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NO. 13.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Royal Military

## College Club

OF CANADA.

1898

INCORPORATED 1898

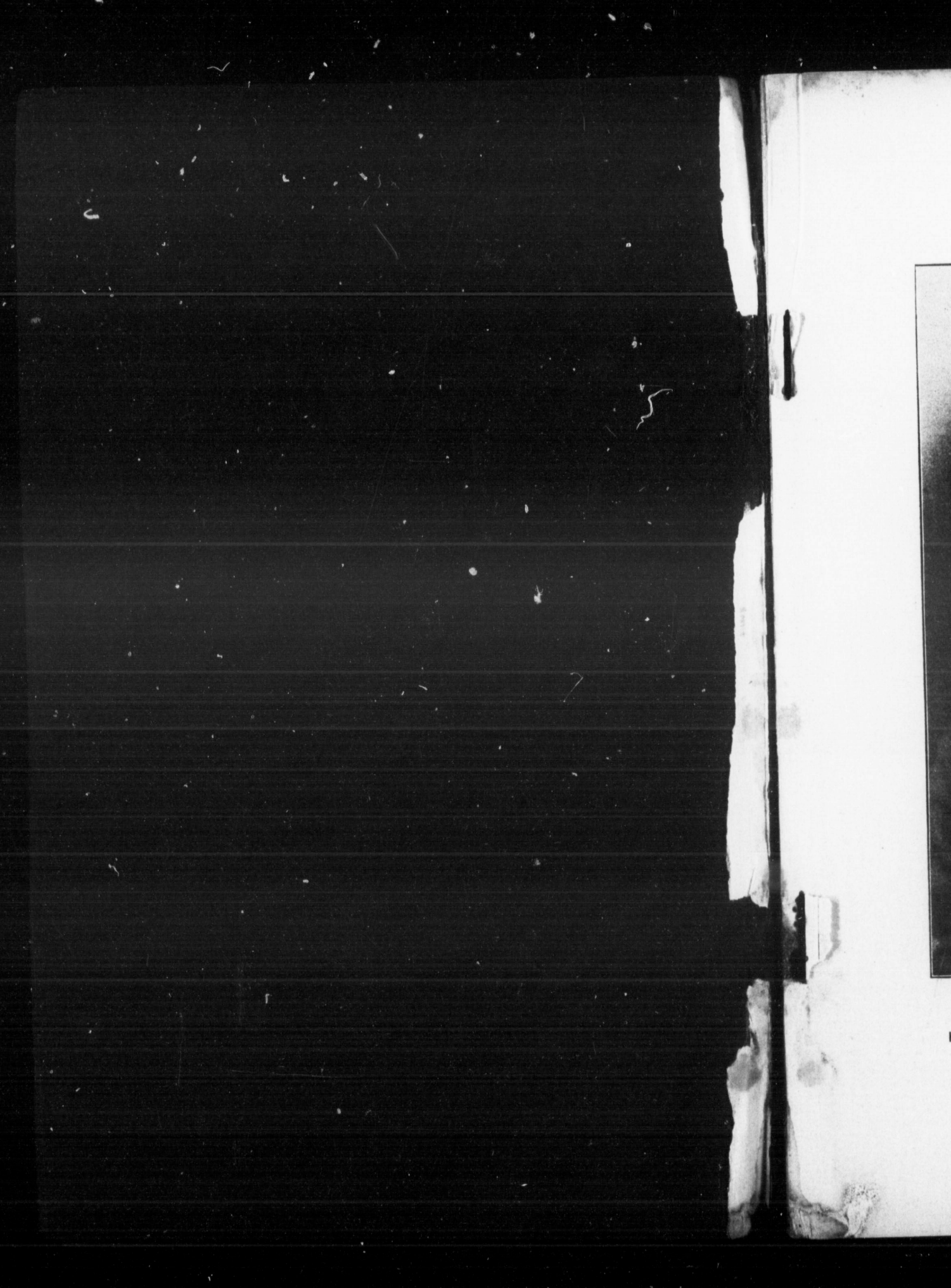
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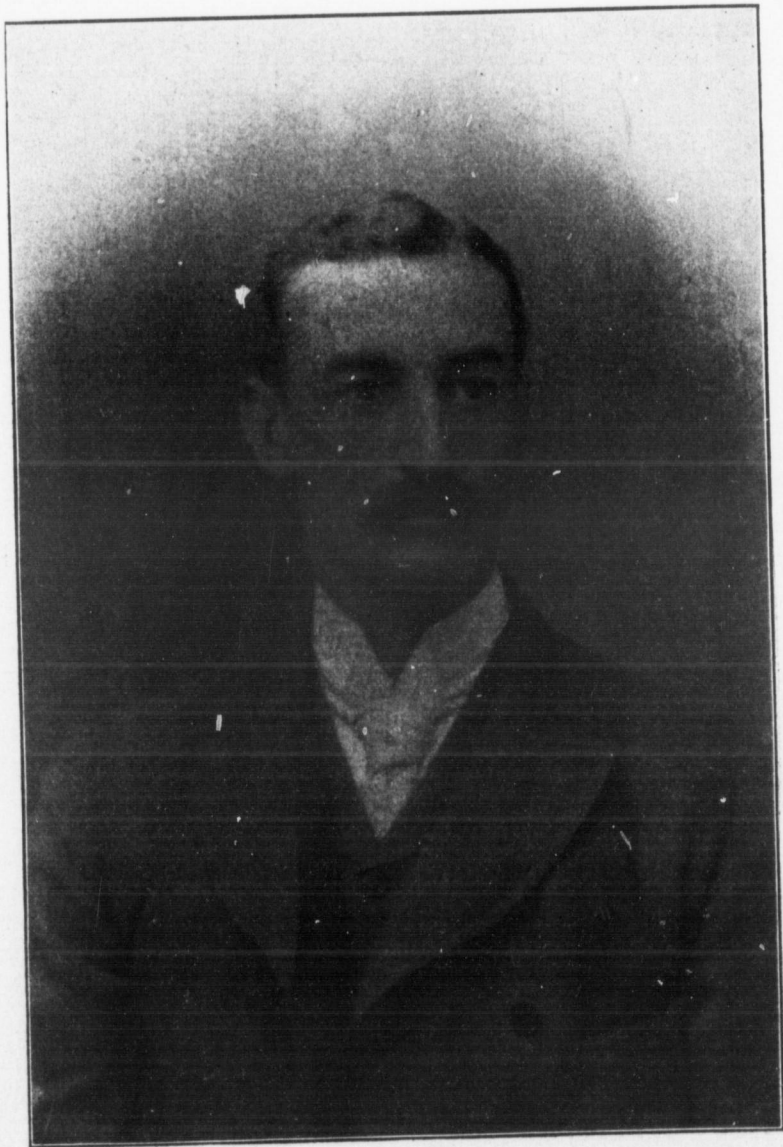
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The Chronicle Printing Co. Quebec.







**LIEUT.-COLONEL GERALD C. KITSON,**  
Honorary President, Royal Military College Club of Canada.  
1899.

Major





**OFFICERS -1899.**

**Royal Military College Club of Canada.**

Captain J. B. COCHRANE, R.O.

Major F. M. GAUDET, R.C.A.      Captain ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, R.O.

Major R. CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G.

L'eut. J. B. deBOUCHERVILLE, R.O.



Majo





**MANAGING COMMITTEE—1899.**

**Royal Military College Club of Canada.**

Captain W. B. LESSLIE, R.E.

Major S. J. A. DENISON, R.C.R.I.      Lieut. C. J. ARMSTRONG, 5th Bn.

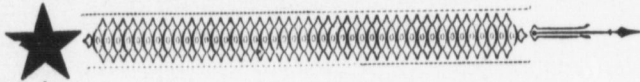
Lieut. C. R. F. COUTLEE, R.O.

Lieut. L. M. LAMBE, R.O.



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NO. 15.

# PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

## Royal Military

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## CONTRIBUTED PAPERS.

<p style="text-align: center;">“THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER, INDIA, WITH THE MALAK- AND AND BUNER FIELD FORCE, 1897-8. BY CAPTAIN E. V. O. HEWETT.—“THE QUEEN’S OWN” REGIMENT . . . . .</p>	59
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LIEUT. J.  
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MAJOR S  
LIEUT. C  
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LIEUT. C



# Royal Military College Club of Canada.

## OFFICERS, 1899.

### PATRON.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B., A.D.C.  
to the Queen, Commanding the Canadian  
Militia, President, Royal Military College of  
Canada.....OTTAWA, ONT.

### HON. PRESIDENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GERALD C. KITSON, Comman-  
dant, Royal Military College of Canada.....KINGSTON, ONT.

### PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN J. B. COCHRANE, R.O., R.MC.....KINGSTON, ONT.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

MAJOR R. CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G.....OTTAWA, ONT.  
MAJOR F. M. GAUDET, R.C.A.....QUEBEC, QUE.

### HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WURTELE, R.O.....QUEBEC, QUE.

### HON. SOLICITOR.

LIEUT. J. B. DEBOUCHERVILLE, R.O., (Barrister-  
at-Law).....MONTREAL, QUE.

### MANAGING COMMITTEE.

CAPTAIN W. B. LESSLIE, R.E.....KINGSTON, ONT.  
MAJOR S. J. A. DENISON, R.C.R.I.....TORONTO, ONT.  
LIEUT. C. R. F. COUTLEE, R.O.....CASCADES POINT, QUE.  
LIEUT. L. M. LAMBE, R.O.....OTTAWA, ONT.  
LIEUT. CHAS. J. ARMSTRONG, 5th "Royal Scots." NEW CARLISLE, QUE.

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CAPTAIN E.

LIEUT. A. I.

CAPTAIN F.

CAPTAIN D.

LIEUT. W.

Major W.

Major J. C.

Captain J.

Captain H.

Captain H.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
FIFTEENTH . ANNUAL . MEETING  
OF THE  
Royal Military College Club  
OF CANADA.

HELD AT TORONTO, ONTARIO, AT THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE,  
ON SATURDAY, THE 4th OF MARCH, 1899.

AT WHICH WERE PRESENT:

- MAJOR H. S. GREENWOOD, 3rd "Prince of Wales's Canadian Dragoons," President.
- CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, R. O., Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.
- LIEUT. A. K. KIRKPATRICK, R.O.
- CAPTAIN FRANCIS JOSEPH DIXON, R.O. } Members of Managing  
CAPTAIN DUNCAN MACPHERSON, R.O. } Committee.
- LIEUT. W. A. H. KERR, R.O., Hon. Solicitor.
- Major W. M. Davis, 22nd "Oxford Rifles."
- Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.
- Captain J. D. Mackay, 10th "Royal Grenadiers."
- Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th "Peterborough Rangers."
- Captain H. C. Nanton, Royal Engineers.



Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. D. C. Campbell, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. R. C. H. Cassels, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. N. W. Cosby, 48th "Highlanders."  
 Lieut. C. R. F. Coutlee, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. F. C. Denison, Governor-General's Body Guard.  
 Lieut. A. T. K. Evans, 22nd "Oxford Rifles."  
 Lieut. H. D. Lockhart Gordon, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. R. J. F. Hayter, Cheshire Regiment.  
 Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, Retired List.  
 Lieut. R. Boyd Magee, Reserve of Officers.  
 Lieut. F. B. Osler, Reserve of Officers.  
 Mr. F. G. B. Allan.  
 Mr. F. L. M. Gordon.  
 Mr. W. J. Graham.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A.M., by Major H. S. Greenwood, President of the Club.

Moved by Mr. W. J. Graham,

Seconded by Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.,

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

Moved by Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, R.O.,

Seconded by Lieut. C. R. F. Coutlee, R.O.,

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

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

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

That Captain Duncan MacPherson and Lieut. L. Homfray Irving be elected Scrutineers.—Carried.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, then read his Annual Report for the year 1898.

Moved by Lieut A. T. K. Evans, 22nd "Oxford Rifles,"

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

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

A letter was read from Major R. Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant-General, thanking the Club for their resolution of congratulation upon his appointment to the Head-Quarters' Staff, which was passed at the previous meeting.

A letter was also read from Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Queen's Own Regiment, conveying to the Club, the appreciation of the Resolution of sympathy which was passed at the previous Meeting, in connection with the loss of his father, Lieut.-General E. O. Hewett, the first Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada.

The Report of the Auditors was read by the Hon. Secretary and is submitted herewith :

#### AUDITORS' REPORT.

QUEBEC, 28th February, 1899.

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

GENTLEMEN,

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and beg to report as follows :—

1st. We have verified the Cash payments with the vouchers.

2nd. The Receipts have also been verified, and the Cash Book additions found correct, the balance, amounting to Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars and Twenty-four Cents (\$488.24), agrees with Bank Pass Book and Cash in hand.

3rd. The additions of the Journal have been checked and the entries ledgerized as well as the Cash Book.

4th. The Revenue Account has been checked and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure found correct.

5th. The Balance Sheet shows a correct statement of the Books of the Club as at 31st December, 1898.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

G. H. OGILVIE,

Major R.C.A.,

H. C. THACKER,

Lieut. & Bt.-Capt., R.C.A.

Moved by Lieut. C. R. Coutlee, R.O.,

Seconded by Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.,

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

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

Seconded by Lieut. C. R. Coutlee, R.O.,

That the thanks of the Club be extended to the President and Members of the National Club, for their kindness in making the Members, Honorary Members of the same during their stay in Toronto in connection with the Annual Meeting.—Carried.

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Moved by Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O.,

Seconded by Mr. W. J. Graham,

That the thanks of the Club be extended to the President and Members of the "Canadian Military Institute," for their kindness in placing the Institute at the disposal of the Club, for the purpose of holding their Annual Meeting therein.—Carried.

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

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

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the families of the late Captains H. C. Freer and W. E. Cook, and of Messrs. W. N. Clarke and D. B. Pruyne, for the loss sustained by them respectively.—Carried.

The question of replacing the Mackay-Robinson-Stairs Memorial Tablet, which was destroyed by fire in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, was taken into consideration and a general discussion took place. It was considered desirable to issue a circular to the Members, requesting subscriptions for this object, on the same basis attached to the original Tablet, by personal subscriptions, with the understanding that an exact duplicate be procured. The Secretary undertook to attend to the matter in due time.

The Hon. Secretary informed the Meeting that the following Papers had been contributed by Members of the Club :—

"The North-West Frontier, India, with the Malakand and Buner Field Force, 1897-98."

By Captain E. V. O. Hewett, "The Queen's Own Regiment."

"The United States Military Academy."

By Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O.,

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

Seconded by Lieut. R. J. F. Hayter, Cheshire Regiment,

That the Papers just mentioned be accepted as read and printed in the Proceedings of the Club.—Carried.

Moved by Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, R.O.,

Seconded by Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Peterborough Rangers,

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to Captains E. V. O. Hewett, "The Queen's Own Regiment," and W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O., for the Papers contributed by them.—Carried.

Moved by Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.,

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

That Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commanding the Canadian Militia and President of the Royal Military College of Canada, be invited to become Patron of the Club.—Carried.

Moved by Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.,

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

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

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

It was then

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seconded by Major H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons,

That a vote of thanks and a grant of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) be extended and granted to Captain Ernest F. Würtele, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary-Treasurer during the past year.—Carried.

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

The Scrutineers reported the following as receiving the highest number of ballots :—

FOR PRESIDENT :

Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O., R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Major R. Cartwright, A.A.G., Ottawa, Ontario.

Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A., Quebec, Que.



## FOR HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER :

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., Quebec, Que.

## FOR HON. SOLICITOR :

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

## FOR MANAGING COMMITTEE :

Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., Kingston, Ont.

Major S. J. A. Denison, R.R.C.I., Toronto, Ont.

Lieut. C. R. F. Coutlee, R.O., Cascades Point, Que.

Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Royal Scots, New Carlisle, Que.

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

Seconded by Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.,

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

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

Seconded by Captain H. A. Morrow, 57th Battalion,

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

*At 1 P.M.*

It was moved by Captain H. C. Nanton, R.E.,

Seconded by Lieut. R. H. B. Magee, R.O.,

That this Meeting do now adjourn.—Carried.

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President,  
Major-Gen  
J. B. Mac  
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## THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner took place at the National Club, Toronto, on Saturday evening, March 4. Major Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons, President, was in the Chair, having on his right as Club Guests, Major-General Hutton, President of the College; Lieut.-Colonel J. B. MacLean, D. of Y.R.C. Hussars, Montreal, and Mr. W. J. McNaught, President of the National Club, and on his left, Lieut.-Colonel Otter, D.O.C.; Mr. W. F. MacLean, M.P. and Lieut.-Colonel Delamère, Q.O.R., President of the Canadian Military Institute. The other Club Guests were: Captain Bell, A.D.C.; Batn. Sergt.-Major Harris, R.M.C., and Mr. F. C. Hamilton, of the *Globe*. There were a number of private guests, including Col. Sweny, Lieut.-Col. J. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Mead, Lieut.-Col. Hegler, Capt. H. C. MacLean, Captain Forrester, Capt. Wyatt, Capt. Myles, Capt. Fleming, Mr. Geo. E. Casey, M.P., Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, Mr. R. Hayter, Mr. D. R. Wilkie and Mr. Frost, M.P. Over fifty sat down to dinner, coming from as far east as Quebec for this purpose. There were two army officers, members of the Club, who are on leave in Canada, who attended, viz., Capt. Nanton, R.E., and Mr. Hayter, of the Cheshire Regiment. The large dining-room of the Club was handsomely decorated. The tables were four in number, radiating from a common centre, and were decorated with banks of flowers, forming a conspicuous feature in the ornamentation, while red and white, the colors of the College, predominated. The centre was ornamented with a fine trophy of red and white ribbons. After dinner, which was one of the best that the Club has enjoyed, the first toast on the list, that of "The Queen," was proposed by the President and heartily responded to by all singing the National Anthem. "The Governor-General" was next proposed and was observed by singing "The Maple Leaf Forever." The President next proposed "The Royal Military College of Canada," and, in doing so, expressed the regret of the Club that Col. Kitson, who had come up for the dinner, had been taken ill and was unable to be present. He traced the origin of the Club from its inception in 1884, with a membership of a few, to a membership of 268 to-day. The objects of the Club, he said, were to promote the interests of the graduates, both in military and civil life. He regretted that graduates of the College had not received some consideration at the hands of the Government in Canada. In civil pursuits they had won recognition: They were granted the same concessions as University graduates by the Law Societies, by the

Medical Council and Land Surveyors. He referred to the meritorious careers earned by the graduates of the College in the Army, and expressed regret that Canada had not taken advantage of its Military College to promote the efficiency of the Militia. He then proposed the toast coupled with the name of Major-General Hutton, President of the College.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON.

Major-General Hutton, on rising to reply, was received with applause. He said that he very much regretted the absence, through illness, of Col. Kitson, the Commandant of the College. Col. Kitson was an old brother officer of his; it might be said, indeed, that he was one of his pupils, for he had joined as a young officer the Battalion of the 60th Rifles, of which the speaker was at that time the Adjutant. Col. Kitson had served him in that capacity for five or six years during his early career, and, knowing him intimately, as he did, he congratulated Canada upon having such an extremely valuable officer at the head of so important an institution. Col. Kitson was not only a good soldier and a good sportsman, but he was well educated and well trained intellectually, and eminently fitted to preside over the College. "I very thoroughly inspected the College recently," said the General, "and was beyond measure pleased at the excellent discipline and good order which prevailed. The highest praise that could be given of its efficiency and of its present popularity was the fact that two short years ago the number of undergraduates at the College was only 45, while now it had risen to 80, and the utmost capacity of the College is 99, or something less than 100. That is evidence that the College is doing good work—I was going to say for Canada, but, 'pon my soul, that would not be strictly true. It does not do the benefit to Canada that it should. I maintain that we do not get, from a military point of view, a just return from the Royal Military College. The Imperial army is benefiting more than Canada—the War Office is skimming the milk! We should get in Canada what the Imperial army is getting from the College, and that is, a lion's share of the intellectual power, the pith of the Canadian people. I go to the College, and see there fine young fellows, and I find that their anxiety, their ambition, is to be Imperial officers, is to serve Her Majesty—anywhere, but in Canada. This is, indeed, an ambition worthy of young Britons, but still, Canada should expect to get better value from a great institution like that,

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a fairer return for her money. I may say, however, that what Canada may not get the Empire does. The College really exists, or should exist primarily for the military efficiency of this country. The reason the Canadian army does not hold the position that it should is, that there are not the attractions to young men which are to be found in the Imperial service. The young fellows look to the future. There is nothing to look forward to in Canada. They are long-headed, and know that no proper and adequate system of retiring allowances, or gratuities, or adequate system of compensation for officers who have given long years of service to Canada, exists in the military service of the Dominion. If this want were remedied, the best men from the Military College would be attracted into the Militia. There was every reason why the Canadian Staff Officers, and the Generals as well, should be drawn from the best which the Royal Military College can give." (Cheers) "The foundation and basis for the future defence of Canada has to be laid, and it should be the aim of the Government to attract the best men into the militia. Canada has been relying on the Old Country too much. The time is coming when she must grow her own article and make her own army." (Cheers.) The General regretted that the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, was not present. The Minister's heart, he said, was set upon the success and further development of the Royal Military College. He congratulated Col. Kitson and the staff of the College upon the success which seems assured as regards the new system of staff training, a development for which they had to thank Dr. Borden. "The Chairman has inferred that the graduates of the Royal Military College have not met with success in military life. In this I emphatically disagree." (Cheers.) I have been in five campaigns in Africa. Africa has been called the oyster of the British Empire, and certainly Canada has played an important part in opening the oyster." (Cheers.) "It is only recently that Britain began to tap Canada for her best sons, and I call to mind five Canadians who have won their spurs: Stairs, in Central Africa; Mackay, in East Africa; Robinson, in West Africa, and Cooke, who lost his life the other day. Then there is Girouard, who has made his mark in Egypt, under Lord Kitchener." (Cheers) "Such are the men whom I would like to have with me in Canada to aid in building up a system of military defence which shall be equal to the grave responsibilities which rest upon us soldiers. It is such men as these who are required to help to make Canada a nation worthy of

the great future which, I believe, lies before her." (Loud and continued cheers.)

Battalion Sergeant-Major Carr-Harris replied briefly. He said that all felt proud to belong to such a College, whose graduates had won high distinction abroad.

Capt. D. MacPherson, R.O., a Member of the Board of Visitors, proposed the toast of the "Government of Canada," to which the three Members of Parliament present responded. Mr. W. F. MacLean, M.P., was the first to speak. He said he was pleased to be the guest of the Royal Military College Club. He was glad to learn that the College was doing so well, as he was the representative of the riding so long represented by the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, who established the Military College. Referring to the College and the steps that should be taken to keep Royal Military College graduates in Canada, Mr. MacLean said, good humoredly, that the Government had not his confidence, but if the time should come when he was in the confidence of the Government he would do all in his power to advance the College and the Militia of Canada. He thought Canada ought to have an army. Canada was on this Continent and on it to stay. (Cheers.) Mr. MacLean said that he had been at the Sergeants' Garrison Mess dinner and had heard Col. Denison say that Canada did not do her share in the support of the Empire. The Major-General said our military men were going into the Imperial Service. This was the doctrine of compensation. Alluding to the General's remarks, that we must have a national army, the speaker said they must "go the whole hog" and must have a military college capable of giving men such as we needed for that army. Parliament should do more than it was doing at present to keep up the militia. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Members of Parliament present, in the confidence of the Government, would be able to assure us that the College and the Militia would be properly dealt with.

Mr. Geo. E. Casey, M.P., was greatly pleased to be present. He was glad to meet General Hutton whom he regarded as a skilled soldier and a practical man. He had long felt that we were not getting full value for our money from the Royal Military College. He was glad to hear of the success of our Military College graduates in India and Africa. These young men, he thought, should be

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kept in our service. He was not finding fault with the product—the excellence of that was acknowledged at home and abroad; but they had not found the means of employing, in their own country, these valuable and highly educated young men. “If,” he said, “we don’t breed heiresses for the British market, like the Americans, we breed soldiers for the British Army.” Mr. Casey said that it was not quite possible to employ all the graduates of the College in the Canadian Military Service, but he believed that all positions in the Civil Service should be given to them. Continuing, Mr. Casey referred to the problem of placing graduates, and advocated a scheme of employing paid Adjutants for militia corps, and paying them a living salary. This would increase the efficiency of the force. He also favored increased accommodation at the College.

Mr. F. T. Frost, M.P., spoke next, and strongly favored doing away with politics in the militia. If they had not the full benefit of the College it was their own fault. The late Spanish-American war had shown the evil of mixing up politics with military administration. They should place the militia under the proper military authorities. He had been greatly impressed by the Major-General’s address. He endorsed what General Hutton had said, and, with reference to the General’s remark as to Canada furnishing her own Generals, referred to the difference in the genius of the two countries which made such development advisable. So far as political appointments were concerned, Mr. Frost candidly avowed his desire to be rid of the need for recommending persons whom he might himself feel possessed inferior claims to those possessed by graduates of the College. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kelly Evans proposed the toast “Our Absent Comrades,” in a speech in which he pointed out the outrageous acts of militia administration in appointing useless, unqualified officers to the permanent force. He referred to the 95 officers in the army from the Military College, and regretted that Canada had but eight in the permanent force, out of 60 officers. He alluded to Capt. Lang, R.E., as having been made a C.M.G., the youngest officer who had received the honor; to Capt. Campbell and Major Girouard as D.S.O. men, and said:—“Is it not an extraordinary thing that men who passed out of the College senior to them were not considered eligible to receive commissions in the permanent force of Canada?” Mr. Evans went on to point out that every graduate of West Point



in the United States went into the army, while graduates of our College were practically excluded from our permanent force to make room for those whose sole qualification was a political "pull." If he could impress on Messrs. Casey, MacLean and Frost the importance to Canada of this matter, he would feel that he had not lived in vain. "We will hope," said the speaker, "if you endeavor to educate the politicians along this line, we may expect that, in at least two decades, these young men, who give up three or four years of their lives in acquiring a high-class technical military education—absolutely useless, except in a military sense—will be fairly dealt with, and their services retained for Canada." (Laughter and applause.)

"The Army, Navy and Militia of Canada" was proposed by Mr. C. R. F. Coutlee and replied to by Col. Sweny, Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.O.C., and Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean, of Montreal.

Col. Otter thanked the Club for their invitation to the dinner. He had the honor of being recently in England, and was astonished to find over 40 members of the Club there—all officers in the army. Col. Otter said he was heartily in sympathy with the College, and was quite satisfied that General Hutton was an officer who would do more to amalgamate all the forces in Canada than anyone who had preceded him. The General's heart was in his work, and he (General Hutton) was here not as an Imperial officer, but as a Canadian officer. The General had used words to-night never before uttered by an Imperial officer in command of the militia. Col. Otter was pleased at the stand the General had taken. While none of them desired that positions in the Canadian army should be held by any but the most competent men, he felt sure that General Hutton would deal justly with Canadian military men.

Col. Sweny spoke briefly. He said that ability, and not political influence, should count when positions were to be given in the Canadian army. The policy so long in vogue here of throwing men aside when they became the finished weapons should be abolished. (Cheers.)

Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean also spoke to the toast. He was glad to hear that the Minister of Militia had at last become aware of the existence of the Royal Military College. He thought that, in addition to the Permanent Force, the Civil Service should be

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recruited with graduates from the Royal Military College. He alluded to the fact that he was the only one who had for years been the guest of the Club at their annual dinners, and appreciated it very much. He strongly favored an absolute divorce between politics and the militia. He compared the high-class technical training now required by all army officers with the low standard in Canada, and urged that the Canadian army be officered by professionally-trained men, such as are sent from the College into the army. Canada was paying for a finished article, and was not utilizing it to the advantage of the militia and of Canada. This was incomprehensible, and the speaker hoped it would not continue. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. H. Kerr proposed the toast of "The Press." He said the press was in full sympathy with the College, and was the agency to which they all looked to promote the efficiency of the militia.

Capt. F. J. Dixon, in responding, expressed thanks on behalf of the press—the military press, with which he was more closely identified—for the hearty manner in which the toast was drunk. He referred to occasions such as this one, when the General gave them advice, but the military press was doing that all the time. Not alone did the military press advise them, but it also advised the Minister of Militia, the General and the whole military staff. He regretted that the advice so freely and lavishly given was not always taken advantage of. A wise General would look upon the Press as an ally to promote the efficiency of the militia.

Mr. F. C. Hamilton, of the *Globe*, also responded. He said he had been educated at Queen's University and had come in contact with the Cadets from the College on the football field. The Cadets' team was composed of the most sportsmanlike set of men he had come in contact with. He had never known them to cry over defeat or resort to any unfair means to secure a victory. He had the highest regard for the Military College graduates, because he had seen them show the fruits of their training on the football field.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. R. Hayter, the Cheshire Regiment, and responded to by Mr. F. Gordon.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the gathering dispersed.



The National Club opened its doors to the Club during its gathering, the Club register bearing the entry, significant alike of the honorable history of the graduates of the College and of Canada's portion in the great Imperial work of Britain, "The President and Members of the Royal Military College Club," address, "Canada and the Empire," a happy idea, suggested by Mr. W. K. McNaught, the President of the National Club.

All arrangements in connection with the Dinner were taken in hand by Mr. A. T. K. Evans, the Secretary of the National Club, and carried to a most successful issue.

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## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, }

County of York. }

To Wit: }

WE, William Archibald Hastings Kerr, Featherstone Britton Osler, Robert Cecil Hamilton Cassels, Reginald Arthur Brock and James Drummond Mackay, desiring to become incorporated as a Society under the provisions of Chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, intituled: "An Act respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies," do hereby declare as follows:—

1. That the intended corporate name of the Society is "The Royal Military College Club of Canada."

2. That the objects of the said Society are: The bringing together of those who have served as Cadets at the Royal Military College of Canada, for their mutual benefit and support; the encouragement and maintenance of that brotherly and friendly feeling which has always existed among the Cadets of the said Institution, and the advancement of the welfare of its members, of the Cadets and of the Royal Military College generally.

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3. That the names of those who are to be the managing officers are :—

Alexander King Kirkpatrick . . .	President.
Frederick Mondelet Gaudet . . .	Vice-President.
John Bray Cochrane . . . . .	Vice-President.
Ernest Frederick Würtele . . . .	Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.
Henri Alexandre Panet . . . . .	} Managing Committee.
James-Charles MacDougall . . . .	
Henry John Lamb . . . . .	
William Breck Lesslie and . . . .	
John Houliston . . . . .	

4. The managing officers shall be members of the Society and shall be elected by ballot at a general meeting of the Society, to be called annually pursuant to any by-law, rule or regulation of the Society in that behalf, and shall hold office until the day after their successors are elected.

The following are other provisions and particulars respecting the Society :—

The Society may, from time to time, make, amend, alter or repeal the constitution, by-laws, rules or regulations not contrary to law to regulate.

(a.) The admission of members to the Society and the withdrawal, removal, suspension or expulsion of members therefrom.

(b.) The appointment and removal of the managing officers of the Society and their vocations and duties.

(c.) The time and place of annual and other meetings of the Society, the calling of other meetings, and the form of procedure and other matters at such meetings.

(d.) The conduct of all other affairs of the Society.

And any provisions on these subjects, contained in this declaration, may be altered by such by-laws, rules and regulations.

In witness whereof, we, the above named declarants, have hereunto set our hands at the City of Toronto, this 23rd day of December, 1897.

In presence of:

W. A. NISBET,  
as to execution by W. A. H. Kerr.

W. A. NISBET,  
as to execution by R. W. Cassels.

R. W. CASSELS,  
as to execution by Britton Osler.

W. A. H. KERR,  
as to execution by R. A. Brock and  
J. D. Mackay.

W. A. H. KERR.

R. W. CASSELS.

BRITTON OSLER.

R. A. BROCK.

J. D. MACKAY.

I, Joseph Easton McDougall, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, do hereby certify that I have examined the within declaration, and that the same appears to be in conformity with R. S. O., Cap. 172, and the amending Acts.

JOSEPH E. MCDUGALL,

Judge.

Toronto, 17th January, 1898.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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OF THE

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

QUEBEC, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1899.

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

GENTLEMEN,

NO. 1, GENERAL REVIEW.

The year 1898 has, in many respects, proved of interest to the Club, inasmuch as appertains to the individual members. Employment has been secured for some of the members; the selection of a graduate for appointment on the Head-Quarters' Staff is a new departure on the part of the Government. We have had representatives in the operations in the Soudan, as well as in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India. A local dinner in Ottawa was well attended and enjoyed by those present. As in the past few years a Club prize was presented for competition in sports, among the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada. A squad from the same Institution was present at the Toronto Military Tournament and rendered a good account of themselves. We have to place on record the loss of members, by death, and also to note the destruction by fire of the Mackay-Stairs-Robinson Memorial Tablet, which was placed by the Club in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston. The above, as well as other matters, will be dealt with further in the Report.



No. 2, MEMBERSHIP.

Six new members were added to the Club during the year. Of these, two belonged to the Graduating Class of June, but who left to take Commissions in the Imperial Service before the termination of their College Course. Although the remainder of the Class were invited to join the Club, no reply was received.

The increase in membership during the year was due to the efforts of the undermentioned members :

- Second Lient. A. C. H. Dean, R.A.
- Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A.
- Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R.L.
- Captain Duncan MacPherson, R.O.
- Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.

RESIGNATION.

One resignation was received, as follows :—  
Capt. K. J. R. Campbell, D.S.O.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

Ist January, 1898. Total membership this date.....	266	
Enrolled during the year 1898. Ordinary Members.....	6	
		— 272
LESS.		
Resignations.....	1	
Loss by death.....	3	
		— 4
Total membership 1st January, 1899.....	268	
Subdivided as follows :—		
Life members.....	18	
Ordinary members.....	250	
		— 268
Members in good standing.....	102	
Members in arrears.....	166	
		— 268

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List of new members for the year 1898.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Beaudry, V.	Cosby, N. W.
Dean, A. C. H.	Graham, W. J.
Lewis, C. A.	Smith, A. E.

No. 3, FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Financial Statement shows an improvement over that of the former year. The deficit has been reduced about 50 p.c., which was brought about by reducing the size of the Proceedings. The actual deficit at the close of the year being \$76.99. The amount due for arrears of subscriptions, if paid, would place the Club upon a firm financial standing.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the year are submitted herewith :—

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

RECEIPTS.

1898.				
1st Jan.	To Balance this date.....			\$460 14
	“ Annual Subscriptions for the year 1895	\$	4 00	
	“ do do do 1896		20 00	
	“ do do do 1897		39 00	
	“ do do do 1898		142 00	
	“ do do do 1899		18 00	
			<u>223 00</u>	
	“ Interest on deposits in Union Bank....		13 55	
	“ Difference in Exchange on remittances		1 77	
			<u>15 32</u>	
	“ Sale of Distinctive Badges.....		6 50	
	“ Sale of Ribbons and Ties.....		25 85	
			<u>32 35</u>	
				<u>\$730 81</u>

EXPENDITURE.

By following payments :

" Ryrie Bros, Toronto, distinctive badges	\$ 6 00	
" Subscription to <i>Broad Arrow</i> , one year..	7 50	
" Ernest F. Würtele, Refund on account of Advances.....	52 38	
" <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , on account.....	100 00	
" Photo. Eng. Co., Cuts of President and Stairs Memorial.....	7 00	
" Army & Navy Stores, Field Glass....	9 71	
" Postage, Telegrams and General Ex- pense.....	20 23	
" E. Vincent, Letter Heads, Envelopes and Printing.....	39 75	
		\$242 57
" Cash in Union Bank of Canada.....	450 00	
" Cash in hand.....	38 24	
		488 24
		<u>\$730 81</u>

Cash Balance subdivided as follows:—

On Special Deposit :

18 Life Subscriptions at \$25.00.....	\$450 00	
Available for general use.....	38 24	
		<u>\$488 24</u>

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No. 4, AUDIT AND YEARLY STATEMENTS.

The Managing Committee, in accordance with the By-Laws, appointed Major G. H. Ogilvie and Captain H. C. Thacker, R.C.A., Auditors. These gentlemen made an audit of the Books and Vouchers of the Club, and will submit a written report at the meeting.

The yearly statement of the books is submitted herewith:—

YEARLY STATEMENT

TAKEN 1ST JANUARY, 1899.

Dr.	Cr.
Expense Account..... \$ 13 50	<i>Daily Telegraph</i> ..... \$ 59 00
Stationery do ..... 40 00	Life Membership Acct.. 450 00
Cash do ..... 488 24	Ernest F. Würtele..... 56 23
Reference Book Acct... 38 36	Profit & Loss Acct..... 69 32
College Song do ... 21 00	
Distinctive Ribbon and Tie Acct..... 33 45	
\$242 57	
\$634 55	\$634 55
488 24	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ACTIVE LIABILITIES:—

<i>Daily Telegraph</i> .....	\$ 59 00
Ernest F. Würtele, Hon. Secretary-Treas.....	56 23
	\$115 23

ACTIVE ASSETS:—

Cash available for general use.....	38 24
Balance to debit of Liabilities.....	\$76 99

\$730 81

\$488 24

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
General Expense Acct... \$ 38 44	Interest Account ... .. \$ 15 32
Printing do ... 70 50	Distinctive Badge Acct. 0 50
Stationery do ... 5 25	Distinctive Tie Acct..... 6 92
Postage do ... 17 78	Annual Sub. Acct. 1895 4 00
	do do do 1896 20 00
	do do do 1897 39 00
	do do do 1898 142 00
	do do do 1899 18 00
Balance to Credit... 113 77	
\$131 97	
\$245 74	\$245 74

No. 5, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

The following information is submitted to the members :—

*Record of Correspondence :—*

Number of letters written .....	388
Number of letters received .....	347
	—
Total number of letters exchanged during the year 1898 .....	735

*Official Communications issued :—*

Official Communication No. 1, 1898 .....	233
Official Communication No. 2, 1898 .....	233
Proceedings 14th Annual Meeting .....	254
Constitution and By-Laws .....	5
Reference Books and Supplements .....	6
Addresses registered during the year .....	35

There is an increase in the Correspondence over that of the previous year, and a reduction in the number of Communications and Proceedings issued. It has been deemed advisable not to issue these to Members in arrears for a period of five years or more.

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## No. 6, THE SCRAP BOOK.

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

\$ 15 32	Lieut. J. M. Clapp, R.O.....	1
0 50	Captain J. B. Cochrane, R.O.....	2
6 92	Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O.....	26
4 00	Lieut. Fred. Drayner, R.O.....	23
20 00	Capt. J. E. L. DuPlessis, R.C.A.....	7
39 00	Lieut. Jas. F. Fraser, R.O.....	7
142 00	Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R.L.....	2
18 00	Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O.....	14
\$245 74	Lieut. L. M. Lambie, R.O.....	10
	Lieut. R. W. Leonard, R.O.....	2
	Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R.C.A.....	1
	Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O.....	1
	Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.....	38
	Total.....	134

## No. 7, THE DISTINCTIVE BADGE.

Distinctive Badges were purchased by the following members :—

Lieut. E. P. Brown, R.O.

Lieut. N. W. Cosby, 48th Bn. "Highlanders."

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No. 8, DISTINCTIVE RIBBONS AND TIES.

Distinctive Ribbons and Ties were purchased by the following members :--

- Lieut. R. C. F. Alexander, R.O.
- Captain Herbert Clarke, R.O.
- Major W. M. Davis, 22nd "Oxford Rifles."
- Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O.
- Captain J. E. L. DuPlessis, R.C.A.
- Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A.
- Captain J. A. Hesketh, R.O.
- Major John Houlston, 86th Bn. of Infantry.
- Captain Duncan MacPherson, R.O.
- Captain Henri A. Panet, R.C.A.
- Lieut. F. B. Wilson, R.O.
- Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.

No. 9, DONATIONS TO THE CLUB.

The following contributions were received during the year :--

Department of Militia & Defence	Militia Lists, Reports and General Orders.
Canadian Military Institute.....	Selected Papers 1896-1897.
School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.....	Papers read before the Society.
Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O.....	Constitution and Papers, <i>re</i> Geological Society of Canada.
Lieut. Jas. White, R.O.....	The Topographical Work of the Geological Survey of Canada.
Regimental Publications.....	<i>The Maple Leaf</i> , Royal Canadians. <i>The Canadian United Service Magazine</i> .

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## NO. 10, THE DEATH ROLL.

It is with regret that we have to place on record the loss of four members by death during the year.

## CAPTAIN W. E. COOKE, R.C.A.

Capt. W. E. Cooke, late "A" Battery, R.C.A., Kingston, and who was seconded for service under the Imperial Government, was shot by a brother officer, who was suffering from temporary insanity at the time, in the Uganda Protectorate. The sad event took place during the latter part of September. It appears that this officer, owing to the excitement and hardships which he had undergone in the Uganda campaign, lost control of his mental faculties and in a moment of aberration shot Captain Cooke, who died shortly afterwards. He was brought to Mombassa for trial. His illness, however, became more serious, and he died shortly after his arrival at that place.

## CAPTAIN H. C. FREER, R.O.

Captain H. C. Freer, late of the South Staffordshire Regiment, met his death by an accidental fall, on the 2nd of July, at Nelson, B.C. He was seconded from his Regiment and appointed Lieutenant in the Infantry School Corps in 1883. He served with his Regiment in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, medal and bronze star, and during the North-West Rebellion, 1885, as A.D.C. to Major-General Middleton; medal.

## LIEUT. W. N. CLARKE, R.O.

Lieut. W. N. Clarke died suddenly at Cedars, Que., on Sunday, the 25th of September; He was found dead in his bed. His heart appears to have been affected since childhood. He was in the employ of the Soulanges Canal Staff as Construction Engineer. He proved himself a clever Engineer and was specially well up in mathematics.

## MR B. PRUYN.

Mr. Pruyne died in South Africa in May. He had been in the country for a period of three years. No particulars have been received.

## NO. 11, EMPLOYMENT.

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

Lieut. R. W. Leonard, R.O.,  
Montreal and Ottawa Railway.

Captain Duncan MacPherson, R.O.,  
Canadian Pacific Railway

Lieut. J. Woodman, R.O.,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## NO. 12, LOCAL DINNER AT OTTAWA.

A Local Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil, Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 9th of March, 1898, at which were present :—

Major R. Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major S. J. A. Denison, A.D.C.

Captain K. J. R. Campbell, D.S.O.

Captain R. M. Courtney, 6th Battalion.

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

Captain E. W. Hubbell, R.O.

Captain R. P. Rogers, 40th Battalion.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O.

Lieut. F. Anderson, R.O.

Lieut. R. W. Brickstocke, 14th Battalion.

Lieut. B. H. Fraser, R.O.

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Lieut. Jas. F. Fraser, R.O.

Lieut. J. F. E. Johnston, R.O.

Lieut. L. M. Lambe, R.O.

Lieut. R. W. Leonard, R.O.

Lieut. R. E. Tyrwhitt, R.O.

Lieut. Paul Weatherbe, R.O.

Lieut. Jas. White, R.O.

Lieut. F. B. Wilson, R.O.

Mr. George E. Perley.

Mr. W. F. Powell.

Dr. F. H. Powell.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. J. L. H. Neilson, D.G. of Medical Staff, and Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., were the guests of the evening. Major S. J. A. Denison presided at the dinner. Music was supplied by a local orchestra. Mr. Perley very kindly supplied button hole bouquets for all present, neatly tied with white and red ribbons.

A number of speeches were made and singing indulged in; all present fully enjoyed the evening. Lieut. F. Drayner, R.O., who had come from Quebec for the purpose of attending the dinner, was prevented from attending owing to illness.

The Local Committee who had charge of the dinner were:— Captain E. T. B. Gillmore, R.O., and Captain E. W. Hubbell, R.O., and Mr. W. F. Powell.

Telegrams of regret were read from the following members of the Club Committee:—

Major H. S. Greenwood, 3rd Dragoons, President.

Major J. L. Weller, and Captains Duncan MacPherson, R.O., and Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O., who were unable to attend.

## NO. 13, THE OPERATIONS IN THE BUNER COUNTRY.

The following extract from Sir Bindon Blood's despatch is submitted for the information of the members :—

"The signalling arrangements, under Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, were perfectly carried out, and were of the greatest value, as they enabled me to time the various movements with an accuracy which would not have been otherwise possible, and which was, of course, one of the causes of our easy success.

"The names of the principal Staff Officers who thus contributed so largely to the success of the expedition are as under, and I have the honour to recommend them all to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"

## Divisional Staff.

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Superintendent Army Signalling.

Captain Hewett was first appointed Superintendent Army Signalling to the 1st Brigade Malakand Field Force, and with that force took part in the operations in Upper Swat and Bajour. Was then appointed Divisional Superintendent to the same force for the operations against the "Utman Khel," and filled the same appointment with the "Buner Field Force," being specially mentioned in despatches.

## NO. 14, CLUB PRIZE TO GENTLEMEN CADETS.

The Club Prize presented to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada consisted of a Field Glass. On this occasion it was presented for competition in gymnastics, in place of sports, as heretofore :—

The Examination Board consisted of:—

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kitson, Commandant.

Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., Instructor of Infantry Exercises.

Sergt. James, Sergt.-Instructor Infantry Exercises.

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The exercises governing the competition were as follows:—

GYMNASTIC PRIZE COMPETITION.

Apparatus.	No.	Exercise.	Remarks.	
Horse .....	{	1. Back lift. Hollow back.	Horse broadside.	
		2. Left thigh against right leg.	do	
		Round, hollow back vault.		
		3. Back lift. Hollow back.	Horse end on.	
Horizontal Bar..	{	4. Scissors.	do	
		1. Right and left forearm leading		
		Slow circle and three pulls to breast.		
		2. Upstart and shoot to the front		
Parallel Bars....	{	3. Voluntary.		
		1. Short arm balance.		
		2. Resting on right or left bar, Back lift, right or left.		
Rope .....	{	3. Voluntary.		
		1. Hand over hand, without the feet. Up and down as many times as possible.		

The competition was open to the 2nd and 3rd Classes.

The prize was won by Corporal A. W. P. Weston.

The three highest scores are submitted herewith:—

Corporal A. W. P. Weston. Total marks, 52.5.

Sergeant H. R. Poole. do 52.

Sergeant H. Rathbun. do 49.5.

NO. 15, THE WÜRTELE CUP COMPETITION.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., having presented a silver cup for competition among the Gentlemen Cadets in Rifle Shooting, the rules governing the same were drawn up by the Commandant and Captain W. B. Leslie, R.E., as follows:—

1. The Officers will be good enough not to give advice or assistance in any way to the Cadets.



2. Each Cadet, when firing, may have the assistance of another Cadet to coach him and mark his shots. No other Cadets will be allowed at the firing point.

3. Each Cadet, after firing, will show his rifle to the Officer on the range, with the sight put down and all marks obliterated.

4. Cadets are not to give each other information as to the windage and sighting of their rifles.

5. Each Cadet is responsible that he calls out his shot correctly to the Range Officer after each round is signalled.

6. The ammunition will be issued before firing and Cadets will be responsible for it. No allowance will be made for bad rounds, provided the bullet leaves the muzzle of the gun.

7. Each Cadet missing twice will at once cease firing.

8. No challenging of the Marker will be allowed, except by the Officer on the Range, who may question a shot if he thinks fit.

By order,

W. B. LESSLIE, LT. R.E.,

Instructor in Infantry Exercises.

FIRING COMPETITION FOR "WÜRTELE" CUP, 1898.

The "Würtele" Cup will be shot for some convenient date in June, probably just before the Examinations.

*Conditions.*

7 rounds at 200 yards, kneeling	} One sighting shot allowed at each range.
7 rounds at 500 yards, lying down	
7 rounds at 600 yards, lying down	

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*Bisley Marking.*

Open to all of the Gentlemen Cadets.

Only one miss allowed at each range. Any competitor making less than 23, out of 35, at any range, will retire from the competition.

Thirty-one Cadets competed at 200 yards.

Eighteen Cadets competed at 500 do

Twelve Cadets competed at 600 do

*Result.*

Rank and Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Jas. Peters, 2nd Class.....	27	31	33	91
Cadet T. V. Anderson, 3rd Class.....	28	31	30	89
Co. Sergt-Major Denison, 1st Class...	27	28	24	79
Sergt. A. L. Bingay, 2nd Class.....	28	28	23	79
Corporal Payzant, 1st Class.....	28	25	26	79

Sergeant Peters having made the highest score became the absolute owner of the Cup.

NO. 16, MILITARY TOURNAMENT, TORONTO, 1898.

We are indebted to Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., for the following report in connection with the above Tournament:—

A party of 32 Cadets, under the command of Captain Lesslie, R.E., with Sergt-Major W. James, Instructor, took part in the above Tournament.

At each performance they gave the exercises laid down in Infantry Drill, 1896, Part 1, Sec. 46, paras. 13 and 14, followed by two pyramids of 16 Cadets in each, and concluding with a variety of exercises on the vaulting horse.

Five performances were given.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, twelve files, under Bn. Sergt.-Major Hunter, took part in the March Past.

In individual competitions (Officers) the following prizes were won :—

Sabre vs. Sabre ..... { 1st. Sergt. Rogers.  
                                  { 2nd. Bn. Sergt.-Major Hunter.

Foil vs. Foil..... { 1st. Corporal Harvey.  
                          { 2nd. Sergt. Peters.

Riding and Jumping...2nd. Bn. Sergt.-Major Hunter.

Sword and Sword.....2nd. Bn. Sergt.-Major Hunter.

W. B. LESSLIE, Lieut. R.E.,

Instructor in Infantry Exercises.

#### NO. 17, THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The Closing Exercises took place on the 27th of June. Col. Kitson, in his report, reviewed the progress of the College during the past year. There were 43 Cadets in the College in the previous year, which had been increased to 55. He expected the number would reach 70 in the Fall. The work conducted at the College was not sufficiently practical. The book work of the Cadets was good and their conduct was satisfactory.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. E. W. Rathbun, the members of the 1st and 2nd Classes were permitted to visit the Terra Cotta Works at Deseronto, and were greatly benefitted by what they saw. The 1st Class had been enabled to visit McGill University, and took careful notes of the equipments of the Laboratory and of the Mining Department. Two extra commissions were awarded to the Graduating Class. He had recommended Co. Sergt.-Major Dean and Sergt. Smith for the same. Sir Richard Cartwright presented the medals and prizes, complimenting the successful Cadets on their showing in class and on the field.

The Graduating Class consisted of 8 Cadets.

Thirty-four candidates passed the entrance examination for admission as Cadets.

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The following were the winners of the "Aberdeen" Medals :—

Gold Medal—Co. Sergt.-Major G. W. Denison.

Silver Medal—Bn. Sergt.-Major F. F. Hunter.

Bronze Medal—Co. Sergt.-Major L. Sherwood.

The Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline was awarded to Co. Sergt.-Major A. C. Caldwell.

Co. Sergt.-Major Denison was distinguished in every subject, fourteen in all, this being the first time that such a thing has occurred within the history of the institution.

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

Co. Sergt.-Major G. W. Denison, Royal Engineers.

Cadet H. St. G. Hammersley, Royal Artillery.

Sergt. G. H. Rogers, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Corporal H. R. Payzant, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Bn. Sergt.-Major F. F. Hunter, Indian Staff Corps.

The following extract from a letter of Col. Kitson's will prove of interest :—

"By the way, a new feature started this term in the workshop, which I hope will prove most useful to the Cadets; they appear to take great interest in the work, and it is somewhere for them to spend the long winter evenings. We have five lathes, worked by a small gas engine, and they have done some capital turning work. I have also got a small field forge, and have arranged for a few lessons in shoeing and making nails, etc. We hope to improve our position in the Rifle League a good deal this summer."

## NO. 18, THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN, 1898.

The following took part in the operations in the Soudan in the past year :—(1898.)

Captain E. J. Duffus,

32nd Field Battery.

Captain H. C. Smith,

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

In a Supplementary Despatch, in connection with the battle of Khartoum, dated 30th October, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army brings to notice, among others, the name of the undermentioned officer, omitted from his despatch of the 5th of September, whose good service should have been mentioned therein :—

Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

In the operations in the Soudan, subsequent to the defeat of the Khalifa at Omdurman, Major-General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, in his despatch of the 6th December, brings to notice, among others, the name of the following officer who distinguished himself in the operations above mentioned :—

Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain Smith was attached to the Egyptian Army.

## NO. 19, THE STAIRS-MACKAY-ROBINSON BRASS TABLET.

Members will learn with regret of the total destruction of the Stairs-Mackay-Robinson Brass Tablet, which was erected by the Club in conjunction with the Corps of Royal Engineers, and placed in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston. On the 1st of January, 1899, the Cathedral was destroyed by fire, which completely ruined the building and contents. Only a few fragments of the brass were found after the fire. Members will remember that the

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amount was raised by private subscription and that two Tablets were erected, the other being in Rochester Cathedral in England. The advisability of replacing a duplicate in a similar manner to the original will be taken into consideration at the Annual Meeting.

No. 20, MILITARY NOTES.

Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was selected for employment with the Egyptian Army, 31st December, 1897.

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Captain F. St. D. Skinner, p.s.c. Royal Sussex Regiment, was appointed Station Staff Officer, First-Class, Edwardesabad, January, 1898.

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Captain R. J. Macdonald, R.A., was posted to the R.A. Regimental District Staff, 1st April, 1898.

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Captain W. B. Lesslie, R.E., R.M.C., delivered a lecture in April, 1898, at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Ont.

Subject:—"Modern Defensive Works."

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The period of service of Captain R. J. Macdonald, R.A., as Assistant Inspector, Army Ordnance Department, expired on the 1st of April, 1898.

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Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R.O., delivered a lecture before the members of the Montreal Military Institute on the 22nd of January, 1898.

Subject:—"The Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95."

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Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R.L., was elected a member of the Committee of Management of the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, at the Annual Meeting held on the 24th of January, 1898.

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Major S. J. A. Denison, R.R.C.I., delivered a lecture at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, on the 1st of February, 1898.

Subject:—"Staff Duties."

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Major J. L. Weller, 59th Battalion, was elected Hon. Vice-President as well as a member of the Committee and Range Officer of the Cornwall Rifle Association, in April, 1898.

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Captain R. J. Macdonald, R.A., is the author of "History of the Dress of the Royal Artillery." For some years he devoted all his spare time, first in the acquirement of information bearing on the subject. For this purpose he consulted the British Museum, military institutions and libraries, artists and private collectors of military works, after which, to perfecting himself in the artistic reproductions of the information thus gained. The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institute satisfied themselves that Captain Macdonald's publication was better than that of any similar publication they had seen.

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Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O., was elected a member of the Committee of the Montreal Military Institute, 24th January, 1898.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, held on the 29th of March, 1898, at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Major J. L. Weller, 59th Battalion, was elected a member of the Council.

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A detachment of the Royal Canadian Artillery proceeded to Halifax on the 17th of April, 1898, for a period of six months, being replaced in Quebec by the 19th Company of the Royal Artillery. With the former were Captains H. C. Thacker and J. E. L. Du Plessis.

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Captain C. C. VanStraubensee, R.A., was selected for appointment as Professor of Artillery, Administration and Law, at the Royal Military College of Canada, in May, 1898.

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Captain C. C. Luard, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, was a member of the Regimental Polo Team, 1898, that were the winners of the Inter-Regimental and Championship of India.

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Lieut. W. J. Mitchell, 24th Bombay Infantry, was appointed Transport Officer, Malakand, in October, 1898.

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Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, R.E., D.S.O., Director of the Soudan Railways, was appointed President of the Egyptian Railway Administration, in June, 1898, at a yearly salary of £2,000 sterling.

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The Yukon contingent mobilized at Ottawa and left for their destination on the 6th of May, 1898. The composition of the force included 140 men from the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry; 45 men from the Royal Canadian Artillery, and 15 from the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Among the officers were the following members of the Club:—Captain P. E. Thacker, R.R.C.I., Capt. H. E. Burstall and Captain L. G. Bennett, of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

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Captain Henri A. Panet, R.C.A., reported at Aldershot on the 30th of April, for a course in Artillery, was attached to the 66th Field Battery, 2nd Brigade Division, stationed at the North Camp. Went to Okehampton in May, for Field Service Practice. Put in three days Field Training at Woolmer, with the 4th Brigade (Infantry). In July and August obtained certificates in a course in Range Finding and Maxim Machine Guns. Attended Queen's Parade for Her Majesty on the 7th July, at which seventeen thousand troops were present. In August, was attached to the 61st Field Battery, R.A., 5th B. L. Howitzers and obtained certificate.

Left Aldershot on the 25th August for Salisbury, to route march for the Autumn Manœuvres. Was present at the parade of two Army Corps of about fifty thousand troops. Was attached to "T" Battery, R.H.A., at Okehampton in September, to see the experimental practice of Quick Firing Guns for the Ordnance Committee.

Captain Panet competed in the Officers events at the Royal Military Tournament. Also took part at the Army Athletic Meeting in Aldershot, and won the Sword vs. Sword, Mounted Competition.

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Captain J. N. C. Kennedy, R.E., Second Division Telegraph Battalion, delivered a lecture on the 30th March, 1898, at the Royal United Service Institution, on "Wireless Telegraphy." The Lecturer, who elaborately illustrated his remarks, commenced by saying that communication could be maintained between two or more stations without the aid of wire, in two ways—namely, by Mr. Preece's Post Office System, and by Mr. Marconi's method. He then proceeded to describe both systems, paying more attention, however, to the latter, which, he said, offered greater possibilities from a service point of view. Having traced the discovery of electro-magnetic waves and described their powers, the lecturer observed, that last year Mr. Marconi came on the scene and succeeded in sending good, readable messages by wireless telegraphy over a distance of eighteen miles, and he had also succeeded in converting a laboratory of experiment into a practical system of telegraphy. The results of the various experiments made had led to the great simplification of the apparatus. Experiments were carried out in various places at Woolwich, by Capt. Brett, R.E., and at Devonport, by Capt. Jackson, R.N. The form of transmitter designed by Capt. Jackson, is now being employed with success for long distances at the Isle of Wight. In applying this system of telegraphy on shore, several difficulties have to be overcome. Ships have facilities for supporting the vertical wire, and possibly a town church steeple, or field observatory may be available, but in the large majority of cases other means will have to be adopted for sustaining the vertical wire. In Germany, balloons were used, and in this country Baden-Powell's kites were tried with great success. It is not foreseen that the use of this system of telegraphy by a field army will at all affect the existing telegraphs, but it

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would form a valuable auxiliary to the usual signalling arrangements. The efficiency of the heliograph, lamp and flag depends entirely upon the weather. This system is absolutely unaffected by atmospheric conditions. It would seem that communication could thus be maintained between the General's Staff and even the fighting line.

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Captain A. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., was selected as Assistant Instructor in charge of the School of Military Engineering workshops. He was previously employed in India as Superintendent of the water supply division at Bangalore.

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Captain A. H. van Straubenzee, R.E., was appointed to the command of the M. Submarine Mining Company at Chatham.

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Gentleman Cadet Battalion Sergeant-Major F. F. Hunter had the record "Arm" of the Royal Military College, having beaten all previous records by obtaining every decoration possible during his College course.



**SERGEANT-MAJOR F. FRASER HUNTER.**



**Prizes Won By Sergt.-Major Hunter at the R.M.C.**

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Lieut. A. Adams, R.E., 3rd Class, 1st Grade, Superior Revenue Establishment of Burmah State Railways Traffic Department, has been promoted to 2nd Class, 4th Grade, of that establishment.

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The following is an extract from the *Broad Arrow*, of the 14th of May, 1898 :—"A most interesting portion of the Report is that of the Superintendent of the Cartridge and Shell Factory at Quebec, Major F. M. Gaudet, Royal Canadian Artillery, a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, who is in charge of this important department, giving a detailed account of the work carried out during the past year. We regret that we have not space to go into details of the improvements he has effected in the machinery, by which the cost of small-arms ammunition has been cheapened."

---

Major V. B. Rivers, R.C.A., and Captain A. G. G. Würtele, R.O., were appointed members of the Medal Claims Board to deal with the issuing of medals to the Militia who were on garrison duty during the Fenian Raid and Red River Rebellion: Headquarters at Ottawa.

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The Council of the Officers' Association of Canada appointed Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, R.O., Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, in November, 1898.

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Captain P. E. Gray, No. 7 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, was appointed to S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on the 1st of April, 1898.

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#### No. 21, GENERAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, held at Montreal on the 11th of January, 1898, Captain D. MacPherson, R.O., was elected a member of the Council.

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At the annual meeting of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, held on the 2nd of February, Major W. M. Davis, 22nd Battalion, read a paper entitled:—"Use of Field Tile for Large Drains."

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Lieut. H. D. L. Gordon, R.O., passed a most successful examination in London, England, which entitles him to be elected an Associate Member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors of England.

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Captain W. F. VanBuskirk, R.O., contributed an interesting paper before the members of the Ontario Land Surveyors in March, 1898, entitled:—"The Sewerage Purification of Worcester, Mass."

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Major R. G. E. Leckie was elected a member of the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, on the 2nd of March, 1898, at the annual meeting held in Montreal.

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Lieut. James White, R.O., read a paper before the Toronto meeting of the British Association, August, 1897, Section E, (Geography) entitled:—"The Topographical Work of the Geological Survey of Canada," which was embodied in the *Geographical Journal* for December, 1897.

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A station on the C.P.R. Ottawa-Montreal Short Line was named Leonard, after Lieut. R. W. Leonard, R.O. It is situated in the centre of Cumberland Township. A Township has been laid out and provision made for the erection of the Township Hall. Lieut Leonard was the Construction Engineer. The work was so well done as to be considered one of the finest roads in Canada.

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The old system of switches was supplanted by the MacPherson system, invented by Captain Duncan MacPherson, R.O., on the C.P.R. Ottawa-Montreal Line. This railway switch and frog are combined in such a way that setting one automatically sets the others, and if, through mistake or malice, left set wrongly, a train passing through in either direction would not be derailed. The device has been in use for three winters on the C.P.R. main track and has worked successfully.

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One of the most important Government works in the State of Washington is the building of the Grays Harbour Jetty. A million dollars has been appropriated to complete the work. The first survey was made in 1892, by Lieut. J. M. Clapp, R.O., under the supervision of the Engineering Corps of the War Department. He now has charge of the work, looking after the interests of the Government.

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Major W. M. Davis, 22nd Bn, was tendered a complimentary reception at the Hotel Oxford, in Woodstock, on the 10th of December, 1898, the occasion being on account of his departure to accept a position in Berlin, Ont. He was presented with a handsome Congo cane with gold end and a pretty comb and brush set.

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#### NO. 22, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Militia General Orders are submitted for the information of the members of the Club:—

G. O. 3. 1st January, 1898.

#### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The Imperial Government has been pleased to grant three extra Commissions in the Army for competition amongst the Graduates of the Royal Military College for the year 1899, viz:—

Royal Artillery, 1.

Royal Engineers, 1.

Appointment of Unattached List of Indian Staff Corps, 1.

---

G. O. 103. 18th October, 1898.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

Captain C. C. vanStraubensee, R.A., is appointed Professor of Artillery, Military Administration and Law, *vice* English, time of appointment expired. 18th August, 1898.

Lieut. H. S. Logan, Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed Professor of Military Topography, Tactics, and Reconnaissance, *vice* Lee, time of appointment expired. 18th August, 1898.

G. O. 116. 1st Dec., 1898.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS.

Paragraph 7. Regulations for the Royal Military College of Canada is amended by striking out the words "15 to 19" (that is over 15, and under 19), and substituting "16 to 20" (that is over 16 and under 20).

G. O. 32. April, 1898.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Paragraph 1011, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, is amended as follows:—

1011 (a) By adding, at the end of the sentence, the words, "up to and inclusive of the tenth on the roll of Graduates."

"Should, however, the Commissions not be accepted by those passing among the first 10, the Commandant will be allowed, in very exceptional cases, to recommend a Cadet who has passed lower on the list, and who has shown special zeal and fitness for the profession of a soldier."

1011 (c). This paragraph is cancelled and the following is substituting thereof:—

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"To be eligible for a Commission a Cadet must have obtained a Diploma of Graduation with "Pass" in all obligatory subjects of instruction. In all cases the recommendation of a Cadet is to be accompanied by certificates as to his fitness morally, socially and intellectually, for Her Majesty's Service, signed independently by the Commandant and the two senior Imperial Officers at the College."

No. 23, PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1898.

IMPERIAL ARMY. FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Dean, A. C. H.,	Royal Artillery.	26 February.
Denison, G. W.,	Royal Engineers.	1 September
Hamersley, H. St. G.,	Royal Artillery.	27 June.
Payzant, H. R.,	Lancashire Fusiliers.	10 August.
Rogers, G. H.,	Bedfordshire Regiment.	10 August.
Smith, A. E.,	Royal Artillery.	26 February.

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

Mosgrove, R. St. P.,	Royal Sussex Regiment.	22 November.
	From the 42nd Battalion.	
Skinner, H. T.	Hampshire Regiment.	22 November.
	From 46th Battalion.	

UNATTACHED LIST.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Hunter, Frederick F.,	10 August.
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With a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

## PROMOTIONS.

## TO BE CAPTAIN.

Macdonald, Capt. R. J., Royal Artillery. 1 April.

From the Seconded List.

## TO BE CAPTAIN (LOCAL RANK).

Lesslie, Lieut. W. B., Royal Engineers. 20 July.

Whilst employed as Assistant Professor R. M. Coll. Canada.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, Lieut. G. H. M., Royal Artillery. 21 February.

From the Seconded List.

Frith, Second Lieut. G. R., Royal Engineers. 26 June.

Hayter, Second Lieut. R. J. F., Cheshire Regiment. 6 April.

Morris, Lieut. R. C., Royal Artillery. 30 August.

From the Seconded List.

Osborne, Second Lieut. J. W., The Cameronians. 2 November.

Stephen, Second Lieut. C. M., Cheshire Regiment. 22 May.

Wilkes, Second Lieut. G. S., Royal Artillery. 26 September.

## RESIGNATION.

Baker, Lieut. G. H. M., Royal Artillery. 14 September.

## TEMPORARY HALF PAY.

Sloggett, Captain H., Royal Engineers. 17 November.

Placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

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Bogart, L

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## SECONDED.

VanStraubenzee, Captain C. C., Royal Artillery. 18 August.

For service at the Royal Military College of Canada.

## TEMPORARY RANK OF MAJOR.

Girouard, Lieut. E. P. C., D.S.O. Royal Engineers. 17 August.

Whilst employed as President of the Egyptian Railway Board.

## TO BE ADJUTANT ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Strange, Captain H. B., Royal Artillery, Portsmouth. 10 August.

## SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Joly de Lotbinière, Capt. A. C. de L., Royal Engineers. 10 June.

To be an Assistant Instructor.

## CANADIAN ACTIVE MILITIA.

## FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

## TO BE CAPTAIN.

Hodgins, Lieut. A. E., Nelson Rifle Company. 13 July

From Engineer Reserve of Officers.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Bogart, Lieut. J. L. H., 14th Battalion. 30 March.

Evans, Lieut. A. T. K., 22nd Battalion. 23 September.

Ritchie, Lieut. H., 57th Battalion. 29 September.

From Engineer Reserve of Officers.



## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Kingsmill, Lieut. W. B., 10th Battalion. 28 September.

Stairs, Lieut. J. A., 78th Battalion. 6 September.

From Engineer Reserve of Officers.

Weston, A. W. P., 66th Battalion. 2 September.

## TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS (PROVISIONALLY).

Brock, R. A., Governor-General's Body Guard. 5 January.

Lewis, C. A., 10th Battalion. 17 February.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Bennett, Lieut. L., Royal Canadian Artillery. 14 March.

## PROMOTIONS.

## TO BE MAJORS.

Davis, Capt. and Brevet Major W. M., 22nd Battalion. 14 June.

Fairbank, Capt. C. O., 6th Field Battery. 29 April.

Hamilton, Capt. and Adjutant G.A.S., 3rd Battalion. 15 December.

Kent, Captain R. E., 14th Battalion. 18 January.

## TO BE MAJORS (BREVET.)

Denison, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. J. A.,

Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry. 12 November.

Gaudet, Lieut. and Brevet Capt.,

Royal Canadian Artillery. 12 November.

Superintendent Dominion Cartridge Factory.

Hesketh

LaRocq

Ogilvie,

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## TO BE CAPTAINS.

Hesketh, J. A., Reserve of Officers,		
	Canadian Artillery.	30 March.
LaRocque, Lieut. F. M. A., 65th Battalion.		10 June.
Ogilvie, Lieut. and Brevet Major,		
	Royal Canadian Artillery.	1 July.
Poussett, Lieut. H. R., 26th Battalion.		3 June.
Brigstocke, Lieut. R. W., 14th Battalion.		30 March.
Williams, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. V. A. S.,		
	Royal Canadian Dragoons.	1 June.

## TO BE CAPTAIN (BREVET.)

Bennett, Lieut. L.,	Royal Canadian Artillery.	14 March.
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## TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Brock, Second Lieut. R. A.,		
	Governor-General's Body Guard.	21 November

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS, ENGINEERS.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Co. Sergeant-Major L. Sherwood.		27 June.
Co. Sergeant-Major A. C. Caldwell.		27 June.
Gentleman Cadet W. B. Kingsmill.		27 June.
Gentleman Cadet J. F. O'Connor.		27 June.

## HON. RANK OF MAJOR.

Wood, Inspector Z. T., North-West Mounted Police.	August.
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While Stationed in the Yukon District.

## RESIGNATIONS.

Baker, Captain J. H.,	60th Battalion.	6 June.
Domville, Capt. J. W.,	8th Hussars.	16 February.
Lamb, Captain H. J.,	8th Battalion.	28 March.
Lafferty, Lieut. F. D.,	14th Battalion.	8 August.
Magee, Lieut. R. H. B.,	14th Battalion.	8 August.

## RESIGNATION AS ADJUTANT.

Mackay, Capt. J. D., 10th Battalion. 25 October.

Permitted to resign as Adjutant and to return to Company duty.

## CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Brock, Second Lieut. R. A.,

Governor-General's Body Guard. 31 March.

## HEAD-QUARTERS' STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was, on the 15th of February, 1898, pleased to make the following appointment to the Head-Quarters' Staff:—

To be Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters,  
Major Robert Cartwright, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.

## PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lieut. and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, R.R.C.I., returns to duty from Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, 13th November, 1898.

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## ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY. GARRISON COMPANIES AT QUEBEC.

To be Adjutant from the 16th January, 1898,

Captain and Brevet Major T. Benson, *vice* Lieut. and  
Captain H. C. Thacker, appointment expired.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

A Certificate of Military Qualification was granted as under:—

Weston, A. W. P., 2nd September.

## DISCHARGES.

The following Gentlemen Cadets have been granted their discharges:—

Bland, Gentleman Cadet E. M.,	No. 402.	30 June, 1898.
Browne, Gentleman Cadet H. D.,		8 September, 1898.
Harris, Gentleman Cadet E. M.,	No. 447.	1 September, 1898.
Ievers, Gentleman Cadet H.,		8 September, 1898.
Lafferty, Gentleman Cadet J. C.,		8 September, 1898.
Lewis, Gentleman Cadet C. A.,	No. 445.	14 February, 1898.
Rogers, Sergt. G. H.,	No. 400.	30 June, 1898.
Watson, Gentleman Cadet H.,		8 September, 1898.
Weston, Gentleman Cadet A. W. P.,	No. 409.	24 August, 1898.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets are struck off the strength of the Royal Military College of Canada:—

Gentlemen Cadets Smith and Dean, having been granted Commissions in the Royal Artillery. From the 31st January, 1898.

Gentlemen Cadets Patterson, Mattice, and Plummer. From the 1st July, 1898.

In concluding the Annual Report for the year, I have to request the individual members to take into their earnest consideration the advisability of keeping the Secretary conversant with matters appertaining to themselves and which might prove of general interest to the members at large. This can only be obtained by writing or sending newspaper items dealing with such matters. These remarks apply more especially to our members who are in the Imperial Service or residing at distant points, and of whose occupations and doings the officers of the Club have no means of following, unless by the method above suggested.

The contribution of papers is most desirable, and it is anticipated that those who have been in Active Service will take upon themselves the preparation of papers, to be presented at annual meetings and embodied in our Proceedings for general information. The large number we have in the Civil Engineering and like professions also opens the way for similar contributions on these subjects.

Trusting the above remarks will prove instrumental in furthering the interest of the Club, and thereby that of the individual members.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*Ernest F. Würtele.*

Captain R.O.,

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

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North-West Frontier, India.

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WITH THE MALAKAND AND BUNER FIELD FORCE, 1897-98.

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BY CAPTAIN E. V. O. HEWETT,

“THE QUEEN’S OWN” REGIMENT.

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Captain Würtele, our enterprising Secretary, has done me the honour to invite me to write a paper about my experiences during the operations on the North-West Frontier last year, and I must admit that it is with great diffidence that I approach the subject, knowing my weakness as a narrator, and being a most unworthy Knight of the Pen.

Before entering upon the subject I will try to give a rough sketch of our Frontier policy, and the causes which led up to the recent rising.

To start with, the desirability of keeping the Russian border at the far side of Afghanistan renders it necessary for us to be the masters of the roads which lead from British India into the Ameer’s dominions, and this necessarily brings us into contact, and sometimes into collision, with the border Pathan clans, through whose territories these roads run, and who domineer the passes.

This is the Forward policy as understood in India.



Now, thanks to the work done in late years by Lords Dufferin, Roberts and Lansdowne, let us proceed to examine what an invasion of India by Russia would entail :—

The enterprise could not be attempted with a smaller force than 150,000 men, and more would probably be wanted.

To move such a force, and keep it supplied, would require so much transport (animals only can be used) that the task may fairly be called impossible unless unopposed.

The Russian army would have to pass through the whole breadth of Afghanistan, and be kept supplied during the long march, and after its arrival on the British frontier.

That the march through the mountains would not be unopposed, is due to the policy of the previously mentioned statesmen and soldiers.

The long time an enemy would require to cross Afghanistan, would be available for the Indian Government to complete its preparations for the defence of its Frontier, ample time for reinforcements from England, reinforcements to liberate fully trained and seasoned troops from down country, who would then be pushed forward to the front.

Suppose now that instead of this Forward policy, that the old Backward school was adopted, and the Russians were allowed to bring their frontier forward to the Kyber and the Khojak, we should always have to keep ready near the Frontier an army large enough to repel a Russian attack, which force in figures would probably mean some £10,000,000 a year in excess of what the Indian Armies now cost.

And now, what was all the trouble which caused the rising? Why did they suddenly burst out in this widespread conflagration, extending along a front of some 200 miles? What was its origin? What started the blaze, and why did we cross our frontier and launch the great expedition against the border tribes?

Well, opinions are divided and numerous, but the main causes, first, the Durand boundary argument of '98. The main object of this

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was to fix, in a friendly way, a definite boundary between the spheres of influence of Afghanistan and India, so that in future, should any of the tribes become troublesome, it could be settled at once which Power should accept responsibility for their good behaviour.

These tribesmen, however, are jealous of their independence and sensitive about intrusion and interference to a degree we do not appreciate. They cannot be convinced that where Indian officials venture into their country, their motives are philanthropical and solely for their good. They see the line of white pillars going up, see our surveyors making maps, and at once believe their liberty threatened, and that the great "Sirkar" will claim sovereignty.

This is assiduously dinned into them by their Mullahs (priests) and Maliks (head men), and to preaching of this kind, these fanatical people will ever lend a willing ear.

Another cause is religious fanaticism, worked up by the Maliks, by whom the people are roused to a state of frenzy, rendering them incapable of reason.

In this instance it seems probable that the Boundary question, coupled with further minor causes, namely, the increase in the Salt tax, and the victories of the Turks over the Greeks, gave the Mullahs an opportunity which they were quick to seize, and hence they preached a general rising and a Jehad, or holy war, against the English.

Consequently, the result was that the whole frontier was in arms against us, and, as events turned out, we see that the Mullahs chose their time well, and that they preached with signal success, for from Boner and Sivat, in the East and North, to the Tochi, and even beyond it, in the South and West, the whole Frontier was up against us.

It has been asserted that the Tribesmen had a sympathiser in the Ameer, but whatever some of his Lieutenants may have done, he himself turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and remained constant to his profession of friendship to the Indian Government, or rather sat tight till he saw which way things were going.

Having given you a fair outline of the case, I may now proceed with the narrative of my own experiences.

On the 27th July, '97, we, the unfortunate, who, unable to obtain leave, were forced to remain in Peshwar and to the enjoyments of a Punjab hot weather, were seated after tiffin at the Mess, attempting the impossible feat of keeping cool by imbibing long iced drinks, and casting aspersions upon everyone and everything, but "it is ever a triumph of hope over experience," were suddenly startled into life by seeing our General drive up, who announced the startling news that the Malakand was being attacked and cut off, and, Oh, glorious order! that we, "The Queen's Own," were to start to its relief the following evening at 5.

Heat, drinks, everything, but the one fact "We were to mobilise for immediate service," was forgotten in a moment.

By evening the Regiment had been medically examined, field service kits packed, and ammunition issued, and by noon the following day we were ready to start. All the Regiment baggage, Officers' goods and chattels stored away in one building of the barracks under a guard of the men, some twenty in number, who the doctors had found unfit for active service.

What all this meant, apart from the fact that we were very under officered, there being but ten out of twenty-five present for immediate duty, can only be fully understood and appreciated by one who knows the climate of Peshawar at this time of the year.

But while enjoying the last meal we expected to have for some time at a table, we received orders to stand fast for three days, as transports enough for a British regiment could not be collected; so the 35th Sikhs went the following day in our stead.

These days of peace were occupied in perfecting our arrangements, and dyeing all white articles kharki colour. We Officers succeeded in getting two more days' polo, while the men revelled in "beer, glorious beer" for the last time for months, slaying thousands of Pathans during the consumption of it.

The eventful evening at last came, and we marched to the station headed by all the bands in the place, and after a weary

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wait for four hours, caused by the breakdown of three engines entrained for Nowshera, which is rail end.

Owing to this delay, we arrived at Nowshera at midnight, instead of 9.30, and all hands were at once set to work loading carts, camels, &c., with Commissariat and Ordnance stores, which we were to escort up. This was a matter of about three hours. That job done, we started with our convoy on the sixteen mile tramp to Hoti Mordan.

Oh, that march, and the subsequent ones. Terrible heat, clouds of dust, but little water, and not enough sleep, tried the men highly, but we stuck it out with the loss of but three men, from heat apoplexy, and on the fourth day were climbing the Malakand, which had been relieved two days before by the Guides and 35th Sikhs.

To give some idea of the heat, in the double hospital tents the glass registered 145 °. This was at Jellala, a camp about 20 miles from the Malakand.

When we reached the top of the pass, where the desperate struggle for the Malakand had taken place, we found the General, Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., waiting for us. We had expected this; so word had been passed to the men, with the result that as we passed him the Companies shouldered, as if on drill parade, instead of at the end of a twelve mile march with a climb of some five thousand feet to finish with.

Instead of halting, as expected, we were ordered to push on to Khar, another six miles.

This was a very trying bit. As we had to descend into the Swat Valley, so it got hotter and hotter, while the stench of dead bodies which lay along the road, was most trying on empty stomachs. I heard one of my men remark after we had passed a most particularly offensive, red-bearded Swat: "Say, Bill did you see old Ginger?" "Gor' blyme, yes; I could hear the bleeder hum," was the reply.

We camped that night in a grove of trees at Khar, and the following day moved some four miles to Amandara, where we

halted about ten days, until the whole force had concentrated, prior to moving unto Upper Swat, an absolutely unknown country to white men, but now to be fully explored, as the Swatis had been chiefly implicated in the recent rising.

It was on the march from Khar to Amandara that the two following episodes occurred :

As the Brigade Staff rode past a burning village, a small boy in the road picked up a large rock and heaved it at our A.Q.M.G., catching him in the back. He is a big man, and it hurt, but he contented himself with cursing the boy, who was making off. Not so kind hearted was one of the escort, a sowar of the Guides. He rode after the kid and lopped off his head, as if lemon cutting, or taking the Turks' head at a tournament.

Shortly afterwards, we passed a badly wounded fossil of a Swat, on a rough bier, whose friends could not carry away in time. As we passed, he also went "fantee," drew a pistol and fired. In a moment half a dozen lancers had sent him to Paradise. The Guides are quick "on the drop."

During the halt at Amandara, daily reconnaissances and foraging expeditions went out, destroying all villages and collecting forage, cattle, &c. In a short time, the men were most expert cow and chicken lifters. The best bag my Regiment made in one day was half a dozen calves and 462 fowls ; so the men lived well.

At Amaranda we were able to bathe in the river, and words fail to describe the pleasure of that first wash for a week. The first long plunge I took in the sparkling river was heavenly.

During this halt the chief discomfort was the rain, which fell every other day or so, and being without tents, our kit and clothing was soon ruined. This, and the heavy picquet duty, which was the more unpleasant owing to the stench before mentioned from half-buried bodies, were the most unpleasant side of life.

The whole of the front occupied by our line of picquets was one vast graveyard, and owing to their hurried flight, the Swatis had barely time to more than cover the bodies, so the frequent rain was ever washing open fresh graves.

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One day the C.O. called me to him, saying: "Now's your chance; the General wants you as a Signalling Officer." For a while I hesitated about taking the billet, as I was loth to leave the Regiment at this period, it being so short handed. But the C.O. settled it with the remark: "Don't be a fool and let *esprit de corps* keep you from a staff billet." So I gladly accepted the post, signalling being a work I have always been keen about.

This was the beginning of the hardest month's work I have ever done. Having no horse, I had to do the daily marches of from 12 to 16 miles on my own feet, and as soon as we reached camp, be off up the hills to get communication back.

We never got off station until after midnight, so there was but little time for sleep, as we usually marched at daybreak. A chance mount or the spare horse of one of the other Staff Officers was a God-send, especially the day of "Landakai," where I got one after we had captured the position.

On the 14th August, the force being collected, we started from Amandara up the Swat Valley, and on the 16th reached "Thana."

That afternoon, a reconnaissance, which I accompanied, pushed on to the Landakal Ridge, which we found strongly held and sangered by the Swatis and Bunerwals. It was a thrilling sight, owing to the crowd of standards and flashing swords all along the ridge, and we knew we would have a good fight on the morrow.

They fired on us and a few dismounted sowars replied, to occupy them until the General had completed his observations of the position, after which we returned to the Camp.

This was the first time I had heard the whistle of a bullet fired in anger since Egypt in '85.

The position of Landakai was a very strong one. Its right rested on the river, which here rushed through a steep cut in the hills, and on its left the mountains rose steeply, while in front lay the long ridge, some 1,000 feet high, held by the enemy.



To capture this by a frontal attack meant heavy loss, so Sir Bindon Blood determined to strike at the enemy's left, and issued his orders accordingly.

The morning of the 17th broke fine, and certainly too warm for comfort, but the men went about their work, packing their kits, laughing and joking about their coming fight.

At 7 we moved off, and about 7.30 the attack was commenced by "The Queen's Own" Royal W. Kent, who advanced to make a frontal attack under cover of the fire of the 10th Field Battery and No. 7 Mountain Battery.

At the same time the flank attack under General Meiklejohn which was composed of the 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 45th Sikhs and No. 8 Mountain Battery commenced their climb. I went with this force and had a grand view of the day's events.

The heavy fire of the artillery and the hail of Dum Dum bullets evidently shook the enemy, to whom the Shrapnel of the 12-pounder field guns was a revelation, as their past experience had always been with the small mountain guns, and before we reached the top, which took us close on an hour, we could see swarms of the black-clothed Bunerwals making off along the ridge.

The whole way up the hill we heard the ping, whiz of bullets, and when just below the crest, a number of Ghazis, waving their swords and throwing stones, swept with splendid pluck down upon our advancing line; but few ever got so far as this, and they were at once bayoneted.

This was the enemy's last effort, and we crossed the ridge, sweeping round to our left until we joined hands with "The Queen's Own," who had now gained the top.

The only position now held by the enemy was an old Buddhist fort, about 200 yards to our front, on a knoll. This was still strongly held by the enemy, who yelled defiance at us, so the General sent me to the C.O., "The Queen's Own," with the order that he was to rush the fort.

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As I was returning after delivering my message, I passed my own Company, which happened to be the right of the line, and, therefore, nearest the fort. Human nature was too strong for me and I had just time to sing out to them "I'm leading 'B' Troop for this trip," when the advance sounded and away we went, my Sub and myself well ahead.

A few parting shots and flashing swords we saw, but as we scrambled over the wall, there was no one to face us. The enemy had cleared out, and volleys at their retiring forms as they went leaping and rolling down the hill was all we enjoyed, excepting myself, to whom the General had a few words to say about my action, but forgave me when I told him that it was my own Company and that I could not resist the pleasure of leading them.

By this action the gate of Swat was opened, and there was no further fighting; only a little sniping at night.

I have no space to describe the pursuit, and the events that followed. The graphic pen of Churchill, in his book "The Malakand Field Force," does far more justice to them than I could, even if I had the space.

The following day we continued our march, advancing daily up the valley until we reached Mingora, where we remained some days collecting arms and fines, and reconnoitering the Katke and Karikar Passes into Buner.

The scenery of Upper Swat is beautiful; many said that it was unsurpassed, even by that of Kashmir. The same winding river, dotted with islands; the same bright green rice fields, and clumps of chengar and fruit trees, the whole thrown into relief by the towering ranges and everlasting snows of the Himalayas.

My work was lively and hard, keeping up communication with the different parties, one great difficulty being that the country was unsurveyed, and, therefore, the rough maps we had issued to us had been compiled only from native information; so that I would start off for a station selected from the map, only to find, after several hours climbing, that instead of my clear line of sight, several ranges of hills were in the light.

Our business being settled with the Swatis, we started on our return march, arriving at Khar on the 28th, where the force divided, the native troops and staff remaining at Khar, while the British troops proceeded to the Malakand, where it was cooler.

At Khar I found the pony I had sent for awaiting me, and right pleased I was to get him, for I was as fine drawn from work as could be.

During the ten days' halt I was busy reorganizing and re-equipping my signallers, and keeping up communication with two columns, which went out for several days, but I found time one day to go to Malakand, and there welcome the rest of my brother officers who had rushed back from leave from all quarters of the globe.

Another expedition took me to Chakdara, the scene of the splendid defence by two companies of the 45th Sikhs and a few of the 11th Bengal Cavalry.

This fort, now celebrated in history, was built by two Kingston ex cadets, Captains Nanton and Duff, who may well pride themselves on their work, a feat of skill, owing to the difficult configuration of the ground.

On the 9th September, the Malakand Field Force started for the expedition into Banjour, the home of the Utman Khels, Salajais and Mamunds.

This force was composed of two Brigades, with some divisional troops.

We arrived at Panjikora on the 12th, and for the next two months our movements were best described by the Mess Sergeant of the "Buff's," who said: "The blessed authorities are playing a blooming game of chess with us."

It certainly was marvelous, the way the Regiments changed from Brigade to Brigade, and Brigades moved up and down the board, for apparently no reason.

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I spent some time wandering between Serai, Panjikora, Khar and other places, connected by signalling work, and it was from Serai, when trying to get communication with the Mohmund Field Force, under General Ellis, that I had the stiffest day's work I ever wish to put in.

I was at Gosham, where the General was most anxious to get communication with the Mohmund Force, and the Intelligence Officer said that on or about a certain date, the column could be got from a hill back of Serai.

So off I went to Serai, and on the date fixed started, at 4.30 in the morning, for the hill, which was some 8,000 feet high, and four miles off.

My party consisted of 6 British, 6 Sikhs, and 6 Dir Levies as guides to forage, and act as escort while we were working.

Up we pushed through thick woods for three hours, when we reached a village, where I called a halt, and sent the Dir men to forage. Milk, butter, chickens and flour were quickly collected. I have enjoyed some drinks in my day, but the quart of milk I put away at one pull was the best and most refreshing I ever remember.

As the villagers were collecting and appeared annoyed, I collared a few, who I made carry the water and supplies, and then we again started on our climb.

After  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours climb I, accompanied by one British, and one Sikh signaller, with one Dir levy, reached the top. The remainder crept up one by one, like "penny numbers," within one hour. This shows that there is nothing to chose between men from hill or plain, once all are in equal condition.

The scenery during our ascent was magnificent, and I would dearly have liked to have halted, a dozen times over, to sketch, a weakness of mine, thanks to our old friend Mr. Day's early teaching.

Here, once more, the maps had played us false, and instead of a gentle undulating valley, I found three ranges of hills, each some 6,000 feet in height, obstructing my view of the spot I required.

But I was able to get direct communication with the Malakand, and several other places, so my climb was not altogether wasted.

We reached camp dog tired about 9 o'clock, greatly to the relief of the General, who told me that he fully expected that we had been cut up.

After this I was never quiet; up and down the Jandol Valley, on the track between Panjikora and Nawagai, close to which place we joined hands, on the 21st, with the Mohmund Field Force, under General Ellis, and with a fortnight in the Mamund Valley thrown in, where several fights, and steady sniping every night, prevented the force ever feeling dull.

These fights were always the same in nature. Fortified villages had to be destroyed, and supplies collected, and as they were mostly situated on the spurs of the mountains, amongst ground so tangled and broken, that it was most difficult to move over it, while on the steep faces of the hills, great mountains of rocks, often twenty feet high, lay tossed about, and between them, deep steep banked mullahs, cut up and down the country.

Interspersed with these were the narrow terraces, covered with crops or clumps of trees, rising by steps one above the other of from six to ten feet.

You will thus see what a difficult country it was to move about in, and the impossibility for any number of troops to keep touch with one another.

Every day was much the same in experience. The Brigade would march out early in the morning on their punitive expedition, for distances varying from six to twelve miles, and with but slight opposition capture a village.

All grain, straw, cattle, and wood for use in camp being collected, the houses would then be set on fire, the object of the day's work being achieved.

But as soon as the retirement was commenced, the hitherto apparently deserted hill sides swarmed with dirty white figures,

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who came running swiftly down, dropping from ledge to ledge, and with wonderful rapidity dodging from rock to rock, from which points of vantage they maintained a harrassing fire.

A man is killed or wounded. This at once necessitates the withdrawal of from four to six men from the firing line to carry him, and with difficulty he is lowered from terrace to terrace.

This group of men offers a large mark to the enemy; so often one of the carrying party is hit, and this entails a still further weakening of the firing line, the tribesmen pressing heavily all the time, and if the troops be few in number, and cut off from support, would charge impetuously.

Retiring painfully in this manner, exhausted by climbing and want of water, and encumbered with the wounded and dead, with a superior force of an agile and determined foe, ever watching for an opportunity to charge, was a high test of pluck and discipline for both British and Native troops, but well they came through the test.

Whenever possible, if closely pressed, our men would charge with the bayonet, and this always caused a respite, as it is the one thing the tribesmen do not fancy; so they never waited for us to close with them.

Where the whole force had finally collected at the foot of the hills all organized attack usually ceased, and nothing remained but the weary march back, with the string of dhoolies containing the wounded, and mules carrying the dead slung across them, being followed and fired on the whole time from a distance until the camp was reached, for no dead bodies could be left to fall into the hands of the tribesmen, whose custom and manner of mutilating the dead is horrible.

Burying the bodies where they fell was of no avail, as they were dug up and mutilated, even the bodies of Mohommedans not being spared. This indignity greatly enraged the Musselmen of our force, for it had never been practised in previous wars.

I will digress here to give an outline of the method of laying out the camp, as was always carried out by the M.F.F., as it was



found the safest and best, owing to the fact that outlying picquet sentries were invariably knifed, or when rushed, fell back so closely pursued, that they were shot by their comrades, who, opening fire on the advancing enemy, could not distinguish friend from foe.

The camp is oblong in shape, the infantry and guns extended all round the perimeter, behind a shelter trench, ranging in height and depth according to the proximity of the enemy and the duration of the halt. At Inayat Kila, the entrenchments and traverses assumed large proportions, as a protection against the nightly sniping. The Cavalry and transport animals all inside. In the middle is the Head-Quarter Camp, with the tents of the Brigadiers opposite. The Infantry at night line the trenches, and there sleep, while sentries are posted every 25 yards, and the guns in position on the most exposed side. A reserve is kept in the most convenient spot.

While at Inayat Kila the force had issued to it warm clothing, a most welcome addition, as the nights were terribly cold, and a waterproof sheet is poor cover, for the force was on light service scale, which does not include tents, except for hospitals and staff. This scale is officers 40 lbs. and men 10 lbs. of kit.

The sniping at night was most annoying; the better the moon, the better and more steady the firing. This usually commenced about 9 o'clock, and continued until about 1 or 2 a.m.

The snipers used to surround the camp, and yell to each other as a guide for firing, and often gave the camp stirring addresses, to which the Sepoys of Pathan Regiments were not slow at answering in equal terms of abuse.

If I got to sleep before the firing commenced, it took a lot to wake me; but once awoke, it was very hard to get to sleep again, owing to the noise amongst the animals, when hit, and the slightly disconcerting sound when a bullet hit the ground close to one, or whistled overhead.

I fancy that the closest shave I had was one night that I was feeding with the 31st P.I., when fizz came a bullet, knocking over the candle in front of us. We rapidly broke up that gathering.

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The Momunds having satisfied themselves that we meant business sent in their Jirghas, and terms were given them which they accepted; so we were free to leave a valley which no one in the force was sorry to see the last of.

Before leaving we had a grand Gymkhana, the two great events being the Selazai stakes for mounted and foot tribesmen.

Up came the candidates to the starting post, still carrying their arms, which, with great difficulty, we persuaded them to trust to their friends while they competed.

Several amusing passages took place during the Jirgah which I will relate.

One Chief, on being asked whether he was at the attack on the Malakand, replied: "Of course I was; all the world was there." Another volunteered the statement to our Chief, saying: "Take away your big guns, and we will go on fighting you as long as you like; it's grand sport."

I was struck by the irony of the situation, when, a few days after the action of Agra, several of us were down by the river, close to a so-called friendly village, we found a woman weeping bitterly. On being asked the cause, she replied that in the fight of Agra her husband and six men of the village were killed; hence her forlorn condition.

One exhibition of nerve I must give. During one of the fights, one of my signallers (a Corporal of my Regiment) was sending a message on the helio, when two bullets struck the ground at his feet, almost simultaneously; yet he never moved, and he did not even omit a dot in his letters as he flashed them.

After leaving Inayat Kila the main body of the force made straight for India, but a small force remained to support a Cavalry reconnaissance up the Loegram Valley to Pashat. We met with no opposition, and I enjoyed this outing greatly, for my line of communication being easy, I could afford time to "Globe trot."

This valley is most picturesque; numerous strongly fortified villages, in the midst of dense woods, which ran up to the rugged

cliffs, some 6,000 to 8,000 feet high, which form the Afghan border, where an Afghan army, under Goolam Hyder, was watching our operations, and although they did not actually commit hostilities, yet there is no doubt they gave the tribesmen ammunition, and many, on the quiet, cut in for the fighting.

We had two amusing and instructive incidents here. The first was when a tribesman came up to Col. Adams, saying: "Good morning, Sah." We were staggered, but on hearing his history, his negro accent was accounted for. He had been for ten years on a sugar plantation at Damarara, British Guiana, and then started for home with his savings. But, unfortunately, he broke his journey at Delhi, and there saw life for a month, and married a wife.

He summed his case up thus: "Delhi grand town, plenty lovely women there, but plenty too much money spend. I spend 800 rupees, and when I came here, the climate no suit my wife; she die."

Another chap came up to our doctor with his face all bandaged. On removing these, his jaw looked as if he had had a bullet through it, but he gave as an explanation that the local practitioner being unable to pull out an aching tooth in his lower jaw, his fellow villagers had hammered it out with a large nail from below.

Having thus settled matters in these parts, and avenged the Malakand, we started for India, and on the 6th of November arrived at Koonda, where the whole force encamped, waiting for orders to enter Buner, which lay about 15 miles from us to the East, to give them fits for their share in the attack on the Malakand, and at Landakai, in the Swat Valley.

On the 20th November I was selected to take on the duties of Divisional Superintendent Army Signalling, and the following day, with the Head-Quarter Staff, moved to Dargai, as a column had been there collected to visit the country of the Utman Khel, a most turbulent tribe, who had sent numbers to the attack on the Malakand.

On the 23rd, the force moved into the country by the Totai and Bhar Passes, and daily quartered the country, halting for some

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days at Bargulai and Agra, the two principal towns, where fines and arms were collected, and hostile villages in the vicinity burnt. But there was no fight left in the tribesmen, who were mostly eager to pay up and get us out of their country.

My work took me daily to the top of the passes, from the vicinity of which I was enabled to keep the column in communication with the G.O.C., at Dargai. As it was ten to twelve miles march for my signallers, I tried mounting them on Transport Mules, as one and all assured me they could ride, but the first mounted parade was a revelation, and my line of march was strewn with British and Native "Knights of the helio and flag," while the festive kutchas pranced gaily back to their lines, screaming with joy.

But a few days' practice settled the men's grip, and a better acquaintance with the character of the mule, whose ways are much like "Bret Hart's Heathen Chinees," soon won the day.

Twice the Head-Quarter Staff visited the column to attend meetings of Jirgahs. This enabled me to see the interior valleys, which are charming, with numerous Buddhists ruins scattered about, and on the 6th of December the troops returned to Koonda, where we found hockey and football in full swing, and "Beer," while every dog in camp had been pressed into service for a Bobery pack, with which we had grand sport hunting jackals.

I now got ten days' leave and returned to Peshawar, where I was glad to get some fresh kit, for I was in rags.

The place was full of troops just returned from Tirah and much festivity was the order of the day.

The change from sleeping on the ground in the open, which we had enjoyed for the last five months, to a comfortable bed in a house with fires, was a most pleasant one, and several dances and dinners made me feel once more civilized, and appreciate the luxuries of civilised life.

On my return to Koonda, I went out for several days on reconnaissances towards the various passes into Buner, during which I selected the line of country that suited my work.

On the 2nd of January the Buner Field Force started for what we expected to be a tough job, for the Bunerwals had the name of being grand fighters, as they had shewn up in '63 at Umbeyla, where they held our force for several months shut up on the top of that Pass, closely besieged.

The force moved in three columns, via Katlang, Mardan and Rustam, and on the morning of the 6th, the main body were concentrated at Sangao, at the foot of the Tanga Pass.

That afternoon we reconnoitered the pass and found it strongly held, numerous standards waving defiance above strongly built sangars, while the pass itself looked very formidable.

The crest of the pass was shaped like a crescent, some three-fourths of a mile long, and 1,800 feet high, flanked at either end by high peaks, those on the East so steep as to be unclimbable.

The enemy amused themselves with long range shots at us, which did no harm, and that night there was a little sniping, while the whole crest line of the pass was lit up by their fires.

The assault on the pass was delivered on the 7th, the disposition for the attack being as follows:—

The 20th Punjab Infantry, starting at 8.30 a.m., scaled the high hill which flanked the North-West end of the pass, with the object of turning the enemy's flank.

"The Queen's Own," "Highland Light Infantry," the 21st P.I., and 16th Bengal Infantry delivered the frontal attack, each regiment advancing up the hill from previous selected positions at the foot.

The 10th Field Battery opened the ball at 9 a.m., at a range of about 2,400 yards, and during the day fired 480 rounds, while from the crest of a low spur, some 1,200 yards from the position, the two Mountain Batteries, and "The Buffs," kept up a heavy fire to cover the advance of the assault, the long range volleys of "The Buffs" being most effective. This heavy covering fire enabled this attack to gain the crest with the success and slight loss they did, the steepness of the hillside being also so great that much of the ground

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over which they had to advance was frequently out of sight from the top, the last four hundred feet climb only being fully exposed. And the guns looked after this, until we were 100 feet from the top.

The flank attack of the 20th P.I. was seen engaged by 11 o'clock, so the frontal attack commenced its ascent. The enemy started rolling stones down the steep slopes, but the troops, often climbing on hands and knees, made their way steadily upwards, and when near the top, their flank having been turned by the 20th P.I., the enemy began to clear off. A few ghazis charged down the hillside, but were rolled over, and at 2 p.m., "The Queen's Own," with a rush and a cheer, were the first to crown the crest at their point of attack, and ten minutes afterwards the remainder of the force had also gained their portions of the position.

After the capture of the pass, half the force bivouacked on the ground they had won, and coolies carried up blankets and provisions. The next day part of the force moved down to Kingagali, and the three following days were spent in making a road passable for our mule transport over the pass.

While Sir Bindon Blood was carrying out the main advance by this Pass, small columns, consisting of the Guides Cavalry, 10th Bengal Lancers, 31st Punjab Infantry, and Guides Infantry, had been engaged in forcing the Pirsai Malandori and Umbelya Passes, meeting with but slight resistance, and on the evening of the 7th I was in direct helio communication with all columns.

These numerous attacking forces demoralized the Bunerwals who were taken by surprise, and, therefore, had not time to concentrate at any one point.

From now it was but a procession through the country, burning villages, levying fines, and collecting arms, and but one of my signalling parties being fired on, not another kick was left in the hitherto much vaunted Bunerwals.

They hurriedly sent in their jirgahs and the purdha (curtain) of Buner was raised.



For the next week we marched about the country, visiting every place of importance, one of which was the Pirbaba Ziarat, where is the tomb of Pia Baba, the patron saint of this region. The belief of the tribesmen was that any white man coming within a mile of this spot would be instantly killed and consumed by holy fire. This myth, like many another of the Frontier, was shattered. I've a sketch done by myself from about 50 yards off, and still live to tell the tale.

The country was most picturesque, the valleys highly cultivated, game in abundance, and in a few years should be a paradise for sportsmen.

On the 18th we left the country by Umbeyla Pass, the scene of the desperate fighting in '63. I went over the position then held by our troops, and it certainly must have been tough work holding them, for the jezails of the tribesmen carried further and were more accurate than the old muzzle-loading rifle with which our troops were then armed, apart from the numerical superiority of the enemy, and their celebrated swordsmanship.

Some old (empty) stone bottles of ale were found, together with some buttons of the regiments then engaged, and have been treasured as souvenirs by the lucky finders, for two regiments then engaged were now with our force, viz., the "Highland Light Infantry" and the 20th Punjab Infantry.

On the 21st we arrived at Hoti Mordan, and the force broke up, my regiment marching to Nowshera, where it entrained for Dum-Dum instead of returning to Peshawar, a strange move, as we had expected to remain a couple of years in that station, having only arrived there the previous February.

A short description of the method of work I practised with my department may be of interest, although signalling is a subject so little understood, by those who have not seen it actually carried out in the field, that its proper employment and usefulness are not appreciated.

I think the chief reason for this is first, the difficulty of obtaining accounts of signalling operations after campaigns, and the abuse of the proper employment of signallers at manœuvres, owing to the shortness of distances in the confined space of operations.

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Visual signalling may be said to begin where the telegraph ends, and in the broken mountainous country on the Frontier it is the only method of communication.

The work of signallers on service is necessarily very severe, for not only have they to cover the same distance as the other troops, but their special work begins at the end of a march, and while their comrades are settling down in camp, they have to hurry off to climb, often some distant hill to open communication.

For this reason it has been suggested that all signallers be mounted, and this is done when possible, but training in riding is required, *vide* my experience in Utman Khel.

Bicycles have been proposed, but as the work is chiefly performed on hills, they are scarcely suitable, except for the plains; yet, in spite of the amount of work and exposure it entails, it is an interesting subject, and I find that men who have any aptitude for the work rarely desire to give it up.

The helio is *par excellence* the instrument in India, where it is the exception not to have the sun, while its range is practically unlimited. For instance, in Chitral the distance between two stations was 87 miles.

Yet, although possible, the long range reading requires practice, and, unfortunately, it is almost impossible to work this; hence, at the start of a campaign, the men get hung up for want of this training in reading with the telescope.

The new examination test lays great stress upon message work and long distance reading, which, I fancy, is due to our reports upon the operations in '97.

The native signallers are good, slow readers, but bad senders on the helio and lamp, and owing to few of them knowing any English, it is not advisable to leave them by themselves.

My system was to always tell off mixed stations, and on the march, and in the field, had one or two European signallers with the parties of signallers of native regiments.

Usually I had a complete terminal station with each half battalion, two with Brigadiers, and three with the G.O.C. The remaining signallers were distributed amongst the companies with their flags only.

So far as the equipment is concerned I would like to see every regiment issued with an additional helio and lamp, the present complement being but two of each. The telescope now issued is not powerful enough, and the method of carrying the helio leaves much to be desired.

The semaphore system of signalling with flags, recently introduced, appears to me to be practically useless for the army, as its range is so limited, and the time spent in acquiring this method of communicating might be far better employed in working up long range and message work with helio.

I also consider that as signalling becomes more important every year, signallers should receive extra pay, in like manner to specialists in the Navy and Artillery. I fear I have trespassed too long upon your space and good nature, in relating my experiences, so I will conclude, hoping that my maiden efforts at literature may not meet with too severe criticism.

E. V. O. HEWETT,

Captain "The Queen's Own."

Dum-Dum,  
27th November, 1898. }

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# The United States Military Academy.

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BY CAPTAIN W. F. VANBUSKIRK, R.O.  
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The United States Military Academy is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, on the site of one of the strongholds of the first armies of the Republic.

West Point itself is a bold and rocky promontory jutting out from the mountain side and forcing the broad and beautiful river to turn and flow round it in its course to the sea.

A winding, well kept road leads from the railway station near the water's edge, up the precipitous bank, to a plateau bounded on the North and East by the river, and on the West and South by rocky heights covered with pine and fir and cedar, and showing here and there the rude stone parapets of the revolutionary period.

At the North-East angle of the plateau, and facing the river is an old and picturesque earthwork; to the West are the officers' quarters, while at the foot of the hill, to the South, are the academic buildings, barracks, offices and other buildings of the Academy.

The immediate government and command of the Academy is in charge of the Superintendent, who is also Commandant of the Military Post of West Point.

The Professors and other heads of "Departments of Instruction" are Staff Officers of the Army, and they, with the Superintendent, constitute the "Academic Board," which examines Cadets, grants diplomas, recommends for promotion, and reports to the War Department on the system of studies and instruction.

Such officers as are necessary to assist the Superintendent in the performance of his duties, and to assist in instruction, are ap-

pointed by the Secretary of War from the Army, on the application of the Superintendent.

The Superintendent has also authority to detail as many Cadets as are required to act as Assistant Instructors. The officers appointed to assist the Superintendent in the performance of his duties are: The Adjutant of the Academy, the Quartermaster of the Academy and the Military Post, and the Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets. The last named officer is charged, under the direction of the Superintendent, with all matters relating to clothing, equipment and subsistence of the Cadets, including purveying supervision of the Cadets' Mess.

A Board of Inspectors, consisting of three officers, is appointed by the Superintendent to examine all the clothing and other supplies furnished by the Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets, and to report on the quality and suitability of the articles. This Board also audits accounts for clothing and other charges against Cadets.

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The following is a statement of the number of Army Officers on the staff of the Military Post and the various departments of instruction:

Military Staff of the Post and Academy, directly under the Superintendent, eight officers.

Department of Tactics, under the Commandant of Cadets, eight officers.

Department of Civil and Military Engineering, three officers.

Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, five officers.

Department of Mathematics, under the Professor and Associate Professor, eight officers.

Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, four officers.

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Department of Drawing, three officers.

Department of Modern Languages, seven officers.

Department of Law and History, four officers.

Department of Practical Military Engineering, Military Signalling and Telegraphy, two officers.

Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, three officers.

Total number of Professors and Army Officers on the Staff, sixty-three.

The authorized strength of the Battalion of Calets is three hundred and seventy-one, but owing to the number of failures to qualify it is not possible to keep the corps at full strength. The average is generally about three hundred.

In addition to the Cadet Battalion, the following detachments of troops from the Army are stationed at the post:—

Hospital Corps under the Surgeon. Detachment of Army Service Corps, under the Quartermaster of the Post, and Company of Engineers.

Detachment of Artillery.

Detachment of Cavalry.

Band.

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For instruction in drill and discipline the Cadets are organized into a battalion of four companies, under the Commandant of Cadets, who is also the "Instructor of Tactics" Each company is under command of an army officer designated as "Assistant Instructor of Tactics."

Each of the four companies of the Cadet Battalion is composed of fractions of the four classes. The Cadet Officers, Captains,



Lieutenants, Quartermaster and Adjutant, are selected from the first class; the N.C.O.'s from the second and third classes. The selections are made by the Superintendent, upon the recommendation of the Commandant, from "those Cadets who have been most studious, soldierlike in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment."

The companies are at all times under their own officers, have separate quarters, both in camp and in barracks, and separate tables at mess.

The uniform of the Cadets is gray; is the same, with slight differences, as adopted for the Academy in the year 1816.

The full dress uniform consists of a closely fitting gray coat, trimmed with gilt ball buttons and black silk cord, gray trousers with broad black stripes for winter wear, and for summer, trousers of white drilling.

The system of drill instruction in force in the Academy is based upon the principle of requiring each Cadet to learn, by actually performing them, all the duties of a private soldier in the different arms of the service; opportunity is also given, so far as conditions will permit, of exercising command in all the grades of Non-commissioned Officer and Commissioned Officer up to and including Captain.

Drill Instructors for the recruit class are chosen from the third class, who, in turn, are under the supervision of Cadet Officers of the first class. All drills are under the charge of Commissioned Officers of the Army, and the Drill Sergeant of our service is conspicuous by his absence.

Thus, by the practice of command and the exercise of authority in drills, in which he has become proficient, together with instruction in drill not yet mastered, the Cadet gains a thorough knowledge and appreciation of drill and discipline.

In the system of instruction in the other departments of the Academy, although instruction is freely given, the importance of self-reliance in acquiring knowledge is impressed upon the Cadet throughout the entire course.

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The Cadet Officer wears a crimson sash and a plume in his cap, in place of the black pompon worn by the Non-commissioned Officers and privates.

Each Congressional District and Territory, also District of Columbia, is entitled to have one Cadet at the Academy. Ten are also appointed "at large." The appointments (except those at large) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Representative, or Delegate, in Congress from the District or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments at large are specially conferred by the President of the United States.

Candidates selected by the War Department are instructed to appear for mental and physical examination before a Board of Army Officers convened at such places as the War Department may select on March 1st. Candidates to fill vacancies unprovided for at the examination held in March are instructed to report at West Point for examination early in June.

The age of admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years.

Lectures, in the ordinary sense of the term, are few and far between. Classes are divided into small sections of from seven to twelve Cadets each, under command of the senior ("Section Marcher.") Each section is formed and marched to its recitation room, where the Instructor gives out the lesson for the next day, answers any questions that may be asked, listens to recitations and gives explanations of the previous lesson.

Marks are given by the Instructor at each recitation, and Cadets are changed from one section to another according to standing in the sections.

The marks obtained at recitations and examinations held twice in the year determine the proficiency of Cadets, and unless the Academic Board otherwise recommends, those who are found deficient, in either conduct or studies, are discharged from the Academy.

The West Point Cadet is trained in an atmosphere of rigid discipline and work. For the full term of four years, with the ex-

ception of a short holiday at the end of his second year at the Academy, he is entirely cut off from pleasures and attractions that might divert his mind and prevent concentration of thought. He is fed, clothed and housed at the expense of the country, but in return he must apply himself diligently and unceasingly to the development of his mind and body.

Upon completing the course at the Academy and receiving his diploma, he is eligible for promotion, receives his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Army, and is appointed to any corps in any arm of the service, the duties of which he is judged competent to perform.

Should there be no vacancies, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted as an additional Second Lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances, until a vacancy shall occur.

Owing to the system of appointing officers as instructors in the different departments, the Academy is always in close touch with the Army. It is, in fact, part of the Army; and its discipline, thoroughness and honour, are stamped on all the corps of the different arms of the United States Regular Army.

