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MILITARY GAZETTE

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NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

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

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
Montreal.

THE DRILL SEASON ABOUT OVER.

MONTREAL, June 27.—This week will see the close of the drill season in Montreal. The remaining regiments to be inspected to-day have been working hard every night in preparation for the final. The Scots, G.A., and 65th Armories have been a constant scene of bustle. Company and C.O.'s inspections have been the order. Uniforms got an extra amount of polishing, and the men presented a very smart appearance. On Monday night, the left half battalion of the Scots was inspected by companies by Capt. MacDougall, acting brigade major. In the efficiency competition, "D" Company was the first to go through, and made a very creditable appearance. So far as numbers were concerned, they were ahead. Their work was smartly done in most instances, with the exception of the skirmishing. I have seen this crack company of the Scots do better. "E" Company followed, and although they were deficient numerically, they did their work very satisfactorily; all their movements were well judged, and as they came in at the last they were loudly cheered by the spectators. "F" Company by their work looked as if they were going to come out ahead, and make the old saying true "the first shall be last and the last first." On Wednesday night, the right half was inspected in the same way. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies made a very good showing, No. 1 Company especially doing good work.

The G.A. have been working hard during the past season, and this week they have

been giving an exhibition of what hard work and careful training will do at their company inspection by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, inspector of artillery. The three companies made a very good appearance before the inspecting officer, and evoked much favorable comment from the spectators.

The marriage of Lieut.-Col. Burland, of the 6th Fusiliers, was a very smart affair. The colonel is very popular with the officers of the district and also with the officers and men of his own regiment, as was shown by the very handsome presents which he received from them. The gift from the officers of the 6th was a beautiful and very large ebony and oxidized clock. The sergeants gave a framed portrait of all their number, while the band also gave a very pretty framed photograph of themselves. The gifts to the bride and bridegroom were numerous and costly, and testified to their great popularity. It was a military wedding, officers from different city regiments also attended in uniform, and altogether the event was a very brilliant one.

At the close of the inspection of the P.W.R. on Saturday, No. 6 Company adjourned to one of the armories where Capt. Porteous and Lieut. Dobbin addressed a few words to the men. The captain expressed the hope that he would see them all when next drill season came round. A pleasant hour was afterwards spent. The toast of the captain and lieutenant was responded to with a will, while the sergeant major said a few words to his old company.

"D" Company Royal Scots had a pleasant couple of hours after company inspection on Monday night. After several of the members had contributed towards the evening's enjoyment with songs, etc., Col.-Sergt. Gilmour presented the spoons to the successful winners at the Morris tube competitions.

A large supply of new uniforms arrived for the Royal Scots last week from Messrs. Hobson & Son, London, Eng. The white

tunics have not yet reached Montreal. General regret is expressed that they did not arrive before the inspection, so that the public would have had an opportunity of witnessing the Scots in such smart dress. Perhaps the lieutenant-colonel will see his way to turn out with his "Hieland Laddies" when the shell jackets arrive.

Lieut. Schneider, 6th Hussars, gave a lecture to the men of "A" Troop on Tuesday night. There was a full attendance and much good is being accomplished by these lectures.

Sergt. Morrison, No. 3, G.A., was presented with a dressing case by the non-coms on the occasion of his appointment to the Shoeburyness team.

Lieut. Wm. Henry Schneider, from the Winnipeg Troop of Dragoons, has been appointed to "A" Troop 6th D.C.R.C.H. as lieutenant.

Second Montreal Regiment Canadian Artillery—Surgeon-Capt. John Munro Elder is granted the honorary rank of surgeon-major under the provisions of paragraph 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. To be 2nd lieutenants, provisionally: Edward Albert Cowley and Edward Michael Renouf, gentlemen, to complete establishment.

Third Victoria Rifles of Canada—Surgeon-Capt. Charles J. C. Wilson having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be surgeon-lieutenant, Wm. H. Jamieson, M.D., vice Wilson, retired.

Royal Scots of Canada—Provisional 2nd Lieut. John F. Mackie is permitted to retire.

Sixth Fusiliers—To be major, Capt. John Bayne MacLean, from the 10th Batt. Royal Grenadiers, vice MacAulay, retired. To be lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. Carl Wilfred Gardner, vice Converse, promoted; W. Ernest Witt, vice Henderson, promoted; Ashley Cooper, vice Shorey, promoted, and Lieut.

Reginald Mortimer Courtney, R.M.C., from the reserve of officers, to complete establishment.

Major Roy, brigade major of this district, is attached to the 60th King's Royal Rifles for a course in field training. Major Roy, Lieut.-Col. Cotton and Major Gordon go to Aldershot in July and afterwards to Hythe some time in August.

The Royal Scots' Rifle Association held their 19th annual meeting at the Cote St. Luc Ranges on Saturday. The conditions were not of the best for good shooting. The heat was intense, which made it very uncomfortable for the competitors. The attendance was large, and proved one of the most satisfactory meetings ever held under the auspices of the association. Pte. Kamberly had the best "shoot" of the day in the Battalion match with a score of 93. In the open matches, Staff-Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers, had 93, closely followed by Major Busted, of the Vics., and Staff-Sergt. Lavers, of the 6th Fusiliers, with 92. In the team competition there was great excitement. There was only a difference of three points between the four teams. The 2nd team of the Vics. had first place with 435 points; 6th Fusiliers, 1st team, 433; the Royal Scots, 1st team, and Prince of Wales, 1st team, each 432. Major Lydon had his work well in hand as executive officer. Lieut.-Col. Strathy was present the whole day, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. The committee and Lieut. G. S. Oliver, secretary-treasurer, are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements.

Rev. Dr. Barclay, chaplain of the Montreal G. A., left for the Old Country on Friday last. The men of the G. A., to show their appreciation for the Rev. Dr., resolved to give him a hearty send off. When the parade was dismissed most of the officers and over one hundred men, under Sergt. Major Fellows, proceeded to the wharf, where Dr. Barclay received the hearty good wishes from all those present, and returned thanks for the same.

Montreal Field Battery left their armory on Saturday for camp at St. Helen's Island. They will be there for 12 days. On Sunday rain came down heavily, which affected the comfort of the men to some extent. Capt. Costigan is in command in the absence of Major Hooper, and Capt. Ogilvie, of the Victoria Rifles, is attached.

Sunday last the Royal Scots were to have attended divine service in St. Andrew's church. Rain came down all day, which had the result of cancelling the march. This was a disappointment to many, as the Scots generally draw a large crowd, and more especially since the arrival of the feather bonnets. As it was, a drum-head service was

held in the armory, when over 200 turned out. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow square. A most eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the chaplain, Rev. J. Edgar Hill. The service was opened by the singing of the 95th psalm. The music was supplied by the band of the regiment. An offertory was taken up for the hospitals.

The annual inspection of the Prince of Wales' Rifles took place on Saturday last on the Champ de Mars. The day was extremely hot, which made it very hard on the men, as they were under the full glare of the sun. However, the P.W.R. came on to the ground with a swing that made the spectators, who were under the shade, wonder. Although extremely warm, the men did not present any appearance of fatigue even after the inspection was finished. At half-past three o'clock Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, inspector of infantry, rode on to the field, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Capt. Macdougall, acting brigade major; Capt. Frenette, paymaster; Capt. Thibaudeau, 65th Battalion. Lieut.-Col. Butler was in command, and the other mounted officers were: Major Cooke and Capt. and Adj. Bond. The total on parade was 309 officers and men. The men presented a very hardy appearance, and all appear to be well seasoned. Each company was closely inspected by Col. Maunsell, after which Col. Butler took command and put the battalion through various manoeuvres. The march was extremely well done, Nos. 4 and 6 dividing the honors. It may be mentioned, however, that they marched past in single rank, which means that a company can work to better advantage in single rank. The firing exercise was very well done, and so also was the manual. Major Cooke put the regiment through various exercises, as also did Capt. Bond. Several of the captains were also called to the front to handle the corps. This they did very well. After the inspection the regiment, headed by the band, marched through the city, and arrived at the armory at 5.30. Before the men were dismissed Lieut.-Col. Maunsell said he would like to say a few words to them. He was very gratified, indeed, at the way they had borne themselves that day, notwithstanding the extreme heat. They were very steady in the ranks, and their marching generally was very good. There were one or two points which might have been better, but on the whole their movements and distances were well judged. He was pleased to see how the non-coms did their work. This, he was told, was greatly owing to a school of instruction which they had been attending. The captains who were called out to put the regiment through the various manoeuvres are to be congratulated

on their word of command, and he must make an exception in this case by mentioning the name of Capt. Porteous, No. 6, who did remarkably well. The cycle corps turned out for the first time 12 strong. Altogether the inspection was a very good one.

The G.A. put in hard work last week. Each of the three companies were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, inspector of artillery, Quebec. All over, the corps made a good showing. Nos. 1 and 3 Companies were up to strength both as regards men and officers. No. 2 Company was 15 men short of full strength. The non-coms. answered their questions remarkably well, receiving in most cases the full number of points. The same can also be said of the officers with one or two exceptions. In infantry drill Nos. 1 and 2 did exceedingly well. Nos. 1 and 3 were good in gun drill, working the 64-pounder. No. 3 Company furnished an additional squad for the 64-pounder.

The officers of the G.A. held a dinner on Saturday night. There was a full muster.

The regiment, headed by the band of the G.A., will give the four representatives on the Shoeburyness team a hearty send-off Monday night.

The school of instruction for officers, which has just closed, has been a distinct success. The attendance was fairly good. The men speak highly of Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., as an able and efficient officer, while the instructors also were made up of good material. Lieut.-Col. d'Orsennens conducted the examinations. The results will be made known in a few weeks in the General Orders.

Saturday was one of the busiest days in military circles this season. The M.G.A., the Royal Scots and 65th Batt. were inspected. Long before 3 o'clock the Champ de Mars presented a very bright and animated appearance. There were thousands lined around the historic drill ground, and it was a fitting close to a season of hard work on the part of the militia. Notwithstanding the large concourse of spectators the regiments suffered nothing at their hands, for it was a good-natured crowd which had turned out to witness their favorite corps. The day was an ideal one, for although the sun beat down very strongly there was a nice breeze which made it pleasant for those drilling.

At a quarter to three o'clock the G.A. under Lieut.-Col. Cole, came on the grounds headed by their band. The inspecting officer was Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, who during the week had been inspecting the corps in company efficiency. As mentioned elsewhere, they did remarkably well in that, but as a whole they outshone anything they ever did

before. Col. Montizambert had Capt. Whitley, 6th Hussars, and Capt. Ogilvie, Victoria Rifles, as orderly officers. The appearance of the men was favorably commented on, especially for their build and physique. The battalion received the inspecting officer with the general salute. The march past in column was exceedingly well done, No. 1 Company going past the saluting point very steadily. The march past in quarter column was also very good. Major Ogilvie then put them through the firing exercises, which were very well done. The regiment was then advanced in review order, and the general salute was given. The regiment then left the grounds and marched through the city, and after arriving at the armory were addressed by Col. Montizambert, who expressed himself as being very highly pleased with the turnout. The total parade was 329.

If the crowd was large when the G. A. were being inspected it grew much more so when the Royal Scots came on the field. Headed by the pioneers, brass and pipe bands, and with a cadence that was beautiful to witness, the Scots, with feather bonnet, kilt and plaid, entered through the eastern gate of the Champ de Mars. Looking at them as they advanced, no one could but admire the stalwart and steady appearance of each and all the companies. While they came up they were greeted with applause by the people assembled. Lieut.-Col. Maunsell as he rode up was received with a general salute. The officers on the staff were: Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Capt. J. C. McDougall, R.R.C.I., acting brigade major; Major J. B. MacLean, 6th Fusiliers, and Capt. Whitley, 6th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Strathy was in command. During the march past the men were steadiness itself, and as each company passed the saluting point they received quite an ovation. No. 1 was up to strength, and being composed of big men, made larger looking with the bonnets, they took the palm for steadiness in that movement. The other companies lacked the numbers, and by that, although their work was just as good, did not show to such advantage. Coming past in quarter was just as well performed. An old but nevertheless a pretty movement was the advancing in succession of companies from the rear. Major Ibbotson then put the battalion through the manual and firing exercises. This work was very well done, and at the completion of the word "Fire" the report came as one. Capt. Cameron, No. 6 Company, and Lieut. Campbell, No. 1, put the battalion through various movements. The general salute was again given, and the Scots had finished the drill season of '96. They then marched off the field by way of St. James street, and,

after a march out, returned to the drill shed. On arriving there the regiment was drawn up in a hollow square and the officers called to the front. Col. Strathy then addressed the men. He said that on account of the other inspections Col. Maunsell could not address them, but had asked him to repeat to them what he would have said. He (Col. Maunsell) said that he was exceedingly pleased with the regiment that day. The steadiness of the men was good, and their work was done well and quickly. He said that there was very little to find fault with, but a great deal to praise. He told him (Col. Strathy) that it was only fair that he should mention No. 1 in particular for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Speaking for himself, he had to say that he trusted that they would now pull up in rifle shooting so that they would make a bid for the Sir Donald Smith Cup. He felt that they were closer to it than ever before. Again he would say that he was exceedingly well pleased with their work, and thanked the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the work they had done. The regiment was then dismissed. The total on parade was 297.

At five o'clock the 65th Battalion, headed by their cycle corps, bugle and brass bands playing simultaneously, came on the field. The muster was very good, there being 305 all told. Lieut.-Col. Prevost was in command. The inspecting officer was received by the general salute, and was attended by the same staff as when the Scots were inspected. A minute inspection of the companies was made by the colonel. The regiment went past in column and quarter column, and were very steady on both occasions. No. 4 appeared to be the best. Major Labelle put them through the manual and firing exercises. Major Herbert and Lieut. Pelletier put the battalion through movements, which were very well done, indeed. In some they excelled all the other Montreal regiments, and this is all the more creditable to them as many in the ranks did not understand the company's commands, which were given in English, and had to be repeated in French. The soldierly way in which the disengaged arm was swung, and the fact that they never lost distance in battalion movements was particularly noticeable. Having given the general salute, the 65th marched direct to the armory, where Capt. Frenette, paymaster, called the muster roll. Col. Prevost said that the inspecting officer had told him to say to them that he was very well pleased with their work, and as for himself, he was very well satisfied with the way in which they had acquitted themselves.

Preparations were then made for the visit to Three Rivers. Shortly after 6 o'clock the

regiment marched to the wharf, where they embarked on board the steamer for Three Rivers. On Sunday forenoon a church parade was held at that place, and in the afternoon a concert was given by both the bands of the regiment. The regiment arrived in the city on Monday morning after spending a most enjoyable time. Splendid weather was experienced.

The Highland Cadets looked well on Saturday. They joined the Scots previous to their march through the city, and much favorable comment was heard as to their appearance.

Lieut.-Col. Butler, P.W.R., sent a letter to the chief of police thanking him for the order kept during that regiment's inspection. A cheque was also enclosed for the police benefit fund.

Garrison artillery officers accustomed to long range guns sometimes forget themselves in infantry work. During the inspection last week a captain was putting his company through the musketry review exercise: "Volley Firing," "Ready," "At 2,000 yards," etc. The volley was fired and he was about to order arms when Col. Montizambert, to draw his attention to the long range at which he had fired, remarked dryly: "Better fire another, you have plenty of time." The captain is a Scotchman, and the other officers have so far failed to make him see the point.

The Field Battery is in good shape this year. Major Hooper is abroad, but Capt. Costigan makes an excellent commandant. In camp with him at St. Helen's Island are Lieuts. Wilson and Smith, and Capt. Ogilvie, of the Vics, is attached. The surgeon, Dr. Wilson, sets an excellent example to surgeons generally, for he takes more than a passive interest in the corps. In fact, he is cut out more for a combatant officer. The battery drills from 5 to 7 a.m., and again at 6.15 to 7.15 in the evening. The men are thus able to spend the day in their regular occupations in the city. Some of them, however take their holidays and remain in camp all day, looking after the horses and doing a little drill under an instructor from "B" Battery, Quebec. On Friday afternoon Capt. Costigan and his officers were "at home" to several hundred ladies and gentlemen who came over from the city. The band of the Vics, played on the lawn in front and when the men came over at six the guns were horsed and an exhibition of drill was given. The battery will be inspected Tuesday.

FORT GEORGE.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, Eng., June 19. -It looks as if the Army Manoeuvres Bill will not go through the House this session. If this should be the case, it will mean the

abandonment for the present year of manœuvres on an extended scale. If the Opposition still refuse to agree to the proposals made them, the Commander-in-Chief will be asked to consider whether any portion of the money voted by Parliament could not be usefully expended in exercising the troops. If this cannot be accomplished it is intended to bring the bill up later in the session, as the Government are at present exposed to difficulties in the training of the troops, which have been removed in every foreign country.

The cost of sending Indian troops to the Soudan is estimated by the Indian Government to amount to about £140,000.

Col. F. L. Campbell, 1st Batt. Scots Guards, will again assume the duties of commandant at Bisley during the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The Canadian Bisley team will soon be with us. If arrangements can be made it is expected that a match will take place between them and a team from the London Scottish Rifles at the Runmede ranges on the 9th prox.

As showing the interest taken in old soldiers by the Government, there were 500 engaged to work in the post office in addition to those previously engaged. It might be a good thing if some of the members of the Canadian Government would take up the matter of work for the men who leave the permanent force in the same way.

The volunteers are being well looked after. Their usefulness is now only beginning to be seen by the war authorities. Now that they have got their eyes opened to the needs of the force, order after order comes from the authorities. They are to be further instructed while in brigade camps, and officers who have passed through the staff college, or have had experience on the staff, will, where the officers commanding the brigade may desire it, be appointed to assist the brigadier during the encampment of the brigade in umpire duty and in the general arrangements of the camp. Although it will be tried as an experiment this year there is every reason to believe that it will become a general thing in time to come.

In an order just issued to the army by Lord Wolseley, he draws attention to the field firing of the regular troops last year. He says that this training "should be closely studied by all officers, and every effort must now be made to avoid in future the errors now pointed out. Without devoting the greatest care both to the preparation and to the carrying out of all field firing it is not possible to obtain the full advantage and instruction afforded by this the most important of all musketry practices."

The War Office authorities are engaged in working out a gigantic scheme of military

manœuvres, which are expected to take place about beginning September. Camps will be formed at different centres of England. It is expected that every line cavalry regiment stationed in England, with one regiment of Household cavalry, and that every battalion except those required for garrison duty, will be brought into the scheme. It is also anticipated that a large number of artillery and four brigades of militia will take part in the operations.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A., will sail for this place on the 29th. The strength of the delegation, it is expected, will be about 200. Major Williams, who visited Boston in connection with the contemplated trip, has written to Boston stating that the British military authorities have given the detachment liberty to wear arms in this country.

Preparations are being made for extensive drills and manœuvres under Lord Roberts in Ireland. They will start about the 1st of July, and all the regiments in the Emerald Isle will be represented or take part.

Official recognition of the bicycle by the War Office is now a fact. For the district of London an officer has been appointed to act as "District Cycling Officer," and a uniform system of drill has been approved by the authorities for use in the Home district. It may thus be taken for granted that considerable importance will be attached to the bicycle in the future.

R.M.C.

R. M. C. NEWS.

KINGSTON, June 27. — The annual closing exercises, in connection with the Royal Military College, were held on the college grounds Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, and the result of the recent examinations were afterwards announced, and the medals and prizes won were presented by Major-General Cameron.

Last night intimation was received at the college that Her Majesty had been pleased to bestow to the graduates this year a commission in the Indian Staff Corps, in addition to the four commissions in other branches of the Imperial Service annually offered for competition by the members of the graduating class.

Following are the names of this year's graduates, with the number of marks taken by each during the entire course :

Batt. Sergt.-Major A. S. Evans 47,970 marks, Sergt. Guy H. Kirkpatrick 46,548, Co.-Sergt.-Major W. H. N. Cantlie 43,420, Co.-Sergt.-Major C. M. Stephen 42,406, Corp. Grant E. Hardie 39,813, Cadet Francis Leach 38,838, Sergt. R. C. F. Alexander 37,503, Co.-Sergt.-Major John H. Parks 36,287, Sergt. Charles C. Wood 34,956, Co.-Sergt.-Major F. L. Lafferty 34,243, Cadet John C. Holden 33,164, Sergt. A. W. R. Wilby 30,822, Cadet D. Weatherby 30,381, Corp. A. M. Russell 29,182, Cadet G. O. Hayne 26,161.

The winners of the Aberdeen medals are :

Bronze medal, Co.-Sergt.-Major W. H. N. Cantlie; silver medal, Sergt. G. H. Kirkpatrick; gold medal, Batt.-Sergt.-Major A. S. Evans.

Following are the names of the graduates recommended for commissions in the Imperial forces: Sergt. A. W. R. Wilby (Toronto), infantry; Co.-Sergt.-Major Chas. M. Stephen (Halifax), infantry; Co.-Sergt.-Major Wm. H. N. Cantlie (Montreal), artillery; Batt.-Sergt.-Major Arthur S. Evans (Toronto), Royal Engineers; Corp. G. E. Hardie (Ottawa), Indian Staff Corps.

The names of the general prize-winners are :

Annual class prizes, highest proficiency—Fourth class, Gent. Cadet E. D. Carr-Harris; third class, Gent. Cadet C. W. Denison; second class, Sergt. F. F. Carr-Harris; first class, Sergt. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick.

Annual subject prizes—Dominion Artillery Association prizes, Gent. Cadet F. F. Hunter, Sergt. Wm. B. Anderson.

Dominion Artillery Association badges—Sergt. Wm. B. Anderson, Sergt. J. Alfred Stairs, Corp. Herbert H. Syer, Corp. Robert C. H. Cassels, Sergt. Claude de Brigny Doucet.

Ontario Artillery Association cup—Corp. Herbert H. Syer.

Royal Military College badges—F. F. Hunter, C. W. Denison, A. E. Smith, H. R. Payzant, Arthur C. H. Dean.

ENTIRE COURSE—SUBJECT PRIZES.

Mathematics and mechanics—Arthur Stuart Evans.

Practical geometry and drawing—Claude de Brigny Doucet.

Military engineering—Chas. M. Stephen. Surveying and military topography—Guy H. Kirkpatrick.

Reconnaissance—Chas. M. Stephen. Artillery (theory and construction)—Wm. B. Anderson.

Military history—Charles C. Wood. French—Arthur S. Evans.

English—Arthur S. Evans.

Chemistry—Guy H. Kirkpatrick.

Physics—Charles M. Stephen.

Geology and mineralogy—Charles C. Wood.

Freehand drawing and painting—Richard C. F. Alexander, Charles M. Stephen.

Civil engineering—Charles M. Stephen, William H. N. Cantlie.

Drills and exercises and non-com. drill instruction combined—Arthur S. Evans.

Conduct and non-com. discipline—Charles M. Stephen.

In his annual address, the commandant Major-General Cameron, referred to the recent charges of the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor and laxity of discipline preferred by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, and to prove that the cadets are pr

perly disciplined, well-instructed, and that they do not neglect their studies, he quoted from the report of a commission of experts, stating that the officers sent from the college to the Imperial Service are better than those from Woolwich and Sandhurst. The records made by the members of the graduating classes in recent years were pointed to as having shown a steady upward progress, and the records, as marksmen, of various graduates were instanced, to the same end, and the commandant asserted that such highly creditable records could not be made by men who, during their college life, were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, were not amenable to strict military discipline, and whose studies were not properly regulated and pursued.

Regarding the college work, etc., the commandant said: "The conduct of the Cadets has improved during the year now closing, and is fairly satisfactory. The present first class has, on the average, incurred more forfeitures for irregularities than did the first class of last year. The second, third and fourth classes, the third in a very marked degree, show less forfeitures than the corresponding classes in 1895.

"On the whole, class room work has been satisfactory. The 4th and 3rd classes have, on the average, scored well; the 2nd class has lost ground, and the 1st, whose average attainments on joining the college were low, has recovered, in part, from the disadvantages under which it labored."

On Tuesday last, election day, those men in "A" Battery R.C.A., whose names are on the voters' list, were marched in a body to their polling booth. They were sent in to vote, man by man, and were then marched back to the barracks. It was asserted by the Liberals that this action was taken under orders from the Militia Department, and it was held to have been done in the hope that the men, voting as far as possible under the eyes of their officers, would support the Government candidate. Major Drury states that no orders were received from the Department authorizing the course that was taken, and says that the men were marched in a body to the polls simply as a matter of discipline, in order to prevent those who had votes from remaining out of barracks all day after they had polled their votes. The major says that the charge of attempted intimidation has been reported to Ottawa.

VEDETTE.

STAFF-SERGT. HARP WINS THE BANNOCKBURN AT THE SCOTTISH RIFLE ASSN. MATCH.

Once more are the 48th Highlanders in high fettle, and justly proud are they over the splendid stand taken by Staff-Sergt. Harp in the opening day of the Scottish

Association matches, which commenced at Darnley on the 10th June.

Although the conditions were unsatisfactory, Staff-Sergt. Harp's total of 96, made up of 37 at each of the Queen's ranges, was unequalled, despite the utmost endeavors of the best shots of Scotland, and in competition with such well-known shots as Lieut. Rennie, Queen's Prizeman, 1894; Queen's Prizeman Sergt. Lawrance, 1st Dumbarton; Pte. J. Boyd, who tied with Pte. Hayhurst, Queen's Prizeman of 1895, last year's Scottish champion, Pte. A. Urquhart, Galloway Rifles, and others.

Staff-Sergt. Harp also won sixteenth place in the Stock Exchange match with 33 points at 500 yards, netting him £10; fifty-third place in the City of Glasgow Corporation match, with 88; out of a possible 105 tied for nineteenth place in the President's match, 600 yards, with 30. He won a place in the "Sixty" with 87, and in the competition which followed was not as successful as before, making 36 for 10 shots at 500 and 49 for 15 shots at 600 yards.

He finished up very successfully and brought the Highlanders and Canada up to third place in the grand aggregate.

It is with great regret that well-wishers of the late tournament hear that a deficit of \$400 remains after all its affairs are closed up. There are, of course, lots of explanations to offer, but the majority seem to agree that more money could be made out of reduced prices than the prohibitive scale that prevailed, prohibitive in the sense that it precluded most people from being present all three nights.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons completed their class firing on the 13th of June, spending the week under canvas at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges.

No. 9 Field Battery put in their twelve days' camp at the Exhibition Grounds during the early part of the month, and those who know claim that the battery was never in such shape, and never passed a better inspection. Owing to their establishment of officers not being complete is the only reason given for their failure to win the efficiency competition.

It was with a great deal of relief that those interested received the news that the inspectors of infantry will be able to put an end to such farces as those published in a recent GAZETTE entitled "comparative efficiency returns." Anything more absurd than the result shown therein would be hard to find. For the future we believe all regiments will be marked on the same basis.

The remark was recently made in this city that the Major General had in contemplation the cancelling of the picnic trips that so many regiments are in the habit of indulging

in on Her Majesty's Birthday. In the interest of discipline, this will prove beneficial, although to a certain extent it will affect recruiting. If, however, the regiments are satisfied to recruit men who do not join to go on a picnic trip, the benefit will be an immense one, and if they want a change from the routine season's work, will spend the time formerly occupied in making a circus or procession in some remote town, by going under canvas near their headquarters, and get a proper idea of the duties of camp life. Just as many good men will go, it will cost less, and greater benefit will be derived.

The sum of \$400 has been given by the City Council as a grant to the Ontario Rifle Association. A proviso, I understand, is attached as to a share of the marking being given to residents of the city. The present markers are made up mostly of residents in or near the vicinity of Port Credit, and while they may be a trifle cheaper, in some cases, they are dear at any price. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the indifferent marking, and if not improved on before the O.R.A., a kickers' meeting is sure to be on the tapis before the matches have fairly begun.

Recently a court martial was convened on two members of a city regiment. One of the unfortunates presented himself, but the other could not be found. Enquiry, however, elicited the fact that by a coincidence, at the same hour as the court martial was convened, he was figuring as one of the two principal performers in an affair where a death-do-us-part sentence was being passed on him by a clerk in holy orders.

Sergt.-Major Spry, of No. 9 Field Battery, will be Toronto's representative on the Shoeburyness team.

Quite a contingent of rifle shots assembled to bid God-speed to several of this year's Bisley team and who left Toronto on Thursday, 25th June. The members who left for Montreal on that evening were: Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th; Lieut. J. Ogg, Guelph F.B.; Sergt. W. Crowe, Guelph F.B.; Lieut. W. Ross, Sergt. Mitchell, Sergt.-Major S. H. Huggins, 13th Batt.; Pte. Armstrong, R.G., and Lieut. D. J. C. Munro, 44th. Major Bruce and Mrs. Bruce left in advance of the western contingent.

The Gov.-Gen. Body Guards, under command of Col. G. T. Denison, are in camp at West Toronto Junction.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the outcome of the O.O.R. matters, now that a change in Government has taken place. There are some who predict a speedy reinstatement of the deposed commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, but with this view a great many differ. The way one

party sums up is this: "The Liberal party are not going to make any trouble for themselves," and consequently he thinks they will place Col. Hamilton on the retired list and give him a better sit, probably a departmental appointment at Ottawa as a balm to his wounded feelings, and then gazette Major Delamere to the vacancy. This view finds favor with several who do not for a moment credit the Government with any desire to smash such a historic corps by undoing what has been done this past few months, and they think it extremely unlikely that anything more would be heard as regards Q.O.R. matters if a course such as outlined above is carried out.

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—I notice your Toronto correspondent makes several errors in your paper regarding the Grenadiers. On May 15 he shows all our companies, excepting "C" and "K" at exactly half the strength that they actually paraded on the occasion of the garrison church parade. The mistake arose from the reporter confounding "files" with "men."

In your number of June 1, you refer to us as the "10th Royals," a designation which the regiment has not borne since 1881.

In the efficiency competition our low standing is due to the fact that it was found impossible at the time to comply with the regulations for rifle practice. In other respects our standing is good, especially in drill. I might point out that it has been impossible to compete with regiments in some of the other districts in drill, as the maximum for drill in most cases is 90, whereas in this district 36 is the maximum.

GRENADIER.

Toronto, June 27.

[THE GAZETTE is very glad to make these corrections. The error in the parade state appeared in the first part of the edition only. As the paper had to go to press early Monday morning the figures were clipped from The Globe. When our own report came in the errors were discovered, the press stopped and corrections made.—ED. CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.]

WHAT WE NEED.

EDITOR MILITARY GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR,—Having been a member of the militia of Canada for over a quarter of a century, and also having been particularly interested in the most important branch of an efficient force, viz., "rifle practice," and owing to the fact that we are at last to be armed with a modern and "up-to-date" weapon, I think it quite apropos that a few suggestions should be made through the columns of your important and indispensable paper, feeling that they can do no harm, if they do no good (as the old lady said when she applied the salve to the wrong

spot), said suggestions applicable under two heads: "The Care of Rifles" and "Rifle Ranges."

Under the former I would suggest:

1st. That the new rifles be stored at battalion headquarters only, under the care of a paid armorer.

2nd. That where battalions do not possess drill sheds a suitable building be supplied by the Government

3rd. That captains of companies be allowed five or ten rifles per company for practice, and that they be personally responsible for their care.

4th. That the old rifles now in the possession of corps be retained by them for drill, annual camps, etc.

5th. That when required, the Lee-Enfield be issued to the "active militia" and the old rifles to ex-members, reserve or home guard, who are always found in the neighborhood of company headquarters.

These suggestions have been caused by the personal experience of the trials and vicissitudes of our old friends—the very much abused and maligned family—the "Sniders" (long-Snider and short-Snider). They, with strong constitutions and simple manners, have stood by the force for some 25 years, and are to-day, in my humble opinion, the best weapon for recruits

What can be expected, and what would soon be the result, if the Lee-Enfields, with their more delicate and complicated constitutions, should meet with the same sad experience as the poor old Sniders?

Now, Sir, what with the long distance and bullet propelling power of the Lee-Enfield, the attention of the authorities must be directed to the necessity of long and safe rifle ranges. At present there are very few ranges suitable for the Lee-Enfields: therefore, under the head of Rifle Ranges, I would suggest:

1st. That every D. A. G. be appointed inspector of ranges in his district

2nd. That suitable ranges be procured and laid out near the headquarters of every county battalion.

3rd. That ranges only having passed the proper inspection be used.

4th. That the Government expend part of the appropriation on the renting, laying out and equipment of rifle ranges.

I think, Sir, with a new major-general in command, who is the right man in the right place, with a new rifle which is a "dandy," with a new Minister of Militia, who has been an active, experienced and tried officer while in the force, and with new encouragement to the force through the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for militia purposes, that now is the time for us fellows to stick together, and that in a very short time, with the proper encour-

agement in the shape of rifle ranges, instead of 177 teams, (or 1,770 men) being entered for the Military Rifle League matches, we can have at least 770 teams, (or 7,700 men) active rifle shots. Kindly insert this so that others may follow suit

Yours truly,

Fred. W. Macqueen,

Major 22nd Batt., Oxford Rifles.

Woodstock, June 4th, 1896

[Major Macqueen voices the opinion of the great majority of the active officers of the younger generation of militiamen. By working together we can make Parliament give us the necessary appropriations. They will have to do so eventually, and the sooner we insist on more attention to our needs, the sooner will we get it.—ED. CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.]

AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Military men generally all over Canada will be pleased to know that Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, who headed the Canadian twenty, and who put in such a remarkable score at the last Dominion Rifle Association meeting, has been doing great things over amongst his "brither Scots." At Darnley rifle meeting on the 9th he came out ahead in the Bannockburn Prize competition, securing the first prize of \$100. The conditions were very much against good shooting, but it is all the more creditable that Sergt. Harp should have come out on top under such unfavorable circumstances, with a score of 96 out of a possible of 105. His name also appears in the prize list in the City of Glasgow Corporation Challenge Vase, with a score of 88, and in the President and New Club Prizes, with 30 points. Sergt. Harp has been spending a fortnight in visiting his old home, and no doubt the scent of the "whin and yellow broom" will brace him up for the great "shoot" of the year.

THE SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM.

Col. Cole, the commandant of the Shoeburynness team, has not yet received all the names of the representatives. Those reported so far are: Lieut.-Col. Cole, 2nd Regiment C.A., Montreal, commandant; Capt. Myles, 9th Field Battery, Toronto, adjutant; Sergt.-Major Jas. Spry, 9th Field Battery, Toronto; Sergt. T. W. Lawlor, 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, N.B.; Sergt. Robt. Balfour, 7th Field Battery, St. Catharines, Ont.; Gunner J. E. Bramah, "A" Battery, R.C.A., Quebec; Q.M. Sergt. T. Hood, 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa; Sergt. Wilkinson and Sergt. Spence, Guelph Brigade F.A., Guelph, Ont.; Col. Sergt.-Major Cornish, Sergt. A. J. Thomas and Bom Lettice, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.

Sergt-Major Fellows, Sergt. Morrison, Q.M. Sergt McGuinness and Bom. Dickson, 2nd Regiment C.A., Montreal. Sergt.-Major Bridgeford, of the R.C.A., Quebec, is sergeant-major of the team. The team will parade at Quebec on Tuesday for a course of training previous to their departure on the 15th July. The team sails from Quebec by the Beaver line steamer Lake Ontario. It is more than likely that some of the friends of the team will be going over with them. We understand that there are still some desirable first and second cabin berths, so that those contemplating the trip should make early application to the Beaver Line office, Montreal

PASSED IN MILITARY SURGERY.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL RYERSON has recently succeeded in passing the efficiency examination required by the Imperial War Office of all volunteer and militia surgeons in Great Britain, having first attended the course of instruction of the Volunteer Ambulance School in London. The examination comprised three parts, written, oral and practical drill, the latter with the men of the Army Medical Staff Corps, at the Guards' Hospital.

Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Harrison, brigade surgeon of the Guards, was president of the Board of Examiners.

The following questions which were set give an idea of the character of the examination:

FIRST PAPER—MILITARY MEDICINE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Give the staff and equipment of a medical officer of a unit in the field, on active service and in charge of troops at home.
2. Give the minimum number of cubic feet required per man (a) in permanent hospitals, (b) in detached wooden hospitals, (c) in barrack rooms, (d) in huts.
3. How are patients dieted at field hospitals on active service? What clothing do they wear? How is washing done?

4. Describe the soldier's field dressing. How is it cared for?

5. State the regulations as to (a) care of valuables of sick, (b) arms and accoutrements.

6. Draw a sketch plan of a field hospital encampment, and describe the lines of assistance.

7. What should be the sanitary arrangements of camps (a) as to water supply, (b) latrines, (c) number of men sleeping in each tent, (d) ventilation, cleansing and airing of tents.

8. Give the distribution of a bearer company during an action.

9. What are the instructions for the examination of recruits and the grounds for rejection?

10. What are the instructions as to vaccination?

11. A man is taken sick, to whom does he report? What disposition may be made of him? In what reports and returns may he appear?

12. What is to be done in case several cases of pneumonia suddenly occurring? What precautions should be adopted?

SECOND PAPER—DRILL AND EQUIPMENT.

1. Describe Farris' stretcher.
2. Give words of command for changing numbers of stretcher squad—both modes.
3. Describe the formation of rifle and blanket stretcher, of other improvised modes of transport, and contents of the field companion.
4. What is the difference between "prepared stretchers" and "prepared stretchers for waggon loading."

Dr. Ryerson was presented by the D.A.G. for the A.G., at the levee held by the Prince of Wales for H.M. the Queen, at St. James Palace, on June 1st. On June 5th he went to Aldershot, where the entire Medical Staff Corps was paraded for his information, by order of F.M. Lord Wolseley, Com-

mander in Chief. The system of instructing medical staff recruits and regimental stretcher bearers was carefully gone into, as also the various forms of wheeled transport. An exhaustive visit to the Royal Cambridge Hospital concluded a pleasant and instructive visit.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE first Irish volunteers were formed at Dublin under command of the Duke of Leinster, Oct. 12, 1779.

Volunteers, in proportion to population, are double in Scotland to that of England.

In future British volunteers will be called upon to attend twelve drills each year during their third and fourth years, instead of nine. This is another step in the direction of increased efficiency.

The National Volunteer Association was formed in London for promoting the practice of rifle shooting, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, in November, 1859.

A regiment of dragoons relieved a regiment of lancers on Irish service, and while the departing and incoming regiments passed each other on the North Wall, Dublin, the band of the latter played "Come Back to Erin," while that of the former played "Not for Joe."

Promotion in the British army is often slow, but, to those who join the colors, and provided they take advantage of the many opportunities held out to them, it is sure. The official quarterly Army List for April states that there are now serving on the active list 3 lieut.-colonels, 12 majors, 61 captains, 126 lieutenants, 46 second lieutenants who have obtained their first coms. through the ranks. It is the seeking to attain these positions that places the British army far and away ahead of any other country.

It is said that a new Infantry Drill will be issued this year, and will contain a number of important changes from the 1893 book.

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THE CANADIAN

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MONTREAL-TORONTO, JULY 1, 1896.

THE HOLIDAY OUTINGS.

THE gossip in Toronto that the Major-General had decided not to permit the usual Queen's Birthday outings has created a good deal of talk. We have every reason to doubt the rumor from what we know of the Major-General's policy. His experience in England should tend to encourage these excursions. They make the force popular with the public, and they do more to bring in officers as well as men than any other factor. We can name some of the best officers in our crack regiments to-day who joined for the sake of a Queen's Birthday trip ten, fifteen, and in one case nearly twenty, years ago.

To Toronto officers more than any others these outings are a great sacrifice. The annual Jockey Club races are always held in the week of May 24. It is the day of the whole year in which Toronto, in fact Ontario, society is most strongly in evidence. In Toronto more than anywhere else are the regiments officered by what is commonly called "society people." We know of some men who in the past few years have applied for commissions solely for the sake of the introductions their uniform would give them. That nearly all of them leave town on these days to please their N.C.O. and men is greatly to their credit.

This is the main objection to these trips.

It is also often urged against them that they seriously affect discipline, and that this

playing to the gallery in country towns is a most undignified thing for officers and men wearing Her Majesty's uniform. It is true there have been individual cases, but, on the other hand, on a Thanksgiving Day in Toronto not long ago the regiments remained at home, and the men of one regiment caused more trouble in a few hours than the accumulated disorderly conduct of the entire garrison in all its previous trips.

If anything, these trips are decidedly useful in imparting and developing practical discipline. They impress a feeling of esprit de corps not possible at home. It is not necessary for the officers to urge the men to behave for the credit of their regiment. The men themselves are so jealous of its reputation that a man who may misbehave himself is quickly sent back to camp where he may not be seen. A second occurrence often means that the offender must leave the regiment for good. As to dignity, are not some of us inclined to carry that too far? We always notice that the bumptious young subaltern insists more upon it than the experienced officer commanding.

The Major-General might direct these outings in such a way as to make them as popular as they now are, but more profitable. This might be done by divisional camps. Let all the city regiments and permanent corps centre at one place each year for one or two or more days' hard work. Montreal might be selected one year, Toronto the next, Quebec the third. By keeping at them the Government could be got to pay transport, and, eventually, sustenance. At Quebec, at least, every city regiment in Canada east of Port Arthur could be assembled. The practical results would be very great.

**FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENTS
AND THE CHURCH.**

THE Toronto Telegram, in its well edited military column, quotes from THE MILITARY GAZETTE the item announcing that the 65th Batt. would form the guard of honor for the Holy Sacrament in the Corpus Christi procession, and suggests "Surely there must be some mistake?"

We cannot see why the right of the 65th to do so should be questioned. It is a French-Canadian Roman Catholic regiment. We doubt if there is a Protestant in it. Its chaplain is a Catholic father. The Corpus Christi procession

is part of the Catholic religious belief. Protestants do not believe in it, but is that a reason why they should object to members of a Catholic regiment exercising their religious convictions?

On the other hand, THE GAZETTE would like to see the church take a greater interest in the military organizations in the province of Quebec. Its interest and influence are decidedly worth cultivating and it can do very much towards filling up the ranks of many regiments that are generally numerically weak. It has always been loyal to Canada and to Great Britain in the several invasions of this country, and this, we regret, cannot be said of English speaking Catholics and Protestants as a whole.

Let the 65th and every other French-Canadian regiment, by their presence, give every possible assistance in the religious ceremonies of the church. Some of us may not find processions and celebrations laid down in the regulations and orders of our church, but we should treat those provided for other churches with the greatest possible respect, just as we expect them to treat our beliefs. When we all recognize this, French and English, Catholic and Protestant, will work better together for the common good.

For the information of The Telegram we may say that to our certain knowledge the 65th has acted as a guard of honor to this procession regularly for the past seventeen years, excepting in 1885, when they were in the Northwest, and their place was taken by the 85th, another Catholic regiment.

**A MILITARY BICYCLE CLUB FOR
MONTREAL.**

NOW that the city corps are beginning to have each a bicycle corps, a subject which is creating a good deal of talk among the members of that corps is the formation of a military bicycle club. That is, let each of the corps belonging to the different regiments combine and form a club to be composed wholly of military cyclists. If such a proposal were brought about it would mean renewed enthusiasm on the part of wheelmen. Besides being of great service to the individual member, it would also be the means of keeping the different cycle corps up to full strength. The club might be able to secure a piece of ground from the Government on St. Helen's, where a track could in time be laid. By giving an exhibition of their skill on the wheel once a year would also

draw out teams from the different regiments, and we might in a few years have a military display that would be a credit to the military district. In England, the bicycle is now a recognized fact with the War Authorities, and great things are expected from its use in army work. Why should the wheelmen of Canada be behind those of Great Britain? Cyclist organizations have been in existence there for some time, and were only waiting until they were fully recognized. So our cycle corps should prepare for such an event, and forming a club will be one of the first things to help them in this direction.

ANOTHER HERRING ACROSS THE SCENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON, commandant of the Royal Military College, in his speech at the closing exercises last week referred to THE GAZETTE'S charges of laxity of discipline, and proceeded to show how unfair to the capable staff of the college these charges were. If the newspaper reports are true, he defended at considerable length the members of his staff.

We doubt if they will appreciate his defence of them. The fact is THE GAZETTE nor anyone else ever hinted that the trouble at the college was due to the staff. General Cameron brings them in to draw the attention off himself. Friends of the college say the staff as a whole is a most efficient one, but is seriously handicapped for want of a proper head. As a matter of fact members of the staff have complained that they could not give the best results unless they had a head who attended to his duty.

Why does not General Cameron ask for a Board of Inquiry? If he is in the right he has nothing to fear. That he does not do so seems to indicate that he is afraid of the result.

MANAGED ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of June 1 nominates Mr. Wm. Mulock, ex-M.P. for North York, as Minister of Militia in Laurier's Government. It says he is "one of the most honest and upright men in Parliament," and stands upon the principle that in making appointments to responsible positions "a man's qualifications should be considered before his politics." THE GAZETTE further says, "The curse of the militia to-day is political interference, and anyone who will bring about a new order of things will be heartily welcomed by the force." THE GAZETTE is right. For nearly eighteen years the Militia Department has been managed as a political donkey engine of the Ottawa Government, with the result that it is in a thoroughly demoralised condition. A change is badly needed. That will be brought about on June 23, and then the Militia Department will be managed on business principles, and officers and men will be encouraged to feel that they

are serving the country, that they are not the creatures of any political party, and that merit will be recognised wherever it is manifested. Chronicle, Halifax, N.S.

[THE MILITARY GAZETTE did not nominate Mr. Mulock. It is not in politics. It said the impression prevailed that in the event of the Liberals being returned Mr. Mulock would be Minister of Militia. Every one asked what kind of man is Mr. Mulock? The article gave what THE GAZETTE knew from experience to be a correct estimate of Mr. Mulock's position. If he can be induced to accept the portfolio, and if he seeks advice on what is in the best interests of the force from the right sources—such experienced commanding officers, as Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, Col. Prior, or Col. Tucker, for instance—he will make an ideal Minister. He is not a man whom the ward heelers can influence. What is right rather than what is the best policy seems to have characterized his work in the past.—ED. CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.]

HON. MR. DICKEY'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Hon. Mr. Dickey, for a time Minister of Militia, was learned with real, genuine regret by officers everywhere. We had all begun to look upon him—and rightly, too—as one of our warmest friends, and that he will not be in the new House both Liberals and Conservatives will regret.

When the wires brought in the report of Lieut.-Col. Tucker's election in St. John a cheer went up at the institute, for the 62nd Fusiliers' commander is as popular in Montreal, which he frequently visits, as he is at home. Col. Domville, of the 8th Hussars, is another good man from New Brunswick. While his election was sure, the return of Lieut.-Col. Prior in the far west was gratifying.

There are many other good friends of the force in the new House, and it is to be hoped we will receive the generous treatment we feel sure they will recommend.

THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD PAY IT.

THE Militia Department are much in need of a brushing up. Many complaints have been made as to the slow and niggardly way in which anything is done that tends towards the good of the militia. When the Montreal Field Battery went into camp last Saturday they found that the ground whereon they were supposed to pitch their tents was overgrown with grass and weeds about two feet high. Before operations could be gone on with, this had to be cut down, not at the expense of the Department, but at the expense of the corps, of \$30. This carelessness on the part of the Depart-

ment should not be. They should have seen that the ground for the camp was all right before the date of the battery's entry. Why should they not have sent someone who was qualified to report as to the state of the ground before it was occupied? Seemingly no heed was paid as to whether it was in an unhealthy or healthy state. The Militia Department are not so generous that a corps can afford to pay for work that should have been done by that office. The sum of between \$30 and \$40 does not appear to be a large one, but still if things had been properly managed this money might have been spent some more useful way. It is to be hoped that when the large camps are formed better arrangements will be made for them.

DISAGREES WITH THE GAZETTE.

"An article in the last MILITARY GAZETTE is causing a good deal of comment here, and I think you are wrong. It is with regard to the swinging of arms in the march past. Of course, I know the change has been made in infantry drill, but we cannot recognize it till it is authorized by our Militia General Orders. I have known the troops in India to be twelve months behind in some alterations, simply because the Indian authorities did not promulgate the orders as soon as changed, and I think the same applies to us.

"Yours truly,

"SERGEANT."

Hamilton, 14th June.

[Reasons were given in the last issue for the stand THE GAZETTE took on this question. The Militia Department has not been in the habit of reproducing army orders affecting the Canadian militia. Copies of these particular orders changing the infantry drill were sent by the adjutant-general's office to each D.A.G. commanding a district and to the commandants of schools. If it were not intended that the D.A.G.'s and the commandants should carry them out why were they sent to them?—ED. CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.]

MILITARY CAMP OUTFIT.

With the camping season now upon us proper mess equipment is very often a matter that gives a good deal of bother in the selecting. The Buzzacott outfit appears to be just the thing for camp use. Military men who have the looking-after of the victualing of a corps would do well to write for a catalogue of the above equipment. We may state that parties going into camp before purchasing any other mess outfit would do well to look up the catalogue. They will be admitted free of duty. Address: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, sole agents for the United States and Canada.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

THE members of the Bisley team paraded at the Victoria Rifles' armory on Friday morning in review order. Lieut.-Col. Starke made a minute inspection of the men. The regulations were read and the members then signed the agreement. There was quite a number of officers of the city corps present and various comments were made as to the success of the team. It is needless to say that every good wish was extended to the representatives of the Canadian militia. Before dismissing the team Lieut.-Col. Starke said he was very much pleased with their appearance. He wished them to remember, whether they were on parade or off, to be neat in their dress. At the shooting matches they could not always be shining, but he knew they would do their best in this direction. He would impress upon them that they were going on a very important mission. They were going to represent Canada and the militia of the Dominion. They were at all times to consider themselves Canadians, and he had no doubt but what the duty they had to perform would be done well. The team this year was a very strong one and he hoped that they would be able to bring back many trophies, and that the prizes will be larger than ever before. While they may not be able to carry the blue ribbon, which was done by Pte. Hayhurst, as it was too much to think of winning twice in succession, still he knew that it would not be their fault if they did not get near or at the top. There was one prize which he hoped they would make a good show in and that was the one put down by Canadians. They would be heavily handicapped in firing against Scotland, England and Ireland, but with a little practice he trusted that they would be able to give a good account of themselves. Major Bruce and himself were anxious to do everything they could for their comfort. If they had any complaints he did not wish them to grumble amongst themselves, but to come straight to the adjutant or himself, and if they, in their judgment, thought the complaint should be rectified, then it would be done at once. They would do all they could for their comfort, and he trusted that they (the men), would do their share. The team had the most of the work on the other side, and he would try to forward that work as much as possible. He trusted that before they got to the other side he would be thoroughly acquainted with every one of the men. He was acquainted with a few of them now, but there were one or two that he had not had the pleasure of meeting before. He hoped that when they returned they would be able to look back with pleasure to the trip of the Bisley team of 1896, and that it would be one of the most

successful trips ever made by a Canadian team. (Applause).

It was a general comment amongst the officers and others present to-day, while Lieut.-Col. Starke was inspecting the team, that not a single rifleman was on this year's contingent. The only dark uniform was that of two artillerymen. This year's team might well be called a "red-coated team." Although not represented amongst the shooters the riflemen are well represented by Lieut.-Col. Starke, 3rd Victoria Rifles.

The Bisley team got a right royal send off from the members of the city corps on Friday. Certainly they left under the most auspicious of conditions, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed with that condition during their visit to England. The Victoria Rifles assembled at their armory, and headed by their band marched to the wharf about half-past ten to do honor to their colonel, who is commandant of the team, and also to Capt. Wilson, who is going as quartermaster. The 6th Fusiliers were not behind, for they too have a representative on the team, namely Staff-Sergt. Lavers. A large number of the men of that regiment were down to bid him good speed. The fife and drum band of the regiment marched from the drill shed to the wharf, playing some excellent airs. There were also a large number of officers of the city corps, and also friends of the commandant. Congratulations and good wishes were the order. The crowd of spectators were each and all anxious to get a look at last year's Queen's Prize winner, who stated to a GAZETTE representative that he would try his best for the blue ribbon this year again. Three hearty cheers were given for the '96 team and they carried with them the good wishes of the militia for their success on the other side. The members of the team were: Lieut.-Col. Starke, commandant; Major Bruce, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, adjutant; Lieutenant Munroe, 44th Batt., Niagara Falls; Lieut. Ross, Pte. Hayhurst, Sergt. Mitchell, Sergt.-Major Huggins, of the 13th Batt., Hamilton; Q. M. Sergt. Ogg and Sergt. Crowe, of the 1st B.F.A.; Lieut. Weller and Lieut. Runions, 59th Batt., Cornwall; Lieut. King, 45th Batt., Bowmanville; Lieut. Thos. Mitchell, of the 12th York Rangers, Aurora; Lieut. Bent, 93rd Batt., Spring Hill, N.S.; Sergt. George Lavers, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal; Pte. Armstrong, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Pte. Neil, Fredericton, N.B., and Pte. Langstroth, 74th Batt., Sussex, N.B. Capt. Spearing, of the 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke, joins the ship at Quebec. Major Macdonald and Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and Pte. Campbell, 43rd, will join the team at Liverpool. The team will then proceed to the ranges of

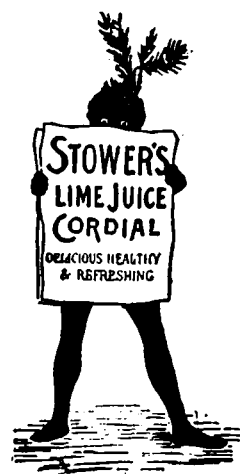
the Metropolitan Rifle Range Co., Runemede, Staines, where practice will be engaged in. The team will go into camp about the 13th July, as the matches begin on the 14th.

On Wednesday evening the officers of the Victoria Rifles entertained Lieut.-Col. Starke at supper in the comfortable dining-room in the armory. Many of his friends wanted to give him a big dinner, but he expressed a strong preference for a quiet evening with his own officers and a few personal friends. Major Sims presided, and besides all the officers of the Vics. there were present: Capt. Macdougall, Majors Ibbotson, Blaiklock, MacLean, Capt. Costigan, V.S., Lieut. MacEachern, Lieut. Cushing and Mr. Geo. Gillespie. The gallant colonel's health was drunk 'mid much applause, and speeches were made in which many kind things were said and best wishes expressed for the success of the team.

Capt. Wilson, of the Vics., accompanies the team as honorary quartermaster, paying all his own expenses. After the matches he and Col. Starke will take a short trip on the Continent.

Officers and men of the militia will help **THE MILITARY GAZETTE** very much if they and their friends in making purchases will give the preference to those firms which advertise with us. They can help us still further by recommending the paper to any firms who sell goods that are used by military men in every part of Canada, either as military men or in their private capacity. tf.

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"THE BRAVEST DEED I EVER SAW."

ARCHIBALD FORBES writes in Pearson's Weekly of the bravest deed ever done. Colonel (now General Sir) Redvers Buller had been ordered to make a reconnaissance before Cetewayo's kraal of Ulundi. Beresford led the advance, Buller bringing on the main body. Beresford, on his smart chestnut, with the white ticks on withers and flanks, was the foremost rider of the force. The Zulu chief bringing up the rear of the fugitive suddenly turned on the lone horseman who had so outridden his followers. A big man, even for a Zulu, the ring round his head proved him a veteran. The muscles rippled on his shoulders as he compacted himself behind his cowhide shield, marking his distance for the thrust of the gleaming assegai. It flashed out like the head of a cobra as it strikes; Beresford's cavalry sabre clashed with it; the spear head was dashed aside; the horseman gave point with all the vigor of his arm and the impetus of his galloping horse, and lo! in the twinkling of an eye, the sword point was through the shield, and half its length buried in the Zulu's broad chest. The gallant induna was a dead man, and his assegai stands now in a corner of Beresford's mother's drawing room. The flight of the groups of Zulus was a calculated snare; the fugitives in front of the irregulars were simply a decoy. Suddenly from out a deep watercourse crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass, sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back towards the main body, followed by Zulu bullets. Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up, and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting posture. The Zulus, darting out in haste, were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford, measuring distance with the eye, saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversaries with his revolver, while urging the soldier to get on his horse. The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why, said he, should two die, when death was inevitable but to one? The quaint, resourceful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man and swore with clinched fist that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life. This droll argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted,

partly hustled, the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut agoing after the other horsemen; another moment's delay and both must have been assegaied. A comrade fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or rescued who was the wounded man, so smeared was Beresford with borrowed blood. Going into Beresford's tent the same afternoon, I found him sound asleep, and roused him with the information, which Col. Wood had given me, that he was to be recommended for the Victoria Cross. "Get along wid your nonsense, ye spalpeen!" was his yawning retort, as he threw a boot at me, and then turned over and went to sleep again.

THE BRITISH SERGEANT.

THE special correspondent of The Times with the Soudan expeditionary force, pays the following well-deserved tribute to the patience and efficiency and high-mindedness of British non-commissioned officers: "There is yet one other Englishman now in Korosko, a sergeant in the Gloucestershire regiment, who has been sent up here as drill-instructor. He is, by the way, possibly the best boxer in Egypt, and has taken it upon himself to impart the noble art of self-defence to the Egyptian soldiers in their leisure moments. A good many British sergeants are now attached to the Egyptian army as instructors, and one comes across them at nearly every military station. They make their influence felt in a remarkable way, and leaven the native battalions with their own soldierly qualities. They often acquire the language with an astonishing facility. One day at Wady Halfa I watched for some time one of these sergeants, who had been only a few months in the country, as he put through their facings his awkward squad of blacks—savages many of them, of low intelligence, speaking various uncouth dialects of the Soudan; and yet there was this young Englishman contriving in some wonderful way to drive into their dull brains a comprehension of what he required of them and obtaining marvellous results in a very short time. There he is employed for six hours daily, carefully explaining, and vigorously abusing, too, when necessary, in his freshly-acquired Arabic, while giving the orders in Turkish, as is the rule in the Egyptian army, a concession to the fiction that Turkey can still call upon the Egyptian troops to fight her battles. These British sergeants appear to understand the men, are in touch with them,

are patient with the clumsy, but willing recruits, and quite appreciate the many good qualities and the soldierly spirit of the Soudanese blacks. One realises here of what excellent stuff the British non-commissioned officer is made, quickly adapting himself to strange conditions, intelligently grasping his duty, and making himself respected by the natives."

VOLUNTEER PIGEON POST ASSOCIATION.

AN effort has been made to establish a British Volunteer Pigeon Post Association, and the correspondence which has passed between one of the originators of the movement and the War Office officials has recently been published. As set forth in a circular issued, the aims and objects of the British Volunteer Pigeon Post Association will be to encourage and foster in every way practicable the utilization of the people's homing pigeons, in arrangements connected with the national defence of the British Empire; to collect and supply all necessary information to the military and naval authorities; and to keep in close touch with the volunteer forces; and to co-operate with all societies, clubs, and individuals willing to place homers at the disposal of the authorities; in maintaining and keeping up to date the registration of such owners; the number of birds and their markings; to move Parliament to extend the necessary protection to such a useful class of bird as the pigeon against wanton and mischievous shooting at, killing, damaging, or decoying in any way by our own people, where their thoughtlessness and indiscretion exceed their patriotism.

A communication forwarded with the authority of the Secretary of State for War, stated that "The Marquis of Lansdowne sees no objection to experiments as suggested in your letter under reply being carried out at places where suitable terms can be arranged. With regard to the last paragraph of your letter, Lord Lansdowne is not prepared to issue any instructions on the subject of pigeon flying to officers commanding volunteer corps, as he is of opinion that any experiments which may be carried out by them in connection with societies, clubs, or individuals should be left entirely to their discretion. In conclusion, I am to suggest that in Lord Lansdowne's opinion the best practical results from a military point of view, would be obtained by flying the pigeons from ships in the Channel or in the North Sea to the shore; and I am to state that should any such experiments be carried out his lordship would receive with much interest a report upon the results obtained from them."—The Volunteer Service Magazine.

MILITARY SMARTNESS.

A SHORT observation and consideration of the Russian army serve to convince me that in England we have a wrong idea of military smartness, a fact of which as a private in the volunteers I was never able to convince my superior officers.

The word "smartness" itself is of a vague misleading character. When we talk of a smart writer, a smart man of business, and a smart woman, we use the word in three different senses. So we may talk of a smart soldier in different senses. "The Bounceables were a devilish smart regiment, sir" Thackeray's old Gann might say, "where every officer kept his four-in-hand." A smart corps, among the volunteers, means a corps where the blacking and pipeclay are laid on without stint, and the march-past at Easter is carried off with symmetrical aplomb. This march-past is the end in life of the volunteer, and almost all his drilling is directed to carrying it off effectively. And yet a march-past has little practical value; one does not want to march past the enemy.

He would be a bold man who would say anything in disparagement of the Russian soldier, yet in Russia smartness is almost unknown. The Russian Tommy does not swagger down the Nevsky eyeing the girls in a purple jerkin with a cotton-wool chest sticking out in front of him; he slouches modestly along in rather dingy homespun. The officers may be seen walking almost as modestly (always in uniform), with their arms full of parcels and with umbrellas on rainy days; many of them eke out their pay by giving lessons. All the Guards were turned out the other day in full campaigning order, with their guns and baggage; it was a fine sight, but not smart. They rolled in, walking as if they were still treading between plough furrows; men of various uniforms were all jumbled up together; some had their mess-tins above their valises, some below;

some carried their portions of the tents horizontally, some vertically; and every here and there was a cheap fife or trumpet band to keep them in something resembling a step. But you put these men with an enemy in front of them and you will find it best to get behind. The Russian officers, it is said, do not have to urge their men forward on the field with harangues about "la gloire"; they have to say, "Gently, boys, gently!" Their training and traditions are different from ours. The troops quartered in Siberia are not engaged in pipe-claying their boots; they are taken out in squads of scouts and hunters to make their way through trackless wilds, and to hunt bears and tigers.

The chief harm done in the British army by striving after smartness is waste of the soldiers' time. Instead of practising or learning useful professions, playing healthy games, performing feats of marching and the like, they are set to rubbing things. It was the æsthetic ideal which used to make the authorities want to fill the ranks with tall men, and it is the æsthetic ideal which costs the nation a deal of money in providing the soldiers with costumes only meant for show. This same ideal is likely to ruin the volunteers altogether; there is very little time for them to make themselves efficient defenders, and none of that ought to be squandered on appearances.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CAPTAIN'S DILEMMA.

A certain captain was giving a lecture to his company on what they should do in case of fire, or should the "fire call" sound in barracks, and, seeing some recruits there who had never heard the "fire call," he ordered the bugler to blow it for their benefit, but imagine his dismay when he found that all the regiment had turned out to answer it. How to prevent them from getting the engine, hose and other things out

he did not know. The bugler, however, soon got him out of the difficulty by running to the door and blowing, with all his might, "Come to the cook-house door, boys," which had the desired effect.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Artillery Association have issued the prize list for the competitions to be held at Shoeburyness in the first week of August. The chief items are the two prizes given by the Queen respectively for position and garrison artillery; but besides these there are many more, given by the Prince of Wales, the Corporation of London and City Companies, the Earl of Stradbroke (chairman of the council), the Association and others. The Queen's prize for position artillery will be awarded to the battery making the best aggregate in battery practice at standing and moving targets with 16-pounder guns; and that to garrison artillery to the group making the best aggregate with 64-pounders, one of the competitions being at moving targets. The position battery prize list also includes single gun competitions with 16 and 40-pounder guns, and a "disabled ordnance" contest; and for the garrison artillery there are competitions with the 10-inch gun and 6.6 howitzer (groups), and repository work; and "special defence" prizes for corps allotted to heavy ordnance in the District Defence Scheme, and whose men have in this or last year completed drill in the forts or positions to which they are allotted. An Imperial prize is offered for competition between British and Colonial detachments; and there will be a competition for officers, for other ranks in guard mounting, and probably for carbine shooting.

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ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THERE is no more popular feature of the London season than the Royal Military Tournament, now in its seventeenth year, at the Agricultural Hall. It was for the purpose of gathering some information about this well-known function that I called upon Major Crabbe, of the Grenadier Guards, at his office in great Scotland Yard.

"Do you keep up this office all the year round?" I asked, after we had exchanged greetings.

"Oh, yes," replied the stalwart major, "for what with settling up one year's accounts and preparing for another tournament, we are pretty fully occupied all the year round, I can tell you."

"What was the origin of the tournament?"

"It was started by General Burnaby in 1880—of course, in a very small way, comparatively speaking."

"And what becomes of the profits?"

"They are distributed among various military charities selected by the Commander-in-Chief. Altogether, I should think that, since the first year of the tournament, something like £35,000 has been given to these charities."

"The profits seem very large," I remarked, "but I suppose your expenses are proportionately heavy?"

"They may be put down at £1,000 a day," replied Major Crabbe. "Take this year's tournament. There will be something like 800 men and 400 horses engaged, and most of these will be maintained at the Agricultural Hall. All these men, remember, are rationed at the expense of the tournament."

"I suppose your 'properties' are also on a pretty extensive scale?"

The major smiled. "All our 'properties,' he said, "are very real. There will be 16 field guns, besides machine guns of all kinds, gymnastic appliances, fencing gear, and practically everything connected with athletic exercise. Although the men look after their own horses, our paid staff at the Agricultural Hall will number about 150."

"I believe the Royal Military Tournament is quite official?"

"Absolutely. The Commander-in-Chief is always president, and the chairman is Major-Gen. Lord Methuen, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Home district. Among the members of the Executive Committee may be mentioned Col. G. M. Fox, the very well-known inspector of gymnasia, who will act as commandant at the Agricultural Hall."

"Upon what principle are the men selected who figure in the tournament?"

"I will try to explain that to you," replied the major. "Every regiment," he continued, "has its own little tournament, and periodically sends up picked men to the district tournament. Well, then, we make our selections from the smartest men in these district tournaments, and each of the latter sends a contingent of seven men."

"I was wondering," I said, presently, "why you commence preparations so far in advance."

"Well, if we have colonial contingents," replied the major, "preliminary negotiations take a considerable time, as you may imagine. Each year," he went on, "has some special feature. The 1895 season was marked by the historical display of the 3rd Hussars and the 'Bufs,' who entered the arena, first of all, in the very earliest uniforms ever worn by these fine old regiments; and they then traced their history down to the present day by means of successive uniforms and accoutrements. The great feature of the 1896 Military Tournament will be a grand colonial pageant, termed 'The Sons of the Empire.'"

"Who designs these new features?"

"I should explain," replied Major Crabbe, "that the moment preparations are started for the next year's tournament the Executive Committee meet in this office as often as required, and the suggestions are freely offered by the various members. These are then discussed, and if found practicable and generally acceptable, they are put in training at once, and their management handed over to the officer who fills the post of secretary."

"Now, about this big pageant?"

"Very well. It is the endeavor of the Tournament Committee to give some little idea to the general public and to the world at large of the enormous reserves which lie ready for action behind our iron walls—our first line of defence, the navy; and also behind the comparatively small permanently-armed force, which is commonly accepted as the English army, and which guards countless millions of British subjects in an Empire covering nearly nine million square miles."

The major was getting enthusiastic.

"For the purpose of distinction," he continued, "the pageant is divided into six divisions, or armies. The first division—the English army—represents not only the 231,000 regular troops of our standing army and reserves, but also the 152,000 militia and yeomanry, and 262,000 volunteers, who are ready to be called out at any time in defence of their country."

"My time is precious, so I must describe the kind of troops for you generally, instead of dealing with every regiment separately. There are thirteen regiments of hussars;

but all these will be represented in the pageant by four gallant soldiers of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. The seven battalions of the brigade of Guards are represented by four men of the Queen's Company of the 1st or Grenadier Guards, and so on in the other branches of the service. The Royal Irish Constabulary, a semi-military

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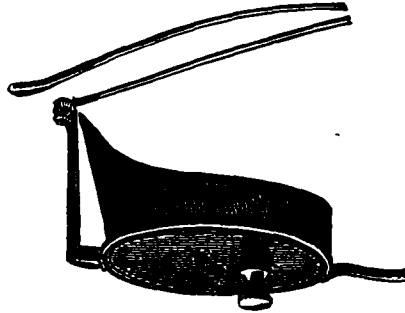
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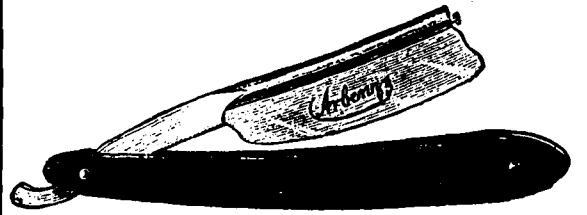
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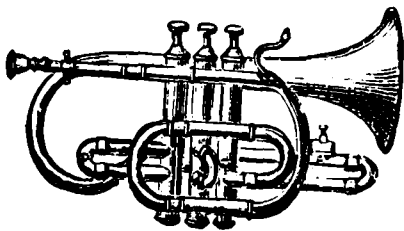
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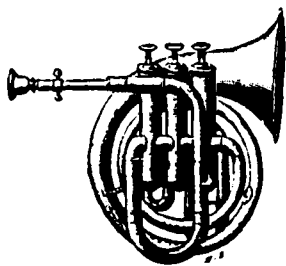
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force, tall and smart, bring up the rear of the Home army.

"The Indian army, 145,000 strong, are the representatives of over 220,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, and live in an empire about 15 times the size of the British Islands. There will be detachments showing the various distinctive uniforms worn in all parts of that mighty empire.

"First of all comes the stately body-guard of the Viceroy, every man over 6 ft. in height. Bengal shows us its cavalry, its artillery, and its infantry; and from the hills of Nepaul come the Goorkhas—short, sturdy men, thoroughly reliable, and well trained in the use of their terrible 'kookries.' The Punjab cavalry and infantry, including the Queen's Own corps of guides (the latter represented here by only its cavalry detachment), are among the most important of our Indian corps defending our North-West Provinces.

"The Mountain Battery of the Royal Artillery, with its train of mules, is well worthy of careful attention. You will notice that the gun takes to pieces, and is carried on mules—the nozzle piece on one, the breech-piece on another, the wheels on a third, and the carriage on a fourth. So exactly are all the pieces fitted, however, that, as the spectators will see for themselves, the gun can be put together and fired in less than one minute. There will also be troops from Madras—swarthy representatives of Southern India—followed by the pick of Bombay, the Western province; while the Irregular Horse from Central India and the Hyderabad contingent complete the Indian section.

"Next comes the Far West—representatives of our vast possessions in North America. The permanent forces come first, clad in their winter garb of fur and moccasins, with their snow shoes on their back. Next follow the South African warriors, with their broad-brimmed felt hats and Kharkee jackets—a very picturesque dress, well suited to the irregular warfare of the Veldt. Even the Cape Town Cadets are represented—a body of youths strongly resembling our own English Public School Corps.

"Australia comes next, led by the New South Wales Lancers; then follow representatives from our smaller colonies. Trinidad sends a contingent of yeomanry cavalry, in bright green uniform, and the Gold Coast is represented by the Houssa Military Police.

"I don't want to bore you," added Major Crabbe, "but I must not forget to mention, in speaking of the pageant, the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery and the Malta militia, as well as the gallant representatives of British Guiana and Hong Kong. Altogether, there will be eighty-four sections of fours, and at least 400 men will be seen in the arena at once. Major F. C. Ricardo, of the Grenadier Guards, has charge of the pageant, which

cannot fail to kindle enthusiasm in the breast of every English-speaking person."

"No wonder it takes a long time to prepare the tournament," I remarked.

"Well, this year," replied Major Crabbe, "the negotiations went on very rapidly, thanks to the hearty co-operation of various colonial governors and the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir George White.

"By the way, there is another new feature I forgot to mention—the naval display of a blue jacket detachment from H.M.S. Excellent. In addition to the usual exhibitions of skill-at-arms, the 4th Hussars have a smart little display of their own, and after this fight one man is found to be missing when the roll is called. A comrade volunteers to go in search of him, and finds him lying wounded on the ground. Then, making his own horse lie down, he drags his comrade towards it, places him on its back, and brings him in under the enemy's fire.

"The final 'Display of all Arms' for this season is the storming of an Afghan fort. This will be not only 'realistic' in the theatrical sense, but also eminently practical. For example, in order to water the horses, a mounted detachment of the Royal Engineers will sink a Norton's tube well.

"Of course, there will be a Maxim gun on a tricycle carriage; cooking in camp; and many other features of military life. When the Afghans try to 'rush' the British, the latter at once stand to their arms and form a square round the Maxim. Then follow a fierce hand-to-hand fight; the destruction of bridges over deep ravines; and the arrival of reinforcements, including, besides infantry, the Naval Brigade, with a 7-pounder gun, and the bridging battalion of Royal Engineers, with trestle equipment.

"The bombardment of the Afghan fort is next seen, while the engineers bridge the ravine. The Afghans reply with their old-fashioned wall pieces. Presently a chance shot from the enemy injures the gun of the Naval Brigade, but the gallant sailors lose no time in making good the damage. The wounded are tended by a detachment of the Medical Staff Corps, who, immediately on their arrival, erect a field hospital, wherein the most serious cases are treated. The bridge is completed, the infantry storm the fort, the gate is blown in, the Afghans are routed, and the British take possession of the native stronghold."

As I rose to go I remarked: "I suppose the value of the prizes offered is very considerable?"

"It is," replied Major Crabbe, complacently. "Altogether it amounts to £1,079 7s."—Tit-Bits.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE POETS.

A private of a celebrated Irish regiment was brought before his commanding officer (whom we shall call O'Grady) for being

drunk. The prisoner—an elocutionist in his way—when asked by the colonel what he had to say, replied, "To err is human, to forgive divine"—Pope. Whereupon, the colonel, without a smile on his face murmured, "Fourteen days confined to barracks, 7s. 6d. fine—O'Grady."

WANT TO GO TO WAR.

AT the annual meeting of the 28th Perth held in Stratford in March the following resolution was carried: "That we, the officers of the 28th Battalion, do offer our services to the Imperial Government, to raise a regiment of volunteers in the county of Perth, province of Ontario, for active service abroad, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's army."

The officers had almost come to the conclusion that their document had miscarried or been pigeon-holed, but were agreeably surprised last week when the following was received by Capt. G. T. Cooke, acting adjutant, from the office of the Governor-General's secretary, and is as follows:

CAPT. G. T. COOKE,
28th Batt., Stratford.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General to acquaint you that he has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a letter addressed by you to the Commander-in-Chief, tendering the services of the officers of the 28th Battalion of Canadian Infantry to the Imperial Government, for active service abroad, was duly laid before the Secretary of State for War. Lord Lansdowne has requested that it may be intimated to the officers of this regiment that he has been much gratified by the receipt of this public-spirited offer, which has been laid before the Queen for Her Majesty's information. He has added that at present there is no intention of sending any army into the field, but that should war come upon us at any time their patriotic and loyal wish will be remembered.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(S'd.) C. T. JONES.
For the Governor-General's secretary.

SILENT LAWYERS.

Many years ago a corps known as the "Temple Corps" was inspected by Lord Harrington. As he rode along the line his lordship observed, "This regiment is composed of the members of the Law Association, is it not?" "Yes, my lord," replied the C.O., to which the Earl rejoined, "Curious that they don't speak a word; I never saw lawyers so silent." "True, my lord," replied the C.O., "but we receive no pay."