended for Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Forces and were Gazetted to the Corps marked opposite their respective names :—

Battn. Sergt.-Major E. D. Carr-Harris,	Royal Engineers.
Sergeant H. L. Bingay,	Royal Engineers.
Co. Sergt.-Major H. R. Poole,	Royal Artillery.
Sergeant J. Y. H. Ridout,	Royal Artillery.
Co. Sergt.-Major H. A. Kaulbach,	Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Sergeant A. B. Wilkie,	Royal Sussex Regiment.
Sergeant R. D. Harvey,	4th Queen's Own Hussars.
Co. Sergt.-Major Jas. Peters,	Indian Staff Corps.
Sergeant R. L. Sweeney,	Indian Staff Corps.

NO. 24, LOCAL DINNER AT DAWSON CITY.

A Local Dinner took place at Dawson, Yukon Territory, on the evening of the 15th of December, 1899, at which were present:

Superintendent A. B. Perry,	North-West Mounted Police.
Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose,	North-West Mounted Police.
Inspector W. H. Scarth,	North-West Mounted Police.
Lieut. R. H. Strickland,	Reserve of Officers.
Captain P. E. Thacker,	Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Lieut. H. S. Tobin,	Reserve of Officers.

(From the *Yukon Sun* and *Klondike Pioneer*, 19th Dec., 1899.)

"TRUTH, DUTY, VALOUR."

Wherever the sun shines on the British Empire there the above motto is known and honoured by a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, which is one of the most representative institutions of our country. When this, now famous College, was founded in 1876 on the lines of Sandhurst and West Point, (taking the best point of each), it was for the purpose of giving a Military as well as a Civil training to the youth of the country, which should fit them to take Commissions in the force of the Dominion, and right well has it accomplished its work. The Imperial Government early saw its usefulness, and to further stimulate it offered some four Commissions in the Imperial Army to the select of each year's graduating class. This offer has been enlarged from time to time until now there are no less than one hundred and ten Canadians serving as officers in Her Majesty's Forces in every part of the world.

It is no special flattery to say that these Graduates, owing to their superior practical and thorough training, have, as a rule, stood very high in the service and have brought credit to Canada and the College. Each year, the graduates in various parts of the world, about this time, hold a reunion. At these reunions, the old Alma Mater is toasted, as are also Absent Comrades. The names of Captain Stairs, the right-hand man of Stanley, in his search for Emin Pasha; of Robinson, who won the Victoria Cross, and would have received it for distinguished gallantry on the Gold Coast of Africa but for his untimely death in action; of Major (Bimbashi) Girouard, Director of Egyptian Railways, and the young man who so signally helped Kitchener to smash the Mahdi, are not forgotten. Neither are those of Mackay of Uganda, the two young Canadians (Captains Duff and Nanton) selected out of fifty applicants, to lay out the defences of Chitral; or young MacInnes, now in charge of the defences of Kimberley, or of those gallant young fellows who, as Officers with the Dublin Fusiliers and other Regiments in South Africa, have had their baptism of fire.

The graduates of the College in Dawson are Major Perry, Superintendent Primrose and Inspector Scarth, of the N. W. M. P.;

Lieut. R.
Lieut. H.

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Lieut. R. H. Strickland, C.E., Capt. P. E. Thacker, R.C.I., and Lieut. H. S. Tobin, C.E.

These graduates singularly cover the whole period from 1876 to 1897. Major Perry is one of the distinguished 18 who first graduated, and he is one of the most distinguished of that class in military and legal attainments. Having served with distinction in the Royal Engineers, Imperial Army, he resigned his Commission and entered the N. W. M. P., where he has seen much service. He wears the medal for Campaign 1885, and the Jubilee Medal as Commander of the N. W. M. P. at the Queen's Jubilee.

These loyal graduates determined to celebrate the yearly anniversary with a banquet at the McDonald. It was almost a purely Military gathering, and the richly-laden tables were enlivened by the bright uniforms of the graduates and their guests.

There were present in the chair Major Perry, and in the vice-chair Superintendent Primrose and Captain Thacker. In addition to the other Ex-Cadets, there were present Commissioner Ogilvie, Ex U. S. Senator Lynch and Lieut. Adair, late 6th U. S. Cavalry; Major Hemming, Major Bliss, Surgeon-Major Foster, Capt. Gardiner, Yukon Field Force; Inspector Cartwright, Surgeon Thompson, N.W.M.P., Capt. Woodside, Manitoba Dragoons, and others.

The speeches of the evening were made by Major Perry for the College, Commissioner Ogilvie, and by Senator Lynch and Lieut. Adair for the President and Forces of the United States. Neither of these two gentlemen will readily forget the enthusiasm which followed their eloquent speeches, and the manner in which time and again their sentiments were cheered and honoured with Highland honors.

We regret that we have no space to report the speeches, to praise the splendid menu, and note the comic sentences from the menu card, relating to old days in the College, when the boys "had to take up tools," "hook in," "lower the gyn," and "turn the p'int downward," which were introduced with a fine tense of humor. May the R. M. C. long continue to produce such graduates as it has done in the past.

Major Perry,
N. W. M. P.;

No. 25, MAJOR E. P. C. GIROUARD, D.S.O., R.E.



MAJOR GIROUARD, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS.

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Major Girouard is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the city of Montreal, on the 26th of January, 1867. He is the son of Mr. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and his birth is contemporaneous with that of the Dominion. After completing his studies at the elementary schools of Montreal, he attended, successively, the Commercial Academy at Three Rivers, and the Royal Military College of Canada. He entered the latter in 1882. On finishing his course in 1886, he tried to obtain a Commission in the Royal Engineers, but failed. He also made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Royal Artillery. In this he was strongly opposed by his father, who wished him to follow the profession of an engineer, for which he had been educated. Failing to obtain a Commission in Her Majesty's service, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was employed for a period of fifteen months on the survey and construction staffs. At the end of that time he gained his Commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He went to Chatham, England, where he remained for two years, extending and perfecting his Engineering studies, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of Railway Traffic at the Woolwich Arsenal. He filled this position for a period of five years, during which time he gained a practical knowledge of railway working. He was first brought prominently before the British Military authorities through the agency of a paper which he wrote in 1891, and in which he outlined the engineering works necessary for the protection of the coast of England. He was then in his 24th year. This paper was afterwards the subject of an article in the *Fortnightly Review* from the pen of Col. Boxall. In the autumn of 1895, he visited Canada. The stay was a short one, however, and in the winter of 1896, he joined the expeditionary force under General Kitchener for the re-conquest of the Soudan, and was placed in command of the railway construction battalion, with the rank of "bimbashi," or Major in the Egyptian Army.

Girouard's achievements in the recent Soudan Campaign must be considered as being only second in importance to those of the Sirdar, for while the latter put to flight the armies of the Kalifa, the former, to a greater extent than most people imagine, made it possible for him to do so. For it was to him that General Kitchener entrusted the task of engineering the construction of the Wady Halfa railway, a line that crosses the

Nubian desert and saves over six hundred miles of transportation around the great bend of the Nile.

The following extract will give some idea of the trials that railway building meant in the Soudan that Steevens describes as follows:—"Overhead the pitiless furnace of the sun, underfoot the never-ceasing treadmill of the sand, dust in the throat, tuneless singing in the ears, searing flame in the eye, the Soudan is a God-accursed wilderness, an empty limbo of torment for ever and ever."

And through this "God-accursed wilderness" a sturdy band of Englishmen strove day by day to overcome the obstacles that lay before them, and Girouard Bimbashi found his iron constitution and buoyancy of spirit stand him in good stead, as those under him sank under the strain, and were either sent home invalided or laid to rest beneath the desert sand. There is a great deal in the physical training that a lad receives in the playground of a large English School, but Canadians are often trained (as doubtless young Girouard was) in a more severe school of athletics than their English cousins. They begin at an early age to spend their summer vacations, living under canvas in some remote district, paddling for hours in the burning sun, doing the work of grown men, cooking, portaging their supplies over rough country with indefatigable energy and endurance. This fact may in a great measure account for the readiness with which they accept the hardships of a soldier's life.

It was after months of hard work that sufficient supplies were forwarded to Askasheh, and the magnitude of that work may be imagined when one realizes that a single line of track (two feet six-inch gauge) has to carry on the double work of forwarding the supplies for the troops defending the "railhead," as the ever-changing terminus is called, as well as the heavy machinery and war impedimenta that is constantly passing over it. And last, but not least, the huge water tanks that are to supply the troops and navvies with the greatest luxury, known in the Soudan, water. Any man who has had experience in the matter of providing this necessary to gangs of navvies on this continent can readily imagine what this meant in such a climate, where all the water available had to be transported great distances over the line in process of construction. The Railway Battalion is raised

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by conscription, and strange to say, the native Egyptian, or "Fellaheen," prefers this branch of the service, possibly because, in the event of peace, it represents a monetary value which other branches of the service do not possess. The Battalion's work is supplemented generally by any prisoners of war, and the Bimbashi has no light task drilling these gangs of heavily-fettered savages into efficient navvies. He has, moreover, to personally inspect every detail of fitting, etc., as the natives, while especially adapted for the work of actually laying the roadbed, are atrociously careless mechanics, and the laying of the rails entails an amount of work and worry most trying in a climate where the thermometer ranges from 110 to 120 in the shade.

The early part of the summer of 1896 saw the expedition slip quietly away, and shortly after the battle of Ferkit had been won and Dongola was in the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force. No rest for the construction Battalion, however, for the railway must be pushed on at the highest rate of speed, past the whole line of cataracts to Kermeh, opposite El Hafir, as from that point navigation is easy all the year round to the Southern frontier of the Province of Dongola at Merawi.

Circling round the great bend of the Nile, the railway from Wady Halfa to Kermeh meant the construction of a line 200 miles long, and the result was that the land and river forces scattered along the route from El Hafir to Merawi could be concentrated at a given point in an incredibly short space of time. Merawi reached, an almost insurmountable obstacle presented itself in the fourth cataract, which represented an enormous outlay for the transport of even a small force of camels and men, and Abu Hamed had to be taken before the reconquest of the Soudan could be begun in earnest. From El Hafir to Abu Hamed the force would have to be transported in boats, and between these two points lay the greatest obstacle to navigation yet encountered, the fourth cataract.

Then was conceived the plan which has elicited the admiration of the world by the strength and audacity thereby suggested. The construction staff was sent back to Wady Halfa, while a large force was left guarding the railhead at Kermeh, and Girouard set to work early in 1897 to pierce the heart of the great Nubian desert, with two parallel bars of steel straight from Wady

Halfa to Abu Hamed on the upper reaches of the Nile. Whose the suggestion? History does not relate, but what *The Times* says of the Sirdar may well be applied to his able commander of the Railway Construction Battalion. "Great as were his achievements in railway construction, movement of materials, and supplies, as well as of men, over the long lines of communication in 1896, he has surpassed them in 1897 and 1898. In no campaign in any country has a work of such magnitude, to be compared with this new line from Wady Halfa, across the desert to Berber and the Atbara, ever been attempted. The inception of such a line was more than bold, it was daring, while the execution of the work has been signalized by a display of the highest skill in overcoming difficulties. The solution of the transport difficulty meant the comparatively easy reconquest of the Soudan." The policy of the Sirdar was one which demanded the utmost economy, and Girouard Bimbashi had no light task in carrying this policy into effect in regard to the construction of a line through the heart of a waterless desert; not only this, but the old material, that had long ago been cast aside useless, had to be recalled into a sphere of usefulness, and Girouard's ingenuity and resource tried to the utmost limit. One can imagine the surprise of the Dervish prisoners when they saw the cruel, burning sands of the great desert pierced by what appeared a magician's wand, and water brought from only sixty feet below the surface. After this feat, doubtless, had his ambitions lain in that direction, Girouard Bimbashi might with ease have stepped into the shoes of the Mahdi and leader of the Dervish hordes.

While the line was in process of construction and Girouard was steadily transforming the desert waste into a habitable land by sinking wells at stated intervals along the line, the railhead was moving rapidly forward (two miles in twenty-four hours at some periods); the force at Kermeh were awaiting orders to advance on the Dervishes at Abu Hamed, and when the main line had reached south of Murad Wells it was considered advisable to no longer leave Abu Hamed, the objective point of the line, in the hands of the enemy. Col. Hunter and a column of men pushed forward from Merawi, and after a sharp fight Abu Hamed fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian forces on the 7th of August. The river forces at last succeeded in bringing some gunboats up through the fourth cataract from Dongola to Abu Hamed, but this was only accomplished by the aid of the troops

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concentrated at the railhead, and the result was the evacuation of Berber by the Dervish forces, who took fright at the rapid progress of the advance.

Is Major Girouard's work yet ended? We think not. There is a great transcontinental line waiting the psychical moment to spring into being. The last spike which is driven into the great line from Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed at Khartoum will bring into the area of probabilities what have hitherto been mere possibilities, and as the last spike driven into the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia turned a new page in the history of to-day, the last spike driven in at Khartoum will fold back forever a deplorable page in the history of yesterday, and it is with no little pride that Canadians will contemplate the share in that accomplishment achieved by their illustrious fellow-countryman, Major Girouard, D.S.O., Director-General of Egyptian Railways.

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Canada Honours Her Distinguished Son.

BANQUET TO MAJOR GIROUARD AT WINDSOR HOTEL,
MONTREAL, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

HIS SPLENDID RESPONSE—BRILLIANT SPEECHES BY HON.
DR. BORDEN AND MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON.

The Banquet tendered to Major Girouard, D.S.O., R.E., the Director of the Government Railway system of Egypt, by the Officers of the Montreal Military District, was in every respect an unqualified success. The brilliant career of this young officer of the Royal Engineers, who sprang almost at a bound from comparative obscurity into the full blaze of world-wide fame, was an ample justification for the compliment paid to him by the Officers of the Military Forces of his native city. It was certainly not less a compliment that the Minister of Militia, Hon. Dr. Borden, should have journeyed specially from Ottawa to give additional lustre to the proceedings by making it the occasion of a most interesting pronouncement with regard to the Militia Forces of Canada. The presence of Major-General Hutton, the Commander of the Defence Forces of Canada, who has himself served the Empire with distinction in many parts of the world, gave the function a wider significance than if the Montreal Battalions alone had honoured the brilliant and distinguished guest. Mr. Justice Girouard, the father of the gallant Major, who after surmounting innumerable difficulties made the conquest of the Soudan, not only a possible but a comparatively easy feat for the victorious army of Lord Kitchener, led by the most brilliant officers of the day, was present to see that a prophet sometimes does receive honor in his own country. The Bench of Canada was also represented by Mr. Justice Davidson, who is also an ardent Imperial-

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ist, and Ald. Stevenson, was present to testify to the civic interest Major Girouard's exploits and triumphs over nature in the barren sands of the Soudan.

Major Girouard proved himself to be not only a redoubtable soldier, a skilful engineer, but an orator of no mean repute; and the fact that he could tell the glories of the Sirdar's campaign and criticise the military policy by contrasting it with the achievements in the land of the pharaohs, gave piquancy to the proceedings, and provoked a most interesting and effective expression from the Ministerial head of the military forces of the Dominion.

The Banquet Hall—the ladies' ordinary—was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion with the Union Jack, the Royal Standard of England and the Egyptian color, the crescent and three stars wrapped in graceful folds; and the clusters of scimitars and other military trophies gave a suggestion of the Orient and were emblematic of the deeds that have been done there.

The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., who was supported at the head table by Major Girouard, D.S.O., R.E., Hon. Dr. Borden, Major-General Hutton, Mr. Justice Girouard, Officers of the City Corps, etc.

"OUR GUEST."

After the toast of the Queen had been proposed and honoured with Canadian enthusiasm, Lieut.-Col. Gordon proposed "Our Guest" in felicitous terms. "In rising to propose the toast," said he, "I regret that the task has not fallen into abler hands. However, the achievements of Major Girouard are so well known that you will not expect a lengthy speech from me. Major Girouard has, by the work which he has done in Egypt, added lustre, not only to his own name, but also to Montreal, the city of his birth, and to the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) He has also added lustre to that military institution of learning, the Royal Military College of Canada, which has sent out so many able graduates, a number of whom are in the Imperial Army. A number of whom have distinguished themselves, but none more so than our guest this evening. (Cheers.) We are, I am sure, all proud to do him honour, proud that Montreal has produced such an able son, and I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of this gather-

ing when I say that we hope that Major Girouard will continue his upward career, and that we may perhaps some day have the pleasure of serving under Major Girouard in the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.)

I have in my mind, continued Colonel Gordon, an extract from an article written by Major Griffith and published in the *Fornightly Review* of August, 1897, which I think will serve to remind us of the achievements of our guest of this evening. "Railhead has reached Dakhala on the Atbara, a stupendous feat crowning the edifice of Lieut. Girouard's achievement, and that young officer, with his ceaseless activity and marked intelligence is one of the chief heroes of this campaign." Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in giving you the toast of "Our Guest."

MAJOR GIROUARD'S REPLY.

Major Girouard, on rising to respond, was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The toast was honoured in a thoroughly rousing fashion, and the reply was interesting, instructive and effective. "Col. Gordon, brother officers and gentlemen," said he, "It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to reply as the guest of the Montreal Brigade in my own native city. It has been my duty in the last few years to serve in a country somewhat warmer than our own in a great many ways, and in which I have tried to do my duty as you are trying to do yours in your better and colder clime. (Cheers.) You know the history of Egypt very well, no doubt, from the time in 1882, when we first went into the country and occupied it for the benefit of its inhabitants and of ourselves, the Indian Empire and the whole world. (Cheers.) But you will perhaps bear with me if I bring briefly under your notice some of the things that have been done there.

In 1885, proceeded the gallant Major, the so-called Mahdi, the false prophet of the Soudan, raised the standard of revolt against England and against Egypt. In 1884 and 1885 a campaign had gone out to the rescue of a man, whom I deem it an honour to have the privilege of calling a brother officer. That campaign was a campaign against time, and everything must be reckoned against time. At that time the whole of the British officers did their best. Unfortunately the best was a little too late, and a little short of what was needful, and General Gordon,

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the brother officer to whom I refer (loud cheers), was not rescued. The British Government decided to abandon the Soudan, and it was left to its fate and the Mahdi.

Knowing the Soudan as I do, proceeded Major Girouard, I can unhesitatingly say that the condition of it was reduced to absolute barbarity, cruelty and slavery. Succeeding Sirdars, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Greville, and Sir Herbert Kitchener undertook the task of reorganizing the Egyptian Army, which had failed at El Teb, failed with Hicks, and it was due to the efforts of these generals that the army was finally organized, and that Sir Herbert Kitchener was able to lead it into successful action. In 1895, owing to complications in regard to frontier matters, affairs assumed a serious aspect. Serious fighting took place between the Italians and the Dervishes, and between ourselves, that is the Egyptian army, officered by British officers and the Dervishes. Since the close of the campaign of 1885 we had had nearly seventeen years' experience in the Soudan, so conditions were somewhat different.

LORD KITCHENER'S BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

It was my duty, Major Girouard went on to say, to assist in the transportation to the front, of the forces and supplies for this campaign. Whereas the former campaign had been a campaign against time and travel up the river, was the fastest means of transport. Sir Herbert Kitchener conceived the plan of constructing a railway which would overcome the disadvantage of fighting against time and establish a better line along the river.

In 1886, the Sirdar, having received a sudden order from the Home Office authorities to proceed South from Wady Halfa, to Kasha, which was in the hands of the Dervishes, and thence on to Dongola, he took up his march into the country of the Mahdi. In this march he (Major Girouard) commanded a Railway Battalion of 680 men, all raw material, and the task of organization was not an easy one. Their daily operations were expected to be the construction of 150 yards of railway a day, but the accomplishment of this was for some time beyond the power of the untrained force.

However, the railway was pushed on with all the vigor possible. After they had succeeded in extending their line of opera-

tions a considerable distance, cholera broke out among the troops, who died at the rate of fifty a day, and the accomplishment of this task was for some time beyond the power of the untrained forces.

Major Girouard then detailed how cholera broke out, the mortality being upwards of fifty a day, one of the hardest times of the whole campaign.

The successful construction of other lines of railroad reaching as far as Abu Hamed, and at last as far as Atbara, was also mentioned by the speaker, who expressed his regret that the operations to which he had been assigned had prevented his being present at the final battle of Omdurman, to which he had been looking forward with anticipation throughout all his Soudan experiences.

Some of the difficulties experienced in the construction of the line would be realized when he said they were then 1,000 miles from the sea, the base of supplies, and 3,000 miles from the nearest steel and iron market. After a graphic and picturesque description of the obstacles they had to surmount, especially the trouble in finding water, Major Girouard went on to recount how he was, after carrying the line to Atbara, called to Cairo to take charge of the railways of Egypt. He had consequently to change from his old chief, Lord Kitchener, to Lord Cromier, who was one of the greatest empire builders in history, and at the same time one of the quietest of men.

A GLANCE AT CANADA.

Having described at length the main features of the Egyptian Railway system, the number of passengers carried, the returns that it yielded, he went on to observe that from the Montreal papers which he received he had come to realize the extraordinary progress that his native country had made in the last five or six years. He alluded to the great part played by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Diamond Jubilee, the apotheosis of the Queen and Empress.

Canada, Major Girouard observed, was as good a fighting machine as could be found in the world, but he would emphasize

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the fact that it should be free of all political trammels. (Cheers.) They should have perfect faith in their commanding officers, district officers commanding, and, above all, their general, who should rule with a perfectly free hand, which means and reads success. Speaking of the Royal Military College of Canada, Major Girouard stated that there were many capable officers who had graduated from the Military College, but they had not had the opportunities, on account of a political pull. Continuing, the speaker said that Lord Kitchener chose all his officers, without any appointments from the War Office or Department. He would not discuss politics, but what he had stated about the Royal Military College was simply the sentiments of all Canadians. If the Canadian Government did not realize the worth of the Kingston College, they should abolish it." (Cheers.)

Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, on rising was received with prolonged cheers. It gives me a very great deal of pleasure, said the Minister, to have been afforded the opportunity of being present this evening to take part in paying honour to our friend, Major Girouard, one of the most distinguished sons of Canada. I have had the pleasure in my time of listening to a great many speeches and to a great many interesting speeches, but I think the speech of our guest this evening has been one of the most instructive I have had the pleasure of listening to. He has the true instinct of eloquence which carries his hearers with him through the scene that he is describing. I have been bracketed with my friend, General Hutton, to respond to the toast of the Army and the Naval Forces, and, I am glad that my friend, General Hutton, is here to assist me, as it relieves me of a very great and serious responsibility. I feel at once, so far as the concrete part of my speech is concerned, that I am able to indulge in generalities which are easier to master than concrete questions. (Cheers.) The feeling that I have with regard to the land and naval forces of the British Empire is a feeling of the utmost confidence in them. (Cheers.) I never feel it necessary to inquire into how many battalions, how many regiments, there are, or how many ships are being built. I feel absolutely secure that the land and naval forces of the Empire will take care of me and take care of every part of the Empire, and I think that feeling is much the same with other people, and even with those outside the British Empire altogether, and they have been alluded to here to-night altogether separate and apart from the land and naval

forces of the Empire, which have, I believe, far more to do with the making of the Empire than either the land or naval forces. Among these, if not the chief of them, is the fact that the world knows that when the British army is obliged to take up arms, that it is in the cause of justice that it does so, and to aid the weak against oppression and wrong. The mission of the British army is the mission of civilization, to spread abroad outside her own boundaries the qualities of freedom and justice, all which have made Great Britain to-day the foremost Empire and nation upon earth. (Cheers.) So long as Great Britain adheres to this great underlying principle of Government, and she will always adhere to them, so long will she remain in that proud position. (Cheers.)

I know, added Hon. Dr. Borden, that we have got in the Empire clear-headed statesmen, and we have strong-minded statesmen, who will provide everything that is necessary to defend the Empire from attack outside, and behind the statesmen are the people, who are prepared to put their hands into their pockets to provide the necessary money to enable the leaders to carry their plans into effect. This brings me to one or two remarks with regard to our own Militia. Major Girouard has, of course, been away from Canada for some time, or the remarks which he has made would probably not have been made. So far as the Canadian Militia is concerned, I do not think that there is any ground for charges that the Militia are under political influence to any improper extent. I have only been Minister of Militia for three years, and the Militia forces of this country have been in existence for twenty-five years, but I think it is only due to the gentlemen who have preceded me that I should say that I do not believe that they have abused their positions in order to introduce politics. "I say," proceeded Hon. Dr. Borden, that every Battalion in the Dominion of Canada has been untrammelled in the selection of its officers. No man can say to you that the Lieut.-Colonel of any Battalion has been dictated to by the Government at Ottawa. Will any one tell me that there has been gross abuses of this kind in Canada? I don't believe it. Of course, in the first instance, when the Canadian Provinces in 1868 felt the necessity for having a military force and Sir George Cartier took the matter in hand, it was necessary to choose persons to take command who were not in the regular army. It was the best force that was available, and from that time the people have given

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all their money and their time for the privilege of serving the flag of the country. That being the case, what was more natural than that the head of the Department of the Government should have had something to do with the selection of the men who have been in command of the Battalion. No doubt that has been done, but it has not been done for the last twenty years, and there has been promotion from the lower grade to the higher grade officers in the regular course. There has been no gross abuse on the part of the civil head in any branch of the service. I make this statement in justice to those who have been at the head of the Department in the past, not for myself, for I have only had my present position for three years.

Our friends of the regular army, proceeded the Minister, sometimes forget the kind of service that this body of men and officers, who have volunteered their services in time of need to defend their country, at an enormous expense of time and money, have rendered. I am entirely with Major Girouard, however, when he holds up to us the splendid work which Lord Kitchener has done in the reorganization of the Egyptian forces. I say that it is an evidence of the capacity of the statesmen of England that they should have selected a man like Lord Kitchener for such a post, and have left him a free hand. Lord Kitchener was a man who did not make mistakes; and if you show me a man who does not make mistakes, I am prepared to place in his hands absolute authority. But the head of the War Office in England has to know and judge carefully the man whom he is to place in supreme command of an important expedition. But is it not a fact that the men who hold the highest positions in the Army owe their appointments to the Government? Is it not true that Lord Wolseley and Gen. Redvers Buller and others owe their positions to some extent to political influence? (No, No.) I do not mean that they got there because they belonged to this or that political party. I do not mean that when a Conservative Government is in power a Conservative would be selected. (Cheers.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Now, with regard to the Royal Military College, said Hon. Dr. Borden, our friend who is here to-night is an evidence and a justification for the existence of that College, and the expenditure of money thereon. We have another gentleman here, Captain

Duff, who is also an evidence of the wisdom which led to the establishment of the College. Major Girouard has given you a list of the men who have distinguished themselves there. I differ entirely from Major Girouard when he says that because the College cannot absorb, or does not absorb, all the gentlemen who choose to enter the College, therefore the College had better be broken up. In the first place, we could not find places for them. We take into the College thirty odd men a year and turn out thirty odd men a year. We have not more than three appointments a year to give in the whole of the Permanent Forces of Canada. Therefore it never could have been expected of the founders of the College that they could have found places for anything like such a number, unless we were to establish a standing army. When the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie established the College, and a wiser act was never done for Canada than the establishment of that College (Cheers), he had the idea that these gentlemen, as soon as they received a liberal education, would go into the various walks of life, and those who did not choose to follow the profession of arms should go out as civil engineers, surveyors, merchants, farmers, and that if they should go into these walks of life and accept Commissions in the Militia of Canada, they would be able to render their country good service. We have to-day in the Active Militia of Canada a large number of Royal Military College graduates, and a considerable number have accepted Commissions in the Imperial Army. I find that four of the Professors in the Royal Military College are gentlemen who had graduated in the College, who were afterwards in the Imperial Army and who came back to Canada as teachers in the Royal Military College. Out of the whole of the graduates four-fifths of them are in the British Empire to-day, and only five or six per cent go outside the British Empire. It would be a fatal mistake to allow anything to happen to the College. (Cheers.)

NEW GENERAL ORDERS.

This far I am willing to go, continued the Minister, and this far the Government have already gone by assenting to a new General Order, making it compulsory that all appointments to the specially technical arm of the force, the Artillery, shall be taken and must be taken from the Royal Military College of Canada. We have discussed this question very carefully, and I do not think I am betraying secrets that I ought not to betray, when I

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say that we have come to the conclusion that it would not be just to reserve all the Commissions in the Canadian Militia to the Royal Military College, but I think you should reserve a few of them. The men who have not had fathers rich enough to enable them to go to Kingston, ought not to be denied the opportunity of obtaining Commissions in the forces. But I think it is only fair to vindicate the position of the Royal Military College to this extent that no one shall enter the Permanent Artillery forces of Canada, unless they have matriculated in some Chartered University or have graduated at the Royal Military College. (Cheers.) I think it is of the utmost importance that we should have the very best of young men that the country can afford to produce, as officers of these forces. (Cheers.) After a short reference to the unification of the Empire and the growth of the Imperial sentiment in Canada and Australia at the present time, Dr. Borden resumed his seat amid loud prolonged cheers.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON.

Major-General Hutton, who also responded, was accorded a most flattering reception. Comrades, said he, Dr. Borden, the Minister, has favoured us with an extremely eloquent and able speech. But this is a Banquet, and not a debating society, (laughter,) and therefore I don't propose to follow the Minister into the realms of politics, nor do I wish to discuss with him questions that he has served upon Major Girouard's excellent speech. It gives me genuine pleasure to be present to do honour to the distinguished young British Officer who is your guest to-day. It is fitting that you Canadians should be proud of the success of this compatriot of yours. The underlying principle of the success of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, is the fact that she has the power of absorption into herself of all nations, all individuals, whatever be their origin, language, or their religion. It is this undefined spirit of fusion, begotten of national and religious toleration, which is the true secret of the power of the British Empire. Major Girouard is French-Canadian by birth, Roman Catholic by religion, and British by education and absorption. It seems to me that he is the personification of those qualities which are making this vast and world-wide Empire of ours. It has been said by one who had special means of knowing, that Major Girouard combines the French audacity of imagination, American ingenuity and British doggedness and

tenacity of purpose. This, at least, is certain, Major Girouard contributed in a marked degree to one of the most successful, most arduous, and protracted of the campaigns of this century. His achievement of laying 500 miles of railway in a savage desert, is one indeed to be proud of; it is the record to make the reputation of any engineer in the world. Yet this feat was performed by a young subaltern of the Royal Engineers. Your guest is an embodiment of what Egypt is doing for the creation of able and self-reliant young British officers. Here we have an Engineer Officer, yesterday but a Subaltern, and now with all but cabinet rank and \$10,000 a year. It has been said of him that he never loses his head, nor forgets his own mind.

The fact of Major Girouard's nationality as a French-Canadian especially appeals to me. I have frequently heard it said the Military spirit of French Canada, so conspicuous in the past history of Canada, is rapidly lessening, and that military service is no longer held in public favour. It is to be remembered that military service may be held to be the embodiment of the spirit of patriotism. This statement, if true, is of very serious portent to the future of Canada, and the Canadian people. Of the present population of the Dominion, 30 per cent are French, a population which is fast increasing. The future influence, power and vigor, therefore, of the Canadian nation must in a large measure depend upon the characteristics of so important a section of the community. I have to admit that the existing standard of discipline and efficiency in your French-Canadian Battalions, the whole of which have been under my personal command this summer, leaves much, very much, to be desired. I look forward, however, most hopefully to a vast improvement next year, though in order to effect a satisfactory change the reconstruction of several of the least efficient Battalions will be necessary. I do, however, absolutely deny the fact that the Military spirit in French-Canada is moribund. If it has become weakened it is because no cause has arisen to bring it to life, but from my personal knowledge and observation, I will confidently assert that we have in French-Canada the material from which soldiers can be made, of a quality second to none in the Empire.

We have as our guest to-night a bright example. I have also about me, upon the staff of your Militia, some of the best specimens of young and rising British Officers, who are French-Can-

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dians, which, during thirty-two years of service it has been my privilege to command. I was told, on the very best authority, that in the last Cuban War, a well known United States Cavalry Regiment, whose Headquarters are not a 1,000 miles from this spot, had no less than 340 French-Canadian men who enlisted on purpose to take part in that campaign, and we know that vast numbers of French-Canadians fought in the war of secession.

Gentlemen, I look forward with certainty to the day when your French-Canadian troops will be the equal in discipline, and in efficiency to the best that ever fought under DeSalaberry, or who ever shouldered a musket for the defence of Quebec, but in order to achieve such a result we must have the good-will of the people themselves, and be prepared ourselves, as soldiers, to leave no stone unturned to achieve success.

Major Girouard has been fortunate in taking part in a series of campaigns upon the Nile which has brought freedom and civilization to the vast Provinces of Central Africa. It seems only too probable that a campaign is imminent in the southern extremity of the same great continent, in which British troops from all corners of the Empire may be called upon to assert the vast principle of equal right of citizenship, and of even-handed justice for all subjects of the Queen, wherever they may be. If so be that Canadians take their share, may it be found that there is not one, but many Girouards eager and ready to fight in a just and righteous cause.

The following members of the Club were present at the Banquet:—

Major G. A. S. Hamilton,	3rd Battalion.
Major George R. Hooper,	Reserve of Officers.
Major John Houlston,	86th Battalion.
Captain Francis Joseph Dixon,	Reserve of Officers.
Captain George M. Duff,	Royal Engineers.
Captain M. P. J. A. LaRocque,	65th Battalion.
Captain Duncan McPherson,	Reserve of Officers.
Captain Ernest F. Wurtele,	Reserve of Officers.
Lieutenant R. W. Leonard,	Reserve of Officers.
Lieutenant R. C. L. Sweeney,	Unattached List.

Extract from a Speech delivered by Lord Salisbury at the Forty-First Annual Dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution, 18th May, 1899.

THE RAILWAY INDUSTRY.

"We live in a time when many industries have only a doubtful and precarious existence. Many are failing, many are of doubtful prospect, but this one thing is certain—that during the last half century the one industry that has pushed forward beyond any other is the railway industry, and there is no prospect that under any vicissitude that can happen to the world its power or its prospect can diminish. I say that from my own point of view with some conviction, because in the Foreign Office we are principally employed in considering what influence railway expansion has on the destiny of Nations. (Cheers). By a tremendous effort of railway creation we have recently conquered the Soudan. (Loud cheers.) No doubt the Sirdar wielded many weapons, and no weapon less surely than that of his own splendid intelligence and skill. (Cheers.) But if you go out of that, and ask what material weapon he wielded, I should say he won by the railway and by the railway alone. That railway, which he built at the rate of about two miles a day, enabled him to succeed where a far larger Force under great Generals lamentably failed. I can imagine nothing more likely to exalt and satisfy the dreams of any railway manager than to think of what the Sirdar had in his hands, the power of building a railway at the rate of two miles a day across a country where there were no tunnels, where there were hardly any cuttings, and no embankments, where there was an unlimited supply of labour, and no difficulty about money. (Laughter.) Above all, the Sirdar had the use of the splendid skill of Lieutenant Girouard, one of the Queen's subjects, of French extraction in Canada, who is now, I am happy to say, Railway Commissioner in Egypt, whose wonderful skill enabled him to build this railway with a rapidity and a faultless exactitude which contributed in no small degree to the splendid success the Sirdar achieved. (Cheers.)"

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The Montreal Civic Reception.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED AT THE CITY HALL TO MAJOR GIROUARD,
TO WHICH HE MADE A SHORT REPLY.

The civic reception held in the Mayor's Chambers and the Council Room yesterday afternoon would have been more numerously attended had the public been notified sooner. The first announcement that the reception was to take place yesterday was made only about twenty-four hours previously. But when Ald. Stevenson, who was acting in the capacity of Mayor, entered the Council Chamber, accompanied by the guest of the afternoon, he found that a large number of citizens had assembled to do honour to the brilliant young Canadian. Major Girouard was heartily applauded, but his countenance seemed to indicate that he regarded service under the Sirdar and the construction of military railways in Egypt as less irksome than the reception of addresses of congratulation or the making of speeches of admiring fellow-citizens. Seated in the Mayor's chair, he listened with evident embarrassment to Col. Stevenson's introductory remarks, and the reading of the address in French and in English.

When he replied, the French-Canadian section of his audience were somewhat surprised to hear one of their compatriots speaking Anglo-Saxon like a Londoner and French with the English accent. His reply to the address was brief, but his references to the splendid campaign in the Soudan, which culminated in the victory at Omdurman, and his declaration that every graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, entering the British army, has brought honour to his native country, aroused the enthusiasm and called forth the applause of his hearers.

Ald. Stevenson prefaced the reading of the address with a few introductory remarks. He regretted, he said, the absence of His Worship Mayor Préfontaine and Acting Mayor Prénoveau, but to him had fallen the privilege and pleasure of receiving in the name of the citizens of Montreal, one who had done great service to the Empire, and had brought honour to his native land and native city. Continuing Ald. Stevenson referred with pride to the fact that he, whom they were honouring, had served under him in the Montreal Field Battery. As a souvenir of that

summer spent in St. Helen's Island, he presented Major Girouard with a copy of Capt. Ernest J. Chambers' recently issued book "History of the Montreal Field Battery," in which, added the Colonel, you will see your own photo.

The formal address, read by Col. Stevenson in English, and by Mr. René Beauset, Assistant City Clerk, in French, was as follows :—

Major PERCY GIROUARD, R.E., D.S.O.,

President of Egyptian Government Railways,

etc., etc., etc.

Sir.—It is with feelings of pardonable pride, that your fellow-citizens of Canada's commercial metropolis seize the fortunate opportunity afforded by your present visit to your native city to present their congratulations upon the brilliant success you have already attained in your honourable profession, and to express to you their appreciation of the conspicuously valuable services rendered by you to the Empire in the far distant Soudan.

Her Majesty's Government, and your famous Chief, Lord Kitchener, the able and gallant Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, have promptly, in terms and ways as much appreciated by those among whom you were born and brought up in Canada, as they must have been gratifying to yourself, manifested that high and intelligent appreciation of your work. Your fellow-citizens wish to add their quota of commendation and congratulation; they desire to express to you personally, here under the shadow of the Royal Mount, at whose broad base you first saw the light of day, their loyal satisfaction that it should have been the proud lot of a Montreal officer of Her Gracious Majesty to render to the great Empire, of which we are all so proud to form part, the inestimable service of pushing to a happy completion, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, the great desert railway, which alone made possible the complete success which attended the recent brilliant military operations in the Soudan. We are naturally proud to hear the generous praise of your high professional skill in the execution of this stupendous engineering work by those best able to judge; our pride increased when fuller details of your

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achievements came to hand, and we heard of springs of water being made to flow in the arid desert, and of apparently insurmountable engineering difficulties overcome by technical skill, in combination with the qualities of determination, integrity, perseverance, pluck and stern devotion to duty. It is such qualities, in combination with calm, steadfast courage, which, in your case, defied even pestilence, itself, that build Empires, extend and maintain them.

Your fellow-citizens are proud to regard what you have accomplished in the Soudan, not only as a valuable, practical contribution to the power of the British Empire, but as another eloquent demonstration of the fact that Canadians of all origins have the will, as well as the capacity, to do their part in advancing the best interests of the Empire.

In extending to you, sir, the hospitality of your native city, may we may be permitted to express the hope that you may long be spared to serve your Queen and country with the same conspicuous success as has attended your services in the Soudan.

RAYMOND PRÉFONTAINE,

Mayor,

(Per Ald. A. A. STEVENSON.)

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

Major Girouard spoke briefly in English and French in reply. Soldiers, he said, had very little opportunity for speechifying, and he would, therefore, not attempt to make a speech. He desired, however, to thank the citizens of his native city for the kindly manner in which they had received him. If he had gained any distinction for himself it was because he had gone into Egypt with a determination to do his best at all times and uphold to the full extent of his power the good name of Canada. Wherever he went he felt pride in the fact that he was a Canadian, a French-Canadian, and a Graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, an institution that has given to the British army many officers, everyone of whom had distinguished himself. Reference

had been made to his part in the Soudan campaign, but the honors of the Engineering achievements should be divided, he thought, as the work would not have been possible without the loyal assistance of the members of his Corps of Royal Engineers. It grieved him to think of those members of his faithful corps who had given up their lives for the Empire. In conclusion he assured his audience that he would carry back to Egypt with him every pleasant memories of his visit to his native city.

NO. 26, THE DEATH ROLL.

It is with regret that we have to place on record the loss of five Ex-Cadets of the College by death during the year. The points at which the deaths occurred were very distant from one another. Lieut. R. B. Jack, R.O, died at Skagway, Alaska; Captain A. G. G. Wurtele, died at Ottawa, Ont.; Captain H. Sloggett, R.E., died at Chatham, England; Lieut. C. C. Wood was killed in action near Belmont, South Africa, and Capt. T. H. Browne died at Havana, Cuba. Photographs of the five deceased Members are produced herewith.

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THE LATE LIEUTENANT ROBERT BRYDONE JACK,
RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

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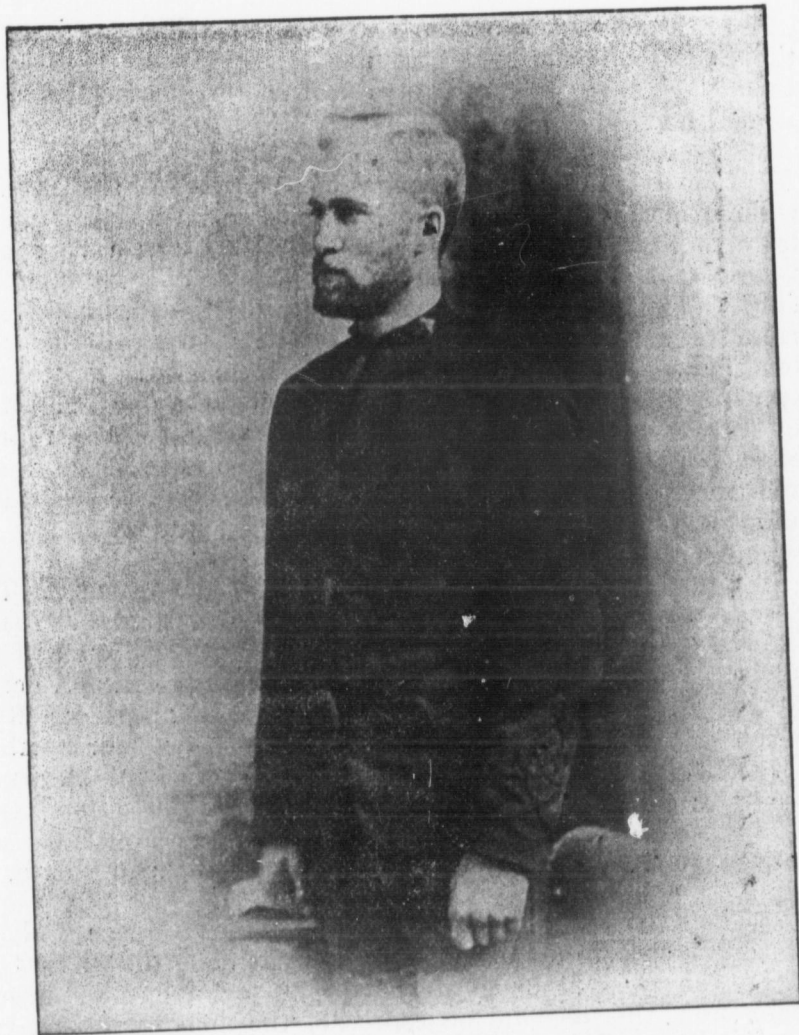
Lieutenant Robert Brydone Jack, R.O.,
 Joined the College as a Cadet, 5th September, 1883.
 Graduated from the College, 29th June, 1887.

We are indebted to Lieut. J. E. Beatty, R.O., for the following information respecting the death of the late Lieut. R. B. Jack, R.O.:

Lieut. R. B. Jack, R.O., died at Skaguay, Alaska, on the 13th of February, 1899. He was connected with the Pacific Contract Company, Limited, as Trustees' Representative. His illness was of short duration. He had had a bad cold for a week prior to his death, but as he seemed to get better, he went out to Construction Camp No. 7. This was on the previous Thursday. Friday proved a hard day with him. He was given medicine by the Doctor, which apparently made him feel better, so much so that on Saturday he had a good appetite and was up and around all day. He came into Skaguay on Saturday night. He appeared to be delirious, which state seemed to grow upon him. When seen by Mr. Beatty at 11 P.M., there was a momentary recognition and quite as quick a lapse to a comatose condition. He grew rapidly weaker, and although the Surgeon of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry and others, as well as nurses did all possible for him, he died at 4 A.M. Monday. His body left for Vancouver on the 16th of February for burial there. He was to have gone down on that steamer for his wife and children who intended returning with him to spend a few weeks at Skaguay.

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THE LATE CAPTAIN ALFRED G. G. WURTELE,
RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain Alfred George Godfrey Wurtele, R.O.,
Joined the College as a Cadet, 1st June, 1876.
Graduated from the College, 30th June, 1880.

In the death of Capt. A. G. G. Wurtele, R.O., we have lost the first Gentleman Cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada, he having passed in first of his Term and received Regimental No. 1.

Captain Wurtele, of the Department of Militia and Defence, and one of the Medals Claim Board, died at his residence in Ottawa, on Saturday, the 12th of August, 1899, after a very brief illness, at the early age of forty-two. Captain Wurtele and his family all had diptheria in the spring, two of the daughters dying. He never entirely recovered from the attack, but was able to attend to his duties until the previous Wednesday. In 1882 he was appointed Assistant Mathematical Instructor at the Royal Military College, a position he held until 1897, when he was retired. Shortly after he was appointed one of the Medals Claim Board, and from which time he resided at Ottawa. He leaves a widow and several children.

His remains were interred in Beechwood Cemetery. The Service was conducted by Rev. Archdeacon Bogert, of St. Alban's Church. The chief mourners were Mr. Wurtele's son and an uncle. Among those in attendance were Supt. A. B. Perry, North-West Mounted Police; Major S. J. A. Denison, R.C.R.I.; Major V. B. Rivers, R.C.A., and Mr. Geo. E. Perley, four members of his Class, being the first Term at the College and known as the "Old 18." The floral tributes consisted: Pillow, from members of his Term; Sprays, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Perley; Major and Mrs. V. B. Rivers, as well as others from relatives and friends.

The Commandant of the Royal Military College, Colonel Kitson, issued the following order on September the 8th: "Officers of the staff will be good enough to wear mourning for one week from this date out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. A. G. G. Wurtele, who was so intimately connected with the College for 16 years."

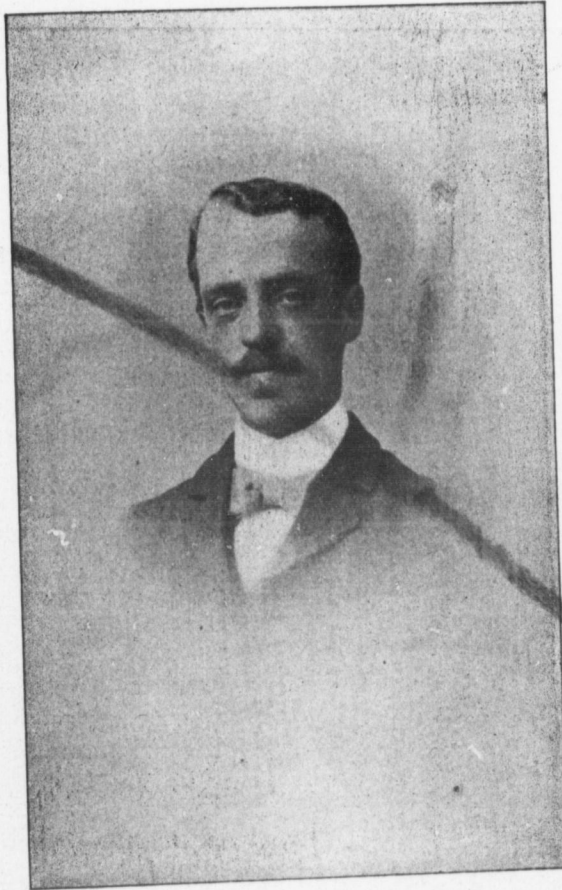
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LIEUTENANT CHARLES CARROLL WOOD,
1st Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

An account of the death of the above Officer will be found
under the heading of "Casualties in the Boer war of 1899-1900.



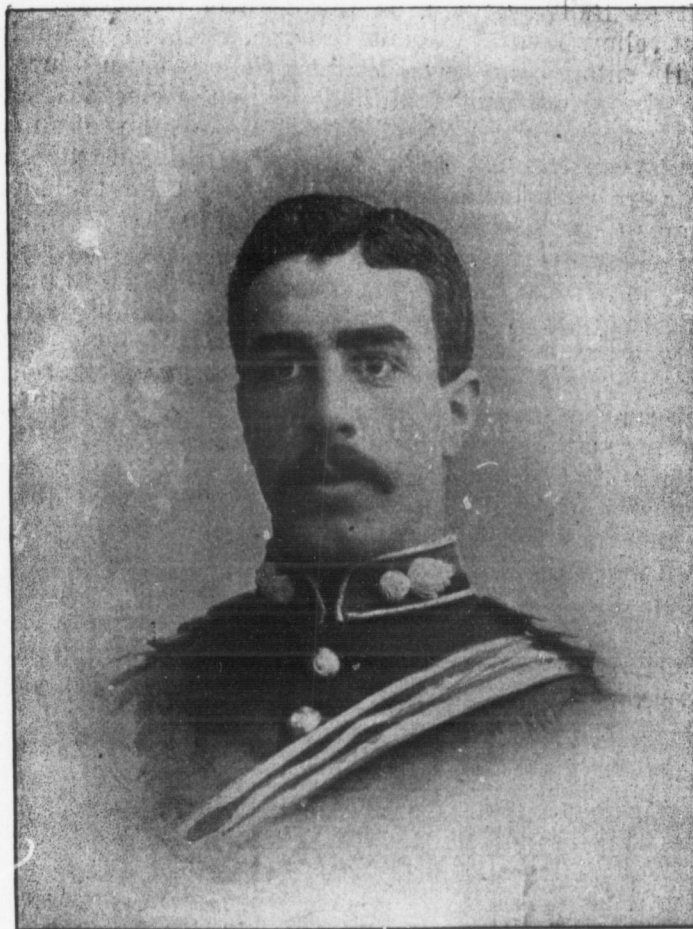
THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMAS HAY BROWNE,
RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

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Captain Thomas Hay Browne, R.O.,
 Joined the College as a Cadet. 4th September, 1886.
 Graduated from the College. 26th June, 1890.

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Captain T. H. Browne, R.O., Engineer in charge of the Havana Street Railway, died on the 13th of December, 1899, in Cuba, of yellow fever. Captain Browne was born in Montreal in 1870. He entered the Royal Military College, from Lincoln College, Sorel. Graduating with honours in the electrical and mechanical branches of the Royal Military College, he took up a position on the construction work of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway, a year later being appointed architect for the Dominion Government in the Province of Quebec, having charge of all work on Government buildings, rifle ranges, etc. Taking up his residence in Montreal, he took a Commission in the Royal Scots, attaining the rank of Captain, and retiring retaining rank, after which was transferred to the Reserve of Officers. In 1897, he left Montreal to take a position on the staff of the Boston Street Railway, and in December, 1898, resigned that post to join the engineering staff of the Metropolitan Street Railway, New York. He resigned that place in September last to take the appointment of Engineer of the new Street Railway in Havana, Cuba. Few Militia Officers were as widely known or as generally liked. He was well known on the foot-ball field, too, having been for two years Captain of the Royal Military College team, which during his captaincy went twice to Montreal. While living in Montreal, Captain Browne played on the Montreal and Britannia teams, being a conscientious and clever player. He was also talented as an amateur actor, his most conspicuous success being in the part of the Captain in the big amateur production of "Fun on the Bristol," produced a few years ago in Montreal.



THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRY SLOGGETT,
ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Captain Harry Sloggett, Royal Engineers,
 Joined the College as a Cadet, 5th September, 1882.
 Left the College, 30th June, 1885.

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Captain H. Sloggett, R.E., died at Chatham, England, on the 22nd of October, 1899, from consumption contracted in his country's service on the West Coast of Africa. He died at the early age of 35, a victim to malarial fever, which finally developed into consumption.

The funeral was conducted in accordance with Military regulations, and was attended by a large number of the officers of all branches of the service stationed at Chatham. The remains were conveyed to the Gillingham Cemetery on a gun carriage and escorted by a Company of the Royal Engineers.

All the Canadian Captains were pall-bearers and the remainder chief mourners. The Canadians in Chatham sent a wreath.

The following officers were in attendance:--Colonel J. Bramley Ridout (formerly Captain of Cadets, R. M. C. Canada.); Major A. H. vanStraubenzee, R.E.; Captain J. Irvine Lang, G.M.G., R.E.; Captain D. H. Ridout, R.E.; Captain R. J. Macdonald, R.A.; Lieut. G. W. Denison, R.E.; Lieut. E. D. Carr-Harris, R.E.; Lieut. H. L. Bingay, R.E.; Lieut. J. Y. H. Ridout, R.A., of whom Captains Lang, Ridout and Macdonald were pall-bearers.

In addition to the above officers, the following subscribed to the wreath:--Colonel Raban, R.E.; and Major Davidson, R.E., formerly on the staff of the R. M. C., Canada, and Captain G. S. Cartwright, R.E.

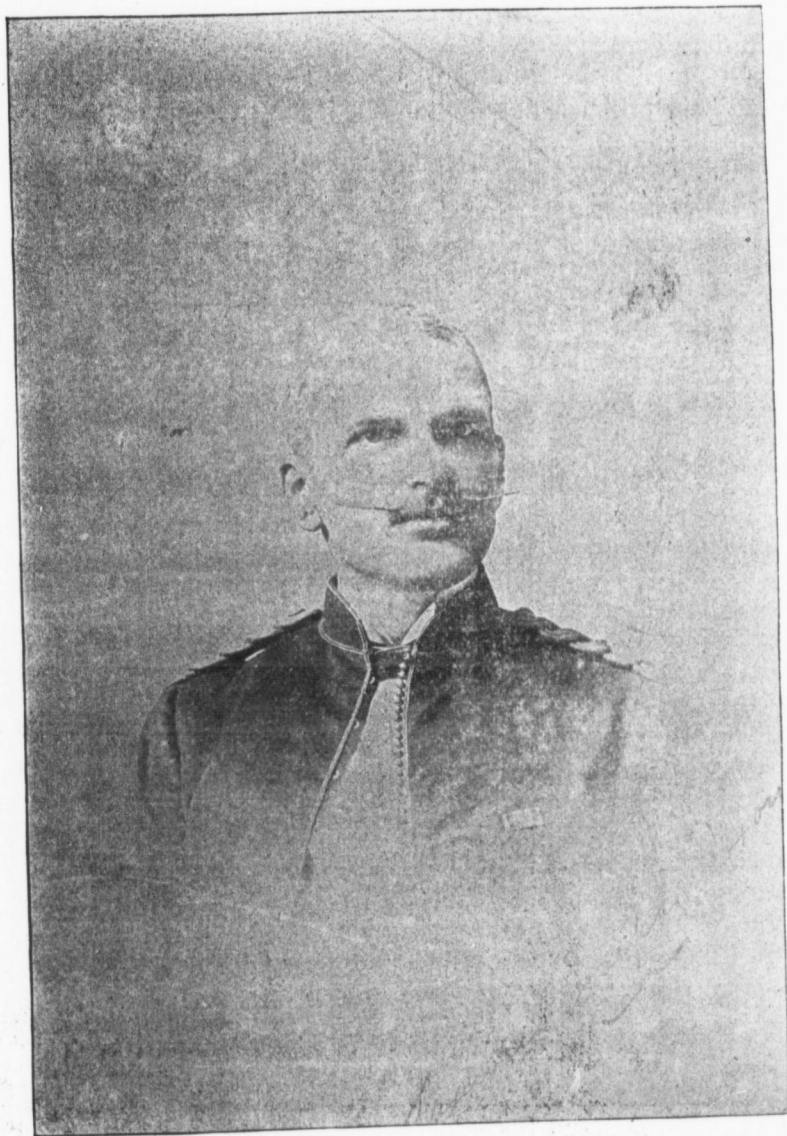
The above information was supplied through the kindness of Capt. J. Irvine Lang, C.M.G., R.E.

NO. 27. THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boer war in South Africa was instrumental in the sending to the Transvaal of no less than three Canadian Contingents, the First consisting of Infantry, the Second of Artillery and Mounted Rifles, and the Third of Strathcona's Horse, all of which had a good representation of Ex-Cadets of the College connected therewith. The list as shown in this report will denote the patriotic manner in which they volunteered for Active Service. It may be added here, that there were others anxious to proceed to the front, but who were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain appointments, some of whom resigned their Commissions in the Militia, for service in the ranks of the Contingents. When we consider the large number of Officers who offered their services from all parts of Canada, it is a matter of congratulation that so many were selected to go.

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CAPTAIN FRANCIS JOSEPH DIXON, RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Historical Recorder 1st Canadian Contingent.

In conformity with the wishes of a number of Ex-Cadets who communicated with the Club direct in connection with the Volunteer Force for South Africa, your Secretary sent the following telegram to the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence and to the General Officer Commanding the Militia :—



CAPTAIN HENRI A. PANET, R.C.A.

Lieut. "G." Co. 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Reg't of Infantry.

"Graduated,
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"You
Graduates

Quebec, 21st December, 1899.

"Graduates R.M.C. Canada, offering for South Africa ; if required, will be pleased to forward names."

The following replies were received :—

Ottawa, 21st December, 1899.

"Your telegram received. Shall be glad to receive names of Graduates volunteering."

(Signed,)

F. W. BORDEN.

Ex-Cadets
with the
the follow-
ference and

Infantry.

"Sir—I am desired by Major-General Hutton to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 21st inst., in which you state that Graduates of the Royal Military College are offering for ser-



2ND. LIEUT. C. W. W. McLEAN, 8TH N. B. HUSSARS.

Lieut. "H." Co. 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Reg't of Infantry.

vice in South Africa, and expressing your readiness to forward the names if required. The Major-General Commanding has been much pleased to note the many loyal and patriotic offers from

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Graduates of the Royal Military College which have reached him. While he will be glad to receive the list of the Graduates you refer to, he cannot hold out encouragement to you to expect that any selections can be made from among them at present, as the list of Officers is about completed.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. VIDAL, Lieut.-Col.,

Chief Staff Officer.

Captain Ernest F. Wurtele, R.O.,

R. M. C. Club, Quebec.

On the 16th of October the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry placed the services of Majors J. C. MacDougall and S. J. A. Denison, at the disposal of Lieut.-Col. Otter in connection with the organization of the Volunteer Forces for Service in South Africa.

FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Friday, 27th October, 1899.

His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to approve the formation of an Infantry Battalion for Active Service in South Africa in conjunction with Her Majesty's Regular Forces. This Battalion to be designated and recognized as the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Otter, Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General.

This Corps consisted of eight Companies, with a strength of 1,000 men, who were mobilized and embarked at Quebec for Cape Town.

The following Ex-Cadets were connected with this Battalion :—

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION.

LIEUTENANTS.

- Henri A. Panet. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)
 H. E. Burstall. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)
 A. E. Hodgins. (Captain, Nelson Rifle Company.)
 Chs. J. Armstrong. (Lieut., 5th Royal Scots of Canada.)
 A. C. Caldwell. (Lieut., Reserve of Officers.)
 F. D. Lafferty. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery.)
 C. W. W. McLean. (2nd Lieut., 8th Princess Louise's Hussars.)

REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT.

- J. C. MacDougall. (Major, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.)

QUARTERMASTER.

- S. J. A. Denison. (Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Royal Can. Reg'mt of Infantry.)

ATTACHED FOR SPECIAL DUTY.

- R. Cartwright. (Major, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A.A.G. at Head-Quarters.)

HISTORICAL RECORDER.

- Francis Joseph Dixon, (Captain, Reserve of Officers.)

OFFICER ATTACHED FROM IMPERIAL SERVICE.

- C. M. Dobell. (Captain and Brevet-Major, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.)

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SERGEANT.

W. B. Carruthers. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

CORPORAL.

K. Magee. (Royal Military College Cadet.)

PRIVATE.

M. Hendrie.

The appointment of Major Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as attached to the Special Service Battalion, was made without expense to Canadian Funds, and was approved of by Her Majesty's Government, as a special case.

The Company and Non-Comissioned Officers were distributed as follows:—

“A” Company, British Columbia and Manitoba.

LIEUTENANT.

A. E. Hodgins. (Captain, Nelson Rifle Company.)

“C” Company, Toronto, Ont.

LIEUTENANT.

F. D. Lafferty, (Lieut., Royal Canadian Artillery.)

CORPORAL.

K. Magee. (Royal Military College Cadet.)

“D” Company, Ottawa and Kingston.

LIEUTENANT.

A. C. Caldwell. (Lieut., Reserve of Officers.)

SERGEANT.

W. B. M. Carruthers. (Lieut., Reserve of Officers.)

"E" Company, Montreal, Que.

LIEUTENANT.

C. J. Armstrong. (Lieut., 5th Royal Scots of Canada.)

"F" Company, Quebec, Que.

LIEUTENANT.

H. A. Panet. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

"G" Company, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

LIEUTENANT.

C. W. W. McLean (2nd Lieut., 8th Princess Louise's Hussars.)

"H" Company, Nova Scotia.

LIEUTENANT.

H. E. Burstall. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

The Canadian Contingent was desired by the British Government, and the Canadian people gave it freely and gladly, the only objections being that it was the number, but 1,000 men, and that only a part of the expense was to be borne by Canada. The Canadian Government cabled to London that a Contingent would be sent and it was sent one day ahead of time. The one thousand picked Militiamen came from all parts of Canada.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

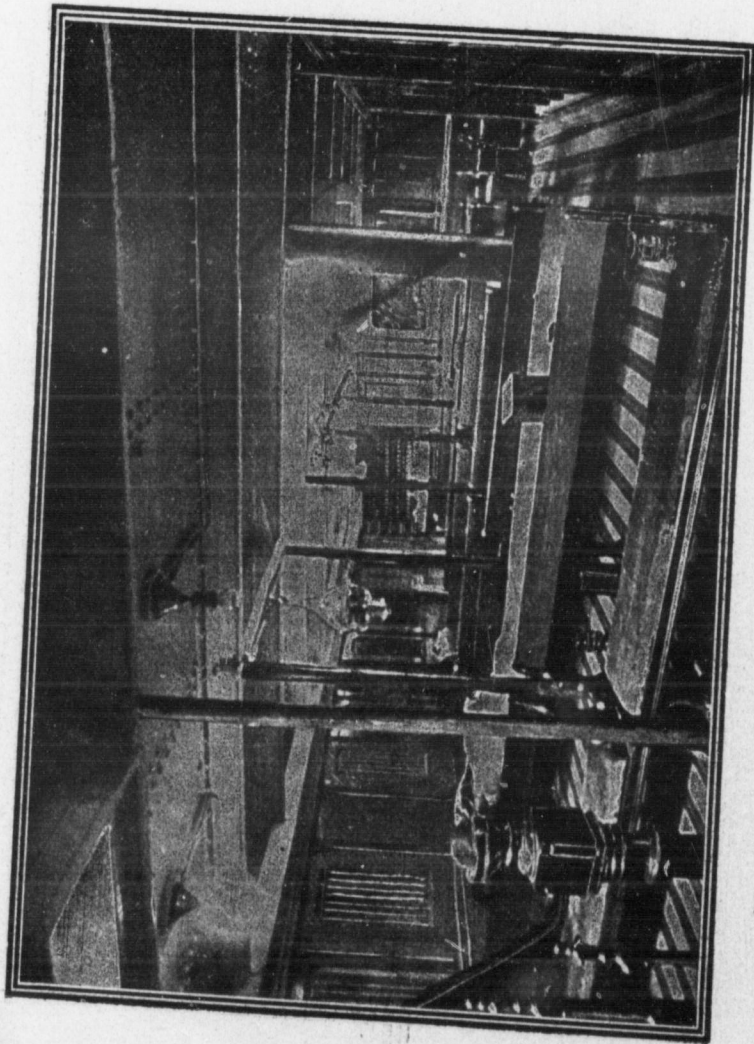


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The 30th day of October was a great day in the City of Quebec. The eight Companies which had been told off to different parts of the City, on their arrival, some at the Citadel and the remainder at the Emigration buildings on the Louise Embankment, came together for the first time on the Esplanade as the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment. General Hutton arrived and inspected each of the eight Companies, and at noon the Governor-General entered the enclosure, accompanied by Sir W. Laurier



THE SARDINIAN—THE OFFICERS' GENERAL QUARTERS.

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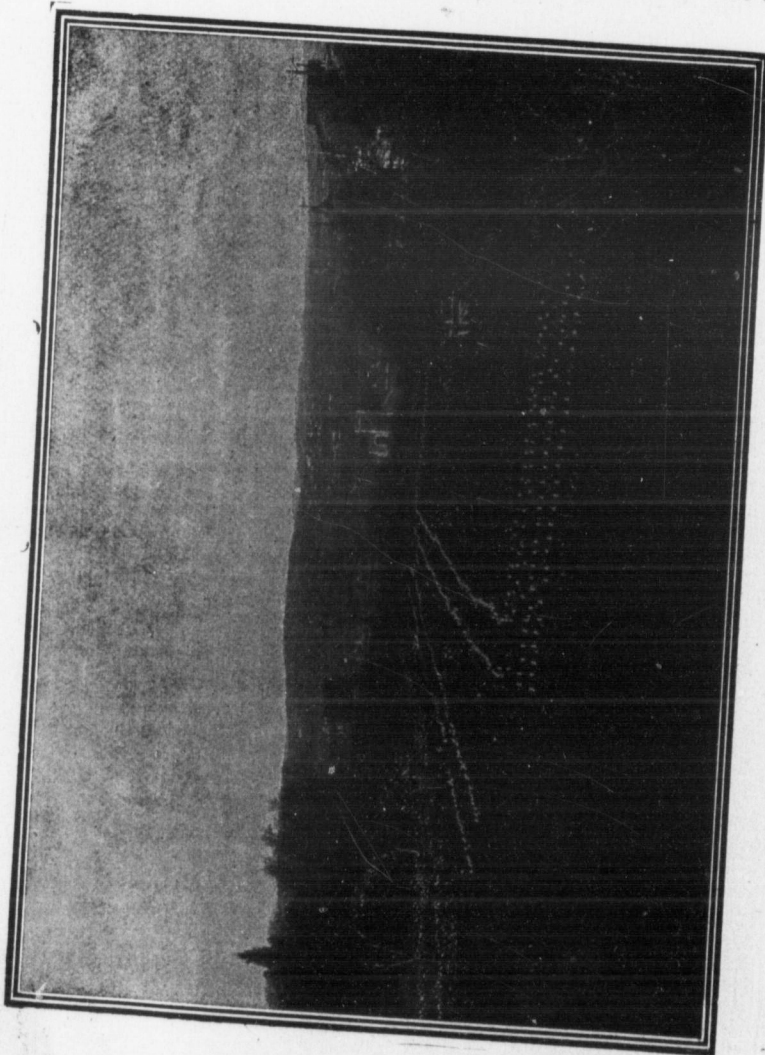
and members of the Cabinet. There were short speeches from His Excellency the Premier and the General, and a lengthy address from the City of Quebec. The Regiment was then marched through decorated streets and enthusiastic crowds to the point of embarkation, which was reached about two o'clock. At five o'clock the booming of the Citadel guns, thundered their farewell and announced that the task of enrolling and equipping a thousand volunteers, scattered over 3,500 miles of territory, had been ac-

THE SARDINIAN—THE OFFICERS' GENERAL QUARTERS.

THE "SARDINIAN"—WHERE THE MEN EAT AND SLEEP.



completed in little more than a fortnight. The "Sardinian" had started for Cape Town. A large number of people were standing on the slopes above the wharf, the cove fields held hundreds more, and the Citadel and Terrace and the steps leading up from the Terrace were black with the assembled thousands, who from those vantage points were anxious to see their fellow-citizens embark for the Transvaal. Steam launches, yachts, excursion boats and skiffs, all loaded with sightseers, darted around the harbour



THE REVIEW ON THE ESPLANADE AT QUEBEC.

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and every vessel in port, from the smallest row boat to the largest ocean liner, was gay with bunting. The "Sardinian" was covered with flags and presented a fine appearance. The Bands played "Auld Lang Syne," "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the Queen." In a few minutes the "Sardinian" rounded the Island of Orleans and was gone to help the Mother Land.

Four newspaper correspondents accompanied the Royal Canadians. There were Chaplains representing the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies.

On the day that the Contingent sailed, His Excellency the Governor-General received the following cable from the Secretary of the Colonies :—

London, 30th Oct., 1899—Referring to your telegram of October 29th, Her Majesty's Government offer hearty congratulations to Canadian Government and Military authorities for rapid organization and embarkation of Contingent. Enthusiasm displayed by people of Dominion a source of much gratification here.

(Signed,)

CHAMBERLAIN.

The "Sardinian" arrived at Cape Town on the 29th of November. The first man on board the ship in the bay in an official capacity was Lieut. F. F. Duffus, Army Service Corps, a Graduate of the R. M. C., with orders to disembark on the following morning. Then followed Capt. J. N. C. Kennedy and Capt. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E., and among others at Cape Town to welcome the Contingent were Lieut.-Colonel Girouard, D.S.O., R.E., and Lieut. R. K. Scott, of the Ordnance Department.

The following cablegram was sent by Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, to His Excellency the Governor-General :—

Cape Town, 1st Dec., 1899.

"Just said good-bye to Canadian Contingent. They are all well and delighted to be going to the front. People here showed in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the sympathy and help of Canada in their hour of trial."

(Signed,)

MILNER.



THE "SARDINIAN" LEAVING THE WHARF AT QUEBEC.

Lieut.-Colonel Otter cabled as follows :—

Cape Town, 30th Nov., 1899.

Just landing here in excellent health and spirits. Battalion strength 1038. Special 22.

No. 28. TR

On the instructions of the General, the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles for Service, and the 1st Canadian Mounted Infantry Corps of the 1st Canadian Division (past and present) were divided into two Battalions, the 1st Battalion and the 2nd Battalion, each consisting of four Squadrons. The 1st Battalion was divided into Brigades D, C, D and C, D and C, D and C. Forces were mentioned steaming

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NO. 28. THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

On the 20th December, 1899, the General Orders contained instructions regarding the organization of a Regiment of Mounted Rifles for Special Service in South Africa, to be designated "The Canadian Mounted Rifles," recruited by Volunteers from Cavalry Corps of the Active Militia, from the North-West Mounted Police (past and present) and from other eligible men. Divided into two Battalions of two Squadrons each, of four Troops each. The 1st Battalion, A and B Squadrons. 2nd Battalion, C and D Squadrons. Authority was also given for the organization of a Brigade Division of Field Artillery of Three Batteries, designated C, D and E Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery. The above Forces were mobilized at Halifax and sailed on the undermentioned steamers on dates given :

21st Jan., 1900. "Laurentian." Brigade Division, Field Artillery.

Brigade Division Staff. 2 Batteries R.C.A., D and E.

27th Jan., 1900. "Pomeranian."

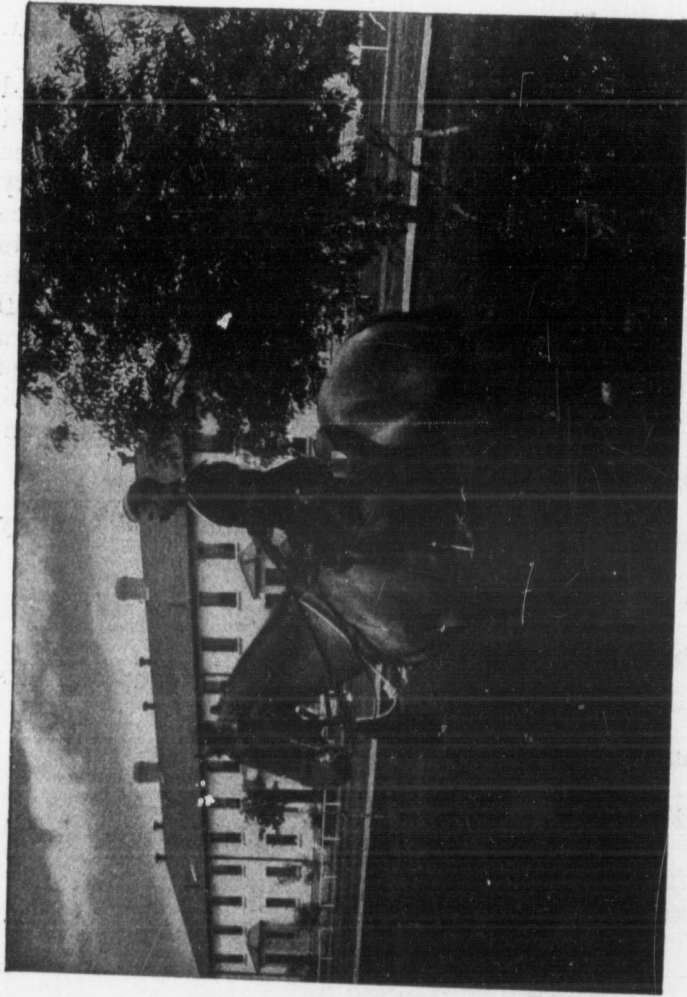
2nd Battn. Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Regimental Staff and 2 Squadrons.

21st Feb., 1900. "Milwaukee."

1st Battn. C.M.R. and 1 Battery R.C.A.

Regimental Staff and 2 Squadrons. 1 Battery R.C.A.



MAJOR V. A. S. WILLIAMS.
1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The following Ex-Cadets were connected with this force: !
CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, 1ST BATTALION.

COMMANDING SQUADRON.

V. A. S Williams. (Captain Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

CAPTAIN.

H. S. Greenwood. (Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Dragoons.)

CANA

G. E.

A. C.

T. W.

J. H.

F. E.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, 2ND BATTALION.

COMMANDING SQUADRON.

G. E. Sanders. (Superintendent North-West Mounted Police.)

CAPTAIN.

A. C. Macdonell. (Inspector, North-West Mounted Police.)

LIEUTENANT.

T. W. Chalmers. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

CORPORAL.

J. H. Parks. (2nd Lieut. N. B. Hussars.)

PRIVATE.

F. E. Leach. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)



LIEUTENANT T. W. CHALMERS.

1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

BRIGADE DIVISION. FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR.

G. H. Ogilvie. (Major, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

CAPTAIN.

H. A. Panet. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)
Transferred from 1st Canadian Contingent.

LIEUTENANT.

T. W. VanTuyl. (Captain, 6th Field Battery, R.C.A.)

ADJUTANT.

H. C. Thacker. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

SERGEANT.

J. B. Jago. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

GUNNER.

N. W. Cosby. (Lieutenant, 48th Highlanders.)

The above Officers were distributed for purposes of organization as follows:—

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. 1ST BATTALION.

"B" SQUADRON.

COMMANDING SQUADRON.

V. A. S. Williams. (Captain, Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

CAPTAIN.

H. S. Greenwood. (Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Dragoons.)

CORPORAL.

J. H. Parks. (2nd Lieut., N. B. Hussars.)

CANADIAN

G. E. S.

A. C. M.

T. W. C.



CAPTAIN A. C. MACDONELL.

2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. 2ND BATTALION.

"D" SQUADRON.

COMMANDING SQUADRON.

G. E. Sanders. (Superintendent, N. W. M. Police.)

"C" SQUADRON.

CAPTAIN.

A C. Macdonell. (Inspector, North-West Mounted Police.)

LIEUTENANT, 3rd TROOP.

T. W. Chalmers. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

BRIGADE DIVISION. FIELD ARTILLERY.

"C" BATTERY.

CAPTAIN.

H. A. Panet. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

GUNNER.

N. W. Cosby. (Lieut., 48th Highlanders.)

"D" BATTERY.

LIEUTENANT.

T. W. VanTuyl (Captain, 6th Field Battery, C.A.)

"E" BATTERY

MAJOR.

G. H. Ogilvie. (Major, Royal Canadian Artillery.)

SERGEANT.

J. B. Jago. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

 LOCAL DINNER AT HALIFAX.

On Friday night, the 19th of January, 1900, the following Ex-Cadets residing in Nova Scotia :

Lieutenant H. J. Johnston, R.O.,
 Lieutenant Roderick McColl, R.O.,
 Lieutenant Darcy Weatherbe, R.O.,
 Lieutenant A. W. P. Weston, 66th Battalion,
 Second Lieutenant F. H. Courtney, R.A.,

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Second Lieutenant G. E. Francklyn, Halifax Garrison Artillery.

Mr. B. H. Armstrong,
Mr. H. Savage,
Mr. C. Uniacke,

Gave a complimentary dinner at the Halifax Hotel to the following Ex-Cadets now serving in the Second Canadian Contingent:—

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons ;
Major V. A. S. Williams, Royal Canadian Dragoons ;
Captain H. C. Thacker, Royal Canadian Artillery ;
Captain T. W. VanTuyl, 6th London Field Battery ;
Lieutenant J. B. Jago, Reserve of Officers ;
Second Lieutenant J. H. Parks, 8th N. B. Hussars.

Lieutenant R. McColl, R. O. Deputy Provincial Engineer, a Graduate of 1886, being the senior host, occupied the chair. After the toast to the Queen had been honoured, Lieutenant Weatherbe read letters of regret from Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, Major-General Hutton, Commanding Canadian Militia, and Captain Ernest F. Wurtele, R.O., Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. C. Club, the only official guests.

The Chairman then proposed "Our Guests," the R. M. C. Members of the Second Contingent.

Major Williams replied in a very neat speech, followed by Lieutenant Parks, of St. John, who had resigned his Commission and enlisted as a Corporal sooner than remain home. Both speakers referred to the good work already done by the College graduates. Lieutenant vanStraubenzee, of the Mounted Infantry, and Lieutenant Scobbee, of the Leinsters, replied on behalf of the guests, who were not Graduates of the College.

Lieutenant H. Johnston, R.O., proposed "The Graduates in the Imperial Service," stating that in his Class no less than 11 members held Commissions, the largest of any Graduating Class but Lieutenant R. McColl, stated that his Class furnished an equa

number and of a very high quality, including Lieut.-Colonel Girouard and Captain Hensley.

Lieut. Courtney, of the Royal Artillery, responded regretting his inability to get to the front.

Major Williams proposed "Our Hosts," which was ably responded to by Messrs. B. H. Armstrong, Darcy Weatherbe and A. Weston.

Mr. Francklyn gave an amusing song descriptive of the work at the College, which convulsed the company with laughter. A song by Mr. Uniacke, a toast to the R. M. C. Club, and its Secretary, Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., and one to the press; and the singing of God Save the Queen, Rule Britannia, and Auld Lang Syne, brought the dinner to a close.

The menu cards were very appropriate, and were much admired by all. The cover was designed by Lieut. Darcy Weatherbe, who also made sketches descriptive of some phase of College life on the back of each card.

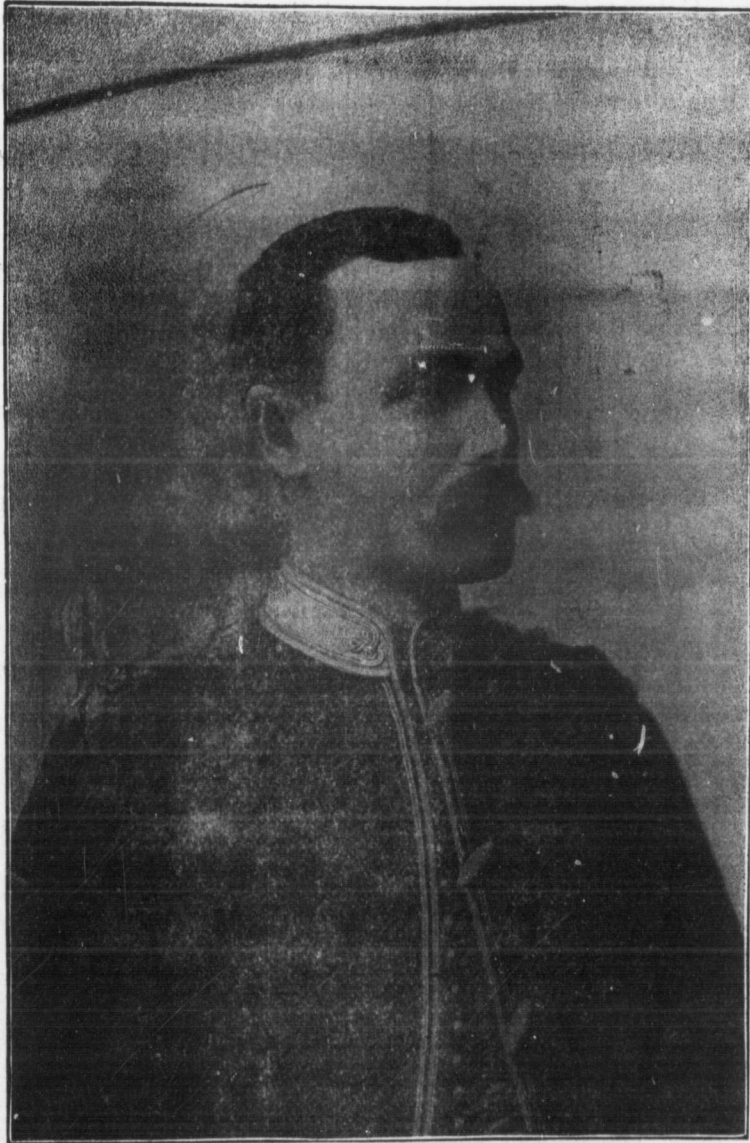
Major G. Hunter Ogilvie and Captain H. C. Thacker were entertained at Dinner at the Citadel, Quebec, previous to their departure for Halifax, to embark with the Second Canadian Contingent, by their comrades in arms and civilian friends.

The Officers of "E" (Special Service) Field Battery were entertained at Dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec, and an address presented at the Drill Hall by the Mayor of the City, after which a march out through the principal streets took place.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. S. GREENWOOD, 3rd DRAGOONS.

A representative gathering of Officers and civilians took place in Peterboro, at the Drill Hall, on the evening of the 11th of January, 1900, the occasion being to do honour to Lieut.-Colonel Greenwood, who was leaving for South Africa as a Captain in the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Three branches of the service were represented, the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, the Corporation was represented by the Mayor.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL H. S. GREENWOOD, 3RD DRAGOONS.

Captain, "B" Squadron, 1st Battn. Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Colonel Greenwood received the congratulations of all, and was made to feel that his brother officers and fellow-citizens appreciated the sacrifice he made in responding to his country's call. He was the recipient of the following presentations:—

Colonel Bell, on behalf of the Officers of the 57th Battalion, presented him with a set of "Sam Brown" belts, of the latest regulation, carrying the revolver pouch and sword.

Lieut.-Colonel Rogers, on behalf of the Officers of the 3rd Dragoons, presented him with a fine active service sword.

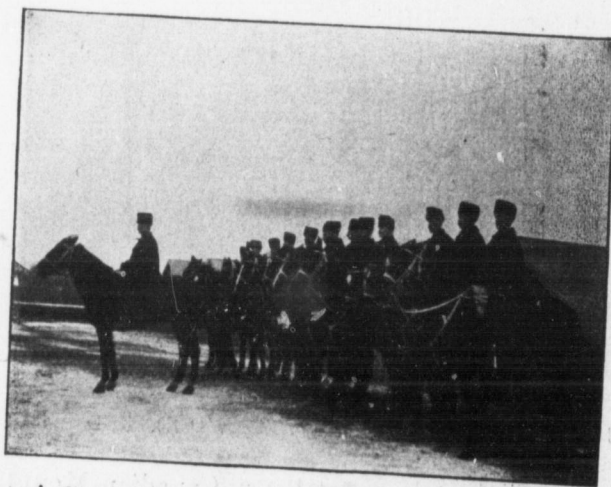
From the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chaplain of the 57th Battalion, he received a Testament bound in khaki.

Mayor Kendry, on behalf of the Town, presented Colonel Greenwood with \$50 in gold.

Mr. D. W. Dumble, on behalf of the citizens and friends, then presented him with \$155 in gold.

Colonel Greenwood made a suitable reply, thanking all those who had kindly joined in the presentations to him.

The Staff of the Peterboro Office of the Trent Canal, presented him with a splendid pair of military field glasses.



A SECTION, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

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NO. 29. THE THIRD CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

On the 1st of February, 1900, in response to the patriotic request of the Right. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner of Canada, authority was granted for the formation of a Corps, equipped and armed as Mounted Rifles at his own expense, for Special Service in South Africa. This Corps to be designated "Strathcona's Horse," with a strength of the Regimental Staff and three Squadrons, in accordance with Army Establishments for a Cavalry Regiment.

The enrolment was carried out by the Officers Commanding Squadrons, assisted by their Subalterns, and by Officers of the North-West Mounted Police, from N. C. Officers of the Permanent Corps, Active Militia and members of the North-West Mounted Police.

The Squadrons were as follows :—

"A". (Manitoba and Eastern N. W. T.) Squadron.

"B". (Western N. W. T.) Squadron.

"C". (British Columbia) Squadron.

The troops were concentrated at the Exhibition Buildings, Ottawa.

The following Ex-Cadets were connected with this force :—

MAJOR.

Major R. C. LAURIE. (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers.)

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant R. H. B. Magee. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)

do J. E. Leckie. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)

do R. M. Courtney. (Captain 1st Battalion.)

Lieutenant G. E. Laidlaw. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)
 do G. H. Kirkpatrick. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)
 do H. S. Tobin. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)

PRIVATES.

Private P. W. W. Bell.
 do E. M. Bland.
 do A. A. Vernon.
 do A. W. R. Wilby.

NO. 30. THE BOER WAR OF 1899-1900.

Canada's representatives in the Boer war of 1899-1900 were not confined to the Three Contingents sent to take part therein, but were to be found serving Her Majesty in many of the Corps as well as among the Special Service Officers. The following statement will denote the number who were employed, as far as known to date, all of whom are Ex-Cadets, this Report being limited to those who have attended the Royal Military College of Canada.

HER MAJESTY'S IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Lines of Communication.

Captain and Brevet-Major (Local Lieut.-Col.) E. P. C. Girouard,
 D.S.O., R.E.,

Director of Railways.

Captain H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E.,

Staff Officer to Director of Railways.

Captain
 Dep

Captain
 Ass

Lieuten
 Lieuten
 Captain
 Captain
 Captain

Captain

Lieuten
 Lieuten

Captain
 For

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 For

Captain

Captain H. C. Nanton, R.E.,

Deputy Assistant Director of Railways.

Regimental Staff, Royal Engineers, Field Force.

Captain N. G. VonHugel, R.E.,

Assistant to the C. R. E. 2nd Infantry Division.

Special Service Officers.

Lieutenant D. S. MacInnes, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant G. R. Frith, Jr., Royal Engineers.

Captain H. du P. Casgrain, Royal Engineers.

Captain D. H. Ridout, Royal Engineers.

Captain H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Railway Telegraph Superintendent.

Captain J. N. C. Kennedy, Royal Engineers.

Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant F. F. Duffus, Disembarking Officer.

Lieutenant H. W. Clinch.

Mounted Contingent from Burma.

Captain C. C. Luard, 2nd Durham Light Infantry,

For service with the 4th Cavalry Brigade.

Lieutenant R. J. F. Hayter, Cheshire Regiment,

For duty with the Mounted Infantry.

Siege Train.

Captain H. B. Strange, Royal Artillery.

Ammunition Column.

Major H. M. Campbell, R.A.,
Ammunition Park, Natal.

Second Lieut. L. C. A. de B. Doucet, R.E.,
47th (Fortress) Company.

Staff Appointment, Corps Troops.

Captain E. J. Duffus, Adjutant.

Regimentally employed.

Captain C. A. Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieutenant G. N. Cory, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain F. E. L. Barker, Royal Artillery.

Captain E. M. Morris, Devonshire Regiment.

2nd Lieut. H. St. G. Hamersley, Royal Artillery.

Captain H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards.

2nd Lieut. J. Y. H. Ridout, Royal Artillery.

Captain G. W. Kenny, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2nd Lieut. H. R. Poole, Royal Artillery.

Captain P. E. Gray, Royal Artillery.

Captain J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant H. A. Kaulbach, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. H. N. Cantlie, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant J. W. Osborne, Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant C. C. Wood, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Captain B. W. S. vanStraubenzee, South Wales Borderers.

New South Wales Regular Artillery.

Major W. T. Bridges, Special Service Officer,

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, Cape Town.

Lieutenant H. H. Hogan, R.O., (Position not known.)

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The Egyptian Government consented to Brevet-Major E. P. C. Girouard, D.S.O., R.E., being considered as on leave from duty during the time he is actively employed with the Field Force in South Africa.

Appointed A.D.C. to Field Marshal Commanding in South Africa.

On the 3rd Feb., 1900, it was notified for general information that Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Commanding the British Army in South Africa, had been pleased to select Captain and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment, to act as Aide-de-Camp on his Staff.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF EX-CADETS R.M.C.
CANADA ON SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

With Her Majesty's Imperial Service.

Lines of Communication.....	3
Regimental Staff, Royal Engineers.....	1
Special Service Officers.....	5
Railway Telegraph Superintendent.....	1
Army Service Corps.....	2
Siege Train.....	1
Mounted Infantry from Burma	1
Fortress Co.....	1
Ammunition Column.. ..	1
Mounted Infantry.....	1
Staff Appointment, Corps Troops.....	1
Regimentally Employed.....	16
New South Wales Regular Artillery.....	1
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles.....	1
1st Canadian Contingent.....	15
2nd Canadian Contingent.....	12
3rd Canadian Contingent.....	11
	—
Total.....	74

No. 31. OUR CASUALTIES IN THE BOER WAR.

1899, 1900.

ACTION NEAR BELMONT.

Died from Wounds.

Lieutenant Wood.—Lieutenant Charles Carroll Wood, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on Saturday, the 11th November, 1899, of wounds received in the action near Belmont on the previous day. He joined the Regiment from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, in September, 1896, and became Lieutenant 12th May, 1899. He was shot in the head and chest when with the reconnoitring force from Orange River, four miles to the East of Belmont.

ACTION NEAR VENTER'S SPRUIT.

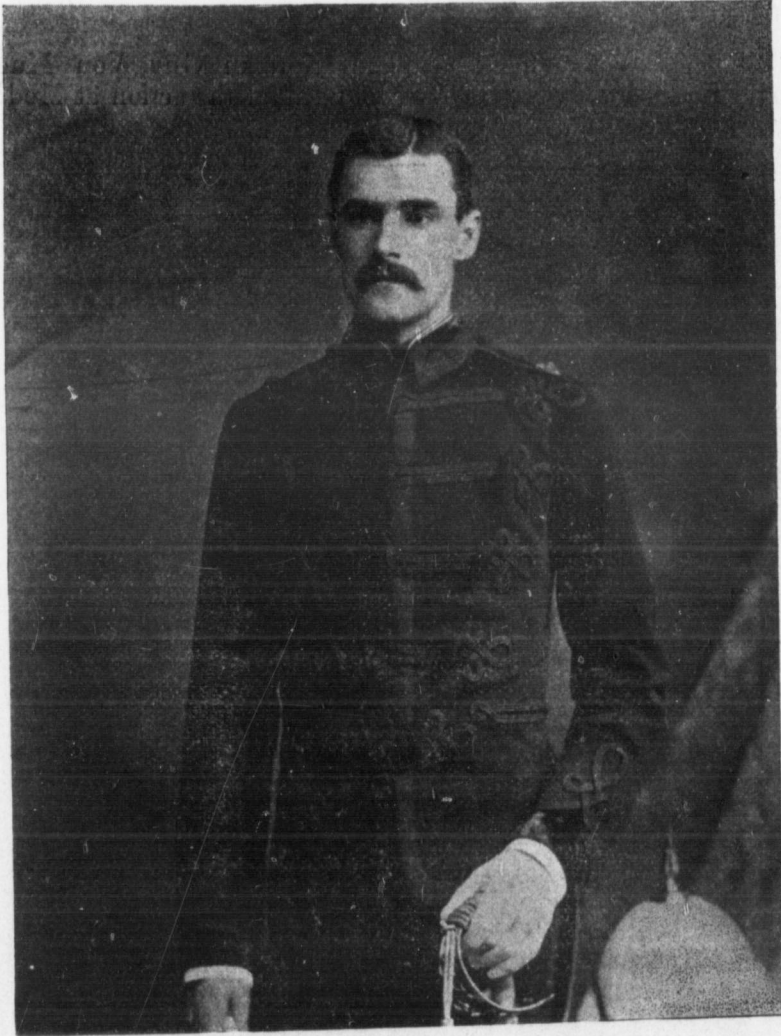
Died from Wounds.

Captain Hensley.—Captain Charles Albert Hensley, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died of wounds received in action near Venter's Spruit, on the 20th of January, 1900. He joined the Regiment from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, in September, 1885, obtaining his Company in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers ten years later.

ACTION AT SPION KOP,

Killed.

Lieutenant Osborne.—Lieutenant John Woodburn Osborne, 2nd Battalion, the Scottish Rifles, was killed in action at Spion Kop, on the 24th January, 1900. He joined the Regiment from the Royal Military College of Canada in 1895, and was promoted Lieutenant on the 2nd November, 1897.



CAPTAIN NORMAN GUY VON HUGEL, R.E.

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ACTION AT MODDER RIVER.

Wounded.

Captain Von Hugel.—Captain Norman Guy Von Hugel, Royal Engineers, was slightly wounded at the action at Modder River, on the 28th of November, 1899.



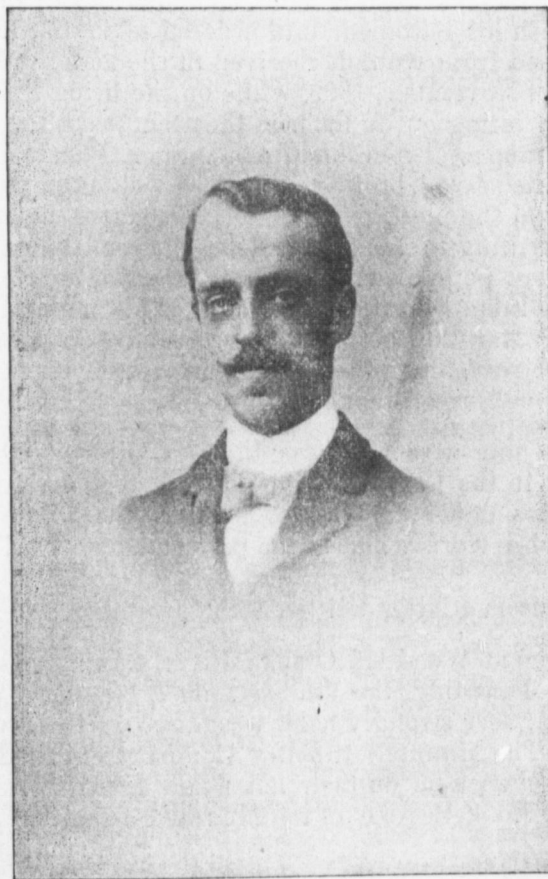
LIEUT. CHAS. J. ARMSTRONG, 5TH ROYAL SCOTS.

Lieut. "E" Co. 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut.
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Wounded in Engagement 27th February.

Lieut. Armstrong.—Lieutenant Charles J. Armstrong, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, 2nd Battalion, was wounded in the Engagement on the 27th of February, 1900.



THE LATE LIEUT. CHARLES CARROLL WOOD,

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

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Lieutenant Charles Carroll Wood was the youngest son of Mr. J. Taylor Wood ; born 19th March, 1876, at Halifax, N. S. He was a grandson of General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, and a great grandson of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. A grand-nephew of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. He was educated at the Public Schools of Halifax. He entered the Royal Military College of Canada, at 16, Graduating four years later. He was given a Commission in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed in Ceylon, where he remained with his Battalion, until ordered to South Africa, in July 1899. He died from wounds received in the action near Belmont of the 10th of November, 1899, while on the firing line, with his binoculars, pointing out to his men the positions of the enemy and giving the range. From his Commanding Officers and from all with whom he served, brother Officers as well as enlisted men, his father received the most loving and appreciative notices. Major S. Jackson, writing to his father, stated, "From the day he joined us, he was most popular with all ranks. He was specially selected for Mounted Infantry duties on account of his general smartness and ability. Many of the private soldiers have expressed to me their great sorrow, and you will be glad to know that your brave boy was beloved by all ranks alike."

Another note says: He was the best Military Draughtsman and sketcher in the Regiment, proving his good training at Kingston. He was devoted to his profession; his whole heart and soul were in his work when in the performance of all his duties.

Extract from a letter written 12th November, 1899 :

"Lieutenant Wood left Orange River Camp with the force sent out on Thursday, the 9th inst., on a reconnaissance. The Boer position, very strongly held, was discovered about ten a.m. on Friday. The Mounted Infantry Company engaged them at a quarter to eleven a.m. on their left flank, Lieut. Wood being in command of No. 2 Section of the Mounted Infantry, to which I belong.

An advance was made from fifteen hundred yards up to about six hundred, under a terrific fire from the Boers, who were concealed partly from view, being strongly entrenched. At six hundred yards range we lay, firing at the enemy, as they appeared from behind cover, which cover they took great advantage of.

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We had here to stick tight under a fearful hail of bullets, returning the fire as the Boers showed themselves. We remained here for above half an hour.

Up to this time Lieut Wood was doing his duty, as every Officer in the British service does when in front of an enemy. He was particularly keen in picking out Boers concealed behind cover with his binoculars and instructing the men where to aim and giving the range. An order now came from the rear to retire. Lieut. Wood, in a half-standing position, turned to the rear and acknowledged the order. It was when he had risen in this exposed position that he was unfortunately shot in the head.

Private Nolan, who was nearest to him, called to me that Lieut. Wood was shot. I told him to remain with him. Private Nolan then washed his wounds with water out of his bottle, and finding that Lieut Wood had a mortal wound, and furthermore, as he would not reply to several of Private Nolan's questions, he left him for dead and rejoined the firing line in its retirement.

The ambulance was brought up from the rear, and Lieut. Wood, who was found to still have life in him, but quite unconscious, was placed in it and brought into Orange River camp, where he only survived a few hours. He was buried with full military honours yesterday."

HONOURED LIEUTENANT WOOD.

Extract from a letter of Lieutenant C. J. Armstrong.

While the left half of the Battalion, 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, was encamped at Orange River, after the right half of the Battalion had been moved on to Belmont, the Officers of the half Battalion found in a little cemetery near the camp, the grave of Lieut. C. C. Wood, of the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, alongside that of Lieut.-Col. Keith-Faulkner, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, both of whom, it will be remembered, were killed in a reconnaissance near Belmont on the 10th of November. Lieut. Wood was a Canadian and a Graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Among the Officers of the Regiment, were many of the unfortunate young man's comrades and classmates at College. A large wooden cross, made of railway ties, was erected over the grave, and upon the cross was engraven the following inscription :—

In memory of
 Lieut. CHARLES C. WOOD,
 Loyal North Lancashire Regiment,
 Late of Halifax, Nova Scotia,
 who died from wounds received
 near Belmont,
 November 10th, 1899.

(Erected by his comrades of the
 Royal Military College of Canada
 and his fellow contrymen of the
 Royal Canadian Regiment.)
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THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES ALBERT HENSLEY,
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain Charles Albert Hensley was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 21st September, 1865, elder son of Albert and Sarah W. Hensley, but was educated in Nova Scotia. He attended the Collegiate School at Windsor, N. S., for four years, after which he entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he remained for three years. At the conclusion of his third year at College, 2nd September, 1885,

he was offered and accepted a Commission in the Imperial service. He joined the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which was then stationed at Naas, near Dublin, in October, 1885. He very soon afterwards exchanged into the 2nd Battalion, which was stationed in Egypt. His service in Egypt was very brief, the Regiment being ordered to India almost as soon as he joined it. He served in India for about twelve years, during this time he served at Bombay, Hyderabad, Kurrachi, Quetta and several other stations. He got his promotion to Captain 1st July, 1895. He was an enthusiastic and successful hunter and was known in the Regiment as "The young Shikari" (hunter) on account of his success in the pursuit of big game. He was ordered to Natal nearly three years ago and was stationed at Pietermaritzburg until the commencement of the war. On the 19th September last the Regiment was ordered to Ladysmith and afterwards to Dundee. On 20th October he was in front at the storming of Talana Hill (now called the battle of Glencoe.) His letter describing the fight is published elsewhere. He was in the awful march from Dundee to Ladysmith, but was not shut up there, part of his Regiment were sent out to Garrison Colenso and he went with them. He was mentioned several times in connection with the armoured train from Estcourt in a very favourable manner. He later took part in the dreadful affair at the Tugela River; where he was slightly wounded, and on the 20th January was mortally wounded while leading his Company in the action at Venter's Spruit.

Captain Hensley came of fighting stock. His grand-father, the late Commander Charles Hensley, R. N., had ten years' war service, from 1806 to 1816, and had three medals for engagements, one of them being for the capture of Copenhagen. His cousin, Lieutenant Arthur Hensley, of the 82nd Regiment, served through the Crimean war, and was afterwards killed at Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny.

Captain Hensley was married in May, 1898, at Pietermartizburg to Agnes, daughter of H. Wylde-Browne, Esq., of that place, but there are no children.

He leaves a father, mother, sister and brother, and widow to mourn his loss.

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Mr. Hensley received the following telegram from the Government of Prince Edward Island :

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,

22nd January, 1900.

ALBERT HENSLEY, Esq.,

I desire to extend to you the deepest sympathy of the people of this Province in your great bereavement.

(Signed,) D. FARQUHARSON,
Premier.

The Queen gave another proof of the kind interest she takes in those who serve under her, Mr. Hensley having received a letter from Her Majesty, asking him to send to her a photograph of his son.

HOW CAPT. HENSLEY WAS KILLED.

February 20th—The *Telegram's* special cable from London, says :—

“ In a letter from Trichard's Drift, where a portion of Buller's force crossed the Tugela River in its unsuccessful march to the relief of Ladysmith, and dated January 23rd, the correspondent of the *Standard* states the death of Captain C. A. Hensley, whose relatives reside in Halifax, is particularly regretted in his Regiment, the Dublin Fusiliers ; the correspondent states that Captain Hensley knew not what fear was. He was loved and admired by his men. He further explains how the young Officer met his fate. It was at Venter's Spruit, on January 20th. During a lull in the fighting he was standing up trying to locate a trench with the aid of his field glasses, when he was mortally wounded, the bullet entering just over his eye. He was hurried to the field hospital at Fairview, where he succumbed. He lies buried with others of his rank in a green field below Three Tree Hill.

Extract from a letter written by Mr. Winston Churchill, the War Correspondent:—

“During the afternoon I went with Captain Brooke to visit some of the Battalions of General Hart's Brigade, to see what sort of punishment they were receiving. We soon reached the Battalions. A Company of the Dublin Fusiliers were among those captured in the armoured train, and I have the pleasure of knowing most of the Officers of the Regiment. Some visited them first—a dozen gentlemen—begrimed, unwashed, unshaven, sitting on the hill side behind a two-foot wall of rough stones called ‘the Officers' Mess.’ They were in capital spirits in spite of every abominable circumstance.

What do you lose in the action ?

Oh, about 50. Poor Hensley was killed, you know : that was the worst of it.

Captain Hensley was one of the bravest men in the army, and the Dublin Fusiliers, who should be good judges, regarded him as their very best officer for all military affairs, whether attack, retreat or reconnaissance. Each had lost a friend, but collectively as a regiment they had lost a powerful weapon.

“Very few of us left now,” said the Colonel, “about four hundred and fifty out of one thousand. This war has fallen keenly on some regiments. Scarcely any have suffered more severely, none has won greater distinction than the Dublin Fusiliers—everywhere at the front—Dundee, Lombard's Kop, Colenso, Chieveley, and Spion Kop. Half the regiment, more than half the Officers, killed, wounded, or prisoners.”

Mr. Hensley, father of the late Captain Hensley, received a letter from the Duke of York, in which most eulogistic references were made to the heroism of his son, and sympathising with him in the loss that he had sustained in the death of so brave a boy.

He also received a letter from Queen Victoria, acknowledging the receipt of the photograph of the late Captain Hensley, which she had specially asked for. The letter also contained kind references to the dead officer, whom her Majesty said had given his life in the defence of his country.

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THE LATE LIEUT. JOHN WOODBURN OSBORNE.

The Scottish Rifles.

Lieut. John Woodburn Osborne, 2nd Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), eldest son of Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, of Toronto, Ontario, was born June 25th, 1873, in Brantford, Ontario, and was thus in his 27th year. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute of Brantford, and Trinity College School Port Hope, entering the Royal Military College in 1891. On his graduation in 1895 he was appointed to a Commission in the Scottish Rifles, and was stationed successively at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Glasgow. He was assistant Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, and in the early autumn of 1899 was appointed A. D. C. to Sir John Woodburn, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. He was in Canada in the month of September saying good bye to his people prior to his departure for India, when his Regiment was ordered to the front, and he thereupon resigned his appointment, rejoined his Regiment, and sailed for Cape Town October 23rd, 1899. Since then he had been in General Buller's Command in Natal 2nd Division (General Clery's) 4th Brigade (General Lyttleton's). The Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Colenso (Buller's first attempt to cross the Tugela), and in the action resulting in the taking and abandoning of Spion Kop. The Cameronians were "mentioned" in despatches as having, in company with the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, stormed the most precipitous side of the hill.

Lieut. Osborne was shot through the head when leading his Company in the successful attack on Spion Kop and died on the field.

His remains were interred during the armistice arranged for the burial of the dead, but the ground in which the grave was dug was afterwards occupied by the Boers.

No. 32. THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE IN PARLIAMENT.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the House of Commons, during the Session of 1899.

"Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—With the permission of the Committee I want to say a few words in reference to the Royal Military College. I expressed very strong dissent, when proposals for changes were made in relation to that College, but I may repeat

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here what I had an opportunity of saying in Kingston a short time ago, that the Royal Military College of Canada is a proud monument to the memory of that able and distinguished Canadian Premier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and with it, his name will be long connected. It is well known that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie when he obtained an Act from this Parliament to found that College, bestowed a great deal of personal attention on the matter, and had the good fortune to secure the services of Major Hewett, subsequently General Hewett, an eminent soldier, under whose management the College rose to a high position. I think Major Hewett was Commandant of the Royal Military College for about ten years. No better evidence could be afforded of the high position which the Royal Military College attained in the estimation of distinguished military authorities, than the fact that Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke has recorded in an official document: That the Royal Military College of Kingston, Canada, was second to no military school in the world, not only as to its curriculum, but also as to the character of the men it had sent out. When Major-General Sir A. Clarke wrote that, there were some seventy Kingston Cadets in the British Army, and I believe there are now over eighty. I am not one of those who regrets to see the Canadian Cadets in the British Army. I believe it is an opportunity to Canadians to show the high position they can attain, and that it is also calculated to form a link between the heart of the Empire and this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions. The Royal Military College having attained such a high position under the system organized by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Major Hewett, I look with no little apprehension upon one change made by the present Government when it came into power. Let me say here, that one change made by the Government was an admirable one, the reduction in the fees. The late Government, I believe made a mistake in largely increasing the fees of the students, for that was followed by the natural consequence of largely reducing the attendance. I believe that if the country goes to the expense of having a Military College, it is desirable that as many persons as possible ought to be able to avail themselves of the advantages such an institution affords.

However, I regard it as a very great misfortune that the present Government reduced the term of service in order to graduate, from four years to three, because I fear it will greatly lower the standard of education. Of course, it must be impossible to crowd

all the knowledge obtained in a four years' course into a three years' course, and I can hardly believe that the three years' course will enable the students of the Royal Military College to take such a high position in the future in the British Army. We are not surprised to learn that several of the graduates of that College have died gloriously on the field of battle in many parts of the world, and that they have shown that valour which might be expected from the children of the Anglo-Saxon race which people Canada. I shall not confine my reference to the Anglo-Saxon race, because at this moment we have a most illustrious instance of one of our French Canadian graduates of that College commanding the attention of the first minds in Great Britain on account of the ability he has shown. Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England, has passed a high eulogium indeed—not too high, because it was richly deserved—upon Major Girouard, for the wonderful ability which that brave soldier has exhibited in carrying out one of the most important enterprises in which the British Army has ever been engaged, and to which the success of Lord Kitchener in the Egyptian Campaign is in no small measure due. The services rendered by Major Girouard in providing rapidly and promptly for the transport of supplies and troops in the Soudan, by railway, are at present receiving the highest commendation from the military authorities and the Government of Great Britain. I say, we rejoice to know that the Cadets, Graduates of the Royal Military College, have obtained such distinction, and we also are gratified to know that a very large proportion of them are now occupying important positions in their own country, both in our engineering and military service. One of the first objects of the College is to qualify men to strengthen our own Canadian military force, and I trust that in the future that object shall be served to a greater extent than ever before. Now, as to the reduction of the College course, I hope the Government will carefully watch the results of that. I had the pleasure of visiting the Royal Military College a short time ago, and so far as I could form an opinion, the drill, the athletic exercises, the surroundings, and everything connected with the institution merited my sincere admiration. I was delighted to find evidences of efficiency and vigour that were exhibited on all sides. I hope the Government will watch carefully the effect of shortening the curriculum. The graduates this year are four-year men, and, therefore, we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing what kind of graduates a three-years' curriculum will turn out. But there are two points to

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be considered—one with reference to the military education, and the other with reference to that general and scientific education which will practically finish the education of those who attend the College so far as this country is concerned, and who do not go into the British Army. Therefore, it is important that the Graduates should come out of the College thoroughly equipped as scientific engineers, and qualified for important business, either as military or civil engineers. I was anxious to draw the attention of the Government to that question, with the view of ascertaining whether the Royal Military College is likely to maintain the high reputation it attained previous to the coming of the present Government into power, by substituting a three years' term for the four years' term. I will not detain the Committee further. I am obliged to Hon. Members for allowing me to interpose these few remarks at this time, as I cannot remain very much longer to-night.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.—Perhaps it would be convenient for me to say now the few words I have to say. I am sure every one must be gratified at the tone in which the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has criticised the present Administration of the Royal Military College. I quite admit that the criticism which he has suggested with reference to the shortening of the course is one worthy of a great deal of consideration, I am bound to admit that when the proposition was first made to me. I was inclined to take a view similar to his own; but, after discussing the matter very fully with Colonel Kitson, who, I think, the hon. leader of the Opposition will bear me out in saying has given evidence of great capacity and ability in the administration of the College, that after discussing the matter with him, I felt that under all the circumstances we might venture to try the experiment. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition will notice that some changes have been made which modify the teaching which was given outside of the purely military education. So far as the military training is concerned, I do not think the College has suffered or will suffer by the change. But so far as the scientific, mathematical and other branches, which are taught in the Chartered Colleges of Canada, are concerned, I think it will be found that the course is not as full as it was formerly. But I may point out to the hon. gentleman that now the age at which students shall be admitted to the College has been raised. That, I may say, in justice to Col. Kitson, was contemplated at the time the modi-

fication to which I am now referring was made. Further than that, it was contemplated to raise the standard of matriculation somewhat so, that we shall have, as a result, as nearly as possible at any rate, a condition of efficiency at the end of the three years equal to what it was under the former arrangement at the end of the four years. Whether or not it will turn out as we hope it will I cannot say.

MR. HUGHES.—Does the Hon. Minister know how the students, who have taken the three-years' course, have turned out in comparison with those who took the four-years' course? I am told they beat them.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.—I am told by the Commandant that the comparison is very favourable to the three-years men. I may point out to the Leader of the Opposition that in England in similar schools is a two-years' course, though the teaching there is almost exclusively military. The hon. gentleman has referred to the character of the young men who have been sent out from the College. That College has undoubtedly been a credit to this country, and is, as the hon. gentleman said, an honourable monument to the sagacity of the statesman who founded it, Alexander Mackenzie. It has, perhaps, done more than anything else to make the Mother Country acquainted with Canada and with the kind of young men we have in this country. I believe it has been the means throughout the Empire of strengthening materially the position of Canada. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition has referred by name to Major Girouard, who has so greatly distinguished himself, and whose name is now known from one end of the British Empire to the other. There are many others. Indeed, it is surprising that such a large percentage of the men who have entered the Imperial Service, Canadians from the College, should have distinguished themselves as has been the case. I have before me a list of names. Some of them are well known names. Straubenzee has recently been brought back, and is now a Professor in the College. The other day, when I was present at the Closing Exercises of the College, it was rather an impressive and striking thing to observe that four out of the five military teachers in the College were Canadians, and graduates of the College. Twining is another. Stairs, a man who distinguished himself and gave his life for the Empire. Robinson, Campbell, Dobell, Mackay, Ridout, Carey,

and Lieut. J. in discussing we have educ the Opposition on the contra duates of that Imperial Arm ly as we find in the futu positions in t men who hav there have be of whom eigh perial Servic Permanent I are employed way Enginee and thirty-fi pations in C Possessions, t are dead, and seems to me young men t gone out of t lege is not w

THE MI been almost e Without und I would sug the Military to devise som in the variou young men v lege. In the Fisheries Dep scientific attai means of cor number of th some inducer the Civil Ser

and Lieut. Joly de Lotbinière. I thought it might be of interest in discussing this item to ascertain where the young men whom we have educated at that College have gone. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition has said that it was no great cause for regret but, on the contrary a cause for satisfaction that so many of the graduates of that College should have accepted Commissions in the Imperial Army. I quite agree with him in that view, particularly as we find them coming back, as I hope we shall find still more in the future coming back, to occupy permanent military positions in the Dominion. I have here a list of the number of men who have graduated. I find that on the 30th of June, 1898, there have been 261 graduates from the Royal Military College, of whom eighty-eight were Commissioned in Her Majesty's Imperial Service, twenty-one have Commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the North-West Mounted Police, twenty are employed in the Civil Service of Canada, fifty-five are Railway Engineers and Civil Surveyors and Architects in Canada, and thirty-five engaged in commercial business and other occupations in Canada; Four are Civil Engineers in other British Possessions, twelve are Civil Engineers in the United States, seven are dead, and the occupation of twenty-four is not known. It seems to me that, after all that has been said about our educating young men to go out of the country, when only 5 per cent have gone out of the British Empire, the money expended on this College is not wasted.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.—The discussion has hitherto been almost entirely confined to the military side of the question. Without undertaking to lay down any policy for the Government, I would suggest that we do not go far enough to recognize the Military College in the Civil Service. We ought to be able to devise some scheme whereby we could utilize, year after year, in the various Departments of our Civil Service, a number of the young men who have had the benefit of the training at that College. In the Railway, Public Works, Interior and Marine and Fisheries Departments we have occasion to employ gentlemen of scientific attainments, and I hope we shall be able to devise some means of competitive examination by which, year after year, a number of the young gentlemen in the Military College will find some inducement to remain in this country and take positions in the Civil Service.

Mr. SPROULE.—I have always thought that it would be well to provide as many places as possible for the graduates of the Military College in the Civil Service, but I have also thought it would be largely unfair not to give to other young men who have acquired education in other institutions, an equal chance for admission to the service. Some years ago we passed a law providing for examinations for entry into the service, and those young men who pass those examinations ought to be treated also with consideration: but, while saying that, I recognize the fact that when these young men of the Royal Military College have finished their education, we ought to keep them in the country, as much as possible, without giving them any advantage over others educated in our other educational institutions. I have never had any serious objection to the Royal Military College that many of its graduates should go to any portion of the Empire, because they could there acquire practical information which they would not by remaining at home, and in case of need, no doubt, many would come back. As long as these young men are engaged in any Colony of the British Empire, they are giving the assistance we are bound to give as one of the Colonies of that Empire.

Mr. BRITTON.—I do not intend to detain the committee very long, but there are two or three things I want to call attention to. The first thing the committee ought to notice is the smallness of the amount asked for the maintenance of this institution. The amount hitherto has been in the neighbourhood of \$50,000 to \$55,000, but owing to the increase in the Staff and other improvements the amount is now \$70,000 out of a total of \$1,700,000 odd for military purposes in the Dominion. No one who has ever attended or visited the Military College or taken pains to read anything about it, can fail to admit that for so small an expenditure a very large result has been obtained, if there is any advantage at all in having money expended for military purposes in Canada. It is a first-class institution in every respect, and growing in the public estimation every year. The present year the students number 74, or very nearly up to the capacity of the institution at present, and the number of applicants this year is in excess of the capacity of the institution, and very much in excess of the previous year. That in itself speaks well for its management and the interest that the public are taking in it. As was said the other night, in reply to the Leader of the Opposition, the reduction in the term from four to three years, and the reduction in the fees have

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proved most beneficial. Complaint was made, while the four years' course obtained, that the College was in competition with the other educational institutions of the Dominion. It was complained that here was a Dominion fed institution in direct competition with these Colleges, such as the University of Toronto, Victoria College at Toronto, the Queen's College at Kingston, McGill of Montreal, and the other Canadian institutions, but this shortening of the term removes to some extent that objection. And by increasing the age from 15 to 16. In addition to the graduates, who are holding positions of responsibility and trust and showing to advantage in different parts of Canada, in different walks of life, I have a list here of those who have served with distinction in the cause of the Empire outside of Canada, and which I desire to read and put on record :

J. IRVINE LANG, C.M.G., R.E.

Captain J. Irvine Lang, R.E., was appointed an ordinary Member of the third class or Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services in connection with the railway survey and the delimitation of the western boundary of the Gold Coast Colony.

W. E. COOKE.

Captain W. E. Cooke, late Royal Canadian Artillery, was seconded for service under the Imperial Government, in the Uganda Protectorate. He was shot by a brother Officer, who was suffering from temporary insanity at the time. Graduated in 1890.

E. V. O. HEWETT.

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, took part in the operations on the North-West frontier of India, and rendered excellent services, being mentioned in despatches. He was first appointed Superintendent Army Signalling to the 1st Brigade, Malakand Field Force, and with that force took part in the operations in Upper Swat and Bajour. Was then appointed Divisional Superintendent to the same force for the operations against the "Utman Khel," and filled the same appointment with the "Buner Field Force." Obtained a Commission after two years' attendance at the Royal Military College.

H. C. SMITH.

Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, served in the operations in the Soudan, attached to the Egyptian Army. He was twice mentioned in despatches for services rendered, by Major General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum. Obtained a Commission after three years' attendance at the Royal Military College.

D. S. MACINNES and C. C. VANSTRAUBENZEE.

Lieut. D. S. MacInnes and Captain C. C. vanStraubenzee, the former of the Royal Engineers and the latter of the Royal Artillery, rendered good services in connection with the late expedition to Ashanti. Lieut. D. S. MacInnes graduated in 1891. Captain C. C. vanStraubenzee obtained a Commission after two years' attendance at the Royal Military College.

P. G. TWINING.

Captain P. G. Twining, Royal Engineers, served on the first Uganda survey, under Colonel Macdonald. Graduated in 1883.

HUNTLEY BRODIE MACKAY.

Captain Huntley Brodie Mackay, Royal Engineers, served with distinction in Bechuanaland (1884-5) and as Commanding Royal Engineer on the West Coast of Africa (1887-9.) In recognition of his services in expeditions against the tribes near Sierra Leone he received the Distinguished Service Order. Died of fever at Mombasa, 16th April, 1891, whilst acting Administrator to the Imperial British East Africa Company. Graduated in 1881.

WILLIAM GRANT STAIRS.

Captain William Grant Stairs, the Welsh Regiment. Lieutenant the Royal Engineers, 1885-91. Served on the Staff of the Emin Pasha relief expedition, 1887-90, under the leadership of H. M. Stanley, and exhibited great courage and devotion to duty. Died of fever of the 9th of June, 1892, at Chinde, on the Zambesi, whilst in Command of the Katanga expedition, sent out by the King of the Belgians. Graduated 1882.

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WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON.

Captain William Henry Robinson, Royal Engineers, rendered valuable services as Commanding Royal Engineer, West Coast of Africa, 1889-92. Killed in action on the 14th March, 1892, whilst with conspicuous bravery blowing in the gate of the stockaded village of Tambi, near Sierra Leone. Graduated in 1882.

K. J. R. CAMPBELL, D.S.O.

Captain K. J. R. Campbell, late of the Suffolk Regiment, was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for services in the operations against the Chief Nanna of Benin, during the period August to October, 1894. He was then employed with the forces of the Niger Coast Protectorate. Discharged from College at his own request after two years' attendance at the Royal Military College.

E. P. C. GIROUARD, D.S.O., R.E.

Major E. P. C. Girouard, Royal Engineers, was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of services during the operations in the Soudan (The Dongola Expedition.) He was appointed President of the Egyptian Railway Administration in June, 1898, at a salary of £2,000 per annum. Graduated in 1886.

G. M. DUFF AND H. C. NANTON

Captains G. M. Duff and H. C. Nanton, of the Royal Engineers, rendered good services in the Chitral District. They were selected and placed in charge of the operations at Malakand and Chakdara. They laid out and superintended the erections of the fortifications at these points. Captain Duff at Chakdara and Captain Nanton at Malakand. Captain Duff graduated in 1882 and Captain Nanton graduated in 1883.

C. M. DOBELL.

Lieutenant C. M. Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been noted for consideration for the Brevet rank of Major on promotion to the rank of Captain, in recognition of services during the occupation of Crete.

Captains D. H. RIDOUT, H. C. CAREY and Lieut. H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, all of the Corps of Royal Engineers, are employed at the War Office, in the Office of the Inspector General of Fortifications, and are doing good work.

This is the honour roll of this Institution, but it by no means embraces all the graduates who have earned distinction for valuable services at home and abroad. The Officers I have mentioned are not only popular with their own Regiments, but have had their services recognized by the highest authorities in Great Britain. Two of them have been loaned to us, and are now on the staff of the College at Kingston. Captain Twining, whose time has now expired and who is returning to his Regiment, and Lieut. Lesslie, the son of a distinguished citizen of the city I represent. These men are not only popular and distinguished for their ability in their Regiments, but have proved most capable teachers in the College, to which they have been loaned. No more popular Professor than Lieut. Lesslie is on the Staff. Certain improvements are absolutely necessary, and I hope the Hon. Minister will bear this in mind, when preparing his supplementary estimates: A hospital and new gymnasium are necessary, and both will be appreciated, not only by the present students, but by those who come after. I hope people in this country will take increasing pride in the Royal Military College. There is nothing that has done more to advertise Canada abroad. If we decide that we cannot afford, or for any good reason we do not desire, to continue to spend our money for Militia purposes, the Royal Military College may go by the board with the rest; but, so long as we expend money for these purposes, then this institution, as a centre, at a site unrivalled in the world—and I do not think I am putting that too strongly—is an institution in which we should take a growing pride, and which should not be starved.

Mr. TYRWHITT.—I have listened with pride to the list of names read by the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Britton) of graduates of the Royal Military College who have done honour to themselves, to their alma mater and to the country. I am a friend of the College at Kingston, and if I had twenty sons, I would send them all to that institution. In my election in 1896, I regret to say, one of the subjects discussed on almost every stump was the College at Kingston, and I found it necessary to post myself in

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order to defend that institution. Although the College was attacked to my detriment at that time, I shall always bear kindly feelings towards that institution. It may be possible that the high grade of the institution may not be kept up to the standard, owing to the shortening of the term of service, and—I was going to say—the lowering of the fees. I hope the lowering of the fees and shortening the term will have the desired result of causing an increase in the attendance, and I hope that the high standing that has characterized the College will continue.

Every endeavour has been made to submit as much information as could be obtained in the Annal Report, and it is hoped that the present issue will prove of interest to the Members of the Club, and that the request, made from year to year, that the Secretary be kept conversant with their doings, will be carried out to a greater extent than heretofore.

Before concluding the Report I desire to convey to the Officers and Managing Committee my thanks for services rendered by them in their official capacities at all times when called upon, and which, needless to state, was duly appreciated.

With the best of wishes for the continued success of the Club,

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Ernest J. Würtelo

Major, 18th Battn. of Infantry,

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,

Royal Military College Club of Canada.

THE
Battle of Glencoe,

BY

CAPTAIN C. A. HENSLEY, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS,

(KILLED IN ACTION IN A SUBSEQUENT BATTLE,)

*Being an Extract from a Letter to his Father, Mr. Albert Hensley, of
Halifax, and published by his kind permission.*

THE HARD FIGHT NEAR GLENCOE GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY A CANADIAN OFFICER—IT
WAS A STUBBORN FIGHT—BOTH SIDES FOUGHT BRAVELY—THE BRITISH
TROOPS SHOWED THEIR OLD TIME BRAVERY—ONE REGIMENT
ACTED AS WELL AS THE OTHER.

ESCOURT, NATAL, November 21, 1899.

DEAR FATHER,—Although I have not written since we have been out, you will no doubt have received news of me from another source. The truth is, that we, I mean the first lot in Natal, have had rather a bad time of it, and have had very little time for writing. What with pickets, etc., and being up all night, for sometimes several nights at a time, one does not feel in a writing vein. I have managed to scribble a note or send a wire to Agnes nearly every day, except of course while we were cut off at Dundee. It does seem a marvellous thing that a column of 3,500 strong, with a transport in all making a column some three and a half to four miles long could have absolutely disappeared as we did, for three whole days.

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However, to begin at the time we left Maritzburg, which was on the evening of September 19th, we arrived at Ladysmith early the next day, and marched to the camp, two and a half miles out. We only stayed in Ladysmith three days, and were ordered off to Dundee with the Leicesters. The orders came at 6 p.m., and we were at the train with everything packed up at 1 a.m., got up to Dundee early in the morning and had to bivouack that night. Early the next morning (3 a.m.) we were turned out, but it only proved to be a false alarm. The following day the three batteries arrived with the 18th Hussars, and two days later the 1st R. I. R. We had a nice camp, a comfortable mess tent, and with the exception of a tremendous lot of picketing an easy time of it. On October 9th, we heard the Z. A. R. ultimatum, and on the 11th war was declared, but for some days before our patrols near the Buffalo River, the border, which is twelve miles from Dundee, could see armed Boers moving about, and guns had been placed at Volksmoot, just over the border. The 87th Irish Fusiliers arrived at Dundee about this time and General Symons cleared all the women and children out of the town. Dundee is the centre of the Natal coal fields, and we were sent there to protect them, but it seemed a foolish move, except that nobody seemed to realize that the Boers would invade Natal. No, I won't say that, because many of the colonists said they would, but our intelligence department would not believe it.

Well, at about 1 a.m. on the 14th or 15th, I forget which, our Commanding Officer, Bird, was wakened up by the General in his tent, who said, "Bird I have just received a wire from General White saying "Send your best Infantry Battalion at once to Ladysmith, as the Free Staters have crossed the border," and the General added: "I have chosen you. Train will be ready at 3.30 a.m."

We arrived at Ladysmith between eight and nine o'clock, and the people at the station said: "Hurry up, the fight has begun. We heard the big guns at it for some time." Such is imagination. We chucked off everything except our equipments, and legged it at four miles an hour, but the further we got the more peaceful things looked, and when we got six miles out at Dendsdrop Spruit, we got an order to say, "Troops stay where they are till the General comes back." It was then 2 p.m. and we had nothing to eat. However, we saw a transport cart which we com-

mandeered (great expression now) and served out a ration a man. General White turned up about three o'clock and said: "Have just had a wire from General Symons saying "Send back my Battalion at once, expect an attack." So off we went to the station, and arrived at Dundee at 1.30 a.m. Found our camp nearly under water, as it had been pouring with rain all day. Everybody was pretty well done up, having been two nights out of bed, to say nothing of only a little bully beef, etc., to eat, so in spite of wet blankets, we slept the sleep of the really tired man.

Nothing of any importance until the 19th, when the General sent over and said he wanted three Companies under a field officer to go out in a train to a coal field ten miles away, and bring in 1,000 bags of mealies which had been abandoned there when the mine was shut down. The train had to pass through Hatting Spruit station, where a commando of 600 Boers had been seen the day before, so it was a bit exciting. Major English went as Field Officer and my Company with two others. On arriving at Glencoe, the main line of the Junction, Dundee is a branch line, we found the mail train in, and all the passengers very much excited, saying that the train had been fired on at Elandslaagte, and that they had to leave half the train on a steep grade on the other side of Washbreck, the station just outside of Glencoe, as the Boers rode along firing from their ponies at the engine driver, and sure enough we saw where the glass had been broken by a bullet. The place we had to go was up the other way, and the staff officer at Glencoe did not want us to go up, but English said to me, "I think we ought to, don't you?" I, of course, agreed with him. We turned the engine round the wrong way, so that the coal place at the end would lead (no tenders on the Natal engines.) Two sergeants, crack shots, and I, armed with rifles got into the engine with English, who kept a look out with his glasses. We saw no one. Hatting Spruit had been looted, and the store burnt. We got down to the coal field and I went out with the covering party, while English saw to the loading of the mealies. The men worked like bucks, and in 35 minutes we had loaded 1,100 bags of mealies and were off again to Dundee, where we arrived all right, and the General was much pleased.

The next morning, October 20th, we paraded as usual at 4.30 a.m., and whilst on parade we heard musketry firing and a message had come in for our M. T. patrol, to say that a large party of Boers were coming up on the Talana Hill overlooking the town,

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and that he, with his 20 men, could not check them. So two Companies, (those who were for picket that day), B and E, were sent out to reinforce. At five o'clock we were dismissed, but told to stand by, and as if it was fairly light then, Renny, one of our youngsters, who was looking through a glass, spotted a lot of men on the top of Talana, 4,100 yards from our camp. We argued about their being Boers, and I said to Bird, our Commanding Officer, "the first thing we know will be the sing of a shell into camp." I had hardly got the words out of my mouth when a puff of smoke came from the side of the hill, and a shell burst on the ground about 1,000 yards short; bang came another, this time right into Camp, but hurt no one, and it must have been a funny sight, as we all ducked; at least I know that I did. The men had fallen in by this time, and I gave my Company the order to double out and lie down on the ground away from the tents, as they served as targets to the enemy, and drew the fire. The shells were coming in pretty thick then. No sooner had I done this, than every Company in the Battalion did the same, and formed quarter column, which was of course worse than being near the tents, so I moved again. I have found that in the time of fight, where one goes the rest will follow, just like a flock of sheep. However, the order came to double into a nullah some 300 yards to the front, and under shelter, and there to await orders. Old Father Murphy (R.C.C.) came rushing out of his tent, not knowing what was going on, and the plucky old chap came along with us, until a lot of wounded were brought back, when he helped to look after them. Well, our guns answered back in fifteen minutes, and whilst we, the Infantry, that is the 87th, 60th and ourselves, (the Leicesters being kept back to protect the camp from a flank attack with one Battery), advanced through the town and got into a river bed parallel to the Boers' position, and about 1,200 yards from it. Our guns then moved up closer and engaged the enemy. The shooting was magnificent, and at the end of half an hour a shell from one of our guns burst just under a Creausot gun, the Boers had (a Maxim Nordenfeldt), the men called it the barking gun, as it sounds just like a dog. Well, the shell burst immediately under it, and I happened to be looking that way through my glasses at the time, and it seemed to rear right up on its trail and turn over backwards. The Boers had eight guns on the top. Talana is from 800 to 1,000 yards high with another hill about 1,000 yards off flanking the whole front of it, and they enfiladed us with a couple of Maxims from it. At

7.25 a.m. the order came, "the Infantry will advance. Dublins will form the firing line and will cover the front with a cloud of skirmishers." It was then, as afterwards, that the training of our men told, and showed that we had not been dinning into the men's heads for two and a half years for nothing, that they must advance in open formation, take advantage of all cover, and fire independently when they could see anything to fire at. I dare say you may have seen in some of the papers very flattering accounts of the behaviour of the regiment, and also others that rather cry it down and say, "Why, if you did it all are your casualties so much less in both Officers and men than in the other regiments?" I can only put it down to the different training, and several times during the day it was very, very noticeable. Our men would one at a time get up and rush across the open, never two together, get cover behind a stone or in a nullah, the Officers, of course, going first, then when one Company had got over, another rush would be made. I saw the 87th and 60th advance several times a whole section at a time *à la* drill book; it does not do against shots like the Boers, it may do in Egypt. The Officers, too, ours, for instance, left swords in camp, and carried rifles and fired with the men. We left the river bed, as I have said, at 7.25 a.m., four paces between files, in quick time. I was in one of the leading Companies. As soon as we came out of the river the bullets began to buzz. We had a green field, 400 yards across, as open and flat as a cricket pitch, to march over before we could get any cover. Half way across was a barbed wire fence, and the Boers had got the range of that, and made things pretty hot. We had to cut the wire. I had a small pair of cutters, and was cutting and trying to cut the wire, stooping down, my Colour-Sergeant standing just behind me holding the wire, I think, when a bullet went over my back and killed him, poor chap, and at the same time a bullet hit the toe of my boot and another man dropped close to me. So I made them all climb over the top, and then we went at a steady double to the edge of the wood, 200 yards, where there was another wire fence with a small stone wall on the far side. We lay under the wall for five minutes. The man on my right was shot through the neck, and the bullets were wizzing all about us. When we found it was the beastly hill which was enfilading us, we made a rush through the wood, and it was most weird, hearing the bullets zipping through the leaves of the trees. On the far side of the wood was a low stone wall, and we lined that, and opened fire

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for the first time at 600 or 700 yards. We remained there for some time, and then the word came to advance. I was on the left Company, and the two lines of advance were on the left by a nullah, and on the right a stone wall, which protected them from the Maxim on the right hill, and most of the ground was dead from the top of the hill. Those who went up along the wall formed under the cover of it, it being three feet high, and ran parallel to the Boer position, about 100 yards from it, and protected partly by a bend of the hill. We, who had the bad luck to get under the nullah, had a bad time of it, as it proved a regular death trap. The Boers evidently had thought it would prove one of the points of our attack, and consequently told off their crack shots, the Middleburg burghers to watch it, so that when anybody showed himself for a second the bullets fairly sang about him. The cover was bad, and only effective when one lay flat on his stomach. We made rushes one at a time from one little side nullah to another. I had made a run forward, and a minute after Perrean, one of our Subs, came up, the Artillery were giving them beans on the top, and Perrean said, "we are giving them Majuba to-day," when whizz came a bullet just past my head, over my right shoulder. I thought I was hit, and put my hand, and at the same time I heard a thud, and Perrean staggered back, saying "My God! they've got me." He had been shot clean through the left shoulder, but afterwards it proved to be a clean wound, and not very serious. He was very plucky about it, and said: "I wish they had left me alone till I get to the top." I had to go on at once to make room for more men. However, in time we got to where the nullah stopped, and there was nothing for it but to wait until the guns hammered them a bit, as it was suicide to attempt to cross the open in the face of that awful hail of bullets. I got up once to see if there was any nullah in front, which we might make a rush for, and though I was not up for fifteen seconds, the bullets came buzzing round like bees, and one hit just in front of me and knocked the mud into my face. Just to show you what the fire was like, I made a man put his helmet in the grass, which was two or three inches high, on the edge of the nullah, and before it had been there three minutes, there was a hole in it. Towards noon it began to rain. We, of course, only had on our khaki, which soon got wet. We had nothing to eat that day; there were a lot of wounded men and a few dead, lying about. We could neither advance nor go back, and we could see the others getting ready for something. I can't imagine anything

more miserable. Then at the wall we saw a lot of men by led Dibblee, one of our Captains, make a mad rush over the wall for the hill. This was the so-called bayonet charge. It was a very plucky thing to do, but mad and absolutely useless, as it was impossible to charge up a perpendicular cliff, as we found it afterwards, and they had to come back. Some of the 60th and 87th joined in the charge. Lowndes, our Adjutant, who followed Dibblee, was shot in the leg, and had it broken, and has had to have it off, I'm afraid. Dibblee was shot under the eye, and the bullet came out behind his ear, and it looked a ghastly wound, but he was doing well when we left Dundee. Well, just as our fellows began to come back, the guns began a salvo on the top. I ought, though, to tell you of the magnificent bit of pluck on the part of the Boers, the only time I have seen them show any. As I told you, our men were under cover behind the wall, but that when they climbed over they had to cross a space about fifteen yards across before they got under cover of the cliff. As they came over the wall, eight Boers in waterproofs, which blew about like flags, stood up on the skyline, regardless or perhaps it was in contempt of our rifle fire, remembering '81 and fired down on our chaps like one would fire at a rabbit bolting down the hill, five of them went down almost at once (of course we had to be cautious for fear of hitting our own men), but the remaining three seemed to bear charmed lives, but they, too, went down, shot in time. And I said the guns began tatoos, and all I can say is that I hope to heaven I shall never be under a fire like that they poured into the top of the hill. The fire was incessant for about five minutes, and the top must have been a perfect hell. I seized the opportunity to get up and run across to the next nullah fifty yards on, followed by forty or fifty men. There were no shots fired from the top, but they had a good old plug at us from the right hill, but as far as I know did no damage. While the salvos were still on, I made another rush and got under cover of the wall I first spoke of, and walked up along it and joined the rest. Murray, the General's A.D.C., came along, and said to me, "I am the only one left of the four who dined together last night," and then he told me the General had been wounded in the stomach. Sherston (Brigade Major) shot dead, and Colonel Beckett, Chief of Staff, lying wounded over the wall. He then said, "let's see if we can't get to the top." We scrambled over the wall, and followed by some sixty or seventy men, and then they began blazing at us from the right hill, they could not see us from the top, but, thank the Lord, the

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Maxim was out of action. Just as we got under the cliff there was a cry, "Come back, come back, the guns are going to shell the position," and you bet we ran for the wall again. Of course there were a lot of wounded lying outside the wall, and these we tried to get under cover again. I found a poor chap of the 87th, Connor, the Adjutant, lying hit in three places, and it took four of us to carry him down to a place of safety, as he weighed fourteen stone. Poor chap, he died next day. It proved to be a false alarm, for the guns opened on the right and left of us. Colonel Carlton called out, "who's for the top?" and of course there were shouts of "Rifles, 87th" and "Dublins," and we went all mixed up for the top, which proved to be absolutely forsaken by the Boers, except dead and wounded, but they were still-firing from the right hill. However, a few volleys soon stopped that. There were not many dead left on the top, but it was strewn with kit, rifles, ammunition, etc., and the rocks splashed with blood, showing that their loss must have been very heavy. We advanced to the edge of the hill at the back, and there, below us, on the run, was one solid block of men and horses, 1,500 yards away, at least 5,000 of them, I thought, but people who saw them at the back and who could judge, said there were 7,000, but I doubt it. We all expected the guns, which had galloped up to the neck between the hills and come into action line, to open fire, and if they had, they must have killed 1,000 or 1,500 of them, knocked that Commando out of time, prevented that march from Dundee, and most likely stopped all raiding into Natal, but no, the Commanding Officer would not let them fire, as he said, the Boers had hoisted a white flag. When, oh when, will we learn the Boers' tricks.

We watched them for a long while, and I have never been so sick at anything in my life to think that what our real General had worked for, *i.e.*, to drive them off the hill in a mass on to our guns and Cavalry, and then, after we had done, to have one or rather two incompetents, spoil everything, and our Cavalry and Mounted Infantry were taken prisoners, as they were hanging on the flank waiting for the guns to throw them into disorder and so let them in.

It began to pour with rain about four o'clock, and at five we found at the edge of the town a cart with bully beef and biscuits waiting for us, and what people were left in the town came out

with water, brandy and whiskey. We marched into the camp wet to the skin, hungry, and I personally, as were most of us, sadder than I have been all my life. All the good chaps gone, with whom we had been chaffing and laughing with only that morning. Poor Weldon, with whom I shared a tent, killed; Genge, a boy of twenty-one, died that evening; three others badly wounded; Sherston, my old G. D. Instructor, shot dead; five of the Rifles and two of the Irish Fusiliers, dead; to say nothing of all the men killed and wounded, and our General dying. I tell you the romance of a big battle against modern arms is very small, and one can only wonder how any one escapes the terrific fire. But with it all one can't help feeling elated a bit, when one realizes the fact that 2,500 of us drove 7,000, or call it 5,000 if you will, out of an almost impregnable position, and showed the Boer that we are better than he is any day, and can shoot as well. As for all the honours belonging to us (Dublins) that is all rot; in my opinion all were alike, and every one did his best, or else we should never have done what we did. As I said before it is a wonder that anybody escaped.

Our losses for that day, in our Regiment alone, were: killed, wounded and missing, 9 Officers and 105 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The 60th lost 12 Officers killed, wounded and missing, and 111 men, and the 87th, 5 Officers and 41 men. We killed, as far as we could make out, something over 200, and wounded another 300 but, as they take away their dead, it is very hard to know exactly. I must say, honestly, I don't like big battles, and every one's nerves after that nine and a half hours' constant firing, were all in pieces; if any one dropped a knife it was a volley, or a plate, a salvo. But that night, in spite of wet blankets, nerves and all, oh, how I did sleep! I cannot write any more just now, but will write soon again, and tell you of our doings after leaving Dundee.

Yours affectionately,

(Signed,) C. A. HENSLEY.

CAMP CHIEVELEY,

18th December, 1899.

Just come off picket and find that the mail is going out in about ten minutes, so will just scribble a line to say that I got out of the dreadful day on Friday with only a whack on the leg from a bit of shell, nothing at all except a bruise.

We, as usual, were right in the thick of it, and my Company was in the firing line. I had two Sergeants shot just alongside on my left and a man next me killed dead on the right in three minutes. I don't know how it will all end.

Cory is all right.

Yours, etc.,

C. A. H.

FRERE CAMP,

29th December, 1899.

Had another big fight, as you have no doubt seen.

Got off again with a bash on the leg from a bit of a shell, *nothing*.

We were leading Battalion again and got into a very bad corner. Lost 220 men and 5 Officers. Fired every round I had in my Company, (150 a man.)

Cory all right.

Very busy organizing a Mounted Infantry Company for some other fellow, I don't know who. I have refused it, as I want to stick to the Regiment.

BULLER'S FIRST BATTLE,

BY LIEUT. J. W. OSBORNE, SCOTTISH RIFLES,

(Killed in action in a subsequent Battle,)

*Being an extract from letters to his father, Mr. J. Kerr
Osborne, of Toronto, and published by
his kind permission.*

A Sketch of the operations around Colenso, accompanied by
a Map of the Battlefield—Sensations Under Fire—Indif-
ference to Danger—Extraordinary Strength of the Boer
Position—What the Losses meant to some Battalions—
Difficulty in Procuring Water—Letters from an Officer
Subsequently Killed at the Battle of Spion Kop.

THE MARCH TO CHIEVELEY.

Camp Chieveley, Dec. 16, 1899.

I think it is best to take up my tale from the last time I wrote. We are now in camp some two miles North of Chieveley, close to the railway line, and about three and one-half miles from the Tugela. The Boers in some force are in an almost impregnable position the other side of the river. On our side the ground gently undulates to the river; on the other side it rises hill behind hill to a height of 500 or 600 feet and extends both ways, evidently for a few miles. It is the strongest position in Natal.

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On the 13th we had a parade in the morning and later received orders to strike camp and march to Chieveley at 1.30 P.M. The weather has been almost insufferably hot, so the idea of starting on a ten-mile march across country was not pleasant. The march was slow, and we eventually got there. After a very fatiguing march we got into our tents about 7.30 P.M. Besides our own Brigade two others arrived this day—Hillyard's and Hart's. Barton's arrived the day before, also some guns, including the Naval ones, two large ones, 4.7 and four smaller ones. They were shelling the position all day. We had some dinner and got to bed at 10.30 P.M. The next day we were for picquet B and C Companies, so we had to rise at 2.15 in order to be in position by 4 o'clock. Three hours' sleep was not much after a very fatiguing day. We started at about 3 o'clock for the two picquets and managed to lose ourselves, which was not very difficult in country we had never seen by day. Eventually about 5 o'clock we found our picquet, and prepared ourselves for a most unpleasant day. By Jove, the heat was something terrific, and there is not, of course, in this country, one inch of shade. We were amused during the day watching our Naval guns shell the position at about 7,000 yards' range. The practice was good and we could see the Boers galloping away, and I have no doubt that we killed a good many of them. I was never so glad as when the evening came on. You can't imagine how terrible it is sitting out in this blistering sun. The ground gets so hot that I suffer terribly from hot and aching feet. After we had placed our picquets in the right position and posted the sentries, we got orders that we were going to attack and force the passage of the river the next day. This was about 9.30 P.M. About 11 o'clock the carts arrived from the Battalion, bringing an extra 50 rounds of ammunition per man and a ration of biscuits and bully beef. During the night we got this all served out. It is awful looking stuff to eat, and the men put it in their canteens, and those that had not canteens, in their haversacks. I didn't take any, as I hadn't anywhere to put it, but Hayes, my Captain, put his in his tobacco pouch. It is horrible, shiny-looking stuff. I had, however, a small tin of potted ham in my haversack. The same cart that brought out the rations, etc., took away our greatcoats, so we had to pass the night without them, which was for a change, very cold work. Of course, one got practically no sleep: one went off into a shivering doze once in a while. At 4 o'clock the whole force moved to attack. We could see in the dim half light the Brigades moving to attack in

mass. Our orders went wrong, and we got our orders to return, but we were sent for about 5 A.M. and joined the Battalion. We found that we were to be reserve, i.e., Lyttleton's Brigade. Hart was on the left trying to force a ford, Hillyard in the centre trying to force the bridge, and Barton on the right. The Cavalry, about 1,000 strong, manœuvred against their left. The Royal Artillery, of course, opened the show, and their Artillery replied. Our big Naval guns appeared to be doing good work. In the meantime the Brigades advanced to the attack. It had become terribly hot. We lay for a long time in column, but when their shells began to fall all around us we extended, and my Company, B Company, went across the railway on the right behind Hillyard's Brigade. In the meantime, the advance was going on all along their lines toward the river. The noise of the Artillery and Infantry fire became one continuous roar. We could only see the men advancing and hear the fire. We lay extended without moving for hours. About 2 our lines began to retire, and we then saw the attack had been unsuccessful. I was dead tired and nearly frantic with the heat. I kept going off to sleep every few minutes.

INDIFFERENT TO DANGERS.

The sensation of shells bursting near one soon wore off, and we suffered so much from the sun that, personally (and I think others were much the same), I became absolutely indifferent, and I should not have cared whether I had been hit or not. We remained out till the whole force had retired through us. It was rather terrible to see them coming back—strings of wounded—and the men were terribly fatigued and suffered much from the heat. Eventually they were all in, and we marched back to camp and pitched it. We were all terribly done last night. We, B Company, had three hours' sleep in three days, and had fought a battle after it and made a march before it. To-day an armistice has been declared until midnight to-night (the 16th) to collect and bury the dead. I am afraid our losses were heavy. Hart's Brigade suffered most, the Dublin Fusiliers losing 215 killed and wounded. The official list is not out yet. The Connaught Rangers also suffered heavily. The Border Regiment and the Inniskilling Fusiliers were also in the Brigade and lost heavily. The C. O. of the Inniskillings was shot three times. Hillyard's loss was not so heavy. His Brigade consists of the W. Yorks, Devons, E. Surreys, and W. Surreys. The Fusiliers' Brigade lost slightly (Barton's)—consist-

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ing of the Irish Fusiliers, Scots, Welsh, and Royal Fusiliers. Our Brigade lost only a few wounded by shells. We are the 3rd 60th (King's Royal Rifles) 1st Rifle Brigade, Durham Light Infantry, and ourselves. The Artillery lost ten guns. The Boers seem to have long range, and this Battery as soon as it came into action was knocked to pieces. I saw this, and they had to leave the guns. The Mounted Troops appear to have done very little. You will have seen this, of course, long ago in the papers. I know full details. I expect we shall attack again to-morrow. George Cory called this morning. He is with the Mounted Infantry, and his Regiment is having a bad time of it. They had two Officers killed yesterday. The Boers were up all night, bagging the accoutrements and rifles of the wounded. I don't know how we are going to get them out of this position if we do at all, without heavy loss. They have some wonderful guns—Maxims and Nordenfeldts. You hear several reports,—bang, bang, bang,—then it appears to be right over your head. Three more—bang, bang, bang—and you see those infernal shells bursting all around you. However, it is most interesting. We all expected to be a bit funky, but we weren't a bit. Human life has become so cheap that deaths only elicit a passing remark. We aren't callous, but I suppose really expect to hear it. Last night my coat, while I was a sleep, got on fire, so now I am reduced to one.

I am afraid that is all I have to say, and it is so hot that it is very hard to write connectedly or lucidly. Moreover, my pen suffered in the fire in my pocket, and doesn't write very well.

I don't know when this will go. Your loving son,

WOODBURN.

STRENGTH OF BOER POSITION.

Camp Frere, Dec. 18th, 1899.

MY DEAR FATHER,—I was delighted this morning to get letters from you and also some papers. They were all dated November 5th, so they are pretty old. You can't imagine how delighted it is to get letters in camp. My letters to you are for every one as it is usually hard to write in camp. The papers are also very

acceptable, and I hope you will continue to send them. I wrote you a day or two ago after the Battle of Colenso. It was a very hot day and I was awfully tired, so possibly the letter wasn't very lucid. You will have heard about it probably long before now, but I will go over parts of what I said before again.

Buller came up through Natal, so we at once saw that this was going to be the main force. This position they have taken up at Colenso is, they say, the strongest in South Africa, stronger even than Laing's Nek. Buller's plan of attack was this: Hart's Brigade was to attack the left, opposite a drift across the Tugela River, Hillyard's Brigade the centre, opposite Colenso and the bridge, and Barton's Brigade on the right. Lyttleton's Brigade was in reserve to help either Hart or Hillyard and confirm the success and force the passage of the river. Hart was pushed back, or rather his losses were so heavy that he had to retire, and Hillyard little better. Barton did very little. We were extended across the entire position, Company B being on the extreme right across the railway.

The battle started with a terrific Artillery duel, which was kept up from start to finish. We could see the Boer entrenchments clearly, but they themselves were invisible. The rattle of the musketry was terrific. Our Artillery was apparently doing great execution, especially the Naval Brigade, as I could see the shells bursting, apparently, right in their entrenchments. Their shells were dropping all around us. Every shell seemed to be making straight for everyone: it is most extraordinary. You hear the hissing noise coming closer and closer, until it appears just above your head, and then you hear the thing burst and see it, sometimes 20 and sometimes 300 yards away. However, one soon gets used to it, and I don't think anyone paid any attention to them after the first few minutes. We were not close enough to be affected by the musketry, and to me it seemed like an Alder-shot field day. The heat was almost unbearable and we all suffered greatly from thirst. Eventually about two o'clock the order was given to retire, and the long thin lines began coming back through us. We were left to the last, covering their retirement. Hart's Brigade suffered most. They were fired into when in brigade mass of quarter column. The Dublin Fusiliers lost 216 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Connaught Rangers and Inniskilling Fusiliers also suffered greatly. Two field bat-

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teries had an awfully bad time of it. One lost all its guns and the other four. They were so anxious to get into action that they galloped into Infantry fire range without sending out scouts. Most of the gunners and horses were instantly killed and wounded. Congreve, a friend of mine and a Captain in the Rifle Brigade; Roberts, a son of Lord Roberts, and Schofield, another Staff Officer, attempted to bring off some of the guns, the horses were unmanageable, and those that were not hit could not be harnessed to the guns. Schofield, strange to say, was unhurt. Roberts was shot and is now dead. Congreve could have got away, but he stayed with Roberts, who was wounded, and was hit seven times, three times in the legs and body, and four times through the clothes. He is chirpy, however, and will recover. He ought to get a Victoria Cross, and I think he will. The next day they tried to recover the guns, but the Boers had crossed the river and carried them off. An armistice was declared the next day to collect and bury the dead. To-day our losses are reported to be 1,147 and the Boers 2,000.

The horrible part of it didn't strike me till the next day, after I had seen a few of the men who had been in the front. Going to bathe, I came across a Subaltern and a picquet of the Connaught Rangers. I thought the picquet was a section, *i.e.*, one-quarter of a Company. He told me it was a whole Company. It had lost all its Officers (three) and 35 men the day before. He belonged to another Company. He himself was in a sort of dazed condition and could think and talk of nothing else but their losses. He was right in front, and said that up behind the river bank, where they were, you couldn't see a thing to fire at, while they were enfiladed, and a continuous fire poared into them. He was eventually alone with one man, who turned out, funnily enough, to be his servant. They managed to get back safely. All morning strings of wounded came trailing through the lines. They appeared quite cheery, though. A Subaltern came back, who could say nothing but, "I tell you, my dear fellow, it is an inferno, a damned inferno." He kept on saying this over and over again. I think for the time being he was quite crazy.

I saw Tod, a Subaltern of the Dublin Fusiliers, who had been in Canada in the Pay Department, but came back to join his Regiment. He had come with the Canadian Contingent in the "Sardinian," where he appears to have become great friends with Dr.

Alex. Osborne. He told me that Bacon and Henry, a Captain and a Subaltern, had been killed. When Bacon's body was found the finger had been cut off by some ghoul, in order to get his ring. Cory was with the Mounted Infantry, and is sound and well.

Col. Bullock, of the Devons, was surrounded by a small party of Boers, who crossed the river, and when he refused to surrender they smashed his face in with a rifle butt. He was then taken prisoner along with Walter, a Major in the Devons, and a brother of a Captain in my Regiment.

You will have seen all this in the papers. I don't quite know what we are going to do next. Up to yesterday we have had a very hard time of it. Wednesday we marched to Chieveley under a terrific sun, getting there in the evening.

At 2.15 Thursday morning, after three hours' sleep, we had to go on picquet all day in the blazing sun, and awake all night. On Friday we went straight from the picquet to the Battlefield, fought all day and got into camp, which we had to pitch about 5.30 p.m. We had that night in bed, but stood to arms at three in the morning. Had the next day in camp, an armistice being declared till midnight. As soon as it was over, two Brigades, Hart's and Lyttleton's (ours) struck camp, marched all night in the dark, getting in here about 5 yesterday morning. We were terribly tired, but B Company was again at once sent out on picquet, where we spent four wretched hours, when we were relieved. It was so hot yesterday and the flies were so bad that it was impossible to sleep in the day, but we got a good sleep at night, though we stood to arms this morning at 4 o'clock, rising at 3.30 o'clock. To-day we are in lying picquet, which confines us to camp, and I am trying to write, but the flies and heat are so bad that I am afraid this letter will be no better than the last.

I don't know what our next move is going to be. I could hear the guns, either ours or the Boers', firing this morning, but they have stopped now. I don't believe that in this heat we can do much. It simply pulls us to pieces. I expect we will make another attempt later on to force the position, but I think it must be from a flank, if we can get around. It is too strong to attack again in front. The Dublins lost heavily at Dundee, and have been reinforced by three Companies from the other Battalion,

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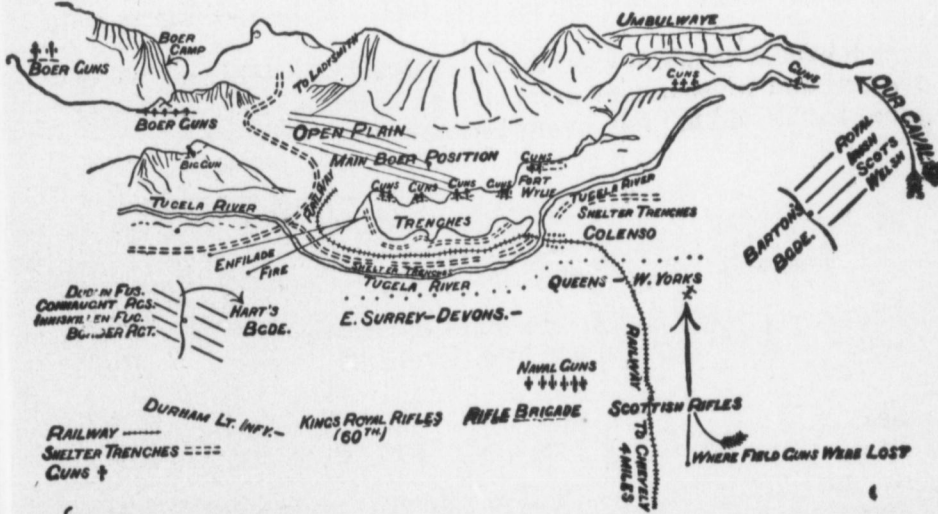
which is at Maritzburg. There are now, I believe, only five Officers left of the original Battalion, some being killed, some wounded, some in Ladysmith and some prisoners in Pretoria. So you see they are having a bad time of it. I must try and raise a khaki coat somewhere, being now reduced to one. I told you, I think, that my other was burned.

We had sausages for breakfast this morning. The only thing is, we have only one plate for jam, porridge, sausages and everything.

I have made a rough sketch of the battlefield and Boer position which I enclose and hope will not be too much blurred to give a rough idea of the show.

Again, with much love and trusting to see you all again here long, I remain, your loving son,

WOODBURN.



Map of the battlefield of Colenso (Dec. 15) drawn by Lieut. J. W. Osborne, killed at the battle of Spion Kop, Jan. 24.

WATER VERY SCARCE.

Later same day. I find I have a little more time to write. I forgot to tell you about the water. The men, and we also, suffer pretty heavily from thirst, and water is always scarce, although the rains are on: the sun is so hot that it dries up very quickly. The water we drink is not much to look at, but I believe it does one no harm. It is very dirty-looking. A friendly native carried water up and down the firing line yesterday, so we managed to get our water-bottles filled. Yesterday I had nothing to eat all day but a bit of ration biscuit, which is not very palatable, but contains a little meat, so is sustaining. It is a great thick thing, and tastes and looks exactly like a dog biscuit. One rarely washes, water is so precious.

It is wonderful how the British Tommy steadily advances through a hail of bullets. Yesterday I never saw a sign of faltering among the advancing lines, though the bullets were pattering all around. The Boers took some prisoners, chiefly wounded. Walter's brother (Walter belongs to us) was taken prisoner. Major Hicks of the Devons found himself alone, all his men being shot down, but the Boers finding him unarmed allowed him to go.

I expect to-morrow or the next attack we will not be in reserve, and we shall see more of the fighting. If I hear any more I shall add to this. Your loving son.

WOODBURN.

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