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MEN'S BARRACKS, NO. 4 COMPANY R.C.I., FREDERICTON, N.B.

THE BARRACKS, FREDERICTON, N.B.

We have pleasure in giving an engraving of one of the barracks at Fredericton, N.B., now garrisoned by No. 4 Company, Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

There are three (3) barracks, viz.:—1. Officers' quarters (stone and wood); 2. Mens' barracks (stone); 3. Married non-commissioned officers and mens' quarters—Park barracks—(wood.) These barracks were originally built for a half battalion of Imperial Infantry, with a Battery of Garrison Artillery, but, by using temporary quarters in town for officers and men, a whole battalion of infantry has, at times, been stationed at Fredericton. With modern requirements, however, these barracks are now adapted for 6 permanent officers, 10 attached officers, 100 permanent non-commissioned officers and men, 30 attached non-commissioned officers and men; total, 146 of all ranks.

On the formation of the Infantry School Corps—January, 1884—these barracks were found to be much in need of repairs and remodeling.

When the improvement in class and education of the modern recruit is considered, as compared with the status of the so-called *common soldier* of the past, improvement in quarters and surroundings becomes a necessity. Not only is

this improvement now to be found in the barrack rooms—the “home” of the soldier at this station—but also in the providing suitable recreation rooms and library in the Drill Hall, as well as in the providing comfortable quarters, with gardens, for the non-commissioned officers and men on the married strength. All this is in addition to improved conditions of service, as to pay, clothing, rations, &c. It may be added that increased attention is now paid to the care of grounds,—the officers' barrack grounds being laid out in gardens, lawn tennis courts, gravel walks, &c. The dates of erection of these barracks are as follows:—Officers' barracks, 1841; mens' barracks, 1827; married non-commissioned officers' and mens' quarters (Park barracks), 1838; isolated quarters therein, 1789.

The following troops have occupied the barracks from time to time since 1846, within the memory of the “oldest inhabitant”:—H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, Duke of Wellington's; H. M.'s 97th Regiment, West Kent; H. M.'s 72nd Seaforth Highlanders; H. M.'s 76th Regiment; H. M.'s 62nd Regiment; H. M.'s 63rd Regiment; H. M.'s 15th Regiment, East Yorkshire; H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, Cheshire. This last named regiment left Fredericton May, 1869, from which time until January, 1884, no troops have been stationed at Fredericton.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

HALIFAX.

Last year the eight companies of the Leicestershire regiment began a series of association football matches for the championship of the battalion. Seven games were played between the companies, and the champion had the name of their company inscribed on their shield. The first year's play gave company E that distinction, and "E" will thus stand at the head of the roll of honor. The concluding game of this year's series was played on 19th November, and its result is that again company "E" will be inscribed on the shield. The game was the seventh and final of the series, throughout which not a point has been scored against the champions. In the first half neither side scored, but early in the second company "E" captured a goal, and towards the end of the half they took another. Company "F" did not score, so that "E" won by the two goals.

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On 4th inst. the military authorities in Halifax issued about 3,000 pension papers. This covers the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

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It has lately been brought to my notice that the idea of the Government to build the new drill shed on the site of the old building on Spring Garden Road may be seriously objected to on the ground that it is directly in line with Brunswick street. Should it be decided at some time, not in the dim future, but before many years, to extend this street to the southward, the magnificent edifice promised us will stand as a huge obstacle. Many thoughtful citizens have expressed opinions not in favor of building on the present site, and there is much that is worthy of consideration in their reasoning; but if that august body who has control of this matter be fully convinced that the proposed course is best, and has therefore determined that on the present situation the new drill shed shall be erected, would it not be well to note the shadows that coming events may cast, and by using a little wise consideration prevent much trouble and inconvenience in the future. It is almost a sure course of events that Brunswick street will in time be extended through Spring Garden Road, and it is equally certain that when the time comes it will be a serious matter if the new drill shed stands directly in the line of the much-needed extension.—*Critic.*

A sapper of the Royal Engineers named Turnbull while engaged in military manoeuvres on the Common at Halifax a few days ago, and while firing in a kneeling position, suddenly got the order to charge and when rising to do so was wounded by the soldier behind him. The latter stumbled and fell forward and ran his bayonet into the back of Turnbull's head, inflicting a deep wound. Fortunately it was a little to the right of the centre or it would have been instantly fatal. Turnbull was conveyed to the military hospital where a surgical operation was performed. Turnbull is back to barracks again and says he feels no ill effects from the injury. The doctor says it was a very close call.

TRURO, N.S.

A match took place at Truro recently between eight members of the "Amherst Rifle Association" and a corresponding number from the "Truro Rifle Club, resulting in a victory for the latter by 18 points. The scores were as follows: 7 shots each at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

TRURO RIFLE CLUB.

James Daver	91
Henry C. Blair	90
T. S. Pattillo	85
John Suckling	82
E. E. McNutt	79
George A. Layton	79
J. C. Mills	78
A. S. Black	74
Total	658

AMHERST RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

B. Bent	92
J. Trenholm	87
H. Tremaine	84
F. Christie	81
W. Christie	80
H. Nills	77
Major Church	74
W. Baird	65
Total	610

The annual dinner of the Truro rifle club came off on the evening of 25th ult., at the Learmont hotel. Forty members and invited guests, including representatives of all the press, excepting the railway men's organ, *The Headlight*, sat down to a sumptuous bill of fare served in Mr. Learmont's well known excellent style. The club includes some of Truro's leading citizens and business men. It is in a flourishing condition, and the competitions at the range have been exceedingly interesting, and the scores will compare favorably with clubs of more experience.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

General Herbert has been here making his annual inspection of No. 4 Co., R.C.I., accompanied by his A.D.C. Capt. Streatfield. Your correspondent understands the General made a searching inspection of the men and barrack property generally, and where faults existed was not slow in pointing them out. This company is now, and always has been, up to full strength, and the physique of the men good. The Commandant and officers entertained the distinguished guests at dinner, and among those present were Sir John Allen, Mr. Justice Fraser, Lt.-Col. Marsh, the Bishop of Fredericton, Mayor Beckwith, Collector Street, Rev. J. C. McDevitt, T. Temple M.P., and others. The band of the corps played a very acceptable programme of music. After "The Queen" had been drank and the covers removed, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Commandant, read a carefully prepared paper on the administration of a battalion, which should be published verbatim in your columns. The General, after apologizing to the company for departing from the usual rules of the mess, called upon Sir John Allen, as an old militia officer, for a few words, and the occasion will long be remembered as a happy one, in listening to the inspiring remarks of one who has taken such a deep interest in military affairs. He gave his reminiscences of military life in Fredericton, going back more than sixty years. Every foot of the barrack ground was familiar to him as incidents of military life, and he thrilled the audience as he related his recollections of the various British regiments stationed here, and their after victories on the battle field. The General at the close addressed the officers at length. While not pointing out the defects of the Canadian military system, he was of the opinion that important changes could be made that would remedy the shortcomings of the force. He invited military men present to study the question in their spare moments. Here it occurs to your correspondent that officers should be invited by general order, or otherwise, to write short essays on what *practical* changes could be effected that would strengthen, maintain and popularize the militia of Canada. The General intimated that probably at next inspection he would call upon the younger officers for a presentation of the subject, and impressed upon them to make the barracks the centre of military thought.

After leaving Fredericton the General and Aide proceeded to Halifax.

QUEBEC.

"B" Battery R. C. A. had a march out on the 2nd instant and mustered full strength, under the command of Major Wilson. The route taken was out the St. Louis road and back by St. John street. The right section was under the command of Lieut. W. R. Cooke and the left under that of Captain Fages. Needless to state their appearance was much admired.

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On the 29th ult. the first of a series of dinners, under the new management of the Garrison Club, was held, and proved most enjoyable for those fortunate enough to secure places. Owing to the limited space a great number could not be accommodated.

At 7.30 the President, Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay, took the chair. Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, R. C. A., very kindly sent "B" Battery band to perform during the dinner, which was much appreciated by all present.

During the evening there were several songs and speeches. Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay's "Brigadier" was one of the events of the evening. Lieut. H. J. Hussey, Mr. Story and Lieut. J. B. Peters sang some capital songs with choruses.

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The billiard tournament now going on at the Club is proving very interesting. Lieut. H. J. Hussey, it is anticipated, will either win the match or in any case give a very good account of himself.

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A successful test of a small copper model gun, tempered by the secret process of Mr. Allard, Levis, was carried out at the Citadel, under the supervision of Lt.-Col. Montizambert, on the 17th of November.

Before firing the gun was carefully gauged at two different points, one and two inches from breech end of powder chamber. For the first experiment, the gun was charged with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sporting powder, and wadded with a plug of paper driven well home with a wallet. After firing the charge the gun was examined and gauged at the above mentioned points; the diameters were unchanged. The second experiment was a very severe one, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sporting powder being used, leaving only sufficient room for a plug of paper which was well driven home as before, filling the piece to the muzzle. An examination of the gun after the experiments showed it to be without flaw or perceptible expansion. It may be added that the length of the piece was 12 inches; length of bore, 11.50 in.

R. M. C., No. 47.

MONTREAL.

THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS.

Although not yet officially gazetted out, this corps has practically ceased to exist. The uniforms, arms, accoutrements and tools are being returned to store on St. Helen's Island, by order from headquarters. This ends, or, we sincerely trust, only suspends, the existence of a corps over thirty years old and which has done excellent work in its day. Lieut.-Col. William Kennedy, the commanding officer, sent in his resignation some four months ago; and although this has not yet been accepted, the action now taken is doubtless the immediate result of the retirement of the C.O. Lt.-Col. Kennedy is, in length of service, one of the oldest officers on the Canadian list. His first commission is dated 8th May, 1862, and on the 2nd October of following year he was gazetted Captain, having, on the previous 27th May, received a first-class certificate from the school of gunnery. He saw service in both Fenian raids—in 1866 under Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, and 1870 under Lieut.-Col. Bagot (H. M. 69th Regt.). He received the brevet rank of major on 25th June, 1869, and on 25th June, 1883, was gazetted Lieut.-Col. The foregoing does not comprise all his services to the Crown, as he did duty in the trying times of 1838 as a private in Lieut.-Col. Maitland's battalion of Montreal volunteers. In his retirement, the force loses the services of a capable and zealous officer, one who attended faithfully to his duty and his corps in the face of unusually discouraging circumstances.

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The second annual meeting of the Prince of Wales Regiment Officers' Hockey Club was held on Thursday, November 17th, in the Drill shed, with Lieut.-Col. Butler in the chair. The secretary's report was read and showed the club to be in a most promising condition. Three matches were played last year in the Victoria rink by kind permission of the directors, two against the officers of the Royal Scots, in both of which the Prince of Wales' officers were victorious, and one against the cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in which the Prince of Wales' men were defeated after

an exciting match. It was decided to extend the membership of the club to past members of the regiment as well as present. The following officers were then elected for the coming year:—Honorary president, Lieut.-Col. Butler; president, Capt. Dobbin; vice-president, Capt. Lewis; treasurer, Capt. Bradshaw (re-elected); secretary, Capt. W. L. Bond (re-elected). Committee—Major Cooke, Capt. Bartlett, Capt. Porteous, Lieut. Armstrong and Lieut. Simpson.—*Gazette*.

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The Sixth Fusiliers held, on 18th Nov., the first of the winter series of smoking concerts. It took place in the armory, and as the regiment has among its members some of the best known musicians in the city, a fine programme was presented. Among those taking part were Corp. A. G. Cunningham, Private Sutherland Brobie, Mr. A. E. Etherington, Capt. E. J. Chambers, Private R. Lloyd, Sgt. W. Hiams, Sgt. Jas. Armstrong, Staff-Sgt. J. A. Edwards and Corporal Rosser. Mr. N. Falkiner, Q. C., of Belleville, was present and at Lieut.-Colonel Massey's request delivered a characteristic humorous speech. The next of these entertainments will be on Friday, December the second, when Col. Massey will deliver his short lecture on duties of the militia when called out in aid of the civil power, to be followed by a musical programme.

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The parade of the Highland Cadets in the Drill Hall, on 12th November, was a very interesting one. The occasion was the competition for the flag presented by the Duke of Connaught; and, although the drill was "under protest," it may result in the trophy being awarded to the cadets. Only one company paraded ("A" company), and Major W. G. Stewart, acting as captain, took command of this; total strength was 46. The official judge of the competition, Lieut.-Col. Smith, of London, was, of course, not present, the Mayor having wired him that the affair had been postponed; a large number of officers of the city corps were, however, on hand and evinced great interest in the proceedings. After waiting until three o'clock the company was addressed by Capt. Lydon, R.S., the instructor, following which the drill began. Many sections of company drill, the manual and firing, and physical drill, were done in excellent style. Battalion drill was then proceeded with, the company being divided and working in single rank. This also was exceptionally good, and hearty applause showed the spectators' appreciation of the precision and steadiness showed by all ranks. At the conclusion of the drill, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson addressed the boys, explaining his position and views in the competition matter, and congratulating the cadets and their instructor on the splendid showing they had just made. The parade was then dismissed. In the evening the cadets met at the Fraser Institute, marched to Lieut.-Col. Stevenson's house and heartily cheered him. They then marched out to Point St. Charles to Capt. Lydon's residence, going by the way of McCord street; they received a royal reception and spent a pleasant hour with the instructor, whom they serenaded.

ST. JOHNS.

He who imagines that the Canadian regular has few chances for self-improvement labours under a delusion. The catalogue of the library in connection with No. 3 Company, R.C.I., now stationed at St. Johns, P.Q., shows an excellent array of modern and readable books—a collection that many a village would be glad of as a public library. There are 1,033 English volumes and 622 French—1,655 in all. A deficiency which should be remedied is the absence among the English books of standard works on Canadian military and general history. Parkman's works are there, and Hayshe's "Red River Expedition,"—volumes unequalled for accuracy and interest in the particular subjects to which they are devoted; but there is nothing treating specially of the War of 1812-15, the Rebellion of 1837-38, and other important events in Canadian annals. The history of our country should be first and foremost in every library.

KINGSTON.

"A" Battery, the Kingston branch of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, obtained its majority a few days ago and the coming of age was celebrated by a ball given by the officers in their pleasant mess rooms; the music was furnished by the Battery string orchestra, an excellent organization, composed of eight members of the regimental band; about 300 guests were present and a very pleasant time was spent until an early hour in the morning, there were several guests from a distance. The decorations of the ball room and ante rooms were superb consisting of military weapons, trophies, etc.; more than a passing notice must be made of a handsome centre piece formed of moss and chrysanthemums, which was a gem of the florist's art.

At least one of the "non-coms" of the battery celebrated the above event in a different way altogether from that of the officers. This was in a very pleasant event which occurred at St. George's Cathedral on Tuesday, 15th Nov., when Staff-Sergt. J. Williams was united in marriage to Elizabeth Allen of Bedford, Ont., by the Rev. Buxton Smith; Master Gunner Maher assisted the groom while his daughter did a like duty for the bride. After the ceremony the happy couple and their friends left for their future home on William Street, where an inviting spread was laid. After doing justice to the good things provided, the party gave "Jack" and his bride a hearty toast and then accompanied them to the train, upon which the bridal couple departed for two weeks tour in the west. I hope that it was the pleasantest furlough the genial Staff-Sergt. has had up to this date.

Since my last communication it is rumored that three more cadets have been expelled from the Royal Military College, for one year, for a breach of discipline, said breach consisting of not giving evidence against the unfortunate young fellow of whom I wrote before. It seems to me that something is wrong somewhere, in that the sentences imposed are so much heavier than in former years. Four cadets have been sent away this fall (if the rumour is true—which I have every reason to believe is the case) one permanently, the other three being rusticated for the one year. It is only eight or nine years ago that a young man from Toronto attending the College as a cadet, committed an offence not only against the College discipline, but the society of the place as well. He was simply sent away for six months, after which time he returned and graduated.

Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzie, D.A.G., of military districts, 3 and 4, inspected the armories and equipment of the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles the middle of last month; he expressed himself as much pleased with the clearly condition of every article saying they reflected great credit on the caretaker, Q. M. S. Watts, of the 14th. The D. A. G. was, however, slightly dissatisfied with the amount of clothing, etc., still out, and said some means would have to be taken to compel the men to return them to stores.

The cadets who attended the football match at Montreal all unite in saying the treatment they received from the Britanias left nothing to be desired having had a royal time at the banquet tendered them in the evening by the Britannia Club. Capt. Huskisson, R.E., had them under his wing while on their trip.

What might have been a fatal accident happened at Fort Frederick last week. Lieutenant Burstall, of "A" Battery, had a squad of men handling a 64 pr. gun; he dismounted to give instructions, leaving his horse in charge of Driver Mason; the animal was very lively and kicked Mason in the face, and for a time it was thought he would not recover. A bad cut was left in his forehead and three teeth were knocked out. He is, I am glad to say, now out of danger.

The horse "King Tom," a favourite with the late Major Short, who used to ride him while performing sword feats and other sports, arrived in this city from Quebec, and will in future be used by Mrs. Short, widow of the gallant major.

The N. C. O.'s class of the 14th is progressing finely under the able tuition of Sgt.-Major Morgans, of the College. They are exercised in Ontario Hall three nights each week in physical drill, infantry sword, manual and firing, and the sword bayonet exercises; the date has not been fixed yet for their entertainment; it will probably occur some time this month. Veterinary Surgeon Massie presented the drivers of the Battery with a trick goat; the antics of the animal cause great amusement. Sergt. W. A. Porter, of the 14th Battalion, has resigned from the Sergeants' Mess to go to Toronto, where he has secured a very lucrative position. We hope to hear from him as a member of some of Toronto's crack corps.

Mrs. Blair, sister of Major C. B. Mayne, R.M.C., sails for England after New Year's.

The 14th Battalion Officers' Club was organized in the elegantly furnished apartments over King's drug store two weeks ago. Lieut.-Col. Smith was elected president, with Capt. O. R. Dupuis secretary, and Paymaster Sinclair treasurer. A formal opening will occur shortly. After the meeting the officers adjourned to the meeting of the American Canoe Association, which was in session here last month, and of which Lieut.-Col. Cotton is commodore.

At nine o'clock a complimentary smoking concert was given by the Royal Military College Canoe Club in honour of the visiting delegates. There were between fifty and sixty gentlemen present, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A good programme was submitted, consisting of songs and speeches. Amongst those who took part were: Major T. W. Shannon, Capt. Bruce Carruthers, Capt. Kent and a contingent from the R.M.C. with banjos and guitars.

Death is the wind up of all things. It is my sad duty to close this letter with recording the death of Jason Parks, late of North Fredericksburgh. He has lived for the past four years at Berkely, California, with his grandson, Herbert C. Parks, at whose home he passed peacefully away a few weeks ago. He was a son of Captain Parks, one of the U. E. Loyalists that landed at Adolphustown. Deceased was a member of Capt. Casey's troop during the rebellion of '37-'38. Irvine Parks, a son of the above, has the discharge of his grandfather, Captain N. Parks, from Her Majesty's Provincial Regiment of King's Rangers, dated 1783, he being at that time but 14 years of age. The discharge also states that he is entitled to his portion of land allotted to him.

STIENSALES.

DEATH OF BANDMASTER CAREY.

On the night of Tuesday, 29th Nov., just as "Lights out" was sounded in the Tete du Pont barracks, Mr. William Carey, master of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles band, joined the army of the dead, the cause of his death being congestion of the brain. He was about 68 years of age. The deceased came from a family of musicians, his father and grandfather both conducting regimental bands in England, the former being band-master of the King's Dragoon Guards. He travelled over much of the world with his father and the regiments they were attached to. In 1837 he was at Chambly, Que., and in 1843 joined the Royal Horse Guards, and as one of the Household Cavalry played before Her Majesty. He was through the Crimean war, played for the Sultan of Turkey at the memorable parade of the forces, and also at Lord Raglan's funeral, his father and brother leading bands as well as himself. At the expiration of the war he came, with his regiment, to this city, and after service at the various military stations, returned to England. He soon came out to Canada again, however, to assume the position of band-master in the Royal Canadian Rifles, in which he was so highly esteemed that his name, coupled with that of the band, became a household word for musical excellence. On the disbandment of the Canadian Rifles he went to Aldershot to accept the band-mastership of the Fourth Battalion Rifle brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), but left them on their departure for India in 1873. He returned to Canada soon afterward as band-master of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade at Toronto, which position he retained until the disbandment. After a number of years, during which he acted as band-master of the Queen's Own Rifles, he came to King-

ston, where he has resided ever since. He has been band-master of the 14th P.W.O.R. during his residence there, and the band, under his leadership, had attained a high pitch of excellence. His popularity among "his boys," as he loved to call the bandsmen, was phenomenal, and they feel as if they had lost a father. At Peterborough last Queen's birthday a gentleman came into a room in which Mr. Carey and a number of others were sitting, and asked for the band-master of the 14th. A member of the band immediately replied, designating Mr. Carey, "We have no master, but this is our father."

A year ago the band presented him with a life-sized crayon portrait of himself. The occurrence greatly touched him, and his emotion almost prevented him from replying. It is pathetic to note that his last words, spoken shortly before his death were "Tell my boys I will be with them to-morrow night."

His last musical composition was a splendid arrangement of the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee." It was played, under his leadership, in St. George's Cathedral on the occasion of the last annual church parade of the Rifles, and was repeated, with great success, when the band visited Watertown recently.

He was considered one of the finest band-masters in Canada. His son is now band-master of A Battery, Kingston. The deceased played before Her Majesty at Osborne Castle and was called to her presence and a short conversation indulged in. He was a man of fine military appearance.

TORONTO.

The efficiency competition between the city regiments of No. 2 District has been brought to a close, and everything is over except the shooting and incidentally the result.

The competition this year has been unusually keen, and in some cases, notably the burnishing up of arms and cleaning of armouries, the keenness seems to have been carried to excess and to the verge of absurdity. As if a highly polished lot of accoutrements, nicely arranged in a new, well built, and roomy armoury could decide what sort of marksmen or drills the owners were, or whether it would not bear evidence on the face of it, that unless this state of things was arrived at by hiring help from outside that if the men spent the same time in actual drill, they and their regiment could not help but be benefited by it.

I am told that the Grenadiers are not in the competition this year and certainly did not attempt to qualify as regards marksmanship. This is to be regretted, because in a competition of this kind the more the merrier and more to enter simply means that more have profited by the instruction imparted, and little though it may be, it still might be of the greatest advantage on some future occasion.

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Quite considerable discussion has been caused among graduates and under graduates of the 'Varsity regarding the articles that have appeared in both the *Mail* and *Empire* regarding the taking away of "K" Co. from the 'Varsity and making it the same as the other companies of the regiment.

The proposed move has, I believe, aroused considerable feeling against the idea, but as these are merely on the grounds of sentiment, it is not very likely that they will have much weight in deciding the matter. Certainly one of two courses will be adopted and the 'Varsity people will be given the choice of either making it a good company, equal to the "K" company of past years or else dropping out altogether. I have reason to believe that the Faculty are indifferent on the matter, or if they do take any interest in the matter it is not of such a nature as to prove a remedy.

In the olden days "K" company has held and some times more than held its own and could look with pride on the men it turned out, and who at this present day are holding their positions as officers with credit to themselves and to the old company. It is said that the Queen's Own and incidentally "K" company furnish more officers to the Canadian militia by a good deal than any other regiment. The benefit of this to the regiment I fail to see. The Queen's Own do not require any advertising, and nothing could hurt the regiment more than by some of the present class of "K" company when they return home taking out commissions on

the strength of what they learned in "K" company. This is not intended as a reflection on the men themselves but on the kind of soldiers they make, and the reason is plain when I say that they do not give the time necessary to get up their work; they are not available more than half of the season, owing to lectures and exams., &c., interfering with the drill nights, and if they went home and put into practice the theories and ideas they were imbued with whilst attending Varsity, the effect on the discipline of all with whom they came in contact with would be disastrous. All honour to old "K" Co.'y and to the men it turned out; and the same men who made for it the reputation of being the best company in Canada and who were with it in '66 when they were the last to leave the field, will join me in stating that if there is not enough stamina in the 'Varsity men to keep up the standard of the Company, let it drop for good rather than let its glorious record be tarnished after so many years and such an eventful history.

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The 48th Highlanders guard of honour furnished to His Excellency the Governor-General at St. Andrew's Society ball on the night of 31st October, was the first in the history of the regiment. The guard was under the command of Capt. Robertson, Lieuts. Donald and McLean, with Lieut. Ramsay in charge of the colours. Reaching the pavillion, strange to relate, the guard were taken into the ball-room and lined a passage way from the entrance to the dias, the ranks facing inwards. In his manner the Vice-regal party were received with the general salute, the National Anthem being played by the band of the Queen's Own. In the past the guards of honour have been drawn up outside whatever building the party in whose honour the guard was present happened to be going to, and as a general rule it seemed to be a general salute, a brief rest and a march home.

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The Q. O. R. Amateur Athletic Association held their annual meeting at the Q. O. R. Sergeants' Mess on Thursday evening the 1st December. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton.
 President—Capt. J. C. McGee.
 Vice-President—Colour-Sergt. Lennox.
 Captain—Sergt.-Major George.
 Secretary—Sergt. J. G. Langton.
 Treasurer—Sergt. J. E. Collins.
 Committee—Lieut. Barker, Sergts. Westman, Agar, Blair, Color-Sergt. Boyd, Ptes. Macdonald, McKenzie, Stovel, Corp. Cramp Norrie.

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Capt. Lee has donated a very handsome trophy for competition at hockey between the different companies, and the interest promises to be very general.

BRECH BLOCK.

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The annual rifle match of No. 6 Co., 12th Battalion, Y. R., was held on the new Lake Shore Range, November 10th. Prizes to the amount of \$80 were presented. Scores in the Battalion match to count. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards; seven shots at each range. 200 yards, position kneeling; 400 and 500 any, with head to target. Snider rifle. A strong fishtail wind prevailed, which prevented any very large scores being made.

Lieut. A. Elliott	-	-	-	-	-	86
Lieut. F. Brown	-	-	-	-	-	83
Pte. Baylis	-	-	-	-	-	79
St.-Sergt. Davidson	-	-	-	-	-	78
Cpl. Hammon	-	-	-	-	-	78
P. Sergt. Fairbairn	-	-	-	-	-	77
Sergt. Low	-	-	-	-	-	72
Sergt. Taylor	-	-	-	-	-	60
Sergt. Fawcett	-	-	-	-	-	59
Lieut. Col. Wayling	-	-	-	-	-	57
Pte. A. Gadsby	-	-	-	-	-	57
Cpl. W. Gadsby	-	-	-	-	-	50
Cpl. Jay	-	-	-	-	-	40
Pte. Hawkes	-	-	-	-	-	40
Pte. Long	-	-	-	-	-	35
Pte. Nicklin	-	-	-	-	-	29
Pte. Thompson	-	-	-	-	-	27
Col.-Sergt. McBryne	-	-	-	-	-	27

THE AGGREGATE.

200, 400, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range, was won by Lieut. A. Elliott, making 111 points, Lieut. F. Brown 105, P. Sergt. Fairbairn 103, S. Sergt. Davidson 101.

The annual match of No. 1 Company was held at the same time and place; the conditions were the same, and the ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards. The following were the prize winners:

Staff-Sergt. Simpson	-	-	-	-	-	88
Sergt. Mowatt	-	-	-	-	-	78
Lieut. Curran	-	-	-	-	-	73
Col.-Sergt. Foreman	-	-	-	-	-	64
Capt. Vennell	-	-	-	-	-	57
Corp. Kay	-	-	-	-	-	40
Sergt. Dean	-	-	-	-	-	33

* * * *

On the 7th of November, at the Queen's Own Sergeants' Mess-room, Captain Mutton, Q.O.R., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture before the officers and sergeants on "Outpost Duty." Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton occupied the chair. The lecture was amply illustrated by blackboard diagrams. On the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to Captain Mutton on motion of Lieut.-Colonel Jones, of the Dufferin Rifles, seconded by Major Delamere, of the Q.O.R.

ST. CATHARINES.

The non-commissioned officers of the headquarter companies of the 19th Lincoln battalion formerly opened their mess rooms on Monday evening, 14th November. Invitations were issued to the officers of the local corps, consisting of the 2nd Dragoons, Welland Canal Field Battery and 44th battalion. The invitations were largely accepted and a very jovial company gathered and spent a pleasant evening, Lieut.-Col. Carlisle presiding. Capt. Campbell read a highly interesting paper upon "The Battle of the Beaver Dam," which was greatly appreciated, and speeches were made by those present strongly in favor of the mess. The mess was formed with the following officers for the year: W. D. Stewart, sergeant-major; Sergt. B. Messler, president; Sergt. F. Smith, vice-president; Sergt. H. V. Pay, secretary; Sergt. Phelan, treasurer; Board of Management, Sergt. Clark, Color-Sergt. Bramley and Sergt. Blake; superintendent of refreshments, Sergt. McManus.

The headquarter companies, B, C and E, are putting in two night's drill each week, with a class for those wishing to qualify for non-commissioned officers.

A great deal of interest is being taken by both officers and men of the headquarter's companies this fall than there has been for some time past. The men are animated with the idea of having the battalion a five-company city battalion, and the officers have held several meetings to try and make the scheme go. It is prevented at present, however, by the objections of the officers of the country companies. As soon as it is made a city battalion there will be no difficulty whatever in getting the necessary men to join.

BRANTFORD.

On the evening of the 4th of Nov., the Thirty-eighth Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada, paraded at the drill shed for inspection before Col. Otter. The companies were full, and the officers were out to a man. Colonel Otter was accompanied by Major Buchan, A.D.C. of No. 2 Company, R.C.I., Toronto. The inspection took place in the drill shed, and, as the night was pretty cold, the men felt it somewhat, there being barely any protection from the wind. The regiment was inspected by companies, in drill order. The men looked scrupulously neat and clean, their belts, sidearms and accoutrements being brushed and cleaned until they shone. Each company was inspected separately.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was in command and before Colonel Otter and his A.D.C. arrived the men were put through a number of formations by their officers. The competition drill between the companies took place, the men being put through their various movements by their respective captains. The prize they were competing for was the

Hudson cup. Colonel Otter took three companies and Major Buchan the other three companies.

After drill a retirement was made to the officers' quarters where Colonel Otter and Major Buchan were royally entertained, supper being served and a programme of vocal and instrumental music gone through with; the pleasant and enjoyable evening was brought to a close at an early hour.

* * * *

The Dufferin Rifles saw the moon last night, through the place where the roof used to be on the drill hall. Did some one put the hose on the floor of the building? No, dear Colonel Otter, that was where the gentle dew drops fell through the capacious ventilator, and where the wind whistled in with a rude tune, until it was dangerous for the men to stand, lest the ruins of the old shackle came down about their ears. What a paternal government we have to be sure!—*Brantford Expositor*, 5th Nov.

* * * *

The sergeants mess of the Dufferin Rifles of Canada, held a special meeting on 21st Nov., Staff Sergt. Walker in the chair. A number of newly appointed sergeants made their first appearance and were made welcome and plans laid for active operations during the winter months. The sergeants are in a flourishing condition, and look forward to what is likely to prove their most successful season.

* * * *

On the evening of the 19th ult. the Dufferin Rifles mustered full strength, upon the occasion of the muster parade before Colonel Grey, D.A.G.; there were about 270 men on parade. This is practically the last appearance of the regiment in the old shed, as orders have been issued to have the stores and other paraphernalia transferred to other quarters. Colonel Grey, at the close of the proceedings, was entertained very enjoyably at the officers' quarters, and he is today inspecting the goods and chattels of the regiment. It is probable that one of the flats in the Tisdale building will be rented for temporary quarters, the hall furnishing good accommodation for company drill.

ST. THOMAS.

The 25th Battalion Rifle Association held its first annual prize meeting at Battalion range, near St. Thomas, on 10th inst. The weather was fine, but about three inches of snow, which fell the previous night, made the condition of the ground somewhat uncomfortable; in spite of this, the shoot was a great success. Following are the prize winners.

FIRST MATCH.

200 yards; open to all comers; any position; seven shots.

\$ 7 00	Sergt. J. Gordon, 22nd.....	31
5 00	Sergt. Henderson.....	29
4 00	Sergt. Brown, C.R.I.....	27
3 00	S. Price.....	25
2 00	Capt. Ponsford.....	25
2 00	W. Eustes.....	25
2 00	Capt. Stacey.....	24
1 00	Sergt. Hobson, 22nd.....	24
1 00	Color-Sergt. Collins.....	23
1 00	W. Scott.....	23
1 00	J. M. Glenn.....	22
1 00	Sergt. Morrison.....	22

SECOND MATCH.

400 yards; open to all members of battalion and citizens of St. Thomas only; any position; seven shots.

\$ 7 00	Capt. Ponsford.....	30
5 00	J. M. Glenn.....	29
4 00	Sergt. Henderson.....	29
4 00	Surgeon Kains.....	26
3 00	Capt. Stacey.....	23
3 00	Sergt. Munson.....	21
3 00	Color-Sergt. Collins.....	21
2 00	W. H. Lockwood.....	19
2 00	C. Allen.....	18
2 00	W. H. May.....	17
1 00	S. Dubder.....	16
1 00	Sandham.....	16
1 00	H. R. Fulton.....	15

1 00 Capt. Heal.....	15
1 00 W. Trott.....	15

THIRD MATCH.

500 yards; open to all comers; any position; seven shots.

\$ 7 00 W. Eustes.....	31
5 00 Sergt. B. Hobson, 22nd.....	25
4 00 J. M. Glenn.....	23
4 00 Sergt. R. A. Brown, C.R.I.....	22
3 00 W. R. Bevitt.....	21
2 00 S. Price.....	21
2 00 W. H. May.....	20
2 00 Capt. Ponsford.....	18
2 00 H. R. Fulton.....	18
1 00 Sergt. J. Gordon, 22nd.....	18
1 00 Sergt. Munson.....	14
1 00 Sergt. Henderson.....	13
1 00 Sergt.-Major Mellor.....	13
1 00 G. Small.....	12

NURSERY MATCH.

Restricted to residents of military district No. 1. Open to members who have not won prizes in any Dominion, Ontario or Western District R. A., exclusive of extra series prizes. 200 yards; any position; seven shots.

\$6 00 Capt. Ponsford.....	30
5 00 J. M. Glen.....	29
4 00 W. H. Lockwood.....	26
3 00 T. Fletcher.....	26
3 00 W. Trott.....	26
2 00 Sergt. Munson.....	25
2 00 Sergt.-Major Mellor.....	25
2 00 S Price.....	25
2 00 H. R. Fulton.....	25
1 50 Lieut. McLachlan.....	22
1 50 — Sandham.....	19
1 50 Capt. Jones.....	17
1 00 Lieut. McGregor.....	16
1 00 Colour-Sergt. Collins.....	15
1 00 N. T. Hollins.....	14
1 00 W. H. May.....	14
1 00 Capt. Heal.....	13
1 00 Capt. Stacey.....	12
1 00 S. Dubber.....	9

EXTRA SERIES NO. 1.

200 yards; any position; entries unlimited.

\$8 00 and hat, Capt. Ponsford.....	22
5 00 and box cigars, J. M. Glen.....	21
5 00 Sergt. Gordon, 22nd.....	21
3 00 Sergt. Brown, C. R. I.....	21
2 00 Surgeon Kains.....	20
1 00 G. Small.....	20
1 00 W. R. Bevitt.....	19
1 00 Colour-Sergt. Collins.....	19

EXTRA SERIES NO. 2.

500 yards; entries unlimited; any position.

\$8 00 and box cigars, Capt. Stacey.....	19
5 00 and case lager, Sergt. Hobson, 22nd.....	18
4 50 and case brushes, Sergt. Gordon, 22nd.....	18
3 00 Sergt. Brown, C. R. I.....	17
2 00 W. Eustes.....	15
1 00 Capt. Ponsford.....	12
1 00 W. R. Bevitt.....	12
1 00 Surgeon Kains.....	11

A silver medal, given by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay for the highest aggregate score made by a member of the 25th Battalion, was won by Capt. Ponsford, with a score of 73 points.

TWENTY-FIRST FUSILIERS.

The annual rifle matches of Companies 1 and 5, Essex Fusiliers, took place on the range in Sandwich on the 10th Nov., and some very good scores were made. The following is the list according to the number of points made at 200 and 400 yards:—

Staff-Sergt. Dowe.....	44
Bandsman Black.....	38

Pte. J. E. Aston.....	36
Pte. Bray.....	36
Sergt. Cassidy.....	36
Sergt. Mitchell.....	33
Sergt. Gaw.....	29
Sergt. W. H. Aston.....	28
Sergt. Bushell.....	28
Capt. Cheye.....	26
Sergt. Dobson.....	24
Capt. Dewson.....	23
Pte. Allinson.....	19
Pte. St. Louis.....	18
Bugler Beals.....	16
Pte. Brickman.....	14
Pte. Curtis.....	14
Pte. Harrison.....	16
Pte. Roilo.....	13
Pte. Wheler.....	11
Pte. Woodson.....	10
Bugler H. Beals.....	9
Bugler Peter Smith.....	9

Sergt. Dowe takes the Patterson challenge cup and company medal, and Sergt. Cassidy takes cup No. 2 for the highest scores at 400 yards.

There is quite a commotion among the officers of the 21st Battalion at Windsor, over the recent edict of Col. Smith, D.A.G. of this district. Out of 19 of the local officers about a dozen are on the provisional list, and it is necessary that they attend a school of military instruction and pass the required examination before being put on the permanent staff. The D.A.G. has notified the officers that they must comply with the requirements of the militia orders or step down and out.—*London Free Press.*

MANITOBA.

With reference to the recent disbandment of the 91st Batt., Dr. John P. Pennefather, surgeon to the late corps, writes a lengthy communication to the *Winnipeg Free Press*, from which we extract the following:—

In 1885 the agitation attributed to Louis Riel threw the Ottawa authorities into a state of consternation, and energetic measures were at once taken to grapple with the difficulty. The military force existing in Winnipeg at that time were a battery of artillery and the recently organized 90th Rifles, who were immediately ordered to the seat of trouble. Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith and Lt.-Col. Scott were authorized to raise two other regiments, that under Col. Smith became the 91st, and Col. Scott's the 95th. Speaking of my own corps, the 91st, our ranks were filled up in a few days, though I rejected many at the medical inspection as unfit for active service. We proceeded by rail to Calgary, from where we started on our long and weary march and countermarch after Big Bear and his band. There has been quite sufficient cock-a-doodle-doing about the Northwest rebellion, though certainly not on the part of the 91st and their gallant comrades, the 65th, Montreal. It is sufficient to state the Alberta force cheerfully did all that was required of it, and at the termination of the disturbance the 91st returned to Winnipeg and were disbanded. The purpose for which the regiment was organized was accomplished, and no dissatisfaction was expressed or felt at this action on the part of the authorities. Some time after a circular was addressed to several of the officers of the late corps, asking if they would again join if the regiment was reorganized, which several did, and I regret to say I was among that number. The regiment was reorganized and there was not the slightest difficulty in filling up the six companies, all in this city. The regiment acquired a drill shed (in a convenient position) at its own expense, organized a band and paid a bandmaster, and both officers and men were not only willing but anxious to in every way promote the welfare of the corps. Unfortunately, Col. Smith's continued ill-health from the effect of his accident prevented his taking over the active command, and it fell to an officer who was unable to devote sufficient time from his professional duties to the requirements of his position. Col. Smith died suddenly while on a visit to England, and certainly the senior major who was with the regiment through-

out the Northwest was then entitled to the colonelcy, but the influence of the junior major was powerful enough not alone to block this but actually to have the regiment disbanded and reorganized still as the 91st, but as a rural corps, and himself appointed as the colonel. In this he no doubt received every assistance from parties who were only too glad to see the redcoats removed from the city. Thus for the third time was the 91st re-created, and each time at very considerable expense to the Dominion exchequer. Fate in the shape of commanding officers was still pitiless to the corps, as soon after Colonel Bedson's appointment he fell into bad health; he required his officers to provide themselves with full uniform, and to qualify in the military school here, which several did. However, beyond these acts but little was done to make the battalion efficient. The colonel did nothing, the deputy adjutant general did nothing, and the Ottawa officials did nothing, further than issue the arms and accoutrements—who they went to or whether they were in the proper hands no one seems to have troubled themselves about. Not the slightest effort was ever made to raise a company in Springfield, in fact the captain gazetted to it absolutely refused to try to do so. The captain appointed in Selkirk never enrolled a man. The captain of the Stony Mountain company stated that it would be impossible for him to put six men on parade. The officer commanding this district was quite aware of this, and further, he knew that in other places there were men anxious and able to form companies in connection with the 91st. The Springfield company was gazetted out and replaced by a company at McGregor, of full strength, and were complimented by the deputy adjutant general "to their face." At the time of this final disbandment, for I do not know who would go into the Dominion 91st again, the regiment had three full companies, Kildonan, Virden, McGregor. The Selkirk and St. James companies were only waiting some action of the D.A.G. to spring into life, and two other companies were offered, but the condition of uncertainty which prevailed was a serious drawback to any energetic action, for immediately after Lieut.-Col. Bedson's death, threats of disbanding the corps were proclaimed from the house tops and at the street corners, by the district officers, their blatant utterances, no doubt supplemented by strong departmental reports. Though, strange to say the condition of things in the regiment had begun to mend, they certainly were not worse than during Lieut.-Col. Bedson's life time. But as a sheep before his shearers is dumb, so the authority did not open his mouth during this officer's life time. His reasons for this he best knows. Very little action on his part would have stimulated the captains of companies into activity and in the event of their not performing their duties, there were other gentlemen ready to replace them, and the Dominion would now have an efficient and loyal corps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Berlin High School Board are thinking of establishing a cadet corps and a gymnasium in the school. If a corps is decided on, Mr. A. Mueller, one of the school staff, will attend the Military School here, and qualify as a captain, so as to be able to properly drill the pupils.

The Department of Militia has issued the rules which will govern the annual examination of candidates in the Royal Military College. The examination will be held on June 13, and there will be 24 vacancies to be filled. The Department is taking action at this early date in order to give intending candidates ample opportunity to prepare for the examinations. The subjects and books in which the candidates will be examined are much the same as usual, except with regard to literature. English literature will include Burke's speech on "American Taxation," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam," together with the literary history of the periods to which these authors belong. For French-speaking candidates the examination will be "Le Philosophe Sous les Toits," by E. Souvestre, and "l'Honneur et Argent," by Francois Ponsard.

Personal Notes.

We regret to learn that the genial and popular Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, formerly in command of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, is down with a severe attack of typhoid fever. His friends eagerly hope for his speedy restoration to his usual good health and vigour.

Capt. R. G. E. Leckie, 75th Batt., (late R.M.C.) Manager of the Torbrook Iron Mines, has been elected a Councillor of that village.

Captain H. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

—Supt. J. H. McIlree has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police in room of the late Lieut.-Col. W. M. Herchmer. Mr. McIlree is a capable as well as a popular officer, and will no doubt adorn the position to which he has been promoted. This appointment will mean a general shift up in the commissioned ranks and another vacant inspectorship.

Major General Herbert and Captain Streatfield returned from Halifax recently and an amusing incident occurred on the train shortly after leaving Buckingham. At that station a number of lively phosphate men got on board and one of them was reading a Montreal paper when a friend asked for the loan of it. "There is the newspaper agent," was the reply, and the speaker pointed to the general, who was curled up on a seat with his travelling cap pulled over his eye. "Why don't you get a paper for yourself?" The second party went forward, tapped the general on the shoulder, and asked curtly for a paper, at the same time tendering a small coin in payment. The explanation between the indignant general and the puzzled phosphate man was extremely ludicrous, and was listened to with intense delight by the joker and his friends.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

Major-General Sir George Stuart White has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, to succeed Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts. General White was born in 1835 at Whitehall, Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland. He entered the army as ensign in 1853, became Colonel in 1885, and Major-General in 1887. He served in the Indian mutiny, the Afghan campaign and the Nile expedition, and was Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India in 1880-81.

Colonel Dodds, who is in command of the French expedition to Dehomey, as his name will suggest, is of English extraction. His grandfather was born in the Gambia, but during the occupation of Senegal by the English from 1809 to 1817 he removed from Bathurst to St. Louis. There he married Sophie Feuilletaine, the daughter of a Lorraine father and an African mother. They had a son, Emery Dodds, who held a Government post, and married Mlle Billot, a native of Senegal, but of a Norman family. Their son, Alfred Amedee Dodds, was born at St. Louis in 1842, had a military education in France, entered the infantry, gained a captaincy in 1868 by his coolness during the troubles in Reunion, was a prisoner at Sedan in 1870, escaped and rejoined the army. Since 1871 he has been on service in Senegal with the exception of a campaign in Tonquin. His wife's grandfather, General Blanchot, who died in 1807, helped to defend Senegal against the English.

Dr. Aylen, Assistant-Surgeon N. W. M. P., was married on 16th Nov., at St. Paul's Church, Kingston, to Miss Alice Maud Shibley, daughter of the late Schuyler Shibley, ex-M. P. They were attended by H. Aylen, advocate, of Ottawa, and Misses Georgina and Miss Laura Shibley. The bride was given away by her brother, A. D. Shibley, of the C. P. R. service, Montreal. After the ceremony a quiet reception was held at the house of the bride's mother, Park Place, after which Dr. and Mrs. Aylen left for Montreal, from whence they will proceed to their new home in the West. The wedding was of a happy and quiet character and only relatives and the more intimate friends of the interested couple were present.

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An Example For The Canadian Force.

In comparison with the few and generally unsuccessful attempts made here for practical field operations it is interesting to note the increase of attention to this subject given by the Volunteers in England. Almost every issue of the military journals there tells of some new work of this sort, work which assimilates as closely as possible to the conditions of service before the enemy, and which cannot fail to be a most valuable factor in the military education of every man engaged. The following extract from an English paper gives a good example of the manœuvres referred to :

On the night of Saturday, 4th Nov., some interesting operations were carried out in the neighborhood of Ealing by the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles who mustered about 400 strong. The general idea was that an enemy was advancing to invest London from the North, halting at sunset at Harrow and throwing out a line of outposts on the Paddington canal. Two companies were told off to form the enemy's picquet, holding the Horsendon Bridge, with supports at a farm some distance in the background, and a reserve at the top of Horsendon Hill. The remainder of the battalion were ordered to advance at dusk from Ealing, and, if possible, secure the Horsendon Bridge, and drive the enemy from the hill. The defending force had the advantage of Capt. Ronald Scott's Electric Search-Light, of 20,000 candle power; and, indeed, the whole scheme was intended to illustrate the usefulness of such an aid in night operations. Major and Adj. Buchanan-Riddell was in command of the attacking force, and Major Hopkins had charge of the defence; whilst Col. Somers Lewis, who commands the regiment, acted as umpire. As the attacking force advanced under the cover of hedgerows and fences which intersected the meadows through which they passed, the search-light shone out from the lower spur of Horsendon Hill, illuminating the surrounding country and showing every movement of the attackers. Immediately the latter were seen, a heavy fire was opened upon them by the defenders from the bridge and from the opposite banks of the canal. The defenders had the shelter of a thick hedgerow, and whilst thus covered they had the additional advantage of the search-light casting its gleams upon the advancing force, amongst whom, by such aid, in actual warfare, they would have done terrible execution. As the attacking skirmishers came over each fence or hedge they were met by the glare of the electric light, and

thus exposed to the deadly fire of the defenders. In reality an advance under such circumstances would have been practically impossible. Despite all obstacles however, the enemy advanced, and when within measurable distance of the bridge over which they had to cross to reach Horsendon Hill, the defending force retired from the canal side and fell back on its supports. As soon as this movement was perceived the advancing force rushed forward over the bridge in a dense column. The search-light showed their position on the bridge most clearly, and gave the defending force every opportunity to pour a heavy fire upon them. In actual warfare the force crossing the bridge must have been annihilated. When the "Cease Fire" was sounded, and hostilities had ended, it was held that the superiority of numbers of the attacking force had counterbalanced the advantages possessed by the defenders, and that the latter had accordingly lost the day. The farmers, whose land was passed over by the troops, deserve praise for their ready consent to the operations being carried out in that territory.

The Late Manitoba Light Infantry.

From Dr. Pennefather's remarks on the recent disbandment of the 91st Batt., as published in another column, the action taken by the authorities appears to have been hasty. It is admitted that one-half of the nominal strength of the battalion was practically *non est*; but on the other hand three companies are stated to have existed in full strength, and that others could have easily been raised had some encouragement been given and certainty of the existence of the corps secured. Winnipeg itself should furnish at least three companies to wear the scarlet; it is most lamentable to see the entire infantry force of so flourishing a province as Manitoba reduced to eight companies, perhaps 400 men in all. It is evident that special attention should be devoted by the Department to this province and all possible aid and encouragement given towards, at least, the revival of the two corps recently disbanded, to say nothing of the raising of new ones. Better a battalion of four companies than none; in time of trouble it would serve as a nucleus for perhaps a thousand ardent and patriotic men.

Regimental Histories.

We begin in this number the series of records of the formation and history of the various corps in the Canadian service; the officer commanding the 16th battalion of Picton, Ont., being the first to send in the necessary MS. This will be continued in each number, so long as the necessary *data* are sent in; the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery is next on the list, and will be followed by the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery. The series will be a most valuable one, and it will be entirely the fault of commanding officers if the services of their corps are not recorded in this manner. To add to the interest of the papers and to keep on record occurrences which would otherwise pass into oblivion, we will be glad to publish personal reminiscences or anecdotes connected with the corps whose history is given; these may appear in any issue subsequent to that of the regimental sketch to which they refer.

Capt. H. J. Woodside, of No. 2 Company, 95th Battalion, contributes to the Portage la Prairie *Liberal* two excellent letters on the annexation question. The editor of that paper—who is evidently one of the "political union" gentry, but ashamed to own it makes some silly statements in his leaders which attempt to reply to Capt. W's letter, and has by long odds the worst of the argument. It is good occasionally to see officers of the force taking a hand in newspaper discussion of public questions, and exposing the sophistries of the exponents of the Macdonald-Myers doctrines.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

I. THE SIXTEENTH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

IN the fall months of 1862, thirty years ago, two companies of volunteer militia were raised in the town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, in the Province of Ontario. The first of these companies was enrolled by Thomas Bog as captain, with Donald Fraser and Charles A. Chapman as subalterns.

The second by J. W. Langmuir as captain, with Thomas McFaul and William J. Hare as subalterns. These two companies were gazetted in G. O. early in January, 1863. Subsequently five other companies were raised, viz., one in the village of Wellington, one in the village of Consecon, two in the village of Milford, and a third company in Picton. Seven companies, the strength of each company was three officers, and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. These seven companies were gazetted in G. O., 6th Febr., 1863, as the 16th Battalion. Walter Ross, M.P., was appointed commanding officer, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The following are the names of the company officers as appears from the service rolls at the time:

No. 1 Co., Picton, Captain, Thos. Bog; Lieutenant, Donald Fraser; Ensign, C. A. Chapman.

No. 2 Co., Picton, Captain, J. W. Langmuir; Lieutenant, Thomas McFaul; Ensign, W. J. Hare.

No. 3 Co., Wellington, Captain, W. Patterson; Lieut., E. D. McMahon; Ensign, Elijah Haylock.

No. 4 Co., Consecon, Captain, Ed. Brady; Lieut., Thos-Thurreson; Ensign, G. B. Johnson.

No. 5 Co., Milford, Captain, L. Hudgin; Lieut., John C. Lakes; Ensign, J. H. Ackerman.

No. 6 Co., Milford, Captain, Jas. Cook; Lieut., Donald Ross; Ensign, Ed. Dalmage.

No. 7 Co., Picton, Captain, John H. Allan; Lieut., Walter Mackenzie; Ensign, Fred White.

About the same time two independent companies were formed in the township of Ameliasburgh, one at the village of Roblin's Mills and one at the village of Rednerville, the former under Captain Thomas Lauder, with Nicholas A. Peterson and Royal Hennessy as subalterns; the other under Captain William Anderson, with W. R. Dempsey and James W. Anderson as subalterns.

On the 10th July, 1863, by G. O., Captain Bog was promoted to the Majority of the battalion, Lieut. Fraser succeeding to the Captaincy of No. 1 Company and Ensign C. A. Chapman to Lieutenantcy. John M. Platt, M.D. M.S., was appointed Ensign.

On the 20th July, 1863, a grand review of the whole volunteer force from Kingston, Belleville, Napanee, Trenton, etc., took place in Picton on the heights lying south of the town, known as the "Sulphur Spring Farm" (the same place where the Brigade Camp was held in 1881).

On this occasion the following corps took part, viz.: Kingston Field Battery, Kingston Troop, Napanee Troop, 14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston; 47th Battalion, Frontenac, Colonel Hamilton; 15th Battalion Infantry, Belleville, Colonel Ponton; 48th Battalion Infantry, Napanee; 16th Battalion, Prince Edward, Colonel Ross, and two companies from Ameliasburgh, all under command of Lieut.-Colonel D. Shaw, Brigade Major; Colonel Burrows, R.A. was Inspecting Officer. Colonel Shaw had on his staff the present Minister of Militia, Colonel Bowell, and the present commanding officer of the 49th Hastings Rifles, Colonel James Brown. Her Majesty's 47th Regiment of the line were stationed at Kingston at the time; Colonel Lowry and a number of other officers and men were present.

The review commenced with trooping of the colours, after which the brigade marched past and was then divided into two divisions for a sham fight; just as this commenced rain began to fall, and in a short time came down in torrents, which had the effect of dispersing the spectators, estimated at 10,000. The sham-fight continued till the men got drenched. This was the first review under the new organization of the Volunteer Militia force, and on the whole was a most creditable turn out of our citizen soldiers.

In the winter and spring of 1865, during the American rebellion, a strong force of volunteers was placed on the frontiers of Niagara and the Eastern Townships to prevent raiding into the United States. The 16th Battalion was ordered to furnish one company; a company was formed out of the battalion, taking a quota from each company, 3 officers and 65 n.c.o. and privates. Major Bog was given the command of this company; Lieut. Donald Ross and Ensign R. G. Ostrander as subalterns, and was No. 6 company of the 3rd Administrative Battalion under command of the late Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet (late M.P. and late Speaker of the House of Commons.) The Battalion's headquarters was at the village of Laprairie; No. 6 company was detached to the village of Hemmingford, in the County of Huntingdon, near the frontier; the men were billeted through the village. During the period the company was there it was inspected by the late Lieut.-General Lindsay, who expressed himself well pleased with the discipline and efficiency of the company. After two months duty at Hemmingford the company was ordered home, and on its departure from Hemmingford Major Bog was presented with an address from the inhabitants, testifying to the good behaviour, discipline, &c., of the men. This was signed by the Mayor W. B. Johnson, Julius Scriver, Esquire, present M.P. for Huntingdon, Revd. M. DuVernet, McFee and others. (The roll of this company is appended.)

In June, 1866, the Fenians made a raid into Canada—the 10th was ordered out for active service. Colonel Ross received orders about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, ordering the Battalion out. Couriers were at once despatched to Wellington, Milford, and Consecon, to the several Captains and these in turn had to warn out their men, some living miles apart, and by two o'clock Sunday afternoon, the whole Battalion embarked on the Steamer "*Bay of Quinte*" for Belleville, there to await orders; the two Ameliasburgh Companies who had previously arrived, were ordered to be attached to the 16th thus forming a Battalion of 9 companies, having a total strength of 529 men from Prince Edward, about 6 o'clock in the evening orders came to proceed to Kingston; the Battalion at once embarked on train arriving in Kingston about midnight. The Battalion took up its temporary quarters at the City Hall; the next day the men were billeted through the City. Several alarms were given, and one in particular, when the Battalion was ordered out after midnight to repel a supposed invasion of the Fenians, No. 8 Company under Captain Lauder and Lieut. Peterson was despatched to Garden Island. No. 1 Co. Capt. Fraser was sent to Fort Henry, the remaining Cos. were kept in readiness to move to any quarter where needed. After remaining in Kingston for 17 days, the Battalion embarked for home amidst the good wishes and cheers of all people of Kingston.

While the Battalion was in Kingston the Staff was completed. Captain Langmuir was appointed Major (Lt. Cavan taking Captaincy of No. 2 Co., Lt. Geo. A. Simpson was appointed Adjutant, J. E. Rankin, M.D., Surgeon, Robt. J. Foster, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Lt. Donald Ross, Quarter-Master and Lt. J. F. B. Morrice, Paymaster. During the summer the Battalion was presented with a Set of Colours by the Ladies of Picton; the Colours were made in England and cost £50 sterling and are considered the finest Set of Colours of any Battalion in the 3rd M. D. if *not* in the Dominion.

The Battalion has taken part in Eleven Brigade camps viz.: at Kingston, Picton, Trenton, Gananoque, and Belleville. Three Battalion camps at head-quarter in Picton, the intervening years when ordered for drill. Drill was performed at Co. Head-Quarters and were inspected there by the several D. A. G.. During the last 15 years several of the Companies became non-efficient, and were removed from the Militia List, viz.: No. 2, 3 and 4, leaving only 6 Companies, No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the strength of Companies was also reduced to 42 men; these Companies have been renumbered No. 1 as formerly, No. 5 as No. 2, No. 6 as No.

3, No. 7 as No. 4, No. 8 as No. 5 and No. 9 as No. 6—as at present.

In 1885 the County Council of Prince Edward presented the Battalion with white helmets at a cost of \$500.

The Battalion has always maintained an efficient brass band, numbering from 14 to 18 Instruments.

In 1883, Lieut.-Colonel Ross retired retaining rank, Lieut.-Colonel Bog succeeded to the command of the Battalion and was gazetted in G. O. 27 April 1883. Captain John R. Cunningham was promoted Senior Major, and Captain W. H. Orchard, Junior Major. Major Orchard resigned in 1888, and Captain and Adjutant M. D. Strachan succeeded him. In the year 1889 the Battalion was in Brigade Camp at Gananoque, both Majors being present, but unfortunately the Battalion lost both shortly after returning home. Major Strachan died in Kingston, and Major Cunningham was accidentally drowned in Roblin Lake in the Township of Ameliasburgh, the loss of both Majors in one year cast quite a gloom over the Battalion; both of these officers were very efficient and were very popular with the men. Captain Alexander McDonnell being Senior Captain immediately qualified himself for the position and was gazetted Major 31 January 1890, subsequently Captain Horrigan being next Senior, qualified and was gazetted 31 October 1890; both these officers are well qualified for their position and are probably the youngest Field Officers in the Volunteer Force of the Dominion.

Previous to the appointment of Major Cunningham, Major Langmuir left Battalion limits, and Captain F. White succeeded him, but was in 1872 transferred to the command of the Picton Troop of Cavalry.

The 16th Battalion is now composed as follows:—

STAFF.

Commanding officer—Lieut.-Colonel T. Bog.
Major—Alexander McDonnell.
Major—F. J. Horrigan.
Adjutant—Capt. Angus Lighthall.
Paymaster—Major W. T. Ross.
Quarter-master—Major Donald Ross.
Surgeon—Dr. J. M. Platt, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. W. Wright, M.D.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

No. 1 Co., Picton. Captain, Peter S. McLean; Lieutenant, W. S. Fraser; 2nd Lieutenant, *vacant*.

No. 2 Co., Milford. Captain, R. G. Ostrander; Lieutenant, Jacob H. Ackerman; 2nd Lieutenant, John Cook.

No. 3 Co., Ameliasburgh. Captain, James E. Glenn; Lieutenant, Chas. H. Ferguson; 2nd Lieutenant, A. W. Weese.

No. 4 Co., Picton. Captain, B. A. Wycott; Lieutenant, F. W. Terwillegar; 2nd Lieutenant, F. W. Adams.

No. 5 Co., Hillier. Captain, W. J. McFaul; Lieutenant, — McFaul; 2nd Lieutenant, *vacant*.

No. 6 Co., Rednerville. Captain, *vacant*; Lieutenant, Alprees R. Ashton; 2nd Lieutenant, G. F. B. Russel.

The following is a list of officers who have been connected with the Battalion since its organization in 1863, giving present rank, or rank held on retirement, and from what rank promoted or date of appointment. Companies numbered from No. 1 to 9 as on completion of Battalion.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel Walter Ross, 6th February, 1863.
Lieut.-Colonel Thos. Bog, from Captain and Major.

STAFF.

Majors—John W. Langmuir, from Captain; Fred White, from Captain; John R. Cunningham, from Lieutenant and Captain; W. H. Orchard, from Captain; M. D. Strachan, from Captain; Alexander McDonnell, from Captain; F. J. Horrigan, from Lieutenant and Captain.

Adjutants—Chas. A. Chapman, from Lieutenant; Geo. A. Simpson, from Lieutenant; M. D. Strachan, from Lieutenant; Angus Lighthall, from Captain.

Paymasters—J. F. B. Morice, from Lieutenant; Major W. T. Ross, from Lieutenant.

Quarter-master—Major D. Ross, from Lieutenant.

Surgeons—J. E. Rankin, M.D., appointed 1866; John M. Platt, M.D., Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeons—Robt. J. Foster, M.D., appointed 1866; Isaac F. Ingersoll, M.D., appointed 1875; J. Earle

Jenner, M.D., appointed 1886; J. W. Wright, M.D., appointed 1888.

CAPTAINS.

No. 1 Co.—Donald Fraser, from Lieutenant; Aaron Wight, from Lieutenant; W. A. Cooper, appointed 1883; E. B. Merrill, from Lieutenant; Peter S. McLean, appointed 1891.

No. 2 Co.—Wm. Cavan, from Lieutenant; Edward Merrill, appointed 1868.

No. 3 Co.—William Patterson, appointed 1863.

No. 4 Co.—Edward Brady, appointed 1863; Montalbert Werden, appointed 1866; Alexander R. McDonald, Lieut.

No. 5 Co.—Lewis Hudgin, appointed 1863; John C. Lake, from Lieutenant; R. G. Ostrander, from Lieutenant.

No. 6 Co.—James Cook, appointed 1863; Joseph Clapp, appointed 1867; Marshall Richards, from Lieutenant; Samuel Gordon, from Lieutenant; Alva Vandusen, from Lieutenant, retired rank Major; B. A. Wycott, from Lieutenant; James E. Glenn, appointed 1891.

No. 7 Co.—J. H. Allan, appointed 1863; O. J. Mackay, appointed 1863; Early W. Johnson, appointed 1869.

No. 8 Co.—Thomas Lauder, appointed 1863; N. A. Peterson, from Lieutenant; John R. Anderson, appointed 1884; John A. Sprague, appointed 1890; W. J. McFaul, appointed 1891.

No. 9 Co.—William Anderson, appointed 1863; W. R. Dempsey, from Lieutenant; James Benson, appointed 1883.

LIEUTENANTS.

No. 1 Co.—James M. Clute, appointed 1869; Ed. M. Young, appointed 1883; W. S. Fraser, appointed 1891.

No. 2 Co.—Thos. McFaul, appointed 1863; N. J. Dingman, appointed 1866; Stephen Gibson, from Lieutenant.

No. 3 Co.—E. D. McMahon, appointed 1863; Hugh McCullough, appointed 1866.

No. 4 Co.—Thomas Thurresson, appointed 1863; John G. Osborne, appointed 1866; Charles Arthur, appointed 1868; Samuel Weeks, from 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 5 Co.—Jacob Hy. Ackerman, appointed 1863; Alva Grimmon, appointed 1867; Edgar McGuire, appointed 1885; Walter W. Wright, appointed 1886; C. H. Ferguson, appointed 1890.

No. 7 Co.—Walter Mackenzie, appointed 1863; Asa Merrill, appointed 1866; R. A. Foster, appointed 1866; C. D. Wilson, appointed 1890; F. W. Terwillegar, appointed 1890; Chas. H. Davis, appointed 1888; F. G. Cooper, appointed 1885.

No. 8 Co.—Geo. E. Vandusen, appointed 1863; Benjamin Rothwell, appointed 1874.

No. 8 Co.—S. J. Cotter, appointed 1890.

No. 9 Co.—James W. Anderson, appointed 1863; Alpress R. Ashton, appointed 1883.

2ND LIEUTENANTS.

No. 1 Co.—Jas. L. Fralick, appointed 1870; Thos. J. Horrigan, appointed 1888.

No. 2 Co.—W. J. Hare, appointed 1863; James Anderson, appointed 1868.

No. 3 Co.—Elijah Haycock, appointed 1863; Allen Bowerman, appointed 1866; Geo. Clarke, appointed 1867; Thomas McFadden, appointed 1869.

No. 4 Co.—Geo. B. Johnson, appointed 1863; Geo. Hayes, appointed 1869.

No. 5 Co.—Ed. McLean, appointed 1883; Victor Burley, appointed 1886; John Cook, appointed 1890.

No. 6 Co.—Edward Dulmage, appointed 1863; Alphonse Craig, appointed 1872; W. G. Hume, appointed 1883; Robert Carwin, appointed 1885; A. W. Weese, appointed 1891.

No. 7 Co.—James Tenant, appointed 1868; Lucias H. Carter, appointed 1883; B. W. Reynolds, appointed 1885; F. W. Adams, appointed 1891.

No. 8 Co.—Royal Hennessy, appointed 1863; Levi Hayes, appointed 1870; Ridley Anderson, appointed 1886; Geo. E. Boulter, appointed 1890.

No. 9 Co.—Geo. F. B. Russell, appointed 1883.

SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Joseph Redmond, Saml. Gordon, John Hubbs, F. W. Adams, F. G. W. Cooper, A. W. Weese.

There are only 4 officers now in the Battalion who were officers at its original organization in 1863, viz.: Lieut.-Col.

Bog, Major Donald Ross (Qr.-Master), Captain Ostrander and Lieut. J. H. Ackerman.

***ROLL OF No. 6 Co., 3RD ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALION,**

—Stationed at Hemmingford, May and June, 1865, under command of Major Bog. Regimental numbers from 326 to 390 inclusive:

Captain—Major Bog.

Lieutenant—D. Ross.

Ensign—R. G. Ostrander.

Pay Sergeant—Aaron J. Wight.

Sergeants—John Hubbs, Chas. Arthur, N. J. Dingman, Marshall Richards.

Corporals—Geo. Clark, Geo. C. Cahoon, Eliphalet Minkaker, Alfred Woods.

Buglers—Thos. Jacobs, Asa Merrill.

Privates—James Anderson, Hy. Anger, Thos. Brown, Peter Blakely, Hy. Clark, Russel Chase, Pat Casey, T. C. Caniff, George Chambers, H. D. Cole, H. N. Curlett, James Cowan, John Dunn, John Doran, Robt. Dunlop, Peter Danard, D. S. Danard, George Fox, David N. Frair, Albert Farrington, George Gerow, W. H. Gerow, Saml. Gordon, Saml. Hutcheson, George Hayes, Robt. Hopkins, John Henderson, Jno. M. Howard, James Hill, Hugh Jamieson, Robt. Lowey, Owen Lamb, Pat. Lamb, C. Lenahan, George Miller, Joseph Martin, J. C. North, Jas. O'Toole, F. Parliament, Byron Palen, Louis Rookey, Sylvanus Rose, Alfred Richards, Hugh Reid, Christopher Robinson, Hy. Squires, W. H. Seeds, W. H. Welsh, J. B. Weeks, George Walker, Albert Williams, Alva Vandusen, Elijah Vandusen, John Yerex.

*15th May, 1865, at Hemmingford.



LIEUT.-COL. T. BOG, COMMANDING 16TH BATTALION.



Royal Military College Club.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER,

QUEBEC, 1st December, 1892.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION No. 4, 1892.

NO. 1. ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday the 14th of February 1893, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

Morning Session, 9 A.M., to 1 P.M.

Afternoon Session, 2 P.M., to close of Meeting.

The Annual Dinner will be held on the evening of the above date at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Members connected with the Army and Militia are requested to appear at the Dinner in the Mess uniform of their respective Corps.

Members are requested to notify the Secretary, if it is their intention of being present or not, in order that all arrangements may be completed.

NO. 2. REDUCED FARES FOR MEMBERS ATTENDING MEETING.

In January next arrangements will be made for reduced fares on the principal railway lines in Canada, of which due notification will be sent to members on or about the first of February next.

By order,

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE,

Captain, R. L.,

Secretary-Treasurer, Royal Military College Club.

R. M. C. REFERENCE BOOK.

A most useful and excellent little work has been prepared by Capt. Ernest F. Würtele, R.L. Secretary of the Royal Military College Club, giving full details of the graduating lists of the college since its inception. The numbers and names of the 331 cadets who had been enrolled up August, 1879, are given in the order of classes in which they joined; and, to make the reference more complete, an alphabetical list of all cadets—past and present—is appended, giving dates of joining and leaving, occupation and permanent address. Lists of present and past officers of the Royal Military College Club, a nominal roll of cadets who served during the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and other useful and interesting information is also included in the volume, making it most complete on the subject to which it pertains. It is a work that no one who writes on military topics can dispense with, and is a *sine qua non* to every military library. Capt. Würtele is to be congratulated on so creditable a volume, and deserves the special thanks of all R. M. C. men for his labour in the compilation.

Royal Military College Club Reference Book, containing information respecting the graduates, ex-cadets, and gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada. Compiled by Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.L., Quebec, 1892.

We learn from a German paper that Russia has given orders in Belgium to have 400,000 Berdan rifles fitted with small-bore barrels. This has created some disappointment, as it had been arranged that no orders of this kind would be given except in Russia itself or in France, but it appears that the armament determined upon could not have been completed by the summer of 1894 without having recourse to the assistance of Belgian makers.

The London Gazette of Tuesday, October 18, has the following:

The Cheshire Regiment—Gentleman Cadet F. F. Duffus, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant.

The Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet H. W. Clinch, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant.

CAVALRY NOTES.

THE LONG DISTANCE RIDE.

To the Editor of THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE :

SIR,—It is reported that both Gen. V. Edelsheim, in Austria-Hungary, and Gen. Von Rosenberg, in Germany, two of the finest cavalry soldiers in Europe, have expressed their opinion that the recent long distance ride between Vienna and Berlin, which has created so great a sensation, has been of no practical value from a military point of view. I think both these officers would approve of a comparatively short distance ride, carried out under service conditions, by an officer's patrol of English cavalry, a description of which I beg to enclose. I am, sir, &c.,

A GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

October 27.

Distance Ride and Reconnaissance by Officer's Patrol, 14th Hussars, from Strensall Camp to Barmston, Bridlington Bay, Yorkshire. On Wednesday, 28th, at 6.15 a.m., the following was brought to Lieut. P——, accompanied by a map, from the officer commanding 14th Hussars. "Take an officer's patrol at once and report on the suitability of the coast line of defence against a landing between Freisthorpe Sands, three miles south of Bridlington Quay, and the coast-guard station, three miles further south.

General Description of March.—On receipt of the above order Lieut. P—— got up and ordered his horse, and sent word to the party detailed to get ready and turn out at once; the men had their breakfasts and fell in, properly equipped at five minutes past seven. They left the camp at Strensall at 7.15 a.m. and reached their destination, Barmston, at 12.50 p.m., after covering 39 miles, for although the direct road is 37 miles, they went two miles out of the way in a difficult part of the road. On arrival the horses were put into a shed, and twenty minutes after being watered and fed, the saddles were removed and the backs carefully examined. The saddles were removed altogether, as a halt of two hours or more was possible. Lieut. P—— gave the party into the charge of the senior N.C.O., and having seen the spare horse watered and fed, he changed on to him, as his own horse had done more work than any of the others, since he had to find the road for the party; at times having to drop behind, at others have to canter on to a cross-road and find the right way, for the main party had to move at a steady pace, and lose no time in halting or increasing their pace to his. The lieutenant was almost immediately to begin his sketch and report, which was finished in two hours, and at 3.15 the party saddled and started for camp. They got in at 9.15 p.m., taking six hours over the return journey of 37 miles. The total distance covered was 76 miles. There were no sore backs or galls, none of the horses lame, they fed well that same night, and except for being tired they were in no way any the worse for their journey. Average weight carried 16 st. 9 lb. Halts—The first small halt took place twenty minutes after starting; then saddlery was very carefully examined, and feet examined. Besides this, there were only two other small halts in the ride to Bramston, but to make up for the small amount of halting, the men were frequently dismounted and led the horses, thereby easing and resting themselves and their horses, and making progress instead of stopping. On the journey the horses were only given a very little water, sufficient to rinse their mouths out, but on arrival they were well watered and fed. None of them appeared at all rired, and fed as usual. The following are the ages of the eight horses ridden: seven, nine, eight, twelve, ten, eight, fourteen and eleven years. Road—The road was generally good, and for the most part pretty level, but for five miles crossing the hills, roads were so steep that it was impossible to go out of a walk, and that distance was done partly dismounted. Time—Journey there, 39 miles, 5 48-60 hours. Journey back, 37 miles, in 6 hours. Sketch and Report—The report and sketch of the coast-line took about two hours, the extent of coast was about three miles in length, and the sketch embraced the country for about two or three years, inland. The complete sketch and report was handed in by Lieut. P—— at 8.30 a.m. the following morning.

— The Army and Navy Gazette.

CAVALRY WITH THE OTHER ARMS.

The officer who writes the remarkable series of letters which have lately been appearing in the *Revue de Cavalerie*, publishes his sixth letter in the present number, and discusses the subject of cavalry in combination with the other arms. He says that the organization of this branch of the service should be adapted to, and dependent upon, its tactical duties, all organic arrangements being made with a view to the requirements of war. The force which has the best independent organization will be the best able to act in concert with other branches. "There is, therefore, no such thing, essentially and permanently, as one cavalry for independent work and another for working in combination. There is, of course, a portion of the force which, provisionally, and as occasion arises, is sent out to explore, and which consequently enjoys a comparative independence proportioned to the nature of its mission; and there is another portion (it may be the same) which is attached to the infantry, and is therefore bound to act within the sphere of the latter, and in conformity with its movements. But there is combination in both of these cases, and the question is only one of proportion and degree." The same body may be called upon to act in both capacities, and the writer believes that those who advocate a distinct force for each duty miss the true aim of cavalry, which should be the performance of both with equal readiness and efficiency.

Russia has tried an experiment with aluminium shoes for cavalry horses, which will no doubt prove interesting. A few horses in the Finland dragoons were shod with one aluminium shoe and three iron shoes each, the former being on the fore foot in some cases and on the hind foot in others. The experiments lasted six weeks, and showed that the aluminium shoes lasted longer and preserved the foot better than the iron ones. No aluminium shoes broke, and they were used over again for reshoeing the horses. Moreover, they were worked over hard and very stony ground. The most important fact of all is that aluminium horseshoes are only one-third to one-fourth the weight of iron shoes.

THE OLD "FORTY-TWA."

The following figures illustrate to what extent the 65 members present at the recent "Black Watch" celebration in Glasgow were veterans. On their breasts were pinned 95 medals, 16 stars, and 126 clasps, allocated as follows:—Number present with medals for Indian mutiny, 22; Ashantee campaign, 21; Egyptian war, 15; Crimean war, 13; Turkish medals, 13; long service and good conduct, 6; distinguished conduct in the field, 2; Afghan war, 1; Abyssinian war, 1; North-West Frontier (India), 1. Stars—Egyptian, 15; Afghanistan, 1. Orders—Companion of the Bath, 2; Cross of the Legion of Honour, 1; Order of the Mejidieh, 1; Commander of St. Michael and St. George, 1. Clasps—Lucknow, 20; Coomasie, 20; Tel-el-Kebir, 15; Alma, 13; Sebastopol, 13; Balaklava, 12; Suakim, 9; El-Teb and Tamaal—two engagements one clasp—6; El-Teb, 3; the Nile, 5; Kirbekan, 5; Central India, 1; Mepleh, 1; Charasiah, 1; Cabul, 1; Kandahar, 1. Eight were without war decorations. The remaining 57 represented 14 battles.

THE ARMY THAT CAN MARCH BEST WILL WIN.

General Lewal, in the *Journal des Sciences Militaire*, discourses on the great importance of teaching soldiers to march in the most perfect manner possible. He says that this is an indispensable condition of success in combined movements. The army that can march best will win, if other things are equal. "War is a struggle not only against men but also against the land, the climate, hunger, fatigue, sickness, and the inclemency of weather." All these have to be faced and overcome by the soldier, and he cannot do this better than by keeping himself in pedestrian training. The originators of the recent march in Surrey, and those who are following their enlightened example, are doing much to promote the efficiency of our army, and they are, in principle, quite at one with the distinguished general who writes this paper.

REPORT OF ARTILLERY COMPETITIONS, 1892.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY FIELD BATTERIES, 1892.

Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Guns, Carriages and Equipment. Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching Past.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Field Manœuvres.	Discipline & Camp-ing.	QUESTIONS.			Total.	Officers Absent.	Inspecting Officer.
										Officers.	N.-C. Officers.	Absentees.			
	FULL MARKS..	24	32 24	32 15	56 16	32	36	80	128	475					
No. 2, 1st Bde....	Major Davidson....	20	28 20	28 14	50 15	30	32	74	125	436					Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Hamilton.....	" Van Wagner.	22	32 22	32 14	52 15	30	35	60	114	427	1	Lieut..			
Montreal.....	" Hall.....	22	30 20	25 10	50 15	25	32	80	117	426				Major Wilson.	
No. 1, 1st Bde....	" Nicoll.....	18	28 20	26 14	52 15	28	30	77	112	418	2			Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
Toronto.....	" Mead.....	20	30 19	28 13	50 14	28	28	58	113	399	2				
Durham.....	" McLean.....	18	28 22	30 12	48 10	28	32	63	114	399	6			Lt.-Col. Cotton.	
Winnipeg.....	" Coutlee.....	18	28 22	30 12	50 8	24	22	73	112	385	14	1 V. S..			
Ottawa.....	" Stewart.....	19	28 22	22 12	40 13	26	26	48	115	369	2			Lt.-Col. Irwin.	
Quebec.....	" Lindsay.....	23	28 20	25 14	50 14	30	30	30	115	368	11	1 Major 1 Capt.		Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
Welland Canal...	" King.....	18	26 20	26 12	50 10	28	25	52	79	334	12	2 Lieuts.			
Kingston.....	" Drennan.....	16	32 20	28 11	35 12	28	30	57	68	329	18	1 V. S..		Lt.-Col. Cotton.	
Newcastle.....	Lt.-Col. Call.....	18	24 20	24 13	44 26		26	53	91	324	15	1 Capt.		Lt.-Col. Irwin.	
Gananoque.....	" McKenzie..	14	24 20	26 10	40 14	30	24	66	68	323	13			Lt.-Col. Cotton.	
Woodstock.....	Major Dibblee....	16	20 24	16 12	46 12	15	24	30	102	315	2	1 Capt. 1 V. S..		Major Wilson.	
London.....	Lt.-Col. Peters....	20	20 22	20 12	45 10	28	24	36	95	315	17	2 Lieuts.		Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
Sydney.....	Major McLeod....	16	20 12	20 11	34 14	16	25	59	69	296		1 V. S..		Lt.-Col. Irwin.	
Shefford.....	Lt.-Col. Amyrauld..	18	25 18	20 14	50 14	25	18	38	70	278	32			Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that only six batteries were able to carry out their annual gun practice, the percentage of scores has not been included in the General Efficiency totals.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col. Inspector of Artillery.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY GARRISON BATTERIES, 1893.

Brigade and Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing & Accoutrements.	Manual & Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Discipline & Interior Economy.	QUESTIONS.			Total.	Officers absent.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
							Officers.	N.-C. Officers.	Absentees.			
	FULL MARKS..	10	20	20	80	10	48	72	260			
Mahone Bay Battery	Capt. Ernst.....	8	15	12	32	10	21	29	127	1		Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Yarmouth	Major Jolly.....	10	17	12	58	9	37	47	186	4		
New Brunswick Brigade.	No. 1....	Capt. Crawford....	10	16	19	74	10	47	68	244		Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
	" 2....	" Gordon.....	8	18	16	52	10	44	23	161	10	
	" 3....	" Harrison.....	10	18	18	50	10	46	54	198	8	
	" 4....	" Jones.....	10	18	18	74	10	46	71	244	3	
	" 5....	" Steeves.....	8			36	10	27	65	133	13	
Halifax Brigade.	No. 1....	Lieut. Crowe.....	10	15	12	50	10		52	134	15	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
	" 2....	" Wylde.....	10	15	15	30	10	16	22	102	16	
	" 3....	Capt. Maxwell....	10	19	19	75	10	48	71	251	1	
	" 4....	Lieut. Hart.....	10	18	15	30	10	16	42	126	15	
	" 5....	Capt. Oxley.....	10	18	19	76	10	48	65	246		
	" 6....	" Reynolds....	10	18	17	54	10	32	48	178	11	
	" 7....	" Dimock.....	10	16	10	32	10	14	64	141	15	
Montreal Brigade.	No. 1....	" Ogilvy.....	10	17	18	32	8	16	47	143	5	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
	" 2....	Lieut. McEwen....	10	18	18	34	10	16	67	171	2	
	" 3....	" Ogilvy.....	10	18	18	32	8	11	33	117	13	
	" 4....	" King.....	10	17	16	30	8	12	34	115	12	
	" 5....	" Baldwin.....	10	15	18	18	8	7	38	104	10	
	" 6....	" Wynne.....	10	15	16	12	8	22		70	13	
P. E. Island Brigade.	No. 1....	Capt. Davidson....	10	20	17	75	10	37	56	225		Major Wilson.
	" 2....	" Longworth....	10	20	19	70	10	31	34	194		
	" 3....	" Owen.....	4	15	10	45	5	21	51	151		
	" 4....	" Brennan.....	6	15	10	40	6	28	35	140	1	
	" 5....	Lieut. Fraser.....	6	15	8	35	6	5	39	114	1	
No. 2 Battery, Quebec.	Major Boulanger..	10	16	16	70	10	29	59	208	2		Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Levis. (No. 1 By....)	Capt. Martineau..	9	18	16	70	10		41	4			
" " 2 "....)	Major Vien.....	9	17	16	70	10		39	50	209	2	
Cobourg Battery	Capt. McNaughton.	10	15	15	75	10	41	58	222	2		Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Digby	Major Daley.....	9	15	12	35	9			10	70		M. Gordon, acting D.A.G.
Pictou	Capt. Craig.....	10	16	12	45	10	38	56	177	10		" " "

THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

An anonymous correspondent to the *Empire* having written disparagingly of the Canadian Military Institute, its members, operations and the lectures delivered here, that paper on being expostulated with by a deputation of the members, on the injustice done to the Institute, volunteered to send their best man to ascertain the facts concerning the case, and as a result of his investigation, the *Empire* published the following, in its issue of 18th November.

The Canadian Military Institute is now one of the well known organizations of the Dominion. Canada has long prided herself upon the attainments and loyalty of her militia and permanent corps. Up to 1890, however, there was no central point or fixed quarters where the officers of the country's defenders could gather socially and discuss matters of interest to the corps at large. The feeling was general that an organization should be formed for the purpose of providing such quarters. Lieut.-Col. Otter took the initiatory step, and in April, 1890, the Canadian Military Institute was established with comfortable quarters at 94½ King street west in this city.

The objects of the institute, as laid down in the constitution, are the promotion of military art, science and literature and for social purposes. There are three classes of members, (1) ordinary, (2) privileged and (3) honorary. The ordinary members may be either resident or non-resident, and are confined to officers and ex-officers of Her Majesty's regular and auxiliary forces and of the Canadian militia, and only such have the right to vote. All officers of the army and auxiliary forces and of the Canadian militia are admissible as privileged members during a period not exceeding two weeks or being introduced by a member. Honorary membership is conferred only upon such persons as, in the opinion of the members, may for some special reason be considered entitled to such distinction.

There are now on the register of the Institute 360 members in good standing, a fact which shows that the organization is highly appreciated by military men in Canada. It is under the patronage of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Minister of Militia, the Major-general and the Adjutant-general. The officers at present are: President, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gibson, 13th Batt.; vice-presidents—Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, M.P., 35th Batt.; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G., M.P., G.G.D.G.; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lindsay, 25th Batt.; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Starke, V.R.; Major F. King, W.C.F.B.; Major James Mason, R.G. Committee—Major S. M. Delamere, Q.O.R.; Major J. H. Meade, T.F.B.; Capt. W. G. Mutton, Q.O.R.; Capt. G. T. Symons, 12th Y.R.; Capt. F. A. Fleming, G.G.B.G.; Capt. S. A. Heward, R.G. Corresponding members—Lieut.-Col. T. C. Scoble, Winnipeg; Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., Kingston; Capt. E. F. Wurtel, Quebec; Capt. W. O. Tidswell, Hamilton; Capt. A. L. Jarvis, Ottawa; Inspector Macdonell, Regina. Honorary treasurer, Robert Myles, T.F.B.; honorary secretary, L. Homfray Irving, R.L.; corresponding secretary, Major F. F. Manley, R.G.; auditors, Capt. C. C. Bennett, Q.O.R., and G. R. Behan, late H.M. 19th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski is the only honorary life member of the institute.

The *Empire* glanced over the roll of membership, where the names of such well known military men as these were inscribed: Major-General D. B. Cameron, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Grasett, Sir Adolphe Caron, Surgeon-Major Keefer, of the Bengal staff corps; Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., one of the best men on fire tactics in the British army to-day; Capt. Duncan McPherson (Montreal), Col. Prior, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Boswell (Winnipeg), Major Bennett (Toronto), Alfred Baker, M.A., Hector Cameron, Q.C., Col. Charles Clarke, Major Carpenter, M.P., Lieut.-Col. H. C. Gwyne, (77th Battalion), E. Irving, Q.C., Col. Jones (Brantford), Nicol Kingsmill, Q.C., Capt. R. E. Lazier (Belleville), Col. A. H. Macdonald (Guelph), Surgeon-Major Maclean (Meaford), J. H. Marshal, M.P., Inspector Macdonald (N.W.M.P., Regina), Major McLaren, (Hamilton) and many others.

The fifth clause of the constitution reads: "Politics and religious questions of every kind shall be absolutely excluded from open discussion in the institute." It is needless to say that this rule is strictly observed.

The institute since its formation has done a great deal to educate its members. The rule regarding lectures is as

follows: "The committee shall make such arrangements as they may deem necessary for meetings at which lectures may be given, and essays or papers read upon any subject relative to the military profession, history, etc. Inventors of articles connected with the military profession will be afforded an opportunity of exhibiting and explaining their inventions, and the fullest discussion on all such topics will be invited. Such papers may be published if the committee think fit. Friends of members may be present at these lectures."

Since the formation of the Institute interesting lectures have been delivered by the following gentlemen:

"Outposts," by Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton.

"Fire tactics for the Canadian Militia," by Major C. B. Mayne, R. E.

"Reconnaissances, with special references to Road Sketching without Instruments," by Lieut.-Col. D. T. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery.

"Homing Pigeons, Their Uses for Military Purposes," by Major-General D. R. Cameron.

"Rifle Shooting, with particular reference to the Sighting of a Rifle," by Major Villiers Sankey, Q.O.R.

"Drill and Discipline," by Lieut.-Col. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., 35th Batt.

"Incidents in the Early History of Canada—extracts from journals of C. O. Queen's Rangers, 1755-65," by Lieut.-Col. R. Z. Rogers, 40th Batt.

"Battlefields of the Niagara Peninsula during War of 1812-14," by Capt. E. Cruikshank, 44th Batt.

"Reminiscences of the Egyptian Campaign in the Soudan," by Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, M.P.

"Lower Canada during the War of 1812-14," by Mr. Benjamin Sulte.

"The Growth of a Military Spirit in Canada," by Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, M.P.

"With the Indian Contingent in Egypt," by Surgeon-Major Keefer, late Bengal army.

The energetic honorary Secretary, Mr. Irving, who by the way is one of the main stays of the institution, has written to the following gentlemen asking them to lecture before the institute during the coming winter season; Major-General Herbert, Col. Powell, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. Grasett, Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. D. T. Irwin, Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, vice-president of the Royal Society; Lieut.-Col. Sweny, Surgeon-Major Keefer, and Dr. J. B. Bourinot, the scholarly clerk of the Dominion House of Commons. With such an array of talent the lectures this winter ought to be well attended. Heretofore the interest in the subject has been so great that the committee has had to arrange for halls outside the quarters of the institute on several occasions. The more important of the papers read before the institute have been printed verbatim for distribution. There was an enormous demand for Major Mayne's paper on "Infantry Fire Tactics for the Canadian Militia." In fact, requests for copies came from Australia and India. These papers are printed at the expense of the institute, which receives a grant of \$100 from the Dominion Government and a similar grant from the Province of Ontario.

The Institute is also the possessor of a fine military library, which contains something like 800 interesting works on drill and technical matters relating to military studies. The historical works are especially good, many costly volumes, long since out of print, having been presented by admirers of the objects of the Institute. Of course, these works are kept in the quarters of the Institute for reference, and cannot be taken away. The Canadian military Institute fills that want which has so long been felt by Military men. Here all the meetings of several corps are held. The visiting militia officers now have a place where they can meet their friends. In fact, it is a very pleasant rendezvous.

The military authorities have awoke to the fact that the National Anthem is played by military bandmasters in various times, and have given notice that it is always to be played in time now specified.

The Admiralty have condemned the troopship *Orontes* and ordered her to be sold, and are negotiating with the Cunard line with a view to purchasing the steamship *Etruria*.

BALAKLAVA DAY.

The thirty-eighth annual banquet of the officers who took part in the Battle of Balaklava was held at Limmer's Hotel on Tuesday, 25th October, the anniversary of the fight. There were present: The Earl of Lucan (in the chair). Genls. Forest, C.B., Sir C. Shute, K.C.B., and G. C. Clarke, C.B., Major-Genls. Mussenden and Godman, Surg.-Genl. Mouat, C.B., V.C., Cols. Sandeman, Lennox Prendergast and Lord Tredegar, Majors Creagh-Thornhill, Everard Hutton, Clowes, Stocks and Lee, and Capts. Clutterbuck, Fisher-Rowe, Halford, Hefferon and Scevan. "The Thanæs fly from us!" Where was Sir George? Where Sir Roger?—the *duo fulmina belli*. They are happily extant, and could have come to the feast in good health. It will be observed that the Heavies are in the majority at present. The disparity of numbers between officers and men is remarkable—21 to 29.

The survivors of the charge who were non-commissioned officers or troopers at the same time dined together in the afternoon at St. James's Hall. In the chair was Sergt. Herbert (4th Light Dragoons), while Lieut. Wightman (17th Lancers) occupied the vice chair. The committee by whom the dinner was organized, searched the United Kingdom for survivors and the result was the appearance of 29 men only. As they met, hearty grasps were given, and the old familiar names called out. The medals which were worn spoke of service in India during the Mutiny as well as in the Crimea, and though the veterans, with one exception, wore plain clothes, on every breast medals were conspicuously displayed. Of those present in the charge there were nine of the 11th Hussars, nine of the 17th Lancers, eight of the 4th Light Dragoons, one of the Scots Greys, and two of the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars. The single survivor who wore his uniform was Sergt. Fawke, who stood six feet in height, and measured 44 in. around the chest. He was 22 years of age when he rode with the Scots Greys in the famous charge. This man of 60 not only stands erect and firm upon his legs, but in proof of his strength he cut bars of lead through with his sword, and played with a 40 lb. club in a way to astonish everyone. The gallant sergeant wore upon his breast the Crimean medal, with three clasps for Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, also the Turkish medal, and his forehead and cheeks show the marks of sword cuts and bullet wounds. He spoke with great energy of the incidents which befell himself in the charge—how in the mixing up of Russian and English one of the enemy raised up a sword to cut off his head, when Sergt. Major George Tildesley ran him through with his sword, which he subsequently gave to Sergt. Fawke. Riding back the sergeant described how a shell came along and, after passing through the Dragoons, struck the Canadian charger on which he was mounted, killing it on the spot. When he fell his companions rescued him, and a sergeant-major of the Dragoon-Guards gave him the bridle of a riderless charger of the 13th Light Dragoons, upon which he escaped out of the valley. When about to dismount Fawke noticed that the white sheepskin on which the saddle rested was covered with the brains of the Dragoon to whom the horse belonged. Fawke received seven wounds on the eventful day, three of which were on his legs. Amongst others present were representatives of the 13th Light Dragoons—Private Lamb, who was wounded in two places by a shot and had his horse killed under him, Sergt. Allen, whose horse was shot, and Private William Sewell, who was wounded in the head by a fragment of shell. After the usual loyal toasts were given, Sergt.-Major Smith, of the 3rd Surrey, recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with a drum accompaniment, which went well. "Our dead Comrades" was drunk in solemn silence, and a similar honour was paid to "Our Leaders." The old heroes did full justice to an excellent meal, and the company broke up at an early hour. *Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the officers of Fusilier regiments being allowed to have their full dress fur caps made of bear-skin instead of raccoon skin as heretofore, but the fur must not be longer than that now in use. It is understood that the bear-skin, till now worn only by the Foot Guards, is a much more costly headdress than the raccoon-skin.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

In another column we devote considerable length to an account of the Canadian Military Institute and the excellent work it has done and is doing for the force. We are glad to be able to accompany this with a notice of a very attractive pamphlet just issued by the Institute, embodying three papers which were read before its members during the past winter. These papers are "Lower Canada during 1810-14," by Mr. Benjamin Sulte; "With the Indian Contingent in Egypt," by Surgeon-Major Keefer; "The Growth of a Military Spirit in Canada," by Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, M.P. These are supplemented by a statement of the proceedings at the second annual general meeting of the Institute, held 25th January last. The whole forms an interesting addition to our limited stock of native military literature, and is in itself an excellent proof of the value of the Institute in developing the military and patriotic taste among our people.

Selected Papers from the Transactions of the Canadian Military Institute, 1891-92. The Williamson Book Co. (Ld.) Toronto.

In a recent October number of the *Sporting Goods Review*, published in London, England, appears a detail of a prosecution under the merchandise marks act, instituted by Messrs. P. Webley & Son against Messrs. Jeffrey & Co.

The contention was that Messrs. Jeffrey had received in exchange (allowing £3 for them) two Webley Martini Rifles that had become obsolete through usage and had handed them over to Messrs. Ellis to have them made like new, and to have new foreparts fitted. The prosecutors contended that it was the intention of Messrs. Jeffrey to dispose of these made like new "Martini's" to marksmen in the colonies who were not in a position to vindicate the make of the rifle. It is pleasing to note that the contention of the prosecutors was upheld and that Messrs. Jeffrey were fined £10 sterling and £5 costs. Messrs. Jeffrey had gone so far as to instruct Messrs. Ellis to change the inscription, which was as is customarily upon Webley rifles "P. Webley & Son, Birmingham," to simply "Webley barrel." Quite a deal of evidence was gone through in the prosecution, numerous witnesses having been examined for and against, resulting in the fine being imposed as above stated.

THE FRENCH ARMY AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

A writer in the *Avenir Militaire*, who was present at the autumn manœuvres of the 9th and 12th, as well as those of the 6th, French Army Corps, approaches the topic in a very impartial manner. He reproaches the French Press in general for its optimism and flattery in describing the operations. He condemns the greatly extended fronts taken up on many occasions, due doubtless to the constant effort at outflanking an adversary. The artillery of the attack is blamed for not sufficiently preparing the way for the infantry. Artillery tactics displayed some improvement; but the writer considers its mobility as far too questionable. Positions were hugged too closely, and this arm did not sufficiently support the infantry by advancing with it. Part of the blame, he adds, may be attributable to the weight of its armament. In the 6th Corps the cavalry displayed commendable activity, but in so doing it made a frontal attack on infantry under a fire which would have been annihilating. The experiment tried in the neighbourhood of Paris of allotting infantry battalions to cavalry in the manœuvres of the latter is not held to be successful; the infantry was naturally sacrificed to the more rapid arm and thus condemned to inactivity. The performances of the "active" army are, on the whole, commended; the doings of the reserves are not so highly esteemed. As to the generals and officers of the higher staff, the writer desires to see manœuvres made more instructive for them. Finally, he calls for more criticism and less eulogium.