

CANADIAN FIELD

Published Semi-Monthly by National Press Limited

Vol. 1, No. 1

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1909

\$2.00 a Year; 10c. the Copy
6s. 4d.

COMMENTS

“Salutatory”

“To Canada belongs the Twentieth Century” is the slogan that fits the aspirations of our people. Canadians are inspired with a new hope, an enlarged ambition and a new enthusiasm, through the development of our natural resources, the expansion in trade and commerce and the growth in population.

The march of events has awakened a new spirit of national importance, has suggested the trend of national destiny, and has brought forcibly to the minds of thinking men a realization of national responsibility. To be a Canadian to-day means more to the individual than at any time in our country's history. Every department of human effort throughout the length and breadth of this great Dominion seems to be pregnant with illimitable possibilities.

But hope is vain and ambition futile unless we have a vigorous race—a self-reliant, zealous, resourceful and masterful people. Race efficiency is possible only through individual excellence. Every youth needs at least a strong and well-developed body, a keen and trained mind, good morals, a high sense of honor and a true perception of the obligations of citizenship. Youthful efficiency can scarcely be constrained within a smaller compass. Without these things the nation will surely decay. It should be noted also that in a nation of toilers the key to the social problem lies in the wise employment of the hours between work and sleep.

With a view to attaining these objects CANADIAN FIELD is published. The journal enters upon its work unfettered by competition, and will strive to establish, through efficient service, a friend in every Canadian. CANADIAN FIELD will be Imperial in scope and essentially National in spirit. It will stand for the efficient life—individual, social and national—working it out, for example, through clean and manly sport, indoor and outdoor games, through hunting, angling, boating, rifle shooting, horse-back riding, etc.; through military training and National Patriotic Service; through awakening an interest in and the creation of enthusiasm for life and things in the open country.

CANADIAN FIELD will stand for military efficiency and national integrity. It will endeavor to keep its readers informed as to the results of passing events in the world of recreation and sport and will tabulate events scheduled for the future. It will strive to become an authority on the subjects treated in its columns. It will exert its influence in behalf of non-professional sport and will advocate the general adoption of Canadian ideals of athletic honor. Its editorial independence will be absolute.

CANADIAN FIELD makes no apology for its birth for we believe the need is great and the time opportune for such a journal.

Military Training Improves National Physique

Those people who are raising the cry of militarism because it is proposed to introduce physical and military training into the public schools of Canada overlook entirely the advantages that will accrue to the children through this training. They claim to see, in the introduction of it, a standing army. This bugbear does not exist, and never will exist, in this country, if we adopt the ideas of the Patriotic Service League.

Look at some of the advantages that will be derived from the training in the schools—An improvement in the physique of the children, and eventually the men and women of Canada (for it is as vitally important that the girls should be given a physical training as the boys—without healthy mothers no nation can be strong and robust). It will teach children sub-servience of self to higher authorities. It will tend to prevent crime by nurturing habits of self-control. Are not these advantages worth having? Is not the health of the nation of first importance? If that health can be improved, by systematic training, is it not worth doing? Is it not of some importance to reduce crime? We think that you will agree with us, that it is cheaper to build up a healthy, law-abiding nation than it is to cure a sick, criminal one. The training of the youth of the nation is the highest duty of the state, and the soundest investment for the nation's money. The education must be national—the training of the pupil as an individual must never overshadow his training as a unit of the tribe. “The people,” says Macauley, “that takes no pride in the noble achievements of its ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy of being remembered with pride by its descendants.”

To say that the introduction of military training in the schools is going to train up a race of fighters is nonsense. Statistics prove the contrary. Recent wars have not been made by soldiers, but by our “peace-loving citizens.” A man who knows his strength, and has been trained to control it, will not generally be found a bully, but, on the other hand, he will be respected the more for that strength—so with nations. “To arm that we may rob our neighbor's vineyard would be wholly criminal and unworthy of a great nation, but to abstain from arming lest our neighbor should think we harbored such a motive, and had no intention of preventing him from raiding our vineyard, is arrant folly.”

Jealousy and Rivalry in Sport

Where rivalry ceases and jealousy commences is at times hard to distinguish, both in sport and business, but the effect left by each is entirely different. Rivalry engenders a spirit of keenness and fairness, while jealousy kills all the noblest qualities of a man's nature.

The field of sport offers good breeding ground for the development of friendly competition, and the creation of a spirit of rivalry. Unfortunately, however, in place of rivalry, we often find the green-eyed monster, jealousy, creeping in—when this happens the best that is in sport is lost. The true sportsman wins or loses on his merits, and congratulates the victor on success. By this line of conduct he is the gainer morally by having entered the competition. On the other hand, when we find individuals, teams and supporters unable to appreciate the good qualities of their opponents, because they are jealous of the superior skill displayed, the spirit of sportsmanship is killed, and we see question-

able methods being adopted. The one idea is to make a win, no matter at what cost. It were better under these circumstances had the competitor never entered the arena, for no prize, however costly, will compensate for the moral setback.

The jealousy displayed in sporting circles is rapidly sapping the life-blood of Canadian athletics. We see it shown in a more or less degree from the governing bodies down to the youngest athlete. Montreal can see no good come out of Toronto; Toronto, in turn, looks with disdain on the superior accomplishments of some competitor from another town, and so it is carried through, each jealous of the other's success, and so national pride is not encouraged.

Canada can never be more than provincial until she develops a healthy national spirit. Every city, town, village and individual should try to reach the top of the ladder; but it should be accomplished by fair and honorable methods. The next thing to being a winner is to be a good loser.

Sport should not be developed for the benefit of the professional, but for the benefit of the amateur. Nor should it be developed only as a means of winning prizes. A man who practices athletics in a moderate way, even if he does not win prizes is doing good. He is cultivating a healthy body, which is worth striving for. If you are going to enjoy sport and be successful, you must be able to look back upon your efforts with unsullied pleasure. Compete in all games with the highest standard of honor. "Be defeated a dozen times rather than win by a trick." If you follow this rule jealousy will be a thing unknown to you.

Develop a spirit of friendly rivalry in sport and it will soon spread to other phases of our life, creating a national feeling of pride in our country.

—MARCUS.

Suggestions for the Improvement of the Permanent Force

The original idea, in organizing a permanent force in Canada, was to have a corps of instructors, and an order exists "that only men who are likely to make instructors are to be enlisted in the permanent units." This order has never been cancelled, but to what extent it is enforced anyone who has had anything to do with the militia force well knows.

At the present time, it would seem, the desire is to create a small standing army, on the plan of the overseas forces of the British Isles, which is a fighting force, not an instructional one. The only thing that prevents filling the ranks to the full establishment of the permanent units to-day is the lack of recruits. To overcome this difficulty the British Government has been petitioned several times to send out drafts of time-expired soldiers, and when these arrive, it is not long before they either desert or buy their discharge. Even if they did not leave the service, there is only about one in ten fit to become an instructor. The utter foolishness of the plan is palpable. Canada has no oversea dominions to protect, and she cannot afford to keep a regular army sufficiently large to be of any material advantage for defensive purposes, and if she could afford it, the recruits to fill the ranks could not be found. Therefore the permanent units must revolve back to the object for which they were first formed, to instruct and assist the militia.

Organized on the right basis, there should be no trouble in obtaining all the men required suitable for instructors, and right here in Canada. This could be done without increasing the present financial outlay; if anything, it would be reduced.

Here are some of the suggestions that, we think, would make a material improvement in the corps: Instead of medical fitness and age being the only qualifications required of a man joining the permanent force, the applicant would be required to pass an entrance examination in elementary subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, etc. Then a three months' course in drills and lectures would be given him, and if he passed the prescribed examination at the end of that time, he would be placed on the strength, as a corporal instructor. He would then undergo a second course of instruction. This course, as well as the subjects now set forth for a sergeant's certificate, would also embrace those subjects prescribed for the civil service examinations. If successful here, he would be granted a second-class instructor's certificate. He would then be allowed to qualify for further examination, and, if successful in this, he would be granted a first-class sergeant instructor's certificate. His pay would then be \$1.25 per diem and allowances.

Having now our man thoroughly trained, what are we going to do with him—put him on fatigue

or watching that the hinges are not stolen off the barrack gate? No! We can employ laborers to do the fatigue work for less pay and do it better (as it is their trade). The instructor would be employed in instructional work with cadet corps and in assisting the officers of the militia regiments. No trouble would be found in getting him employment when the units, he was detailed to, knew that the Government was paying the bill.

Every squadron, battery and company should have its armoury. And these instructors could go, during the autumn and winter months, from unit to unit, whipping them into shape. In a short time the effect would be felt by a general improvement throughout the force.

For instance, the O.C. of a regiment is informed that an instructor has been placed at his disposal for eight months; that officer could send the instructor for one month to each squadron or company of the unit under his command. The advantage that would accrue from this would be, that regiments going into camp for annual training would be far in advance of what they are now, after having put in their allotted number of days' drill. After a couple of days spent at regimental drill, the corps assembled at camps of instruction would be ready to commence field training and rifle shooting, of which our militia force are so much in need.

Another point worthy of consideration is, that when the instructor had gone the rounds of the regiment as above, all officers and men wishing to qualify for promotion might assemble at regimental headquarters at such times as would be arranged, and be there instructed and examined. Consider the saving in transport and pay if this scheme was adopted. Instead of all the officers and non-commissioned officers going to the School of Instruction, one officer and one instructor would go to them.

Now let us sum up and see what we have arrived at. In the first place, we have a man with a fair education who is anxious to advance in the service. He is offered inducements for advancement which depend on his ability, not on the number of years he has been eating government rations. He grasps the opportunity to qualify himself, and in less than a year we have a man who is capable of imparting instruction to the officers and men of the militia. He remains in the service, as his work is congenial. He is not asked to do fatigue work, as he has fitted himself for something more important. He is on the same basis as a teacher. He feels that he is a useful member of society, and is doing his share towards building up his country's defensive force. We have no deserters, the tone of the force is improved, and the country is not at any more expense than under the present system. And when we take into consideration the money

now spent on deserters, undesirable men, transport, etc., and the improvement there would be in the militia generally, we would be ahead.

K. and C.

Empire

Catharine Nina Merritt, U.E.L.

What ails the monarch of the wild?
Why slumbers he? 'Tis past the
noonday heat;
The sun is sinking, and the night
Enfolds the world in cool re-
freshment sweet.

The jungle stirs and moves abroad
With chatter, snarl and sound of
deadly fight,

Gathering their offspring in their
train,

And setting forth to seek their
prey by night.

(The dark creeps on through vale
and wood)

The monarch of the forest slum-
bers still,

Long days and nights he has not
stirred

To feed or water by the moun-
tain rill.

The monkeys chatter ceaselessly,
"Who will invade the mighty
monarch's lair?"

Whining and snarling comes the
word,

"We'll enter, he's asleep, there's
nought to fear."

Foxes peer in, and turn aside,
Hyenas, grinning, hover round
the den,

Leopards spring down to take a
part,

Jackals come near and vanish
straight again;

The panther ventures further yet,
Softly on velvet foot, where
others fled,

He enters—then returns in haste—
"Who says the lion's sleeping—
he is dead!"

Then is the jungle all astir,
With envy each is striving for the
throne,

The tiger snarls, and stands erect—
"Proclaim me king and ye shall
have your own,

Come, follow me, and drag him
forth,

And with a royal feast ye shall
be fed,

I'm monarch of the jungle now,
I reign supreme, the British lion's
dead!"

Into the dark they leap and push,
Eager to seize their prey with
horrid fang,

When lo! the tiger droops his tail,
And turning, flees with all his
savage gang.

There, at the entrance of the den,
Ready to spring and standing all
alive—

In stern defiance, head erect—
Not one strong British lion there,
but five!

Canada's Navy—An Empire's Navy

BY T. W. SHEFFIELD, ENGINEER, LATE WITH CAMELL, LAIRD & COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND,
BUILDERS OF BATTLE-SHIPS, TORPEDO BOATS AND CRUISERS

The Navy and Canada

When Great Britain's Supremacy of the Seas is challenged by the domineering ambition of any naval power the National Existence of Canada becomes imperilled

THIS expression is not given in any party or jingo spirit, but from careful observations of the situation in Germany, France, South Africa and Canada. A great deal has been written upon the subject, mostly by those who have had very little opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with naval matters, either from a practical or an administrative point of view. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that a few observations on the recent crisis, by one who has been trained in what may be termed the cradle of the British Navy, will be of interest at the present time. Many important side issues will of necessity have to be omitted to bring out the more serious views on the unquestionable and urgent needs of "An Empire's Navy."

Hitherto the navy has always been referred to as the British Navy, but recent events call for a broader interpretation of its true and real significance, and what more fitting title could fill the role than "The Empire's Navy"? The continued and prolonged apathy of Canada on this question is appalling. How is it? The reasons are not difficult of solution.

Firstly, the overestimated security of the present and past Governments in the British Navy.

Secondly, the inborn sense of security of the people living so far from the actual centres of naval powers.

Thirdly, the assumed immunity from war.

Fourthly, lack of opportunity in seeing the grey sentinels guarding the Empire's highways of commerce.

"THE SAND IN THE HOUR-GLASS IS RUNNING LOW."

It is not unreasonable that Canada fails to appreciate Great Britain's attitude in suddenly finding out that her navy must at all costs, be strengthened to the full two-power standard. No exception has ever been taken to a foreign power providing a navy strong enough for her own protection. When that power, however, undertakes a secret policy of battleship construction there can be only one object in view, and that is aggression, which is the true and only solution of Germany's rapid progress dur-

ing the last seven years, even against the outcry of her already overburdened taxpayers. Seven years ago the writer was in Germany, during the campaign for the German Navy League (which is similar in purpose to the British Navy League, having a duly organized branch in Toronto). When a certain section of the Reichstag condemned the policy of naval expenditure, the patriotic fever for a larger navy, with the Emperor of Germany as chief patron to the society, overruled all economical considerations, and surpassed anything ever witnessed in Great Brit-

ain. To-day the German Navy League, emulating Britain's example, has far surpassed the home society in political importance. The true significance of Germany acquiring the Island of Heligoland, in the German Ocean, has yet to be learned. It was ceded to Germany in 1890, after being in Great Britain's possession for over a century. It has been fortified with the most modern guns, by Krupps, to protect the entrance to the Elbe and other strategic reasons. When Heligoland belonged to Great Britain it was a calling place for fresh water only.

A REVIEW OF GERMANY'S RAPID PROGRESS.

In 1895 the German fleet consisted of five inferior battleships, with a small fleet of very inferior torpedo boats. To-day the German Navy consists of twenty-one first-class line-of-battleships of the semi-Dreadnought type, and they are building Dreadnoughts at practically the same rate and standard as Great Britain. Germany's programme, if carried out, will, by

1917, give her forty battleships and an overwhelming proportion of armoured cruisers and other vessels. At the time of writing Great Britain has thirty first-class battleships of the semi-Dreadnought type. In this connection it is important to note that Germany's interest in what was thought to be Great Britain's own secret, was revealed in the fact that the figures taken on the trials of the first Dreadnought were published in Germany before they became known to the taxpayers of Great Britain, a situation calling for strong comment at the time by the

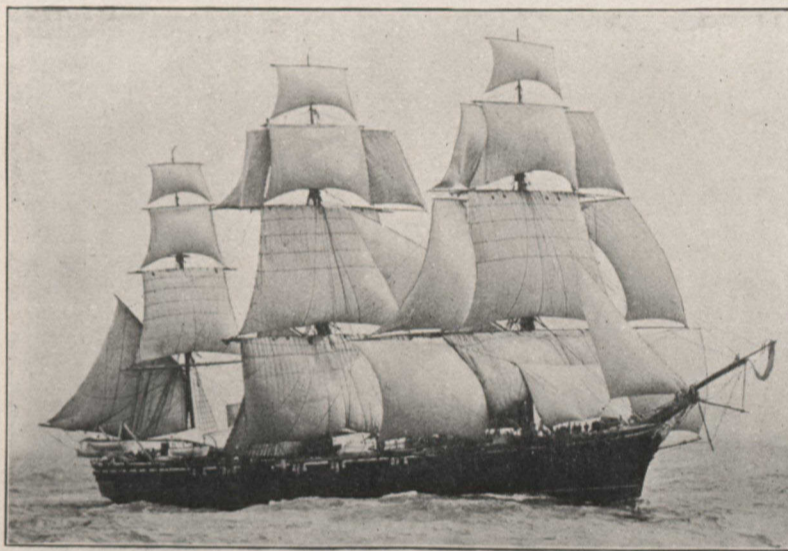
a half years before going into commission, and cost over \$4,000,000. The type following on these was the Majestic, costing over \$5,000,000. They are 400 feet long, with a beam of 75 feet, have a speed of over 18 knots, and carry four 12-inch guns in turrets.

THE DREADNOUGHT TYPE.

This type is called after the first bearing that name having some 17,000 tons displacement. The latest type is over 20,000 tons displacement, and is armed with ten 12-inch guns, mounted in five turrets, so arranged that eight guns can be brought to bear on either side broadside. They are also equipped with a number of torpedo tubes and quick-firing machine guns for resisting the attack of torpedo-boat destroyers. They are faster than the semi-Dreadnought or Glory class, having a speed of about 22 knots an hour. At this speed they could keep at long range, manoeuvring at a distance of four to five miles from an enemy of, say, the Glory class, at which range the Dreadnoughts could inflict terrible damage, having eight big guns to the Glory class' four. The total cost is considerably over \$10,000,000 before being ready for commission. The Dreadnoughts have a crew of over 800 on board, which will give some idea of the enormous amount required for their maintenance. It would take quite a volume in itself to describe the building and equipment of one of these units of Empire.

A COMPARISON.

The latest type of German Dreadnought is similar in all respects to the English Dreadnought. Nine years ago it was a stupendous undertaking for Germany to build even one ship of the Dreadnought class. To-day the combined efforts of capitalists and employers of labor are devoting all their time, resources and money to the great task they have in hand. The outcome of which, as the present programme now stands, will be that the German Navy will have an established fleet of forty battleships (Dreadnoughts), twenty-five cruiser battleships of the Glory class, forty protected cruisers, 150 destroyers, fifty submarines and a small fleet of aerial warships and captive balloons attached to the fleet, which will be the best equipped in the world. This extensive programme has only been possible through the combined efforts of the great firm of Krupps at Essen, employing over 30,000 hands, associated with their numerous establishments located in three



H. M. S. VALOR

Old type British war ship, equipped with steam and sail in the early period of Victoria's reign. Many other classes of Battleship followed this before the evolution of the "Mars" and "Glory" type, which preceded the "Majestic" type.

Press and leading engineering papers of the country.

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION.

The term Dreadnought is too widely applied to-day, and a little explanation is necessary to convey what this title implies to gauge the relative strengths of each navy. The standard type of battleship before the Dreadnought class was the Royal Oak, Mars and Glory type, ranging from 12,000 to 14,300 tons displacement, armed with four 12-inch guns and twelve to sixteen quick-firing guns of 6-inch calibre. The 12-inch guns are counted in turrets fore and aft, each containing two guns, firing a shell weighing 850 pounds, three shots a minute at an effective range of four miles. The 6-inch guns fire a shell weighing 100 pounds, discharging eight to ten a minute at an effective range of two and a half to three miles. The speed of these ships ranges from 16 to 19 knots an hour. The three ships of this class with which the writer was connected were built in from two to two and

or four important centres of Germany. In co-operation with Krupps there is the large shipbuilding yard of Blohen & Vars, at Hamburg, who recently launched the first German cruiser battleship built by them, of which they have several in hand. Then there is the great Vulkan yard, at Stettin, and several shipbuilding yards of similar capacity. All of these German firms compare favorably with British firms of such world-wide repute as Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Vickers, Sons & Maxim, John Brown, Cammell, Laird & Co., Palmers, the Thames Shipbuilding Co. and Beardmore & Co. The combined firms employ over 90,000 hands. This comparison is made from authentic information recently forwarded from Germany by a friend of the writer's, well-informed in shipping circles, which points

lead of the British Navy to the minutest detail, which even a casual inspection of their men-of-war vividly reveals.

SOUTH AFRICA.

During the stormy outlook of affairs in South Africa in 1896 and 1897, when there were rumors of war in the air, and British troops were being drafted to Ladysmith, there were many reports given out that the British fleet was expected off Durban by a certain date, but they all proved to be without foundation. After days and days of expectation, news was flashed over the wires that the fleet was proceeding up the coast from Port Elizabeth. The citizens of Durban gathered in their thousands on the bold headland, the Bluff, to catch a first glimpse of these guardians of peace. What a

whom the writer met at the great review held at Spithead during the conference of the oversea dominions in 1907. It is impressions of reviews of this order that should have brought the "House" to its feet to, with one voice, support the cause so nobly championed by Australia and New Zealand.

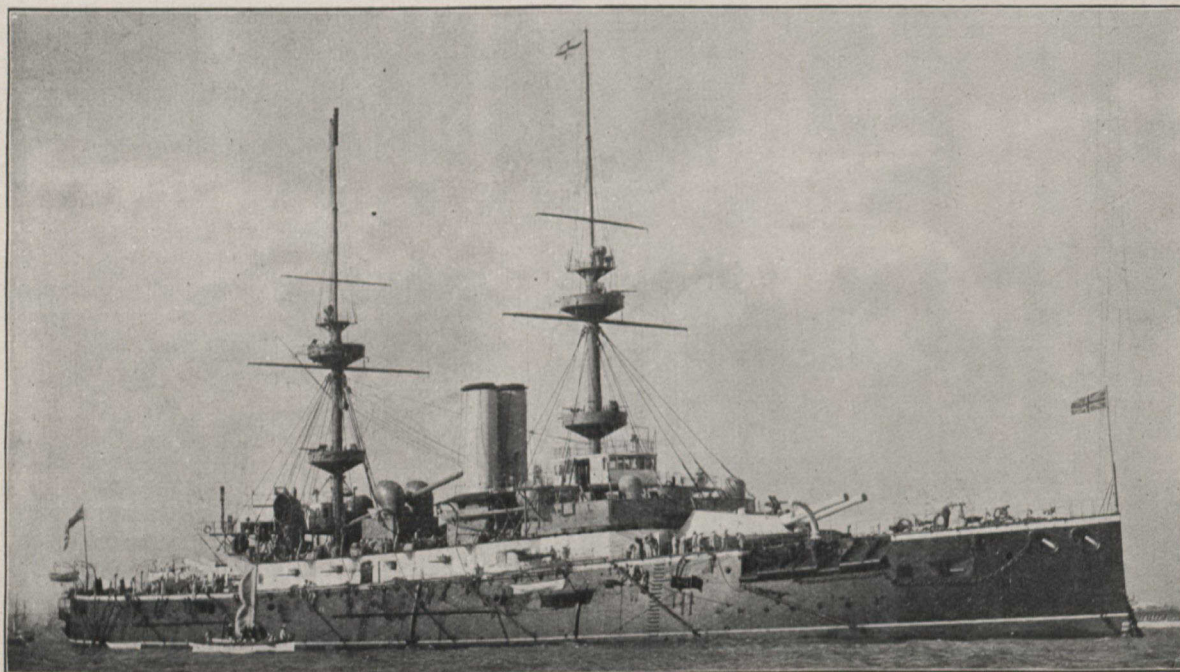
SOME REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

The *Ottawa Journal* voiced the expressions of all loyal Canadians and British subjects throughout these vast dominions when it stated in a recent issue: "We wonder what that phrase, 'the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service,' will amount to?" This is the question that comes to everyone when reviewing the past and present apathetic spirit of the Government. It is the most laudable and

this we must make sure that the fleets which surround the British Isles are the undisputed masters for all time of the ocean. The moment that becomes questionable, or there is the slightest risk of even being dictated to by any ambitious naval power, Canada immediately loses her prestige, credit, freedom, and, with the outlet for her grain market cut off, yearly disbursements of \$150,000,000. The vessels, as at present proposed, to be built and maintained by Canada could offer but feeble resistance against the cruisers of a fleet or fleets that gained an advantage, even if it was only a temporary one. Take, for instance, the recent critical situation caused by the outcry of Canada against the Japanese entering Vancouver, and think for one moment what a few Japanese battleships could have done off the Pacific Coast, if it had not been for that master stroke of Great Britain in making a naval alliance with Japan. The inference is obvious. They could have demanded their own terms of entry; failing that, they could have shattered the city and destroyed the shipping long ere a British fleet had left the Atlantic for Pacific waters. If the home fleet was even strong enough for such an emergency, which it will not be for several years under the present conditions, and although timely assistance might have been rendered by a southern state, what would have been the price, to say nothing of the humiliation? With such highly probable situations occurring, Canada should wake up to her real position and duty for her future prosperity.

The moral support of two Dreadnaughts from Canada, maintained by Great Britain in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, under the Canadian Government, would be vastly more dignified, stronger and more influential in showing the world in the present rivalry of naval supremacy that she was determined at all cost to assist and do her legitimate share in protecting her own. This would materially lighten the burden of the already overburdened British taxpayers, who have given their all to protect their oversea possessions. The fact will readily be appreciated from the following rate of taxes paid in the large cities of Great Britain:—

In Manchester the engineering firms, manufacturers, storekeepers and householders have to pay considerably over twenty cents on the dollar of their ratable assessment and over three cents on the dollar for income tax on a salary amounting to anything over \$750 per annum; in other words, Great Britain's taxpayers pay over \$4 per head annually for the defence afforded Canada, the total amount of which comes to over \$135,000,000, every cent of which is raised by the already overtaxed ratepayers of Great Britain, which is done in a true spirit of loyalty for those of the oversea dominions.



H. M. S. MAJESTIC

British type of Battleship built previous to the Dreadnought class, only firing the big guns fore and aft from fixed turrets. The turrets on the Dreadnought type are constructed to fire broadside on.

out conclusively the rapid march of progress being made in the German Navy. No records of the British Navy have a similar parallel. The reason must be obvious to the most apathetic on naval matters, either in Great Britain or Canada. The seamanship and marksmanship of the German Navy is quite equal to the British Navy. Indeed, at one time, and it is beyond contradiction, the accurate firing of their large guns was superior to the British, until Sir Percy Scott, of Ladysmith fame, took this branch in hand, with the result that to-day the constant target practice under actual war conditions has given Great Britain the finest trained marksmen in the world. It will not be long, however, ere the Lord Charles Beresford of the German Navy, Admiral Von Terpitz, follows closely in the wake of the "Home Navy." In this, as in all other things naval, Germany follows the

feeling of security the sight of those five cruisers flying the Royal Ensign gave! The whole crowd felt it. It is a something difficult to explain, but we knew it. We could see it. It was palpable to the least patriotic. It is this feeling which, when one has experienced it, remains and makes one wonder how intensified it would become in the hour of real danger for those who could not defend themselves against the enemy of their country.

CANADA.

The last opportunity for bringing this national feeling to Canadians was the Tercentenary held at Quebec in 1908, and it has its reflections in the expressions of some of the members of the House at Ottawa. They have no conception, however, of the educational value of seeing a full line of battleships in review; although some impressions must still linger with those

noble ambition to aspire to creating a fleet, but what nonsense to hoodwink their supporters in the belief that Canada can in a few years build a fleet under her own direction for the protection of its thousands of miles of coast line. It has taken Great Britain over two hundred years, with countless lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, to make her flag respected throughout the oceans of the world, and this with the sea-born spirit bred of generations. Notwithstanding this, these representatives of the people have the audacity to make brief reference to the vital need of reform. What does it avail, if we have untold mineral wealth, vast territories undeveloped and the granary of the world in our lap, if we cannot say, "What we have is ours and what we have we'll hold"? The only way to support such a national assertion is to make our shores invulnerable, and to do

Not one cent of this enormous peace bill is paid by Canada. No true-born Canadian likes this reflection on his loyalty, and when more eminent authorities bring to light figures and costs for the protection afforded, a truer sense of responsibility and gratitude will prevail throughout the whole of the Dominion, regardless of party or politics. The figures quoted forcibly point out that any material and real contribution to assist the two-power standard at the present time would be of real service and ultimately lessen the strain on our resources in years to come.

Two ships of the Dreadnaught class would cost \$20,000,000, a reasonable sum of insurance for the protection of the inheritance and freedom of a mighty nation. It is estimated a naval engagement between any two first-class powers would cost over \$30,000,000 a day. Stupendous as these figures are, they are not unreasonable when we consider that the total loss of two Dreadnaughts and one or two cruisers would cost more than this. In other words, to guard our own interests, proportionally, we would have to spend \$20,000,000 for five years to build up a fleet of ten Dreadnaughts to maintain our safety and assist in protecting one of the richest countries in the world. Canada can obtain on her own solid securities a sum of over \$200,000,000 a year from Great Britain, whose protecting arms have so long maintained her highways of commerce open to the world. Does Canada appreciate this as fully as she should, and is she taking every reasonable precaution for protecting these mortgages on her national resources, industry and progress in the present light of events? There is but one answer. No! There are occasionally spasmodic outbursts of real loyalty to Great Britain, but Canada, as a rich, yes, very rich, daughter should display true filial respect, inborn by real love, by contributing two Dreadnaughts for the continued supremacy of Britain's navy. The gifts should not be regarded as a debt that *must* be paid under fear of interest accruing, and thus make the burden too heavy. It should be given to maintain her own dignified position in the family, and as an act of sincere gratitude for the benefits given and accruing to this and future generations. With the foregoing facts and figures on the lips of public speakers on platform and in pulpit, with newspapers supporting the sentiment of the great public, it becomes necessary for Canadians to admit candidly the situation is serious, and, therefore, open their eyes that they may see, and truly understand the writing on the wall.

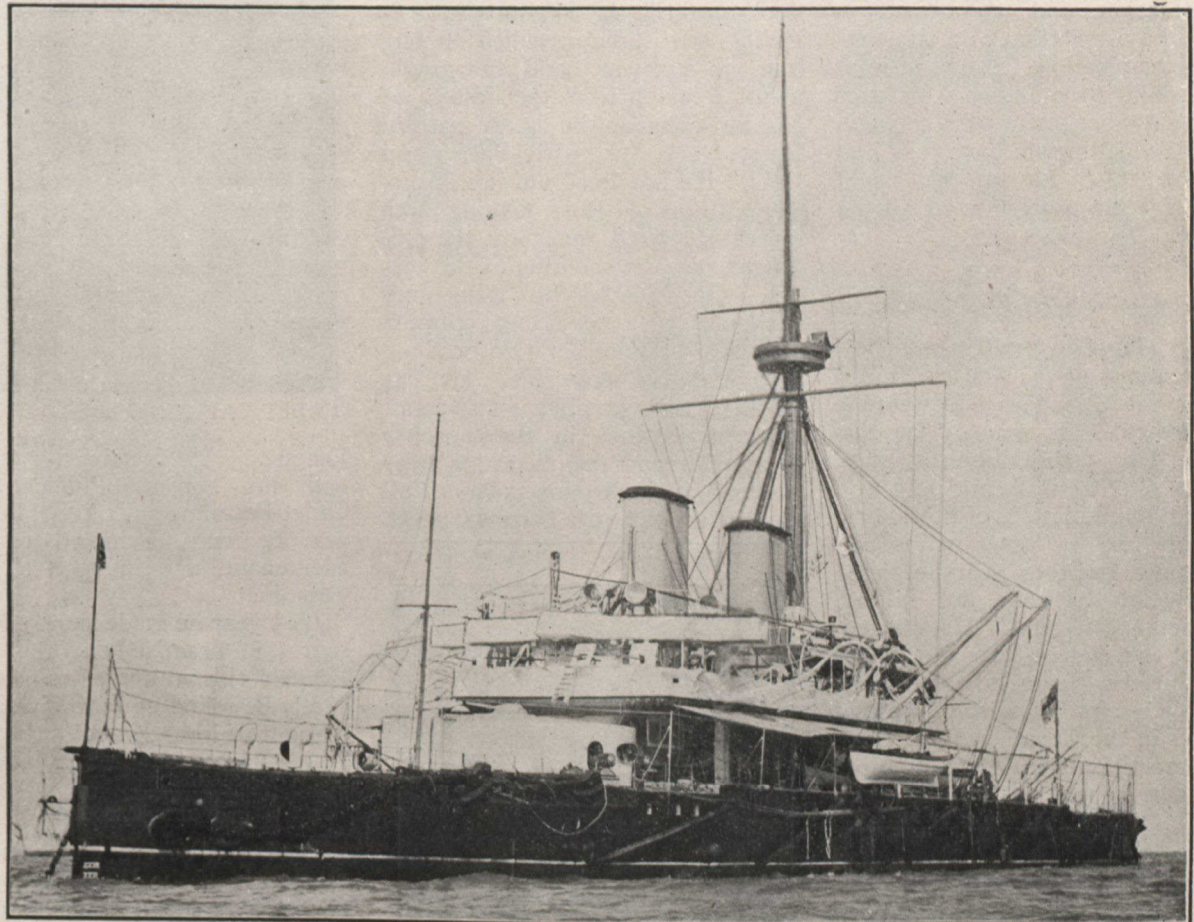
The object lesson taught by Japan should come as a timely warning at the present time. It was thought by many eminent naval authorities that the overwhelming balance of power of the

Russian Navy would outweigh the superior seamanship of the Japanese Navy. It was, no doubt, even thought so by the Japanese themselves, which made them undertake at any cost and risk the blowing up, by torpedo attack, the Russian ships lying in Port Arthur, governing their future tactics on the moral prestige assured by getting in the first decisive blow, immediately on assuming hostilities, or practically before war had been declared. History repeats the lesson in more than one instance.

Following these observations, one quickly awakens to a sense of duty when it is considered what terrible damage could be dealt to Canada if two or three battleships

Britain and Canada can furnish. In this way we could furnish an outlet for young Canada, and future generations would no doubt produce ship designers, seamen and admirals worthy of a doughty foe, be he yellow or white. In conjunction with the government yards naval colleges would have to be established similar to the institutions in Great Britain, and training depots opened out in the large ports on the seaboard and lakes of Canada. Whilst these are under way a marine reserve could be mobilized which could be trained for submarine work in the defence of the channels leading to the St. Lawrence. The training could be undertaken in ships provided by the

ing part in the control and disposition of the forces in the Atlantic and Pacific. These forces, in the first instance, would have to be maintained by Great Britain, as we have not the necessary material to even man a torpedo boat of the sea-going type at present. Australia is beginning to build her navy, and has recently placed additional orders for torpedo destroyers with eminent firms on the Clyde, which marks a new era in Imperial relations with the navy. In South Africa the obligation was realized long before the Boer War. It is the general opinion of its leading Government authorities, public bodies and citizens, even by those not in touch with the blue



H. M. S. DREADNOUGHT

First of the Dreadnaught class, the latest type of which embodies many striking changes in Naval Battleship construction, costing over \$10,000,000. It is estimated by naval experts, Great Britain will be required to construct eight of this class to keep pace with the naval program recently laid down by Germany.

of very moderate size were to suddenly appear in the St. Lawrence. Quebec and Montreal could be razed within twenty-four hours, or an indemnity could be claimed that would stagger humanity, as the guns in the fortifications down the St. Lawrence are mere popguns compared with the modern guns on the leading navies of to-day.

PUT OUR HOUSE IN ORDER.

From this it will readily be understood, quite apart from the actual requirements of the next five years alluded to, it is high time a rapid commencement was made to establish government shipbuilding yards for the construction of torpedo boats and torpedo cruisers with Canadian capital, under the ablest brains and services Great

British Government. They could also act as guardships on the coast of Vancouver and Quebec. There are many side issues to such a scheme, but all within the scope of ordinary administrative organization of those connected with naval matters.

THE EMPIRE'S NAVY.

When Canada falls into line with Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, she will materially assist in creating what should be termed the "Empire's Navy." We feel certain, in view of existing facts, she is anxious to cast off the cloak of apathy and bear her share of the burden of naval protection, by supplying ships built in Great Britain, and when equipped to have a lead-

waters of the Indian Ocean, that it is their duty to take part in the general as well as the local defence of the Empire. The naval brigade at Durban is a striking illustration of what public sentiment will do when well-directed, and to those who have seen the trained men at Durban going through their drills on the Bluff, it is an object lesson not soon to be forgotten.

The recent awakening of her responsibilities to the maintenance of the two power standard by Great Britain suddenly revealed the fact that this policy had not been maintained, and that by 1912 the German Navy would equal, if not excel, that of Great Britain. In a moment on the floor of the House of Commons the basis of Imperial

security disappeared. The defence in which we all trusted was found to be weakened. Our naval supremacy, which all parties maintain is the only safety of the country and protection of the Empire's commerce on the ocean's highways, stands threatened. The situation calls for the rallying of every person wishing to strengthen the home navy and protect our own shores beyond a doubt. Although there are naturally widely different views expressed on the subject, we must hope the unbelievers will see the folly of their ways, and in spite of all discouraging signs to the contrary, still hope there is enough real patriotism and public spirit left among our leading politicians to rise above the sordid limitations of party politics. Let them rise to the occasion and co-operate in laying the foundation of a true Imperial organization. United in joint responsibility for Imperial defence and the establishment of a common council, which would have joint and equal control of the Imperial naval forces for the protection of all the over-sea Dominions.

A Fourteen Year Old Marksman

Galer Hagarty, the Toronto boy chosen as one of the first two to be sent by the Canadian Government to represent this country at the Empire Day competition in England on May 24th, is not only under the maximum age limit (16 years on July 1, 1909) but is actually only fourteen years of age, his fifteenth birthday not falling till August 9th next. He started to shoot as a cadet a year ago, when only thirteen years of age, and made the score by which he now qualifies in the Canadian Rifle League competition for cadets, in June last. The aggregate for the four



GALER HAGERTY.

competitions was 175 out of a possible 280, an average of over 40 out of 70, in virtue of which he was awarded a second-class cadet marksmanship certificate.

He shot again in the Ontario Rifle Association matches in August, winning a prize in the Can-

ada Company and again in the Cadet Trophy match, helping his team of the Harbord Collegiate Institute Cadets to gain fourth place. In this shoot he was seriously handicapped because he had had a new Ross rifle placed in his hands only the day before, had never practiced with it, beyond 200 yards, and was quite unfamiliar with its sighting. Later in the autumn he made some good shooting with this same rifle, scoring some three 60's out of 70 at the two ranges (200 and 500 yards). The rifle is a Government issue, mark II, with mark II sight. Had he left on Friday evening, May 7th, according to his first orders, he would have taken this rifle to England as the only weapon he was familiar with, but owing to the postponement of his departure till the Wednesday following, his father decided to buy him, as a reward and encouragement, a match rifle, the best to be had in Canada, the latest pattern Ross, mark III, with Sutherland sight. He practiced all day Saturday with his old Ross, making three scores of 55, 58 and 58 at the two ranges, his first shooting of the season. On Monday he went into residence at the Long Branch ranges to practice for two or three days with his new rifle. He has made several possibles in the gallery competitions in the Toronto Armouries and stands at or near the head of the list for cadets of all ages in the city of Toronto, 1909.



A Group of Canadian Cavalry Officers

Long Branch Ranges Open

The ranges at Long Branch opened on Saturday, the 3rd inst., and despite the fact that the weather was anything but favorable for shooting, some three hundred enthusiasts were on hand; some to follow up last year's success, others to try their hand for the first time.

The arrangements for the opening day were perfect in every detail, thanks to the hard work of Capt. A. A. Miller, the popular secretary of the O.R.A. and his able assistant, Caretaker Smith.

Queen Victoria School Represented

Cadet Captain Albert J. Flood, of Queen Victoria School Cadet Corps, has been selected as one of the Canadian representatives to shoot at Bisley for the Prince of Wales' prize.

Cadet Captain Flood, although only 15 years of age, is an expert marksman, and last year received a certificate as second-class marksman in the Canadian Military Rifle



CADET CAPTAIN ALBERT J. FLOOD

League. He has been connected with the Toronto Public Schools' Cadet Battalion since 1907, in which year he was promoted to Cadet Lieutenant, and in 1908 to Cadet Captain.

Last year he made some excellent scores in practise on the Long Branch rifle ranges, and he may safely be relied upon to give a good account of himself across the water.

Pat's Excuse

During a severe engagement in the Battle of the Wilderness a captain of a regiment noticed an Irishman under his command in the act of retreating. Next day the captain had him summoned to his presence, and addressing him, said: "I must confess, Pat, that I was more than surprised at your action in the engagement yesterday."

"Why, sorr?" asked the man.

"Why, didn't you promise me you'd be in the thickest of the fight, and didn't I see you actually running away?"

"Running away!" replied the private, with something like indignation in his voice. "Indade, captain, but you desave yourself. I was not runnin' away at all, at all. I remembered my promise, sorr, and I was runnin' round trying to find out just where the fight was thickest, so that I might fight there, when you saw me runnin'."

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Let us call the Canadian Dreadnought "Faith."

A Cynic's Sayings

Many are called, but few get up.

A friend in deeds is a friend indeed.

If the wolf be at the door, open it and eat him.

Young man, don't be a letter-box; stand alone.

He jests at wars who would be the first to holler!

Let him that standeth pat take heed lest they call.

Look before you leap; also feel the water with your toe.

The rolling stone knocks the early bird out of the bush.

There's many a pound 'twixt the "slip" and the "Greyhound."

Why is it much harder to exercise for health than for fun?

There's a Pen for the wise, but alas! no Pound for the foolish.

Virtue is its own reward, but there are some consolation prizes.

Why is it so much easier to be wise for others than for ourselves?

You may lead an ass to knowledge, but you cannot make him think.

Why does Canada give a dollar present and expect a ten-dollar one in return?

Why do men prevaricate about the fish they have caught and the birds they have shot?

"Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Look out!!!

The road to hell is paved with good resolutions. One brick is labelled "Canadian Navy." Members of Parliament please note.

Was Cordial Invitation

There was little doubt in the minds of those who were invited to a recent Missouri wedding as to the cordiality of the invitation. It was clearly printed, and read as follows: "You are invited to attend the marriage of Augustus Clay Johnson and Miss Chloe Matilda Baker at the house of the bride's mother. All who cannot come may send."

What They Wanted

The students of an Eastern college grew so reckless in their behavior that the professor one morning at chapel thought to reprove their conduct by a lecture on morality. They listened with due submission and humility. In the course of his lecture he said:—

"My young friends, the floors of hell are paved with champagne, automobiles and chorus girls." He was horrified to hear one of the students say in a sepulchral tone:—

"Oh, Death, where is thy sting?" —A. K.

Canadian Bisley Team

The team which will represent Canada at Bisley this year has been selected and will sail from Montreal on June 19th per S. S. Corinthian.

Judging from previous performances of the members of the team, the aggregation is one of the strongest that has sailed from these shores to represent Canada in the Motherland, with the rifle.

ected as adjutant, and the choice has indeed been a fortunate one. An enthusiastic rifle shot, with years of experience at his back, as well as being a practical officer in every respect, Major Mercer will be of very great value to the team.

This year Toronto corps have the lion's share of representation, seven of the twenty-four members being



LT.-COL. A. BERTRAM,
Commandant Canadian Bisley Team.

The Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. Bertram, O.C., 3rd Infantry Brigade, can be relied upon to uphold the splendid record Canadians have made for themselves at the big annual meet at Bisley, as honourable competitors, modest winners and good sportsmen generally.

from that city. Capt. John McVittie, 48th Highlanders, winner of last year's Bisley aggregate at the D. R. A. meet at Ottawa, is the first man up on the team. This will make Capt. McVittie's fourth trip to the old land as a representative of the Canadian militia in the big meet. He has on other occasions qualified for a place on the team, but has found it necessary to decline on account of business engagements.

Taking the team all through there is not a weak man and CANADIAN FIELD is confident it will acquit itself creditably, and that amongst their number may be found the King's Prize winner.

THE TEAM.

Lt.-Col. A. Bertram, Dundas, Ont., Commandant.

Maj. M. S. Mercer, Toronto, Adjutant.

Capt. J. McVittie, 48th Highlanders, Toronto.

Sgt. W. A. Smith, G.G.F.G., Ottawa.

Lt. F. H. Morris, 46th Regiment, Bowmanville.

S.-Sgt. F. Richardson, 5th C. A., Victoria, B.C.

Col.-Sgt. J. Freeborn, 19th Regt., Hamilton.

Capt. W. H. Forrest, 6th D.C. O.R., Vancouver, B.C.

Corp. W. D. Sprinks, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Corp. D. McInnes, 19th A.M.R., Edmonton.

S.-Sgt. T. Mitchell, 13th Regt., Hamilton, Ont.

Lt. Neil Smith, 24th Regt., Chatham.

Sgt.-Maj. S. J. Huggins, 13th Regt., Hamilton.

S.-Sgt. H. Kerr, 48th Highlanders, Toronto.

Sgt. G. W. Russell, G.G.F.G., Ottawa, Ont.

Pte. H. D. Gougeon, 90th Regt., Winnipeg, Man.

Sgt. W. Kelly, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Corp. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C., Montreal.

Sgt.-Major G. Creighton, 2nd Q.O.R., Toronto.

Sgt. H. M. Marsden, 90th Regt., Winnipeg.

Major J. M. Jones, Pownal, P. E.I.

Capt. H. C. Blair, R.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Waiting men:—

Sgt. F. A. Steck, 78th Regt., Truro.

Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Ontario Rifle Association's New Regulations

Many riflemen throughout the Province are not aware of the educational work which has been done for many years by the Ontario Rifle Association in fostering the science of rifle shooting. This Association is the parent body of all military and civilian rifle associations in the Province.

Formed in 1868 by representatives from the various military districts, under the able presidency of Mr. C. S. Gzowski, afterward Col. Sir Casimer Gzowski, the first matches were held in 1869 on the Garrison Common at Toronto, with a cash prize list of \$1,600, the first shot being fired by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Major-General Stisted, C.B.

In 1871 the Association sent a Canadian team to compete at the British matches at Wimbledon, the first team sent from Canada to these matches. That the venture, which was a most ambitious undertaking, was justified, was evidenced by the fact that the Canadian team won the Rajah of Kolopore Challenge Cup," which was then at Wimbledon, as it is now at Bisley, the most coveted trophy of the meeting, being a competition open to teams from the mother country, the Provinces of India and the Colonies. The Canadians, using the long Snider rifles, defeated the team from the mother country by eight points. Among the members of the Canadian team was the present officer commanding Western Ontario, Brig.-General W. H. Cotton.

Since 1871 the duty of sending a team from Canada to these matches has been assumed by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, but

the honor of sending the first Canadian team belongs to the Province of Ontario.

In 1874, Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter, then commanding the Queen's Own Rifles, and now the Chief of the General Staff for Canada, was appointed Secretary of the Association, and continued in this position until 1887.

Among the prize winners in the matches of the early seventies appear the well-known names of His Honor the Lt.-Governor, Col. J. M. Gibson, Capt. Albert Pain and the Mitchell brothers, of the 13th Regiment, Hamilton; Dr. Oronhyatekha, 47th Battalion, Maj. Dillon, 34th Regiment, Capt. John Crowe, 30th Battalion, most of whom are still regular attendants of the Association matches.

In 1882, for the first time the use of canvas targets was substituted for the iron targets used up to that time.

In 1893 the present ranges at Long Branch were used for the first time, the old ranges on the Garrison Common having been abandoned. The Long Branch ranges, controlled by the Association, now provide practice for the entire Toronto Garrison. The average attendance is about 500 officers and men using 66 targets. The ranges provide exceptional facilities for practice, and have a larger attendance than any other range in Canada.

Under the able presidency of E. B. Osler, M.P., who has held this office since 1899, the Association has expanded until the prize list for 1909 comprises cash prizes amounting to \$5,800, in addition to numerous trophies, cups and medals for teams as well as for individual competition.

The annual matches for 1909 will be held on August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, in the week immediately preceding the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches.

The matches are framed with a view to the encouragement of the younger, or tyro shots, each match including from fifteen to twenty-five prizes for competitors who have never won a prize at any Provincial meeting, and the prizes in the special "Tyro" match are limited to tyros from the Province of Ontario.

The School Cadets match is a popular match for school boys, and in addition to the Pellatt Challenge Trophy for teams, includes cash prizes amounting to \$250. In order to assist in the expense of transportation, special district cash prizes are given for teams, with increased amounts to competitors from the districts farthest from Toronto.

Only two matches, the "Mackenzie" and "Tait Brassey," in which last match there are 150 cash prizes amounting to \$610, are restricted to the militia, the other matches being open to all competitors, whether members of civilian rifle associations or otherwise.



MAJOR M. S. MECKER,
2nd Q.O.R. Toronto
Adjutant Bisley Team

Major M. S. Mercer, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, has been sel-

Some of the more important trophies and medals are the handsome medals donated by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Duke of Cornwall and York medals, the Pellatt Trophy for school cadets, the Tait Cup for battalion teams, presented in 1872 by Sir Peter Tait, of London, England; the Brassey Cup for Company teams, presented in 1870 by Thos. Brassey, Esq.; the Gzowski Cup for skirmishing teams, presented in 1874 by Sir Casimer Gzowski; the Ladies' Cup, donated in 1871 by the ladies of Toronto; the Canadian Club Challenge Trophy, the gold medal donated by the City of Toronto, and the gold medal for the Revolver Championship of Ontario.

The rifles permitted to be used are the present government issues, the Lee-Enfield and the Ross. Any sight, which in the opinion of the Council is serviceable, may be used, but the various "freak" sights attachable back of the sight bed of the rifle are not allowed.

Special arrangements are made with the railways for transportation at single fare rates and meals and camp accommodation are furnished at the ranges at low rates.

Programmes furnishing complete information, and entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Capt. Armour A. Miller, 152 Bay St., Toronto, at any time after June 15th next.

A Song of Canada

Patriotic Song, by Percy Semon.
Onwards, onwards to fame, Nations
Thee shall proclaim a Land of
Wealth and
Liberty, whose homes are filled with
joy—
Rule with power and with might,
Thou whose hopes are so bright,
may peace and
Happiness unite in thee, O Canada.
Rule with power and with might,
Thou whose hopes are so bright,
may peace
And happiness unite in thee, O Canada.

Educational Lectures under the Auspices of the Canadian Military Institute

Delivered on Monday April 26th 1909 to the teachers in training at the Toronto Provincial Normal School, by Miss Constance R. Boulton, Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and on Wednesday April 28th, 1909, to the teachers in training at the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, by Capt. W. C. Michell, B.A., "C" Company, Q.O.R., Classical Master Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto. These lectures were delivered through the courtesy and co-operation of Mr. W. Scott, B.A., principal of the Toronto Provincial Normal School, and of Mr. W. Pakenham, B.A., D. Paed., Dean of Faculty of the Education, University of Toronto.

ADDRESS BY MISS CONSTANCE BOULTON

In a brief address Mr. J. S. Carstairs, B.A., librarian Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, who introduced the speaker at the Normal School, explained that the Canadian Military Institute had made arrangements for a series of popular military, patriotic and historical lectures to be delivered to public audiences.

"The purpose of the present meeting is to bring definitely to your attention the necessity and advantages of military training in the schools. The greatest guarantee of peace for Canada is the individual citizen with a trained eye and with a rifle in his hand. This must eventually comprise our last line of defence. This was our defence in the war of 1812. Then, practically every adult citizen could take care of himself and one or two of the invading enemy. How had it been brought about? Though our forefathers laid down their muskets and took up the axe to hew out homes for themselves in this country, yet year after year, on the King's birthday (June 4th) they always met in their military muster. It produced a nation of defenders that were to save Canada to the British Empire. Forts and armaments, trenches and cannon cannot protect our long boundary line to the south. That must be the task of thousands of well-trained riflemen, not necessarily standing in martial array, but ready at the call to take their place in the battle line. When we have them, we shall have the best guarantee of peace: 'For peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.' It is to the schools we must look; for if we can teach a boy mathematics and latin, we can with less difficulty

teach him drill and shooting. The navy must ever be only our first line of defence; the line of riflemen our last. To prepare thousands of riflemen who will be ready for fifty years will be a far greater contribution than many Dreadnoughts, not merely to the service of our own country, but also to the service of the kindred states and to the service of the Empire.

"Does not our duty to the Motherland demand it? For centuries we have had the protection and the prestige of the British name. We have inherited all the advantages of Britain's glory and language and literature. Is it not our duty then for favors already received to make provision to protect ourselves and no longer to remain a burden and encumbrance on the resources of the Motherland? She may be on the eve of a great struggle; for she has always stood for the liberty of the subject. It has been her mission to plant the tree of liberty in many lands and to nourish its growth with the blood of her sons. If armed despotism seeks again to impose itself on Europe, Britain true to its traditions must act. And to you as teachers is to be assigned this important duty of rearing fortifications round our land—a duty for which you must begin to prepare as soon as possible, a duty that we feel will be safe in your charge."

Miss Constance R. Boulton, honorary organizing secretary of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, was then called upon to address the meeting. She pointed out that there are women who think on these subjects and are in entire agreement with the views already expressed. The home life of women could not be vital in its influence unless they attained the same intelligent understanding of these great questions as their fathers and brothers and husbands. Her hearers were all going to occupy very responsible positions; hundreds, perhaps thousands of children would pass through their hands. The influence of the teacher is unbounded.

"It is you," she continued, "who will mould the character of the citizens of the next generation, and by almost imperceptible methods help to create for them great ideals in their own lives and conduct, and in their relation towards the larger life of the country. Today we ask you to give a few minutes serious attention to the subject of practical patriotism—not mere lip service, not the beating of drums or the waving of flags, but

a concentrated effort to awaken Canadians to the necessity of a closer union of the constituent parts of our great Empire.

"In the opinion of many of our leading thinkers nothing can contribute more effectively to practical patriotism than the teaching of physical training and military drill in the schools. Nor as women are we without a very definite personal interest in this subject. The safety of our homes, the security so necessary for moral and intellectual life and for commercial progress and success are all involved. As Canadians we should take our share of the duty of providing adequate defence for Canada; it is necessary if we are to remain an integral part of the British Empire. Its mission is well described by one of our leading journalists:

"Civil and religious liberty have been rendered possible by the continued existence of an Empire which for hundreds of years has been the chief human agency in the spread of christianity and civilization throughout the world.' In accepting the truth of that statement you have the greatest reason for defending our native land.

"Woman as the home-maker of the nation may very naturally ask, 'How can we make our loyalty practical?' I know that you will think it a blood-thirsty suggestion when I answer 'by encouraging every man to be his own rifleman, and to be able to hit his man; not going up and down the world seeking whom he may devour, but ready to keep the other fellows from devouring us.' Every English-speaking man, woman and child in Canada can read and write. Why then should not every man and boy be able to handle a rifle as well as a pen? What would this mean? Canada has, roughly speaking, six millions of people; of these at least a million should be available for defence purposes.

"Let us not be misunderstood. This will not interfere in the slightest degree with the boy's studies or with the man's business in after life. Almost unconsciously he will assimilate in the regular school course a knowledge of drill and the rifle which he will never afterwards forget. Why did the Boers, without discipline, make so magnificent a fight against the array of England? It was because they were expert riflemen. They gained the knowledge necessary for self-preservation in the ordinary routine of daily life. But it is not only as a safe-guard in National peril that we may consider this sub-



LIGHT REFRESHMENT AFTER PARADE.

Snapped at the Officers' Mess of 48th Highlanders at Quebec, 1908.

ject. Physical training and drill are essential to the building up of the manhood of our people in time of peace.

Control, discipline, a capacity for organization; these are some of the essentials for success in our life struggles; and it is these that are insensibly acquired in the co-operative discipline of military drill.

"Briefly, to sum up, the scheme is cheap and practicable; there will be no difficulty in getting the enthusiastic support of the boys. It is of equal value in time of peace and in time of war, in building up a true National spirit and in generally uplifting the moral and physical interests of the people."

At the close of the meeting Principal Scott briefly expressed, on behalf of the staff, his thanks to the speakers for their presentation of this subject to the students.

Address Before the Teachers in Training at the Faculty of Education

Lt.-Col. W. Hamilton Merritt, President of the Canadian Military Institute, in introducing the speaker, Capt. W. C. Michell, B.A., at the Faculty of Education, said:

Our presence here this morning is in connection with an effort that the Canadian Military Institute is making to further the main objects of its charter, namely, "The promotion of Military Art, Science and Literature." With these objects in view we are endeavoring to carry on even a broader campaign and assist and encourage those who will take an interest in military history and patriotic subjects by lectures, organized by our enthusiastic librarian, Mr. J. S. Carstairs, so well known to you all.

The original intention was that the lectures should take place at the Institute, but our lecture-room there is not large enough to hold nearly so many as I see before me, therefore we have come to you.

There is one sign of hope amid all the general apathy, and that is the number of ladies here to-day. A woman is born loyal, she does not hesitate to count the cost. When the women of Canada come to realize our real military impotence then let the politician beware, for their innate imperial spirit and irresistible influence will prove the salvation of our country. Your influence will extend to thousands and may you all exert every bit you have to further the safe-guarding of Canada and the British Empire!

Military Training in the Schools

Capt. W. C. Michell then addressed the teachers as follows:

We as a nation are beginning to realize that patriotism does not consist merely in singing "God Save the King" with great fervency, as if we were glad to be rid of that responsibility. An address on the

grandeur of our country, its vast extent, its forest and mineral resources, its extensive wheat lands—the greatest heritage possessed by any nation in the world—never fails to elicit rounds of applause. But when it comes to the shouldering of our responsibilities and the doing of something for the defence of that great heritage and of the Empire, of which we are so proud to form a part, opposition is encountered and the cry of Militarism is raised. In other countries such as Germany they shoulder vast naval and military expenses, and even conscription, without a murmur. But, being British, we dislike the very name of conscription and have been content with a volunteer force in which only a very small percentage of our citizens receive military training. We are at last awakening to the fact that our extensive coast-line and vast frontier

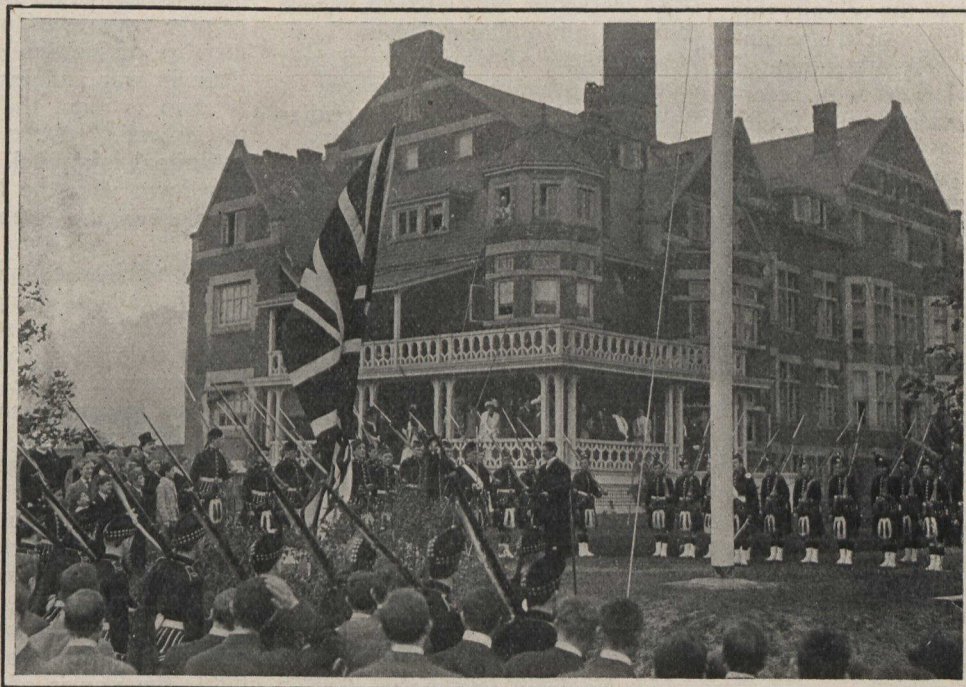
Would he not be far wiser if he gave his son such training as would enable him to defend himself thoroughly and effectively if the boy next door insisted on trying to thrash him? In like manner, our young men should be so trained that they would be able to properly defend their country, should unforeseen troubles arise.

The first step in this direction was taken twelve years ago when the schools were encouraged to form Cadet Corps. During this period two hundred have been established, in which about 8,000 of our boys receive training. This number is by no means sufficient. The next step was an agreement entered into a few months ago between the Minister of Militia and the educational authorities of the Province of Nova Scotia. The said agreement may be made applicable to the other provinces of the Do-

from the polluted air of even the best-ventilated class-room causes the teacher and pupils to resume their work with much greater energy and pleasure.

(e) The officers and non-commissioned officers learn how to handle men, to hear their own voices without dismay, and to keep their minds alert and ready to give the proper commands on the spur of the moment. The whole of our present system of drill is based on the assumption that the men of all ranks have common sense and know how to use it.

(f) Rifle practice teaches steadiness of head, eye and arm, and, in fact, control of the whole body. It teaches a boy to judge distance accurately, to see the effect of wind upon his shooting and to make proper allowance for the same. He obtains a knowledge of the proper use of fire-arms so that



HOISTING THE FLAG AT ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

On the occasion of Lord Milner's visit, November, 1908, the St. Andrew's College Cadets forming the Guard of Honour.

can be defended only from within, and that this would be impossible under our present system. For proper defence only two courses are open—

(a) The maintaining of a standing army with conscription;

(b) The introduction of military training in the schools.

To avoid the former we advocate the latter, and in this we should receive the hearty support of all the opponents of Militarism. All the evils of conscription would be removed, and all its best results secured. The work would be done at school so that neither agriculture nor business would be in the least adversely affected. Some fear that this training would instil into the minds of the young men a desire for battle, and that they would become blood-thirsty soldiers. Would not a father show the same style of reasoning if he should insist upon his son being deprived of any physical training through fear that he might thrash the boy next door?

minion and is fully explained in the address delivered by General Cotton at the Canadian Military Institute on Saturday, March 27th, 1909, before the teachers of the Public and Secondary Schools and the Colleges of Toronto.

Let us now discuss some of the advantages of such a system:

(a) The school-boys will be taught to stand upright, with shoulders square, to march with even step and erect carriage, and to avoid the slouchy gait so common to young men.

(b) They will be much improved physically; and if physically, then morally and intellectually; for, as you know, a weak body is frequently the home of a weak mind.

(c) They will be taught orderliness, the necessity of prompt obedience and of cheerful submission to authority. They will in every way be more manly because of such training.

(d) A period in the open, away

fewer cases of "Didn't know it was loaded" would occur.

(g) The teacher is amply repaid, not by the bonus allowed him by the Government, but by the knowledge that his pupils are being benefited by the training and by the marked improvement in discipline in his classes; for a teacher of drill rarely has any trouble in maintaining order in the class-room. He should also derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that he is doing his share towards the defence of the Empire.

(h) Consider again what it would mean for Canada if all our boys received such training. Instead of some 50,000 men, now available for service, we would soon have hundreds of thousands of disciplined men, who would understand the ordinary military movements and know how to use the rifle.

To make this training complete, rifle ranges, with the requisite number of targets, would have to be

prepared close to every town so that the Cadet Corps could carry on their regular practice. This would be exceedingly popular with the boys, for every boy dearly loves a gun. After leaving school he would naturally keep up his skill with the rifle either in the Militia or in a Rifle club; for, though he may grow too old to play at football and hockey, he never becomes too old to shoot.

Every great reform in the history of any nation has met with strong opposition, which was only removed by the education of the people. You will soon be scattered throughout the length and breadth of our province. Your work is such that your opinions will be held in high esteem and will carry weight. You can therefore do much both to educate the people as to their duty, and to show them the folly of being unprepared. It is to be hoped that Ontario will soon introduce into the schools this system of training. In the meantime you should take advantage of the present regulations with reference to the formation of Cadet Corps, and take a course at some military school and become qualified to act as instructors. Those who possess this qualification invariably receive the preference over others when applications for positions are being considered. You may obtain from the office of the Military District (215 Simcoe St., Toronto) a copy of the Regulations for Cadet Corps, issued with General Order No. 39, 1st March, 1906. This gives full information as to organization, equipment, age and training of cadets. When you have secured a position, obtain the sanction of the Board of Trustees for the organization of a corps and establish the same. The officer commanding the district in which you reside will be pleased to give you any special information you may desire.

Possibly a few practical suggestions would not be amiss:—

(a) It is advisable that the largest and most advanced boys in the school be enrolled; for this adds to the general appearance of the corps and makes it more popular. The small boys will look forward anxiously to the time when they can take the places of their big brothers.

(b) After the enrolment, be in no hurry to appoint the cadet officers. Have a number of drills, and let the likely boys act in the different positions alternately, one boy acting as captain one day, lieutenant another, section commander another, and so on. In this way you can select the very best boys available for the different positions.

(c) Under no circumstances permit the boys to elect their officers; for frequently a boy, though very popular, makes a very poor officer. In succeeding years it is generally advisable for the instructor to discuss the promotions with the officers who remain at school; but let

him always keep the promotions in his own hands.

To have an enthusiastic and successful corps, interest among the members must be maintained. The following suggestions may be of assistance:—

(a) Prepare a syllabus of drill for the season, showing the work that will be taken up on each drill day. The officers and N.C.O.'s can then make themselves familiar with the required portion of the Drill Book.

(b) Encourage rifle shooting by securing from the friends of the school a number of small prizes for the boys who make the highest aggregate scores during the season. A large number of small prizes is more preferable than a small number of large ones. A boy is just as proud of winning fifty cents by his skill as of winning five dollars.

(c) Arrange a field day in some large woods or hilly district, where contests for judging distance can be arranged and skirmishing and scouting practised and where a cadet's fondest hope can be realized—taking part in a sham battle.

(d) During the extreme weather a great deal of interest can be awakened, and much benefit obtained from practice on the sub-target gun, which is supplied by the Government to each Cadet Corps.

(e) The boys themselves admire smartness in one another. Insist upon this and upon the cadets addressing their officers, when in uniform, in the proper military manner. You will soon observe the respectful manner in which, when not in uniform, they will address all their seniors. It soon becomes the proper thing to belong to the Cadet Corps.

(f) Make the day of the inspection a gala day at school. Boys like to show their relatives and friends what good work they can do. The latter will be delighted with the training the boys are receiving and the future success of the Corps will be ensured.

In conclusion, we ask your assistance and co-operation in this great work of strengthening the defence of Canada and of our beloved Empire.

On Saturday, May 22nd, the Beaches Senior Amateur Baseball League, Toronto, will open the season at their temporary grounds, which are situated at the head of Beach Avenue.

Their regular grounds will be the park between Lee Ave. and Waverley Road, but as this is the property of the city they will not be able to use them until the grass has grown.

"Only that nation is secure which is prepared, at any moment, to defend its independence, sword in hand."

Survival of the Fittest

From the remarks of Lt. Col. W. Hamilton Merritt, President of the Military Institute of Toronto, before the teachers attending the Faculty of Education, Toronto, April 28th.

War and blood-shed are horrible, so it may be said are death and disease. The advance of science lessens the ravages of disease, and improvements in the machinery of war renders war so expensive that it will occur less and less frequently, but both are inevitable. Nature seems to regulate that the world shall not be over-run with one species, or why is not all available space crowded with rabbits, the earth covered with quail or the grass country as alive with cattle as prospectus' for ranching companies would foreshadow? When we conquer one malady another will appear, and with man nature may ordain that if it is not the body some subtle brain disease may assist the ravages of war to keep the increase of his kind within bounds. Both in war and in peace, so long as man is man, the weak will go to the wall. Just as surely so long as animal is animal, when the lion lies down with the lamb it will be only when the lamb is inside the lion.

The spirit of competition is growing instead of dying, great states, great trusts. In state and commerce absorption is the keynote of advancement. The weak goes to the wall in commerce as in war and with disease.

Lord Milner brought out splendidly the real meaning of national defence in his speech at Vancouver when he said: "Wars between great nations are going to be rarer and rarer as time passes, but every year and every day, not only on the rare occasions when nations actually fight, the power of fighting exercises its silent decisive influence on the history of the world. It is like the cash reserve of some great solvent bank. How often is it necessary actually to disburse those millions, the existence of which, in the background, nevertheless affects the bank and everybody who deals with it all the time? It is credit which determines the power and influence of nations, just as it does the fate of any business. Credit in business rests ultimately on the possession or command of cash, though the owners may never actually have to produce it. And so the influence and authority of a nation, its power to defend its rightful interests, depend ultimately on that fighting strength in war, which it nevertheless may never be called upon to use."

The study of both biology and history show that the weak go to the wall. It always has been and always will be the survival of the fittest.

Let us glance at the military systems which the intelligence of all civilized nations of the world have adopted for safeguarding their

commerce and their flags. What do we find there? With nearly all there stands out the underlying active principle that a male citizen, who is not a weakling or a criminal, must fit himself to defend his home, his flag and his country. Again we find that all peoples, with but two exceptions, assume adequate financial liability to safeguard their national existence. The exceptions are the two big "C's," China and Canada. They either lead the world in a tranquil content, superior to all disturbing considerations of serious sacrifice on the altar of national patriotism, or they lag just as far in the rear in the taking of precautions to secure *peace with honour*.

We in Canada are living in a veritable fool's paradise. What little interest we seem now to be taking in this vital matter of defence apparently has to do with the ocean or seaboard. It is like a man protecting his head, hands and feet with helmet and chain gauntlets and shoes and leaving vulnerable his body and heart.

The two greatest disabilities under which we exist are the present "dollar" militia system in Canada, and the accompanying difficulty of changing an established system, and the *utter indifference* of our people to the matter of national self-defence.

Everyone is so completely absorbed in developing the great latent wealth which Providence has entrusted to us in our vast Dominion, that there is apparently no time or room to even consider the possible loss of flag and country. But then in the world-competition and absorption, to which we have alluded, is there not dread danger that our potential richness and complete inoffensiveness may attract some philanthropic power who notes sad defects in us which should be remedied? We are working and slaving away, what for? If we can force ourselves to imagine Uncle Sam, an indolent man, the following yarn may fit. A man who was notorious for his objection to too much work was upbraided by a friend for his want of energy. The friend said to him: "Now look at Smith, how hard he works and what a big fortune he is rolling up; why cannot you apply yourself like he does?" "Well, to tell the truth," said the lazy man, "I've had my eye on Smith for some time; he's a fine fellow, and he is working for me." "Working for you," said the friend, "why what on earth do you mean?" "Exactly what I say," replied the indolent one; "can't you plainly see that Smith is fast killing himself and I intend to marry his widow."

Training of Cadet Corps

We have in Canada at the present time some two hundred cadet corps, varying in strength from one company to eight. The first of these organizations was formed in November, 1879, and was in connection with the St. Hyacinthe College in the Province of Quebec. Since that time the corps have steadily increased and there is scarcely a month passes without a militia order authorizing the formation of a new corps.

Although cadet soldiering has been a feature of our college training for thirty years, it is only quite recently that the Department of Militia and Defence has taken an active interest in the movement. They have at last, no doubt, recognized that the small amount of money required to maintain these corps would be well invested.

In March, 1906, the Militia Department issued a G. O. dealing with the formation, equipment, ammunition and training of cadet organizations. This order has been the means of bringing a large number of corps into existence. And, if the spirit of the order was lived up to, it would mean that the cadet organizations of the country would be a very valuable asset should the services of the militia be required in case of invasion.

The order in question promises the loan of arms and equipment, the services of instructors from the permanent corps and free gallery ammunition at the rate of 50 rounds per cadet over fifteen years of age, and all these promises are made good, but of what use are they?

As regards the arms and equipment there does not appear to be anything in the way of arms available, except the old Martin or still older Snider. These rifles are too heavy for the lads and they cannot be used for target practice as there is no ammunition for them. And as their mechanism is entirely different to that of the rifle with which the militia is armed, instruction on them is time thrown away.

Instructors may be had from the permanent corps, but in the majority of cases these have to be paid by the college or corps employing them.

Gallery ammunition may be had on application, but of what use is it if there is not a range provided where the cadets may learn to shoot. We do not know of a corps that has been so provided. In Toronto the ranges at the Armouries are placed at the disposal of the cadets, when not in use by the militia, but the distance from the headquarters of most of the corps is too great to admit of the members doing much target practice. The boys are fond of shooting and many of them join in hopes that they may have an opportunity of drawing a bead on the bulls eye; but when a year passes away without their hopes being realized they drop out of the corps,

and soldiering knows them no more, and the country loses a trained defender.

If we are to make anything of our cadet corps there must be a radical change in their administration. We venture to put forward some suggestions which, if put into practice, will, we are confident, bring these organizations up to a high state of efficiency. They will also be the means of providing thousands of well-trained and efficient men who will be ready and willing to take their places in the ranks of the national force should circumstances require their services.

In the first place suitable arms should be provided. We would advocate a light rifle but of the same calibre and mechanism as the rifle with which the militia is armed. In this case the cadet on joining the militia after leaving college, would not require to undergo another course of instruction as he does at present.

Instructors should be provided from the permanent corps, without expense to the college employing them. If these men must receive extra remuneration for their services, then let the country pay it. The winter months should be devoted to squad, arm and company drill, with plenty of gallery range practice, lectures on protection at the halt and on the march, care of arms, the theory of rifle fire and its practical application, judging distance and semaphore signalling. When the campus is dry enough for work outside, skirmishing, attack and defence of positions; advance, flank and rear guard work, and outposts should be practised. And when the college closes for the summer vacation the corps should be taken to the rifle ranges and there fire a course with ball ammunition. If tents, blankets, cooking equipment, etc., were provided, the boys would gladly give the first week of vacation to perfecting themselves in the use of the rifle and preparing themselves to defend their homes and their country in case of need. There is no reason why every cadet in Canada, over fifteen years of age, should not be a good rifle shot. Before, however, this very desirable state of affairs will exist the Department of Militia and Defence must establish gallery ranges at the headquarters of every cadet corps, provide free ball ammunition, free instructors, and a rifle which will not be intended for an ornament but for use.

J. S. C.

"Not to fight for distant honour in a foreign land, but to fight for country, for home, for law, for right, for humanity and in the hope that the banner of my country may advance; and wheresoever that banner waves, there glory and freedom may be established."



Badge found on Battlefield at Queenston Heights.

This illustration is of the badge of Gen. Sir Isaac Brock's old regiment, the 49th Herfordshire. This regiment played an important part in the War of 1812, especially distinguishing itself at the Battle of Queenston Heights.

The badge from which the photo was secured was found on the battlefield, and is now in possession of Surgeon Lt.-Col. E. E. King, of the 10th Regiment, Royal Grenadiers, to whose kindness we are indebted for the interesting photo.

A Message From Australia

Mr. Frank Fox, of the Australian Defence League, gave an address in the Normal School on May 5th. He brought a direct message from our Imperial sister, and corrected some erroneous impressions received from the cable news appearing in our daily papers.

perial Admiralty in case of war, and is adopting universal service for the land forces. Certainly Australia has done something more than pass resolutions, and has given an example we would do well to emulate.

At the conclusion of the address



J. I. FOTHERINGHAM, M.D.

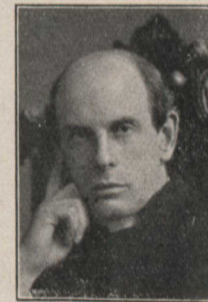


LT.-COL. W. HAMILTON MERRITT

Members of the
Organization Committee
of the
Patriotic League
of Canada,
Toronto



MR. W. J. BROWN



REV. CANON WELCH



MR. J. L. HUGHES

According to Mr. Fox, the work of the National Defence League in Australia is not yet complete. Although much has been accomplished, much remains to be done. Australia has not offered a Dreadnought to the British Admiralty, but that nation has given a subsidy to the Imperial Navy, and will continue to do so. In addition, it is building a fleet of destroyers to be kept in Australian waters and to be placed at the disposal of the Im-

perial Admiralty in case of war, and is adopting universal service for the land forces. Certainly Australia has done something more than pass resolutions, and has given an example we would do well to emulate. At the conclusion of the address it was moved by Rev. Dr. Carman, and seconded by Provost Macklem, that a committee be formed with power to add to its number for the purpose of organizing the Patriotic League of Canada, composed of the following gentlemen: The Rev. Canon Welch, E. H. Keating, Esq., James L. Hughes, Esq., Prof. W. Lash Miller, Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, Walter J. Brown, Esq., and Lt.-Col. W. Hamilton Merritt.

The International Horse Show, London, England

The Team which will represent Canada in the Military Competition for officers at the International Horse Show at London, England.

They left Toronto for England on Tuesday, May 12th.

Encouraged by the great success achieved by its two previous exhibitions, the executive of the International Horse Show intend doing better this year, and it is leaving no stone unturned to make the third annual show, which is to be held at Olympia this summer, the greatest thing of its kind on record.

Money is being spent lavishly. When the bill comes to be totalled it will be found to amount to nearly £50,000. Of this about a quar-

on either side. A "pianoforte" obstacle will consist of four feet of water, followed by a sloping bank of turf, with a three-foot wall at the end of it. But the great thing will be the "precipice," from the gallery to the ground, down which horse and rider will have to scramble. The promoters are experiencing some difficulty with this. The material for it must be something that will give the horses a footing and will not slide and require con-

stant renewal. Experiments with cork, rubber and asphalt have already been made, but neither substance has proved quite satisfactory. Therefore Mr. Frank Euren has gone to Italy, where the "precipice" is in constant use for the training of cavalry, to see how the thing is worked.

KING EDWARD CUP.

The most important trophy in the jumping competitions will be

the King Edward Gold Cup, valued at £500. This is to be donated to jumping over the course by teams of officers of the same nationality. The contest is open to the world, but only one team, of three from each country, can compete in any one year, and the cup is to be held for a year by the successful nation. A point to be remembered is that only horses belonging to officers or their governments may be ridden. Officers from all the important



CAPT. D. DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Adjutant R.C.D., Toronto, Can.



LIEUT. FRANK T. PROCTOR, G.G.B.G.
Toronto, Can.

ter, or, to be precise, £12,000, will be devoted to prizes alone. This in itself is a record, for it exceeds the total value of last year's awards by more than £2,700.

Visitors to the show, which will open on June 5 and continue for ten days, will find that the directors have made jumping, which was so popular at the previous exhibitions, as strong a feature of their programme as ever. Much time and consideration has been devoted in recent months to the invention of new jumps, some of which will be very attractive. One, for instance, will represent a file of "Guardsmen," wearing bearskins, so arranged that the "men" may be broken either at the head or below the waist if the horse makes a mistake. Another consists of two field guns, placed muzzle to muzzle.

Three tree trunks, piled up in the form of a pyramid, make another good obstacle, and others will consist of a "double," with a railway level-crossing between the two fences, and a railway embankment with the metals running along the top, and a fence guarding it below



LIEUT. E. W. LEONARD; 6th C.F.A.
London, Can.

armies of the world have been invited by the War Office to compete for this.

U. S. and Canadian officers will go over for the first time. The King of Spain has promised to send five of the best riders in the Spanish army. The Argentine Republic is sending a team, and Italy, France, Belgium and Holland will be represented by strong contingents. The War Office is also negotiating with Russia and Sweden. Russia, it is hoped, will give a display of Cossack riding.

Four-in-hands have always occupied an important place in popularity at Olympia, and the directors have done well to develop this picturesque and serviceable side of the schedule. A new class has been established, with the object of testing the merits of teams on the road. In this, all the turnouts competing will leave Hampton Court at different intervals on the day appointed for judging, and will finish the course in the show ring at Olympia, where each coach will be expected to arrive within one and half hours

from the time of starting. Each four-in-hand must carry at least seven persons, including one representative of the show, and the conditions in which the teams arrive will weigh largely in the judging.

NOVEL COMPETITIONS.

Some of the other novel competitions arranged include one for Shetland ponies in harness and another for girls and boys under fourteen years, mounted on ponies.

lis, from which strings of blossom and creepers will hang. Every one of the great lamps will be hidden in a basket of flowers. Even all the stables will be decorated. And in order that the floral decoration may be as nearly perfect as possible those who have the arrangement of the show in hand have secured nursery gardens of their own, and have sent agents to the Continent to procure the finest palms and flowering shrubs they can find.

Confederation Life Association, but, while making a success in business life, he found time to devote his spare moments to the defence of his country as a citizen soldier.

In the year 1878 the Colonel commenced his military career by enlisting in the ranks of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles. Three years later Col. Macdonald was given his commission in that regiment, and in February, 1884, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, serv-

of this year was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Col. Macdonald has always taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the defence of the country, paying particular attention to the encouragement of rifle shooting. For many years he has been a regular attendant at the Ontario and Dominion Rifle Association matches. He was for several years a member of the Council of both Associations and at the present time is Vice-President of each.

In 1892 Col. Macdonald was Adjutant of the Bisley Team, and was a member of the team in 1896. Col. Macdonald is a Past President of the Canadian Military Institute, and has always taken a deep interest in the good work which the Institute is doing, in the promulgating of military knowledge in the community.

The D. C. L. I. Recruit

Recruity, when you're standing on parade, on parade,
And you hear Trelawney's march being played, being played.
Think of those who fought and fell in grim Lucknow's fire-swept hell.
Learn like them to do your duty undismayed.

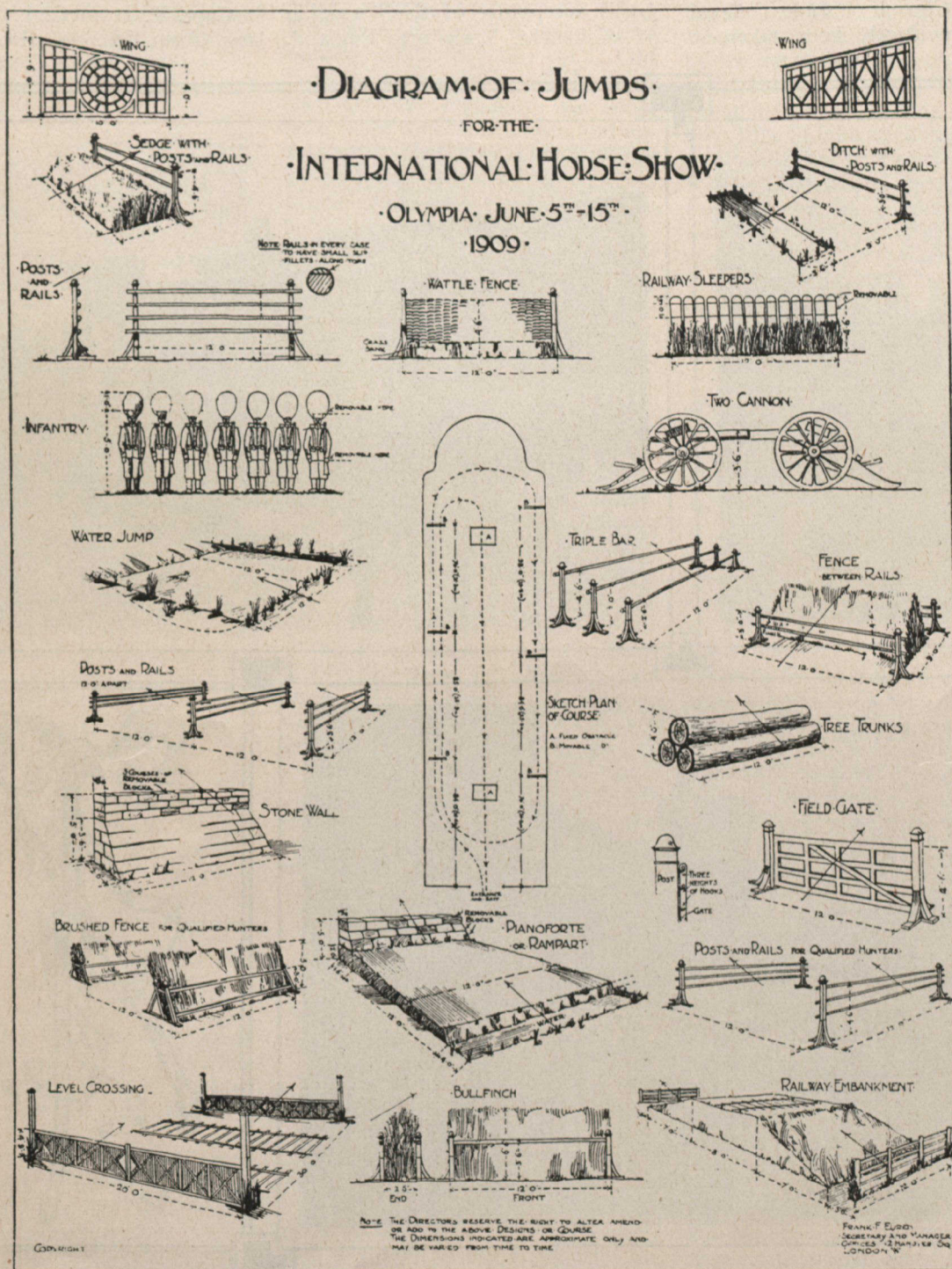
Recruity, when the Colours are uncased, are uncased,
And they tell the honoured paths your sires have traced, your sires have traced;
Make a resolution then that you'll play the game like men,
And uphold the Regiment's honour wher'er placed.

Recruity, when in town you're drinking beer, drinking beer,
And your legs begin to feel a trifle queer, a trifle queer;
Don't start and play the goat and disgrace your scarlet coat,
Hold the honour of your Regiment ever dear.

Recruity, when war's game you're called to play, called to play,
And half rations is the order of the day, of the day,
Don't start and curse your luck—"Grouching's" never sign of pluck,
Grin and bear it in the rightful soldier way.

Recruity, when you're making your last stand, your last stand,
And your Bayonet's fixed to meet 'em hand-to-hand, hand-to-hand,
Tho' next cartridge be your last, live up to your Regiment's past,
Count it honour that you die for Mother-land.

Chorus after each verse:—
So here's to the D. C. L. I.
Ever ready to do or to die,
Ne'er yet did they blench on the field or in trench,
Brave hearts of the D. C. L. I.
—By D. Douglas Riou.



The latter applies only to children of parents not professionally interested in horse dealing. In order to encourage well-appointed "turn-outs," there will be new classes for those driving or riding horses which have been in regular use in the Park or on the road for not less than two months. This will be interesting, for it applies more to amateurs than to the regular show customers.

The decoration scheme at Olympia will afford a pretty sight. The big building is to be transformed into a great conservatory. Its domed roof will be lined with trel-

Col. W. C. Macdonald

Brigadier of 16th Infantry Brigade of No. 2 Military District W.O.

Col. W. C. Macdonald is descended from good Highland Stock—the Macdonalds, "dhaindeoin co theireadh e." His grandfather, Daniel Macdonald, of Caithness-shire, Scotland, when he came to this country settled in the township of Chinguacousy. For many years Col. Macdonald has held a responsible position as Actuary of the

ing with his regiment throughout the North-West Rebellion of '85 as Captain of No. 3 Service Company. In 1886 Col. Macdonald was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he served until 1892, when he was transferred with the rank of Major to the 48th Highlanders, on the formation of that corps. On June 8th, 1900, he was gazetted Lt.-Colonel commanding the 48th, and retired at the completion of his term of service in June, 1906. On February 20th, 1908, he was appointed to the command of the 16th Toronto Infantry Brigade, and on May 1st

Western Ontario Command

What the Corps are Doing

The several corps comprising the Toronto garrison are now hard at work performing the spring part of their annual training, and they are doing it in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. The attendance is above the average, every unit parading over the authorized establishment, the officers and subordinate commanders are keen and

Lambton Mills, commencing on June 22 and extending to July 3.

The city portion of the regiment has been drilling weekly for some time, and the officers and men are evincing the keenest interest in the work. The corps never appeared to better advantage than on the Garrison Church Parade. Great care has evidently been taken in

On Tuesday night the regiment, under command of Lt.-Col. F. A. Fleming, paraded with the band to the Union Station where they gave Lieut. Frank T. Proctor, who left for England, a hearty send-off.

The officers of the regiment regret to learn that their Chaplain, Capt. the Rev. Canon E. A. Welch, is about to resign the Chaplaincy of the Corps. This becomes necessary on account of the reverend gentleman's acceptance of the Vicarship of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

Major S. F. Smith, Senior Major.

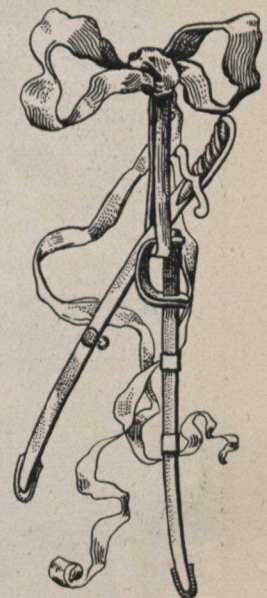
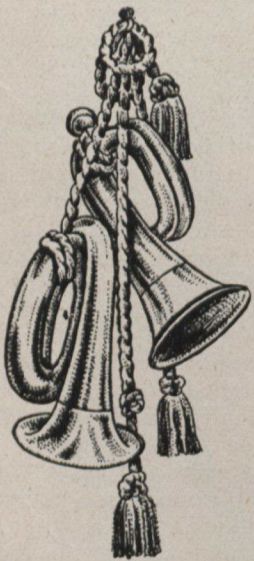
Major T. L. Kennedy, "C" Squadron, vice Maj. Cameron to Corps of Reserve.

Major A. M. N. Ansley, "A" Squadron, vice Maj. S. F. Smith, promoted.

Capt. J. K. Keebler, "C" Squadron, vice Captain T. L. Kennedy, promoted.

Capt. A. E. Taylor, "A" Squadron, from the Corps Reserve.

Capt. E. L. McColl, "B" Squadron, from "A" Squadron.



TORONTO GARRISON CHURCH PARADE Sunday, May 2nd, 1909.

are taking the deepest interest in the work in hand. Recruiting has been brisk and the several instructors have been kept busy whipping the raw material into shape.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

Lt.-Col. F. A. Fleming, commanding the Body-Guard, has received instructions from headquarters to prepare for a regimental camp this summer. The camp will likely be held on the new militia property at

the fitting of the uniforms, and every soldier knows how much this means to the appearance of a cavalryman.

Lt. F. T. Proctor has been selected as one of the team of three officers which will represent Canada at the International Horse Show to be held in London, England, on the 5th of next month. Capt. D. D. Young, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, another member of the team, is an ex-officer of the Body-Guard.

On Saturday, May 22nd, the Governor-General's Body Guard will furnish the travelling escort for His Excellency the Earl of Grey at the opening of the Ontario Jockey Club races.

Additional officers and changes since last annual training are as follows:

Lt.-Col. F. A. Fleming to command the Regiment, vice Lt.-Col. W. H. Merritt, retired.

Lt. D. E. Sprague, to be Acting Major of "D" Squadron. Vice, T. H. Lennox.

Lts. E. S. Fletcher, R. D. Warrick, "A" Squadron.

Lt. W. L. Rawlinson, "B" Squadron.

Lt. R. B. Eaton, "C" Squadron, from Reserve of Officers.

Lt. J. E. L. Streight, "C" Squadron, late S. A. C.

MISSISSAUGA HORSE.

The officers and men of this regiment are not going to leave off the preliminary part of their annual training until arrival at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The Toronto Squadron has been hard at work since the 1st of last month, and all ranks are in good shape.

The Oakville, Eglinton and East Toronto Squadrons are working hard at squadron headquarters on Saturday afternoons. A number of the men have horses of their own and when the regiment assembles on the Niagara commons it will be found that the rural squadrons will be in advance of their less fortunate comrades of the city, who have to rely in most cases on horses picked up at the last moment.

The regiment made a splendid showing at the Garrison Church Parade. Besides the city squadron the band and portions of all the rural squadrons came in for the parade. The result was a most creditable turn-out, there being 194 of all ranks present. Of this number 20 were officers. Some of the infantry units, with a strength of between five and six hundred, had not this number of commissioned officers in the big parade.

Lt.-Col. Chadwick has every reason to be proud of his smart command. He has a splendid body of officers, the latest additions being Mr. C. R. Willmott, of Milton, and Mr. F. S. Evans. These gentlemen have not been gazetted yet, but have been recommended for commissions, and their names will appear in General Orders in the near future; in the meantime they are doing duty with the regiment.

Lts. F. H. Clotz and C. D. Maguire are taking a course of instruction at the R. S. C.. When these gentlemen receive their certificates almost every officer in the regiment will be qualified.

9TH FIELD BATTERY.

Every Tuesday evening the gunners are hard at it, and very smart they are. Major W. J. Brown believes in punctuality, and sharp at 8 o'clock every officer and man is on parade.

The Battery will go to Niagara on-the-Lake as usual this year, and there is no doubt but that it will make a good showing.

A noticeable feature about this organization is the number of medal men in it. Almost every man has a medal, and some as many as four. It is evident these men have served in the British Artillery, and their experience will be a factor in placing the battery to which they now belong well up in the list of Canadian batteries.

A new cap badge has been issued, also the new pattern cap. These add greatly to the appearance of the men. The badge is the same as that worn by the Royal Artillery except for the word "Canada."

On Friday evening the 7th inst., Lieut. Wainwright presided at a banquet held by the Battery at Wil-

liams' Cafe, and the affair was a most enjoyable one. Speeches were delivered by Lieut. Wainwright, Sergt.-Major Burrige, The Sergeants and Gr. Flight.

The following assisted in the musical part of the programme: Sergt. A. J. Shepley, Sergt. T. Hurd, Sergt. D. Cowan and Gunners Franklin and Vercy.

DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.

The Field Ambulance Units, Army Service Corps, and Army Medical Corps will not be found wanting when they line up at Old Niagara next month. They have been drilling regularly for some time. The officers are keen and enthusiastic, and the rank and file are working with an earnestness which speaks well for the esprit de corps of these units.

The course of lectures delivered to the F. A. U. and A. M. C. during the winter months has done a world of good. The officers and men are well posted in their several duties, and they will be of very great value at the divisional camp in June.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

The 2nd Field Company C. E. is keeping up its reputation for smartness and efficiency. The officers and men well deserve the good name they have made for themselves, for a harder working or more zealous body of men are not to be found in our militia force. There are very few holidays for these fellows—drills and lectures almost all the year round is the programme, and as one of the officers remarked the other day, "We have still a whole lot to learn." The Engineers, however, are determined to learn all there is to be learned in connection with their arm of the service. They have the right kind of material in the ranks and, if hard work and earnest application to duty counts for anything, the 2nd Field Company will be there with the goods when lined up for inspection this year.

FIELD INSTRUCTION FOR Q. O. R.

On Wednesday evening, May 5, the following order was read to the Q. O. R. on the completion of the evening parade.

"An instructional parade in drill order of those available to take part, will assemble at the Armouries on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, proceeding thence by street car to terminus of car line Dundas Street.

Those unable to parade at the Armouries will join at the rendezvous, corner of Dundas and Keele streets (terminus of Dundas street car line) at 3.30 o'clock, thence proceeding to the vicinity of Jane and Dundas streets.

Now, be it remembered that this parade was purely of a voluntary nature, and it speaks well for the regiment that fourteen officers and about 150 N.C. officers and men were assembled at the rendezvous at 3.30 ready to undertake five

hours hard work. This in order to acquire knowledge of the duties which would be required of them should their services be needed in the field.

The detachment was formed up as two companies, and taking different routes, practised advance guard work. On arrival at suitable ground for skirmishing, near Lambton station, the companies were formed in extended order, one at the north end and the other at the south end of a common, some 1,800 yards in length. Advances by section rushes, man by man, etc., were carried out, the skirmishers being instructed as they proceeded how best to take advantage of cover. Control of fire was made a feature of this part of the instruction, the men not being allowed to fire unless a target presented itself. The section commanders were also given valuable lessons on the necessity of mutual support by covering the advance of neighboring sections with a hot fire.

When the companies arrived at about 100 yards from each other they were ordered to retire, the retirements being carried out by successive sections covered by fire from the remainder.

The signallers, attached to each company, were kept busy sending and receiving messages between the officers of forces. This instruction will be of great value to them later on when the regiment takes up field work on a more extensive basis, which all ranks hope will be in the very near future.

At 5.30 the force assembled and practised outpost work for some time. Four groups with picquets and supports were thrown out. An examining guard was placed on the road leading to the bivouac. Visiting and reconnoitring patrols were told off and active service conditions prevailed for a time.

A spy was captured by a reconnoitring patrol and with eyes bandaged, conducted to the O. C. outpost. He was promptly ordered to be shot, but afterwards reprieved, and later on partook of coffee with the troops.

Paymaster Sergt. Ross, with a staff of assistants, had everything ready for their hungry comrades and all enjoyed the steaming coffee and blazing camp fire, for the night was turning cold when the troops adjourned for a meal at 6.30. After satisfying the inner man the riflemen returned again to work and until 8.30 protection by night was practised. The sentries were taught how and when to challenge, the N. C. officers what to do in case of attack, and the instruction generally was of a most interesting and valuable nature.

The stretcher section, with Surgeon-Lieut. Winnet in charge, had some excellent practice during the afternoon in carrying off the wounded. A dressing station was established but the wounded did not remain long after having their wounds attended to, as they were all

anxious to again get back to the firing line.

Capt. J. George, the regimental adjutant, and Lieuts. Morrison and Berry, battalion adjutants, were mounted, and to these officers is due, in a great measure, the success which attended the parade. They were able to move about quickly and to correct errors, impart instruction to half company and section commanders, control the fire, etc.

Sergt.-Major A. E. Brittain had charge of the instruction, and before commencing work explained in a clear and comprehensive manner just what each officer and man should do. The result was that when once launched in the work scarcely a hitch occurred.

Lt.-Cols. Mason and Gunther were present and although they did not take an active part in the work, were of very great assistance to the officers at all times.

The parade was a most successful one and the turn out exceeded the expectations of almost everyone. And, considering the attractions to be found in Toronto on a Saturday afternoon at this season of the year, it is evident the officers and men of the city regiments are keen on field work. If an occasional evening parade was dispensed with, and a Saturday afternoon field parade substituted, it would be a decided benefit to the corps. Let us have more of these parades for there is no doubt it is work, of the nature practised by the Q. O. R. on the 8th inst., that will be of most benefit to the officers and men, should their services be required in the field.

ROYAL GRENADIERS.

Lt.-Col. Gooderham has every reason to be satisfied with the work of the officers and men of his regiment this spring. The Royal Grenadiers were never in better shape than at the present time. The commanding officer is keen on shooting and makes it his business to be present at the rifle ranges almost every Saturday afternoon. The result is that the officers and men feel that it is their duty also to be present, and the regiment has developed into one of the best shooting organizations in the country.

This year's Bisley team will have no less than three representatives of the 10th Regiment with it, Sergeants Sprinks and Kelley and Pte. Clifford having qualified for and accepted positions on the team.

The regiment appeared to good advantage on the recent Garrison Church Parade, there being 544 of all ranks present. The Pioneer Corps came in for a whole lot of favourable comment; every man over 5 feet 10 inches, with the bearskin busbies they looked perfect giants.

The week just ended has been a busy one for the corps. On Monday evening the regiment, over 500 strong, attended the unveiling of the tablet which has been placed in St. James' Cathedral to the memory of

the late Major A. J. Boyd, who died of fever in Pretoria, South Africa, while on duty with the South African Constabulary. On Tuesday evening the officers held their annual Batoche dinner. On Thursday evening the regiment assembled for the usual weekly drill. On Friday evening the sergeants celebrated the victory of Batoche by a dinner, and on Saturday afternoon there was a splendid turn-out of the regiment to musketry practice at Long Branch.

The unveiling of the Boyd tablet on Monday evening last was a most impressive ceremony. The regi-

and Lady Boyd, were present, as well as a number of other relatives and friends.

48TH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment is parading in good strength every Friday evening. A splendid lot of recruits have been passed into the ranks this spring and they are still coming.

The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. D. M. Robertson, M.V.O., has arranged an excellent programme for Victoria Day. His intention is to march out to Lambton Mills on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd, and camp there for the night. Advance guard work will be practised on

All ranks should derive very great benefit from the outing, as, in addition to the practical work of tent pitching and striking, protection on the march and at the halt, it is expected that most of the men will be able to fire their regular musketry practice.

Sergt. Godfrey and Allan Case, Esq., have been recommended for commissions in the regiment and will be gazetted shortly.

36TH REGIMENT.

A meeting of "B" Co., 36th Peel Regiment, was held at company headquarters, Port Credit, on the evening of the 4th inst. Captain

at hand to fill existing vacancies in the ranks, and Capt. Hamilton is confident he will have a company up to full strength in a very short time.

It is to be regretted that other companies do not take hold as this one has done. There is no reason why every company of rural militia should not be thoroughly organized and uniformed weeks before the time appointed for camp. If this was done valuable time would be saved and much worry spared commanding officers and others on the opening days of camp.

HAMILTON GARRISON AT DIVINE SERVICE.

The Hamilton Garrison, under the command of Lt.-Col. W. A. Logie, O.C., 15th Infantry Brigade, attended divine service on Sunday morning, the 9th inst.

The parade formed up at the Armouries at 10.30 a.m. and marched to MacNab Street, where the force divided, the 13th Regt., Army Medical Corps and Army Service Corps going to St. Paul's Church, where they were addressed by Capt. The Rev. D. R. Drummond, Chaplain of the 91st Highlanders. The 4th Field Battery, 91st Highlanders and the Army and Navy Veterans went to All Saints Church, where Capt. the Rev. G. A. Forneret, Chaplain of the 13th Regt., preached.

There was a large turn-out of citizens to see the troops, and the parade was one of the best in the history of the garrison.

The parade state showed a total of 1,068 in line, made up as follows:

4th Field Battery, Maj. Tidswell	29
13th Regt., Maj. Ross.....	484
91st Regt., Lt.-Col. Bruce....	446
Army Service Corps, Capt. Lawson	54
Army Medical Corps, Lt.-Col. Rennie	55



THE PIONEER CORPS OF THE 10TH ROYAL GRENADIERS, TORONTO

ment, under command of Lt.-Col. Gooderham, with bands and colors, marched to the church from the Armouries. "B" Co., under the command of Capt. Osborne, formed the guard. This company was commanded by the late Major Boyd before he was seconded for service with the S. A. C. With fixed bayonets and colors the guard took up a position in the central aisle, and when the flag which had draped the tablet, fell away the guard presented arms and the bugle band, standing on the chancel steps, sounded the "Last Post."

No more picturesque ceremony has ever been seen in the Cathedral than that of last Monday night. The effect of the scarlet coated troops against the background of the stately Cathedral was most striking, and the scene as the choir marched down the centre aisle between the files of the guard was a most memorable one.

The tablet was erected by the officers, past and present, of the regiment, and is placed next to the tablet erected to the memory of the late Lt. Fitch, who was killed in action during the Reil rebellion in the Canadian Northwest and who was also an officer in the Royal Grenadiers.

The tablet was unveiled by Sir John Boyd, father of the late Maj. A. J. Boyd. Lady Boyd, and the sons and daughters of Sir John

the way out, and on arrival an outpost will be placed. On Sunday afternoon the regiment will march to the Long Branch rifle ranges and again pitch their tents. The whole of Monday, the 24th, will be spent in musketry, the regiment returning to Toronto in the evening.

F. J. Hamilton presided and there was a good attendance of the N. C. officers and men. It was decided to commence training at once, and weekly parades will be in order until the company goes to camp.

There is plenty of good material



HAMILTON GARRISON CHURCH PARADE—Sunday May 9th, 1909.

Indoor Baseball

Probably nothing in the way of sport has taken such a lasting hold on the officers and men of the Canadian Militia as indoor baseball. That the game has come to stay is evidenced by the fact that interest in the game was keener last season than ever before. Almost every city and town in Canada, which boasts a military organization, has its league, and the game provides splendid exercise for the troops during the winter months, as well as providing amusement for non-players and the civilian friends of the

was defrayed by the Officers' Indoor Baseball League of the City of Toronto.

The season just closed has proved to be one of the most prosperous in the history of the Garrison. In all there were five different leagues playing the game, viz., the Officers' League, Sergeants' League, Garrison League, Departmental Corps League, Royal Grenadiers' League.

These leagues represented about 45 teams, which at a conservative estimate means that there were about 450 officers, non-commission-

ship, and the teams were ordered to play an extra game to decide which would take possession of the silverware for 1909.

This game was probably the best ever played in the Toronto Armouries, the 48th Highlanders finally winning out by the narrow margin of one run, thus capturing the championship and Hendrie Cup.

Many of the individual members of the teams distinguished themselves, the following being especially prominent: Lt. Muntz, pitcher for the Q. O. R., who holds the record number of strike-outs, having 14 to his credit in one game, his average number for the season be-

Lt. Leith, of the ex-officers team, made a splendid showing throughout the season, being one of the best catchers and batters in the league, his average being 490.

Standing of the league at the close of the season was as under.

Teams.	Won	Lost
48th Highlanders	6	1
Queen's Own Rifles	5	2
Royal Grenadiers	3	3
Ex-Officers	2	4

The Sergeants' League provided some great games, and the result was in doubt until the last minute, the 48th Highlanders finally winning out.

Standing of the teams in this lea-



OFFICERS' INDOOR BASEBALL TEAM, 48th HIGHLANDERS

Champions Toronto Officers' Base Ball League, 1909

Winners of the Major Hendrie Cup

Top Row—Mr. R. C. Darling, Mr. N. D. Perry, Capt. A. J. MacKenzie, Mr. A. E. Snell, Capt. S. Percy Biggs, Capt. J. E. K. Osborne

Bottom Row—Mr. F. S. Allan, Mr. G. M. Anderson, Lt.-Col. D. M. Robertson, M.V.O., Mr. Alex Warden, Capt. C. W. Darling

regiments engaged in the game. The small entrance fee charged to see the games, is usually devoted to charitable purposes, and many organizations of this nature have reason to be grateful that indoor baseball was introduced into the militia force.

Last year a splendid tablet was erected to the memory of the officers and men of the Toronto Garrison who fell in South Africa during the late war, and the entire cost

ed officers and men who took an active part in the game during the winter months.

The Officers' League, composed of the Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers, 48th Highlanders and Ex-officers, was won by the 48th Highlanders after one of the most exciting series of games ever played in the Garrison. At the close of the regular league series it was found that the Q. O. R. and Highlanders were tied for the champion-

ing 8 per game.

Capt. Darling, of the 48th Highlanders, has the highest batting average for the season, his average being 590.

Lt. Morrison, of the Q. O. R., came next with an average of 560. This officer had also the greatest number of long hits.

Capt. McGillivray, of the Royal Grenadiers, was also one of the heavy hitters of the league, his average being close to 500.

gue at the conclusion of the season was as follows:—

1. 48th Highlanders.
2. Queen's Own Rifles.
3. Royal Grenadiers.
4. Gov.-Gen. Body Guards.
5. Departmental Corps.

The Garrison League was divided into two leagues, senior and junior, the senior series being won by "C" Co. of the Queen's Own Rifles, who went through the season with-

Toronto Garrison Church Parade

out suffering a single defeat, thus winning the Currie Cup.

The Junior series was captured by "K" Co. of the Queen's Own Rifles after a series of exciting games.

The Royal Grenadiers confined themselves to a regimental league this season with the result that they had a team from every company in the regiment, games being played every Thursday night. This league had a most successful season, the winners turning up in "G" Co.,

The annual church parade of the garrison was held on the 2nd inst., and despite the fact that the weather was anything but favorable for summer uniform, every corps turned out in good "strength." Brig-Gen. W. H. Cotton, O.C., Western Ontario, was in command with Lt.-Col. C. A. K. Denison and Col. W. C. Macdonald, commanding the

ger of a red war cloud hanging over us, such statements coming from men of position in our universities and most closely associated with the education of our young people, it is desirable that we come to realize the truth set forth in the words of the text."

A pleasing feature of the parade was the presence of the Cadet

although no complaints were heard from the men themselves, many of their friends thought, and perhaps rightly, that these ex-soldiers of proved courage and devotion to country, should have had a more honorable position in the parade.

The total number of all ranks on parade was 2,867, made up as follows:—

Staff	11
Royal Canadian Dragoons....	71
Gov.-Gen. Body Guard.....	175
Mississauga Horse	194



SERGEANT'S INDOOR BASEBALL TEAM, 48th HIGHLANDERS
Champions Garrison Sergeants' Indoor Baseball League, Toronto, 1908-09.

Top Row Standing—Sergt. J. Letters, Color Sergt. W. T. Bell, Color Sergt. A. Sinclair, Sergt. J. W. Rodgers, Sergt. Dr. T. Armstrong
Second Row Sitting—Sergt. W. Gould, Sergt. G. Chisholm, Sergt.-Maj. J. W. Kirkness, W.O., Color Sergt. A. S. Anderson, Sergt. W. Hare
Third Row—Sergt. F. Mitchell, Color Sergt. E. L. Johnston

which had an exceptionally fast team, although they were given a close run by some of the other companies. It is possible that next season the other regiments of the Garrison will form leagues along the same lines as the Grenadiers, each league to play on their regiment's separate drill nights and the winners of each to play off at the close of the season for the Currie Cup.

This of course will only affect the Garrison league, the Officers and Sergeants will be found mixing up as usual.

cavalry and infantry brigades, respectively. The streets were densely lined with the civilian element, who braved the snow and cold to watch the soldiermen march by.

Capt. T. Crawford Brown, Chaplain of the 48th Highlanders, delivered the sermon, speaking from this text: "When a strong man, armed, keep his palace, his goods are in peace."

"When," he said, "we hear the statement that Lord Strathcona has given \$250,000 to damn the people of Canada and that we are in dan-

Corps from Upper Canada and St. Andrew's Colleges. The lads looked remarkably smart and their splendid marching and steadiness evoked many words of praise from the onlookers.

The veterans of the Northwest Field Force were also very much in evidence, and although not in uniform, they showed the youngsters that they had not forgotten that the left foot should come down with the beat of the drum.

Unfortunately, the veterans were placed in rear of the column, and

9th Field Battery.....	49
Royal Canadian Engineers...	26
Field Engineers	52
Field Ambulance	30
Royal Canadian Regiment....	44
Queen's Own Rifles.....	719
Royal Grenadiers	544
48th Highlanders	537
Army Service Corps.....	78
Army Medical Corps.....	113
Upper Canada College Cadets	77
St. Andrew's College Cadets..	67
Northwest Field Force.....	80
Total	2,867



"C" CO, QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, TORONTO, CAN.

Winners of the Senior Indoor Baseball League, 1909.

W. T. CADMAN 1st Base	H. N. DOWNING Right Field	W. J. WALSH Left Short Stop	R. M. YOUNG Pitcher	F. OWENS Catcher	G. M. McWHIRTER Spare	G. M. BEEMER Left Field
C. H. COOK Right Short Stop	CAPT. WM. C. MICHELL President		H. TAYLOR 3rd Base and Captain	DR. A. C. MICHELL Vice-President	A. E. CADMAN 2nd Base and Manager	

Beer at Camps of Instruction

"To beer or not to beer," is the question which is puzzling Divisional Commanders and rural militiamen at the present time.

An order has been promulgated dealing with the question and it is plain enough, but the trouble is to find out just where the line should be drawn.

Following a conference between the Militia Council and the Dominion Alliance and Moral Reform Department of the Methodist Church, the Adjutant General has issued the following order:

"In view of the near approach of the dates for the camps of instruction this year, I have the honor by direction to inform you that the Minister wishes you to take all possible precautions to prevent the sale of liquor in camps, in officers' as well as in all other messes and canteens, even to members of the same, it being contrary to law. I am to state that the Minister will hold you as well as other commandants, personally responsible that the law is

not broken, and that no spirituous liquor whatever is sold in the camp.

The regulations and orders for the Canadian militia forbid the sale of spirituous liquor in camps of instruction, yet the sale of light beer and lager to the troops has always been winked at. Many officers contended that these beverages did not come under the order, but this year it is evident the powers-that-be are determined to make local option districts of the camp lines throughout the Dominion.

The question now is: is the order in question, even if enforced—and we doubt if it will be—in the best interests of the men it will affect. Some few years ago canteens were abolished at all army posts in the United States and the result was that crime in the American Army increased until the old order of things was resumed. When the men found they could not obtain a glass of lager in barracks they went into town and did not stop at lager, but filled up on bad whiskey. Result, drunkenness, absences and other crimes.

If a glass of lager is denied the thirsty militiaman in camp, will he head for town and emulate the example of his cousin across the line? We hope not. Still there is the danger, and this year will probably tell whether the enforcement of the liquor question at camps of instruction is likely to be of benefit to the national force.

There is one thing to be regretted with reference to the order and that is that the profits accruing from the sale of beer and lager, which formerly went to provide better messing for the men, will now go into the pockets of hotel keepers and the soldier will derive no benefit from the money spent.

The modern woman should be an ideal housekeeper. There is neither bustle nor waist.

Why does a man think he is standing erect when he throws back his shoulders and sticks out his stomach?

Northwest Field Force Association

At a well-attended meeting of the Toronto Veterans of the Northwest rebellion of '85, held in the Armouries recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

- President—R.S.M. A. M. Stretton, W.O., G.G.B.G.
- Vice-President—Mr. J. Pearson.
- Secretary—Mr. H. Allen.
- Assist.-Secy.—Mr. B. Cairns.
- Treasurer—Sgt.-Maj. H. Johnston, W.O., 10th R.G.
- Batoche Column—*
- President—R. Marsh.
- Vice-President—E. Stinson.
- Secretary—H. Allen.
- Chairman Executive Committee—W. Colls.

The members of the Association intend to devote their spare time to the development of rifle practice this season, with the object of keeping their eye in. Should the services of these men be again required in defence of Canada they will be found to be as efficient, with the magazine rifle as they were with the old Snider, in 1885.

Canadian History and Literature

Notes and Queries

In this department it is our intention to take up interesting and even recondite points in the history and literature of Canada and Ontario. Correspondence is invited.

A FEW FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

The first survey of land in what is now Ontario, was made by order of Gen. Clarke, Acting Governor, in 1781, on the north bank of Lake St. Francis at the cove west of Pointe au Beaudette in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil.

The first Imperialist was probably Thomas Pownall, who in 1756 became Governor and Commander-in-General of His Majesty's Province, Massachusetts Bay. In 1764 he published a book entitled "The Administration of the Colonies." It contains a definition of Imperial federation that with a little adaptation will be good enough for generations to come:

"That the British Isles, with our possessions in the Atlantic and in America, are in fact united into a one grand marine Dominion, and ought, therefore, by policy, to be united into a one imperium, in a one centre where the seat of government is."

The first Scot to reach Canada was doubtless the King's St. Lawrence pilot, Abraham Martin "dit l'Écossais," — Abraham Martin *alias* the Scot—who settled in Quebec in Champlain's time, remained there during the English occupation (1629-32), and closed his career Sept. 8th, 1664. His youngest son, Charles Amador Martin (born 1648) was the first Canadian ordained as a priest.

The first Agricultural Society in this province was founded October 27th, 1792, at Niagara, under the patronage of Lt.-Governor Simcoe. In 1805 it was merged into the Niagara Public Library.

The first Provincial Agricultural Exhibition was held in Toronto on Oct. 21st and 22nd, 1846.

The first person, other than the native Indians, to possess land in Upper Canada, was Robert le Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, when he got his grant of the Seigneurie of Frontenac, May 13th, 1675.

Pere Pierre Biard was the first Jesuit to set foot on the soil of Canada. He arrived at Port Royal (now Annapolis, N.S.) in company with Pere Masse, on May 22, 1611. He inaugurated the famous and valuable *Relations des Jesuits*.

In the same year Brule was the first European to ascend the Ottawa River—the first white man to see the shores of Lake Nipissing, Lake Huron and Lake Ontario.

On November 6th, 1860, the first oil was struck at Petrolia, Ont.

In October, 1906, at the meeting of the Provincial Sunday School

Association at Kingston, three Kingstonians were received with special honor. In 1856 they had assisted in the formation and first meeting of the Association. The newspaper report continues: "They are Jos. E. Clark, assistant superintendent of Queen Street Methodist Church; Mrs. Geo. F. Wilson, of the same school, and Mrs. Whitefield, aged 95, who also had the honor of attending the first Sunday School in Kingston, in 1822, and now goes to Sydenham Street Methodist School when able."

On Thursday, Oct. 30th, 1856, the first Convocation of University College under its amended charter, was held.

The first native of Upper Canada to receive knighthood was Sir Daniel Jones, of Brockville. The title was conferred in 1835 by King William IV.

On Michel Bibaud, who died July 3rd, 1857, the *Quebec Journal of Education* commented: "A man who may be called the pioneer of Canadian literature, Michel Bibaud, died at Montreal at the age of 75. He published the first History of Canada and the first volume of Poetry written by a French-Canadian."

When on February 8th, 1905, the Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D., M.L.A., became Minister of Crown Lands, the first French-speaking Minister entered an Ontario cabinet.

On April 29th, 1905, for the first time since Confederation, in the person of Mr. William Alexander Weir, member for Argenteuil, an English-speaking Protestant became Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

In the year 1788 the first grist mill in Dundas County was built by Messrs. Coons and Shaver in Matilda Township. It contained but one run of stone and had a saw-mill attached. It stood about a mile from the present village of Iroquois. It could grind 100 bushels of wheat per day, and turned out good flour. Soon afterward another mill was built on a much larger scale by John Munro (afterwards the Hon. John Munro), also in Matilda, which had three runs of stone. There was also a gang of saws.

In the Session of 1904 Dr. Beatrice Nesbitt, M.L.A. for North Toronto, had the honor to be the first Opposition Member that ever had moved the adjournment of the Ontario Legislative Assembly. The Ross Ministry had a majority of three but it was not available at the time and the motion carried, although moved by a member in the Opposition.

Hallowe'en, 1909, is the anniversary of the first trip of the first steamer on the St. Lawrence. To the Hon. John Molson belongs the honor of being the pioneer of steam

navigation in Canada. He, in conjunction with David Bruce, ship-builder, and John Jackson, engineer; had the "Accommodation" built. She was 72 feet long, 16 feet beam and was propelled by an engine of six horsepower, which had been constructed by Mr. Jackson.

On the night of Oct. 31st, 1809, starting from Montreal for Quebec, she steamed three days in the down trip of 180 miles and four in the return upward.

In 1811 a larger ship, the "Swift Sure," was built, to be followed later by the "Malsam" and the "Lady Sherbrooke."

Fulton's steamer on the Hudson had made its first successful trip only in 1807.

"The Mother's Letter"

Founded on Fact.

By D. DOUGLAS RIOU.

Author of a "Reminiscence of Lucknow," "Trooper Hodges," etc.

Sat a woman, aged and feeble, in a humble Sussex home,
Daily waiting for some tidings of her son across the foam,
And with eager, trembling footsteps she would hasten to the door
To ask the friendly postman if he brought news from the war.

Chanced a neighbor in who told her, "If you write a line, my dear,

To the General in Command out there, perhaps some word you'll hear."

So the poor, old, anxious mother her unusual task began,
And with trembling hands she penned a note, and this is how it ran:

"If you please, sir, Mr. General, I now take in hand my pen,
To ask you if you'll kindly give me news of my son Ben,

He's a private in the Sussex, and he's fighting 'gainst they Boers,
And I'd like to have him home again—I don't hold with them wars.

"I had seven boys, you see, sir, they all wore the coat of red,
And Ben is all that's left to me—the other six are dead.

Two gave their lives in Egypt, two in Afghanistan,
One sleeps in far-off Burmah and one in the Soudan.

"So you'll know how much I'm troubled, Mr. General, when I say

That I worrit when I hear no news as day succeeds to day.

For its hard to lose the last one when to manhood he has grown—

P'raps you'll understand my feelings if you've children of your own."

In his quarters in a farm-house sat the General one day,
Busy with the correspondence that in piles before him lay,
Suddenly he spied the letter in its unfamiliar hand

Addressed in quaint, old writing—"To the General in Command."

As he read his eyes grew moistened and he thought of one who slept

His last sleep beneath Colenso, of the son a mother wept,

Who, when Tugela's tide ran red, had died the guns to save,

Aye, had gained the Cross for Valour, and had won a soldier's grave.

Straightway an A.D.C. was sent to find the Soldier's corps,

And he ushered in the youngster, then in silence closed the door.

Then the hero of a hundred fights, turned to the boy and said,

"I want to have a chat with you, you needn't be afraid."

"Now, my lad, I have a letter, which has reached me by this mail,

From your mother, she wants news of you, so write her without fail.

Stay! Sit here and use this paper, there, you'll find both pen and ink,

Tell her that you'll write more often—of your mother always think."

Who can paint the mother's rapture when the welcome letter came,

Or how anxiously she sought to find the thoughtful General's name.

And that night when kneeling by her bed she mingled with her sobs,

Prayers for the kindly General, who, you've guessed, of course, was "Bobs."

Casey's Generosity

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend.

Said Pat: "Sure, Casey was a good fellow."

"He was that," replied Mike. "A good fellow, Casey."

"And a cheerful man was Casey," said Pat.

"A cheerful man was Casey, the cheerfulest I ever knew," echoed Mike.

"Casey was a generous man, too," said Pat.

"Generous, you say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Casey ever buy you anything?"

"Well, nearly," replied Mike, scratching his head. "One day he came into Flaherty's bar-room, where me and my friends were drinking; and he said to us: 'Well, men, what are we going to have—rain or snow?'"

THE - AMATEUR - FIELD

Canadian Athletics and Organization

The re-establishment of the Olympic Games at Athens, in 1896, as a test for international athletic competition, has had a most remarkable effect on athletics in every part of the world. Countries that had previously been interested in athletics of all kinds received an additional stimulus, while those countries that had heretofore taken little or no active part in the generally recognized sports, commenced to show a desire to be represented in succeeding contests.

These games were regarded in Canada, at first, merely with the curiosity of the historical student, in the revival of an historical event. It was not until 1904, when the games were held at St. Louis, that Canadian athletes actively participated, and then it was almost altogether in team competitions in rowing and football. Track and field sports being still a subject of no material interest to Canadians at large. In 1906, when the games were held at Athens, enthusiasm and interest in track running and particularly long distance races was stimulated in almost every part of Canada as a result of Sherring winning the Marathon contest. The fact that a Canadian athlete was able to win such a difficult race in record time encouraged individuals and clubs to hold additional competitions to develop athletic material.

The Development of Distance Running

The credit for the development of distance running in Canada which culminated in the victory of Sherring is due entirely to the *Hamilton Herald*, in the institution of their race around Burlington Bay. The runners developed on this course demonstrated their ability to win international contests, previous to Sherring's great success and, until quite recently, practically all the well-known distance runners of this country were the direct result of the Hamilton contests, the best known of them probably is Longboat.

The Development of Track and Field Sports

The revival of interest in general athletic sports is of very recent date, and can be traced directly to the re-organization of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union at the annual meeting held in Montreal in November, 1907. This meeting divided on the question of amateurs being permitted to play with and against professionals. At that time, and previously, athletics had been at a very low ebb in Canada;

the total membership of the Union at the time of that meeting being 52 clubs. As a result of the defeat of the motion to play with and against professionals 16 of the clubs withdrew from membership, leaving 36 in the Union. Inspired by determination to test whether the country really desired strictly amateur sport or not, the newly-appointed officers of the Union appealed directly to the athletic organizations of Canada with the result that within one year the Union's membership had increased to a point never heretofore dreamed of by even the most sanguine sup-

porters of strict amateurism. At the first annual meeting, after the reorganization, there were 701 clubs on the membership roll, with the far more encouraging fact that, in addition to mere numbers, the Union had spread its influence throughout the different provinces of Canada. The second year witnessed the further increase to over 900 clubs, while at the present time the Union's strength is close to 1,100 athletic clubs, with approximately 80,000 athletic members.



WORTHINGTON AND BARBER. Y.M.C.A.
Fighting it out at the Hurdles at Hanlan's Point, Toronto, Canada, 1908.

porters of strict amateurism.

The government of the Union is intrusted to a Board of over forty Governors, with five standing committees. Provincial organizations have been established, with district representatives. The card registration system for keeping track of the athletes has been instituted in practically all the branches of the Union, which has insured better competition and a more careful surveillance over contestants.

Athletic Rivalry

The difference of opinion regarding the permission of amateurs

to play with and against professionals, and which resulted in the reorganization of the C.A.A.U., prompted those in favor of this idea to form a rival governing body, the Athletic Federation of Canada. While this organization did not acquire any particular strength, it served as a stimulus to those in favor of the strict amateur idea. And they set to work to more firmly establish their principles, by extending their sphere of influence, through organizing and encouraging the formation of athletic clubs and by holding numerous athletic games and contests.

A further incentive to the development of the Union as a national governing body was the

amateur sport in the Dominion is more strongly than ever contending for the principles on which it was founded, namely, the promotion of athletics, simply as a means of healthful recreation and innocent amusement, and opposed to anything that is calculated to unsettle our young men and tempt them from their ordinary business vocations. It is believed that there will be a wider participation in sport of all kinds than has heretofore been possible, and that a larger number of athletes will be competing in the different leagues and contests which are fostered under the supervision of the Union. The value in the physical upbuilding of the young men of the country through a wider participation of sport cannot be too greatly emphasized.

It is therefore with a certain amount of satisfaction that the officers and governors of the Union have regarded the success of their efforts in stimulating athletic competition, believing, as they do, that such work is not only a benefit to the individual athlete, but is a material advantage to the country at large.

JAMES G. MERRICK.

Life Saving in Canada

In November, 1908, several of Canada's public-spirited men met in Toronto, and by permission of the Royal Life Saving Society of England, a branch of that Society was organized here, with headquarters at Toronto. The gentlemen responsible for the establishment of the Society in Canada are: Messrs. T. W. Sheffield, Hamilton; A. L. Cochrane, Upper Canada College; C. Norris, president, Toronto Swimming Club; J. L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto.

The main objects of the Society are: To promote technical education in life saving, and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; to obtain public support in favor of adopting swimming and life-saving as a branch of instruction in the public schools and colleges of the Dominion; to encourage the general knowledge of swimming, floating, diving and plunging, and teach the art and correct method of saving life. Promoting public lectures demonstrations and competitions in life-saving; to form classes of instruction, and issue printed circulars on the principles underlying the art of natation, and to give lessons on throwing out life buoys.

The Royal Life Saving Society of Great Britain was organized in 1891 for the object of promoting the art of swimming and of rescuing persons, in danger of drowning,

The Future

The C.A.A.U. having firmly established itself in all the provinces of the Dominion, with clubs and athletes pledged to the enforcement of the strict amateur idea, the future of athletics in Canada is brighter than at any previous time in its history. The Union which to-day stands as representative of

by swimming to their relief. At the present time this society is the only one which exists solely for the purpose of providing instruction in this method of saving human life. In an Empire which prides itself on its marine strength, there should not be a person ignorant of the principles of swimming and life saving, and yet it may safely be said that comparatively few have the skill to undertake a rescue in deep water, or the knowledge of how to restore suspended animation. Man is not naturally a swimmer, but he may become one by practice, and with instruction may master the rudiments which will enable him to render efficient service to one drowning.

There are hundreds of abortive efforts at rescue every year, and many a single tragedy is converted

The officers of the Royal Life Saving Society are: Patron, H. M. The King; President, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; Acting President, the Right Honorable Lord Desborough, C.V.O.

The officers for the Ontario Branch are: Patron, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada; Vice-Patron, His Honour J. M. Gibson, K.C., LL.D., Lt.-Governor of Ontario; Hon. President, Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, H. W. Auden, M.A., James L. Hughes, Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Charles Sheard, D.D.; Hon. Associate Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Hardy, 15½ Toronto St., Toronto; President, Arnold Morphy; Vice-President, A. L. Cochrane; Hon. Instructor-in-Chief, A. L. Cochrane;



CANADIAN LIFE SAVERS

Members of the Hamilton Swimming Club, who were the first class in Canada to pass the severe tests for the proficiency certificate and bronze medallion under the recently-formed Ontario branch of the Royal Life-saving Society. Top row, (left to right) McBirnie (Captain), F. Job, T. W. Sheffield (Honorary Instructor), S. Bath. Lower row: T. Fleming, F. Hawcroft, H. Fleming.

into a double one through the ignorance of the rescuer in not knowing how to cope with the deadly despairing clutch of the drowning person. This knowledge and self-control come only as the result of practice and experience.

It is to be hoped that it will soon be recognized that it is the duty of the State to see that every boy and girl is taught swimming and life saving before leaving school. There is no part of the Empire which offers more advantages than Canada for the work of the Royal Life Saving Society, whose chief aim is to educate all in the art of natation and life saving methods, and thus minimize the loss of life which is always taking place in Canadian waters. In Ontario alone, the deaths through drowning in the month of June, 1908, reached the appalling total of seventy-five.

Hon. Medical Officer, A. J. Mackenzie, M.D.; Executive Committee, E. A. Chapman, C. Johnson, P. G. Might, C. A. Norris, H. A. Sherrard; Hon. Secy.-Treasurer, J. H. Crocker, Brantford, Ont.

Lacrosse in Newfoundland

Lacrosse, a game foreign to Newfoundland's sports, will be introduced there this summer at St. John's, where the school boys will take up Canada's national game.

British Columbia's First

British Columbia is to have its first Marathon on Empire Day, May 24th, to be held in Vancouver, under the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union. Art Burr, the Calgary runner, is entered.

List of Athletic Meetings

Sanctioned by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union for Victoria Day, May 24th, 1909

1. Annual Spring Championship Meet under the auspices of the University of Ottawa Athletic Association, to be held on Varsity Oval on Victoria Day. Open to all registered amateur athletes. Rules

3. Brantford to Hamilton Marathon race, under auspices of the 91st Highland Athletic Association and Hamilton Spectator. Winner to be sent to represent Canada at next Olympic games at Athens,



GEO. BARBER, Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto
Taking a High Jump, 5 ft., 11¼ in.

of the C.A.A.U. to govern. Entries positively close with the Secretary on Monday, May 17th. A. Fleming, Secretary, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

2. The meet of the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association at Woodstock under C.A.A.U. sanc-

1910. First amateur marathon ever held in Canada. Distance 26 miles 176 yards. Handsome gold cup will be given the winner. Entries close on Saturday, May 15th. M. M. Robinson, The Spectator, Hamilton.

4. Ancaster to Hamilton boys' race, 18 years of age and under.



M. CREED, I. C. A. C.
Champion Running High Jumper of Canada
Record, 6 ft. ¼ in. made at Olympic Carnival, St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, April 9th, 1908.
Creed made an Exhibition Jump of 6 ft. 2¼ inches at Hamilton, Ont. in May, 1909.

tion. 15-mile road race: 1st prize, silver tea service, value \$65; 2nd prize, hammerless shot gun, value \$40; 3rd prize, 17-jewel gold watch, value \$25. Entries close at noon on Thursday, May 20th. Frank Hyde, Secretary W. A. A. A., Woodstock, Ont.

Silver cups to first, second and third. Entries close May 15th. M. M. Robinson, The Spectator, Hamilton.

5. 10-mile road race at Kingston, under joint auspices of Citizens' Victoria Day Celebration Committee and the Kingston Y. M. C. A.

W. C. Martin, Secretary Committee, Kingston.

6. 10-mile race and field day at Ayr, Ont., under auspices of Ayr Amateur Athletic Club. The 10-mile race is to be run round a course about one-third of a mile to the lap, and a valuable cup will be given for the first prize. Ernest R. Scott, Secretary, Ayr, Ont.

7. Athletic Field Day with open events, at Collingwood, under auspices of Collingwood Y. M. C. A. For entry forms and information address Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., Collingwood, Ont.

8. Ingersoll (Ont.) Victoria Day Celebration, under auspices of Ingersoll Caledonia Society. Entries close with A. Macaulay on May 22nd. First prize in 10-mile race is a silver cup valued at \$25.

9. South Ontario Grand Athletic Meet at Oshawa. A gold cup has been donated by F. L. Fawke, M.P.P., for the 15-mile road race. M. Cline, Secretary, Oshawa, Ont.

10. Annual athletic sports and Highland games of the Galt Caledonia Club at Dickson Park, Galt. Afternoon and evening events. Entries close May 20th. A. Taylor, Secretary, Box 498, Galt, Ont.

11. Victoria Day celebration at St. Marys, Ont., under auspices of St. Marys Athletic Club, consisting of canoe and motor boat races, baseball and lacrosse match, fancy dancing, and field games. W. N. Harrison, Secretary, St. Marys, Ont.

12. St. Thomas Annual Road Race, under auspices of St. Thomas A. A. A. and Times. Open only to residents of Elgin County and townships immediately adjoining, which are as follows: Oxford and Howard in Kent; Moss, Ekferd, Caradoc, Delaware, Westminster, North Dereham in Middlesex; Houghton and Middleton in Norfolk; and Dereham in Oxford County. Distance, 7¼ miles, St. Thomas to Yarmouth Centre and return. Entries close May 20th. E. E. Jaggard, Secy. St. Thomas A. A. A., St. Thomas, Ont.

At the Central Y. M. C. A. Harriers' Meet, on Saturday, May 8th, over a 6-mile course, Schofield finished first, establishing a new record, his time being 31.57 4-5.

C. A. A. U.

The Board of Governors of the C. A. A. U. met at the King Edward Hotel on Thursday, May 6th, with President Merrick in the chair.

The reports of the Records, Basketball Membership, Championship and Registration committees were presented. The following new records were allowed:—

Three-mile Walk.—22 min. 32 sec., made by George Goulding at annual championships of Y. M. C. A. Athletic League, held at University of Toronto Athletic Field cinder track, 3½ laps to the mile. Old record, 23 min. 25 sec., made by Geo. Goulding at Olympic trials,

Rosedale grounds, May 25th, 1908.

Running Broad Jump—23 feet 8½ inches, made by C. D. Bricker at Olympic trials, Montreal, June 6th, 1908, on M. A. A. A. grounds. Old record, 23 feet 6½ inch., made by A. C. Kraenzlein, of N. Y. A. C., at Toronto, 1899.

Putting 12-pound Shot.—51 feet 8½ inches, made by J. H. Gillies at Vancouver, Dec. 5th, 1908, at indoor championships of the British Columbia A. A. U. Old record, 43 feet 11½ inches, made by John Bowie of I. C. A. C. at the Armouries, Toronto, April 25th, 1908.

The board endorsed the rule of the Registration Committee to refuse sanctions for Marathon races within two weeks of each other in the same district, and made it

more stringent by making it apply to races of fifteen miles and over.

The President will appoint a committee to supervise the selection of a team to be sent to Winnipeg for the Dominion championships in July.

The articles of affiliation with the British Columbia A. A. A. were approved of, and the officers authorized to sign and return them.

The affiliation with the Australasian Amateur A. U. was reported completed, and that with the A. A. A. of England still in progress.

The controversy with the Garrison A. A. A. was disposed of amicably by endorsing the action of the President in suspending the Association and then restoring the G. A. A. A. to good standing. The policy

of the union was made definite by the adoption of a motion disapproving of amateurs acting as officials at professional athletic events. Professionals who are members of military bodies are entitled to compete in closed military meets, but it was decided that this shall not apply to reservists or ex-soldiers.

Bowling, in the opinion of the Board, is not regarded as an athletic sport, but is a pastime over which the Union does not claim jurisdiction.

A memorandum presented by Secretary Crow, in the line of eliminating all friction as to the status and control of amateur athletics in Canada and on the negotiations as to peace was discussed at great length.

Central Y.M.C.A. Fencing Team

Winners Canadian Fencing Championship, 1909. Fought off at Varsity Gymnasium, March, 1909



SERCT.-MAJOR W. FELLOWS

CHARLES WALTERS

F. C. HAGUE

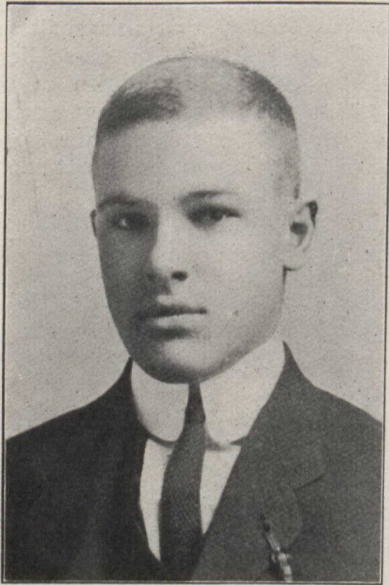
Mr. Walters Individual Fencing Champion of Canada, 1909.

Team trained by Mr. Brooker, late Sergeant-Major Royal Canadian Dragoons.

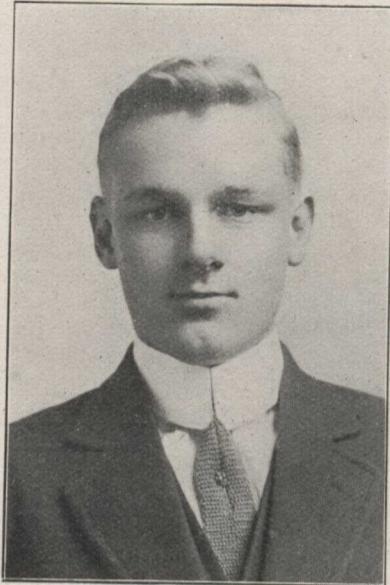
St. Andrew's College Indoor Championships

The final bout between C. A. Martin and S. L. Bell for the fencing championship of St. Andrew's

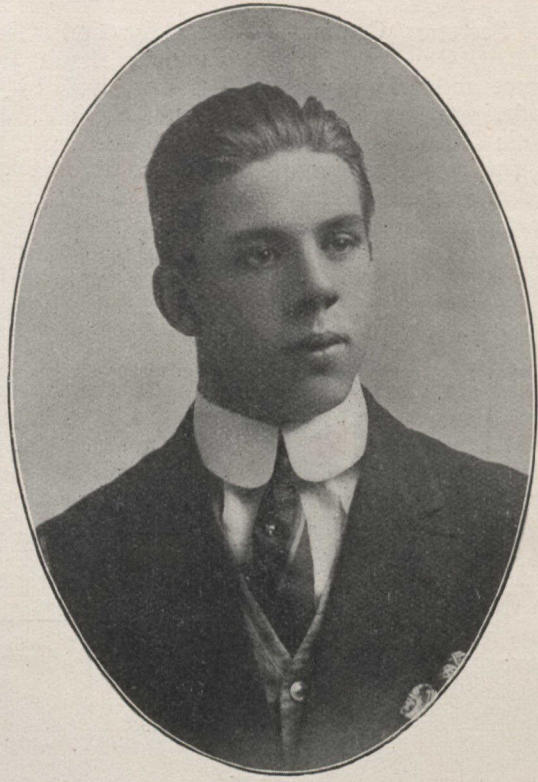
College was held in the college gymnasium on Thursday, April 29th. After a hotly-contested bout the



A. L. BELL
Winner of the Fencing Championships



C. W. WATEROUS
Winner of the Boxing Championship



A. J. BOLLARD
Winner of the Wrestling Championship

Intermediate Y.M.C.A. Basket Ball Team Canadian Champions, 1909



F. J. SMITH
Physical Director
J. MITCHELL
Centre

J. RANKIN
Defence

J. ARMOUR
Defence

R. HUNTER, (Capt.)
Forward

R. LATTIMER
Forward

D. FOLCHARD
Manager

championship was won by Bell with a score of five to three. Both boys showed an intricate knowledge of fencing, and the bout from start to finish was an interesting one.

In the boxing championship, C. W. Waterous defeated S. L. Bell in a three-round battle. Bell forced the fighting from beginning to end and it seemed as though Waterous were going to finish second. Although Waterous was badly used up, the decision was awarded to him as Bell showed little knowledge of boxing.

The wrestling championship went to A. J. Bollard, who threw M. Phillips. Phillips was the college champion in 1907 and Bollard won a silver medal in the Canadian championship last year. The first fall was gained in ten minutes after a hard struggle. The second bout lasted five minutes and as there was no fall the decision was awarded to Bollard.

The Canadian Championship Meet at Ottawa

Toronto will be represented at Ottawa on May 24th by Goulding, Knox and Barber. "Bobby" Kerr, of Hamilton, has sent in his entry and this will likely be his final Canadian appearance before he sails for England to meet Walker, the world's champion 100-yard runner. It is also expected that Schaeffer, of Halifax, the speediest man in the Maritime Provinces, will be on hand. Schaeffer, it will be remembered, defeated Kerr in Halifax last fall, at the C. A. A. U. meet.

The Arnst-Webb race for the sculling championship of the world will be held on June 22nd, on the Wanganui River.