

**SMOKE
SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Plug Cut

MARBURG BROS. The American Tobacco Co. successor.

BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

The American Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, manufacturers.

10c. per package



THE CANADIAN

**SMOKE
OLD GOLD**

Plug Cut

W. S. KIMBALL & CO.

The American Tobacco Co. successor
The American Tobacco Co. of Canada,
Ltd., Montreal, manufacturers.

10c. per package

MILITARY GAZETTE

SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

VOL. XI. NO. 11.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, JUNE 6, 1896.

Subscription \$2.00 yearly.
Single copies 10 cents.

NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

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

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
Montreal.

DOINGS AT HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, June 1.—Many Ottawa people visited Montreal on the Queen's Birthday, while a fair complement went to Perth and Pembroke with the Guards and 43rd. The capital itself was quiet, still Ottawa athletes made a good show. The Capitals defeated the Shamrocks by 6 goals to 2 before Lady Aberdeen and a large crowd of spectators.

The Ottawa Cricket Club beat Montreal on the Rideau Hall ground after a most exciting match by three runs, and those who were fortunate enough to see the game had the satisfaction of looking at the best batsman who has ever been in this country—Gilbert, a cousin of W. G. Grace's—who made 62 runs in faultless style.

Ottawa was also lucky enough to defeat Kingston at golf over their new links on the Chelsea road. So, on the whole, the capitals fared well.

The G.G.F.G. enjoyed their visit to Perth immensely, the only drawback being the sluggardly manner the C.P.R. did their work both going and coming back.

The Guards trooped the colors in the morning, and civil and military sports were held in the afternoon, and the greatest of hospitality was dispensed by everyone, especially by Judge Senkler, Senator McLaren, Col. Mathieson and Mrs. Shaw.

43rd Battalion drill has been suspended till September. Recruit class and non-com. officers' class will be continued until the end of this month.

The sham fight and military sports held by the 43rd at Pembroke on the 25th ult. was a great success. Out of a total strength of 301, 297 boarded the cars for Pembroke.

The inhabitants were most hospitable, and did everything in their power to make the visit a satisfactory one.

There will be a parade of the 43rd shortly for the presentation of the Gilmour Cup for efficiency, and also for the cup presented by Capt. Gat. Howard.

Col. Aylmer and Col. Irwin returned to Ottawa, from St. John's, last Thursday. They had been attending the meeting of the V.I.R. Club.

Col. Lake arrived at Ottawa Sunday, May 31st.

The efficiency return shows the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa Rifles, head of the list, with the greatest number of points awarded to any infantry corps in the Dominion for 1895-6. Nos. 4, 1 and 2 companies of this regiment stand at the head in company inspection of all the companies in Canada. The total number of points made by the 43rd was 134.83, or 25 points ahead of the highest number made by any other regiment, the 3rd Victorias, Montreal, running second, with 109.36. We sincerely congratulate Col. Wright, Major Sherwood and the officers of the 43rd for having worked this battalion to the head of the list, and every officer, non-com. officer and private deserves the thanks of Ottawa citizens for this splendid record, and we must not forget to mention the name of Sergt.-Major Mahoney, instructor to the 43rd, who has done so much towards bringing this regiment to its present state of efficiency. The return of the companies is as follows :

No. 1 Co., Capt. Sutherland.....	139.27
No. 2 Co., Capt. Nesbitt.....	129.48
No. 3 Co., Capt. McKay.....	126.27
No. 4 Co., Capt. Bell.....	141.30
Batt. average.....	131.83

Efficiency return of the G.G.F.G., although far below the 43rd return, is above the average compared with other regiments, and Col. Hodgins deserves great praise for the manner in which this regiment has gone ahead during the last 12 months. G.G.F.G. return :

No. 1 Co., Capt. Bate.....	92.22
No. 2 Co., Capt. Bennell.....	102.80
No. 3 Co., Capt. E. F. Taylor.....	93.20
No. 4 Co., Capt. Roper.....	93.24
No. 5 Co., Capt. Tyrrell.....	95.40
No. 6 Co., Mr. Street.....	111.54
Average.....	99.08

Post equitem sedit atra cura. How lamentable it is to see so many field officers in this country unable to ride. We hear that the review at Montreal on the 25th passed off very creditably, but we also learn that five mounted officers came to grief. We know that in Canada it is difficult to learn the art of equestration, as there is no one to teach, but why in a town like Montreal don't you get from the Old Country a cavalryman who would instruct officers to handle their chargers decently, and hold their own at a review or across a country?

League shooting last Saturday the 43rd shot five teams; the G.G.F.G. three teams. The members of the Ottawa Rifle Club took first place, with a score of 863, the 43rd running second, third and fourth, with the respective scores of 840, 820 and 797.

We are glad to hear that Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.B., has taken up his quarters in the old Tower of London, and has entered on the duties of his appointment. He moved into residence on Her Majesty's Birthday, May 24, and we beg to offer him our sincere congratulations. No more fitting quarters could be found for an old soldier, who has seen service in various parts of the world, and his many friends in Canada will rejoice at his success.

Gen. and Mrs. Gascoigne arrived at Toronto last Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the general was inspecting at Stanley Barracks, on the latter day being present at a parade. We may mention en passant that the general's charger was much admired for its steadiness on parade. Mrs. Gascoigne, attended by Col. Otter and a large party from barracks, attended the races both days, occupying the Lieutenant-Governor's box. To-day (June 1) the general is inspecting stores, and on Tuesday and Wednesday will be present at the tournament. He inspects the school at London on Thursday, arriving back at Ottawa Saturday morning.

Lieut.-Col. Lake, Q.M.G., who has been in England since January last in connection with the purchase of new arms for the Canadian militia, returned to Ottawa yesterday

June 1st. It is understood that the mission has been most successful, and Col. Lake deserves the thanks of the militia for the tact and celerity he has displayed in purchasing for Canada the latest modern guns and ammunition advised by British experts.

In view of the complications existing for Great Britain in both Egypt and South Africa, and the pressure put upon the arsenals in England in preparing for the former expedition, it may be expected that some delay will occur in the supply of the new rifles and field guns, but there are great hopes that sufficient numbers of rifles will be landed in this country to be in time for the autumn trainings—if they take place this year.

When the rifles arrive the ammunition will accompany each consignment, a point which, though it appeals to common sense, has not always been kept in view by Government Departments.

It is likely that the first consignments of artillery will be in Canada before the end of the year. These consist of three new 12-pdr. breech-loading guns firing cordite ammunition

Talking of the infantry rifle, the Lee-Enfield, we understand that this is the rifle now definitely adopted by the English army, superseding the Lee-Metford. It is practically the same rifle—a magazine rifle—but with an improved rifling that gives both greater accuracy and a longer life to the rifle. Every rifle being made for the British army is now being made of this pattern.

The 12-pdr. breech-loading field gun is also of the most modern pattern. The gun itself is the new gun now being issued for the British horse artillery, and embodies all the improvements that have been suggested by the experience of the last ten years in the British service.

On the vexed question of cordite, it is understood that the testimony of regimental officers in the British service is almost unanimous in favor of cordite, and although not pretending that it is a perfect explosive, the general opinion is that for military purposes it is far ahead of all other powders in the market at the present time, and the fact that it has been definitely adopted by the Indian Government appears to point to the same conclusion.

In conclusion, field artillerymen will be glad to hear that the new 12-pdr. gun is fitted for poledraught, shaftdraught having at last been abandoned in the Imperial service, under the irresistible pressure of the requirements of mobilization for war. A supply of harness for the new batteries is also understood to have been ordered.

It is now said that Capt. Bowie, K.C.D., will not resign but will exchange with an officer in the police.

C.J.S.

THE VICS.' INSPECTION.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The dangerous condition of Cote St. Luc ranges, about which notice was taken in these columns, has now been remedied. The top of the butts, which had become exposed by the tearing up of the earth by shooting, has been filled again and sodded, and the danger to the marksman has been removed.

On Thursday evening the officers of the 65th Battalion celebrated the 11th anniversary of that regiment's engagement with Big Bear at Butte aux Francais. Lieut.-Col. Prevost presided. A number of the other city corps were represented by Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., acting brigade major; Lieut.-Cols. Starke, Burland, Major Busteed, Major Blaiklock, Major Ibbotson, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Smith, etc., etc. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the 65th officers made excellent hosts.

The general orders contain the following with regard to Montreal corps:

6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.—A Troop.—To be captain, from the 22nd April, 1896: Second lieutenant, Frederick Whitley, vice Clerk, deceased.

3rd Montreal Field Battery.—To be lieutenant—Francis Bertram Wilson, from the reserve of officers, vice Costigan, promoted. To be second lieutenant, provisionally: Donald Alexander Smith, gentleman, vice Benyon, transferred.

3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada.—Asst.-Surgeon Charles J. C. Wilson, left the limits. To be surgeon: Herbert Stanley Birkett, M.D., vice Campbell, retired. To be second lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Bruce Stuart, to complete establishment.

65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifles.—Quartermaster Alfred La Rocque is granted the honorary rank of major. To be second lieutenant provisionally: Joseph Arthur Alban German, gentleman, to complete establishment.

On Sunday, June 7th, the 65th Batt. will form a guard of honor for the Holy Sacrament in the Corpus Christi procession.

Final arrangements have now been made by the 65th for the holding of a regimental excursion after their inspection on the 27th. A steamer has been chartered to take them to Three Rivers after the inspection. A church parade will be held at that place on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon an excursion and concert on board will be given for the benefit of the people of that place. The regiment expect to return on Monday morning.

The city teams firing in the second match in connection with the Canadian Military League enjoyed fairly good weather at the Cote St. Luc ranges last Saturday. The light was good, but a fairly stiff steady breeze was experienced until the 600-yards range was

reached, when it fell away. There were about 200 men shooting. Owing to the inspection of the Victoria Rifles taking place on Saturday, the team from that regiment were allowed to shoot the Saturday previous. The first place in the city teams was won by the first team of the P.W.R. with a score of 834 points. The Vics' first team came second with 808, closely followed by the Royal Scots' first team with 807. The top score of 93 was made by Pte. Morrice, 5th Royal Scots; Staff-Sergt. Bangs, of the P.W.R., followed with 92. Lieut.-Col. Massey was executive officer of the day.

Next Saturday a novel shooting match will take place. The two contesting teams comprise one drawn from the M.G.A., and the other from the Bermuda Volunteer Regiment, Bermuda, West Indies. The shoot must be done over Queen's Ranges, and each team will telegraph its score, to be afterwards verified by the score sheets.

Sergt.-Major Butcher, at present attached to the temporary school for officers here, is drilling the squad of firemen who leave Saturday next to take part in the London Tournament.

Lieut. Oliver, of "C" Company, Royal Scots, has been attached to "D" Company, in room of Lieut. Burns, now in Ottawa.

The G.A. are putting in much time in preparation for their inspection, which comes off on the 20th. On Monday, the 13th, the C.O. will inspect the battalion; on Tuesday, the inspecting officer will examine the officers and non-commissioned officers on questions; for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies will be inspected in company and gun drill, respectively; on Saturday, the whole battalion will be inspected by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montzambert, inspector of artillery, and commandant of R.S.A., Quebec.

The examination of the officers at present attending the temporary school here will take place, it is expected, about the 8th June.

The school has been very seriously handicapped by the various battalions using the drill shed at the same time as the classes are going on, and also by the difficulty in procuring men to form battalion.

The annual inspection of the Victoria Rifles took place on Saturday. For some time past the regiment has been working hard to uphold its prestige of former years. Their work on Saturday was a fitting close to a season of constant and arduous work. It has been claimed that never have the Vics. shown to better advantage. It was the first inspection of the season, and they have given the other city corps a lead that will be difficult to overtake. The appearance of the men was good, and their marching had a vim which some of the other regiments would do well to imitate. There was a strong muster, 367 being on parade, an in-

crease of four from last inspection, and exactly 90 men over strength. Lieut.-Col. Starke was in command. All the officers were on parade but Major Sims, who is still unable to use his arm. Sharp on half-past three the battalion entered the Champ de Mars, headed by the cyclists, pioneers and band, the Maxim gun detachment bringing up the rear. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, the inspecting officer, on his arrival was received by the present arms. He was accompanied by Capt. Macdougall, R.R.C.I., and Capt. Fred. Whitley, 6th Hussars. Col. Houghton made a minute inspection of the men, after which the battalion marched past in column and quarter column, and which drew forth favorable comments from the large number of spectators, among which were many of the other city corps. The other battalion movements were exceedingly well done, and though at times one or two slight mistakes took place on the part of some of the men, still much better could not have been looked for from regulars. Major Busted put them through the manual and firing exercises, and it was while going through these movements that the careful training of the past season was noticeable. Every hand told on the rifles as one, and the time was well judged. The firing exercise was splendid, and drew forth from the inspecting officer, "very well, indeed." The report on the completion of the word "fire" was as if from one rifle. Col. Starke next took command, and the smartest piece of work of the day was witnessed. The battalion was dismissed, and the men of the different companies were all mixed up and scattered over the ground. Suddenly the markers were then thrown out for column, and the bugle sounded the "fall in," when there was a doubling by the men for their respective companies. When they had all fallen in on their markers the command "quick march" was given, and then "form square." When the command "fire" was given it was found that from the last sound of the bugle to "fall in" until they had fired a volley in square the time taken was only 1 minute 20 seconds. For this piece of work they were applauded, and rightly so, for it was granted on all sides that a quicker and more orderly movement was never witnessed on the Champ de Mars. After muster roll was called the battalion marched back to their armory. Before dismissing the men Col. Starke said he was highly gratified with the work they had performed that day. It was, in his opinion, ahead of last year. He had never seen them steadier in the ranks. He thanked the officers and men for what they had done during the drill season, and urged them all to put in their target practice. He then called for three cheers for the Queen. This was heartily given, as were also three cheers for Col. Starke.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., has invited

the majors of the city regiments to join him during his inspections of local corps Saturday afternoons. THE GAZETTE would also suggest that retired officers should be present at the saluting point in uniform on the days on which their former corps were being inspected.

NOTES.

No. 1 Company of the G.A. had a private parade on Monday night. This is the company that took the first place in the Dominion last year, and by the hard work they are now putting in they should be able to give a good account of themselves in the forthcoming competitions. There were seven gun squads on parade under Capt. Barton.

The Royal Scots have received the last of their feather bonnets. The white jackets are expected to arrive this week.

Several of the companies of this regiment are putting in extra drill in preparation for the inspection which takes place on the 27th of June.

Lieut.-Col. Strathy, Royal Scots, met with rather a serious accident last week. While riding a bicycle on the Cote des Neiges road, he was upset and dislocated his left shoulder. He was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital. We are glad to state that he is progressing very favorably. This unfortunate accident will prevent him from being in command of the Scots for some time to come.

Mr. T. E. Howell, formerly captain and adjutant of the P.W.R., Montreal, is among the list of wounded at the recent Matebele rising at Buluwayo. During the four years Mr. Howell has been in South Africa, he has been twice engaged in active service.

On Friday night a meeting of the committee of the 6th Fusiliers Rifle Association was held in the Armory. Lieut.-Col. Burland, president of the association, presided. The chief business before the meeting was the drawing up of the programme for the open and annual match next Saturday. As was stated in THE GAZETTE, the Government practice is to take place in conjunction with the open matches. The 6th will have a very busy day, for their teams are also going to shoot in the third League match. Much interest is being aroused over the experiment, and should it prove successful the other city corps will, no doubt, follow the same course next year. In addition to the many prizes on the programme the commanding officer has presented regimental badges for target practice. For the best shot in the battalion, gold cross rifle and a crown; for the best shot in each company, a gold cross rifle; for the three best marksmen in each company, silver cross rifle. To win a badge a marksman must put on 75 per cent. This should be the means of drawing out a large number of green shots, for there is ample opportunity for appearing on the prize list.

Montreal Garrison Artillery will have four men on the Shoeburyness team.

FORT GEORGE.

INSPECTIONS AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 30.—The annual inspection of the 8th and the 9th Batts. took place on May 14 on the Plains of Abraham. The day was all that could be desired, and thousands of spectators were present to witness the same. Lieut.-Col. Roy was in command of the brigade, the 8th being under the command of Lieut.-Col. White. The inspections were made by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., and Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, accompanied by a staff, consisting of Capt. R. E. W. Turner, Q.O.C.H., and Messrs. Henri A. Panet, H. C. Thacker, and Benyon of R.C.A. The march past and the advance in review order were very creditably performed, after which the manual and firing exercises, etc., were gone through and some battalion movements. No skirmishing was done this year in view of the trip of the 8th to Sherbrooke on the 23rd inst.

Quebec appears to be very unfortunate in the way of having the general officer commanding the militia present at the annual inspections of the corps in the city. For years past such an officer has not managed to be present. On this occasion it was anticipated that Major-General Cascoigne would have made it a point to be here, but such was not the case. A visit of this nature would tend to increase the good work which is being done here and it is to be hoped that on the next occasion this matter will be remedied.

Corp. Hay, "E" Company 8th Royal Rifles, won the Championship badge and \$10 on the 14th inst at St. Joseph de Levis at the annual matches of the 8th Royal Rifles.

The Royal Canadian Artillery had a march out on the 21st inst.

On the 22nd inst. the R.C.A. Quadrille Club held a most enjoyable picnic at St. Joseph de Levis. A large number were in attendance and took part in the games, cricket, football, etc.

A lecture was delivered in the Royal Canadian Artillery Institute on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., by Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, R.L., the subject being "Ashanti." Lieut.-Col. Montizambert was chairman and introduced the lecturer. Among others present were: Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Major G. E. A. Jones and Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, of the 8th Royal Rifles, Major R. W. Ruthertford, Major W. E. Im-lah, Capt. T. Benson, Fages, and Messrs. Henri A. Panet, H. C. Thacker, of the R. C. A., Capt. F. M. Gaudet, superintendent Government Cartridge Factory, etc.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the trip of the 8th Royal Rifles to Sherbrooke for the 24th and 25th insts. The regiment paraded at 5.30 on the 23rd inst., Pioneers, Signal and Ambulance Corps, Drum and Bugle Bands, etc. All hands were in review order and wore rolled overcoats and haversacks and presented a very smart

appearance. Shortly before leaving they were photographed. Lieut.-Col. White was in command. At about seven the regiment left the drill hall and marched down to the ferry with fixed bayonets. Their appearance drew favorable comments from the large number of persons who were present to witness their departure. Their marching was very good and steady, and the officers are to be congratulated upon the success of their turn-out. They gave a good account of themselves at Sherbrooke.

PATROL.

QUEEN CITY NEWS.

TORONTO, June 1. — The Canadian Military Institute have, for some time past, been on the lookout for more suitable premises than those on King street, which they have occupied since the institute's inception, and on the 1st inst. succeeded in securing satisfactory quarters, fronting on Queen's avenue, immediately opposite the Armouries. While not possessing the facilities of the old place as regards accessibility to down town, to say nothing of the uninterrupted view of the south side of King street, the completeness of the new institute rooms will make ample amends for what is relinquished. Quite a fashionable party were present at an informal house-warming, held on Monday evening after the tournament.

It is altogether likely that the next GAZETTE will contain notice of the withdrawal of Capt. J. F. Crean from the Queen's Own and of his appointment to No. 9 Battery. The Battery are to be congratulated on their gain and the Queen's Own to be consoled on their loss, for, with the regiment in the throes of the present crisis, the loss of such an efficient member as Capt. Crean has been will make itself felt to a far greater degree than were things in apple-pie order. It was the general impression that Capt. Crean was to have the command of "I" Company when Major Murray obtained his promotion, and it would have been most fitting to see Capt. Crean in command of the company which in the early days of the regiment he was instrumental in organizing. By the transfer the Q.O.R. lose one of their best rifle shots and the Battery obtain about the only rifle shot we know of.

A paragraph appeared in a recent paper referring to Toronto as a city for adjutants, and the thought strikes one on looking over the regimental lists that it is quite correct, and also that, with one exception, they are all supplied with acting adjutants. In this respect the Q.O.R., as usual, tops the list, and outdoes its sister regiments by having an adjutant, an assistant adjutant and an acting adjutant.

When the brigade holds its next church parade the C. O.'s should try and rectify some of the mistakes that were so painfully in evidence on the occasion of the last par-

ade. For instance: When a parade is ordered in leggings, it should be impressed on certain N.C.O.'s that their rank does not entitle them to any departure from the regimental orders.

It does not add to the appearance of any company to have any men in its front or rear rank wearing forage caps instead of the same head-dress as the balance of the regiment. Staff-sergeants and assistant staff-sergeants do not as a general rule carry swagger sticks.

This innovation was decidedly startling, and is liable to give people the impression that the permanent corps do not know all the latest wrinkles from Aldershot.

If more attention was paid to preserving proper distances, the music of the band of the regiment in the rear would not have such a bad effect even if each corps seems to have a cadence of its own, and lastly.

If there is no authorized drill for ambulance corps, the sooner the city corps decide on something that ensures uniformity the better, as at present each corps seem to have, and put into execution, an idea of its own.

These are just some ideas casually thrown out for consideration. People on the sidewalks are quick to point out what may be quite correct in a sense, yet to their idea it looks quite out of place, and a little attention to a few details such as already referred to will work wonders.

Although early in the season, the attendance at the Rifle Ranges does not appear to be as large as on previous years. Some attribute the falling off to the cycling craze, and others point out that the interest will not revive until the new rifles are received. There is certainly not much encouragement for a recruit to go out and try to succeed with the old gaspipe, as, unless he is possessed of more than ordinary enthusiasm, one or two trips make him decide that it is the rifle's fault, and that he will wait until the new issue is received.

Major-General Gascoigne inspected Stanley Barracks and the forces stationed there on Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th May, and, needless to say, took his departure highly pleased with his trip.

Decoration Day, as the 2nd June is beginning to be termed, was celebrated in the same manner as the past few anniversaries of the fight at Ridgway in '66. The Veterans, accompanied by about 1,500 of the scholars of the public schools, who comprise the senior school battalions, paraded at the Armouries, and, headed by the band of the Q.O.R., proceeded to the Queen's Park, where, with appropriate ceremonies, the monument was decorated. Patriotic speeches were delivered by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, Major-General Gascoigne, Mr. Alexander Muir and others, and the parade of the school boy brigade was inspected by the Major-General.

Space will not permit of any lengthy re-

marks concerning the recent holiday outings of the city corps, all of whom had a good time and lots of work. In fact, so much monkey and processional work was done, that unless a distinct understanding is arrived at before the next outing, I am very much afraid that the members of the different regiments will decide to either stay at home or go to some place where they will only be subject to the programme and decisions laid down by their own officers. It's true that they are soldiers; it is equally true that unless absolutely necessary it is not fair to call on men who do not drill more than two hours per week to remain under arms for about six hours, for the edification of a crowd of spectators who regard it in the light of a circus.

The transportation furnished by the G. T. R., if the cars used by the Q.O.R. in going to Kingston are taken as criterion, were a disgrace to the furthest backwoods railroad, and in all probability will result in the rival line getting the bulk of traffic in future outings. Especially severe was the condemnation on the return trip, when entraining in such a heavy shower as the Q.O.R. entrained in, some of the companies found that through leaky roofs they were not much better off than if exposed to the elements. So much incensed was one of the companies that I understand the conductor failed, up to the time they reached the Union Depot, to collect the tickets for their return trip.

INSTRUCTOR FOR TORONTO FIELD BATTERY.

KINGSTON, June 2. — Sergt.-Major Stroud, of "A" Field Battery R.C.A., will probably leave for Toronto, on Saturday next, to act as instructor to the Toronto Field Battery during that corps' annual camp. If the sergeant-major should be prevented from going, one of the sergeants now in the Queen City, taking part in the military tournament will be left to perform the duties of instructor.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated with more than usual eclat. The Q.O.R., Toronto, were the visiting battalion. The corps were reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Vidal, acting D.A.G. The following composed the staff: Brigade-major: Capt. Hudon, "A" Battery, R.C.A.; orderly officers, Lieut. Bickford, G. G. B. G., Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Hunter, 47th Battalion, and Vet.-Surgeon Massie, "A" Battery, R.C.A. A report of the review appears in another column.

Two gun detachments from "A" Field Battery, R.C.A., went to Toronto to take part in the military tournament. No guns were taken, those of the Toronto Field Battery having been placed at the disposal of the "A" Battery men. Sixteen horses were taken. Following are the names of the non-coms. and men composing the detachment: Sergts. Clifford, Henderson, Pearson;

Corps. Somers, Symons, and Benson; Drivers Fowler, Birback, Kampfner and Jackson, and Gunners Esprey, Booth, and Pateman. Capt. Cook is in command. Major Drury attended the tournament in the capacity of judge.

Driver F. Burns has purchased his discharge from "A" Field Battery. Major Brennan, commanding the Kingston Field Battery, will call that corps out this month, to complete at headquarters the full period of 12 days' drill for 1895-96.

VEDETTE.

A SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 18.—I have read your interesting paper for some months and have been surprised that no item of news from this province appeared in the columns.

We have just received the result of the military school, which was held here during January, February and March, under Col. Rawstone, of the R.M.A. Capt. G. E. Barnes, R.M.A., was in charge, assisted by Sergt.-Major Porter and other non-coms. from the same corps. The result is very satisfactory. Forty-one officers, non-coms. and men, presented themselves for the final examination, of which number only one failed, 26 taking first-class certificates and 14 second class. The following officers took first-class Grade B certificates: 2nd lieutenants—Capt. C. A. Worsnop, Capt. C. C. Bennett, Lacey R. Johnson, F. W. Boulton, C. Gardiner Johnson, J. Reynolds Tite, Harold Hyde Baker and H. C. Akroyd. Mr. H. H. Baker, who is a son of Col. Baker, Provincial Secretary, and a nephew of the late Sir Samuel Baker, has since gone to Egypt to join the Egyptian army.

The two companies here, Nos. 5 and 6, of the 5th Regiment C.A., are nearly full strength, 92 non-coms. and men each. In the last report of the Minister of Militia he endorsed the recommendation that a separate battalion be formed on the mainland, with headquarters in Vancouver. We are anxiously awaiting the new establishment, as the distance between ourselves and the present headquarters prevents any battalion drill, and we feel like "units" indeed. We can truly say that we know more of what is going on in the Halifax military headquarters through the medium of THE MILITARY GAZETTE than we know of our own headquarters.

We have our grievance, too, of course. The building now used as a drill hall is a miserable shed, used as an opera house in the early days, with no accommodation for officers or men. When 25 files fall in across the hall or shed, the guides cannot get by. We drill all the year round, with the exception of about three weeks or a month after the annual inspection, and when one considers the great disadvantages we have

labored under for two and a half years, it is surprising that the men have stayed so loyally by the corps. We hear of grand drill halls of brick with Morris Tube galleries, bowling alleys, non-coms.' room, orderly room, reading room, and even billiard room, and picture to ourselves dozens of recruits waiting for a vacancy to occur in the ranks of these favored corps. May our drill hall soon come along. Our men deserve a good one.

Nos. 5 and 6 Companies had a church parade on May 10th; 120 officers and men turned out, Major T. O. Townley commanded, with Lieut. Lacey R. Johnson in command of No. 5 Company, and Capt. C. A. Worsnop, No. 6 Company. The city band provided the music, the regimental band being, of course, at home, 80 miles away.

There are 9 teams entering for the Military League this year from the 5th regiment, a good showing from one battalion, although it is by far the largest in the Dominion.

When writing again, the Queen's Birthday will have passed, and the events to take place on that day at Victoria, B.C., will probably be of interest, including an attack by ships of the Pacific Squadron on the new fortifications at Esquimalt defended by the Royal Engineers, Royal Marine Artillery and the 5th Regiment C.A.

VANCOUVER.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, ENG., May 18—It is now almost certain that in a very short time London will have a regiment of cavalry volunteers. It is expected that, with several of the members of the City Council at the head of the movement, there will be no difficulty in raising 200 men to complete the establishment. The new regiment will be called City of London Hussars. If the movement matures it will be expected that the new regiment will form a guard to mayors in their processions to the Guildhall instead of calling upon a regular regiment to perform that duty. The promoters are in hopes that in the free kit will be included the much coveted white sheepskins, which have until now only been used by the Household Cavalry. It is not expected, however, that the authorities will sanction such a step.

The United Service Gazette, with regard to the return of the old 100th Regiment, Royal Canadians, says:

The proposal to repatriate the old 100th Regiment, Royal Canadians, is meeting with widespread approval in the Dominion, and thousands of signatures have been attached to the petition having that object in view. Amongst those signatures are many whose names are household words in Canada, including politicians of all shades of opinions. It is surely unnecessary to repeat that the old 100th was organized in Canada, and was composed, at the time of its departure for England, of as fine a set of men as could be

found in the British Army. The return to Canada of this regiment would be an exceedingly popular move, and one that, as no expense is entailed on this country, would be beneficial in many ways.

Continuing, the same paper adds:

Col. E. R. Drury, of the Queensland Defence Force, in advocating the military federation of the forces of the Empire in a letter to The Times two years ago, stated that he would have liked to see the Leinster Regiment resume entirely and solely its original title of "The Royal Canadians," with headquarters in Canada, and recruits raised there for Imperial service. Continuing, he wrote: "Nothing need be changed: precedence, relative rank and command would continue unaltered. Each self-governing colony would exercise the same control over its forces as at present. But a bond of union, a brotherhood of arms, would be created that might prove of inestimable value in the hour of danger if the Mother Country were to call upon her sons throughout the world to uphold her cause and preserve the integrity of her widely scattered dominions."

The National Artillery Association meeting will be of special interest this year. At the conclusion of the meeting Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, has expressed his willingness to distribute the prizes. Another source of interest will be the presence of a detachment of Canadian artillery. The previous trips of the Dominion artillery have proved most satisfactory, considering the fact that such representatives were gathered from all parts of the country, without previous knowledge of each other, or the habit of drilling together, while the competitions are usually with a type of ordnance to which they are not accustomed. It is to be hoped that some public-spirited individuals will offer some special prizes to the association for competition between the British and Dominion artillery.

The Duke of Cambridge was entertained at dinner at Whitehall rooms by the colonels and hon. colonels of the militia and yeomanry regiments.

The allowance to volunteer officers in aid of outfit is limited to subalterns gazetted on and after March 13.

The Royal Military Tournament will be formally opened on the 28th May by the Prince of Wales.

An Invernesshire paper states that representations have been made to the commander-in-chief for his sanction being obtained for the raising in Edinburgh of a Highland regiment. A strong feeling exists in the capital of Scotland that they should possess a volunteer Highland regiment. When the "Kilties" were disbanded 15 or 20 years ago 800 men petitioned to be formed into a Highland regiment, but the then Secretary of War did not see fit to grant the request. It is thought that there is a much better chance now of getting them.

In all branches of the service general satisfaction is expressed that the War Office has decided to send Indian troops to Suakim.

Col. Egerton, of the Corps of Guides, will, it is claimed, prove an efficient chief. Suakim, while really too hot for British troops, and possibly even for Egyptian garrisons, cannot, it is perceived, be better garrisoned than by picked troops from India.

It is about time that some alteration was made in the rule which allows the regimental colors to be sold when they become unserviceable, as the commanding officer may direct. It is disgraceful that the colors of the 72nd Highlanders, of the year 1815, should have been sold in London lately for £35. The question was brought up in the British House of Commons, and the Secretary for War stated that "it was desirable to leave the question to the feeling of the regiment." It is to be hoped that the Seaforth Highlanders will take the hint and secure their old colors.

Extreme regret in volunteer circles is expressed that no team will visit Bisley from South Africa this year. The total expenses of a representative team amounts to about £1,500. Of that amount the Cape Government offered to contribute £300. This left a large balance to be raised, and a meeting of officers was held on Easter Monday to consider whether it was desirable to try to raise the sum. The majority of the officers were anxious to see the colony represented, and a few of them offered to subscribe to the guarantee fund. Others were of the opinion that calls of this nature came too often, and that the Government should be called on to pay the whole expense. It was finally decided to drop the matter on a resolution to the effect that the guarantee fund could not be raised.

The prize-list of the National Rifle Association for the Bisley meeting has been issued. The Queen's Prize of £250 and the other prizes associated with it—600 in all, with a total value of £2,420—will be shot for once more under the old conditions, the Martini-Henry rifle being used probably for the last time in this great contest. The other great volunteer competitions of former years are again included in the lists, the Prince of Wales' and the St. George's still holding their place, and the popular Alexandra for all-comers offers £1,000 in 325 prizes. In consequence of the comparative paucity of entries last year it has been found necessary to further reduce the money value of the Imperial Prize Series for the regular army, navy and militia, so that the 125 prizes in this competition are now worth £250 in all, instead of £350 as last year. In a few other series the value has also been reduced; but some new minor competitions have been introduced, so that the total value of money prizes still exceeds £10,000, of which far the greater portion is for contests with the weapon with which the volunteers are armed. The camp will open on Monday, July 13, and the shooting will, as heretofore, extend over a fortnight.

The volunteer force celebrated its 37th

birthday on the 12th May, it having come into existence on the 12th May, 1859.

R. M. C.

BRIGHT IDEAS FROM THE EAST.

ST. JOHN, June 3.—The 62nd Fusiliers are continuing their annual drill, as are the rifle company, but the artillery are waiting till next month before making a start. The former corps have the first march out of the season this evening. So far, the drill has been confined to squad and company. There seems to be more interest taken here in politics than military matters; consequently, on some evenings the attendance is not quite up to the average. We have three sets of candidates in the field—six in all—and although many meetings have been held and speeches made, the writer has not seen an account of any reference to militia matters by even one man. It is a pity that the militia, both here and throughout Canada, do not stand together and compel candidates to say what policy they will pursue with reference to a department on which the country spends millions of dollars and on which the safety of the country depends.

There is satisfaction here over the appointment of Colonel Maunsell to the position of inspector of infantry. There will be more benefit now in comparing efficiency returns, as all will be made on one basis. It is hoped the inspectors will be allowed to have some say in the system of drill, what shall be performed and what not; at present there is much time wasted. What is the good of men practising extension motions or physical drill for a few hours during the drill? There is not time enough spent to do them any good whatever, while, if musketry and aiming drill were substituted, the benefits would be incalculable under a proper instructor. Why cannot musketry instructors be appointed who would have the sole charge and say regarding target practice, and see that every man was properly instructed in theory and actually fired his number of rounds?

And so we are to have a new edition of regulations and orders. Not a bit too soon surely; but will they even then contain all that they should? Will any dress regulations be included, and if so, have they been carefully compiled? Have any officers been consulted as to special badges, etc., of different regiments? Will the new regulations and orders contain all that we want to know regarding the militia, or will we still have to hunt over Queens' Regulations, military law, puzzle our brains, and then take things for granted? And will general orders cancel and change some of the regulations in the new book as soon as issued?

The annual Maritime match between teams from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be shot next week at Charlottetown. A challenge pitcher

is the objective trophy, and keen interest is taken each year in the match.

We will probably have more drill to unlearn this year, as the Infantry Drill of 1893 is now being revised, and the new book will be issued very soon. There are certainly many chances for improvement in the drill; already some important changes are practised at Aldershot; marching past at the "slope" has been introduced and the first motion of the "order" from the "slope" abolished, while some writers in the English service papers think the "present" should be done from the "slope." This is the custom in the German army.

The 62nd Fusiliers had their first route march of the season last night. The men marched splendidly to the excellent music of the two bands, and were much admired by the hundreds of people who had gathered on the streets through which they passed. There were 195 men in the parade. Before the battalion dispersed Col. Tucker made a short speech to the men, in which he complimented them on their fine appearance and steadiness in marching. The colonel spoke of the bright outlook for the present drill season, and hoped that the men would pay the strict attention to this drill that they had since the work began. The men then went to the Armories and partook of light refreshments, which were supplied by Col. Tucker.

THOMAS ATKINS.

THE NEW BRIGADE MAJOR.

HALIFAX, June 3.—At 10.30 p. m. on the 21st inst., Private Hart, of the Berkshire Regiment, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, walked up deliberately to the large plate glass window of the Halifax Piano and Organ Co., and struck it with his walking stick, shattering it to pieces. A civil policeman who was close by arrested him. As soon as arrested the "glass-breaker" said: "That's all right, policeman, you are only doing your duty." He has over six years service and is evidently tired of soldiering. He was to-day sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. Judge Johnston, in sentencing him, said he was sorry he could not give him five years.

Major Black, our new brigade-major, has taken over his duties. The Amherst Press speaking of him, says: "Major J. Albert Black, 93rd Cumberland Batt., has been appointed brigade-major of Militia District No. 9, or second in command of the militia of the province of Nova Scotia, whose strength in artillery, cavalry and infantry is about 4,000. For many years Major Black has been an enthusiastic militia officer, thoroughly versed in his duties. He took a prominent part in organizing the Cumberland County Rifle Association, of which he has been the secretary-treasurer for fifteen years, and the frequency with which the names of 93rd marksmen appear in provin-

ial, Dominion and Bisley prize lists attests to the influence it has had on marksmanship in the 93rd. At the incipency of the Riel rebellion Lieut.-Col. Harrison and Major Black decided to offer the 93rd for active service in the Northwest, and promptly sent a despatch to this effect to headquarters, Ottawa, and were informed with thanks that if more were wanted in addition to the city corps already ordered to the front it would be accepted. When captain of an independent volunteer company at Amherst Major Black on one occasion turned his company out at short notice in aid of the civil power and dispersed a mob of 100 railway navvies which had assembled here to rescue one of their number while he was being taken from jail to court for trial. He has been adjutant of the 93rd for ten years and brevet major and major for thirteen years. The officers of the 93rd, among whom Major Black has been so long known as a painstaking and popular officer, will much regret his retirement from the battalion, though all will be gratified with his well-earned promotion and the knowledge that he is to remain in this district.

We regret, with the brigade-major's host of friends in this town and county, that his duties necessitate his removal to Halifax, the headquarters of the militia district. Major Black started in 1866 the first newspaper in Cumberland County, The Amherst Gazette, and has published and edited it ever since. At the outset it was independent in politics, but by The Sentinel being started by the late Hon. William Annand and leading Liberals in this county, The Gazette became outspoken in defence of Liberal-Conservative principles and has ever been a consistent and an able supporter of the policy of that party. Since 1889 he has also published the tri-weekly Amherst Record, which in future will be conducted by his son, C. De L. Black.

The Imperial troops in garrison celebrated H. M. Birthday by lining the ramparts of the Citadel and firing a feu de joie. The usual royal salute was fired by the Royal Artillery. The militia took no part in the celebration, owing, I suppose, to the day not

being observed as a public holiday. We are holding ourselves in for a big turn-out during carnival week.

The 63rd Rifles were not long behind the Fusiliers in adopting the new pattern forage cap. Like the Fusiliers, they look neat and smart in them.

The new drill shed has at last made its appearance above ground, and is being pushed rapidly forward. It is expected that the walls and roof will be completed ere the winter sets in. Its completion will be a god-send to the city brigade, and let us hope that when it is completed it will be for the use of the militia, and not for badminton, lawn tennis, bazaars, etc., as the present one has been.

The drill season is now in full swing, the three corps are drilling steadily, and filling their ranks after the winter's losses.

The other day in looking over a blank discharge certificate, as supplied by the Militia Department to the active militia, I was surprised to find no space provided for placing on record the man's character during service. He might have been a very good man, or he might have been a very bad one, still the good man must be satisfied with the same character as the bad one. Perhaps the military genius who is the author of the present discharge form is unaware that a "blank discharge" from the army is given to men under very shady circumstances.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The 68th, King's County, N.S., is carrying on regimental schools of instruction at Kentville, Canning and Aylesford, which are doing very thorough work. Lieut. S. S. Naylor is the adjutant and instructor. He was a sergeant in the 2nd West York Rifle Volunteers, Eng., and joined the 68th as a lieutenant in 1894. He took a course that year with the Liverpool Regiment at Halifax, and obtained a first-class Grade "A," with an average of 82 per cent.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY.

THE return of the comparative efficiency of the Canadian infantry which drilled at local headquarters, that is, city corps, this year is issued. The total number of marks which any battalion could earn was 150, and on this basis the credit of being the most efficient corps in Canada is due to 43rd Battalion, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, with the splendid average of 135. The Queen's Own average is 101; the 10th Royals, 88; the 48th Highlanders, 100; the 7th, London, 57; the 25th, 82; the 13th, Hamilton, 116; 38th, 63; 14th, Kingston, 92; 15th, 71; 57th, 100; the Ottawa Guards, 99. Of the Quebec corps the 3rd Vics. averaged 109; the 5th Royal Scots, 103; the Prince of Wales', 98; the 65th, 91; and the 6th Fusiliers, 84.

That the 13th deserve every mark they obtained goes without saying, but we do not think there should be so wide a difference between the 13th and 43rd. The 48th Highlanders have pushed the Queen's Own very closely, and it must not be forgotten the 48th have only two officers per company. The same will apply to the Grenadiers. The highest company average of the Toronto corps was that of "B" Company of the Highlanders, scoring 110 points; "A" Company Q.O.R. comes next with 107; "C" Company 48th next with 105.

The company averages are as follows:

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles "A" Co. (Capt. Thompson) 107 marks. "B" Co. (Capt. Llywy) 101, "C" Co. (Capt. Peuchen) 94, "D" Co. (Capt. Mason) 106, "E" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major Mutton) 107, "F" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major M. McGee) 99, "G" Co. (Lieut. Levesconte) 91, "H" Co. (Capt. Gunther) 103, "I" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major Murray) 103, "K" Co. (Capt. Rennie) 99.

10th Batt. Royal Grenadiers "A" Co. (Capt. Cameron) 98, "B" Co. (Capt. Boyd) 100, "C" Co. (Capt. Caston) 83, "D" Co. (Capt. Stinson) 87, "E" Co. (Capt. Tassie) 90, "F" Co. (Capt. Sweetman) 80, "G" Co. (Capt. McKay) 83, "H" Co. (Capt. Lehmann) 85, "I" Co. (Lieut. Craig) 83, "K" Co. (Capt. Trotter) 90.

13th Battalion "A" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major Stone- man) 117, "B" Co. (Capt. Labatt) 118, "C" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major Zealand) 113, "D" Co. (Capt. Ross) 114, "E" Co. (Capt. Osborne) 122, "F" Co. (Capt. Tidswell) 114, "G" Co. (Capt. Mewburn) 114, "H" Co. (Capt. Moore) 110.

48th Highlanders "A" Co. (Capt. Robertson) 100, "B" Co. (Lieut. Hugh C. MacLean) 110, "C" Co. (Capt. Currie) 105, "D" Co. (Capt. Michie) 94, "E" Co. (Capt. Orchard) 92, "F" Co. (Capt. Hendrie) 89, "G" Co. (Capt. Ramsay) 102, "H" Co. (Capt. and Batt. Major Henderson) 105.

Canadian Bands and Musicians

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

Write for particulars of the latest "PROTOTYPE" Specialties:

The "Zephyr" Slide Trombone

Weight under 30 ozs.

The "Zephyr" Cornet

The "Zephyr" 5-Valve Euphonion

The "Brass Band News," Liverpool, England, gave over 300 Bands which scored the biggest number of wins at Band Contests during 1895. Of these the vast majority use the BESSON make, 200 having complete sets.

South Shields Band Contest, England, April, 1896. Out of 17 Bands all four prize winners were equipped with BESSON sets.

New Zealand Band Association, Annual Contest, Timaru, Oct., 1895. First Prize and Boosey Challenge Cup won by the Wellington Garrison Band with a BESSON set.

Sydney, N.S.W., Inter-Colonial Band Contest, Jan., 1896. The First Prize was won by the 4th Regimental Band, Newcastle, N.S.W., with a complete BESSON set.

Hobart Contest, Timaru, Jan., 1896. Hobart Garrison Band, with a complete BESSON set, won the Colonial Challenge Cup.

The above facts establish the superiority of the "PROTOTYPE" make beyond all question.

Agents in Canada:

MESSRS. GROSSMAN & SONS, 65 James St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

M. R. C. LAVALLEE, 35 Lambert Hill, Montreal, P. Q.

MESSRS. ORME & SON, 115 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

BESSON & CO. Ltd.

198 Euston Road, London, England

Gurney, Massey & Co.

LIMITED.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

- HOT WATER HEATERS
- HOT AIR FURNACES
- RADIATORS, REGISTERS
- STOVES AND RANGES
- STEEL RANGES
- PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
- LOCKS AND SCALES

Boilers guaranteed More Economical and Quicker Circulation than any other made. "How Best to Heat our Homes," sent free on application, mentioning this paper. Price lists to trade only.

Agents } Canada Screw Company, Hamilton.
 } Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co., Toronto.

385 and 387 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.



The Universal Favorite.

RICE LEWIS & SON, Limited.

Importers of

Sporting and Military Rifles, Shot Guns Fishing Rods, Lines, Reels, etc.

Write for Prices.

Canadian Agents Curtis's & Harvey Powders.

32 KING STREET EAST, = = = = TORONTO

HOBSON & SONS

CONTRACTORS

To Her Majesty's Home, Indian and Colonial Governments and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF

Uniforms, Accoutrements, Helmets Caps, Head-Dresses, Gold Laces.

Telegraphic Address, "HOBSON, LONDON."
A.B.C. Code used.

Quality same as we supply to H. M. Governments.

1, 3 and 5 LEXINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for Montreal

MESSRS. RICHARDS & SONS 252 St. James Street . . .

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
ACCOUTREMENTS
HELMETS, CAPS
SADDLERY

and every article pertaining to Military Equipment. . . .
Price List on application.

RANK AND FILE
UNIFORMS
ACCOUTREMENTS
HELMETS AND CAPS

Estimate with Patterns sent free of charge.

EL PADRE=NEEDLES=CIGAR 10c. Try it.

{ The best that half a century experience can produce.

THE CANADIAN
MILITARY GAZETTE

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

ON THE

1st and 15th of each Month.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY
FORCES OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Canada and the United States, per annum.	\$2.00
Great Britain, Ireland and Postal Union Countries	10s. 6d. stg.
Single Copies	10 cents

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favor of prompt remittance.

Remittances should be made by post office order or registered letter.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of THE GAZETTE.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2179, Montreal.

MONTREAL-TORONTO, JUNE 6, 1896.

TOO MUCH SHOW.

SINCE the earliest days of the volunteers they have been subject to criticism either of a laudatory nature or the reverse. Patriotism has, in a great measure, upheld the force from crumbling down before, in many cases, the unjust treatment meted out to them by those of the public who look upon the volunteers not as a defence of their country, but as a body who would be of no earthly use if called to the front. Then, again, they have had to contend with a Government that begrudges every little item that would go to make them anyways complete. It is pretty hard just to draw the line as to where volunteers should really take their stand.

They cannot be expected to be pitted against the regulars, but they should at least show that they have a full grasp of the rudimentary training of a soldier.

To acquire such much more attention should be paid to the real work of a soldier than is done by many corps. The most of them are all pretty well up in manual exercises, etc., but very few of them get much, if any, instruction in route march, etc., which goes in a great measure to the inuring of the men to real work. Too much time is occupied for display and show. The half of the time spent at that could be well dispensed with. It would be far better if the officers, instead of taking up such time, would lay aside so

much time in the course of a season for work that would stand them in good stead in the day of trouble. By their smartness in manual exercises, etc., they gain the appreciation of the public, but if they were buckling right down to taking part in the hardships of what would be expected of them they would present a still better appearance than they do.

A LIBERAL MINISTER.

IT is generally conceded that Wm. Mullock, ex-M.P., the present candidate in North York, will be the Minister of Militia in the event of the Liberals being successful this month. Some say he would prefer Agriculture, in which he takes much interest, for he has one of the best farms in the country.

Military men, though they may not agree with him in politics, admit that he would make a good Minister of Militia. He is one of the most honest and upright men in Parliament. He has been found fault with by his party because he would do what he thought was right regardless of its effect on them. He has announced himself as opposed to the appointment of the ward heelers to public offices, though his Liberal friends in Ontario are as great if not greater sinners in this respect than the Conservatives at Ottawa. He says a man's qualifications should be considered before his politics. As he is a man who is noted for adhering to his principles through thick and thin, such a man at the head of this Department would be a decided acquisition.

The curse of the militia to-day is political interference, and any one who will bring about a new order of things will be heartily welcomed by the force.

HANDLING A MOB.

SOME Montreal commanding officers complain that the mob interferes with their work on the Champ de Mars. Let them put their pioneers in charge of the ground. Instruct them to deal politely with the crowd, and on no account to quarrel with them. Leave that to the police. THE GAZETTE has never yet seen a crowd that, if handled properly, would not assist the military authorities to preserve the parade ground. It is a great mistake to quarrel with them or for an officer to lose his temper and swear at them. Then they are apt to give trouble.

Jolly them along. Make them believe they are welcome.

THE MAY OUTINGS.

FROM reports which have reached us the Queen's Birthday celebrations in every part of Canada were a great success. At Kingston, Hamilton, Berlin, Montreal, etc., where the various arms were augmented by visiting corps, the public got an insight into the appearance and physique of our citizen soldiers. This is as it should be. The country keeps up our force, although not to the state of proficiency it should, and it should have an opportunity of judging how matters stand with them. The massing of the troops at the principal centres of the country goes a great way to the keeping up of a spirit of military enthusiasm. It gives the probable recruit an insight into the work a soldier is called upon to undergo, while at the same time it is a reminder to the public that the equipping and keeping of the force in a state of efficiency should not be lost sight of. The large attendance of the men should also be an object lesson to the many who seek to give the affairs of the militia only a second place when the apportioning of the emoluments which go to keep it together comes up for consideration. It is only when two or three battalions are massed together that they have an opportunity of learning what would be expected of them if called upon to defend the country. In one or two of the centres where they were massed a mimic war was taken part in, and the several battalions engaged gave a good account of themselves, and were fairly well handled by their commanding officers. Field days are of great assistance to all ranks, for they give an experience and training which cannot be got elsewhere. We have pointed out before that too much time was taken up with "show." Take, for instance, the review at Montreal. Certainly no harsh word can be passed on the way the men acquitted themselves, but it would have been of much more lasting benefit to all concerned if the day had been spent in some such work as was engaged in at Hamilton. Such events give the officers and men material for much thought, and broaden their views on matters military, and lead them out of the rut of the usual parade night routine. Such displays as were witnessed last Monday all over Canada cannot come too often. Not only are they of benefit to the force generally, but they also are the means of arousing the martial spirit in our youths, who feel that they are out of it, and are not long in joining, to be in it.

PENSIONS FOR THE FORCE.

THERE is certainly no class of public servants so badly used as those officers of the militia permanently employed either on the staff or in the schools of instruction. Canada has admitted the justice of a pension system by establishing it in connection with the Civil Service of the country, and still more recently by also making provision for pensions for officers of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Militia officers receive less pay and have much greater expenses than any other public officials. After years of service they may get command of a district at \$1,700. Out of this they have to provide and keep up a uniform that may cost from \$500 to \$1,500 without figuring the occasional changes. They must dress better in plain clothes than the ordinary individual. It is necessary for them also to do more entertaining and spend more to maintain their positions than ordinary civil servants. Very few of them can save anything for old age. We know of one officer in command of a district who lives most economically; has practically no family depending upon him; receiving about \$2,000 a year; who has been forced to fall back on some small private means, the pay not being sufficient to meet his current expenditure.

Many readers of *THE GAZETTE* are aware of a very sad case. An officer who, during the best years of his life, gave all his spare time gratuitously to the work of his corps. He became prominent, and eventually was made a brigade major, then for many years a D. A. G. Through a whim of the late Major-General he was retired with a gratuity of two years' pay. He is to-day penniless. A few officers in the militia recently raised a small sum to keep him from starving. Is this just treatment? Is it a fair reward for the years of self-sacrifice we are all making?

A country that can afford to waste money building canals and public works that no one uses can and must provide pensions for its permanent militia officers. When we make our votes tell we will be surprised how quickly the ward politicians who control both parties to-day will bow down to us.

A POINTER FOR C. O.'S.

The unearthly hours at which the Toronto regiments returned from their Queen's Birthday trips must have a very dampening effect on the ardor of officers

and men. *THE GAZETTE* thinks the C. O.'s should see that better arrangements are made for the comfort of all. The Highlanders, although only 40 miles distant from Toronto, did not reach home until 2 a. m., the Royal Grenadiers came in about two hours later, and the Queen's Own at 6 a. m. There is some excuse for the lateness of the latter's arrival, but none for the former two. Why make officers and men put up with so much discomfort in order that a few officers may attend a dinner or some such entertainment? Next year, should the regiments leave Toronto, we trust the C. O.'s will arrange a better programme, and leave, wherever they may be, as soon as the day's programme is completed.

SWINGING THE ARM.

MUCH difference of opinion exists among regiments as to whether the disengaged arm should be swung or remain perfectly steady at the side in marching past, especially at the shoulder, and *THE GAZETTE* has been asked to say which is correct.

In the review in Montreal last week six regiments marched past and in only one was the arm swung. They were correct. The others were wrong in keeping the arm steady.

In the Infantry Drill, 1893, it is specially provided that in marching past the disengaged arm shall be kept steady. In January of this year, however, an army order was issued striking out this provision in the two sections in which it appears. The order is as follows:

A.O. 18—Marching with Arms.

The following amendments will be made in "Infantry Drill," 1893:

1. In Sec. 34 the words from "kept" in line 5 to "be" in line 7, and from "on" in line 7 to the end of the sentence will be omitted.
2. In Sec. 181 (1) the words from "The" in line 4 to the end of the sub-section will be omitted.

This order was not republished in Militia General Orders. It should have been. Why it was not we cannot say. All changes of this kind that affect the drill that has been adopted in Canada should be immediately reproduced in General Orders. Very few see the Army Orders. The Adjutant-General's office should therefore see to this in future for the sake of uniformity, if for no other reason.

Swinging the arm is severely criticised. This is to be expected. We military men are the most conservative class in the world. We have to be driven into changes.

When we once become familiar with a new thing we think it so perfect we wonder why it had not been adopted before.

THE INSTITUTE.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. TURNBULL has written the secretary of the Canadian Military Institute, congratulating that body upon the progress made and paying a tribute to the good work it is doing in bringing the officers of the militia force together for the purpose of mutual benefit as well as instruction. He refers to his recent visit to England, and in connection with it throws out a valuable suggestion. While there he used to spend his Saturday afternoons at the R. U. Service Institute witnessing a war game played by some scientific officers. Something of this kind, he suggests, would prove very popular with the many clever officers of the C. M. I., and afford much instruction.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mr. L. Homfray Irving, secretary of the C. M. Institute, has received a communication from Lieut. Gerald A. Maltby, R. N. secretary of the Royal United Service Institute, informing him that by order of Major General Lord Methuen, chairman, and the Council, it has been provided that officers of the colonial, naval and military forces who are temporarily in England on duty are permitted to become temporary members of the institution on payment of five shillings in advance for any period not exceeding six months. They can also receive the journal if they desire it on the same terms as the members of the United Service Institution of India. Lieut. Maltby adds:

"I shall always be very pleased to give further information to any of your officers if they will call and see me when in London. I may add that we have a very good library and comfortable smoking and reading rooms."

"V. D."

English papers are beginning to add the initial letters "V. D." after officers and ex-officers of the volunteers who have obtained the Volunteer Decoration. For instance, Col. Jones, V. D., means that Col. Jones has won the volunteer decoration for twenty years' continuous service in some volunteer regiment.

SERVE THEM OUT.

Why should not the Department serve out the Lee-Metford rifles in store for the use of the schools of instruction? The attached officers and men now in attend-

ance are being taught a mongrel drill—will they will soon have to discard to make up the L. M. rifle. Is it the usual government red-tape? It is possible some corps going into camp this fall may have the new rifle. How many of their officers or non-coms. can instruct in it?

THE V. R. I. CLUB.

A MEETING of this club was held at St. John's Depot last week, when the suggestion made by THE GAZETTE, that the membership be extended to include the officers of the active militia, was brought up and thoroughly discussed, but the majority present decided to go half way only and ask commanding officers to become honorary members of the club. Such a move to be successful will require to be carried on with the greatest tact. There is no use denying the fact that a strong feeling exists among the officers of the active militia against the exclusiveness of this organization. The club is not the cause of this feeling. The young officers—and some older ones, too—have been very injudicious in their treatment of the attached officers. We admit that some of the latter do eat with their knives, and have abnormal appetites, and use highly scented hair oil, and do other little things that are not considered just proper. These men, however, are very often the leaders of society or of political thought in the country village from which they hail. They are generally very sensitive, and when some permanent officers refer to them indirectly as "Country Johnnies," or refuse to recognise them when walking in town, they naturally feel hurt. When they return home they are apt to express their opinion of the officers quite freely, especially to their representatives in Parliament. If these members do not know better they bring it to the attention of the Minister, and incidentally discuss the schools with other members at Ottawa. Instead, therefore, of having the enthusiastic support they deserve from Parliament and from the officers generally, the permanent force has now to fight for its existence. The announcement that the strength was being reduced was received by many members with pleasure. A request—and one which has THE GAZETTE'S hearty support—to consider some pension scheme for the officers was so unpopular that the Minister would not consider it. This is not the feeling that should exist towards this body. It hampers the good work it should do. The air of exclusive-

ness, of superiority, that some officers bear towards those of the active militia with whom they come in contact—unimportant as it may seem—is the cause of the unpopularity of the permanent force to-day.

OFFICERS ARE NOT FLUNKIES.

A SERVANT salutes his master with his fore-finger extended, the remaining fingers closed and kept in place by the thumb. An officer should return a salute or salute a superior with all the fingers in the same position—either partially or wholly extended. In most of the schools of instruction in Canada, officers are taught to half close the fingers, thumb underneath.

A staff officer during one the Queen's Birthday manœuvres was continually saluting and invariably used his extended fore-finger only. It did not look well and was much commented upon.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT LOGGERHEADS.

In the cable reports of the Queen's Birthday celebration on the parade grounds of the Horse Guards, London, it is stated that a squabble arose between Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge about the function of trooping the colors. The Duke of Cambridge, as an ex-commander-in-chief and a prince of the blood royal, claimed precedence over his successor, but met with a positive, obstinate refusal. A deadlock was only averted by the Prince of Wales stepping in and asserting his right as heir apparent to outrank both.

SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM.

THE arrangements for the visit of the Shoeburyness team are now about completed. The most of the places have been filled, but it will be a few days before the names of the team can be published. Each member has to pass a rigid medical examination, and until this is done the correct list cannot be given. One of the clauses in the rules is that "each member must be 5 ft. 8½ in., and not less than 36 inches round the chest. He must weigh not less than 160 pounds, and not more than 200, and must be between the age of 22 and 35. Men of very great height or ungainly appearance should not be selected, but only the most intelligent members of the corps that come up to the above standard. They should also be able to stand some hard work without fatigue. Each member of the team, if not already examined by a surgeon of the permanent corps, must undergo a rigid ex-

amination at Quebec before being finally accepted." It will be seen from the above extract of the conditions, that, if followed out, the team should be composed of the pick of the Dominion.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee last week Capt. Myles, Toronto Field Battery, was appointed adjutant of the team.

"ET DONA FERENTES."

["The English press, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the British dependencies, manifests a more conciliatory spirit."—American Daily Paper.]

In extended observation of the ways and works of man (From the four-mile radius roughly to the plains of Hindustan),

I have drunk with mixed assemblies, seen the casual ruction rise,

And the men of half creation damning half creation's eyes.

I have watched them in their tantrums, all that pentecostal crew,

French, Italian, Arab, Spaniard, Russ and Yank and Dutch and Jew,

Celt and savage, buff and ochre, cream and yellow, mauve and white,

But it never really mattered till the English grew polite.

Till the men with glossy "toppers," till the men in long frock-coats,

Till the men who do not duel, till the men who fight with votes,

Till the breed that take their pleasure as St. Lawrence took his grid,

Began to "beg your pardon" and the wily croupier hid.

Then the bandsmen with their fiddles, and the girls that bring the beer,

Knew the psychologic moment, left the lit Casino clear:

But the un instructed alien, from the Teuton to the Gaul,

Was entrapped, once more, my country, by that suave deceptive draw!

As it was in ancient Suez or 'neath milder, wilder skies,
I "observe with apprehension" how the casual ructions rise,
And with keener apprehension if I read my Times aright,
Hear the old Casino order: Watch your man, but be polite.

"Keep your temper: never answer" (That was w. y. they spat and swore).

"Don't hit first, but move together (there's no hurry) to the door,

Back to back and facing outward, while the linguist tells 'em how.

Nous sommes allongé a notre batteau: nous ne voulons pas le row."

So the hard, pent rage eat inward till some idiot went too far.

"Let 'em have it!" and they had it, and the same was bloody war.

Fist, umbrella, cane, decanter, lamp and beer-mug, chair and boot,

Till behind the fleeing legions rose the long hoarse yell for loot.

Then the oil-cloth with its numbers, as a banner fluttered free,

Then the grand piano catered, on three castors, down the quay

White and breathing through their nostrils, silent, systematic, swift,

They removed, effaced, abolished, all that man could fling or lift.

Oh my country, bless the training that from cot to castle runs

The pitfall of the stranger, but the bulwark of thy sons
Measured speech and ordered action, sluggish soul and unperturbed,

Till we wake our Island Devil, ten times worse for being curbed!

Build on the flanks of Etna where the fleecy smokepuff's float,

Go bathe in tropic waters, where the lean fin tags the boat,
Cock the gun that is not loaded, cook the frozen dynamite:

But oh beware my country, when my country grows polite!

—RUDYARD KIPLING, in St. James' Budget.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY MANŒUVRES.

DOINGS OF THE CITY CORPS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ON MAY 23 24
AND 25—SUCCESSFUL PARADES EVERYWHERE.

ANOTHER Queen's Birthday has come and gone. Each succeeding year the loyal subjects of Her Majesty seem to increase in their loyalty. Especially is this to be found with our military. It is the day of the year which is looked forward to by old and young in the different branches of the Service. Invitation from one corp to another is the order, and the heads of the various regiments have no little difficulty in fixing on the most suitable place. Such visits bring the corps into closer touch, and bring about a feeling of good fellowship in all ranks. Where the celebrations took place on Monday they were favored with ideal Queen's weather, although at times in Western Ontario it looked as if this rule was to be broken through. Officers and men enjoy the visits to other corps, as it gives them ideas as to how the regiments with which they are linked for the time being show up. Too much cannot be said in favor of these reviews and field days. We believe the expense, or a portion of it, for such days should be paid out of the Treasury, instead of having the officers and men, and sometimes the public of the various cities, subscribe towards such events. It would be money well spent if the Government did so. The various districts are too wide apart to mobilize the whole force together, but the whole of the troops of Ontario and Quebec could be got together very easily, and if the Government would only make an appropriation, this might be accomplished. In the event of such a scheme taking place, the good to be derived from it would certainly recoup the expense, for the experience that would be gained would be of untold value to every man that took part.

The volunteers of the different military districts in Britain, besides putting in their 16 drills, go into camp every three or four years. This, we think, could be done here as well. Have, say a 4 or 5 days' camp with real earnest work, and the men would come away from it built up with renewed ardor for everything military. Nothing gives a volunteer more insight into real military work than a stay of a few days under canvas. Then, and then only, does he realize that he is part of the vast machine that keeps the country in security.

The first of the brigade drills in Montreal took the form of a garrison church parade. The weather was all that could be desired for such an event. A gentle breeze was blowing, which kept old Sol's heat at just the proper mark. The different corps fell in at 2.30 o'clock at their Armories, and a few minutes later markers were thrown out on the Champ de Mars, when acting Brigade Major McDougall and Acting Sergt.-

Major Butcher, of Toronto, marked off the space for each regiment. By 3, the hour laid down, the whole brigade was formed up in quarter column. This promptness was much commented on by the public generally, for it is the rule rather than the exception that on such occasions a good deal of time is wasted by the tardiness of some regiment failing to turn out at the proper time. The sight on the parade ground was one that will long be remembered by the large concourse of spectators who had turned out to witness Montreal's "boys." It is no exaggeration to say that the number of people was the largest that has ever turned out to witness such an event. The waving plumes of the Scots, who appeared for the first time in their new feather bonnets, came in for a large share of attention, and certainly this regiment looked at its best. It would be unfair to mark out one regiment more than another, for all the corps looked spick and span, whether it was the bright color of the Fusiliers or the dark sombre uniform of the Vics.

On the arrival of the Major-General, accompanied by his aide de-camp, Capt. Maclean, an informal inspection of the parade was made. It was not up to full strength, but, on the whole, it was very satisfactory. There were over 1,700 of all ranks. After General Gascoigne had finished his inspection the brigade marched off in the under-mentioned order: 6th Hussars, 3rd Field Battery, 2nd Regiment G. A., 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers, 1st P. W. R., 3rd V. R., and 65th Mount Royal Rifles.

At the head of the line of march was Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., with Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., and Capt. Frenette, on either side. Every point of vantage was filled by sightseers, but perhaps the prettiest sight of the whole was when the troops were ascending Beaver Hall Hill. On either side the throng was dense, and to see the different corps as they wended their way through the living mass was worth going a long way to see. The men marched extremely well, and the comments on all sides were of a laudatory character. The first four units inclined to the left to St. Andrew's Church, while the remainder continued their march up the hill to St. Catherine street where the 6th, P.W.R., and Victoria Rifles entered Christ Church Cathedral, and the 65th proceeded to the Church of The Gesu. By a quarter past four all the corps were seated in the various churches, where appropriate and eloquent discourses were delivered. After the services, the regiments again formed up on St. Catherine street, and marched to the drill shed, where they were dismissed. Taken all over, the parade on Sunday was

one of the best ever witnessed in the commercial metropolis.

The brigade review on Monday was a most successful affair. Still favored with Queen's weather, the corps turned out in some cases about full strength, notwithstanding the fact that many men left town on account of the three holidays. The sightseers too had increased in numbers, for there was no indication that their enthusiasm would in any way be damped by atmospheric changes. Long before the hour for falling in, the Armory presented a scene of bustle. By nine o'clock most of the men had reported at the different Armories, and shortly afterwards the bugles rang out for the "Fall in." There was no time lost. Each regiment fell in quietly and steadily, and no delay was caused through the late individual. By ten o'clock, to the strains of their bands, the various regiments marched from the drill shed and formed up on the space allotted them on the Champ de Mars.

The corps were divided into two brigades. The first brigade was composed of the 6th Hussars, 3rd Field Battery, 2nd Regiment G.A., 5th Royal Scots and 6th Fusiliers, and the second of the 1st P. W. R., 3rd V.R.C., 65th Mount Royal Rifles, Mount St. Louis Rifles and the Highland Cadets. Lieut. Col. Butler commanded the first brigade, with Major Stewart Campbell, R.L., as brigade major, and Lieut.-Col. Prevost the second, with Major de Trois Maisons, 85 h, as brigade major. The route of march was via Craig street, St. Denis street, St. Catherine and Panet streets to Logan's Park.

Logan's Park is one of the best places that could be fixed upon for a review. The only fault is that it is just a little small for such a large body as was massed there on Monday. Still every foot was taken advantage of, and there was no crowding. The crowds were held well in check by a large force of policemen, no easy task when it was estimated that there were over 30,000 people lining the grounds. The division was formed up in line of quarter columns and awaited the arrival of His Excellency.

About half past eleven o'clock Lord Aberdeen arrived on the field. He was attended by Major-General Gascoigne; Capt. Wilberforce, Queen's Bays, A. D. C.; Capt. Maclean, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. McArthur, 6th Hussars; Lieut. Col. Dixon, 86th; Deputy Surgeon General Campbell, R. R. C. I.; Major Henry Lyman; Capt. Frenette and Sergt.-Instructor Hawker, 6th Hussars. His Excellency was splendidly mounted and received quite an ovation from the spectators.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G., who was in command of the division, gave the command for the general salute, and the various bands struck up the strains of "God Save the Queen." An inspection was then made by His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Major General, Lieut.-Col. Houghton

and the other members of the staff. He went from right to left in front and from left to right in rear.

The march past was then gone through. The Cavalry and Field Battery were well mounted, and the men had a seat that would compare well with any like corps in the country. The display of horsemanship as a rule was good, and showed that the training of the corps in this direction had been well looked after. The F. B., though small numerically, presented a very warlike appearance. The Garrison Artillery followed. Their marching was good and the appearance of the men was much commented upon. The Royal Scots came up like a stone wall. Every man seemed to be part of the whole. With their new head dress they made a fine showing. They were cheered to the echo as they passed the grand stand, and they took the palm so far as style was concerned. Opinion was divided to some extent as to whether the Fusiliers or the Scots were best. Certainly there was not much to come and go upon. The 6th seemed to catch the swing and hung right on to it. The Prince of Wales' did fairly well, but at times it looked as if the men were unsteady. The 65th came up with a good go and kept a fairly good line. The Victoria Rifles followed. At the start they were rather unsteady, but before going many yards they pulled together, and when passing the grand stand were almost perfect and were received with much applause. The Cadet Corps were the last. The Highland Cadets to the strength of 58 passed the saluting flag as one man. Their bearing and physique was much commented on. They have a swing and vim about them that would be creditable to an older corps. The Mount St. Louis Cadets were composed of three companies formed as a regiment, complete mounted staff bands. They did remarkably well. Their uniform was most becoming, and the way they conducted themselves showed that hard work must have been the order. After passing the grand stand they all wheeled round and halted on their original ground, and then marched past in quarter column.

After the general salute had been given the officers of all the corps were called to the front. His Excellency thanked the officers for the grand sight he had witnessed that day and complimented them on the good behavior of the men. The Major-General then ordered the men to remove their head-dress, and called for "Three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, God Bless Her." At the conclusion of the review the brigade was marched to the drill shed, where they were dismissed, bringing to a close a most successful and enjoyable day to all concerned.

The arrangements were complete in every detail, and no little thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. Houghton and Capt. McDougall, acting brigade major, and the staff of instructors, for having things run so smoothly.

It was expected that the Battery would have fired the Royal Salute on the field, but, at the last minute, this order was countermanded, and orders were issued to have it fired from St. Helen's Island. Lieut.-Col. Cole received this order on the Champ de Mars, and he immediately ordered a detachment of 25 men to proceed to St. Helen's Island. Though taken by surprise, the men acquitted themselves well, for the booming of the guns could be heard quite distinctly shortly after the brigade had formed up on the field. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., while returning, narrowly escaped another serious accident. His arm is still weak, and, when dismounting, he slipped and fell. He was taken into a neighboring house, but, beyond a slight shaking, he was able to proceed to his residence.

When the corps commenced to march off the ground there was quite a stampede on account of Trooper Drysdale's horse becoming unmanageable. Drysdale showed splendid horsemanship. He ran full tilt into the Garrison Artillery band, knocking down several of the bandsmen. Drysdale jumped from the horse, to avoid running into the field guns, while it continued its career along the park as if on the home stretch.

HAMILTON.

The display at Hamilton was one of the best that has ever been witnessed. The city corps were augmented by the 48th Highlanders, Toronto; the 7th Fusiliers, London, and the Dufferin Rifles, Brantford. The 48th left Toronto Saturday night, while the 7th arrived in Hamilton on Sunday afternoon. The 13th Battalion, Field Battery and the 48th attended divine service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

The Highlanders were encamped at Dundurn Park, where some 70 tents were erected for their use. They received a most cordial welcome. It was the general verdict of the citizens that a finer body of men never visited Hamilton. The total on parade was 430 officers and men.

Monday morning opened dull, and fears were entertained that a damper in the way of rain would spoil the programme. At 8 o'clock the sky became overcast, and a little rain fell. By 9 o'clock, however, the sky commenced to clear, and the prospects became much brighter. The interval of clear sky was taken advantage of by the Highlanders, who were paraded inside the line and were photographed. The chief item in the day's programme was the sham fight on the Jockey Club grounds. The ground at the disposal of the corps was not of the best for such work, but it was entered into with such a spirit of realism that their audience gave them credit for making the best of the situation. The defending brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Davidson, and comprised the Dufferins and Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Moore had command of the

attacking force, comprising the 7th Fusiliers and 13th Battalion. The ground being flat and open, and the tactics of the brigades being discernable to each other, a good illustration of attack and defence was given. For fully three quarters of an hour the defence maintained its position, but the attacking force gradually worked its way forward. The defence resisted the approach of the whole line of attack, but they ultimately began a measured retreat, keeping up a continuous fire. The hostilities were brought to a close by the attacking party forcing the defence over the limit. The way in which the different movements were performed spoke highly for the way in which the men had been trained. Every one of them acquitted themselves to the utmost satisfaction.

After the "battle" exhibitions of drill were given by the various regiments. One of the brightest features of the day's proceedings was the trooping of the colors and marching past. "C" Company of the Highlanders, under Capt. Currie, had the honor of carrying the colors, which was done in a most perfect manner. After the march past the various regiments were dismissed and marched to their tents. Notwithstanding the fact that the Highlanders were on their feet for six straight hours, and that in heat and dust, not an officer or man showed it on the return march from the Jockey Club to Dundurn, a distance of six miles.

During the evening, concerts and such like were the order. The officers of the 13th dined the officers of the visiting regiments at the Royal Hotel. The bands of the regiments gave a combined concert, which was much enjoyed. The officers and men of the visiting regiments left Hamilton all well pleased with their visit.

The Highlanders experienced the usual delays always provided by the G.T.R. In leaving Toronto and in leaving Hamilton it was fully an hour after embarkation before the train pulled out.

BERLIN.

The Royal Grenadiers visited Berlin. With the exception of a short shower of rain, the weather was very favorable. The Grenadiers left Toronto about half-past ten on Saturday night, reaching Berlin about half-past one o'clock, and marching to Woodside Park, where the men were quartered. Notwithstanding their late arrival, the Grens. were up bright and early Sunday morning. At 11 o'clock a service was held in the park. They were drawn up on three sides of a square, an altar being formed on the fourth, where the Rev. R. Von Perch preached an eloquent and impressive sermon. At dinner, in the Walker House, the health of the Queen was pledged standing, while the officers, led by Major Hay, sang the National Anthem. During the afternoon a sacred concert was given by the Grenadiers and 29th Battalion bands.

At 10.45 on Monday morning the Grena-

diers formed up in the Woodside Park in column of companies. They were inspected by the C.O. and afterwards marched through the streets accompanied by a detachment from the 29th under Capt Martin and Lieut. Messet. In the afternoon the regiment paraded again for the purpose of trooping the colors.

There was a large turnout of spectators to witness this ever interesting ceremony. Several battalion movements were afterwards gone through, in which the attachment from the 29th acquitted themselves very creditably.

In the evening a concert was held in the skating rink by the Grenadiers and 29th Battalion bands, and the officers were entertained at a banquet at which the Mayor of Berlin presided. The battalion left for Toronto about midnight highly satisfied with the manner in which they had been entertained.

KINGSTON.

Kingston looked its very brightest on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday. The visiting regiments was the Q.O.R., Toronto. Five hundred and forty strong it left the Union Station, Toronto, Saturday night at 10 o'clock, arriving at Kingston about 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Representatives from the 14th, the Kingston corps, welcomed the visitors. Lieut.-Col. Vidal acting D.A.G.; Majors Drury, Drennan, Skinner and Gallo-way were the officers present. The regiment on disembarking formed up and marched to their quarters at the Exhibition Grounds. After a few hours rest the regiment paraded at 10 o'clock for divine service. They joined the cadets of the Royal Military College, "A" Battery, R.C.A., and the 14th P.W.R. at the entrance to the Artillery Park. Lieut.-Col. Vidal was in command, and the brigade marched to St. George's Cathedral, where divine service was held. Over 1,000 men took part in the parade.

The review on Monday took place on the Exhibition Park. The parade was timed to take place at half-past eleven o'clock, but previous to that Major Delamere, who was in command of the Q. O. R., was on the ground proving his ground. The feu de joie was fired at 12 o'clock. The march past was then gone through. The whole of the regiment taking part gave a good account of themselves. The Queen's Own were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Pellatt, and a company was about to give an exhibition in physical drill when rain threatened and the order was countermanded.

During the day several members of the Queen's Own gave their noted Cooks' Parade. A concert was given by the Queen's Own band, and the officers of the Queen's Own entertained the officers of the city corps and the Mayor of Kingston at a mess dinner

in the Frontenac Hotel. The sergeants entertained a number of their friends of the 14th in the American Hotel.

PETERBOROUGH.

The 15th Battalion, of Belleville, visited the 57th, of Peterborough, and took part in the celebrations. Much interest was taken in the visit of the Belleville contingent. The 15th left their headquarters on Saturday night 200 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ponton, and arrived about midnight. The 15th and 57th both attended a drum head service at the Central Park, which was conducted by Rev. Mr. MacLean, chaplain of the 15th. The bands of both battalions gave a sacred concert at the Court House Park.

On Monday morning the veterans from Belleville and Peterborough mustered well, and their sprightly step and erect figures were much admired. The day opened with scurrying showers, which rather dampened the large concourse of spectators who had turned out to witness the march through the city. About 11 o'clock the sun shone out, and the 57th proceeded to the camp to escort their visitors through the streets. After the march through the principal streets the regiments were drawn up on the market square. Arms were presented, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. Lieut.-Col. Bell, of the 57th, welcomed the 15th in the most cordial manner. After being dismissed the majority of the men attended the sports in the Driving Park.

The officers of the 57th entertained the officers of the 15th to dinner in the Huffman House. The band concert in aid of the 57th Battalion Band Fund was largely attended.

SHERBROOKE.

The 53rd had as visitors the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec. They arrived at midnight on Saturday. On Sunday a church parade was held. On Monday a parade was held, at which the usual manoeuvres consequent on such an occasion were gone through in a highly satisfactory manner. In the afternoon sports were held on the Exhibition Grounds. The different events were keenly contested by representatives from each regiment. The tug-of-war was won by the Quebec team. The Quebec officers were entertained at a dinner in the St. George's Club. Hon. W. B. Ives, Col. Fenton and other guests were present. A dance was also held in the drill shed.

MILITARY PICTURES.

We draw the attention of the readers of THE GAZETTE to the advertisement of Messrs. Henry Graves & Co., London, Eng., on the inside front cover of this issue. Their latest picture, "Badajoz," is really worthy of special attention, and should find a place in every mess room or private gallery.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TORONTO'S second military tournament is over, and from start to finish it was the most successful affair ever given in that city.

To Lieut.-Col. Otter and those who assisted him should be given the greatest possible credit for the manner in which they carried out the vast amount of work which it entailed.

There appears to be no reason why an affair of this kind should not become an annual event, and the good which it must do both to the permanent corps and to the militia is ample reason for justifying a request from the Department for an annual grant.

The meeting of the regulars and volunteers, as some people term them, in friendly rivalry, can only result in increased efficiency to all concerned, and almost without exception the skill displayed by the competitors was of a high degree and exceedingly creditable to the Dominion.

In expending the amount of time and labor on behalf of this tournament which he has done, Lt.-Col. Otter has again demonstrated that he has the interest of the force at heart, and, beyond a doubt, increased efficiency will be noticed in every arm of the service represented on June 1, 2 and 3, June. Owing to his having to leave for the Old Country, Major Macdonald, the hon. sec., was unable to witness the success which crowned the hard work he performed in the early stages of preparation, but Lieut. R. K. Barker, Q. O. R., the hon. asst. sec., who assumed the duties after his departure, performed them in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Affable, and at all times and places accessible and willing to help, he contributed in no little degree to the success of the affair. Sergt.-Major Dingley as ring master, as of yore, left nothing to be desired, and if any event had the slightest suspicion of lagging, it was through no fault of his.

Driving, trot (6 teams) 1st team, Sergt. Johnson, Toronto F.B.; 2nd, No. 1, "A" Battery R.C.A.

Sword v. Sword, foot, N.C.O. and men (11 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Instructor Page, R.C.D.; 2nd, Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C.

Heads and Posts, officers (12 entries) 1st, Lieut. G. A. Peters, G.G.B.G.; 2nd, Capt. W. E. Cooke, R.C.A.

Bayonet Combat (4 teams of 9 men each) 1st, R.M.C.; 2nd, 48th Highlanders.

Tent Pegging, N.C.O. and men (24 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Major Stephan, R.C.D.; 2nd, Sergeant Clifford, "A" Battery; 3rd, Corp. Leblond, R.C.D., Sergt.-Major Bacon (tied).

Victoria Cross Race (14 entries) 1st, Pte. Lamothé, R.C.D.; 2nd, Sergt. Henderson, "A" Battery; 3rd, Regt. Sergt.-Major, Stretton, G.G.B.G.

Lance v. Bayonet, N.C.O. and men (9 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C.; 2nd, Bandmaster Slatter, 48th Highlanders.

Gzowski Competition (3 teams) "A" Battery R.C.A.; 2nd, Hamilton Field Battery.

Fencing, officers (6 entries) 1st, Lieut. H. A. Paul, R.C.A.; 2, Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th.

Heads and Posts, N.C.O. and men (30 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Instructor Page, R.C.D.; 2nd, Sergt. Henderson, "A" Battery; 3rd, Pte. Lamothé, R.C.D.

Riding and Jumping, officers (12 entries) 1st, Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G.; 2nd, Major F. L. Lessard, R.C.D.

Cavalry Melée (3 teams) — 1st, No. 2 Squad R.C.D.

Sword v. Sword, foot, officers (5 entries) — 1st, Lieut. O. Heron, 36th Batt.; 2nd, Lieut. F. B. Osler (unattached).

Riding and Jumping, sections of fours (14 entries) 1st, No. 1 Section R.C.D.; 2nd, G.G.B.G.

Lemon Cutting, officers (9 entries) — 1st, Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G.; 2nd, Lieut. Laybourn, 1st Hussars.

Sword v. Lance, N.C.O. and men (7 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Inst. Page, R.C.D. 2nd, Squadron Sergt.-Major Stephan, R.C.D.

Sword v. Sword, mounted, officers (6 entries) — 1st, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A. 2nd, Capt. Cooke, R.C.A.

Riding and Jumping, individual, N.C.O. and men (24 entries) 1st, Sergt. Clifford, "A" Battery. 2nd, Hosp.-Sergt. Barnhart, G.G.B.G. 3rd, Squadron Sergt.-Major Stephan, R.C.D.

Bayonet v. Bayonet, N.C.O. and men (12 entries) 1st, Cadet Weatherbee, R.M.C. 2nd, Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C.

Tent Pegging, officers (11 entries) 1st, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A. 2nd, Lieut. C. St. A. Pearce, R.R.C.I.

Lemon Cutting, N.C.O. and men (25 entries) 1st, Sergt. Hunt, R.C.D. 2nd, Trooper Winterfield, G.G.B.G.

Fencing, N.C.O. and men (11 entries) 1st, Cadet Weatherbee, R.M.C. 2nd, Sergt.-Inst. Hawker, 6th Hussars.

Sword v. Sword, mounted, N.C.O. and men (12 entries) 1st, Sergt.-Inst. Page, R.C.D. 2nd, Sergt.-Inst. Hawker, 6th Hussars. 3rd, Sergt. Henderson, R.C.A.

Wrestling on Horseback (3 teams) — 1st, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Sword v. Lance, officers (2 entries) — 1st, Major Lessard, R.C.D. 2nd, Lieut. Panet, R.C.A.

LESSONS FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Reviewing the result of the tournament, there are several features which strike the observer. First, and above all, is the unexpected, yet none the less popular, success achieved by the competitors from the ranks of the active militia in competition with their brethren of the permanent forces. The citizen soldiery, who are only able to devote their leisure hours to the study of the art of war, and to perfect themselves in the use of the weapons with which they are armed, and who make great personal sacrifices even to indulge in that study, gave such proof of their prowess that the hearts of the assembled thousands went out towards the volunteer force. The success of the team from the Toronto Field Battery over the highly trained team from "A" Battery in the difficult driving competition, in which they lost only one point in the whole competition, was a most popular one; and the same may be said of the magnificent exhibition of skill and strength displayed by the bayonet team of the 48th Highlanders, who bested their opponents from No. 2 Company R.R.C.I., and only lowered their colors by a narrow margin after the hardest and most stubbornly-fought contest with the cadets from the R.M.C., coached by Sergt.-Major Morgans. The G.G.B.G. also won a large share of the glory which fell upon the active militia, and enjoyed the proud distinction of furnishing in Lieut. G. C. Peters the competitor who took the greatest number of individual prizes in contests restricted to officers. Perhaps the most striking tribute to the volunteer forces was the victory in Sword v. Sword of Lieut. Heron, an officer of a rural infantry battalion. It would not be right to omit to mention the great grati-

fication which Major-General Gascoigne expressed at seeing the large share which the active militia took in the contests, and the special reference he made to the physical drill by the Queen's Own Rifles, which he characterised as the best he had ever seen given by a militia regiment.

The tournament, which may now be fairly regarded as an annual event, will prove a valuable stimulus to the militia force throughout the Dominion. It will greatly facilitate the work of recruiting, and will attract to the ranks those young men who have a liking for manly athletics, and who will see an opportunity in those exercises peculiar to military drill and the use of the weapons with which they are armed, for developing their latent physical powers and the better to fit them for the work of life. It also has a tendency to educate the public mind on military matters, and of directing attention to the sacrifices which are necessary on the part of the militiamen in order to perfect themselves for the defence of the country, and to strengthen the bond of sympathy between the nation and its defenders. This will naturally have a tendency to loosen the purse strings when matters relating to the welfare of the force are under consideration.

A word in reference to future tournaments. Last week hours were spent in deciding preliminary contests in private before the public competitions. This was unavoidable owing to the number of entries. Would it not prove a source of revenue to throw open the doors for the preliminary contests in the morning at a general admission fee, with no reserved seats. Many would like to follow the contests from start to finish.

NEW OIL FOR RIFLES.

THE GAZETTE has received a sample of "Three in One." This is the name given to a preparation for cleaning rifles, because it does three things—prevents rust, cleans thoroughly and lubricates. It will readily remove surface rust. It is easily applied and clean to use. It is an excellent lubricant, because it will not gum or harden. Gun locks, stocks and barrels should be cleaned with "3 in 1" and then wiped thoroughly. Enough will remain on to prevent rusting, and it will not come off on the hands or soil the clothing. There are no acids in it.

Riflemen and bicyclists should try it. The manufacturers have agreed to send a sample to anyone shooting in the Rifle League this year, or a member of any military cyclist corps who will send his name and address and enclose five two-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing. The request may be sent to THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal, or to the makers, G. W. Cole & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER.

THE question of the dearth of officers for the volunteer force in the Old Country is raising quite a stir in military circles. From the commander-in-chief downwards all are agreed that some arrangement must be arrived at whereby the force will be maintained to the best advantage. At a meeting held the other day at Royal United Service Institution, presided over by Field Marshall Sir Lentorn Semmons, G.C.B., Col. W. J. Alt, 22nd Middlesex Volunteers, and a recognized authority on volunteers' matters, gave an interesting paper on "The Dearth of Officers in the Volunteer Force." That gentleman in an able paper states that all commissions for the army should be drawn from the commissioned ranks of the militia or volunteers, whether they are attached to Sandhurst, Woolwich or any other college. This to be in proportion to the respective strength of these two forces. That the same pay allowances in every respect should be given to officers of volunteers when on duty as to officers of militia, and that the condition of their service should also be the same. The payment of the capitation grant should be discontinued, and that clothing and equipment should be issued to the rank and file under proper regulations. The rent of headquarters, drill hall and ranges, traveling expenses, and the expenses of camps, money for shooting prizes, and the payment of bands, should be made by the Government, and that all ammunition for shooting should also be supplied by Government. In no case would he have the volunteers pay for anything. Neither should officers have to pay the cost of their uniform, nor for the time spent in qualifying.

Commanding officers should not be excluded from the command of volunteer brigades, and such appointments should not be made on the grounds of local wealth, but they should be qualified for same, and be granted for efficiency and ability while in command. Those wishing to attain that position should be called to undergo similar conditions to those ruling in the appointment of regular brigadiers. He held that the offer of the rank and file should be accepted for foreign service, and that officers of the volunteers should be attached to the War Office as advisers on volunteer matters.

With such a state of matters the officers would still have the raw material to work with, and they would have to give their time to the country, but under much more favorable auspices. He would be free from the liability of the ways and means, and would be in a position to give much more attention to his work. The efficiency of the force would be placed on a high level of proficiency, and commanding officers would be able to mould their corps into serviceable bricks at the expenditure only of their time and labor. The placing of officers under



the Army Act would relieve the sensitive feeling of the officer that he was at the mercy of any superior who from any motive might report adversely upon him.

It could not be expected that the doling out of a few shillings at intervals of several years would keep the force intact.

There was at present no reward to officers of volunteers for extra zeal or service of any special nature, such as the organization of cycling, signalling, transport, machine guns and ambulance, or the establishment of rifle ranges and tactics. These special services ought to be recognized. This programme should be a saving in the volunteer vote, and if not it would mean a saving to the nation in the greatly improved condition of the force for any increased outlay.

The only alternative for the efficiency of the volunteers was to put in force the ballot for the militia, with exemption to men who had served, say five or seven years, in the volunteers. The annual numbers to be drawn for the maintenance of the militia would mean a very small percentage of the able bodied manhood of the country. The standard of the men would be raised and the militia filled with men rather than as at present with merely boys. Many of those who would be drawn would be quite content to put in their time at soldiering, but those who dreaded the possibility of having to lie thirteen in a tent with a Tower Hamlet coster, or a mid-country miner, would flock into the volunteer force, with the result that an entrance fee and an annual subscription could be demanded, and applicants would be made to supply their own uniform and equipment as was done in the early days of the volunteer movement. Under the new conditions it would cost the nation nothing, and its strength would be increased to half a million men. It would become a corps d'elite, the equal of which the world has never seen. The standard of drill, shooting and efficiency could be maintained, for if every condition of the service were not fulfilled and the most perfect discipline displayed, commanding officers could withhold the efficiency certificate which exempted them from the militia ballot. To form a volunteer reserve, the term in the active volunteers could be limited to five years, with five more in the volunteer reserve. In such a force officers could be made to attain the same high standard as in the regular army.

Such an army could be made thoroughly mobile, and a mobile army is better than fixed fortifications. Much annual expenditure would thus be saved on masonry and heavy ordnance. Needless to say, all fears for the invasion of these islands would be at an end. To prevent even an attempt at such an invasion, it would be necessary to show that not only would our fleet have to be defeated or decoyed away, but that a strong mobile army, strong in numbers, organization, discipline and efficiency, would have to be dealt with before landing.

LEAGUE SCORES.

Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The 59th Battalion had the good fortune to bunch their scores in the first League Match this year, with the result that they have come out away ahead of all the other teams. This has caused two or three leading papers to condemn us, at once, and without any investigation, of having "cooked the score." Now, it is a hard matter to prove the score we made, except by affidavits from all interested, and these, we are satisfied, will not be believed any more than our score was, but we would just like riflemen to withhold their verdict in this matter for a while, as we propose to take steps to prove all the scores we make from this out, and although we may never reach 927 again, we are satisfied that we can come close enough to it to clear us of the stigma which now rests on us.

We hope you will publish this, in the interest of the League, as well as of ourselves, as if teams, situated like ourselves, are not to be allowed to make over 700 or 800, without being called dishonest, they might as well drop out at once. Yours truly,

J. L. WELLER,
Capt. and Adjutant, 59th Battalion.

Cornwall, 28th May, 1896.

Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR—I note there has been some unfavorable criticism by the newspapers of the very fine team score made by the 59th Batt., (Cornwall), in their first match in the C.M.R.L. on the 16th inst.

I wish to say, for the benefit of those interested in the League matches, that at the request of the gentlemen who compose the 59th team, there will be two of the League Executive at the 59th Batt. range, at Cornwall, (one at the butt and one at the firing points), at each of the next three League matches.

This is considered desirable both in justice to the Cornwall team as well as all other teams shooting in the League. Yours respectfully,

W. M. ANDREWS, Capt.
Sec., C.M.R.L.

Montreal, May 29th, 1896.

[THE MILITARY GAZETTE has no reason to doubt the reliability of the scores referred to above from what it knew of the officers of the 59th, who were responsible for the figures. Before the competition THE GAZETTE had the results of some practice matches in which equally good shooting was made.

Since these letters were received the second match has been fired. Major Ibbotson, 5th Scots, Montreal, was in the butts and Capt. Cameron, of the same regiment, was at the firing point. Major Ibbotson says he was in the butts only a short time when he saw that there could be no doubt of the reliability of the figures in the first match. There was such a gale that when they were driving through Cornwall on the way to the ranges it carried boxes and barrels down the street. The range is a good one but has no more protection from the wind than that at Cote St. Luc or Long Branch. In this blow the team made 862 points. Lieut. Weller made 94, while six men made over 90. It may be mentioned that Mr. Weller is an R.M.C. graduate. At the next match Lieut. Col. Massey and Capt. Andrews will be present.—EDITOR MILITARY GAZETTE.]

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR, I have been looking with no little anxiety for some satisfactory explanation of that startling statement of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of 1st April, and reiterated in its issues of 15th April and 1st May, as to

the prevalence of drinking, to an alarming extent among the cadets of the Royal Military College, and this owing to laxity of discipline.

Now this is a matter of unquestionable gravity, which must, most seriously, affect the college and should demand a prompt and most searching investigation.

If the statement be false, unfounded, let THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE at once acknowledge its error and apologize as fully and freely as it has circulated the charge.

If, on the other hand, the accusation be true, the public from one end of the Dominion to the other should know something of the modus operandi of an institution which takes annually in the neighborhood of \$60,000 out of the public exchequer, and at least have the right of saying whether or not such a state of things shall be permitted to continue.

There must be many an anxious eye watching the issue of this most important question. Let it be dealt with both honestly and fearlessly.

I should like to ask this question in closing: Does the college permit any cadet to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage in "moderation," and does it clearly define the term "moderation?"

Yours, etc.,

FRED. WHITLEY,

11 Summerhill Avenue.

Montreal, May 29, 1896.

[The writer of this letter commands the Montreal troop 6th Hussars, and is one of the best officers in the militia. His letter reflects the feeling of hundreds of other officers and citizens. As officers they are interested in seeing the college a credit to the force; and as citizens are looking to it as a school for their boys, where as much interest will be taken in their welfare as if they were under the paternal roof. Capt. Whitley raises a new and important point when he asks General Cameron if liquor is permitted as a beverage in the college. We think the best way to settle the question is for General Cameron to adopt Capt. Whitley's hint and ask an investigation. Such enquiry must be independent and not like some other committees of enquiry—appointed to handle a whitewash brush. In this connection a reader of THE GAZETTE asks: How can General Cameron deny the truth of the charges when he knows so little of the cadets or their doings that he cannot call all the fourth year men by name—a matter which was reported to the Board of Visitors?—ED. MILITARY GAZETTE.]

Mr. Cartwright, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, has notified Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary Dominion Rifle Association, that he will be unable to take his place on the Bisley team. The secretary has invited Sergt. Lavers, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, who is next on the list, to fill the vacancy.

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

CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE FOUR MATCHES HELD DURING 1896 CAREFULLY
REVISED BY THE SECRETARY.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

FIRST SERIES--RANGES, 200, 500 AND 620 YARDS.

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.
Alberta	1	M	670	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	440	..	..	..	.....
Aubrey	1	M	749	..	..	..	.....
Barrie	1	M	637	..	..	..	.....
Canning	1	M	717	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	456	..	..	..	.....
Cannington Manor	1	M	638	..	..	..	.....
Cobourg	1	M	698	..	..	..	.....
Glen Adelaide	1	M	569	..	..	..	.....
Frontier	1	M	725	..	..	..	.....
Grey	2	M	644	..	..	..	.....
	1	M	765	..	..	..	.....
Guelph	1	M	881	..	..	..	.....
Hemmingford	1	M	636	..	..	..	.....
Kings County	1	M	830	..	..	..	.....
	(7 men)	2	M	482	..	..	.....
Lambton	1	M	688	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	609	..	..	..	.....
Mattawa	1	M	592	..	..	..	.....
Mitford	(6 men)	1	M	367	..	..	.....
Moose Jaw	1	M	578	..	..	..	.....
Ottawa	1	M	743	..	..	..	.....
Orillia	1	M	762	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	667	..	..	..	.....
Oshawa	1	M	624	..	..	..	.....
Pembroke	1	M	612	..	..	..	.....
Saskatchewan	1	M	728	..	..	..	.....
St. John	1	M	449	..	..	..	.....
St. John County	1	M	863	..	..	..	.....
Sudbury	1	M	773	..	..	..	.....
Sussex Vale	1	M	804	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	481	..	..	..	.....
Temiscouata	1	M	675	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	544	..	..	..	.....
Tilbury Centre	1	M	777	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	765	..	..	..	.....
Truro	1	M	555	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	825	..	..	..	.....
Woodstock	1	M	474	..	..	..	.....
Walta Kupa (7 men)	2	M	321	..	..	..	.....
	1	M	817	..	..	..	.....

SECOND SERIES.

Durham County	1	S	776	..	..	..	.....
Grey County	1	S	666	..	..	..	.....
Grand Trunk Ry	2	S	513	..	..	..	.....
	1	S	771	..	..	..	.....
Levis	1	S	746	..	..	..	.....

FIRST SERIES--RANGES, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

"A" Troop, Man. Dr.	1	M	528	..	..	..	.....
R. C. Artillery	1	M	728	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	627	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	559	..	..	..	.....
1st Rgt Halifax C.A.	1	M	756	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	685	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	673	..	..	..	.....
	(5 men)	4	M	262	..	..	.....

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.
2nd Rgt. 5th Artill'ry	1	M	681	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	493	..	..	..	.....
3rd N. B. C. A.	Only	M	424	..	..	..	.....
4th P. E. I. Regt. C. A.	1	M	746	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	798	..	..	..	.....
5th B. C.	1	M	862	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	632	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	791	..	..	..	.....
	4	M	584	..	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	5	M	346	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	6	M	274	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	7	M	224	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	8	M	308	..	..	.....
	9	M	585	..	..	..	.....
	10	M	651	..	..	..	.....
1 Co. R. R. C. I.	1	LM	714	..	..	..	.....
2 Co. " "	1	LM	779	..	..	..	.....
G. G. Foot Guards	1	M	809	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	643	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	454	..	..	..	.....
1st P. W. Rifles	1	M	733	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	578	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	319	..	..	..	.....
2nd Batt. Q. O. R.	1	M	791	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	692	..	..	..	.....
3rd Batt. V. R. of C.	1	M	817	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	762	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	489	..	..	..	.....
5th Royal Scots of C.	1	M	781	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	509	..	..	..	.....
6th Batt. Fusiliers	1	M	745	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	421	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	271	..	..	..	.....
7th Fusiliers	1	M	822	..	..	..	.....
8th Royal Rifles	1	M	798	..	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	2	M	501	..	..	.....
10th Royal Grenadiers	1	M	813	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	750	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	559	..	..	..	.....
12th Batt.	1	M	728	..	..	..	.....
13th " "	1	M	869	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	799	..	..	..	.....
14th P. of W. R.	1	M	808	..	..	..	.....
20th Batt.	1	M	731	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	779	..	..	..	.....
30th Batt.	1	M	754	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	543	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	678	..	..	..	.....
	4	M	781	..	..	..	.....
	5	M	426	..	..	..	.....
	6	M	663	..	..	..	.....
	(9 men)	7	M	551	..	..	.....
	(7 men)	8	M	448	..	..	.....
	11	M	443	..	..	..	.....
32nd Batt.	Only	M	512	..	..	..	.....
43rd " "	1	M	890	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	783	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	757	..	..	..	.....
	4	M	669	..	..	..	.....
	5	M	573	..	..	..	.....

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	2nd Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.	Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.	
45th Batt.....	1	M	854	..	..	..	.....	20th Batt.....	3	S	404	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	814	..	..	..	.....		4	S	693	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	528	..	..	..	.....		5	S	572	..	..	..	.....
48th Highlanders....	1	M	765	..	..	..	.....	30th Batt. ....(8 men)	2	S	328	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	699	..	..	..	.....		1	S	463	..	..	..	.....
	3	M	715	..	..	..	.....		3	S	538	..	..	..	.....
53rd Batt.....	1	M	651	..	..	..	.....	37th Batt.....	1	S	762	..	..	..	.....
57th "	1	M	854	..	..	..	.....		2	S	590	..	..	..	.....
59th "	1	M	927	..	..	..	.....	38th Batt.....	1	S	495	..	..	..	.....
62nd "	1	M	670	..	..	..	.....	40th "	1	S	708	..	..	..	.....
	(8 men)	2	M	281	..	..	.....		2	S	456	..	..	..	.....
63rd "	1	M	791	..	..	..	.....	53rd Batt.....	1	S	386	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	603	..	..	..	.....		2	S	326	..	..	..	.....
65th "	1	M	355	..	..	..	.....	56th Batt	1	S	776	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	215	..	..	..	.....	57th "	1	S	781	..	..	..	.....
66th R. L. Fusiliers...	1	M	765	..	..	..	.....	68th "	1	S	541	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	522	..	..	..	.....		2	S	378	..	..	..	.....
69th Batt.....	1	M	723	..	..	..	.....		3	S	270	..	..	..	.....
	2	M	623	..	..	..	.....	77th Batt.....	1	S	807	..	..	..	.....
71st "	1	M	738	..	..	..	.....		2	S	715	..	..	..	.....
72nd "	1	M	623	..	..	..	.....					
	2	M	522	..	..	..	.....					
	3	M	578	..	..	..	.....					
77th "	1	M	780	..	..	..	.....					
	2	M	569	..	..	..	.....					
82nd "	1	M	857	..	..	..	.....					
	2	M	747	..	..	..	.....					
85th "	1	M	393	..	..	..	.....					
90th "	1	M	756	..	..	..	.....					
	2	M	365	..	..	..	.....					
93rd "	1	M	453	..	..	..	.....					
25th "	1		Range condemned, did not hold.													

SECOND SERIES—200, 400 AND 500 YARDS.

8th Royal Rifle	1	S	667	..	..	..	.....
13th Batt.....	1	S	857	..	..	..	.....
	2	S	806	..	..	..	.....
	3	S	749	..	..	..	.....
	4	S	707	..	..	..	.....
	5	S	608	..	..	..	.....
	6	S	634	..	..	..	.....
20th Batt.....	1	S	882	..	..	..	.....
	2	S	748	..	..	..	.....

GENERAL NOTES.

THE Senate Committee appointed to enquire into the reorganization of the United States army have just completed their work. The new regulation, which will come into effect on July 1, provides for 30,000 men. The twenty-five regiments of infantry are to be increased by fifty companies and are to have three battalion organizations, while the artillery are to be increased by ten regiments.

There are now eighteen bicyclists, all owning their own wheels, in the band of the 14th P.W.O.R.

Major Roy, brigade major, Montreal, is attached to the 3rd Dragoon Guards for a course of training.

Every mounted officer in the Vics. rode a gray horse on May 25, and again on their inspection Saturday.

Mr. J. L. Weller, of the 59th Battalion, Cornwall, and a member of the Bisley team,

has been promoted to the rank of captain, and made adjutant of the battalion, in room of Capt. and Adj. Arthur W. Ault, who retires with the rank of captain.

The gentlemen who compiled the programme for the Military Tournament at Toronto overlooked the rules of precedence when they put the Lieutenant-Governor and the Minister of Militia next to His Excellency and immediately before Lieutenant-General Montgomery Moore, commanding H.M. troops in North America. General Moore ranks next the Governor-General. The major-general commanding the militia is properly put after the War Minister.

Lieut.-Col. Telford, commanding 31st Grey Battalion, one of the best rural corps in Canada, has arranged to spend a month at the Toronto school. In this he sets an example that might very properly be followed by other field officers. They may keep reading up their drill faithfully, but

something more than an occasional camp is necessary. This thing is a few weeks at one of the schools. The infantry arm might very properly follow the example of the artillery and have a special class for C.O.'s of a week or two every year.

Complaints have frequently been made, and very properly too, that the Montreal police could not handle a crowd. Those accustomed to seeing Toronto mobs kept in order by Col. Grasset's men made unkind comparisons. They will have no further reason to do so. Lieut.-Col. Hughes, R.I. chief of the Montreal force, gave the matter his personal attention on May 24 and 25, and as a result he is receiving the compliments of the force and the civilians. Never was such a large concourse kept in better order. The Major-General himself was struck with it, and directed the D.A.G. to express to Lieut. Col. Hughes His Excellency's and his own gratification.

THIRD SERIES—FIRST SECTION—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

		Rifle.	Score.			
"A" Squadron R.C.D.	1	LM	658	..	..	.....
"B" " " "	1	LM	713	..	..	.....
	2	LM	528	..	..	.....
G. G. B. Guards.....	1	MM	412	..	..	.....

THIRD SERIES—SECOND SECTION—200, 300 AND 400 YARDS.

		Rifle.	Score.			
Q.O.C. Hussars	1	S	544	..	..	.....
"A" Troop Man. D.	1	W	708	..	..	.....
"B" " " "	1	W	No Returns	..	..	.....
Saskatchewan Rifle A.	1	W	699	..	..	.....

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE EXPENDITURE OF \$3,000,000
EXTRA ON ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA.

(Continued from last issue.)

MR. CASEY—Then as to the artillery guns, there is no doubt that the chief reliance of an army nowadays is in plenty of field artillery. The rifle is an absolute necessity, but, for the purpose of getting an advantage over an enemy, a plentiful supply of field artillery is necessary. If we were called upon to put a force into the field, I think it would be found that a rather large number of guns for the field artillery would have been a better investment than ordering all the magazine rifles at one time. As to guns of position, I think there are heavy guns at Quebec, a considerable number having been left by the British Government.

MR. DICKEY—Yes, and some in Halifax. They are muzzle loaders and of an old pattern, but they are very efficient guns when set up.

MR. CASEY—I remember them twenty years ago. I do not think the necessity for guns of position is very pressing. The gun that we require is one that can be taken about whenever it is required for use; and I cannot object, if we are going to make our force really efficient, to a reasonable expense in the way of field guns. I understand the hon. Minister to say that the guns are of the latest pattern?

MR. DICKEY—They are the Royal Horse Artillery guns.

MR. CASEY—Is there much difference in price between them and those it was originally intended to procure?

MR. DICKEY—A good deal. I will give the hon. gentleman the figures in a moment.

MR. O'BRIEN—While the hon. Minister is looking for the figures, I desire to say that I think it exceedingly questionable whether it is wise to get the newest pattern gun, because they require more accurate primings of the fuse than the old ones.

MR. DICKEY—The original estimate for 9-pounders, about \$3,000 apiece.

MR. CASEY—And these are about \$5,000 apiece?

MR. DICKEY—Yes.

MR. CASEY—The difference was only in the calibre?

MR. DICKEY—No; in style, too. These others were muzzle loaders.

MR. CASEY—It is always a question whether it would be better to get a large number of guns, even though not quite so good, rather than get a smaller number of a better gun. The ammunition, no doubt, will be more expensive also, so that the purchase of these better guns will involve a continuous expense. I rather fear that the twenty-four of them is a high number to get. Com-

ing to the saddlery and harness which the hon. gentleman proposes to get, I make that out about \$220,000.

MR. DICKEY—The amounts are \$59,000 for harness and \$106,000 for saddlery.

MR. CASEY—I thought that was \$160,000. That is a total of \$165,000. I am aware that all harness and saddlery and leather goods are much cheaper in Canada than in the Old Country. Was any attempt made to learn what these could be made for in Canada?

MR. DICKEY—Not that I know of.

MR. CASEY—I think that in that respect the hon. gentleman made a mistake in authorizing Col. Lake to buy without ascertaining the price for which these stores could be obtained here. No doubt the pattern will be peculiar, but our saddlers could make anything that they get orders for, and we should have the advantage of having the goods made at home, as well as the advantage of getting the goods at a low rate. I remember that this principle used to be carried so far in connection with the clothing of the volunteers, that very inferior scarlet cloth was used on the ground simply that it was of Canadian make. These items account for everything but a sum of a little over \$1,100,000. This is the amount which we are asked to vote without any particulars as to what is intended to be done with it. Of course, I do not suppose the Minister expects us to vote it in that shape, and will give us particulars before he expects the resolution to go through committee. Is he prepared to give now the particulars of the \$1,100,000?

MR. DICKEY—I have dealt with that subject already. I told the hon. gentleman that probably out of it the equipment would be furnished.

MR. CASEY—About \$200,000?

MR. DICKEY—Yes, roughly, and that as to the balance, I was not prepared to say what disposition would be made of it.

MR. CASEY—I do not think the Minister can expect that much money to be put in his hands without knowing what he thinks of doing with it. Now, the Oliver equipment has been spoken of. I have seen that exhibited here by the inventor during the session. I know the Oliver equipment is a very old story, it has been thirty years in existence, and he has never secured its adoption in the British army.

MR. O'BRIEN—So much the worse for the British army.

MR. CASEY—At all events, the experts in whose judgment we trust for guns, harness, saddlery and all these things, have never

seen fit to adopt the Oliver equipment; and I should not fancy, from what I have seen of it myself, that it was the most comfortable thing in the world to wear. I have never worn it, but I have worn the old knapsack, and carried my duds and my grub, too, along with it.

MR. O'BRIEN—You did not carry your grub in the old knapsack, surely.

MR. CASEY—No, I carried part of my grub inwardly, and the rest of it in my haversack. I do not think we should vote anything for equipment until the Government are prepared with a plan of what equipment they intend to purchase. They should take the House fully into their confidence about these matters, just as the Minister of Public Works is compelled to take us into his confidence when he proposes to build a Government building, or a canal, or anything of that sort. I say that at the present time, when there are only a few hours between now and prorogation, even with the explanation which the Minister does not seem able to give us, it would be out of the question to vote \$3,000,000. While I sympathize heartily with the position of the volunteers, I hardly see my way to condone the course the Government have taken in regard to this matter, nor can I bring myself to give assent to everything the Government may spend out of the million and a half to two million dollars, without taking the House into their confidence, after they have come down and told the House that the thing is settled, the stores selected, and the contract made, so far as the Department of Militia is concerned, and all that we have got to do is to pay for it.

MR. DICKEY—If the hon. gentleman will carry his mind back to Christmas and New Year's, he will remember that things were not in a very pleasant state in some quarters of the world, and that Colonel Lake left Canada on the first week of January on this mission.

MR. LAURIER—Why was not this resolution brought down earlier? It has been on the Order paper since 25th February.

MR. DICKEY—The course of business in the House must answer the hon. gentleman.

MR. CASEY—If I look back not quite so far as Christmas, I can remember that there was a state of war even in this peaceful city, even within the peaceful walls of this building. There was war, not of the seven against Thebes, but a war of seven against somebody whom we shall not name. That is the principal war we had on at that time, that is, the war of the bolters. However, I can understand to what the hon. gentleman refers, the war scare between England and the United States.

There is no doubt that we all did get an idea for a time, and I cannot say that it was perfectly groundless, that something or other might precipitate a war at any moment be-

tween those two countries, and that Canada would be the principal sufferer. But I did not expect to hear it pleaded by the Minister of Militia of this Government, or the gentleman who acts for him, that that war scare was sufficient to justify the unconstitutional expenditure of the vast sum of money which we are asked to vote to-night. If a war were really imminent, if there were any actual prospect of it, it might have to be done. But I am more than astonished to hear the Minister plead that that war scare was the cause of this large expenditure of money. If so, it shows greater weakness of heart on the part of Ministers than I ever gave them credit for, if they were so easily scared as all that. I admit that events were sufficient to make us think about the position of our volunteers, sufficient to make Ministers set to work to perfect a plan of equipment, and to induce them to ask Parliament, at the very earliest date, to consider a plan and to vote this money. But we went on, we settled the war of the seven against the other seven, and we began a lot of other matters. We had a long debate on the Budget, and on the 25th February this notice was put on the paper. It was after that notice was put on the paper that the Government ventured to sign contracts as if the money had been voted by the House. There, Sir, is the strongest proof of their unconstitutional action that could be required. I regret to say, taking it all into consideration, that I do not see at this moment how I can possibly, speaking for myself alone, agree to sanction the vote of this money, spent unconstitutionally as it has been in part, or was to be spent at least, and as to the other part of it, we are asked to vote for it without any explanation of what is going to be done with it. Sir, \$1,100,000 is too much money to put into the hands of the Government without explanation at the end of the sixth session of Parliament, and a few weeks before an election. I say boldly and frankly that whatever may be our consideration for the volunteers, our experience of the Government has been such that we cannot consider them fit to be trusted with that amount of money, without a shadow of explanation of what they intend to do with it, without a shadow of guarantee as to the purpose to which it shall be applied: and unless I get greater light as the discussion goes on, I shall have to oppose granting that money just now. I do not mean that the money should not be granted at any time, if it were judiciously appropriated, and after proper precautions were taken to ascertain what should be done with it. But I do not see my way just now, with all my old volunteer feeling, to sanction a vote of this extent, at this particular time, and under these circumstances.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—With regard to the character of the arms which the Government have bought, I wish to call the atten-

tion of the House to a report made by the Secretary General in South Africa, with reference to the wounded in the contest between Dr. Jamieson's forces and the Boers. The Secretary General says, in the report he has made:

As regards the nature of the wounds, there were no incised wounds, neither bayonets nor swords having been used. All injuries were gunshot wounds. Those made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much quicker, almost all by first intention. One burgher, shot through the lungs, left the hospital a few days after admission, convalescent. The entrance orifice of the bullets was exceedingly small, and few of the larger vessels having been divided, the hemorrhage was, in consequence, slight, the wound closing almost immediately on itself. The exit was about the size of the entrance, and in all cases was much smaller than that made by the Martini. Where the bullet, however, had struck the bone, as in the head wound of a burgher, it completely shattered it. The wounds inflicted by the Martini were of a much more serious nature, viz.: larger, jagged, slow-healing, with bad entrance and worse exit. Judging from personal observation, I should say that there cannot be a doubt that the Lee-Metford bullet is inferior to the now antiquated Martini as a man-slaying projectile.

That report is of considerable consequence in a matter of this kind, where the Government are purchasing arms, because the character of the wounds inflicted is one of the important considerations to take into account in considering the efficiency of arms. But I have not risen to call the attention of the committee to that matter particularly; I wish to call attention to the very extraordinary position in which this question is at this moment. It seems from what the Government have said that Parliament was in session when this matter was first acted upon, and without inviting the sanction of Parliament, and without asking Parliament for any appropriation, the Ministers took on themselves to incur a large liability and charge upon the revenues of the Dominion. I do not think that in a long series of years, perhaps during the whole of this century, an instance can be found where Ministers have incurred an obligation such as has been incurred in this case, and I know of no case since parliamentary government was established, where Ministers undertook to make purchases with Parliament in session, without the sanction of Parliament. When Ministers have been obliged to act in a great emergency when Parliament is not in session, they have come down and asked for an Act of Indemnity from personal consequences of their disregard of the law. Ministers have in this case certainly wholly disregarded the principles of the law. It is true the Government may make a contract, it is true also that the Government may make an official appointment, but without an appropriation that contract must fall to the ground, and that official appointment become nugatory, where any salary attaches to the office. So the result is that for a long series of years no appointment has been made in England, and no contract entered into without the sanction of Parliament, or without some statutory arrangement by which the contract was to be laid before Parliament for its

approbation or disapproval after it had been made. There are instances where that has been done. There are statutes which specially provide for a case of that sort. This is not one of them. When the Finance Minister referred to the matter this evening, I supposed he referred to some statutes, of which I had no recollection, which gave him authority to make this purchase, and subsequently obtain for it the sanction of Parliament. But there is no such authority. Let me call attention to a case which the Minister of Justice no doubt remembers, the case of Buckley vs. Edwards, where, in New Zealand there were appointed by the Governor of the Island, on the advice of his Ministers, a chief justice of the Superior Court and certain other judges. The Government of New Zealand had appointed a certain number of judges and had provided for them. Subsequently, one of the Ministers was added to the list, for under the statute the number was not fixed, and the Government could add to the number. Mr. Edwards, who was a Minister, was appointed to the bench, and his right to sit their questioned by the succeeding Administration. The Court of the island was divided on the validity of the appointment, and the case went to the Privy Council. What did the Privy Council hold in that case? That this appointment was an invalid appointment, that it was the duty of the Government first to have asked and obtained the sanction of Parliament to the constitution of the office. The statement was that the Act contemplated that a salary should be attached to the office, and the Government had advised the Crown to make the appointment before Parliament could vote that salary. That is a case which illustrates what has been done here. Parliament was in session. If this was a matter of urgency, it would be sufficient ground for calling Parliament together. The Government propose to expend \$3,000,000, and they have actually made a contract which amounts to nearly \$2,000,000. By what authority was that contract made? By what authority was that charge made on the public treasury? There is no authority whatever, not a scintilla of authority. The duty of the Government, if there was urgency, was to have called Parliament together at an early day and asked for the necessary appropriation. That has not been done. The Ministry has entered into the contract, they have broken down every barrier by which the rights of Parliament are secured, if Ministers can go on and make contracts of this sort without the sanction of Parliament. This is a most serious matter. I do not say that the force should not be armed. I agree with that proposition. I do not say that more than necessary armament and equipment has been bargained for. I am inclined to think that it has not. I do not think the arrangement was an unreasonable one, but the sanction of Parliament should

have been obtained before the first step was taken. If there was danger threatening, and difficulty likely to arise before Parliament could be called together, it was the duty of the Government to inform Parliament of the fact the moment it was called together, and ask for an Act of Indemnity. Hon. gentlemen opposite have not asked for an Act of Indemnity, and have not asked Parliament to thus relieve them from the responsibility of their illegal step. These are illegal steps. Hon. gentlemen opposite have burdened the country with \$2,000,000 expenditure, when Parliament alone was able to vote the money. So there is a more serious defence than the defence of the country, and that is the defence of the institutions of the country, which have been attacked by the course taken. We are entitled to a full statement by the Administration showing what was the urgency that induced them to take this step, and what was the reason for not consulting Parliament in regard to the fact that such a step had been taken.

MR. DICKEY—I do not think I would differ at all with the hon. gentleman as to his statement of constitutional usage, as a general principle, but I am inclined to think the hon. gentleman is forgetting a little the circumstances under which we were some time ago. The hon. gentleman is perfectly well aware of the circumstances that took place early in the year. I do not wish to refer to them in detail; it is not a thing very pleasant to discuss in detail on the floor of the House. But the hon. gentleman knows that there was a state of tension existing, and that it was very desirable, as well that the state of the armament of Canada should not be discussed in Parliament during the early part of this session. At all events, I think so.

MR. LAURIER—I think so, too.

MR. DICKEY—That is the view that I took of the matter. I considered it not as a precedent, I considered it not as an invasion of the regular constitutional usage which the hon. gentleman has pointed out; but I considered it as a national emergency, in which the Government, as the executive head, was fully justified in taking these measures which it judged to be necessary in the interest of public safety, and then come afterwards to Parliament for the necessary authority to pay the bills. It is, I suppose, quite open to Parliament now, if it dissents from the policy of purchasing these arms, to refuse to pay the money. It is quite within the competence of Parliament to do so. But the hon. gentleman, of course, is perfectly aware that under certain circumstances, action must be taken promptly and taken effectually. The question of providing these arms was taken up before Parliament met, and arrangements were then made. I do not think it would have been wise or prudent, in the state of feeling when the House first met, to have given the details of what was going on,

to be discussed by the public. It is all very well now to talk. I think Providence things have turned out very differently from what we feared. It has turned out that our fears were not in any sense realized, but the hon. gentleman can quite understand that a different state of affairs might have been existing to-day, that another turn might have been taken, and that the passions of those on both sides of the question might have aroused to such an extent that they could not have been allayed. The Government's action might have been justified by events which this Government would be very, very sorry to have seen happen. Taking all that into account, I think the action of the Government was perfectly justifiable. It certainly was not in any sense meant to be a derogation of the existing constitutional usages with regard to the executive action without the authority of Parliament. It was done purely as an exigency, and it was done in the manner it was done and without coming down to Parliament and discussing it at that time, simply because it was thought by the Government that it was in the public interest that the course should be taken which they did take.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I do not think the hon. gentleman (Mr. Dickey) quite appreciates the gravity and importance of the position taken by my hon. friend (Mr. Mills). The hon. gentleman (Mr. Dickey) seems to think that because there was what he terms almost a national crisis existing, the Government were justified in incurring an enormous liability without consulting Parliament.

MR. DICKEY—Does the hon. gentleman dispute the principle or the facts?

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I dispute the principle. If a national crisis existed the duty of the Government was to have taken the House so far into its confidence as to ask authority to incur a debt of one million, or five millions, or ten millions, or twenty millions, as the circumstances required. It does not follow from that that the House would necessarily feel itself justified in discussing any details of the course which the Government intended to take. But the point insisted upon is this: that the Government, as a committee of this House, had no constitutional power whatever to pledge the credit of the country to the expenditure of millions, without first having the authority of Parliament for so doing. It is useless to tell me that it would not be in the public interest to discuss details of that kind. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Dickey) has no right to assume that the House would have insisted upon discussing details which are not in the public interest. It would have been quite sufficient for the Government to have come down and to state that affairs had reached such a grave crisis that they felt compelled to ask the House to give them a credit of so many

million dollars as they needed, and to ask the House to accept their assurance that it was not in the public interest to discuss the details of how the money was to be spent. In point of fact, the crisis might be so grave that the Government would be justified in asking the House for a point blank credit of several millions without saying how they were going to disburse it; and the House might have given them that credit. The House would then determine whether it was in the public interest to discuss the matter. But, sir, the principle involved is simply this: Can the executive at any time it thinks fit—more especially when Parliament is sitting—incur a liability upon the country—it does not matter how much the liability may be—and ignore Parliament altogether. If Parliament once sanctions and approves of that, the hon. gentleman must surely see that Parliament almost dissolves itself. There is no occasion for having a Parliament at all, if it is only to come here and ratify an act which the Government has already done. Take the case of the United States. Would the President dare to incur a liability or an expenditure of millions of dollars without the sanction of Congress? Why, if he dared anything of the kind he would be voted insane and put in an asylum. Do you suppose that the executive of the United States would dare to incur an expenditure of millions of dollars under such circumstances?

MR. DICKEY—If it was necessary they would, and they did during the civil war.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—And if it was necessary in the public interest that he should do it on a certain day, he would come down to Congress immediately and get his bill of indemnity, just as you ought to have done here. If matters were so grave—and nobody contends they were—and the crisis was so urgent that you could not wait an hour without incurring this expenditure, then your plain duty was to come down to Parliament the day it was called together, take Parliament into your confidence, tell Parliament what you had done because of the gravity of the crisis, and ask for an indemnity vote. You did not do that, but you sent a man to England to incur the liability after Parliament met, without consulting Parliament, without any statutory authority, and without authority from Parliament by a resolution, and after the thing has been all done, you come and ask us to ratify it. My own judgment is, that if you came before Parliament at that time, and asked for this vote, you would have got it, and would probably have got the whole \$3,000,000 without a word about it.

MR. COATSWORTH—Would the hon. gentleman allow me to ask him a question. What would be the effect on the public outside of the passage of a vote for that amount when it would be published all through the country that we were raising \$3,000,000 to arm our forces?

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Coatsworth) must have lived through life without reading English history at all. If any expedition is to be fitted out at any moment in England, cost what it may, the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes to Parliament and asks a credit, and he gets it.

MR. COATSWORTH—That is a different thing.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—Where is the difference? The principle is the same, and I believe it is more necessary to enforce that principle in this country than in any country in the world enjoying representative institutions. There has been growing up, is growing up daily, and consolidating itself in the minds of the members, the idea that the Government, as such, can spend public money.

An hon. MEMBER—Not at all.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—Yes. There is the idea that the Government can spend the public money, that in some way or other they have authority to draw it out of the treasury, and that they can get Parliament to ratify it afterwards. I am raising my voice, in unison with my hon. friends, in a solemn protest against such a principle and such a policy, which, if adopted, will destroy representative institutions altogether. I am not questioning for one moment that this money ought to be voted, and that some of it may be voted. I am avoiding that branch of the subject altogether. I am saying that the Government should be censured for a high-handed, indefensible act, in incurring a liability of one or two millions of dollars when Parliament was in session, without taking Parliament into their confidence, and asking the permission and authority of Parliament to spend the money. I say that if Parliament passes this conduct by without recording its disapproval and censure of it, Parliament will be adopting a course that will destroy its own influence and independence. In fact, it will destroy the right and necessity of its own existence at all. We might as well have a Government to carry on the affairs of the country during the whole life of a Parliament, and simply call us together in one session to ratify what they have done. Parliamentary government is made a farce by such conduct. The very key of parliamentary government is the control that the representatives of the people have over the expenditure of public money. Give up that key, and your power and usefulness are alike gone. The Government of England, strong as it is, backed up as it is by an enormous majority, possessing as it seems to do the confidence of the people, would not have dared, even in the late European crisis, to spend a sum of money similar to this unless there was a statutory or parliamentary authority for the expenditure; and if they had done so, not an hour

would have been lost by them in coming down and asking the approval of Parliament and getting a bill of indemnity. This is a much more important matter than some hon. gentlemen seem to imagine. The very question put by the hon. member for Toronto shows how little he appreciates its gravity. As long as we are a Parliament, let us insist that the Government, who are after all only a committee of this House, shall not dare to spend a dollar of public money, unless they have statutory or parliamentary authority for doing so. I repeat that if the hon. gentleman had come down in the first days of the session and said that there was a national crisis impending, that the Government required a vote of \$5,000,000, and that it was not in the public interest that the manner in which the money was to be spent should be discussed, he would have got the money without five minutes discussion.

MR. DICKEY—I am quite sure we would, in the state of feeling that then existed.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I say that the House is the best judge, and the only judge of when it is in the public interest to discuss a matter, and when it is not. If the House chooses to vote the money without discussion, nobody can say a word against it. All the Government is bound to do is to advise that it is not in the public interest to discuss the question. If the House acquiesces, well and good. But in this case, I say that the Government have blundered in a matter of great and grave importance; and unless their conduct is rebuked now, it will establish a precedent which may result most injuriously in the working of our public institutions in the years to come. Therefore, I enter my serious and strong protest in condemnation of what they have done.

MR. DICKEY—I can assure the hon. gentleman that no one in the House has a greater abhorrence of bureaucratic government than I have, and I am entirely with him in that view of the case. I think the discussion is a useful one; but surely we cannot be far apart on the question of elementary constitutional principles. I concede at once the principles laid down by the hon. member for Bowbell (Mr. Mills) as being the correct and sound parliamentary principles, and I would expect the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) at once to concede that there are occasions when the Government may act without the authority of Parliament, assuming and expecting the ratification of Parliament afterwards.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—If Parliament is not sitting.

MR. DICKEY—We will limit it to that for the present. Supposing the country were invaded, are the Government to go to Parliament and get a vote before they can move a man?

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—No, I do not say anything of the kind.

MR. DICKEY—It is of great usefulness that we should agree on constitutional principle. The application of those principles to the case in hand is of course another matter. All I say is this, that having regard to the state of feeling that existed last year, the Government were justified in taking action, and taking prompt and immediate action, without reference to Parliament. It was so advised by its military advisers; it took that action; and the consequence is the resolution now before the House. As I remember—I am speaking subject to correction—the Northwest rebellion took place during the sitting of Parliament; troops were hurried to the Northwest; large engagements were made with the Hudson's Bay Company; and enormous expenses were incurred.

MR. LAURIER—And Parliament was constantly informed, from day to day.

MR. DICKEY—No vote was taken.

MR. LAURIER—Votes were taken immediately.

MR. DICKEY—I am speaking subject to correction; I have not looked at the record; but as far as my memory goes, no vote was taken for the contract with the Hudson's Bay Company for supplies to the troops. That was done by the Government acting with a view to the safety of the nation. That was the view taken of the action of the Government in this case. When they gave this order, having regard to the enormous imperial interests involved, it was considered best to act in the way they did; but I would not wish the committee to suppose that their action was in any sense in derogation of any of the constitutional principles laid down by hon. gentlemen opposite.

MR. LAURIER—The defence just set up by my hon. friend the Minister of Justice is the best evidence of the truth of the position which has been taken by my friends to the right and to the left of me. My hon. friend the Minister of Justice does not only deny the correctness of the proposition that no money is to be spent except on the previous appropriation by Parliament; but he says that in this case there is an exception to be had to the rule, because at the time Parliament was called to meet, in the first days of January, when there was to some extent a cloud of war hanging over us, it would have been inadvisable or unwise to call public attention to the fact that Canada was under the necessity of providing an armament and making provision for the contingency of war. The proposition which lies behind this assertion is that it would have been unwise to call the attention of the various nations, and above all of the nation with which we might have been at war, to our proposed course.

MR. DICKEY—To discuss it in detail.

MUNICIPAL GRANT TO THE MILITIA.

WITH regard to the query in a footnote to "Friction Tube's" letter appearing in the April 15th issue of THE GAZETTE, Lieut.-Col. Telford, of the 31st Owen Sound, sends a statement of the amount subscribed by the people in the county of Grey towards the up-keep of the 31st Battalion. During 30 years the total grants amounted to over \$22,580, made up as follows :

Grant to Owen Sound and Meaford companies stationed at Sarnia for three months during Fenian raid	\$ 3,000
Excursion (1867) to Meaford	100
Aid to county drill sheds	2,000
Grants to Battalion for 16 camps, average per drill, \$1,000	16,000
Grant to camps, 1876-77	450
" helmets, 1879	780
Town Council of Owen Sound gave 1½ acres for drill site.	
Town Council, in aid of drill shed and helmets.	250

In addition to the above the town of Owen Sound gave \$150 to the 31st Rifle Association and \$225 towards the erection of the drill shed. The county also gives an annual grant to the association.

It gives THE GAZETTE much pleasure to publish such statements. It shows the loyal spirit of the people of Grey county, as well

as the interest they take in their battalion. This example could be well followed by many other counties. The interest Grey takes in her military representatives accounts for the very excellent regiment she sends to the district camp. Can any other counties show a cleaner record?

CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

The new contracts for military clothing have been distributed among five firms. H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, got the artillery and rifle serge trousers and great coats for dismounted service, attached capes. The Sanford Mfg. Co. get the tunics, jackets and pantaloons. Doull & Gibson, Montreal, get the infantry serge trousers at a very low price, and, it is said, that as another contractor controls the cloth out of which these must be made, the firm will have a difficulty in filling orders. The Auburn Woolen Co., Peterboro', take the great coats, mounted pattern, attached capes; Boisseau & Co., Toronto, great coats, detached capes, dismounted patterns; Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon, forage caps.

"NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED."

The May 29th issue of this interesting illustrated fortnightly, just to hand, contains two full-page illustrations of the R.K.C.I., one a group of officers and the other a parade of the regiment, both taken at Quebec some little time ago. Members of the Canadian militia should see every copy of Navy and Army Illustrated.

A good deal was seen of the new A.D.C. by the Montreal and Toronto garrisons during the past few days, and it is generally agreed that the Major-General had a hard-working, useful, as well as very popular, young officer in Capt. Maclean. He possesses much of the tact of his chief and he has a practical knowledge of militia affairs that an imported A.D.C. would not gain in years. The experiment is proving a satisfactory one that should be continued.

Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

LONDON—THE LANGHAM HOTEL, REGENT St. and Portland Place, W., for the Army and Navy, and families. This hotel is one of the finest in England, every modern improvement; moderate tariff.

MONTREAL—THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, centrally located and the most liberally managed hotel in Canada. Rates from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Henry Hogan, Proprietor.

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—INFANTRY OFFICER'S GOLD LACE Sword Belts, Sash and Sword Knot. All as good as new, having been only once used. Enclosed in air-tight tin box. Price, \$20 cash. This is a genuine bargain. Address Infantry, P. O. Box 1260, Winnipeg.

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

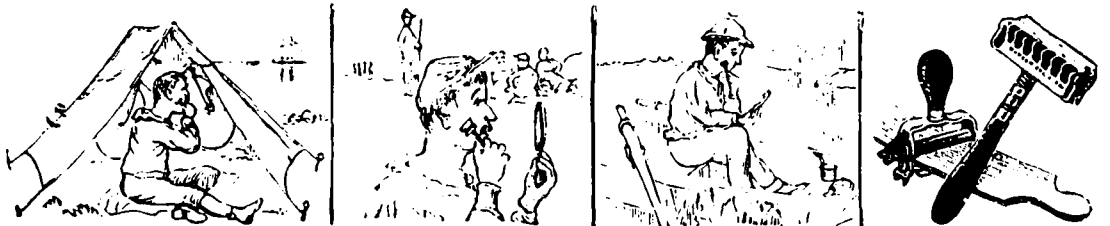
FOR SALE—ARTILLERY CAPTAIN'S SLEEVES; never worn; owner is being promoted to rank of major. Address Artillery Captain, MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal. (1f.)

FOR SALE—REAL BEARSKIN BUSBY AND Plume; as good as new; suitable for Guards, Grenadier or Fusilier officer; in tin case; size 67; will sell at a bargain; cost \$60. G. D. D., MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal.

FOR SALE—INFANTRY OFFICER'S WHITE helmet and tin case; unusually neat shape; size 67. G. D. D., MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal.

- Ripans Tabules.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
- Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
- Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
- Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
- Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
- Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
- Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

SERVICE SAFETY RAZOR. Used Everywhere.



LAMPLOUGH & McNAUGHTON, 59 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL

THE.....
Navy & Army Illustrated

The most perfect collection of Photographs, reproduced in the highest possible style, of the PERSONNEL and MATERIEL of the Naval and Military Services.

In addition to portraits of Officers who will command the Naval and Military forces of the country in times of war, it gives illustrations of incidents of daily life in the Services hitherto unknown to the general public, as well as photographs of every ship in commission and every regiment in the Army, Home, Indian and Colonial; and also of the armies of the native princes.

Each number contains, in addition to the descriptive matter accompanying every picture, articles by Naval and Military Officers and others who have made the Services their especial study.

The publication is consequently of great value to every loyal citizen who wishes to take an intelligent interest in all that concerns the Services which maintain the honor and greatness of the Empire.

The Navy & Army Illustrated
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

The Navy & Army Illustrated
PRICE SIXPENCE.

GEORGE NEWNES, LIMITED LONDON, W.C.

Kindly ask Your Grocer for

GURD'S

Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Nectar. Superior to all others. 2 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 Bronze Medals. 14 Diplomas Awarded. Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
21 May	Mongolian	6 June	6 June
28 May	Sardinian	13 June	14 June
4 June	Numidian	20 June	20 June
11 June	Parisian	27 June	28 June

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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

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

H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Philadelphia.

Mitchell's Scotch

Is so pure, old and smooth that Scotchmen at home call it the Wine of The Country, and Canadians who try it always use it. Enough said.

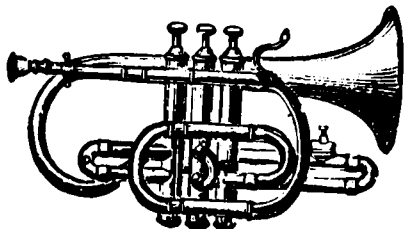
Sole Agents

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE.
MONTREAL

BUTLER & SONS

Military Band Instruments

In use in all the principal bands in England, in India and in the colonies.



Manufactory:

Haymarket, London

Also at O'Connell Bridge, Dublin

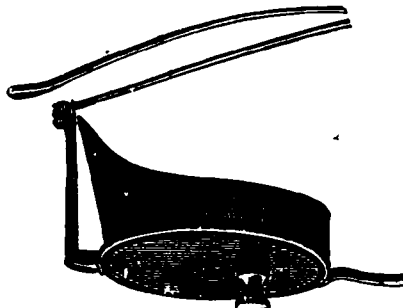
ESTABLISHED 1826

Illustrated price list with estimates for bands post free

Special Reduction to Bands in the Colonies.

ORTHOPTICS

Either with or without shades.



GLASSES fitted to suit any eye.

Write for prices to **HARRISON & CO.**
Opticians

258 St. James St., MONTREAL



The New Route to the Far-Famed Saguenay, AND THE
Only rail route to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, through the

CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS.

Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay Steamers for Tadoussac, Cacouna, Murray-Bay and Quebec. A round trip unequalled in America, through matchless forest, mountain, river and lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious Hotels.

Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests.

Apply to ticket agents of all principal Cities. A beautifully illustrated guide book free on application. ALEX. HARDY, J. G. SCOTT, Gen. F. & P. Agt., Quebec. Secy & Manager.

ABERDEEN

The Leading Cigar

LYMAN'S RIFLE SIGHTS.
Send for 96 Page Catalogue of Sights and Fine Shooting Rifles.
WILLIAM LYMAN,
Middletown, Conn.



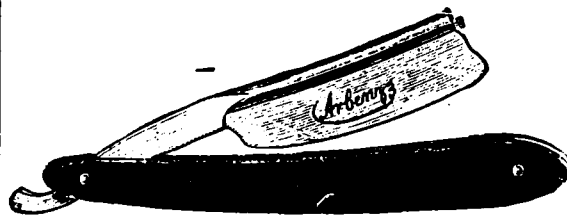
NO MUSTY FLAVOR!

STOWER'S is the purest and choicest preparation of Lime Juice. Ready for immediate use.

Quarts 50c. Pints 25c.

SAMPLE FREE

For sale by best Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Dealers.



Use the **Arbenz Razor** and you have an instrument that will "cut" the beard, not scrape or scratch it off.

EVERY RAZOR WARRANTED.

SADDLERY



GEO. SMITH & CO.

151 STRAND

LONDON, - ENGLAND

(Next door to Somerset House)

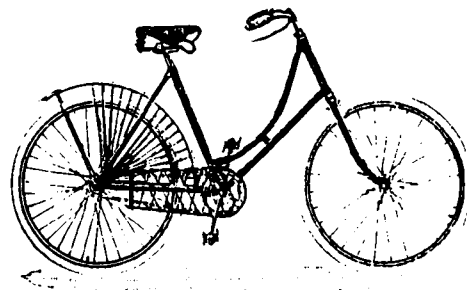
Are Specialists in the Manufacture of **MILITARY SADDLERY**

They will be glad to submit estimates for the supply of Saddlery and Accoutrements for Mounted Corps.

Officers' outfits have special attention. Regulation pattern is guaranteed for every appointment.

Best quality only manufactured.

BICYCLES FOR MILITARY MEN



The John P. Lovell's "Diamond," "Special," and "Excel." When buying a wheel be sure and get one made by an old reliable house. The Lovell Arms Co. are the oldest makers, wheels, established in 1840. Their wheels have taken the lead among military cyclists wherever sold. We have been appointed sole agents for P. Q., and keep a full stock of these wheels. Call and see them or send for catalogue. Second-hand wheels bought, sold, exchanged or repaired.

S. S. Kimball, 577 Craig St., Montreal.