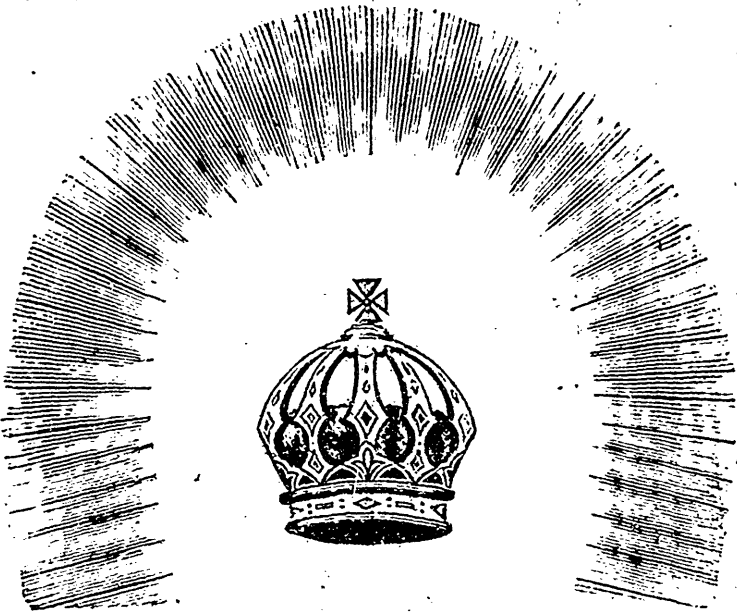


AUGUST, 1896.



MAGAZINE

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V.R.I. Magazine

PUBLISHED BY THE V. R. I. CLUB.

EDITOR:

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL F. W. CAMPBELL,
ROYAL REGIMENT CANADIAN INFANTRY.

VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1896.

No. 2.

EDITORIAL.

The third annual meeting of the V. R. I. Club which was held at the Infantry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., on the 26th and 27th of May, may be considered to have been a success. The attendance of members was not large, but there was a fair number present outside those of the depot, Ottawa, Quebec and Fredericton sending representatives. The meeting was particularly fortunate in the attendance of Major-General Gascoigne, the Hon. M. Aylmer, then Assistant Adjutant-General, since promoted to be Adjutant-General, and Major Bliss, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, and the various questions which came up for discussion were talked over in a spirit which will tend much to the future success of the Club. The introduction of the Permanent Staff as members, showing the desire of those who formed it to broaden its original basis, has evidently introduced men who promise, by their activity and advice, to be a decided acquisition. A still further effort in the same direction is the resolution admitting as Honorary Members of the Club, officers in command of battalions, regiments, field batteries, etc. Any objection which may have existed as to its exclusive character has been removed by this resolution, and the one passed at the special meeting held at Kingston admitting the Permanent Militia Staff. An effort was made to admit to full membership all officers of the active militia, but after a full and friendly discussion the matter was dropped. We think that when the question is viewed from

a correct standpoint, it must be admitted that the Club has gone quite as far as it is possible for it to go, and retain any semblance of its original foundation. We know that every officer of the Royal Regiments esteems and values the services of the officers of the active militia. Still, soldiering is not their life work, and to those to whom it is, special interests must arise, in which pure volunteer militia can have no part, and where concerted advice and action is necessary. This is one of the objects for which the Club was organized, and it can only be obtained by the Permanent Officers retaining control. The support which the Club has received from Major-General Gascoigne should bring out a sympathetic response from all the members. This should be evinced by a large attendance at the next annual meeting, which, as a special case, is to be held at Ottawa, during the session of Parliament, which it is presumed will be in session in February, 1897. The courtesy extended to the Club by the officers of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry of the St. John depot was very marked, all the guests being quartered in the barracks. This courtesy culminated in a most delightful trip up the historic Richelieu river, visiting the fort and barracks at Isle Aux Noix, and going up as far as Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point, U.S. The day was most delightful, and all thoroughly enjoyed the trip. It will be a long time before the V. R. I. Club holds an annual meeting under more pleasant circumstances than the one held in the cabin of the steam yacht "Richelieu," on the 27th of May, 1896, as she ploughed the water of that beautiful river.

The Hon. M. Aylmer, who was Assistant Adjutant-General for several years, has been gazetted Adjutant-General in place of Col. Powell, superannuated. The appointment gives very general satisfaction. The new A.G. is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, seventh Baron of Balth. He was born at Melbourne, P.Q., and received his education at the High School, Montreal, St. Francis College, and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1864 he received his commission as ensign in Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) then quartered at Malta. In 1868 he received his

lieutenancy, and in 1870 retired from the Imperial service. In the following year he joined the Canadian Militia, with which he has ever since been connected. Col. Aylmer served with his regiment, the 7th Fusiliers, during the Fenian raid of 1866, and was present with them at St. Armand's and Pigeon Hill. During the second Fenian raid in 1870, being in Canada on leave, he was attached as Adjutant to the 54th Battalion, at that time commanded by his father, Lord Aylmer. The *Canadian Military Gazette* says: "He is in heart and soul a Canadian, a fearless rider, a lover of all sports, and a genial and pleasant companion." We personally know the last to be true.

Dr. Borden, who has been appointed Minister of Militia in the Laurier Cabinet, is the surgeon of the 68th (King's County) Batt. of Infantry, and has served on the Medical Staff of the Regiment since 1879. He has always taken a very warm interest in the force, and we, therefore, feel that he is in touch and sympathy with the militia. The *Canadian Military Gazette*, July 15, thus writes of him: "Hon. Dr. Borden joined the 68th Battalion as a boy of 16. He was big for his age, and paraded with his Company as the flank man of the front rank. He worked his way up to a commission. He studied medicine, and when a vacancy occurred he was transferred from a lieutenancy to be Surgeon. He has served continuously for 33 years in the 68th Battalion, and, if we mistake not, he has never missed a camp in that time. He is still surgeon in his regiment with the rank of Lieut.-Col. That he has remained so long shows what an enthusiastic officer he must be. He is a man of means and ability, with more than the average amount of good practical common sense, so necessary in a department where there are so many theorists."

The editor of the V.R.I., whose military history is almost identical with that of the new Minister, tenders him his personal congratulations, as well as those of the V.R.I. Club.

V. R. I. CLUB THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

St. Johns, P.Q., May 26, 1896.

The third annual meeting of the V.R.I. Club was held this day in the anteroom at the barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. There was present Major-General Gascoigne, G.O.C., patron of the Club; Lt.-Col. Irwin, R.C.A., President. Members—Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, Lieut.-Col. d'Orsonnens, Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Major Young, Major Bliss, D.A.A.G.; Major Rutherford, Capt. Fages, Capt. Wadmore, Lt. Burstall, and Deputy Surgeon-General F. W. Campbell.

The President explained that the secretary-treasurer of the Club, Deputy Surgeon-General Neilson, was absent owing to the fact that the cadets of the R. M. C. were that day doing their artillery firing, and that he had not been able to get anyone to take charge for him of that duty.

On motion Deputy Surgeon-General Campbell was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The President read the following report of the secretary-treasurer (including the financial statement) for the past year:

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

I regret deeply that imperative duties in connection with the R. M. C. prevent my being present at this meeting.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the second annual meeting, I addressed to all officers of headquarters and district staffs an invitation to become members of the V.R.I. Club. So far, but five of these officers have sent in a written acceptance, namely, Lt.-Cols. T. J. Duchesnay, Forrest, Houghton, J. D. Irving, and J. Peters. (Lt.-Col. H. C. Sheppard was elected member by a special resolution.) I have reason to believe, however, that a majority of the other staff officers will yet avail themselves of the invitation.

Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, of the Headquarters Staff, declined the invitation on account of advancing years.

On the 21st of April the special meeting for the purpose of ratifying (or otherwise) certain enactments passed at the second annual meeting, assembled at the Tete de Pont barracks, Kingston. The proceedings are to be found in the Minute Book and in No. 1, Vol. II, V. R. I. MAGAZINE, page 51.

Our membership now numbers 53.

Our financial condition is very sound, thanks partly to our Patron's great generosity. Our cash in hand or on deposit in bank amounts to \$255.00; our liabilities to about

\$80.00. The arrears of subscriptions for the years 1894-95 still foot up to \$132.00.

It is not possible to estimate our income for the present year, as the scale of subscription for staff officers, who receive an annual salary instead of a daily pay, has not yet been fixed; for members of the Permanent Corps alone it will not fall far short of \$150.00. It would be very desirable if a means of collecting these dues, say through the district pay officers, could be devised.

From past experience each issue of the V. R. I. MAGAZINE, of say 50 pages (250 copies), has cost \$50.00.

H. NELSON, M.D., D.S.G.,

Secretary-Treasurer.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT V. R. I. CLUB.

Dr.		
1896		
May 25—	To cash on hand Jan. 29, 1896.. . . .	\$47 31
" "	" Members' subscription received to date.. . . .	282 81
		<u>\$330 12</u>

Cr.		
1896		
May 25—	By current expenses as per cash book.. . . .	\$75 15
" "	" Deposit at interest Merchants Bank, Kingston.	200 00
" "	" Deposit current acct. Merchants Bank, Kingston.	53 14
" "	" Cash and postage stamps.. . . .	1 83
		<u>\$330 12</u>

ASSETS.

Arrears of subscription 1894-95, at \$5 per annum.. . . .	\$132 50
Arrears of subscription at 1 day's pay for 1896, say.. . . .	150 00
Deposit at interest 3½ p. 100, Merchants Bank, Kingston.. . . .	200 00
200 sets V. R. I. MAGAZINE vol. I. at say 50c each.. . . .	100 00
Cash on hand.. . . .	54 97
	<u>\$637 47</u>

LIABILITIES.

John Lovell & Son, printing Nos. 6 and 7 V. R. I. MAGAZINE, say.	\$75 00
V. Lafrance, Quebec, binding vol. I. V. R. I. MAGAZINE, full morocco.. . . .	3 50
V. Lafrance, Quebec, binding vol. I. V. R. I. MAGAZINE, 4 sets, at 40c.. . . .	1 60
To balance.. . . .	557 37
	<u>\$637 47</u>

The minutes of the second annual meeting, held at Quebec, and of the special meeting held at Kingston, were taken as read.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin then addressed the meeting, and spoke

of the prospects of the Club. He referred to the meeting held at Quebec last year, when it had by some been thought useless to continue its existence. On the other hand, some thought that the work so auspiciously begun by Major-General Herbert should not be so lightly abandoned. Thanks, however, to the generous subscription of Major-General Gascoigne, new life had been infused into the Club, as evidenced by the representative attendance at the present meeting.

The notice of motion given by Major Farley at the Quebec meeting, to admit as honorary members all officers commanding regiments, battalions, field batteries, and engineer and cavalry corps, was brought forward.

Lieut.-Col. Maunsell moved, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, that all officers of regiments, battalions, field batteries and engineer corps, be eligible as ordinary members of the V.R.I. Club.

Letters were read from members giving their views on the subject.

Dr. Campbell spoke in favor of the notice of motion, as also did Capt. Wadmore.

Lieut.-Col. d'Orsonnens spoke in favor of the motion of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell.

Major-General Gascoigne said that he hoped all would freely express their opinion on the resolution before the meeting, and not allow his presence to seal the lips of any member. He knew that some were very strongly against admitting to full membership. The matter was a very important one, and ought not to be hastily decided.

After some further discussion it was decided to defer decision till to-morrow, when the meeting adjourned.

The Club held its annual dinner in the mess room at 8 p.m., when all the members present at the meeting dined together at the R.R.C.I. mess.

St. Johns, May 27, 1896.

At eleven o'clock this a.m. the members of the Club, by invitation of the officers of No. 3 regimental depot R.R.C.I., left on the steam yacht "Richelieu" for a trip to Rouse's Point, calling at Isle Aux Noix. At noon the meeting assembled in the cabin, Col. Irwin, President, in the chair.

The treasurer's report was read, and on motion Majors Bliss and Rutherford were appointed auditors. These gentlemen subsequently reported that they found it correct.

The question involved in the notice of motion discussed yesterday was again brought forward and discussed. Lieut.-

Col. Aylmer offered an amendment to Col. Maunsell's resolution, to the effect that the V.R.I. Club continue its existence, but that a second club, to be called "The Commanding Officers Club," be organized, and that one-half the sum generously donated by Major-General Gascoigne be handed to it.

Deputy Surgeon Campbell spoke very strongly against such a scheme.

Major-General Gascoigne endorsed Dr. Campbell's views.

Lt.-Col. Aylmer withdrew his motion.

Lt.-Col. Maunsell withdrew the motion which he had proposed yesterday, and submitted the following to take its place, which was seconded by Lt.-Col. Houghton: "That all officers, while in command of regiments, battalions, field batteries, companies of garrison artillery and engineers (commanded by substantive field officers) be invited to become honorary members of the V.R.I. Club.

This motion was carried unanimously.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send a printed circular to all included in above resolution. A draft of this circular to be submitted to the President and G.O.C.

It was decided that the subscription to the Club shall be the daily regimental pay of the rank of the member when on service.

Moved by Lt.-Col. Maunsell, seconded by Major-General Gascoigne, that the next annual meeting of the Club, as a special case, be held in Ottawa during the winter or spring session of Parliament of 1897, the date to be fixed by the G.O.C.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result:—Patron, Major-General Gascoigne; President, Lt.-Col. Irwin, R.C.A.; Vice-President, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, R.R.C.I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. J. L. H. Neilson, R.C.A.; Editor, Dr. F. W. Campbell, R.R.C.I.

The meeting then adjourned.

F. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.,

Acting Secretary.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CAVALRY, WINNIPEG.

Major T. D. B. Evans, Commandant.

DISCIPLINE, MILITARY LAW AND INTERIOR ECONOMY

Short Course Grade "A" 15-1-96.

Time—2 hours.

1. Explain what is meant by arrest.
2. Has an officer placed under arrest the right of demanding a court martial?

3. State briefly the punishments that can be summarily awarded by a commanding officer.
4. Define the constitution and powers of a regimental court martial.
5. Make out a charge sheet against Pte. Atkins, charged with drunkenness.
6. Within what time after the commission of an offence must prosecutions be made against officers, N. C. O's and men of the militia, and what are the exceptions?
7. What penalty may be inflicted by civil law upon a militia man who refuses to attend any parade at the place and hour appointed?
8. Describe the method of preparing and promulgating regimental orders.
9. What books should each troop be in possession of?
10. Write an official letter to your C. O. applying for leave of absence (assuming a fictitious name).

REGIMENTAL DUTIES.

Short Course Grade "A" 17-1-96.

Time—2 hours.

1. How are duties classified?
2. Explain the expression "overslaugh."
3. What constitutes a tour of duty in the case of a court martial, fatigue or parade?
4. Make out form of a duty roster.
5. Who keeps the duty roster of officers, N. C. O's and men respectively?
6. State briefly the duties of a regimental orderly sergeant.
7. Describe the general duties of the commander of a guard.
8. What are the rules to be observed when a guard is dismounted?
9. Describe the procedure in calling out troops in aid of the civil power.
10. What are the rules regarding firing when troops are called out in aid of the civil power?

STABLE DUTIES.

Short Course Grade "A" 21-1-96.

Time—1 hour.

1. State briefly the duties of stableman.
2. What is the daily allowance of forage for each horse, and how are good oats and hay distinguished from bad?
3. What are the points to be attended to in passing a horse as properly groomed?
4. Give arrangements of appointments in stables.
5. State briefly stable duties on line of march.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES DISMOUNTED.

Short Course Grade "A" 21-1-96.

Time—2 hours.

1. What is the length of pace in "slow time," "stepping out," "stepping short" and "side pace"?
2. Give detail for "retire by half sections from the right."

3. When marching in column what distances must be preserved between "fours or sections," "half sections," "single file"?
4. Give detail of "from the right of fours to the front, file."
5. Give words of command used in forming up for and putting the regiment through the sword exercise (when parading with carbines, parade movements).
6. Give words of command for manual exercise.
7. Where are the posts of the following officers in the parade movements in line at close order: Commanding officer, adjutant, sqdn. leaders, troop serrefiles?
8. In what cases are cavalry most frequently employed dismounted?
9. What is the normal division of a squadron when used for dismounted work?
10. What are the general rules to be borne in mind when cavalry is dismounted for service?

DRILLS AND EXERCISES MOUNTED.

Short Course Grade "A" 22-1-96.

Time—2 hours.

1. Give words of command and detail for mounting with stirrups.
2. Give words of command for the single ride.
3. Give detail for "draw swords."
4. Define the terms "brigade," "squadron," "squadron column," "base."
5. What are the intervals in line between "files," "extended files," "squadrons," "regiments"?
6. Give words of command for increasing the front on the move from troops to squadron.
7. A regiment is standing in line, give words of command and detail for changing front to the right.
8. State briefly the principles of the squadron attack.
9. Give words of command used in telling off and marching off a squadron advanced guard.
10. What is the object of outposts, how are outposts divided, and what are the duties of each part?

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY. QUEBEC.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert. Commandant.

March 13th, 1896.

GARRISON ARTILLERY—SHORT COURSE.

AMMUNITION.

Marks. Ques.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Describe a 40 pr. R.B.L. cartridge. |
| 10 | 2. Describe a solid drawn friction tube. |
| 5 | 3. What is a "primer, shrapnell shell, brass," and why used? |
| 5 | 4. What is a "primer vent piece," and for what is it used? |
| 15 | 5. Describe a fuze percussion R. L. Mark III, and its action. |
| 15 | 6. Describe a 15 sec. time fuze. |

Marks. Ques.

- 10 7. What is the detonator used in the head of above fuze for R.B.L. guns, and why?
- 5 8. What is a wedge wad, and why used?
- 10 9. Describe a 40 pr. R.B.L. common shell.
- 15 10. Describe a 64 pr. R.M.L. shrapnell shell.

—
100

GARRISON ARTILLERY, MATERIAL AND APPLIANCES.

Marks. Ques.

- 10 1. Name the different parts of a service block.
- 10 2. What is meant by (1) whipping, (2) seizing, (3) splicing, (4) frapping a rope, and (5) mousing a hook?
- 10 3. What are the uses of (1) catspaw, (2) sheepshank, (3) double bend, (4) selvagee, (5) gasket?
- 10 4. Give the rule for finding power gained by (1) a simple tackle, (2) a combination.
- 10 5. Give a list of the service tackles and power gained by each.
- 10 6. Describe an 18 foot light gyn with its tackle.
- 10 7. What are the important points to be observed in using a gyn?
- 10 8. Describe the orders of the lever.
- 10 9. Give the general duties in shifting ordnance.
- 10 10. Describe briefly the operation of mounting a gun by plank and roller.

—
100

GARRISON ARTILLERY—GUNNERY AND CONSTRUCTION OF ORDNANCE.

1. Describe the system of conversion of the 64 pr. R.M.L. gun of 58 cwt.
2. Describe the system of closing the breach of the 40 pr. Armstrong gun, and name the parts.
3. Describe the rifling of the 40 pr. gun.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the breach and muzzle loading systems respectively?
5. Describe the sights of the 64 pr. gun ———
6. Describe the sights of the 40 pr. R.B.L. gun.
7. Give the rules for laying.
8. What are the forces that act on a projectile during flight.
9. Give the practical rule for deflection.
10. What advantages are gained by rifling a gun?

GARRISON ARTILLERY—COAST DEFENCE.

Marks. Ques.

- 8 1. Define the term "coast defence."
- 8 2. Define tactical unit.
- 12 3. Define gun captain, group, group officer, battery officer, fire commander, sub-commander, fort, section or sub-section.
- 12 4. Define fort manning.
- 10 5. How are groups and guns of groups distinguished?
- 12 6. Give the general duties of a group officer.

Marks. Ques.

- 8 7. Who comprise the permanent staff ?
 10 8. What is a fort record book, and what should it contain ?
 10 9. What system is used for indicating target, or directing electric light ?
 10 10. What are the different orders of fire ?

100

ROYAL SCHOOL OF INFANTRY, TORONTO.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Commandant.

August 5th, 1895.

DUTIES—2nd CLASS "SPECIAL."

Time allowed, 3 hours.

- No. 1 Value 15—What are the duties of the commander of a guard ?
 No. 2 " 10—What is an "overslaugh" ?
 No. 3 " 5—What constitutes the performance of a duty in the case of a court martial ?
 No. 4 " 20—What are the duties of the sergeant-in-waiting ?
 No. 5 " 5—What is a regimental picquet for ?
 No. 6 " 10—What is the routine observed on a N.C.O. or private reporting sick ?
 No. 7 " 10—What compliments do guards pay ?
 No. 8 " 5—What are the duties of the N.C.O. detailed as canteen orderly ?
 No. 9 " 10—What rosters are kept in a regiment, and who is responsible for them ?
 No. 10 " 10—How are duties classified ?

Max. marks. 100

INTERIOR ECONOMY—2nd CLASS SPECIAL.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

- No. 1 Value 5—Distinguish between rank and appointment.
 No. 2 " 10—Make out an application (officer's) for leave of absence.
 No. 3 " 10—Make out a company sick report.
 No. 4 " 15—Describe the management of a company mess.
 No. 5 " 25—Make out a parade state for 100 N.C.O's and privates.
 No. 6 " 5—Who is responsible for the conduct of the officers at mess ?
 No. 7 " 15—To whom may permanent passes up to midnight be granted ?
 No. 8 " 5—What is an officer's duty on returning from "leave of absence" ?
 No. 9 " 5—Describe the order of dress for a G.C.M., D.C.M. and a R.C.M. respectively.
 No. 10 " 5—Who is responsible for the weight, etc., and who for the quality of the rations issued to a regiment ?

Max. marks. 100

DIS. AND LAW—2nd CLASS SPECIAL.

August 14th, 1895.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

- No. 1 Value 10—How is an offender treated, against whom a charge for a "minor offence" is pending?
- No. 2 " 10—What is the first duty of an officer or N.C.O. who confines a soldier?
- No. 3 " 5—What powers of punishment are delegated to officers commanding companies?
- No. 4 " 5—When may extra guards or picquets be ordered as a punishment?
- No. 5 " 10—State briefly how the offences of N.C.O's can be summarily dealt with.
- No. 6 " 10—What is the maximum punishment that can be given by a C.O. in one award.
- No. 7 " 15—Who can convene a G.C.M., D.C.M. and R.C.M. respectively?
- No. 8 " 10—How should a N.C.O. be reprovod?
- No. 9 " 10—What is meant by "arrest" in the case of an officer or N.C.O.?
- No. 10 " 15—What is the first duty of a soldier, and what is the best origin of obedience?

 Max. marks. 100

DRILL—2nd CLASS SPECIAL.

May 15th, 1895.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

- No. 1 Value 15—Define "point of formation," "battalion," "echelon," "fire unit," front (a), "interval," "berm," "ditch."
- No. 2 " 10—Distinguish between changing "front" and changing "direction."
- No. 3 " 10—Give details for a company forming column of sections to the right.
- No. 4 " 15—What are the duties of a subaltern in the "company attack"?
- No. 5 " 10—Describe the organization of a company.
- No. 6 " 5—What are the general duties of an "advanced guard"?
- No. 7 " 15—Describe with "diagram" a small infantry "advanced guard."
- No. 8 " 5—What bodies are "outposts" divided into?
- No. 9 " 10—What should a sentry on "outpost" duty be made clearly to understand?
- No. 10 " 5—What is an "examining post"?

 Max. marks. 100

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST REBELLION, 1885.

(Continued.)

The next morning most of the troops were sent out to occupy the same positions as the day before, in front of the enemy's rifle pits. With the remainder we cut down the bushes, strengthened our parapets, putting up three large mounds (parados) to protect the camp from the enemy's fire. One place sloped towards the front, and could not be defiladed, so we arranged three rows of wagons behind each other to stop the bullets. The guns we put into the angles. That evening, after the troops had retired on the camp, the enemy fired into us again from the woods around, but only hit three horses. That day passed without any important incident, but the men were getting seasoned, and uncommonly good at skirmishing. In the afternoon I rode out with a small escort of scouts to the right, found that a mile or so away was open ground, and so the third day the General conducted a reconnaissance in that direction, after the troops had been sent to the same positions as previously. The open prairie was traversed by the main trail to Batoche, by which we should have advanced, but our guides missed the way. We were fired on at long range from rifle pits in the wood edging the prairie, and we chased two mounted patrols, who escaped, but we captured a man on foot, who threw away his rifle and said he was not fighting. We found plenty of cattle and ponies, and ran in what we wanted like freebooters. As we were sitting on our horses at the near edge of the wood, some of the enemy crept up to some broken ground and fired a volley at us. Our scouts had been dismounted skirmishing in the bushes, and one of these, who was really invisible to the enemy, was the only one hit. The bullet struck him fair in the centre of the upper lip, and passed out at the back of his head. He never made a sound. We carried the poor fellow back to camp on a gun-carriage. Now we concluded that our steamer "Northcote" had escaped, for we had been six or seven miles below Batoche, and had seen the whole of the river for eight or nine miles, but she was not visible. This, though cheering, made her absence to us at the time still more unaccountable.

The decision was now come to for an advance on the morrow to carry the rifle pits, and the General directed me to make as good a plan as I could of the enemy's pits. To verify my idea of the positions of the enemy, I got a ladder and climbed to the top of a church, which commanded as good a view as could be got from anywhere. I was quietly marking what I saw, when a bullet striking the wooden shingles of the roof showed me that they had seen me, and I could only complete my work by hurried peeps. It was fortunate for us that they were such bad shots, for the distances between the opposing forces were only from 150 to 200 yards, and our losses in the three days' fighting had been small, viz., only about 35 hit.

The bushes had now been cut in the neighborhood of our bivouac, and we were so well protected by earthworks that the nightly fusillade did no harm. We got so much accustomed to the noise that it made no difference to our rest.

The orders for the morrow, the 12th May, were that all the mounted troops, with one gun, and the Gatling, were to make a demonstration on the right, at the open prairie, but not press home until the left attack had succeeded. As soon as the firing on the right commenced, the whole of the infantry, except a few men to guard the camp, were to advance with cheers, storm the rifle pits opposite our left, and then press home on Batoche. This programme was carried out, as far as the night attack was concerned, led by the General himself. After we had been engaged at 600 or 700 yards for some time, we were concerned at not hearing any firing on the left, and we returned to camp with the loss of one man. We found that by some mischance orders had been misunderstood, and no attack had been made. This was serious, because our night attack had drawn the enemy to that flank, and the left attack could have been easily pressed home. However, we ate our dinners, and then all paraded for the final attempt, the Midland Regiment on the left, 10th Grenadiers on the right, with the 90th and Boulton's and French troops dismounted in support. The surveyors' troop was left in charge of the camp. The artillery and the Gatling were in the centre. We had about 650 rifles all told. The men behaved splendidly, charging home with a cheer, but finding our line short, and fire coming from other pits to our right, the General sent me to get the supports up in the front line on the right. They took the rifle pits one by one in enfilade, and bayoneted many of the half-breeds in them. For a short time the advance hung, as the enemy fell back into the bushes, behind their pits, and fought well; at the same time the pits on our extreme right were taking our advance in flank. Boulton's men, and some of the surveyors, who had come up, were ordered to wheel to the right and clear the pits. This they did, and the attack swept right on to Batoche. Most of the half-breeds fled through the bushes on both flanks, but some had to take to the open, and it reminded me of rabbit shooting to see them going head over heels as they were shot. The last shot at us was fired out of a little gully, down which the trail to the ferry went, and the bullet passed through a poor fellow's mouth, who was standing next to Colonel Straubenzie and I. The next time the half-breed put his head up to fire he got two bullets in it and fell dead. Our total loss up to this we found was 18 killed and 99 wounded. The rebels had 73 killed and 193 wounded in the four days' fighting.

It was now about four o'clock, and the General ordered me to put the nouses at Batoche in a state of defence, as he intended to spend the night there, and it was possible the enemy might attack

us. I loopholed the four houses and threw up a parapet round them, using fence rails for revetting. We sent to the camp for our things, and slept in the trench behind the parapet, with sentries at the angles. The night, however, passed quietly, and the next day we went over the battlefield, I making a hasty survey of it. I never saw better rifle pits dug, but the view from them was too restricted, and they were placed evidently with the idea of being able to retire from them unseen. They were all in bushes, with falling ground behind them. They expected us to attack across the open prairie, for their pits were much thicker there, and in two rows. On this day, the 13th, we were surprised to hear a tremendous noise of discordant steam whistles. We found our steamer "Northcote" had returned with mended funnels, after going some 20 miles down stream, where she had met another large stern wheeler, the "Northwest," and two small ones.

The day after the fight Riel himself was brought in a prisoner by two friendly Scotch half-breeds. I have had several long talks to him. He is a little man about 5 feet high, with long black hair and beard, and bright eyes. His nose and forehead are in line in profile, and his forehead is high and pointed. His face is distinctly an intellectual one, and he is a well-educated, rather clever man of a visionary, imaginative type. He does not seem to realize in the least the way we look upon what he has done, but he takes the ruining of heaps of families, the murder of scores of settlers, and the armed resistance to our troops, quite as a matter of course. He takes great credit to himself for not having killed the prisoners. He sent two of them to us during the fighting to say that if we did not retire the rest would be killed. When we got into Batoche we found, I think, 11 men in a rough hole like a cellar, covered with a big stone. They had been very roughly treated, and had often been told that they were going to be shot. All were settlers or surveyors who knew too much about his position and resources at Batoche.

I asked Riel why he got up this rebellion. He said the Indians and half-breeds of the North-West owned the country, and should be paid for the whole of it; also that by making a strong resistance to us he hoped to get good terms. He was well aware that there was no hope of finally defeating the Canadian Government, backed up as it is by England, but he had hopes of aid from Fenians in the States, the French "habitants" of Lower Canada, France, etc., and other visionary ideas. I asked him why he had not attacked our long line of communications, and he said he left the military direction to Gabriel Dumont, and that he (Riel) had had a dream telling him to fight at Batoche.

The second day after the capture of Batoche we moved down the river to Guardepin's Crossing—16 miles—where it was easier for us to be put across by our steamers, and, besides, we thus avoided a belt of pine forest on the far bank, in which Big Bear was said to be

with 600 Indians. We were now marching post haste to relieve Prince Albert, which is crammed with all the settlers from the surrounding district. The Crossing was very picturesque. We waded out to a small island, on the other side of which the water was deep enough for our flat-bottomed steamers to come close in and ferry us to the other side. There is one thing that strikes one in this country—the absence of rock. In these great river ravines, 200 or 300 feet deep, nothing is to be seen but earth and loose stones, all glacial debris. The prairie, everywhere we have been, is the same in this respect. Here and there are patches of loose stones, but generally one goes for many miles without seeing a sign of one.

Yours, _____

Fort Pitt, North Saskatchewan,
June 30th, 1885.

Dear _____

My last letter was written on board one of our four flat-bottomed stern-wheelers, on our way to relieve Battleford and punish Poundmaker and his band of Indians. Our wagons followed us by trail on the safe, i.e., north, bank of the river, the distance being about 160 miles. Prince Albert is near the junction of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan. We came down the south branch, and then, turning into the north branch, advanced up it in an easterly direction. Since Batoche, I had been the only staff officer, except one A.D.C., Freer, as Lord Melgund was sent back on the first day of the fighting. I had to write all orders, keep duty rosters, choose camping grounds and detail them to corps, arrange the crossings of the river, place the lines of picquets, detail advance guards, etc., etc. It was very interesting, as one knew everything that was going on. At Battleford the force divided, and Major Smith, of the permanent Canadian troops, was made A.A.G. with one part, whilst I went with the General and the other half of our troops. There was great rejoicing when we arrived at Battleford, which was full of settlers from the outlying districts. It is at a junction of the Battle river and the North Saskatchewan, and opposite a ford across the first. We saw here some of the work of the Indians; about half a dozen houses, on the far side of the ford, had been looted and burnt, while several Hudson Bay posts, in the neighborhood, at Carlton, Frog Lake, Fort Pitt, etc., had suffered the same fate.

The General sent messengers to the chiefs of the neighboring bands of Indians to come and see him. The following came:—Poundmaker, Moosomin, Beardy, and Mosquito, with many of their braves. The first of them appeared a mile or two away, just as we were on parade on the Queen's Birthday, and were firing a *feu de joie*. We had a formidable force on parade, as we had found Colonel Otter's command at Battleford, and about 100 mounted

police. The Indians were badly scared, for they thought the demonstration was intended for them. However, after a long halt they came on. There was a pow-wow, the Indians sitting on the ground in a semi-circle, and talking very well, even eloquently. The gist of what they said was that they could not restrain their too-impetuous young men, but that they themselves had taken no part in the looting, murdering, and burning. The General said: "Then you are not fit to be chiefs," and they were all made prisoners. About 200 guns and rifles were taken from them.

Colonel Otter's fight with Poundmaker's band at Cut Knife was after the houses and stores on the Battle river had been burnt—presumably by Poundmaker's band—though this was denied. Colonel Otter put 350 men in wagons, with a Gatling and a 9-pounder, and started to go 35 miles to Poundmaker's reserve, to punish him. He was caught in a prepared ambush as he was climbing the steep, bushy slope, after fording the Cut Knife Creek. The Indians had rifle pits at the edges of the bushes, and were mostly unseen. The fight lasted eight hours, and ended by Colonel Otter putting his men into the wagons again, and returning to Battleford. The net result was that Poundmaker, finding that he was not pressed, closed in on Battleford, killed some patrols, and captured 30 loaded wagons with their teamsters. Our victory at Batoche frightened him, however, and he came in when sent for.

Big Bear's band was now the only one out on the warpath; he had looted Fort Pitt and Frog Lake, and had murdered nine or ten settlers. He had with him some 30 prisoners, many of whom were women. Two of these were said to be settlers' wives, whose husbands had been shot before their eyes. These women were put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder. One we afterwards recovered, but the other remained voluntarily with her purchaser. Big Bear had a band variously estimated at from 300 to 800 men, and at this time was said to be near the ruins of Fort Pitt. General Strange had been sent up in command of a force of some 800 men from Edmonton on purpose to intercept Big Bear. He was in great fear of his communications being cut, and had disposed of 500 of his force along the line to guard it, so that when he came up with Big Bear on the 27th May he had only 300 men with him. On that day he only drove in some scouts, killing two of them; but the next day he advanced too near a hill called Frenchman's Butte, and found Big Bear occupying a really strong position, lining the top of a ravine, with rifle pits on the edge of the woods. The ravine being very marshy, and passable only in a few places, made an excellent ditch for his front. General Strange had really too small a force to storm such a position, especially as it was uncertain whether he was largely outnumbered or not. He tried to turn the Indians' position, but the valley was marshy all along, and no good crossing could be found. After an indecisive action, and the loss on our side of four of a French-Canadian regiment wounded, General Strange retired about

6 miles to an open and safe spot for a camp. Big Bear had four men killed by the explosion of a shell in a rifle pit, but, as usual, there were no Indians to be seen to fire at—only the smoke from their rifles. The next day, General Strange sent Major Steele's mounted corps of 80 men to see if Big Bear were still in position, and he found that the Indians had retired northwards towards the vast forest which stretches north, east and west. General Middleton, hearing of this action at Frenchman's Butte, started with all the mounted men available, about 230, including Steele's corps, which we caught up in two days, to follow Big Bear. He took me as his staff officer, and one A.D.C. We took with us only what we could carry on our saddles, viz., a blanket, hair-brush, and water-proof, etc., and two or three wagons with food and supplies. These we intended to transfer to pack horses if necessary, our indefatigable Colonel Bedson having improvised the pack-saddles from them. The country was unsurveyed and practically unknown. We passed through a small Indian reservation of Chippewayans, of whom we could only find two. They could, or would, tell us little about Big Bear's band, but they both agreed that there were about 12 white prisoners. On this day about 20 of Big Bear's prisoners came in to Fort Pitt; they had escaped the day of the fight, and had been wandering about Frenchman's Butte. Some of their stories of murders and outrages were heartrending, and they agreed that there were some more prisoners, notably the families of McLean and Mann, Hudson's Bay employees. We soon found traces of the lady prisoners, for at every Indian camp we passed there were small pieces of linen tied to the branches as signals to us. Big Bear was evidently now getting frightened, for he got rid of most of his impedimenta. We found many carts, clothes, furs, pots and pans, and other scraps littered about the trail. At the first one was a large circular booth of branches, where a sun dance had been held. The principal object of the dance being to promote grown-up boys to the rank of braves, after they have shown their stoicism under various forms of torture. On the second day we arrived at Loon Lake, 50 miles north of Fort Pitt, a most complicated jumble of forest, water and swamp, here called muskeg. As we spent several days there, I made a rough survey of it. Just as we got up to it we met Steele's scouts, who reported that the previous day they came upon the Indians striking camp on the shores of the lake. They said they killed 15 Indians as they were fording the narrow part of the lake A. but they did not dare to follow.

Big Bear's band consisted of Crees, who were accustomed to the open prairie, and we believed that now they had got into country which they did not know at all. Also, everyone said that Plain Indians were quite nonplussed in the woods, and vice versa. That a Prairie Indian, although accustomed to make a living on the open plains, would starve in the woods; and this is really what came to pass. We followed the trail across the ford and round the lake

finding several dead Indians, some of whom had been buried in a remarkable way. A deep hole was dug, across which two or three poles were placed to support the body of the dead brave, dressed in all his finery, and wrapped in his blanket. A large quantity of branches, weighted down with stones, prevented the earth from coming in contact with him, and protected him from the wolves and wolverines. We found the trail led across the lake, but that all the rest of the Indians' carts, with quantities of bacon, flour, clothes and furs, had been left on the near side. The lake here was 50 yards wide, at least 6 feet deep, and there was a slight current. How to cross was the difficulty, and we commenced to cut the few dead, soft-wood trees in the neighborhood, so as to make a raft. Whilst this was being done, Freer and I noticed what seemed to be white pieces of wood on the opposite shore, and concluded that the Indians had had a raft, and that these were the pieces of it, which had floated down the current. As it would mean a great saving of time, Freer and I stripped and swam after them. The opposite shore was densely wooded, and we expected to get fired at, but we collected all the pieces without accident. Whilst wading on the shore, my foot struck something in the sand, which turned out to be two Indian knives in sheaths, driven in point first. We now had enough wood for two rafts, which were soon tied together with raw hide lariats, here called shaganappy, the ordinary string of the prairie. We put our saddles and blankets on the rafts, and poled them across, whilst the horses were driven or ridden barebacked into the water. It took us the whole afternoon to complete the crossing, and then we proceeded to make a solid foot-bridge, by constructing enough rafts to reach across when tied together, and kept in place by poles driven into the bottom. At all this sort of work our men were splendid; they all could handle an axe, and required hardly any telling after the idea had been explained to them. We found, on crossing, a high, rocky wooded peninsula, connected to the land by the largest and worst muskeg we had yet seen. The trail struck across this, and just where it left the sound ground was a fat Indian woman sitting at the foot of a tree, with a noose round her neck, and dead. She had evidently despaired of crossing the muskeg, and had committed suicide rather than fall into our hands. Our bivouac in the pine woods that night was disagreeably varied by one of the scouts dropping his revolver into a fire, from which it was not rescued until all six cartridges were discharged in various directions. Fortunately there was nothing hit but a saddle.

The next morning we prospected the muskeg, which was covered with willow and alder bushes, so that one could not see 30 yards. My horse soon sank to his knees and hocks, and the debris of bacon, clothing, pans, furs, etc., in every direction showed how difficult the Indians had found it. It was impossible to ride through, so we dismounted and led our horses, and after about a mile of floundering, and having to drag the frightened beasts along, we

came to the edge of a rapid stream, about 30 feet wide, and unfordable. The going on the banks of this was a little better, and after another half mile we got on to sounder ground, and amongst high timber again. It was a terrible muskeg, and the thought of having to go back through it frightened us. One could not tell how deep it was in places, and always expected to go overhead every step. The roots of the alders, too, made it very difficult walking. We followed the trail for another mile or two through forest, but saw nothing but occasional scraps of clothing or hide. It was very nervous work, for we expected to be shot at every minute, and could not see more than 40 or 50 yards ahead, so, as we had only a small party of scouts, we returned to the main body. The General decided not to follow any farther, on account of the danger of having the muskeg in our rear. It was probable that we had been able to cross because the winter ice was only thawed out about two feet in depth, but, of course, it would be continually getting deeper, and might become quite impassable. We, therefore, returned by the way we had come to Fort Pitt.

We found that General Strange had gone up in a north-westerly direction, past Frog Lake and the Beaver river, to Cold Lake, and reported that he had information about Big Bear's band. General Middleton, therefore, determined to go with all the mounted men to reinforce him, and we started on this trip on the 13th June. The grass had now grown, and was up to our horses' bellies, and so thick that it was with difficulty one could force a way through it. When it dries in the autumn, to be caught in a prairie fire would be very dangerous. In the early part of the campaign we were in several prairie fires, but the grass had been so beaten down by the winter that the flames never rose to a dangerous height. Our path, however, soon led us out of the grass country into the thick forest of pines, firs, birch, maple, and poplar, which stretches from Lake Winnipeg, or even Hudson's Bay, to the Rockies. It is curious what an enormous extent of this country has been moulded by beavers, and how lasting their work is. Our way lay for the most part along beaver dams, which crossed every hollow, the trees above it being killed out by the water. In most cases, however, the dams were old and cut through, having to be bridged with trunks, whilst where the beaver pools had been were now narrow marshy meadows. We often came across fresh beaver traces, and in one instance crossed a hollow just below a fresh beaver dam, with three beaver houses in it. The dam was bow-shaped, about 8 feet high, and 30 yards long, of trunks plastered with clay. It had a peculiar feature: in the centre of the bow the dam was double, leaving a narrow pond of water in the middle. Its object I could not ascertain. We never saw any musquash houses where there were beavers, but elsewhere their conical heaps of sticks was the usual sign of a pond being a permanent one. In three days' march we came to the Beaver river, where we found a flat-bottomed screw, freshly built by General

Strange. We made our horses swim, and ferried our saddles and selves across. On the other side I discovered a fresh Indian camp, and in a split twig was a piece of birch bark, on which signs were cut.

These were interpreted by a half-breed that three lodges, i.e., 45 people, of forked tongues, i.e., Crees, had left the bank of the river, and had gone to the island in a lake—presumably Frog Lake, which contains a big island. We passed this lake, the scene of a massacre, but there was little there now but blackened ruins. Our men managed to unearth a net, and captured a fine lot of pickerel in the outlet. These north-western pike were a welcome addition to our larder. On the fourth day we arrived at General Strange's camp, on the south shore of Cold Lake, a vast expanse, with many ramifications that no one seemed to know anything about. General Strange had no further news of Big Bear, and in this wilderness of trackless forest, lakes, and muskegs there seemed little chance of finding him. A stationary net run out from the shore produced for us a large fish of the salmon species, probably a lake trout, which was estimated to weigh 36 lbs. This was not the champion weight of fish during the campaign, for a sturgeon was got, also in a net, in the Saskatchewan, which weighed 56 lbs.

We returned to Fort Pitt a few days later, and were pleased to hear that some of Big Bear's band had given themselves up at Prince Albert, or rather to some police out from that post. Later, Big Bear himself came in, and all the prisoners were recovered unhurt. As we had anticipated, the Indians of the plains had starved in the woods. There were no less than four forces after them—General Strange, ourselves, Colonel Otter at Fort Carlton, and the Mounted Police. The Indians had been obliged to throw away all that impeded their flight, and to such straits were they put that for a week some thirty of them had nothing to eat but one rabbit. We expect to return now by Lake Winnipeg, but it is not certain.

Yours, _____

Winnipeg, 26th July, 1885.

Dear _____

We arrived here a few days ago after a long journey from Fort Pitt. There really is very little more to tell you. We landed at Prince Albert, and saw Big Bear in prison. He is a big coarse-featured Indian, and was wrapped in a very dirty blanket. He made the usual excuses that he could not restrain the young men of his band, and that when they had committed outrages he was afraid. He said that most of the outrages he was accused of were done by other Indians from other reserves, and he said that he did not attack General Strange, but that he was attacked, and only defended himself. He was ordered to take his trial at Regina with the rest of the rebels. As we were leaving, I gave him a packet of tobacco, which he gladly took in exchange for a smartly-beaded pair of new moccasins.

On our way down the river—some 1,000 miles—we had some experiences of the dangers of its navigation. We were many times brought to a full stop, so suddenly as to throw us off our chairs, as we ran on to sand bars. There we would lie, churning up the sand with the stern-wheel, or twisting round by setting it against the rudders, or trying to crawl over by means of our grasshopper-legs' poles, sometimes for many hours. Once we passed close to a wrecked steamer in a backwater. She had been caught by the ice in shallow water and frozen to the bottom. The spring then lifted half of her away from the rest, and there the two halves lie rotting. There is very little life to be seen about the river: a few ducks and geese fly about in the mornings and evenings, and occasionally a farm is passed close to the top of the river ravine, but the trench it has cut is so deep that nothing can be seen of the prairie. It is curious how the cultivation is entirely confined to the river frontages. A few miles back there is not a sign of human habitation. The rivers are the only channels of communication, at any rate for heavy goods, at present. Where we started, at Fort Pitt, the river was nearly as wide as the Thames at London, and though it increased in volume, it did not much in width. Occasionally it nearly lost itself amongst shoals, and sand bars, and wooded islands, widening to as much as two miles, but this is exceptional. Near Lake Winnipeg the river expands into Cedar Lake, and between this and the big lake is a rapid. We had, therefore, to disembark here, and were carried in trucks on a narrow railway to the landing, where a regular ocean steamer waited for us. In the middle of Lake Winnipeg we were out of sight of land, and could easily imagine we were at sea, the quantity of gulls aiding the illusion. At the south end of the lake, the Red river runs through an enormous marsh, teeming with wild fowl, through which we steamed to Selkirk. Beyond this our steamer could not go, as she draws too much water, so we disembarked again and took the train for Winnipeg. Our arrival was the signal for a tremendous burst of enthusiasm, the whole town—I beg its pardon, city—was *en fete*, and we had to march through interminable streets, with every vantage place crammed with sightseers cheering themselves hoarse. I signed my name on biscuits and papers, presented by enthusiastic Canadians, until my hand ached, and when at last we got to our hotel we had to fight our way through a crowd every one of whom insisted on our drinking with them, or at least accepting a cigar. For three days no one seemed to sleep unless he was drunk, and the passages, stairs, and even pavements were so encumbered with people overtaken by liquor that it was no easy matter to get to one's room.

I start for Halifax in two days, and intend to do Niagara, the Thousand Islands, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence on the way.

Yours, _____

H. de H. HAIG, Major R.E.

AUTUMN HOLIDAYS IN EASTERN CANADA.

Having vivid recollections of a canoe voyage, years ago, in Eastern Canada, on one of New Brunswick's finest rivers (the Miramichi—far away from the busy haunts of men) and of the happy hunting grounds on its banks, I resolved last autumn, with two pleasant companions and three redskins, to renew my acquaintance with the forest and the stream, and once more to smoke the pipe of peace in the Indian wigwam.

The stores (food and raiment) for the voyage are packed, the canoes (three) well secured on the top of the railway train; the Indians, as usual on such an occasion, only turn up at the last moment, one with a glorious pair of black eyes, each Indian having evidently been drinking his own health and that of every member of his family. We start, but only to find ourselves late in the afternoon left at a station twenty miles from the river bank. We hire a country wagon with hay rack to carry canoes and impedimenta, and, having decided by lot as to who is to command the advance guard, which at once moves on, two of us remain the night in civilization, make final arrangements, and put up at a farmhouse.

Here was a perfect picture of a patriarch—the master of the house surrounded by his large family, 24, of all ranks. In the evening each member of the family was occupied in some useful way— one peeling apples, another hanging them when peeled to dry, others engaged in carpentering. All are listening to the travellers' tales, with which every traveller should be supplied; and at the evening meal peace and plenty prevailed.

We made an early start next morning in a light wagon to overtake our advance guard, and we were thus enabled to have our mid-day meal on the river bank, and with the whole party to start on our canoe voyage down stream from the head waters of the S. W. Miramichi (branch), and to make some progress before night set in.

The settling down in camp in the Canadian forest has often been described; the clearing of the well-selected spot for camp, the chopping of firewood, the cooking of the evening meal, which on such an occasion invariably includes some fine specimens of brook trout; then the "assembly" for supper, and, having done justice to the meal without any fears of indigestion or disorder of the liver, you can lie flat on your back on the grass or on the spruce bough couch, and can say with Lord Dunraven, "This is luxury indeed! You are not trespassing, and nobody can warn you off; there is plenty of fish in the river, some whiskey left in the bottle, lots of bread in the canoe, and you run no risk of being disturbed, for there is no human being within miles. You can go when you like, or stay as long as you choose. You can stretch your arms and kick out your legs without any danger of treading on a sensitive corn, or of poking out somebody's eye; and you can throw back your shoulders, ex-

pand your chest, and inhale a full draught of fresh pure air, with a sense of glorious independence only to be enjoyed in a large country. A man under such circumstances positively is nearly as happy as a cow in a clover field."

The advantages of an autumn trip as compared with one in mid-summer are many and great. The former season is most enjoyable, as any one who has experienced Canadian "fall" climate will admit. The trees and foliage generally have exchanged their coat of green for one of many colors; all nature now seems on holiday bent.

In autumn, besides, you are exempt from attacks of mosquitoes, or of the diminutive creature hardly larger than the head of a pin, "whose bite, being followed by a burning itch, makes one wish he could stretch his skin out on a barn door and go for it with a curry comb," or of the moose fly, whose assaults are described as so terrific, and the after effects so excruciating, that the fisherman is gravely warned that when he sees his enemy enter at one side of the canoe his best chance of safety is to get out at the other.

The plan of campaign for each succeeding day, as it arrives, on such a trip as this, is somewhat as follows: Daylight, or soon after, finds every member of the party astir, and a swim in the nearest trout hole or salmon pool on the part of the "dirty" Englishmen (as regular in their ablutions as in their prayers, as compared with the "nice clean" Indians, who carefully avoid water even in their whiskey) brings fresh vigor, and prepares one for the morning meal; then pack canoes and start. The breaking up of camp takes much shorter time than the pitching of tents on the previous evening. The Indian, being the steersman in each canoe, poles or paddles as required in rough water or smooth. The luxurious white man reclines gracefully amidships, with ample time for reflection, or for admiring the ever varying scenery, only seizes the spare pole or paddle in case of emergency, and has rod and gun ever ready, the former being produced whenever salmon pool or trout hole is reached, the latter has to be hastily taken up for a shot at a passing shelldrake or black duck; or, should the drumming of a partridge be heard the whole party "extend for attack," a flock of partridge being usually to be found near the drumming bird.

Then there is a general comparing of notes as to the morning sport at the general gathering for dinner. This movable feast is generally regulated daily according to the whim or caprice of the Indian, and according to the sport or work of the morning, whether much or little. It is true that meals get very "mixed." You find yourself having dinner at 10 a.m., supping early in the afternoon, and you are ready for breakfast about sundown or in the middle of the night.

While dinner is being prepared, the rods are again brought to the front, or the sketch-book produced, and, without being a skilled ornithologist, there is no greater pleasure than to recline lazily on

the river bank and again "compare notes," the notes of the different birds of song—the melody of the red-eyed vireo with the laughing song of the Bob-o'-link, the song of Canada's canary, the thistle bird, with that of his kinsman the pine goldfinch.

Your reverie is soon disturbed by the shrill cry of the blue jay, who darts from the forest, and, with a series of shrill notes, "discordant heard alone," echoed from hillside to hillside, wends her way down stream till lost to eye and ear. Soon the welcome sound of "wagan" (dinner) from the Indians puts to silence all else, and, as you do justice to well-fried pork and trout, the only bird to attract attention is that most daring one, the moose bird (Canada jay), who silently and stealthily lights on the edge of the frying pan, and speedily flies to the branch of the nearest tree with the stolen property (piece of pork), soon to return for another supply of camp rations. Again, after dinner, the canoes are packed, a fresh start is made, and the afternoon is spent in much the same manner as the forenoon has been, with varied success and varied pleasure. There was also during this trip variety of beautiful scenery.

Having proceeded down stream for a couple of days, and having passed Louis Falls, where are several good salmon pools, we decided to make an expedition before proceeding further down stream, viz., to the Miramichi Lakes, several miles from the river, up a narrow stream to the outlet of the lakes. This we accomplished without difficulty, the portage being short. We were amply repaid by the scenery, though we failed to get any cariboo, after careful stalking in the excellent barrens near the lake, and the season did not suit for moose calling, the moon not being full. Tracks of both moose and cariboo were many. There is, however, no more delightful place to spend a few days with rod and gun than in the vicinity of these lakes.

After leaving the lakes we proceeded down the Miramichi river, as before, the weather, as it usually is at this season, being all that could be desired. Owing, however, to the fact that it had not rained for weeks, the river was not in its best condition for canoeing, and good trout holes and salmon pools were few and far between—the former only to be found where some never-failing stream from a cool spring flowed into the river; and here it mattered little whether you fished with the gaudiest Jock Scott or with a sombre arrangement of feathers and tinsel. Whether you tried the "up cast" or the "down cast," with light rod or heavy, you had fish and fishing to your heart's content. Salmon fishing, for the above reason—the lowness of the water in the river—was indifferent this season. We had passed all the principal salmon pools—viz., at Louis Falls, McKeel Brook, Burnt Hill, etc.—without much success; and not until we reached Clear Water Stream had we fair sport, and in an unexpected way, as follows:—

We made an early start from Burnt Hill, in order to reach Clear Water Stream by dinner-time. The Indians, however, were out of their reckoning as to distance, and hungry and tired, we expected at every turn of the river to come to the looked-for stream. Pangs of hunger impressed upon us the necessity of food, when we suddenly came upon the first sign of civilization we had seen for several days—viz., a party of lumbermen in camp on the river bank, sitting down to an abundant and excellent dinner. We were easily prevailed upon to join them in the meal, and from these hospitable and kindly denizens of the forest we learned that, by leaving canoes, and walking across country by logging road, six or eight miles (stated distances convey no idea of time required to reach any point), we should find some good trout fishing on Clear Water Stream. Moreover, there was an old lumber camp near the stream, where we could put up for the night.

We at once resolved to act upon this information, and, after leaving our woodland friends, on reaching the spot pointed out by them on the river bank from which the road led, we proceeded to make up our "field kit," leaving behind with the canoes all heavy baggage, which, unfortunately for me, included my salmon rod, and, unfortunately for the Indians, the much-loved molasses jar was also left.

Oh ye, whose experience is limited to the "hard 'igh road" of Merrie England as adapted for the modern cycle or the old stage coach, how vague is your idea of a Canadian logging road! Even footing it over tortuous roads in Spain, or over the sandy desert in Africa, will not adequately prepare your mind or body for "lugging" a "field kit" (blanket, frying pan, lump of pork, gun and rod) over or through a swampy logging road in Canada. You may have done your best and walked hard, and, you may think, fast, and yet but little progress has been made, and if in gaining distance you don't lose your temper, you are an angel.

Night had fairly set in, and yet we found not the sought-for camp. To add to our misfortunes, we had lost one of the party, who had strayed from the path, which had in the gloaming become quite indistinct. We fired off many guns, we shouted many a shout, only to be echoed and re-echoed through the dense forest. Two Indians were sent on "back tracks" to seek for the wanderer, for whose safety—he being a novice in the woods—we were much concerned. The other Indian, after many a check and many a false turn, at last piloted us to the hut or lumber camp. In prospect the hut appeared an ideal harbor of refuge. In reality it was dirty and dismal in the extreme. A quickly lighted fire showed that there was a narrow table in the centre: while at the sides were set lumberer's beds, with old rags and moccasins lying on the well-used spruce boughs—a sure refuge for "small deer" and such like.

There was, however, joy in the camp when, late at night, the

Indians brought back the wanderer, who, a prudent man, finding himself "off the track," sat down and waited, though anxiously, until found by the Indians. The discovery of a jar of molasses in the hut brought fresh joy to the Indians on their return. After brief explanation on the part of the wanderer, and congratulations on that of the others, we all resolved to "turn in" for the night.

I positively declined the post of honor in the corner of the hut amongst the rags and old spruce boughs, preferring the narrow table for my couch, though fearing to turn over, lest I should too suddenly turn out. Another drawback to my comfort on the table was the absence of a suitable pillow.

Lord Wolseley says, in his "Soldiers' Pocket-book," that he has frequently made use of his sword hilt as a pillow. I doubt, however, whether my patent pillow, adopted on this occasion, has been previously used. It consisted of two tin cups, placed one above the other, secured by a couple of axes stuck in the table. With these, and in spite of all drawbacks, I slept the sweet sleep of the laboring man, while my friends, if they slept, which I doubt, had evil dreams and lively experience on their softer couch. But short-lived are these evil dreams, passing as the morning cloud. Early morning found us on the bank of the most picturesque of trout streams, and with my lightest of Yankee trout rods, I soon had gained a vantage point on a rock from which to cast my smallest over a dark pool. Scarcely had the fly touched water when "in him" was shouted by all, for they saw I was "in" no small fish. The jump in the air, and the music of the reel, soon decided the matter—it was a fine grilse. Without gaff or landing net, I had my work cut out for me to keep sufficient strain on the fish and prevent his cutting the gut amongst the sharp rocks. I had necessarily to dance many odd dances from rock to rock. There is, however, nothing more successful than success. After, not a *mauvais quart d'heure*, but a lively half hour, I had coaxed my fish from the rocky pool to a sandy beach, where I safely landed him.

This was but one of a series of successful combats between fisherman and fish, in which both my brother anglers and myself took part on that memorable day, on which, in our search for trout, we found grilse and larger salmon in abundance. Owing, it appears, to the water in this stream having become suddenly and unusually low, these fish had found themselves shut in and unable to join their companions in the Miramichi river.

Rejoicing in our sport, and well-laden with fish, we returned to the hut, and afterwards to the canoes on the larger river bank. The rest of the trip down the Miramichi river was uneventful. We had lingered longer than we had intended in the wilds, and, therefore, abandoned the idea of prolonging the voyage by going down stream to the harbor at Newcastle, resolving to take the train where the recently-opened railway crosses the river at Boiestown.

To "make the connection" on the last day out (the only daily train for Fredericton, leaving at 2 p.m.) we had to break up camp at the Three Mile rapids at daybreak, and we pushed on as steadily as possible, being much delayed by the lowness of the water, having frequently to carry our canoes over sand bars.

"To be or not to be, that is the question!" as we approached the railway station, where a few loafers remained, they having come to see the daily wonder of civilization, the train. "She's gone!" was the speedy answer to our eager inquiry. It only remained for us to make the best of the situation. Our choice lay between spending two days (the following day being Sunday, with no train) in a small public-house, a sad contrast to the independence of the forest, or to drive in a country wagon 40 miles over rough roads to Fredericton. We preferred the latter course.

"Well shaken," therefore, was the dose thus administered in our nocturnal journey. The tonic of the holiday trip, however, from start to finish, remained a tonic that will go some way towards preparing the frame for a return to "the common round, the daily task," in this work-a-day world.

BEAVER.

Fredericton, July 25, 1896.

The following extracts are translated from a "Manual of International Law for the use of Officers of the French Army," a work authorized for use in the military schools.—D. T. Irwin.

PART I.

Hostilities, Properly So-Called.

CHAP. I.

MEANS OF INJURING THE ENEMY.

War does not resemble a duel, in which an equality of weapons is the rule. Each belligerent uses the most improved engines of war whose merits he has previously tested, and his adversary has only himself to blame if he is less well provided.

However, the laws of war do not recognize on the part of the belligerents, an unlimited choice of means to injure an enemy. They proscribe a certain number, some because they involve acts of treachery, others, because their nature is to cause, without necessity, excessive suffering or damage.

(1) MEANS FORBIDDEN AS ACTS OF TREACHERY.

In the heat of combat, each belligerent ought to be able to reckon upon the good faith of his adversary, and to retain the conviction that the latter will do nothing contrary to honor and duty. To abuse this confidence would be to commit a treacherous and dishonorable action.

Treachery is absolutely prohibited by the law of nations. This principle is capable of receiving numerous applications, the following are the principal ones, with the deductions they permit of: It is treachery to use poison, and poisoned weapons, to poison springs, or to disseminate upon hostile territory substances intended to propagate contagious diseases. Nevertheless, there is nothing to prohibit the stoppage of springs, diverting the courses of streams, or mixing with the water substances which evidently prevent it from being drunk; acts of this nature do not abuse the enemy's confidence, and are legitimate warfare.

In accordance with the same principle a soldier should not commit any hostile act by deceiving the enemy as to its character and design. He should never, for example, show an intention to surrender in order that he may subsequently strike his adversary without warning, and by this cowardly means obtain an easy victory. No more should he, without proper authority, make use of a flag of truce, or of the Geneva arm-badge or flag; these are ensigns which both parties have an equal interest in most strictly respecting.

A less reserve is permitted with regard to the flags, uniforms, bugle calls and signals of the enemy; the custom of war permits their use before a battle, as a *ruse de guerre* in order to approach the adversary, or to entice him into an ambuscade.

The rules of the law of nations do not tolerate the attempt to take the life of an enemy by obtaining admission to his presence under false pretences, still less do they permit his assassination by means of gifts or promises to traitors. They also prohibit his being declared an outlaw, thus authorizing his slaughter by the first comer. These same rules, however, leave sufficient latitude to a combatant who does not disguise his character. A soldier who hides behind a hedge for the purpose of shooting an enemy's skirmisher, does not commit any infraction of them, no more is he guilty if, at his own risk and peril, and dressed in his uniform, he boldly penetrates the enemy's bivouacs with deadly intent. Surprise, which evades the enemy's vigilance, is not prohibited, only treachery which deceives his legitimate confidence.

(2) METHODS PROHIBITED AS BARBAROUS.

The law of nations proscribes all cruelty, and needless violence or severity.

Thus an enemy who surrenders should never be struck, wounded, nor killed. From the moment he ceases to resist he becomes a prisoner of war; but in order to prevent his attempts to escape, or resist again, he may be disarmed, guarded, and effectually prevented from causing injury. If the chances of battle place him again at liberty, and he commences to fight, he thereby incurs no forfeiture; should he be again captured he cannot be punished for having resumed the fight. He will only be in fault and liable to punishment, if he had promised not to do so: respect for the promise sworn to the enemy is the rule.

It is thus a strict obligation to spare an enemy who submits, or who has no longer any means of defending himself. Consequently, under no circumstances, neither as a means of intimidation, nor for hatred, nor for vengeance, should it be declared in advance that quarter will not be given. . . . It is not only persons, but also property, that the laws of war protect against useless or excessive severity.

The belligerents should abstain from all destruction which is not absolutely necessary.

From this point of view civilization has imposed restrictions which were unknown in former years. Now-a-days no General would be excused who would order the destruction or the pillage of a considerable portion of the enemy's territory or of the lasting productions of the soil.

The use of coal oil as a means of destruction is not in itself contrary to the laws of war, if the act of destruction is lawful; but its use for acts of vengeance or intimidation is prohibited.

The employment of weapons, projectiles, or substances calculated to inflict needless suffering is prohibited as barbarous.

In accordance with this rule combatants abstain from using as projectiles, broken glass, jagged bullets, metal shot, slugs, barbed arrows, bullets containing glass and lime, and in general, all weapons which, without exercising a direct influence upon the issue of the struggle, have only the effect of producing more painful wounds. This rule applies more especially to organized combatants, who are provided with regular arms and ammunition; but no one could blame improvised combatants, who, in default of bullets or bayonets, loaded their guns with shot, or improvised a weapon out of the first implement which came to their hands. This con-

sideration, which justifies the prohibition of weapons suitable for inflicting unnecessary damage, has led the European powers to prohibit, by a solemn agreement, the employment of certain explosive projectiles. Such is the object of the Declaration of St. Petersburg, 11th Dec., 1868, as follows:

DECLARATION.

"Upon the proposition of the Russian Imperial Cabinet, an international military commission having assembled at St. Petersburg in order to examine the suitability of prohibiting the use of certain projectiles in time of war between civilized nations, and this commission having fixed by mutual agreement, upon the technical limits at which the necessities of war should be restrained before the emergencies of humanity, the subscribers are authorized, by order of their Governments, to declare as follows:

"Considering that the progress of civilization should have for its object the reduction, as far as possible, of the calamities of war:

"That the only legitimate end which the States should have in view, during a war, is the weakening of the military forces of the enemy;

"That for this object, it is sufficient to disable the greatest possible number of men;

"That this object will be exceeded by the use of weapons which needlessly aggravate the sufferings of disabled men, or make their death inevitable;

"That the employment of such weapons will be from that time contrary to the laws of humanity;

"The contracting parties agree to mutually renounce, in the case of war between themselves, the employment, by their land or marine forces, of all projectiles of a less weight than 400 grammes which will be explosive or loaded with inflammable or fulminating material;

"They invite all States, which have not participated, by sending delegates to the deliberations of the International Military Commission at St. Petersburg, to accede to the present agreement.

"This agreement is only obligatory upon the contracting or acceding parties, in case of war between two or more of them, it is not applicable as against non-contracting parties or those who would not have acceded to it.

"It ceases equally to be binding from the moment when during a war between contracting or acceding parties a non-contracting party, or one who would not accede to it, is allied to one of the belligerents.

"The contracting parties reserve the right to a future understanding upon every occasion when a precise proposi-

tion may be formulated in view of the improvements which science may be able to reach in the armament of troops, in order to maintain the principles which they have enunciated, and to reconcile the necessities of war with the laws of humanity."

St. Petersburg, 29th November—11th December, 1868.

(Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries.)

Sanctioned and promulgated in France by decree of 30th Dec., 1868, this declaration subsists between the following powers: Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Prussia, States forming the old confederation of North Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Wurtemberg.

The obligations which it involves should be religiously observed during any war which may take place between two or any of these States.

Let us add, in conclusion, that the threat of employing any means prohibited by the laws of war should never be made. In penal law, the threat of a crime constitutes of itself, in certain cases, a guilty action, and it is so according to the laws of war.

To act through the dread of a prohibited severity, even although without having the intention of resorting to it, would be to compromise one's own loyalty, and, at the same time, to abuse the good faith of the enemy.

(To be continued.)

AN APOLOGY.

The proposition that the pursuit of game for sport is a survival from ages which we have agreed to call barbarous needs no elaborate demonstration. It is not the only instance of the business of one period surviving as the pastime of the next. In this industrial epoch, pastoral and agricultural pursuits are indulged in by many for their pleasure; and a time may come when people will keep miniature Wall streets in their backyards, or amuse themselves with the exchange of cleverly adulterated commodities, not for profit, but for pleasure, not as a business, but because in such way a field may be secured for the display of that adroitness wherewith their ancestors shall have won undying fame.

The writer once dwelt in a remote antipodal colony, the inhabitants whereof lived by stealing each other's sheep. A numeral discovery (I may not be more precise) made these people wealthy on a sudden, and for a long time the amusement most fashionable with the first families of the lucky colony was amateur sheep-stealing.

Homo lupus homini is perhaps a truer saying in these days than it was in the barbarous hunting ages of the past. Those that are engaged in the all but universal game of beggar-my-neighbor seem to find as much excitement in it as the minority devoted to sport find in the chase and destruction of their game. The charge of cruelty has been urged and re-urged against those who hunt, or shoot, or fish for their pleasure. It has never been fairly met; for the simple reason, I think, that it is true. To hunt a hare, or a fox, or a stag, to its death, with a pack of hounds, means a more or less prolonged agony for the hunted animal. For every bird killed clean with shot, at least five are wounded and suffer with varying intensity for a longer or a shorter time. Nor can the gentle fisherman, who impales worms and flies, frogs and small fishes, alive and palpitating, upon a barbed hook, truthfully say that his sport is the occasion of no cruelty.

I have hunted and shot and fished ever since I was old enough to sit a horse, to handle a gun or to lift a gasping roach out of the water, and I shall fish and shoot and hunt as long as my strength and energy shall endure. But I hate lies and sophisms and mean subterfuges, and I admit that my amusements cause suffering—sometimes very great suffering—to the animals I pursue. I admit it all frankly, and I am as well aware as another that two wrongs do not make a right. Therefore, I will not plead that this world is so constituted that cruelty—I mean the infliction of pain for anyone's pleasure or profit—is inseparable from every calling—even from that of the philanthropist. I will not argue that tears are as sad as blood, nor that the hunger of the unemployed workman is just as real a cause of suffering as are the sores of the neglected leper, who must be succored to the detriment of the wage fund. Neither will I attempt to defend sport on the ground that it favors the development of the qualities called manly, that were but a poor shift in these days of anile shrillness. In good truth I am not going to defend sport at all. I am a sportsman myself because I am something of a savage. If any brother sportsman can give a better reason for the faith that is in him, let him speak out.

MIALREA.

Frederickton, N.B., July 27th, 1896.

“SOLDIER AN’ SAILOR TOO.”

The following Rudyard Kipling’s latest poem, published in *McClure’s Magazine* for April. The Arm of the Service which the poet designs to compliment is the Royal Marines :

As I was spittin’ into the Ditch aboard o’ the “ Crocodile.”
I seed a man on a man-o’-war got up in the Regl’ars’ style.
'E was scrapin’ the paint from off ’er plates, an’ I sez to ’im : “ Oo are you ?”
Sez ’e ; “ I’m a Jolly—’er Majesty’s Jolly—soldier an’ sailor too !”
Now ’is work begins by Gawd known when, and ’is work is never through—
'E isn’t one of the Reg’lar line, nor ’e isn’t one of the crew—
'E’s a kind of a giddy herumfrodite—soldier an’ sailor too !

An’ after I met ’im all over the world, a-doin’ all kinds o’ things,
Like landin’ ’issell with a Gatling-gun to talk to them ’eathen kings ;
'E sleeps in an ’ammick instead of a cot, an’ ’e drills with the deck on a slue,
An’ ’e sweats like a Jolly—’er Majesty’s Jolly—soldier an’ sailor too !
For there isn’t a job on the top o’ the earth the beggar don’t know—nor do !
You can leave ’im at night on a bald man’s ’ead to paddle ’is own canoe ;
'E’s a sort of a bloomin’ cosmopolot—soldier an’ sailor too.

We’ve fought ’em on trooper, we’ve fought ’em in dock, an’ drunk with ’em in
between,
When they called us the sea-sick scull’ry maids, an’ we called ’m the Ass
Marines ;
But when we was down for a double fatigue, from Woolwich to Bernardmyo,
We sent for the Jollies—’er Majesty’s Jollies—soldier an’ sailor too !
They think for ’emselves, an’ they steal for ’emselves, an’ they never ask
what’s to do,
But they’re camped and fed an’ they’re up an’ fed before our bugle’s blew.
Ho ! they ain’t no limp’in’ procrastitutes—soldier an’ sailor too !

You may say we are fond of an ’arness cut or ’ootin’ in barrick-yards,
Or startin’ a Board School mutiny along o’ the Onion Guards ;
But once in a while we can finish in style for the ends of the earth to view,
The same as the Jollies—’er Majesty’s Jollies—soldier an’ sailor too.
They come of our lot, they was brothers to us, they was beggars we’d met and
knew ;
Yes, barrin’ an inch in the chest an’ the arms, they was doubles o’ me and you,
For they weren’t no special chrysanthemums—soldier an’ sailor too.

To take your choice in the thick of a rush with firing all about
Is nothing so bad when you’ve cover to ’and, and leave an’ likin’ to shout :
But ta stand an’ be still to the “ Birken’ead ” drill is a damn tough bullet to
chew,
And they done it, the Jollies—’er Majesty’s Jollies—soldier an’ sailor too.
Their work was done when it ’adn’t begun, they was younger nor me an’ you ;
Their choice it was plain between drownin’ in ’eaps an’ bein’ mashed by the
screw,
An’ they stood an’ was still to the “ Birken’ead ” drill, soldier an’ sailor too !

We're most of us liars, we're 'arf of us thieves, an' the rest are as rank as can be,
But once in a while we can finish in style (which I 'ope it won't 'appen to me);
But it makes you think better o' you an' your friends an' the work you may 'ave
to do

When you think o' the sinkin' "Victorier's" Jollies—soldier an' sailor too.

Now there isn't no room for to say you don't know—they 'ave settled it plain
and true—

That whether it's Widow or whether it's ship, Victorier's work is to do,
As they done it, the Jollies—'er Majesty's Jollies—soldier an' sailor too!

WINNIPEG, MAN.

12.

"B." SQUADRON, R. C. D.

The bicycle mania has affected the sergeants' mess, the result being the purchase of eight bicycles. In addition to the recreation enjoyed, the sergeants have done good work in studying out the numerous trails and roads which spread like a network through the prairies about the city.

"A" troop Manitoba Dragoons of Virden has presented to the squadron, a regimental pet in the shape of "Billy," a handsome young goat.

The officers, N. C. O.'s and men fully appreciate this token of the good feeling which has always existed between them and their comrades of the Manitoba Dragoons.

The last of the old huts built for the first Red River expedition, and occupied until within a few years ago as barrack rooms, have disappeared, and are replaced by a beautiful green sward which next season will do duty as the regimental cricket ground. The appearance of the barracks is greatly improved by the change.

The Squadron is furnishing a musical ride for the Industrial Exhibition, which promises to be one of the features of the programme. Acting Sergeant-Major Young and his squad have worked hard to make this ride the best yet given by the Squadron.

The Squadron expects to go into camp at the Kildonan rifle ranges about the 1st August for the purpose of putting in its annual musketry course, and all ranks are looking forward to the change from the routine of daily life in barracks.

At the conclusion of the musketry camp the Squadron hopes to make a route march to Lower Fort Garry, and there put in a few days work at outposts and reconnaissance duties.

The Lower Fort is about 20 miles north of Winnipeg on the banks of the Red River. It consists of a collection of

stone buildings surrounded by a solid wall 10 feet high by 3 feet thick, loopholed, and with bastions at the corners. It was built by the Hudson's Bay Company about fifty-five (55) years ago, and was occupied by the present Commander-in-Chief and his troops at the time of the Red River expedition.

The Manitoba Rifle Association matches will be held on the last three days of July, and the Squadron will have about twenty-five competitors to try their skill with the Martini which will be the arms used during the matches.

Major Evans will, as usual, act as chief executive officer at the ranges.

The band under Sergt. Trumpeter Judges has made great progress this year, and has been successful in securing numerous engagements.

The band is a purely voluntary institution. the men who compose it performing all the duties connected with their work on parade, fatigues, guards, etc., and putting in band practice during their spare time. Their repertoire is large and varied, including all the latest English up-to-date music.

The cricket season has been a busy and fairly successful one so far, notwithstanding the loss of two of last year's strongest men. Below will be found a few of the records of matches played this year:—

31st May, 1896.

R. C. DRAGOONS vs. NORWOOD.

R. C. D.

Pte. Grove, b. Bates..	3
Pte. Matthews, b. Bates..	15
Pte. Alliston, b. Coton..	0
Lieut. Sutton, c. Moring, b. Coton..	2
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, b. Bates..	8
Pte. Thompson, b. Bates..	10
Pte. Lewis, b. Bates..	13
Pte. Robertson, b. Symes..	0
Sergt. Trumpeter Judges, b. Camsell..	2
Hospital Sergt. Simpson, l.b.w. Bates..	4
Sergt. Harris, not out..	0
Extras..	21
	—
Total..	78

NORWOOD.

Shenton, b. Alliston..	13
Coton, b. Alliston..	3
Bates, c. Sutton, b. Thompson..	29
Appleton, b. Alliston..	4

G. Poile, c. Sutton, b. Alliston..	2
Camsell, b. Thompson..	1
Moring, c. Judges, b. Alliston..	4
Bird, c. Judges, b. Alliston..	6
Wilkes, b. Thompson..	2
Symes, b. Alliston..	0
Savage, not out..	0
Extras..	13
<hr/>	
Total..	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. C. D.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Bates..	15.2	6	14	6
Coton..	7	—	24	2
Symes..	8	—	19	1
Camsell..	1	1	—	1

Norwood.

Pte. Alliston..	16	4	26	7
Sergt. Simpson..	3	—	13	—
Pte. Thompson..	12.2	3	25	3

13th June, 1896.

NORWOOD vs. R. C. DRAGOONS.

Norwood.

Appleton, b. Thompson..	3
Camsell, b. Hobkirk..	0
Shenton, c. Hobkirk, b. Thompson..	7
Crosby-Hopps, b. Thompson..	3
Burch, run out..	2
Poile, c. Matthews, b. Alliston..	4
Moring, b. Thompson..	0
Barnett, b. Thompson..	0
Palmer, b. Thompson..	0
Wilkes, b. Thompson..	0
J. K. Wilson, not out..	3
Extras..	8
<hr/>	
Total..	30

R. C. D.

Sergt. Harris, b. Camsell..	0
Pte. Grove, b. Barnett..	0
Pte. Matthews, b. Camsell..	4
Pte. Alliston, b. Barnett..	5
Lieut. Sut'on, b. Barnett..	0
Pte. Slawson, b. Barnett..	1

Pte. Thompson, b. Barnett..	0
Capt. Williams, b. Camsell..	1
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, b. Barnett..	0
Pte. Lewis, b. Camsell..	0
Extras..	6
<hr/>	
Total..	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Norwood.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Pte. Thompson..	14	10	7	7
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk..	12	4	15	1
Pte. Alliston..	1.3	1	—	1

R. C. D.

Barnett..	7.2	4	6	6
Camsell..	7	4	5	4

27th June, 1896.

WINNIPEG II. vs. R. C. DRAGOONS.

Winnipeg II.—1st Innings.

Erkhardt, b. Thompson..	1
Harstone M., b. Alliston..	0
Baker H. R., b. Alliston..	6
Smith, run out..	4
Harvey, b. Thompson..	1
Boulton, b. Alliston..	13
Boulton, b. Thompson..	0
Phillips, b. Alliston..	6
Walker, b. Alliston..	0
Richardson, c. Sutton, b. Alliston..	0
MacDonald, not out..	1
Extras..	8
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Total..	40

Winnipeg II.—2nd Innings.

Erkhardt, l.b.w., Thompson..	3
Harstone M., c. Hobkirk, b. Thompson..	2
Baker, H. R., b. Hobkirk..	3
Smith, b. Thompson..	0
Harvey, b. Thompson..	6
Boulton, b. Hobkirk..	2
Boulton, c. Hobkirk, b. Thompson..	1
Phillips, not out..	0
Walker, b. Hobkirk..	8
Richardson, b. Hobkirk..	0
MacDonald, b. Hobkirk..	2
Extras..	1
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Total..	28

R. C. Dragoons—1st Innings.

Pte. Slawson, l.b.w., Boulton..	0
Pte. Matthews, b. Boulbee..	4
Pte. Alliston, b. Boulbee..	1
Lieut. Sutton, b. Boulton..	7
Pte. Grove, c. Boulbee, b. Boulton..	2
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, c Baker, b. Harstone..	13
Sergt. Trumpeter Judges, c. Boulbee, b. Boulton..	0
Pte. Thompson, b. Boulbee..	11
Pte. Lewis, b. Boulton..	6
Capt. Williams, not out..	3
Major Evans, b. Boulton..	1
Extras..	2
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Total..	50

R. C. Dragoons—2nd Innings.

Pte. Matthews, not out..	22
Lieut. Sutton, c. Walker, b. Boulton..	20
Pte. Grove, b. Smith..	2
Major Evans, c. MacDonald, b. Baker..	4
Extras..	2
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Total (for 3 wickets)..	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Winnipeg II.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Pte. Thompson..	13.2	3	18	3
Pte. Alliston..	13	8	14	6

Winnipeg II.—2nd Innings.

Pte. Thompson..	7	1	14	5
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk..	6	2	13	5

R. C. Dragoons—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Boulton..	14.1	—	28	6
Boulbee..	12	4	18	3
Harstone..	2	—	2	1

R. C. Dragoons—2nd Innings.

Boulton..	3	—	6	1
Harstone..	3	—	16	—
Baker..	3	—	18	1
Smith..	3	—	8	1

1st July, 1896.

RED RIVER ROVERS vs. R. C. DRAGOONS.

Red River Rovers—1st Innings.

Ashby, b. Simpson..	3
Cochrane, b. Simpson..	2

Drummond, b. Simpson..	2
Rev. W. Clarke, b. Gardiner..	0
Kayll, b. Gardiner..	0
Taylor S., b. Simpson..	5
Kent, b. Simpson..	2
Rev. S. White, c. Hobkirk, b. Simpson..	1
Williams, c. Lewis, b. Gardiner..	0
Taylor, G., not out..	3
Prince, run out..	0
Extras..	2
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Total..	20

Red River Rovers—2nd Innings.

Ashby, c. Sutton, b. Thompson..	3
Cochrane, b. Grove..	0
Drummond, b. Thompson..	4
Rev. W. Clarke, b. Hobkirk..	11
Kayll, c. Sutton, b. Hobkirk..	13
Taylor, S., not out..	2
Kent, b. Hobkirk..	0
Rev. S. White, c. and b. Thompson..	0
Williams, b. Hobkirk..	0
Taylor, G., run out..	3
Prince, b. Hobkirk..	2
Extras..	12
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Total..	50

R. C. Dragoons—1st Innings.

Capt. Williams, c. Drummond, b. S. Taylor..	3
Capt. Gardiner, b. Clarke..	1
Pte. Lewis, b. S. Taylor..	9
Lieut. Sutton, b. S. Taylor..	12
Pte. Thompson, c. Ashby, b. S. Taylor..	2
Pte. Grove, not out..	21
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, c. G. Taylor, b. S. Taylor..	11
Pte. Matthews, b. Clarke..	0
Hospl. Sergt. Simpson, b. Clarke..	1
Pte. Robertson, run out..	3
Pte. Slawson, c. Wright, b. S. Taylor..	5
Extras..	7
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Total..	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Red River Rovers—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Hospl. Sergt. Simpson..	7.3	1	8	6
Capt. Gardiner..	7	—	12	3

Red River Rovers—2nd Innings.

Pte. Thompson..	12	9	9	3
Pte. Slawson..	4	—	16	—
Pte. Grove..	3	1	9	2
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk..	5.3	3	3	5

R. C. Dragoons—1st Innings.

Clarke, W.	13	1	48	3
Taylor, S.	12.2	1	27	7

9th July, 1896.

RED RIVER ROVERS vs. R. C. DRAGOONS.

R. C. D.

Pte. Slawson, b. Chambers.	2
Pte. Syer, b. Chambers.	0
Pte. Alliston, c. Brydges, b. Bannatyne.	19
Lieut. Sutton, run out.	32
Sergt. Routledge, c. and b. Bannatyne.	0
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, b. Cox.	18
Pte. Thompson, b. Drummond.	25
Capt. Williams, b. Bannatyne.	10
Sergt. Harris, c. Kyall, b. Chambers.	10
Pte. Robertson, c. Stewart, b. Chambers.	7
Major Evans, not out.	0
Extras.	9
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Total.	132

Red River Rovers.

Ashby, J. B., b. Slawson.	0
Stewart, C. C., b. Slawson.	0
Cowley, A. T., b. Alliston.	41
Bannatyne, W., c. Routledge, b. Alliston.	23
Chambers, b. Hobkirk.	14
Kyall, A. J., b. Alliston.	1
Greathead, b. Hobkirk.	7
Drummond, E., l.b.w., Slawson.	10
Taylor, G. O., b. Slawson.	0
Cochrane, A., b. Slawson.	0
Cox, not out.	0
Extras.	16
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Total.	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. C. D.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Bannatyne.	19	5	52	3
Chambers.	12.4	2	30	4
Drummond.	9	—	26	1
Cox.	4	—	1	15

Red River Rovers.

Pte. Slawson.	12.4	2	32	5
Pte. Alliston.	11.2	1	36	3
Pte. Thompson.	10	2	20	—
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk.	8	3	8	2

11th July, 1896.

C. P. R. vs. R. C. DRAGOONS.

C. P. R.

Holmes, H. R., b. Alliston..	14
Tupholme, R. H., b. Alliston..	2
McCrossan, G., c. and b. Hobkirk..	8
Bellhouse, D., b. Alliston..	2
Campbell, A. G., b. Hobkirk..	1
Astley, E., b. Alliston..	2
Buzzard, A. L., b. Hobkirk..	2
Holmes, M., b. Hobkirk..	25
Arundel J. A., c. and b. Hobkirk..	1
Hemming W. H., b. Alliston..	25
Marshall, J., not out..	0
Extras..	13
Total..	95

R. C. Dragoons.

Pte. Syer, b. Arundel..	0
Pte. Grove, b. Arundel..	0
Lieut. Sutton, l.b.w. Hemming..	4
Pte. Alliston, stumped, Holmes?..	0
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk, c. Buzzard. b. Hemming..	0
Pte. Slawson, b. Arundel..	21
Capt. Williams, c. Buzzard, b. Arundel..	6
Sergt. Harris, c. Buzzard, b. Hemming..	1
Pte. Lewis, b. Hemming..	2
Pte. Robertson, b. Arundel..	0
Pte. Rountledge, not out..	0
Extras..	2
Total..	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

C. P. R.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Pte. Alliston..	18	3	43	5
Pte. Slawson..	4	0	12	—
Sergt. Instr. Hobkirk..	15.1	6	17	5
Pte. Grove..	1	0	10	—

R. C. Dragoons.

Arundel..	10	2	27	5
Hemming..	9	4	7	5

15th and 16th July, 1896.

R. C. DRAGOONS vs. C. P. R.

A cricket match was played between teams from C. P. R. and Dragoons Cricket Clubs, on the barracks grounds, on

Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 6.30 to 8.30, and was won by the latter after an exciting finish. The Dragoons won the toss and elected to bat, Slawson and Thompson opening the innings against the bowling of Tupholme and Campbell. The former made 11 runs in faultless style before being caught by Campbell at point. Thompson played well for his 19, as did Alliston, 16; Capt. Williams, 14; Routledge, 18; and Mr. Sutton 11. The innings closed for a total of 104. The C.P.R. followed on Thursday evening and made a total of 99, Buzzard's sloggng and Holmes' drives and cuts realizing 37 and 25 respectively. Campbell made a good 16. Tupholme had bad luck, and the rest added little to the score. Thompson, for the Dragoons, bowled exceedingly well, obtaining seven wickets for 23 runs. As these games are excellent practice and thoroughly enjoyed by both clubs, weekly matches will no doubt be arranged. The Dragoons visit the C. P. R. grounds next week. the date to be decided later on. The scores were as follows:

R. C. DRAGOONS C. C.

Pte. Slawson, c. Campbell, b. Marshall..	11
Pte. Thompson, c. Tupholme, b. McCrossan..	19
Pte. Alliston, c. Tupholme, b. McCrossan..	16
Mr. Sutton, c. Tupholme, b. McCrossan..	11
Pte. Syer, run out..	0
Sergt. Harris, b. McCrossan..	0
Capt. Williams, b. Campbell..	14
Pte. Donaldson, b. Tupholme..	0
Pte. Routledge, c. Anderson, b. Tupholme..	18
Pte. Lewis, b. Marshall..	6
Pte. Robertson, not out..	0
Extras..	9
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Total..	104

C. P. R. C. C.

A. J. Abrams, l.b.w., b. Alliston..	0
A. S. Buzzard, b. Thompson..	37
G. McCrossan, c. Syer, b. Slawson..	1
A. G. Campbell, c. Sutton, b. Thompson..	16
H. R. Holmes, b. Thompson..	25
R. H. Tupholme, l.b.w., b. Thompson..	0
T. Anderson, b. Thompson..	2
J. Marshall, b. Alliston..	2
H. Crerar, c. Harris, b. Thompson..	0
D. W. Bellhouse, not out..	2
J. Barker, b. Thompson..	0
Extras..	14
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Total..	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. C. Dragoons.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Tupholme..	10.2	1	28	3
Campbell..	7	—	18	1
Marshall..	4	1	15	2
McCrossan..	9	1	23	3

C. P. R.

Pte. Slawson..	10	1	29	1
Pte. Alliston..	12	2	33	2
Pte. Thompson..	13	4	23	7

17th July, 1896.

WINIPEG COLTS vs. R. C. DRAGOONS SECOND XI.

A match between the Winnipeg Colts and the second eleven of the Dragoons was played on the ground of the latter yesterday, resulting in a win for the Dragoons by 15 runs. The Colts won the toss and went to the wicket first, and compiled between them a total of 59 runs. The Dragoons went in, and when their ninth wicket fell 53 runs were shown on the telegraph. Thorne, who is considered a good bat and a most promising colt, will distinguish himself before the season is out. When England joined Barratt, who played a magnificent game for 19, not out, he received great applause for his steady, careful cricket, and on retiring he was well praised for winning the match against such a strong team, and although Barratt has never handled the willow before this season, he must be considered a first-class promising colt. The fielding on behalf of the Dragoons Colts was a great surprise to the onlookers, and must be credited with praise. The scores:—

WINNIPEG COLTS.

Moore, c. Hiron, b. Simpson..	16
Bryde, b. Harris..	0
Harstone, b. Harris..	2
McDougall, b. Gardiner..	25
Baker, b. Simpson..	0
Bell, l.b.w., b. Gardiner..	3
McIntyre, b. Simpson..	0
Smity, l.b.w., b. Hiron..	0
Skipworth, b. Hiron..	0
Duff, not out..	4
Creighton, b. Gardiner..	0
Extras..	9
Total..	59

DRAGOONS COLTS.

Sergt. Harris, c. Baker, b. McDougall..	1
Pte. Inglis, b. Baker..	2
Pte. Robertson, c. Bell, b. Baker..	5
Pte. Lewis, b. McDougall..	15
Lc. Corpl. Dyer, c. Skipworth, b. McDougall..	i
Sergt. Simpson, b. McDougall..	0
Capt. Gardiner, c. Harstone, b. McDougall..	0
Pte. Barratt, not out..	19
Pte. Hiron, b. McDougall..	0
Pte. Thorne, b. McDougall..	0
Pte. England, b. McDougall..	11
Extras..	20
Total..	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Winnipeg Colts.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Hospl. Sergt. Simpson..	10	4	22	3
Sergt. Harris..	10	2	15	2
Pte. Hiron..	4	—	7	2
Capt. Gardiner..	23	—	6	3

R. C. Dragoons Second XI.

McDougall..	14	3	18	8
Baker..	7	3	15	2
Harstone..	9	—	21	—

TORONTO.

NO. 2 REGIMENTAL DEPOT R.C.D. AND R.R.C.I.

Capt. Heward is now the last of the Mohicans, in regard to wheeling.

Capt. Cartwright has returned from his vacation, and, judging by his appearance, has greatly benefited by the relaxation.

Sergt. Beattie has just returned from a trip to Montreal and St. Johns. Next spring he proposes wheeling it to Siberia.

The crack shots at the barracks are diligently banging away at the canvas enemy in view of the coming matches. Man proposeth, etc.

The hot weather does not appear to dampen the enthusiasm of the cricket and baseball clubs, both are doing exceptionally good work this season.

In the gray dawning Sergt. Instr. Page may occasionally be seen pipeclaying his goat. Latterly the animal has showed a decided tendency to turn gray.

Lieut. Thacker has gone for a trip to Muskoka. He will, it is expected, partake of a full course of such sylvan delights as solitude and black flies. May the gods deal gently.

Among the latest patrons of the wheel are the D.A.G. and Lt.-Col. Buchan. On the whole the wheel is becoming very popular in Stanley barracks, and promises to surpass the raging fad of 1.46 to the minute.

Lt.-Col. Gravely (207 lbs.) astonished his wife by riding up to his door on a bicycle which he had purchased and learned to ride contrary to orders. But he is one of the boys yet, and says he had superior orders from the General himself.

No. 2 Company's dog, Old Cap, appears to be in declining health, and will, it is thought, soon go the way of all bow-wows; but by a rare stroke of good fortune the acting provost has a substitute all ready in the shape of a very small and vicious specimen of the canine tribe of no particular breed or pedigree, but beautified by the name of Whiskers. Fortune came to this poor waif by chance.

The R.C.D. and No. 2 Company R.R.C.I., have completed their annual course of musketry with the Lee-Metford. A slight increase in the scores is noticeable, and the rifle is more popular with Thomas than its predecessor, owing, perhaps, to the entire absence of "kick," which the aforesaid gentleman likes to reserve for himself. Col. Buchan swears by the new arm. But then he has discovered the secret of how to use it.

The *Globe* of Saturday, the 8th inst., has several very well executed photographs of No. 2 Co. and Stanley barracks. The letter press, otherwise correct, understates the work done by the School of Instruction for Infantry, as there are four courses of three months each during the year, instead of three courses, besides any number of special courses. These latter are really more trouble than all the rest. They are for officers only, but as they entail examination, both written and oral, at all sorts of times and seasons, besides instruction, it is easy to see that the regular routine suffers considerably. However, it is all for the good of the force, and frequently the best men are the ones who cannot spare time to take a short course.

KINGSTON.

"A" FIELD BATTERY R.C.A.

Captain Cooke is away on a month's "leave" amongst the friends of his youth.

Dr. Neilson is also away spending a couple of months at his country place, Neilsonville, P.Q.

The N.C.O's and men are contemplating an "Association" Football Club, and prospects look bright for a good team.

Major Drury and Mr. Burstall had some fine fishing on Sand Lake last week. The "catch" being fairly numerous and large.

Riding Instructor Gibley has a squad of men and horses under instruction for the "musical ride" to take place at the Annual Sports in the "fall."

Some of the N.C.O's and men have invested in the "silent steed" and formed themselves into a club, the costume adopted being that of the pattern worn at Aldershot.

We are sorry to learn of the accident to that ever popular gunner, "Jack" Bramah, whilst practising at Quebec for the Shoeburyness competition. Another representative of the Battery had to take his place. Major Drury selected his brother, Sergeant Bramah.

The Battery is the proud possessor of a "piscatorial canine." This animal will stand for hours waiting for a "bite," only he does the "biting" part of the contract, and often lands a couple of fish during the day, after which he retires for the night to rest for the next day's labor.

On the 23rd of June the residence of Veterinary-Captain J. Massie, R.C.A., was the scene of a very attractive ceremony—the marriage of his eldest daughter, Miss Agnes M. Massie, B.A., to Mr. John Cooper, LL.B., of Toronto. The drawing-room was profusely adorned with smilax and roses. Suspended from the ceiling was a large bell made of smilax and daisies, and under this beautiful canopy the marriage ceremony took place. The presents were numerous and valuable, and came from all parts of the Dominion. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Massie, dressed in yellow organdie muslin, and Miss Johnston, of Montreal, attired in mauve

organdie muslin. The best man was Mr. W. H. Moore, assistant editor of the Toronto *Monetary Times*. Miss Savage, of Lowell, Mass., cousin of the bride, presided at the piano, and played the Wedding March. The groom is an honor graduate of Toronto University, editor of the *Canadian Magazine*, and an officer in the "Queen's Own." The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain beautifully engraved and set with diamonds; to the bridesmaids he presented beautiful opal rings.

Major-General Gascoigne, accompanied by his A.D.C., inspected the Battery on the 23rd and 24th July. The first day was devoted to books, kits, barracks, etc. Major Drury and officers of "A" Field Battery intended to "dine" the General, but on a slight hint from him a very jolly lunch was substituted. About 20 guests were present, including the new member for Kingston, B. M. Britton, Esq., Q.C., and a sprinkling of officers from the 14th P.W.O.R.

The General did not come, as heretofore, by train from Ottawa, but took advantage of the weather to bring Mrs. Gascoigne up "the Rideau," on the steamer "James Swift," the party being met at Kingston Mills by Major Drury, Captain and Mrs. Hudon and Mr. Burstall. Both the General and Mrs. Gascoigne expressed their delight with the beautiful Rideau scenery.

The following day the Battery was inspected "in the field," after which the General complimented Major Drury and his Battery, on their smartness of drill and equipment with "obsolete" armament, adding he hoped to give them new guns shortly. In the evening a cruise was planned for the General and Mrs. Gascoigne in the steam yacht "V.R.I.," a neat little craft belonging to the sergeants of the Battery, which was taken advantage of, Major Drury acting as "pilot."

On Friday, General and Mrs. Gascoigne left Kingston on the steamer "America," for Alexandria Bay, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Vidal, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Smith, Major Drury, Captain and Mrs. Hudon, and a number of civilian friends accompanying them. Messrs. Folger Bros. kindly placed at the disposal of the party the private apartments of the steamer, thus affording a much better view of the ever-refreshing scenery of the St. Lawrence. Arrived at Alexandria Bay, the General and Mrs. Gascoigne went ashore, bade the party "good-bye," and the "inspection" visit came to a close. Both the General and Mrs. Gascoigne expressed themselves as highly delighted with the whole trip.

ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

No. 3 REGIMENTAL DEPOT R.R.C.I.

Hospital Sergt. Cotton left on the 20th July, for Halifax, N.S. He will be attached for a month to the Army Medical Department at that station, and at the end of that period will present himself for examination as a compounder of medicine.

Private Howie is acting as hospital sergeant during the absence at Halifax of Hospital Sergeant Cotton.

Capt. Macdougall, our Adjutant, is still in Montreal, where he will remain to act as Brigade Major of No. 5 District till the return of Major Roy from England.

Dr. Howlin, of Woking, England, has been the guest of his brother-in-law, Major Young, for the past six weeks.

Lieut. Futvoye, 6th Fusiliers, a son of our well-known friend, Major Futvoye, of this town, is attached to the depot for the July and August course.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, lunched on the 3rd of August with the officers of the Royal Regiment at this depot.

Surgeon Wilson, of the 3rd Field Battery, was the guest of Surgeon Lt.-Col. F. W. Campbell at dinner on guest night, July 28. We used formerly to see many officers of the Montreal Brigade on guests nights. They seldom honor us with a visit now. This is due in a great measure to the early hour at which the last train leaves for Montreal.

QUEBEC.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Grass widowers are plentiful in the Citadel just now, but the pasturage is good, especially on the glaxis.

Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, D.S.O., Suffolk Regiment, and an old Quebec boy, was here recently visiting his relatives. He rejoins his regiment in September.

The funeral of the late Sergt. Morgans, "B" Field Battery, took place on the 7th July. Six petty officers from H.M.S. "Crescent" acted as pall bearers, and a large party of the blue jackets attended.

Capt. W. J. McEhinney, R.E., was in the city a couple of days in July *en route* to England. This officer is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and has been stationed in India for several years.

The sergeant's mess gave a farewell concert to the petty officers of H.M.S. "Crescent" and the members of the Shoeburyness team. Garrison Sergeant-Major Lyndon presided, it is therefore hardly necessary to say that a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The Chief and 1st Class Petty Officers Social Club H.M.S. "Crescent" entertained the Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the R.C.A. at a smoking concert in the Citadel Gymnasium on the 3rd July. The concert was preceded by a most sumptuous dinner. Captain Powell, C.B., H.M.S. "Crescent," Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Major Skipworth, R.M.L.I., and several other officers of the navy and R.C.A. were present. The way the speeches of Capt. Powell and Col. Montizambert were received would lead to the conclusion that the "army and navy" are thoroughly in harmony at Quebec.

The Royal Canadian Bicycle Club is in full operation, and has elected the following officers:—

Hon. President—Lt.-Col. Montizambert.

Hon. Vice-President—Lt.-Col. J. F. Wilson.

President—Major Farley.

Secretary-Treasurer—Sergt. McCarthy.

Committee—Lt. J. H. C. Ogilvy, Sergt.-Major Fellows, Cpts. Morrison and Pugh, Gunners Langford and Mose, Driver Hawyard.

The club made an excellent appearance at the parade of the Canadian Wheel Association the 1st of July.

On July 15 twenty-six stalwart artillerymen might have been seen marching down Mountain Hill, in heavy marching order and with kits complete, headed by the Royal Canadian Artillery Band, while behind them came a throng of men from the R.C.A. and from H.M.S. "Crescent." They were the Shoeburyness team.—the pick of Canada's volunteer artillerymen, of both field and garrison division.—on their way to England, there to fraternize with their brothers-in-arms of the motherland, and in friendly contest to vie with them and uphold the credit of this loyal colony.

The men were individually fine, intelligent looking specimens of the Canadian soldier, with plenty of brawn and muscle, and as a body they seemed to be fit to compete with any artillerymen in the world.

There were, however, two members of the team who did not wear their knapsacks, etc., and will march with the squad. One of these was Gunner A. Bramah, "A" Field Battery, Kingston, who was hurt in a shift a couple of days ago, and

the other was his brother, Sergt. Bramah, of the same corps, who was hastily summoned last night by wire to join the team. The day before yesterday Surgeon Sewell did not intend to allow Gunner Bramah to start, but he was so set upon going and came around so quickly that yesterday he was allowed to go as spare man. The team is composed as follows:

Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford, R.C.A., Quebec.
 Bomb. William Nott, R.C.A., Quebec.
 Gunner Jos. Rousseau, R.C.A., Quebec.
 Sergt. Bramah, "A" Field Battery, Kingston.
 Sergt. J. H. Marshall, 1st Regt. C. A., Halifax.
 Sergt. W. H. Theakstone, 1st Regt. C.A., Halifax.
 Sergt.-Major W. Fellows, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.
 Q.M.-Sergt. W. A. McGuinness, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.
 Sergt. And. P. Morrison, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.
 Bomb. John J. Dickson, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.
 Sergt. W. E. Gillies, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.
 Corp. J. T. McGown, 3rd Regt. C.A., St. John, N.B.
 Bomb. J. A. Pollock, 3rd Regt. C.A., St. John, N.B.
 Sergt. M. H. Sprague, 4th Regt. C.A., P. E. Island.
 Sergt.-Major J. C. Cornish, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.
 Sergt. A. J. Thomas, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.
 Bomb. W. H. Lettice, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.
 Sergt.-Major A. K. Van Horne, Yarmouth Co., Yarmouth.
 Q.M.-Sergt. T. A. Hood, 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa.
 Corp. Weir, 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa.
 Sergt. R. Balfour, 7th Field Battery, Welland Canal.
 Sergt.-Major James Spry, 9th Field Battery, Toronto.
 Sergt. T. W. Lawlor, 12th Field Battery, Newcastle.
 Sergt. T. C. Spence, 16th Field Battery, Guelph.
 Sergt. Wilkinson, 16th Field Battery, Guelph.
 Sergt. John Warring, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton.
 Spare man, Gunner A. Bramah, "A" Field Battery, Kingston.

The regular soldiers and the sailors who accompanied the team to the wharf seemed to be extremely solicitous for its success, and fraternized with it in the freest possible manner.

On the Embankment the men were addressed by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant of the Quebec Garrison, who complimented them upon their splendid work and wished them every possible success. After the speech, three hearty cheers were given for the Colonel, and the men broke off for the time being, awaiting the arrival of the vessel.

While waiting, the R.C.A. band discoursed sweet music. When the plucky Gunner Bramah was carried first on to the vessel, he received three cheers such as should gladden the heart of any man. Just before the vessel left and as she drew out, the band played "Auld Lang Syne." "The Girl I Left Behind Me." etc., and the men drawn up on the vessel's deck were repeatedly cheered.

The team is commanded by Lt.-Col. Cole, of Montreal, with Major Robert Myles, of the Toronto Field Battery, as Adjutant.

There was quite a scene on the Embankment as the vessel left, and one that will long be remembered by those who saw it.

The officers at the Citadel entertained Lieut.-Col. Cole and Major Myles to dinner, and afterwards visited the Sergeant's mess, where the petty and non-commissioned officers of the R.C.A. were entertaining the team and some non-coms. of the frigate. The party received a right royal welcome, and Lieut.-Col. Cole, in replying to the toast of the "Army and Navy," noted with the keenest pleasure the good feeling and cordial relations existing between the sailors and the men, adding that he always looked upon sailors as gunners.

The last team that was sent to Shoeburyness well upheld the Canadian honor, and it is hoped that the present one will do even better. It is generally supposed to be a better team.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

No. 4 REGIMENTAL DEPOT, R.R.C.I.

SMOKING CONCERT.

At the monthly (July) smoking concert of No. 4. Company. the following programme was performed:—

- Opening Chorus—"We are a Happy Family"The Company
 Song—"Good-bye"Pte. Trynor
 Song—"The Young Recruit"Pte. Baxter
 Song (comic)—"The Little Dutchman"Pte. Beringer
 Reading—"Musketry as an Amusement"The Sergt.-Major
 Song (comic)—"I'm a Quiet Man"Corp. Bayers
 Song (pathetic)—"I'm Wasting Fast Away"Pte. Clinton
 Recitation—"A Walk from Majuba to Capetown"Pte. Webster
 Song—"I'm a Bashful Young Man"Bugler Wakefield
 Song—"Do not Forget me When I'm Gone"Sergt. Vincent
 Historical Tableau—"The Murder Scene from "Macbeth."
 Lady MacbethPte. Marsh
 Duncan. King of ScotlandThe Goat
 Reading—"Great Times in Ceylon"Sergt. Wilson
 Recitation—"Scenes in the Australian Colonies"Pte. Chidlow
 Shakesperian Tableau—"The Love Scene in Romeo and Juliet"
 RomeoPte. Marsh
 JulietCorp. Bayers
 Recitation—"What's in a Name"Pte. Huntley
 Song—"The Sleeping Trooper"Pte. Gannon
 Song—"The Gay Old Squire"Corp. Torrance

The performance concluded with a grand military sketch. "Storming the Canteen." in which the entire company took an active part.

PRIZE QUESTION.

The sergeant-major is the connecting link between officers and non-commissioned officers in a battalion. If away on leave, or on the sick list, can he be accurately described as the missing link? A prize will be awarded for the best answer.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The following set of questions for a short course have been adjudged to be the best throughout the Dominion.

DRILL.

1. A squad standing in file receives the command "Right—I mean left turn." How do the men proceed?
2. What is the difference between a column of sections, a column of figures, and a column of advertisements in a newspaper?
3. Explain the following terms used in drill: "Buck up," "Look to it, men," "Look to your front."
4. At a dinner parade the orderly men receive the command, "Swabs in front mark time, rear swabs cover." How do the men proceed, and what do the rear swabs cover?
5. (Musketry). "Wind is air, but air is not wind." Explain this.
6. Pte. A. throws a boot at Pte. B.'s head. Draw a diagram describing the path of the boot through the air, and give the technical name for the same.
7. What is the elasticity of the Spring?
8. What is the difference between a Lee Metford magazine and a Munsey magazine?
9. Describe the term Resisting Lug. What would probably happen if you pulled the resisting lug of the non. com. in charge of your room?
10. What is the muzzle velocity of a ginger beer bottle cork?

DUTIES.

1. What are the duties of the master swab in waiting?
2. What is the difference between a quarter guard and a half guard?
3. Classify the duties of the Goat Major.
4. The duty of every soldier is to obey. How is he to proceed when told to go to blazes?
5. Explain the term "as regimental as a button-stick"?
6. Explain the difference between the cross-cut saw and the buck-saw.
7. What is meant by pulling your leg?
8. Describe the phrase: "Rushing the Growler."
9. Pte. C. asks a man if he wants a pint. On arriving at the canteen the man finds that Pte. C. has no money. What is his duty in the matter?
10. Describe the following: "Clink," "Shove him across," "Chokey," "Sucker," "having a man on a string," "Slingers."

DISCIPLINE.

1. Who presides at a barrack room court martial, and what is the maximum amount of punishment it can inflict?
2. How often should the commander of the guard visit the canteen?
3. Explain the terms "each night only," "and church parade excepted."
4. Would it be correct to describe the orderly corporal, if improperly dressed, as the disorderly corporal?
5. What is the difference between the orderly room and the disorderly room?
6. Who cleans the sergeant-major's sword?
7. Is it a crime to call a man "an old stiff"?
8. What punishment can be inflicted on the regimental tom cat for insubordination?
9. Is the major liable to summary or minor punishment?
10. Give a list of all the crimes you have committed since you were six years of age, together with a short account of each.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

1. Describe a regimental hair cut.
2. Pte. A. on the 24th of the month finds his finances to consist of 23 cents. How can he lay out his money so as to buy a quart of beer, a stick of tobacco, a sheet of notepaper and an envelope, and pay postage on the letter, without running into debt?
3. A regimental gray shirt after the fourth wash is only 11 inches in length. To what uses can it be put?
4. Give the number of teeth in a regimental comb.
5. Describe a "Digby chicken."
6. What is the sett of a cross-cut saw?
7. What is the best way to sharpen a regimental razor?
8. At what age should a horse be shot so as to make the best beef for a regimental dinner?
9. Give the component parts of a cup of regimental tea.
10. Write a short account of how you enlisted.

A STIRRING INCIDENT.

The ready willingness and patriotic fervor of the men of No. 4 Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment is, or ought to be, known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The rapidity, almost amounting to fool-hardiness, with which they rush into danger, is only equalled by their headlong rush to volunteer for the most perilous task. Never was this more fully illustrated than on one memorable day in July. The right half company were engaged on the range in judging distance. The day was hot, and the men had been standing in a constrained position for about an hour, with a spirit that would have done justice to a Christian martyr in the time of the Caesars. A request was made for volunteers for about five minutes work at the butts, which were then re-

paired. "Was there a man dismayed?" No fear, and we might add "not but the soldiers knew some one had blundered." The entire half company acted as one man, stepped into the breach and saved the butts, thereby earning the undying praise of all who witnessed the feat. The half company returned to barracks bathed in glory and perspiration. This incident will be better understood when we mention that it has been necessary to repair the drainage in the square, and to dig up a considerable portion of New Brunswick in doing so. Three or four of the "thin red line" came down stairs and suddenly caught sight of a man working with a pick and shovel. The sight was too much for them, they fainted. Fortunately the canteen was near, and they soon regained consciousness. They then made a resolution never to work between meals. They fully realize the dignity of labor, and the elevating effects of work, but, as they explain, they hate pride, and don't wish to be thought stuck-up or dignified, and don't want to be elevated above their sphere. They are afraid that work would lead them to commit the sin of pride, and infect them with that unhealthy desire for ambition, against which Cardinal Wolsey so eloquently warns Cromwell in "King Henry VIII."

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st June, 1896.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

BANK OF MEDICAL AND VETERINARY OFFICERS.

1. The rank of these Officers is substantive or honorary.
2. Relative rank has been abolished.
3. Medical Officers heretofore ranking as Surgeons will rank as Substantive Surgeons-Major. Those heretofore ranking as Asst. Surgeon will rank as Substantive Surgeon Lieutenants.
4. Medical Officers who have been granted a step of rank, without pay, under the provisions of paragraph 91, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, or have been assigned Relative Rank under the provisions of paragraph 95, of those Regulations will hold Honorary Rank as follows:

Former Rank without pay, or Relative Rank.	Honorary Rank.
Surgeon-Major.....	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon.....	Surgeon-Major.
Assistant Surgeon after five years service.....	Surgeon-Captain.

5. Veterinary Officers heretofore ranking as Veterinary-Surgeon will rank as Substantive Veterinary-Lieutenants. Those Veterinary-Surgeons heretofore assigned the Relative Rank of Captain under the provisions of paragraph 95, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, will hold the honorary rank of Veterinary-Captain.

INSPECTORS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

Duties.

The Major General commanding, recognizing the extreme importance of instituting and maintaining a uniform standard of efficiency in the cavalry and infantry of the Active Militia, as well as in the artillery, has, with this end in view, and in consequence of his inability to personally inspect, each year, all corps in the Dominion, approved of the appointment of an Inspector of Cavalry and Inspectors of Infantry.

The duties of these officers will be as follows:—

Inspector of Cavalry.

(1.) The exact nature of the drill to be performed during camps and inspections; carbine practice; books to be shewn, and system of interior economy will be promulgated from time to time by the General Officer Commanding, and it will be the duty of the Inspector of Cavalry to report to him as to the manner in which the above have been carried out.

(2.) The annual Inspection of Cavalry Units as far as practicable in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, whether in camps of instruction or at local headquarters. With this end in view, Cavalry Units mobilized in camps of instruction will be placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Cavalry as regards the carrying out of the nature of drills, etc., thus promulgated.

(3.) The awarding of marks for general efficiency, as far as practicable, to Cavalry Units.

(4.) Officers commanding districts will notify the Inspector of Cavalry as to the dates on which Cavalry Units under their command will be ready for inspection, and will afford him every facility for making his inspection in the most thorough manner.

Inspectors of Infantry.

(1.) The supervision of the annual inspections made by the Deputy Adjutants General of all Infantry Units, either in

camp or at local headquarters, in their districts, with a view to the adoption and carrying out of a uniform system of drill, discipline, and interior economy.

(2.) The exact nature of the drills to be performed during camps and at inspections; rifle practice; books to be shown; and system of interior economy, will be promulgated from time to time by the Major General Commanding, and it will be the duty of the Inspecting Officers to report to him as to the manner in which the above have been carried out.

(3.) Officers commanding districts will notify the Inspector of Infantry of their inspection division as to the dates on which corps under their command will be ready for inspection, and will afford him every facility for the carrying out of his inspection in the most thorough manner.

(4.) It is not to be understood that the already existing responsibility of the Deputy Adjutants General of districts as to the carrying out of the details of the inspections, awarding of credits, etc., is to be in any way lessened by the presence of an Inspector of Infantry.

(5.) For the purposes of these inspections the Dominion will be divided into two divisions as follows:—

Eastern Infantry Inspection Division.

To comprise Military Districts Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

Western Infantry Inspection Division.

To comprise Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10.

HEADQUARTERS, 1st July, 1896.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PERMANENT CORPS 1889.

Command Pay.

Paragraph 41 is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“41. An officer drawing command pay shall not forfeit the same for periods of absence from duty under the following circumstances:—

“(a) On short leave, not exceeding one month at a time.

“(b) On duty, if not for the purpose of exercising a superior and beneficial command.

“(c) In consequence of sickness, if present in his district, or with his corps.

“(2) If a Commanding Officer be absent under any other circumstances than those above specified, he shall forfeit his command pay from the date upon which he relinquishes

the command to that upon which he rejoins for duty, and it shall be issuable for the intervening period to the next senior officer present."

HEADQUARTERS, 20th July, 1896.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council was, on the 17th day of July, 1896, pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Matthew Aylmer, Assistant-Adjutant General at Headquarters, to be Adjutant-General of Militia, dating from the 1st January, 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer is granted the rank of Colonel in the Militia from the 1st January, 1896, under the provisions of 49 Victoria, chapter 41, section 38.

By command,

M. AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia, Canada.

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH AUGUST, 1896.

PERMANENT CORPS.

Clothing.

The issue has been authorized of one pair of ankle boots to N. C. officers and men enlisting for three years in Cavalry Units of permanent corps, the total number of pairs remaining unaltered.

General Order 21 of April, 1896, is, in consequence, amended as follows:—

1. By inserting the figure "1" in the column for cavalry after the words "Boots, pairs, ankle."

2. By eliminating the first paragraph on page 4 and substituting the following therefor:—

After the first year, boots will be issued as follows.

To Cavalry Units: At the beginning of the second year, one pair of wellington or one pair of winter boots as the officer commanding the unit may decide, and one pair each of wellington and winter boots at the beginning of the third year.

To Artillery Units: Two pairs of ankle boots annually to dismounted field artillery and garrison artillery, and one pair each of knee and winter boots annually to mounted field artillery.

To Infantry Units: Two pairs of ankle boots annually.

DEATHS.

At Fredericton, N.B., on the 23rd May, 1896, Mary Frances, youngest daughter of No. 2527 Sergt. G. J. Moore, orderly room clerk, aged 13 months.

At Fredericton, N.B., on the 19th June, 1896, Lizetta, wife of No. 2527 Sergt. G. J. Moore, orderly room clerk, aged 26 years.