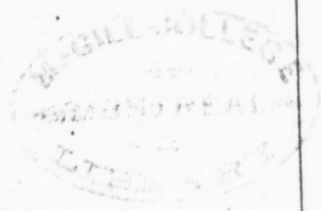


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PROCEEDINGS

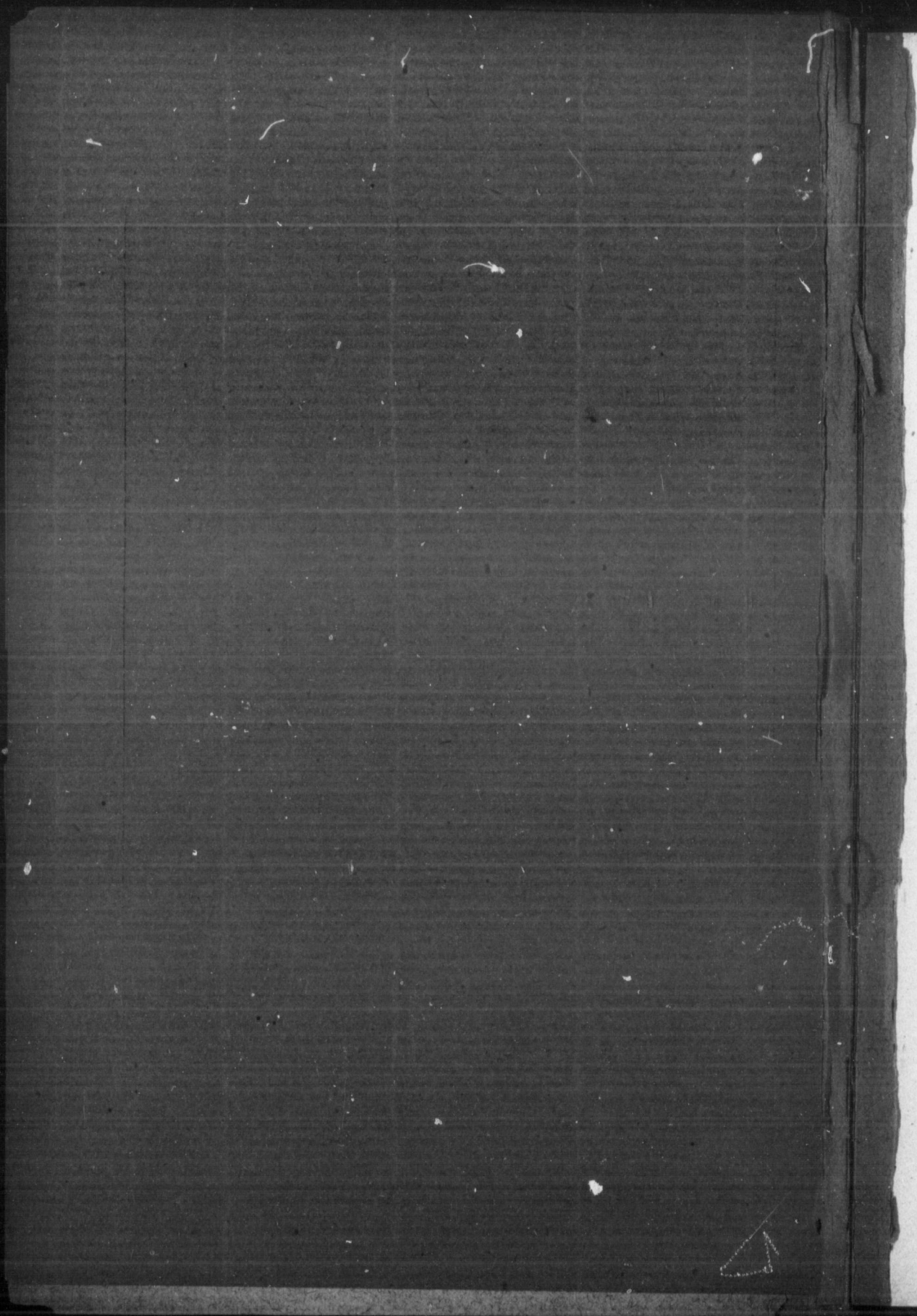
OF THE



Royal Military College Club  
OF CANADA.

CONTENTS.

Index . . . . .	4
List of Officers. etc . . . . .	5
Eleventh Annual Meeting . . . . .	8
Report of the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, 1894. . . . .	19
Contributed Papers . . . . .	56
Reprints . . . . .	69





LIEUT, FRANCIS JOSEPH DIXON. U. L

PRESIDENT, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA.

1895



Roy

Index .  
List of Officers  
Eleventh Annual  
Report of the  
Contributed Papers  
Reprints .

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE



## Royal Military College Club OF CANADA.

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### CONTENTS.

Index . . . . .	4
List of Officers. etc . . . . .	5
Eleventh Annual Meeting . . . . .	8
Report of the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, 1894 . . . . .	19
Contributed Papers . . . . .	56
Reprints . . . . .	69

## INDEX

List of Officers, etc . . . . .	5
Corresponding Members . . . . .	6
Proceedings Eleventh Annual Meeting . . . . .	8
Report of Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, 1894 . . . . .	19

### CONTRIBUTED PAPERS.

<i>" The Cost of Steam Shovel Work. "</i>	
By Lieut. C. E. Cartwright, U. L. . . . .	56
<i>" The Capture of Brohemie, Niger Coast Protectorate. "</i>	
By Lieut. K. J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards . . . . .	58

### REPRINTS

<i>" The Royal Military College of Canada. "</i>	
From the <i>" Canadian Magazine "</i> . . . . .	69

Lieut. Francis

Captain P. G.

Lieut. Henri

Captain Erne

Lieut. E. H. I

Lieut. C. W. I

Captain F. M.

Lieut. F. B. V

Lieut. John C

Lieut. W. A.

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OFFICERS FOR 1895

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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6  
8  
19  
Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.

Lieut. Henri A. Panet, R. C. A.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

56  
Lieut. E. H. Drury, U. L.

Lieut. C. W. Bermingham, U. L.

58  
Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A.

Lieut. F. B. Wilson, U. L.

Lieut. John G. Hearn, U. L.

69  
HON. SOLICITOR.

Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, U. L.

Of Osgoode Hall. Barrister-at-Law.

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CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

Captain E. Thornton Taylor. Cheshire Regiment.

Captain A. H. vanStraubenzee. R. E.

CANADA.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Supt. A. B. Perry.

North West Mounted Police.

Inspector A. C. Macdonell.

North West Mounted Police.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Captain R. E. Leckie. 75th Battalion.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut. A. R. Wetmore. U. L.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieut. Arthur E. Hodgins. U. L.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Lieut. A. E. Doucet. U. L.

INDIA.

BENGAL.

Lieut. George M. Duff. R. E.

BOMBAY.

Lieut. A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbinière R. E.

Captain Herb

Lieut. K. J. F

Lieut. J. J. B

Lieut. W. B.

Lieut. Paul W

Lieut. A. B. R

Lieut. J. Malc



SOUTH AFRICA.

Captain Herbert Clarke. R. L.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Lieut. K. J. R. Campbell. 6th Dragoon Guards.

MALTA.

Lieut. J. J. B. Farley, N. Staffordshire Regiment.

CEYLON.

Lieut. W. B. Lesslie, R. E.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EASTERN STATES.

Lieut. Paul Weatherbe. U. L.

CENTRAL STATES

Lieut. A. B. Ross. U. L.

WESTERN STATES.

Lieut. J. Malcolm Clapp. U. L.



**PROCEEDINGS**  
 OF  
**ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB**  
**OF CANADA**

HELD IN OTTAWA AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE ON THE  
 1ST OF MARCH 1895.

AT WHICH WERE PRESENT :

LIEUT. E. H. DRURY, U. L., President.  
 LIEUT. D. C. CAMPBELL U L., A Vice-President.  
 CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WURTELE, R. L., Honr. Secretary-Treasurer.  
 CAPTAIN D. MACPHERSON, R. L. } Members of the Managing  
 LIEUT. FRED. W. WHITE, U. L. } Committee.  
 Major John Houliston, 86th Battalion.  
 Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A.  
 Captain A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.  
 Lieut. Fred. Anderson, U. L.  
 Lieut. Fred. C. Anderson, U. L.  
 Lieut. C. W. Bermingham, U. L.  
 Lieut. K. J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers).  
 Lieut. R. M. Courtney, U. L.  
 Lieut. F. Drayner, U. L.  
 Lieut. C. B. Farwell, R. E.  
 Lieut. B. H. Fraser, U. L.  
 Lieut. J. F. Fraser, U. L.  
 Lieut. J. G. Gibson, U. L.  
 Lieut. E. T. B. Gillmore, R. L.

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 Mr. W.  
 Mr. E.

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 Commandant,  
 Hon. Secretar

Lieut. J. F. E. Johnston, U. L.  
Lieut. Lawrence M. Lambe, U. L.  
Lieut. H. B. Muckleston, U. L.  
Lieut. Wm. J. Stewart, U. L.  
Lieut. W. H. Sullivan, U. L.  
Lieut. R. E. Tyrwhitt, U. L.  
Lieut. J. T. Warner, 8th N. B. Hussars.  
Lieut. Jas. White, U. L.  
Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion.  
Mr. Russell Blackburn.  
Mr. Geo. E. Perley.  
Mr. Wm. F. Powell.  
Mr. E. Rolleston Tate.

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 A.M. by the President Mr. E. H. Drury.

Moved by Mr. Fred. W. White, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, U. L.

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

Moved by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, U. L.

Seconded by Mr. H. B. Muckleston, U. L.

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

Captain Ernest F. Würtele the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer then read his Annual Report for the year 1894.

Moved by Mr. K. J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Seconded by Mr. Wm. F. Powell.

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

The following letter from Major-General D. R. Cameron, C. M. G. Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada, was then read by the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

Kingston, 22nd Feb. 1895.

Dear Captain Würtele,

I feel that something more is due from me, than a formal note of regret at not being able to accept the kind invitation of the R. M. C. Club, to be present at their annual gathering on the 1st prox. for my absence is liable to be misconstrued in view of the attacks to which the College has been subjected during the past eight months, and of which there does not yet appear to be an end.

I regard the interests of Canada as intimately concerned in the interests of the R. M. C. graduates.

Their welfare and prosperity are of National importance.

To the Dominion Military system they are absolutely essential. The country has no other means than the R. M. C., for imparting higher military education: and, without a liberal share of such education the position of Canada with regard to National Defence must be inferior to that of any civilized nation—not excluding even China.

Not only should the R. M. C. be fostered and its Graduates encouraged, but the number of Cadets should be largely increased, so that there may be not merely ample graduates to occupy all Permanent Corps and Staff Appointments, but in time, a large reserve in civil life, ready and qualified as militarily educated men, to assist in time of need.

How invaluable to a general in Command would prove the services of Canadian Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Railway men, and Electricians, who with thorough knowledge of the country, its difficulties and its people, also, had high military training and could appreciate the requirements of the army service.

With regard to the R. M. C., patriotism should seal the lips of the politician who has not mastered its relation to his country's freedom, independence and life, even if his mind be too narrow to include a care for the welfare of the British Empire.

For the windy orators and cross scribes, who, with neither sense, patriotism nor common decency, have even indulged in contemptible abuse of the life and persons of Cadets, these may well be moved to the profoundest pity.

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But the thoughtless politician, the windy orator and the cross scribe are alike dangerous agitators, and I venture to recommend their pitiable condition for skilful treatment by the members of the Royal Military College Club, to whom I extend, my best wishes for increased influence and prosperity.

I am my dear Capt. Würtele,  
Yours very sincerely.

(Signed), D. R. CAMERON.

Captain Würtele,  
Hon. Secretary,  
R. M. C. Club.

The appointment of Graduates to the Permanent Militia was then taken into consideration and discussed. Letters on that subject were read, as also one from Mr. H. C. Thacker, R. C. A., drawing attention to the advertisement which appears in the Press of the country, relative to the Royal Military College of Canada and in which mention is made of the Commissions granted Annually in the Imperial Regular Army. He suggested that it would be in the interests of Graduates that the following should be included in the same :—

Militia General Order (3). February 6th 1880, and Regulations for Royal Military College of Canada. Par 136.

“Appointments to Permanent Military Corps will be made solely from the list of eligible Graduates, and after sufficient length of service and rank has been obtained by Graduates permanent Militia offices will be filled therefrom.”

Moved by Mr. Fred W. White, U. L.

Seconded by Mr. George E. Perley.

That the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to communicate with the Department of Militia and Defence and to request their favourable consideration of the above suggestion. Carried.

In the absence of the Auditors the President Mr. E. H. Drury read their report which is submitted herewith.

QUEBEC, 26th February 1895.

Gentlemen,

We have this day made a careful audit of the Books and accounts of the Royal Military College Club and have found the same correct.

Whilst admitting that nothing more than the foregoing may be expected from us as Auditors, we feel it will be a source of great satisfaction to every member of the R. M. C. Club, to know that the examination of all documents connected with the affairs of the Club, and entrusted to the care of the present Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Captain Ernest F. Würtele, has proved most satisfactory. We take great pleasure in testifying to the fitness of our Treasurer for his position, and congratulate the members of the Club generally upon having in their midst, one who gives such striking evidence of real concern in all that relates to the welfare and advancement, not of the Club alone, but of each of its individual members.

JOHN G. HEARN, *Lieutenant U. L.*

HENRI A. PANET, *Lieutenant R. C. A.*

To the President and Officers  
of the Royal Military College Club.

Moved by Mr. Fred W. White, U. L.

Seconded by Mr. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards.

That the report of the Auditors be adopted, and that the sum of One Hundred dollars (\$100.00) be granted to Captain Ernest F. Würtele, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary-Treasurer during the past year, and that a Distinctive Badge be granted to Mrs. Würtele for the assistance rendered him in furthering the interests of the Club.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretary-Treasurer in arising to acknowledge with thanks the above grants, expressed his pleasure at being able to convey to Mrs. Würtele the Badge which they had just voted, and which would be fully appreciated by one who had at all times rendered him assistance in his work in connection with the Club.

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Moved by Captain J. B. Cochrane, U. L. R. M. C.

Seconded by Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L.

That with the object of encouraging Athletic Sports at the Royal Military College of Canada, and the keeping up of the mutual interests of and connection between the Royal Military College Club and the Royal Military College :—

That an annual prize or prizes be presented to the Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, for competition at their Annual Sports.

That the necessary funds be obtained by a special subscription from the Members of the Club, the amount so obtained to be invested and the interest only used.

That the nature of the event or events for which the prize or prizes are to be given, and such other conditions as may be required, be placed in the hands of the Managing Committee to arrange.

Moved in amendment by Mr. H. B. Muckleston, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, U. L.

That the necessary funds to provide for the presentation of an annual prize or prizes as contained in the resolution under consideration be taken from the Club funds.

The amendment was placed before the Meeting and Carried.

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

Seconded by Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe, U. L.

That a Certificate of Membership be adopted by the Club, and that it take the form of the design prepared by Professor Forshaw Day, in connection with the College Song, with the exception, that in lieu of the center, that another be substituted which will serve to indicate the Name of the Member, Year of joining Club, and places for the signatures of the President and the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Club.

That the adoption of a certificate as outlined above will meet with the wishes of several of the Members who have made application for a Certificate, and will tend to bring the Club into more prominence among the members and their friends, as the design proposed is such as to attract attention and will prove acceptable for framing purposes.

That in order to defray the cost of printing, which will necessarily be considerable, that each Member be charged for his Certificate an amount which will be decided upon when the cost of the same has been established.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. C. B. Farwell, R. E.

That a vote of thanks be tendered to Professor Forshaw Day for his kindness in the preparation of the Title Page for the College Song.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Royal Scots,

Seconded by Mr. W. H. Sullivan, U. L.

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Arthur Warren Burnham, of the Class of 1893, in his lamented death, and their deep regret at the early loss of such a promising graduate.—Carried.

Professor Forshaw Day who had been invited to be present at the Meeting informed the Members, that he had been requested by Major-General Hewett, C. M. G., R. E., formerly Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, to paint his photograph for presentation to the Club.

Moved by Captain A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.,

Seconded by Mr. H. B. Muckleston, U. L.

That a vote of thanks be tendered to Major-General E. O. Hewett, C. M. G., R. E., for his manifestation of interest in the Club, as shown by his intention of presenting the Club with a painting of himself, as contained in his request to Professor Forshaw Day.—Carried.

An adjournment took place at 12.30 for luncheon.

The Meeting  
3.15 P. M.

Moved by

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That the  
Governor-General  
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Meeting.—Carried

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President,

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MANAGING C

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AFTERNOON SESSION

The Meeting was called to order by the President Mr. E. H. Drury at 3.15 P. M.

Moved by Mr. D. C. Campbell, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. Fred. W. White, U. L.

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to Major W. E. Hodgins, Governor-General's Foot Guards, for his kindness in offering to place at the disposal of the Club the use of their Regimental Room for its Annual Meeting.—Carried.

The replies received from the Members with regard to the proposed Club Building, as mentioned in Official Communication No. 7, 1894 were such as not to warrant any definite action being taken at the Meeting. Subscriptions for Shares were received from nine members. The greater number who replied to the Communication expressed themselves of the opinion that the question was of such a nature as to involve too great an expenditure for a young Club.

Moved by Mr. George E. Perley,

Seconded by Mr. D. C. Campbell, U. L.

That Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L., and Mr. C. W. Bermingham, U. L., be elected Scrutineers.—Carried.

The election of Officers for the ensuing year then took place. The report of the Scrutineers showing the following as being elected :

President, Lieut. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L. Toronto, Ont.

Vice-Presidents : Captain P. G. Twining, R. E., Kingston, Ont.

Lieut. Henri A. Panet, R. C. A, Quebec, Quebec.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer : Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L., Quebec, Quebec. (Re-elected).

MANAGING COMMITTEE :

Lieut. E. H. Drury, U. L. Sherbrooke, Que.

Lieut. C. W. Bermingham, U. L., Ottawa, Ont.

Capt. F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A., Kingston, Ont.  
Lieut. F. B. Wilson, U. L., Montreal, Quebec.  
Lieut. John G. Hearn, U. L., Quebec, Que.

Moved by Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A.

Seconded by Mr. F. Drayner, U. L.

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

In the absence of Mr. C. E. Cartwright, the Hon. Secretary Treasurer read his paper entitled "Abstack of the Cost of Steam Shovel Work."

Moved by Mr. Mr. W. H. Sullivan, U. L.

Seconded by Mr. George E. Perley.

That the paper just read be published in the Proceedings of the Club.—Carried.

Mr. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, read a paper entitled "The Capture of Brohemie, Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa."

Moved by Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A.

Seconded by Mr. Fred W. White, U. L.,

That the paper just read be published in the Proceedings of the Club, and a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Campbell and Cartwright for the interesting papers contributed by them.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Fred W. White, U. L.

Seconded by Mr. D. C. Campbell U. L.,

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to Mr. E. H. Drury, for his efficient work as President of the Club during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. Drury, the retiring President, returned thanks to the Members for their vote of thanks and drew the attention of the necessity for individual work during the coming year, which would serve to promote the Club's welfare.

At 5 P.

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At 5 P. M. it was:—

Moved by Mr. C. W. Bermingham, U. L.,

Seconded by Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L.,

That this meeting do now adjourn.—Carried.

The Annual Dinner was held in the evening of the same date at the Russell House. Covers were laid for about fifty and a most enjoyable evening spent. The Dining-room was decorated with a number of British and Canadian flags, which together with the rosettes of bayonets presented a fine appearance. The music was supplied by Valentine's orchestra.

The Club guests present were:—The Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence. Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General. Mr. Forshaw Day and Gentleman Cadet Battalion Sergt-Major G. S. Wilkes of the Royal Military College of Canada.

After the Toasts of the "Queen" and the "Governor-General" had been honoured, the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer read letters of regret from Sir Mackenzie-Bowell, Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, Major-Genéral Cameron, Commandant, "Royal Military College of Canada," Major-General I. J. C. Herbert, Commanding the Militia, Captain E. Streatfield, A. D. C., Mr. E. Desbarats "Canadian Military Gazette," P. D. Ross, Ottawa "Journal."

The following were the Toasts :

The Queen, Proposed by Mr. E. H. Drury, U. L., President.

The Governor-General, Mr. D. C. Campbell, A. Vice-President.

The Government of Canada, Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L.

Replied to by The Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Army, Navy and Militia of Canada, Mr. C. W. Bermingham, U. L.

Replied to by Mr. K. J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, C. B. Farwell, Royal Engineers, Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A., Commander Spain, R. N., and Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant-General.

The Press, Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, U. L.,

Replied to by Mr. E. A. Magurn, Ottawa " Press."

The Royal Military College, Commander Spain. R. N.

Replied to by Mr. Forshaw Day and Batt. Sergt-Major Wilkes

Our Absent Comrades.—Captain A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.  
Our Guests.—Mr. J. G. Gibson, U. L.

Replied to by Messrs. Anderson, White, Sparks and Mayne.

The Ladies.—Mr. J. F. Fraser, U. L.

Replied to by Mr. Fred. Anderson, U. L.

The Hon. The Minister of Militia and Defence in his speech, stated, that he had under consideration, in conjunction with the Adjutant-General, the question of selecting a new Board of Visitors upon which he would give representation to some of the Graduates of the College, who having been educated at that Institution, were eminently fitted to take part in its Government. This he felt would meet with the approval of the Graduates.

The attention of Members of the Club is drawn to the " Canadian Military Institute," 94½ King Street West, Toronto, Ont. The " Montreal Military Institute," 100 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, and the " Quebec Garrison Club," Quebec, who have a number of R. M. C. Club men as members, who will at all times be glad to see other members of the Club when visiting any of these cities.



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To the President

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

HON SECRETARY-TREASURER

OF THE

Royal Military College Club of Canada

FOR THE YEAR 1894

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Quebec, 10th January 1895.

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

GENTLEMEN,

**No. 1, GENERAL REVIEW**

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1894, it is but necessary to refer in general terms to the fact that another increase in Membership has taken place and which is in excess of that of the preceding year, due to a great extent to the change in the system of electing members, whereby it is now necessary that each candidate for membership shall be proposed by one and seconded by another member. It is contemplated that this system will be made use of to a greater extent in the near future as there are many former cadets whose names do not appear on the roll of the Club, although doubtless in touch with one or more of their comrades and whose knowledge of the Club's existence is limited.

In many cases their whereabouts are unknown to the Officers and it devolves upon the individual members to obtain their consent to join our ranks and explain to them the objects we have in view in maintaining the Club which was organized in 1884.

The adoption of the suggestion which was contained in the Annual Report of 1893, to the effect that a form be issued in connection with the Army Members and the payment of their dues through their respective Army Agents, not only proved satisfactory in a financial view of the matter but was the direct means of adding new names to our roll.

During the year the Club was called upon to furnish the Federal Government with certain information which was readily and cheerfully complied with. The institution of a Local Dinner in the City of Quebec was most successful in every particular. The Distinctive Badges were ordered and issued to such as desired to procure them. The College Song was set to music, printed and issued in a similar manner to the Badges. It but remains to add that all the above will be dealt with more fully under separate clauses or headings of this report and to state that the year may be considered as equal to any of the preceding ones and it is a pleasure to be able to point out that the feeling exhibited by the Members who have seen fit to place themselves in communication with the officers is indicative of continued prosperity to the Club and to its members.

### No. 2. MEMBERSHIP.

Although it is satisfactory to know that we have exceeded the number enrolled last year, on the other hand it is to be regretted that the number in arrears is greater. The percentage last year stood at 32.5, on this occasion it is 35.5 or a difference of 3 per cent against the year in question. As the greater part represents dues for but a year or two it is to be hoped that we will be enabled to show better results at the termination of the year 1895.

1st Jan. 1894.

Total Membership this date. . . . .	179.
Enrolled during the year 1894	
Ordinary Members. . . . .	29.
Life Members. . . . .	4. 33.
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Beatty, J.  
Beer, V. L.  
Brigstocke,  
Doull, J. D.  
Farwell, C.  
Fleming, W.  
Gibbs, F. N.  
Gordon, H.

Brought forward	- - - -	212.
LESS.		
Loss by death.	- - - -	1.
		<hr/>
Total Membership, 1st January 1895	- - - -	211.
		<hr/>
Subdivided as follows: -		
Ordinary Members:	- - - -	196.
Life Members.	- - - -	15.
		<hr/>
Members in good standing.	- - - -	136.
Members in arrears.	- - - -	75.
		<hr/>
		211.

List of new Members for year 1894.

LIFE MEMBERS.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Hamilton, W. A. | Leslie, W. B. |
| Heneker, F. C.  | Sweny, W. F.  |

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Baker, H. C.      | Maunsell, E. St. J. |
| Beatty, J. E.     | Maxwell, C. M.      |
| Beer, V. L.       | Middleton, C. de C. |
| Brigstocke, R. W. | Muckleston, H. B.   |
| Doull, J. D.      | Musgrave, E. C.     |
| Farwell, C. B.    | Osborne, G. F. F.   |
| Fleming, W. A.    | Oslery, F. B.       |
| Gibbs, F. N.      | Pousett, H. R.      |
| Gordon, H. D. L.  | Skae, E. A.         |

Jameson, W. A.	Smith, H. C.
Kennedy, A. H. N.	Strickland, H. R.
Kennedy, J. N. C.	Tate, E. F. R.
Lefevre, A. G. T.	Thacker, P. E.
McDougall, E. M.	Tyrwhitt, R. E.
	Wetmore, A. R.

The following were transferred from Ordinary to Life Membership :

Hewett, E. V. O.  
Kirkpatrick, G. M.  
McElhinney, W. J.  
Rogers, H. S.

NO 3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The receipts and expenditure for the year is submitted herewith :

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

RECEIPTS.

1894.

1st Jan. To Balance this date.				\$ 253 75
Life Membership Subscriptions, 8 at \$25 00				200 00
“ Annual Subscriptions for year 1885	1 00			
“ do do 1886	1 00			
“ do do 1887	1 00			
“ do do 1888	1 00			
“ do do 1890	1 00			
Carried forward			\$ 5 00	\$ 453 75



Brought forward	- -	\$ 5 00	453 75
To Annual Subscriptions for year 1891		\$6 00	
“ do do	1892	5 00	
“ do do	1893	27 00	
“ do do	1894	197 00	
“ do do	1895	19 00	
“ do do	1896	1 00	
		-----	260 00
“ Interest on deposits in Union Bank,		\$11 60	
“ Difference in Exchange on remittances.		49	
		-----	12 09
“ Annual Dinner Fund, Balance to credit.			10 75
“ Proceeds Sale of Reference Books, 2 copies.			53
“ Memorial Fund, Subscriptions.			7 00
“ Proceeds, Sale of Distinctive Badges :			
25 Scarf Pins at	\$3 25	\$81 25	
6 Watch Charms at	3 25	19 50	
5 Prs. Cuff Links at	6 50	32 50	
8 Studs, at	2 00	16 00	
1 Case at	2 25	2 25	
		-----	151 50
“ Proceeds, Sale of College Songs, 8 at 40 cents.			3 20
		-----	\$ 898 82

ership :

ith :

RE

253 75

200 00

453 75

EXPENDITURE.

By following payments.

" J. Copeman, Lettering Box and Monogram.	\$ 1 25
" Subscription to "Broad Arrow" 1 year.	7 52
" Subscription to Canadian Military Gazette for 1 year.	2 00
" Ernest F. Würtele, Expenses attending Annual Meeting.	15 65
" Quebec Engraving Co. Cut of Badge, etc.	2 50
" Quebec Engraving Comp'y Rubber Stamps.	2 25
" Geo. Bishop Co. Club Die.	6 50
" Rental of Typewriter for 1 year.	10 00
" Telegrams, Cartage, Express, etc.	4 17
" Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co. Photos of President for Proceedings.	2 50
" Quebec Engraving Co. Crests re: By-Laws.	2 00
" Dawson & Co. Letter Copying Book.	2 00
" Postage on Correspondence and Circulars.	35 77
By E. Vincent. Of. Communication No. 1.	1 50
" do do No. 2.	1 50
" do do No. 3.	1 50
" do do No. 4.	1 50
Carried forward	<hr/> \$ 100 11

	Brought forward	\$100 11
By E. Vincent.	Of. Communication No. 5.	1 50
"	do do No. 6.	6 00
"	do do No. 7.	2 00
"	do do No. 8.	2 00
"	do do No. 9.	2 00
"	do Ballot Forms.	3 00
"	do Receipt Forms.	3 00
"	do Wrappers for Songs.	2 00
"	do Scrap Book for Receipts, etc.	2 00
"	do 2,500 Envelopes, Printed.	12 50
"	do 1,000 Letter Heads.	4 80
"	Blank Book for Rough Minutes.	0 15
"	Daily Telegraph, 300 Proceedings 10th Annual Meeting.	65 00
"	Daily Telegraph, 500 Constitution and By-Laws.	16 00
"	Daily Telegraph, 300 Bill Heads.	2 00
"	Ernest F. Würtele. Grant as Secretary	75 00
"	J. Dougall & Son. Electro Memorial Tablet.	1 25
"	Capt. A. H. vanStraubenzee. R. E. Balance due re :—Memorial Fund.	0 41
"	I. Turcot, Reference Book Suppl. No. 1.	6 60
"	I. Turcot, do No. 2.	6 60
"	Boxes for Mailing Distinctive Badges.	0 30
	Carried forward	\$314 22

	Brought forward	\$314 22
By Ryrie Brothers, Distinctive Badges		
28 Scarf Pins at \$3 00	\$84 00	
5 Prs Cuff Links "	6 50	32 50
10 Studs, "	1 75	17 50
2 Watch Charms "	3 25	6 50
4 Watch Charms "	3 00	12 00
1 Case, "	2 00	2 00
	—————	154 50
" J. Cosgrove, Engraving Title		
Page for College Song,	\$ 9 00	
200 Copies,	19 50	
Entry at Ottawa,	1 00	
	—————	29 50
		—————
		\$ 498 22
" Balance in Union Bank,	\$395 65	
" Cash in hand,	4 95	
	—————	\$400 60
		—————
		<u>\$898 82</u>
Cash Balance subdivided as follows :—		
On special deposit :		
15 Life Subscriptions at \$25.00	375 00	
Available for general use,	25 60	
	—————	400 60
		—————

In accordance  
Messrs. John  
These gentlemen  
and made an  
report at this  
The Year

General Expenses  
Printing  
Stationery, (B  
Stationery  
Postage,  
Salaries,  
Cash,  
Reference Book  
Distinctive Ba  
Fo

A S S E T S .

Cash,			\$400 60
3 Scarf Pins at \$ 3 25	\$ 3 25	\$ 9 75	
2 Studs, " 2 00	2 00	4 00	
			13 75
190 College Songs at 40 cts.			76 00
			<u>        </u>
Total.			<u>\$ 490 35</u>

No. 4. AUDIT AND YEARLY STATEMENT.

In accordance with the By-Laws the Managing Committee appointed Messrs. John G. Hearn. U. L. and Henri A. Panet. R. C. A., Auditors These gentlemen met at the residence of the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer and made an Audit of the Books and Vouchers and will submit a written report at this Meeting.

The Yearly Statement of the Books is submitted herewith :—

Y E A R L Y   S T A T E M E N T  
T A K E N   1 S T   J A N U A R Y   1 8 9 5 .

D R .		C R .
General Expense Acct.	\$ 160 62	Interest Account.           \$ 41 89
Printing           do	317 21	Life Membership Sub a/c   375 00
Stationery, (Books). do	44 00	Annual Subscriptions 1884   25 00
Stationery           do	58 47	Annual Subscriptions 1885   22 00
Postage,           do	111 47	Annual Subscriptions 1886   39 00
Salaries,           do	175 00	Annual Subscriptions 1887   55 00
Cash,               do	400 60	Annual Subscriptions 1888   66 00
Reference Book   do	166 72	Annual Subscriptions 1889   73 00
Distinctive Badge do	3 30	Annual Subscriptions 1890   79 00
	<u>        </u>	
Forward	\$1437 39	Forward                   \$775 89

898 82

00 60

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Forward</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$1437 39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>College Song Account</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$1,463 69</u></td> </tr> </table>	Forward	\$1437 39	College Song Account	26 30		<u>\$1,463 69</u>		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Forward</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$775 89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1891</td> <td style="text-align: right;">76 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1892</td> <td style="text-align: right;">125 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1893</td> <td style="text-align: right;">231 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1894</td> <td style="text-align: right;">222 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1895</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Subscriptions 1896</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Dinner Fund Acct.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$1,463 69</u></td> </tr> </table>	Forward	\$775 89	Annual Subscriptions 1891	76 00	Annual Subscriptions 1892	125 00	Annual Subscriptions 1893	231 00	Annual Subscriptions 1894	222 00	Annual Subscriptions 1895	21 00	Annual Subscriptions 1896	1 00	Annual Dinner Fund Acct.	11 80		<u>\$1,463 69</u>
Forward	\$1437 39																									
College Song Account	26 30																									
	<u>\$1,463 69</u>																									
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Annual Subscriptions 1891	76 00																									
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Annual Subscriptions 1893	231 00																									
Annual Subscriptions 1894	222 00																									
Annual Subscriptions 1895	21 00																									
Annual Subscriptions 1896	1 00																									
Annual Dinner Fund Acct.	11 80																									
	<u>\$1,463 69</u>																									

No 5. CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

The increase in the number of letters exchanged between the Hon. Secretary and the Members of the Club is considerable. The issue of official communications exceeds that of the previous year. The Constitution and By-laws were published and distributed to the Members. It was deemed advisable to separate the Constitution and By-Laws into two distinct parts, which was done and submitted for the approval of our Hon. Solicitor, Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, U. L. The printed Proceedings for the year included a list of the Members of the Club. This it was anticipated would serve to indicate to the Members whether or not a Former Cadet resident in their locality was a Member and if not that the opportunity would be taken to enroll his name in the near future.

The following figures are submitted for the information of the Members.

Record of Correspondence :	
Number of letters written,	276
Number of answers received,	<u>138</u>
Number of letters received,	388
Number of answers sent.	<u>277</u>

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 2 125 00  
 3 231 00  
 4 222 00  
 5 21 00  
 6 1 00  
 7 11 80  
1,463 69

Total number of letters written.	553
Total number of letters received.	<u>526</u>
Total number of letters ex- changed during the year 1894.	1079

Official Communications issued :

Official Communication No. 3, 1893	190	Previously return'd	39
Official Communication No. 4, 1893	190	Acknowledged 1894	<u>30</u>
		Total	69
Official Communication No. 1, 1894	226	Acknowledged,	66
Official Communication No. 2, 1894	226	do	66
Official Communication No. 3, 1894	88	do	26
Official Communication No. 4, 1894	213	do	16
Official Communication No. 5, 1894	213	do	16
Official Communication No. 6, 1894	71	do	21
Official Communication No. 7, 1894	213	do	17
Official Communication No. 8, 1894	213	do	17
Official Communication No. 9, 1894	213	do	17
Proceedings 10th Annual Meeting.	219	do	36
Constitution & By-Laws issued.	219		
Addresses registered during year.	53		

With reference to Official Communication No. 6 a summary of which gives the following result :

the Hon.  
 issue of  
 Constitu-  
 bers. It  
 into two  
 l of our  
 for the  
 icipated  
 r Cadet  
 rtunity  
  
 Mem-

Orders accepted by Members and sent to their respective army Agents :

Messrs. Cox & Co.,	London,	16
Sir C. R. McGrigor,	London,	1
Messrs Stilwell & Sons,	London,	1
Messrs Beattie Fergus,	London,	1

Of the above, four orders were for Life Membership Subscriptions and the balance for ordinary subscriptions-

-----  
**No. 6. THE REFERENCE BOOK**

Statement of Books issued :

Balance on hand per last return,		201
To Complimentary List. Paper Covers.	7	
“ Members of the Club.	do 32	
“ Sale of Books.	do 2	
		41
		<u>160</u>
Balance on hand.....		160

**RECAPITULATION.**

Issued in the Year 1892,	227
Issued in the Year 1893,	72
Issued in the Year 1894,	41
Balance on hand,	160
	<u>500</u>
Total copies purchased.	500

Two Supplements were issued in connection with the Reference Book in order to keep it up to date and issued as under :

Reference Book Supplement No. 1, 1892,	187
Reference Book Supplement No. 2, 1893,	187

Complimenta  
 School of  
 Secretary

Contribu  
 others as per  
 thanks here  
 and pieces rec  
 a still greater



Complimentary Copies issued :

School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.  
Secretary Upper Canada College Old Boys Association.

NO. 7, THE SCRAP BOOK.

Contributions to the Scrap Book were received from the Members and others as per the accompanying list, all of which were duly entered and thanks herewith extended for the same. The number of Contributors and pieces received are both in excess of the former year and we look for a still greater increase in the future.

Lieut-Colonel J. Bramley Ridout,	1
Vernon L. Beer,	3
J. Malcolm Clapp,	1
J. B. Cochrane,	4
R. M. Courtney,	1
Randall Davidson,	1
Francis Joseph Dixon,	46
E. H. Drury,	1
J. F. Fraser,	1
Frank N. Gibbs,	1
H. S. Greenwood,	3
L. Homfray Irving,	6
A. K. Kirkpatrick,	5
Lawrence M. Lambe,	1
R. G. E. Leckie,	1
R. W. Leonard,	4
Fred W. White,	1
Ernest F. Würtele,	70
Club Friends,	5
Total.	<hr/> 156

### NO. 8, LAND SURVEYORS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In connection with the concession obtained from the Province of Quebec, and which was duly reported at our last Annual meeting, the first opportunity is herewith taken to rectify an unintentional omission, whereby the work done by Mr. C. F. J. B. de Boucherville, U. L., was omitted. It has transpired that two parties were working with the object of introducing to the notice of the Government the desirability of granting to Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada the privilege obtained, and further that neither party was conversant with the work being done by the other, and as a result was reported as it appeared to the one party and doubtless detrimental to the other, who thereby did not appear as being in a great measure instrumental in getting the concession in question.

It is with much pleasure that the omission is rectified and due credit given to Mr de Boucherville for the part taken by him and for enlisting in our behalf the influence of the Hon. C. B. de Boucherville.

It but remains to add that the above case will serve to illustrate the importance of advising the Hon. Secretary of the Club of what is being done by the members for the benefit and good of the College and Club and permit of united action, as well as prevent a re-occurrence of what has taken place, although under very exceptional circumstances.

### NO. 9. THE DEATH ROLL

It is a sad duty to have to chronicle the death of a graduate of the College and member of the Club, in the person of A. W. Burnham, who died on the 2nd of May at Whitby, Ontario, from the results of a wound caused by the accidental discharge of a gun in the possession of our late comrade. Although at first the wound was not considered of a very dangerous nature, a change soon came by gangrene setting in resulting in his death on the date above mentioned. Mr. Burnham was a graduate of the preceding month of June and many will remember seeing him at the annual dinner held in Toronto in the month of February. Much regret has been expressed at his untimely death as the deceased was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends.

The fol  
thanks are  
themselves

Capt. P. E.

A. T. K. Ev

Lt. Col. J. B

E. H. Drury

L. M. Lambe

Francis Josep

L. Homfray I

Capt. D. Mac

W. Mulock, F

Victoria Univ

Department M

### No. 10 DONATIONS TO THE CLUB

The following donations to the Club were received during the year and thanks are herewith tendered to the gentlemen who kindly interested themselves in this part of the Club's requirements.

Capt. P. E. Gray, R. A.

Some Notes on Naval Gun Drill and Practice, (The Author), Reprinted from Proceedings Royal Artillery Institution.

A. T. K. Evans, Esq., U. L.

Circular re :—Evans Rope Grip.

Lt. Col. J. Bramley Ridout.

Third annual report of the Army and Navy Veterans Association. Chatham Circle.

E. H. Drury, Esq. U. L.

Plan of Island Falls, Me.

L. M. Lambe, Esq. F. G. S., F. G. S. A.

Order of proceedings Royal Society of Canada.

Francis Joseph Dixon, Esq. U. L.

Souvenir Programme Midway Plaisance, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Programme of the Ontario Rifle Association.

L. Homfray Irving, Esq. R. L.

Photo. of the "Oid Eighteen."

Capt. D. MacPherson, R. L.

Photograph and Plans of MacPherson's Switch and Frog.

W. Mulock, Esq. M. P.

Speeches by Mr. Mulock. M. P. in the House of Commons, Session 1894.

Victoria University.

Calendar 1894-95.

Department Militia and Defence

Militia Lists, 1881 to 1893, inclusive, Militia Reports 1880 to 1893, inclusive.

Regimental Publications

"The Maple Leaf", Royal Canadians. "The Seventh Regiment Gazette", New York. The V. R. I. Magazine, Canada.

The members are again respectfully and earnestly invited to take greater interest in this work, and by so doing will facilitate in a desirable manner, the attainment of our objects in a marked manner, by placing in the possession of the Club, as much material as possible, with a view of the same being available not only in the case of reference but in the preparation of reports, and to be the means of enabling the Club to furnish information to Members desiring the same, on as many different points as can be placed in its direction. Doubtless a great improvement can be shown in the future if the members will undertake to meet the wish expressed herein.

Perhaps it is not out of place to mention here that the positions now held by members, is such as to permit of their sending many Government returns, containing information directly connected with themselves or others in touch with the Club, and it is to be hoped that this intimation will result in a marked increase between this date and the close of the year.

No. 11. VISITORS

During the year just ended the following members of the Club visited Quebec and interviewed your Secretary.

- Captain R. Cartwright, R. R. C. I.
- Lieut. W. E. Cooke, R. C. A.
- Walter Douglas, Esq.
- Lieut. E. H. Drury, U. L.
- Lieut. J. J. B. Farley, Prince of Wales Regiment.
- Lieut. Frank N. Gibbs, U. L.
- Captain H. S. Greenwood, R. L.
- Lieut. John G. Hearn, U. L.
- Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.

Members of the Club, are invited to send into the subscription of individuals.

The same, namely that the Club will be glad to look into.

The Committee was set to work and composed the same. They and notice of necessarily send date of their

It is requested which will be and enterprising

The following

B

Lieut. Harry J. Lamb, U. L.

Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L.

Captain J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieut. P. E. Thacker, U. L.

Lieut. Fred W. White, U. L.

Captain A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.

Members desiring to obtain a clearer insight into the working of the Club, are invited to call upon the Hon. Secretary who will be pleased to go into the subject of the books, etc., and who will also appreciate the views of individual members as they will serve to benefit the Club as a whole.

The same remarks as were made in a previous report hold good now, namely that the exchange of views between Officers and Members of the Club will tend to materially benefit the Club as it affords an opportunity to look into matters from different standpoints.

#### No. 12. THE COLLEGE SONG

The College Song, which was composed by Mr. B. H. O. Armstrong, was set to music through the kindness of Mr. A. H. N. Kennedy who composed the music and looked after the printing and publishing of the same. They were received at the latter part of the month of November and notice duly sent to the members on the first of December. This report necessarily shows but a few copies having been disposed of, due to the late date of their receipt.

It is reasonably anticipated that a large number will be called for, which will indicate in a marked manner the appreciation of Club talent and enterprise.

The following have been issued :

#### COMPLIMENTARY LIST

B. H. O. Armstrong.

A. H. N. Kennedy.

Canadian National League.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

J. E. Beatty,	1.	V. L. Beer,	1.
C. S. Cowie,	1.	J. D. Doull,	1.
E. H. Drury,	1.	R. M. Courtney,	1.
P. E. Gray,	1.	J. E. Leckie,	1.
D. MacPherson,	1.	H. A. Panet,	1.
Ernest F. Würtele,		2.	

With regard to the issue of a Complimentary Copy to the Canadian National League, it may be stated that that Association has undertaken the publication of a collection of National Songs and desiring that we should have representation therein a copy was set to the Hon. Secretary and duly acknowledged.

Professor Forshaw Day of the Royal Military College very kindly prepared an elaborate Title Page for the Song and which we were unfortunately unable to make use of owing to the expense which would have been incurred.

No. 13. THE DISTINCTIVE BADGE

Distinctive Badges have been issued to the Members, as per the list submitted herewith, shows a very fair result. The Badges were manufactured in Toronto, by Messrs. Ryrie Brothers, and issued to the Members through the Secretary of the Club. Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., very kindly undertook looking after the placing of orders and sending the Badges to the Hon. Secretary.

List of Badges issued :—

SCARF PINS

E. C. Amos.	R. B. Jack.
L. J. Amos.	A. H. N. Kennedy.
F. W. Abbott.	D. MacPherson.
R. M. Courtney.	C. J. MacDougall.

No. 1  
During  
was received  
Defence, req  
the number  
Imperial and  
had received

S. J. A. Denison.	G. H. Ogilvie
E. H. Drury.	A. E. Panet.
G. M. Duff.	H. A. Panet.
P. E. Gray.	H. Ritchie.
H. S. Greenwood.	G. G. Rose.
J. G. Hearn.	H. C. Thacker.
W. J. H. Holmes.	W. F. VanBuskirk.
L. Homfray Irving.	A. H. vanStraubenzee.

Fred. W. White.

#### CUFF LINKS

F. Anderson.	R. B. Jack.
E. H. Drury.	A. E. Panet.

G. G. Rose.

#### STUDS

E. H. Drury.	(3).	A. E. Panet.	(1).
R. B. Jack.	(3).	H. A. Panet.	(1).

#### WATCH CHARMS

J. G. Hearn.	W. A. Jameson.
F. C. Heneker.	A. E. Panet.
R. B. Jack.	Ernest F. Würtele.

#### NO. 14 INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT

During the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, an application was received from Colonel C. E. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, requesting to be supplied with such information as would show the number of Graduates and Former Gentlemen Cadets serving in the Imperial and Canadian Service, as well as a statement showing such as had received positions in the service of the Federal Government. The

request was made on the 29th of April and answered upon the following day. On the 2nd of May a return was presented to the House of Commons, which contained the following, referring directly to the Club :

“NOTE :—As the official records of Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada necessarily cease upon their leaving the Institution the Department of Militia and Defence is largely indebted, for the above detailed information, to Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. M. C., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Military College Club, which is composed of the Ex-Cadets for the purpose of keeping up their association with the College and with each other.”

(Signed), C. E. PANET,

Colonel, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The above may in a measure be taken as an official recognition of the Club by the Federal Government.

#### No. 15. LOCAL DINNER

During the concentration of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry at St. Joseph de Lévis, it was deemed advisable by the Members of the Club resident in Quebec, to organize a Local Dinner at which some would be present who would be unable to be present at the Annual Dinner, and further it would in a measure serve to make the individual members better acquainted with one another. The Dinner was held at the Garrison Club on the evening of the 11th of September and proved in every way a most enjoyable affair. Every Member of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry was present, making a total of nineteen, which for a Local affair can be taken as a very good showing. Such gatherings are to be encouraged as beneficial to the Club in a general way.

The following were in attendance :—

- Major S. J. A. Denison, South Staffordshire Regiment, Militia.
- Captain J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment.
- Captain T. Benson, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- Captain R. Cartwright, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.
- Captain C. J. MacDougall, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.

The follow  
was received t  
Adjutant, Roy  
the Command

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- Captain J. D. Mackay, 10th Royal Grenadiers.  
Captain V. B. Rivers, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Captain A. G. G. Würtele, Unattached List.  
Captain Ernest F. Würtele, Retired List.  
Lieut. J. H. Laurie, Royal Lancaster Regiment.  
Lieut. A. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
Lieut. Frank N. Gibbs, Unattached List.  
Lieut. John G. Hearn, Unattached List.  
Lieut. F. C. Heneker, Unattached List.  
Lieut. C. Maxwell, Late Royal Artillery.  
Lieut. Henri A. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Lieut. H. Cyril Thacker, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Lieut. P. E. Thacker, Unattached List.  
Lieut. Fred. W. White, Unattached List.

#### NO. 16, UPPER CANADA LAW SOCIETY

The following information regarding the Upper Canada Law Society was received through the kindness of Lieut.-Colonel S. C. McGill, Staff Adjutant, Royal Military College, which was forwarded at the request of the Commandant Major General D. R. Cameron.

Rule passed 1st June 1894.

Admission of Cadets, as Students at Law of the Matriculant Class.

134 (a). A Cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who produces satisfactory proofs of having passed within four years of his application, the entrance examination prescribed as part of, or in addition to, such entrance examination, and of having further attended the first year's course at the College, and passed the examination prescribed at the termination of the year; may be admitted as a Student at Law of the Matricu-

lant Class, without further examination on giving the usual notice and paying the prescribed fee :

Provided that this rule only continue while the authorities of the College maintain the present Curriculum of subjects for entrance and first year work.

#### NO. 17, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The last Annual Report contained a reference to the above Association and to the action of the Club with reference to a concession in favour of Graduates of the College. At the Annual Session which was held recently, the matter was referred to in the following words :

“ An application was received from the Royal Military College Club requesting that Graduates of the Royal Military College be placed on an equal footing with Graduates of the School of Practical Science, with reference to the requirements of the Association from its students. The question arose whether the Association has the power to grant such a concession. The matter was referred to the Minister of Education, who decided that it was not within the power of the Association to so enlarge the scope of the Ontario Architects Act. The Minister expressed himself in favour of granting the concession if found warrantable and undertook to investigate the character of the work done in the Architectural course at the Royal Military College.”

The Club having introduced the question it now remains for the College authorities to fulfil the conditions called for by affording every facility to those interested in our behalf, to obtain the necessary information at the College.

#### NO. 18, MEMORIAL TO LATE CAPTAINS MACKAY ROBINSON STAIRS

In the month of May a Brass Tablet was placed in Rochester Cathedral, being a duplicate of the one placed in the St. George's Cathedral Kingston, Ont.

The Tablet has a splendid position in the South transept next to that of Charles Dickens and close to Sir Edmund Head, a former Governor General of Canada.

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The following additional subscriptions to the fund were received during the year :—

L. Homfray Irving	-	-	\$ 5 00
Arthur J. Matheson	-	-	2 00
			<u>\$ 7 00</u>

#### No. 19. EMPLOYMENT

During the year we received :—

10 Applications for Employment.

6 Notification of Vacancies.

The Club is indebted to Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L. who was instrumental in securing temporary employment for two of the Members in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are doubtless other cases in which assistance has been rendered and it would be in the interest of all concerned that notification should be sent to the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, and permit of the record being made more complete in this respect. Doubtless the future will present greater opportunities for the exercise of this part of the Club's work, and that it will be taken advantage of in the proper spirit, nevertheless we cannot overlook the importance of constantly keeping in view the object we wish to attain, and in a measure an early training in this direction, will certainly tend to produce better results in the future when Members have arrived to that stage, whereby they will be enabled to make use of the same to the advantage of the younger members.

#### No. 20, MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE

A Military Reconnaissance of the Frontier about the Eastern Townships was made in the months of July and August. The Dominion Government employed the services of Captain Lee, R. A. of the Staff of the Royal Military College and eight of the Graduates of the current year. The topographical survey made took in a triangular piece of land from St. Lambert to Dundee on the front and as far back as Frelighsburg.

This is the first occasion in which the Federal Government have availed themselves of Graduates of the College and from the results

obtained it is anticipated that their services will be called for in the event of the Government deciding to continue such work.

The following were the Graduates employed in the work under consideration :

R. W. Brigstocke, J. E. Beatty, F. N. Gibbs, H. D. L. Gordon, A. G. T. Lefevre, F. B. Osler, P. E. Thacker, and R. E. Tyrwhitt.

Two of the above number, namely Messrs. Brigstocke and Tyrwhitt were retained for an additional period of two to three months to complete the plans, etc.

No little importance can be attached to the recognition of the College by the Dominion Government in the employment of Graduates as herein outlined and which will doubtless lead to a continuance of the same in the future. We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the results obtained and the manner in which the work was performed. It can be safely stated that no greater amount of work could have been done in the time allotted than was accomplished, the members of the party having devoted their time fully to the work in hand, thereby reflecting credit upon themselves and upon the College.

#### No. 21. THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The Closing Exercises took place on the 27th of June. The Commandant's report went to show that Sergeants G. F. F. Osborne, and Vernon L. Beer, had taken exceptionally high positions and with the exception of the years 1882 and 1892 had made the best record in a period of fourteen years. The prizes were presented by Chancellor Heneker of Sherbrooke. Quebec.

Fifteen Cadets graduated from the College on the above date.

The following were the winners of the Aberdeen Medals.

Gold Medal. Sergeant G. F. F. Osborne.

Silver Medal. Sergeant Vernon L. Beer.

Bronze Medal. Sergeant H. B. Muckleston.

The Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline was won by, Battalion Sergeant-Major F. C. Heneker.

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Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army were awarded to the undermentioned gentlemen :

Royal Engineers.	Sergeant G. F. F. Osborne.
Royal Artillery.	Sergeant Vernon L. Beer.
Infantry.	Sergeant J. D. Doull. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Infantry.	Company Sergt-Major R. H. B. Magee, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

A fifth Commission was granted to Batt. Sergt-Major F. C. Heneker, who was Gazetted to the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians.)

At date of writing Mr. Vernon L. Beer has not been Gazetted to the Royal Artillery, No vacancy having occurred since his having obtained his choice of that Arm of the Service.

Eighteen candidates for admission to the College passed the necessary examination, out of which fifteen joined the same. Since which this latter number has been reduced to fourteen by the self removal of one of the class in question, for reasons which have already received publicity in the press of the country and which it is not necessary to dwell upon at the moment.

The "Broad Arrow" contained an article with reference to the appointment of a Canadian to the Old Hundredth and which is herewith given in full :

"The appointment of a Cadet from the Royal Military College at Kingston Canada, to a Commission in the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians), is a very appropriate way to foster an interest in this regiment among our fellow subjects in the Dominion. Although the primary title of this gallant regiment is associated with a province of Ireland, yet its original connection with Canada cannot be overlooked, and indeed many arguments might be adduced in favour of the restoration of its headquarters to Canadian soil. Although the officers and soldiers of the Royal Canadians are almost to a man recruited from the Mother Country, yet their sympathies are largely with the colonial origin of their regiment, and they have openly expressed their desire that the maple leaf

might find a place on their head gear and collars. But although we advocate the restoration of this regiment to its native soil, we by no means desire to see it sever its connection with the Regular Imperial Army. On the contrary, its return to Canada might be made the first step towards the realization of the ardent dream of many for giving practical effect to the idea of Imperial Federation. With their own Regiment to care for, the Canadians would find a new interest in their Military College and instead of a few isolated cases of appointments to the Imperial Army, it would be our pleasure to record more numerous selections from the youth of Canada to add strength to our Forces and promote the unity of Imperial defense."

No. 22. MILITARY NOTES

Captain G. S. Duffus, R. A., was appointed Adjutant at Halifax dating from the 17th of January 1894

Lieut. C. M. Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers was appointed Transport Officer, at Jhausi in May 1894.

Captain A. H. vanStraubenzee, R. E., was appointed Temporary Assistant Instructor Field Fortifications, Chatham, with effect from the 23rd April 1894.

Captain J. Irvine Lang, R. E. on completion of special duty at the Colonial Office in connection with the Gold Coast Railway Survey, received an appointment in the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, as Assistant Instructor in Estimating and Construction, with effect from the 1st of October 1894.

Lieut. H. P. Leader, Suffolk Regiment, was appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia, Eastern District, December 1894.

LECTURES

The following Lectures were delivered by the Gentlemen named and on the dates mentioned :

Captain P. G.

At the  
February 1894

Subject :  
to Uganda.

Lieut. J. A. M.

At the M

Subject :

Lieut. J. A. M.

At the M

Subject :-

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Lieut.-Col  
College, Kings  
Colonel Kelley  
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Lieut. C.  
Volunteer Art

Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.

At the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Ont., on the 23rd February 1894.

Subject :—*Narrative of an expedition through a part of East Central Africa, to Uganda.*

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Lieut. J. A. Moren, R. A.

At the Montreal Military Institute, Montreal, on the 26th January 1894.

Subject :—*Future Fighting.*

Lieut. J. A. Moren, R. A.

At the Montreal Military Institute, Montreal, on the 17th March 1894.

Subject :—*Small Arms.*

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Captain C. B. Mayne, R. E. late Professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, was elected Secretary to the Royal Engineer Institute in July 1894.

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Captain F. M. Gaudet, Royal Canadian Artillery, was attached to the Second Brigade Division, Field Artillery, at the North Camp Aldershot, for special instruction in the months of June and July.

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Lieut.-Colonel J. Bramley Ridout, late Staff Adjutant, Royal Military College, Kingston, was the recipient of a very unique silver inkstand from Colonel Kelley and Officers of the Second Battalion, East Kent Regiment, in recognition of the valuable assistance he rendered in promoting the welfare in civil life of the time expired men of the Regiment. The inkstand bears the crest of the Regiment in question.

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Lieut. C. R. Hodgins, R. A. was seconded for Service as Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery from the 26th May 1894.

Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Fairtlough, R. A. Formerly Instructor in Mathematics and Artillery, at the Royal Military College, Kingston died of fever at Sierra Leone on the 18th of May 1894.

At the time of his death he was Governor of Gambia and a short time previous to his appointment, had distinguished himself, in connection with the advance of the Royal Artillery against the slave raiding chief Fodi-Silah. He fell a victim to the deadly influence of the climate of the West Coast.

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Among the successful candidates at the competitive examination for admission to the Staff College, were the following Canadians, graduates of the R. M. C. of Canada :

Captain George M. Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers.

Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Captain H. E. Wise was nominated by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Captain Kirkpatrick obtained the highest number of marks ever taken in Military History, viz :—740 out of a possible 800.

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Captain P. G. Twining, Royal Engineers, has been requested by the Royal Engineer Committee to undertake the editing of Mackay's diaries for that part of his service spent on the West and East Coast Africa.

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Captain H. du P. Casgrain, Royal Engineers, qualified as an Instructor in the Russian Language in November 1894.

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Lieut. J. H. Laurie, Royal Lancaster Regiment, was granted permission to serve with the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry for a further period of one year from 2nd October 1894.

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Lieut. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers)

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took part in the operations against the Chief Nana of Brohomie, in the capacity of Second Political Officer.

He was mentioned in Despatches, as per the London Gazette of the 21st of December 1894. Rear Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C. B. Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station under date 3rd October 1894 mentions Mr. Campbell's name in connection with doing most useful work in scouting and as having accompanied various parties and detachments in connection with the capture of the Chief above mentioned and Brohemie.

Lieut. Henri A. Panet, of the Unattached List, was gazetted to a Lieutenancy in the Royal Canadian Artillery dating from the 2nd of May 1894.

For the information of the Members, the following statement is submitted, showing the number and names of Gentlemen who have attended the Royal Military College of Canada, and who hold Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army, with rank on the first day of January 1895.

#### CAVALRY

1. Campbell, K. J. R., Lieutenant, The Carabiniers.
2. Hamilton, E. C., Lieutenant, King's Own Hussars.

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Baker, G. H. M.,     | Lieutenant.   |
| 2. Barker, F. E. L.,    | Lieutenant.   |
| 3. Campbell, H. M.,     | Captain.      |
| 4. Cayley, A. M.,       | Lieutenant.   |
| 5. DeBury, H. R. V.,    | Second Lieut. |
| 6. Duffus, E. J.,       | Lieutenant.   |
| 7. Duffus, G. S.,       | Captain.      |
| 8. Gray, P. E.,         | Captain.      |
| 9. Hodgins, C. R.,      | Lieutenant.   |
| 10. Hollinshead, H. N., | Second Lieut. |
| 11. Johnston, G. N.,    | Lieutenant.   |
| 12. Macdonald, R. J.,   | Lieutenant.   |

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 13. Moren, J. A.,         | Lieutenant. |
| 14. Morris R., C.,        | Lieutenant. |
| 15. Scott, R. K.,         | Lieutenant. |
| 16. Strange, H. B.        | Lieutenant. |
| 17. vanStraubensee, C. C. | Lieutenant. |
| 18. Worsley, G. S.,       | Lieutenant. |

ROYAL ENGINEERS

- |                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Adams, A.,              | Lieutenant.   |
| 2. Armstrong, B. H. O.,    | Second Lieut. |
| 3. Bremner, A. G.,         | Lieutenant.   |
| 4. Campbell, H. B. D.,     | Lieutenant.   |
| 5. Carey, H. C.,           | Captain.      |
| 6. Cartwright, G. S.,      | Captain.      |
| 7. Casgrain, H. du P.,     | Captain.      |
| 8. Duff, G. M.,            | Lieutenant.   |
| 9. Dumble, W. C.,          | Second Lieut. |
| 10. Farwell, C. B.,        | Lieutenant.   |
| 11. Girouard, E. P. C.     | Lieutenant.   |
| 12. Joly de Lotbiniere, A. | Lieutenant.   |
| 13. Joly de Lotbiniere, H. | Lieutenant.   |
| 14. Kennedy, J. N. C.,     | Lieutenant.   |
| 15. Kirkpatrick, G. M.,    | Captain.      |
| 16. Lang, J. I.,           | Captain.      |
| 17. Lesslie, W. B.,        | Lieutenant.   |
| 18. McElhinney, W. J.      | Lieutenant.   |
| 19. MacInnes, D. S.        | Lieutenant.   |
| 20. Nanton, H. C.,         | Captain.      |
| 21. Osborne, G. F. F.,     | Second Lieut. |
| 22. Panet, A. E.,          | Lieutenant.   |
| 23. Ridout, D. H.,         | Captain.      |
| 24. Rogers, H. S.,         | Lieutenant.   |
| 25. Skinner, T. C.,        | Captain.      |
| 26. Sloggett, H.,          | Captain.      |
| 27. Tilley, W. F.,         | Lieutenant.   |
| 28. Twining, P. G.,        | Lieutenant.   |
| 29. vanStraubensee, A. H., | Captain.      |
| 30. VonHugel, N. G.,       | Captain.      |

1. Cameron
2. Clinch, H.
3. Cowie, C.
4. Dobell, C.
5. Doull, J.
6. Duffus, F.
7. Farley, J.
8. Hamilton
9. Heneker,
10. Heneker,
11. Hensley,
12. Hewett, E.
13. Laurie, G.
14. Laurie, J.
15. Leader, H.
16. Luard, C.
17. Luard, G.
18. Magee, R.
19. Middleton
20. Mitchell, V.
21. Morris, E.
22. Paterson, S.
23. Sears, J. W.
24. Skinner, F.
25. Smith, E.
26. Smith, H.
27. Sweny, W.
28. Taylor, E.
29. vanStraube
30. Wise. H. E.

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INFANTRY

1. Cameron, K. B.	Captain	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
2. Clinch, H. W.	Lieutenant,	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
3. Cowie, C. S.	Lieutenant,	The Royal Scots.
4. Dobell, C. M.	Lieutenant,	Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
5. Doull, J. D.	Second Lt.,	Yorkshire Light Infantry.
6. Duffus, F. F.	Second Lt.,	Cheshire Regiment.
7. Farley, J. J. B.	Second Lt.,	Prince of Wales's Regiment.
8. Hamilton, W. A.	Lieutenant,	Connaught Rangers.
9. Heneker, F. C.	Second Lt.,	Royal Canadians.
10. Heneker, W. C. G.	Lieutenant,	Connaught Rangers.
11. Hensley, C. A.	Lieutenant,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
12. Hewett, E. V. O.	Captain,	Royal West Kent Regiment.
13. Laurie, G. B.	Captain,	Royal Irish Rifles.
14. Laurie, J. H.	Lieutenant,	Royal Lancaster Regiment.
15. Leader, H. P.	Lieutenant,	Suffolk Regiment.
16. Luard, C. C.	Lieutenant,	Durham Light Infantry.
17. Luard, G. D.	Lieutenant,	The Cameronians.
18. Magee, R. H. B.	Second Lt.,	Royal Munster Fusiliers.
19. Middleton, C. de C.	Second Lt.,	Royal West Kent Regiment.
20. Mitchell, W. J.	Lieutenant,	Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
21. Morris, E. M.	Lieutenant,	Devonshire Regiment.
22. Paterson, S. L.	Lieutenant,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
23. Sears, J. W.	Captain,	South Staffordshire Regiment.
24. Skinner, F. St. D.	Captain,	Royal Sussex Regiment.
25. Smith, E. O.	Captain,	Northamptonshire Regiment.
26. Smith, H. C.	Lieutenant,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
27. Sweny, W. F.	Second Lt.,	Royal Fusiliers.
28. Taylor, E. T.	Captain,	Cheshire Regiment.
29. vanStraubenzee, B. W.	Captain,	South Wales Borderers.
30. Wise, H. E.	Captain,	Derbyshire Regiment.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

1. Williams, V. A. S., Lieutenant and Brevet Captain.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Benson, T.,      | Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. |
| 2. Burstall, H. E., | Lieutenant.                    |
| 3. Cooke, W. E.,    | Lieutenant.                    |
| 4. Gaudet, F. M.,   | Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. |
| 5. Ogilvie, G. H.,  | Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. |
| 6. Panet, H. A.,    | Lieutenant.                    |
| 7. Rivers, V. B.,   | Captain.                       |
| 8. Thacker, H. C.,  | Lieutenant.                    |

ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cartwright, R.,    | Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. |
| 2. MacDougall, C. J., | Lieutenant and Brevet Captain. |

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE STAFF

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cochrane, J. B.,   | Captain, Unattached List. |
| 2. Würtele, A. G. G., | Captain, Unattached List. |

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Macdonell, A. C.,  | Inspector.      |
| 2. Perry, A. B.,      | Superintendent. |
| 3. Primrose, P. C. H. | Inspector.      |
| 4. Sanders, G. E.,    | Inspector.      |
| 5. Scarth, W. H.      | Inspector.      |
| 6. Wood, Z. T.,       | Inspector.      |

HER MAJESTY'S REGULAR ARMY

MILITIA

- |                       |        |                               |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Denison, S. J. A., | Major, | South Staffordshire Regiment. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|

RECAPITULATION

Cavairy	-	-	-	-	2
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	-	18
Royal Engineers	-	-	-	-	30
Infantry	-	-	-	-	30
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					80

OFFI

Denison, Ma  
Laurie, Lieu  
Moren, Lieu

Twining, Lie

Campbell, L

PROMOTI

Doull, J. D.,  
Heneker, F.  
Magee, R. H.  
Osborne, G.

Cartwright, I  
Casgrain, Lt.

	Forward	80
Royal Canadian Dragoons - -	1	
Royal Canadian Artillery - -	8	
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry	2	11
Royal Military College Staff - -		2
North West Mounted Police - -		6
English Militia, (Infantry) - -		1
Total - - -		100

OFFICERS IN COLONIAL MILITARY EMPLOYMENT

Denison, Major S. J. A.	Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.
Laurie, Lieut. J. H.	Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.
Moren, Lieut. J. A.	Instructor, Royal Military College, Canada.
Twining, Lieut. (Local Capt.) P.G.	Instructor, Royal Military College, Canada.

OFFICER IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Campbell, Lieut. K. J. R.	Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul. Niger Coast Protectorate.
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PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1894  
IMPERIAL ARMY

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Doull, J. D.,	King's Own, Yorkshire Light Infantry,	29 August.
Heneker, F. C.	Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment,	28 Novr.
Magee, R. H. B.	Royal Munster Fusiliers,	29 August.
Osborne, G. F. F.,	Royal Engineers,	27 June.

PROMOTIONS

CAPTAINS

Cartwright, Lt. G. S.,	Royal Engineers,	10 Decr.
Casgrain, Lt. H. P. du P.	Royal Engineers,	20 Sept.

Hewett, Lt. E. V. O.,	Royal West Kent Regiment,	19 March.
Kirkpatrick, Lt. G. M.	Royal Engineers,	12 Decr.
Nanton, Lt. H. C.,	Royal Engineers,	6 August
Ridout, Lt. D. H.,	Royal Engineers,	1 Oct.
Skinner, Lt. T. C.,	Royal Engineers,	24 Octr.
Sloggett, Lt. H.,	Royal Engineers,	3 Novr.
VonHugel, Lt. N. G.,	Royal Engineers,	16 Octr.

LIEUTENANTS

Clinch, Second Lt. H. W.,	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	6 June.
MacInnes, Second Lt. D. S.,	Royal Engineers,	16 July.
Scott, Second Lt. R. K.,	Royal Artillery,	16 July.

CANADIAN MILITIA, PERMANENT FORCE

FIRST APPOINTMENT TO COMMISSION

LIEUTENANT

Panet, Lt. H. A.,	Royal Canadian Artillery,	2 May.
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PROMOTION

CAPTAIN, (BREVET)

Williams, Lt. V. A. S.,	Royal Canadian Dragoons,	10 June.
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ACTIVE MILITIA

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS

UNATTACHED LIST

LIEUTENANTS

Beatty.	Co. Sergt-Major, J. E.,	27 June.
Brigstocke,	Co. Sergt-Major, R. W.,	27 June.
Gibbs,	Corporal F. N.,	27 June.
Gordon,	Sergt H. D. L.,	27 June.
Harris,	Sergt. G. H. R.	27 June.
Lefevre,	Corporal A. G. T.	27 June.
Muckleston,	Sergt. H. B.	27 June.
Osler,	Sergt. F. B.	27 June.

T  
T

Bowie, C

Graham, W.  
Strickland, L  
Warner, Lt. J

Armstrong, L  
Jameson, W.

Houliston, Lt

Browne, Lt. T  
Domville, Lt.

Hesketh, Seco  
Rogers, Second

Carruthers, W

Gil

19 March.  
12 Decr.  
6 August  
1 Oct.  
24 Octr.  
3 Novr.  
16 Octr.

Thacker, Sergt. P. E. 27 June.  
Tyrwhitt, Co. Sergt-Major R. E. 27 June.

CAPTAIN

Bowie, Capt. G. S. Ottawa Field Battery, 23 May

LIEUTENANTS

Graham, W. J., 36th Peel Battalion of Infantry, 22 June.  
Strickland, Lt. R. H., 3rd Princess of Wales's Can Dragoons, 31 Jan.  
Warner, Lt. J. T., 8th Princess Louise's N. B Hussars, 18 May.

6 June.  
16 July.  
16 July.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Armstrong, Lt. C. J., 5th Battalion Royal Scots of Canada, 18 May.  
Jameson, W. A., British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, 20 April.

PROMOTIONS

MAJOR

Houliston, Lt. J. 86th Three Rivers Batt. of Infantry, 22 June.

CAPTAINS

Browne, Lt. T. H. 5th Batt. Royal Scots of Canada, 18 May.  
Domville, Lt. J. W. 8th Princess Louise's N. B. Hussars, 8 Sept.

May.  
June.

LIEUTENANTS

Hesketh, Second Lt. J. A. London Field Battery of Artillery, 20 April.  
Rogers, Second Lt. R. P. 40th Northumberland Batt. of Infantry, 18 May.

RESIGNATIONS

CAPTAIN

Carruthers, W. B. 14th Batt. Princess of Wales's Own Rifles, 31 Jan.

LIEUTENANT

Gillmore, E. T. B. Ottawa Field Battery, 8 Sept.

NO. 23, GENERAL REMARKS

At the last Session of the Dominion Government steps were taken towards securing representation on the College Board of Visitors from among the Graduates, and although unsuccessful, nevertheless was the initial move in what we may look forward to securing in the future. The reasons put forth for the non-recognition of our desires in that direction were not such as to demand any serious thought as to their justification and although in order to obviate any cause of refusal or remove any doubt as to the practicability of so doing, suggestions were made whereby the Government if disirous of retaining on the Board, the Gentlemen who have held that position for a number of years, although contrary to the regulations in force, and who have succeeded in making some three visits in a period of nineteen years, in lieu of annually; it was pointed out that the number could be increased in a manner to keep within the Act and Graduates given a voice in the management of their Alma Mater, inasmuch as falls to the duty of the Board, and who would naturally be most anxious to see the institution kept up to its original standard, in matters of discipline as well as otherwise, and whose report would be based accordingly.

To maintain a Board whose visits have been conspicuous for the few times upon which they have been called upon to act, in their official capacity, is not in accordance with what was contemplated by the Act under which they were appointed, and whilst not wishing to reflect to the detriment of these gentlemen, who are in every sense representative men of our country and whose positions are of the highest order, it would certainly be inconsistent to conclude that a report prepared by them could contain the same views as if from such as are independent of the Government for the positions they hold. To Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L. Vice-President, we are indebted for services rendered in this connection and who put forth every effort to secure what we consider that we are fairly and justly entitled to and which we hope to attain in the future.

In concluding this report I desire to thank the Officers and Members of the Managing Committee for their assistance which has been cheerfully given when required and also to the following gentlemen who exercised the rights given by the change of system of election of Members and were instrumental in increasing our Membership :—

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Captain J. B. Cochrane, U. L., R. M. C., Captain H. S. Greenwood. R. I., Lieutenant E. H. Drury, U. L., Lieutenant F. N. Gibbs, U. L., Lieutenant John G. Hearn, U. L., Lieutenant H. J. Lamb, U. L., Lieutenant R. W. Leonard, U. L., Lieutenant Henri A. Panet, R. C. A. and Mr. A. H. N. Kennedy.

It is a pleasure to inform you that the Club is steadily gaining the confidence of its Members and which is amply proved by the variety and number of letters received requesting information and advice on matters which are in a measure personal to those seeking the same. Needless to state that it has been our object to meet the wishes of these Members to the fullest extent and although not in a position on all occasions to comply with the demands made we can feel satisfied at having done the best possible under the then existing circumstances. It may be in order to mention for the benefit of the junior Members that they are invited at all times to communicate with the Club on any matter or matters whether of interest to the Club generally or to themselves personally and upon which they may require information which in their opinion can be supplied by it, and with the knowledge that an effort will be made to furnish the information required or give the advice sought.

The resolution brought forward and carried at the last Annual Meeting requesting Members to contribute papers has resulted favourably and there will be read to-day two or more papers. It is hoped that this will suffice to get others to do likewise as the benefit as well as the pleasure to be derived from the perusal of the same by those who are unable to attend the Meetings will have a tendency to keep the Members in touch with one another who are necessarily residents in every quarter of the Globe.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlement,  
Your obedient servant,

*Ernest F. Würtele*

Captain, Retired List.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,  
Royal Military College Club of Canada.

## ABSTRACT

OF THE

### COST OF STEAM SHOVEL WORK

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF  
CANADA, ON THE 1ST MARCH 1895 BY THE HON.

SECRETARY ON BEHALF OF LIEUT.

C. E. CARTWRIGHT, U. L.

The cost of Earthwork by Steam Shovel on the Peoria Division Van-  
dalia Line in Illinois 1893 was as follows :--

**STEAM SHOVEL.**

Engineman, per day	-	-	-	\$ 3 50	
Craneman, do	-	-	-	2 00	
Fireman, do	-	-	-	1 75	
4 Labourers at \$1.25	-	-	-	5 00	
Night Watchman,	-	-	-	1 15	\$ 13 40

**FUEL and SUPPLIES,**

Coal	-	-	-	-	2 00
Oil and Waste	-	-	-	-	75
Water	-	-	-	-	50
					3 25

**SUNDRIES.**

Interest on Capital \$6,000 at 5%	-	-	-	1 00	
Depreciation at 10%	-	-	-	2 00	
Repairs	-	-	-	1 00	4 00
Total daily expense with Regular Crew	-	-	-		\$20 65

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TRAIN for STEAM SHOVEL.

Conductor, per day	- - -	\$ 3 50
2 Brakemen at \$2.25	- - -	4 50
Engineer	- - -	3 00
Fireman	- - -	1 75
3 Labourers, at \$1.25	- - -	3 75
Train Crew	- - -	16 50

Interest, Depreciation, Repairs, etc	- - -	4 88
Total Expense Train	-	<u>\$ 21 38</u>

Total daily expense Steam Shovel	- - -	\$ 20 65
Total daily expense, Train	-	21 38
Total		<u><u>\$ 42 03</u></u>

In the above statement the cost of coal for steam shovel is probably somewhat in excess as the exact amount consumed could not be exactly arrived at. The coal cost \$1.10 per ton.

The work done by this Steam Shovel and Train averaged about 95 car loads per day of 9½ cubic yards each, making a daily average of about 560½ cubic yards and costing 7½ cents per cubic yard for loading, hauling and dumping.

The haul was short, averaging about 2 miles. The other conditions were unfavourable, the work being cutting down grades and had to be carried on without interrupting the regular traffic. When conditions are more favourable the cost can be greatly reduced.

On the Michigan Division, Vandalia Line, in 1890, Bucyras Steam Shovel during November and December, averaged 85 loads per day for 40 days. Cost including every expense to load and dump 42 cents per car load about 5½ cents per cubic yard. Haul 4 miles, traffic light.

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,  
Vandalia, Line.

## THE CAPTURE OF BROHEMIE

### NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, WEST AFRICA

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE  
CLUB OF CANADA, ON THE 1ST MARCH 1895

BY

LIEUT. KENNETH J. R. CAMPBELL  
6TH DRAGOON GUARDS

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Before entering upon the subject of this paper, it would be well to give a rough sketch of how the Niger Coast Protectorate came into existence.

Prior to the 1st of July, 1891, there was no form of government established over a large tract of land then known as the Oil Rivers District. This very interesting country is situated in the Bights of Benin and Biafra and lies between the British Colony of Lagos and the German Colony of the Cameroons. The names of the rivers are the Old Calabar, Opobo, New Calabar, Bonny, Brass, Warri and Benin. These run through the District, some of them are outlets to the Niger, and others have their sources in the Hinterland in places not yet visited by the white man.

It was about the middle of the last decade that European nations awoke to the importance of Africa and the large field that could be opened up as a market for the disposal of goods of European manufacture.

An epidemic of "land-grabbing" set in and it was a race between the nations as to who could hoist their flag the first on still unclaimed soil. The Germans forestalled us by a few days in grabbing the Cameroons, the French Dahomey and ourselves of course true to British instincts annexed the Oil Rivers the largest and best share of that part of West Africa, but with a feeling that we should have had *all* and "what do these foreigners mean by taking any at all?"

In 1891 the Home Government decided to form a local Government over this region. A Commissioner was appointed by Lord Salisbury (then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and told by the Foreign Office to go and form an Administration. He was authorized to appoint six deputy

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Commissioners and Vice-Consuls to administer locally at different places and have jurisdiction over certain districts. In addition, powers were given him to levy taxes on certain articles so as to defray the cost of the Administration. These taxes assumed the form of duties on spirits, tobacco, salt, guns and gunpowder imported into the Oil Rivers District. The District was then declared a British Protectorate and Courts of Law established under the African order in Council, 1889 called "Consular Courts." in 1893, Lord Roseberry decided to change the name of the Protectorate from Oil Rivers Protectorate to Niger Coast Protectorate on account of its proximity to the River Niger. His Minute on the subject was rather amusing: It ran as follows: "I wish by the by that Sir Claude would invent a name for his Protectorate, Oleomargerine or Codliveria would be preferable to a designation that suggests greasy floods oozing to the sea."

The origin of the name Oil Rivers is to be accounted for by the produce which is exported from these Rivers. Palm Oil is shipped to Europe annually to the tune of some million pounds sterling in value. This oil is extracted from a nut which grows in bunches on the Oil Palm, the latter growing in forests on the banks of the Rivers and in the Hinterland. From Palm Oil, soaps and lubricants for axles of railway carriages are made, besides many other useful commodities to every day life.

In a paper such as this, it would not serve any object in discussing the advantages and disadvantages or differences between forms of Government under which Crown Colonies and Protectorates are administered; suffice it to say that the multiplicity of detail and minutiae entailed in working the complicated machinery of the former together with its costliness are not involved in the latter to anything like the same extent. A Protectorate Government may aptly be described as a rough and ready form of Administration and admirably adapted for opening up a large District with a small executive staff, teaching the native the first rudiments of how to become a good citizen and otherwise preparing the foundation of what British trade, energy and bull dog perseverance may convert into another jewel for the Imperial Crown.

Of course, as might have been expected, the work of opening up a large District, inhabited by savage tribes who had been in the habit of practising all sorts of atrocities and fearful fetish rites for generations past, was not to be accomplished without some opposition from the more powerful chiefs who held sway over large tracts and kept the monopoly of trade for themselves.

I shall only say a few words more regarding the Administration before passing on to the subject of this article. That the Administration is a success is proved by results. Since the establishment of a proper form of Government, Consular Courts and Tribunals to which appeals can be made by the natives to have long-out-standing grievances redressed, trade has more than doubled since 1891. The surest proof that the natives themselves have confidence in the Administration is to be found in the fact that appeals from the native Councils to the Consular Courts are of frequent occurrence and also the fact that no case has yet arisen in which a decision of a Consular Court has been appealed against and taken to the Supreme Court. The black man, who is a keen trader, is quick to recognize that the security of life and property and immunity from danger in taking his wares to the Oil Markets and returning with the produce to sell to the white merchants, is the secret which now makes him grow happy and prosperous.

The subject of this article which has been touched upon is the recent operations at Brohemie in the Benin District, against a very powerful chief named Nanna Alluma. That the policy of the Niger Trust Protectorate Government was one of long suffering may be judged by the following extract from a speech at Liverpool made by H. M's. Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir Claude MacDonald at a banquet given in his honor on 2nd November, 1892. In speaking of the West African native he says :

“ Remember, that practices which to us are abhorrent and repulsive are, and have been to him closely bound up with his customs and religion, and that of his forefathers before him. Be gentle, be just, and firm, and above all let him feel that if he does wrong there is an iron hand of justice backed up by the law and power of England, but tempered by its mercy, from which in the long run there is no escape. ”

Nanna was not satisfied with being told that this iron hand existed. Nothing would convince him but to feel its weight. He was one of the chiefs, who had signed a treaty with the Government and accepted an annual subsidy in lieu of certain trading rights. He still wished, however to tyrannize and levy blackmail on the small traders. He ignored the fact that, the waterways had been declared open and free to all and in addition to the practice of atrocities, used to make slave raids upon a neighboring tribe called the Sobos. It was on account of these misdemeanors that he was summoned to attend a “ Palaver ” and answer to the Government for his deeds. Requested to come down and meet the Government

representative refused flatly would be taken to the effect fetch him.

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representative, he declined; summoned to attend the Consular Court, he refused flatly; and when an ultimatum was sent to him that operations would be taken against his town, Brohemie unless he complied; he replied to the effect that if the Government wanted him they might come and fetch him.

The Town of Brohemie was situated on the left bank of the Benin River and about seven miles from its mouth. It was built in the heart of the Mangrove Swamp at about a mile and a half from the River and concealed to view by the bushes.

The approach to the town is by a small creek, dug out by slave labour and so narrow that oars have to be unshipped and paddles used when coming up or down it in a ship's boat. The swamp on either side is composed of disagreeably smelling mud in which one sinks middle deep, unless careful to step on fallen branches of trees. It was in this town, strongly armed and stockaded and with no approach by land and only a small creek by water and invisible from the River that Nanna had ensconced himself and defied the forces at the disposal of the Protectorate Government. The mouth of the Brohemie Creek was obstructed by iron gates, these gates let down into the water and when closed, effectually prevented any craft from entering the creek. There was a small village like a lodge or guard house on either side of the gates. This position being near the river Benin was soon carried by a party of Blue Jackets landed from H. M. S. "Alecto" and the stockade and gates blown up by gun cotton.

Active operations began about August last and it was on the 25th of that month that a serious disaster occurred to our troops which cast a gloom over the aspect of affairs. A steam cutter from the "Alecto" was told off to proceed and find out if the Brohemie Creek was clear of obstacles which would prevent an attack being made on the town by way of it. I cannot do better than quote Commander Heugh's official despatch, reporting this affair, the extract is as follows:

"At a distance of about 380 yards (rough survey), hearing voices, I deemed it necessary to turn the boat (being in a place where there was sufficient room to do so), and had virtually done so, when an exceedingly heavy fire from a large battery of guns was opened upon us, the boat was pierced through the stern in several places between wind and water, by shot averaging 7 and 9lbs. I deeply regret to say that the Coxswain, James Jury. A. B., was mortally wounded, dying on board the ship at 1.45 P. M.,

Charles Chick, A. B., (serving Nordenfelt gun) virtually mortally wounded, Major Copland Crawford, Captain Lawlor, and Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, all three very severely wounded. One projectile completely disabled the Nordenfelt gun and the shield and armour protection of the boat was wrecked. I at once took the helm, the fire being still very severe. I gave an order to go ahead, this was not at once complied with, but a few seconds afterwards, Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, First Class, already mentioned, got up from where he had been shot (his foot was hanging by shreds), and I am proud to say that this man, Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, First Class, engineered the boat back to the ship under a heavy fire, fainting from a tremendous loss of blood just as we got along side the "Alecto," the boat from the time when first fired upon gradually making water, and arriving alongside in a sinking condition. Whilst regretting this loss of life, I cannot help mentioning the noble and devoted manner in which every individual performed his duty, Major Copland Crawford, though severely wounded, managed to fire two shots from his rifle at the enemy."

Captain Lawlor died of his wounds soon after.

It subsequently transpired that at the point where the "Alecto's" steam cutter was fired upon with such disastrous results, Nanna had put an advanced position in the form of a stockade about twenty yards from and parallel to the creek. The bush at this point is so thick that it is impossible to see anything and had Commander Heugh not heard the voices and got his pinnance turned in time, it is more than probable that not a soul of that boat's crew would have lived to tell the tale. The stockade was about 300 yards long and pierced for 50 guns although 23 only were mounted. These guns were muzzle loading smooth bores firing projectiles of 7 to 9 lb. weight.

This stockade was carried a few days later by a party of Hausas (Niger Coast Protectorate troops) and men from H. M. ships "Alecto" and "Phoebe." The plan of operations having been to land the troops at the place where the iron gates had stood and cut a road up to the stockade at some little distance from the creek thus taking the stockade in flank. As the bushes and trees were cut down they were laid crosswise in the mud in somewhat similar a manner to a Canadian Corderoy Road, thus giving a certain amount of bouyancy and foothold. Should, however, the luckless pedestrian miss the logs and put his foot in the liquid mud, it was ten to one that he would have to be dragged out by his comrades. Mangrove mud is not pleasant. It soaks through everything and smells horribly. It is said that our Army in Flanders swore deeply. I do not

think they could have sworn if they had been members of the British Army. I can swear, it is on this manner. I was in the town but I did not see a number of men with the guns. A man was necessary. One was given to me. The 7 pr. gun was of and a retired men was successful in the past seven years that the force was him from a position many difficulties. "Phoebe" re-

"There could be one; his town was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment itself only hold for about two steamboat could

More ships were Commander-in-Chief Bedford, C. B. of affairs. The Hausa troops were "mel", "Phoebe" clever fellow at the town from Phoebe's rigged man with a compass enabled to see Mangrove trees of instruments the ships guns ution. It was



think they could have had half the inducement to do so as had the Members of the Benin expedition of 1894. But then, of course, sailors do not swear, it is only troopers who are allowed to give vent to their feelings in this manner. After capturing the stockade, the force pushed on towards the town but found it impossible to take it by this route, on account of the number of small creeks to cross and want of firm ground on which to place the guns. A retirement on the ships "Phoebe" and "Alecto" was deemed necessary. Owing to the difficulty of dragging the guns back the command was given to spike the 7 pr. Phoebe's gun and throw it into the creek. The 7 pr. gun, gun-carriage and Maxim gun carriage were thus disposed of and a retirement in excellent order covered by a rear guard of Phoebe's men was successfully carried out, the whole force being embarked by half past seven the same evening. As a result of this day's work, it was found that the force available was insufficient to cope with Nanna and dislodge him from a position offering by natural obstacles and isolated situation so many difficulties to the besieger. Captain Powell, commanding H. M. S. "Phoebe" reported to the Commander-in-Chief as follows :

" There can be no question but that Nanna's position is a very strong one ; his town is up a creek, or rather ditch, at least a mile long, which, as Lieutenant-Commanper Hugh experienced, is obstructed and defended by ordnance of a least 7-pounder calibre commanding the waterway. The ditch itself only holds enough water to float one of our boats manned and armed for about two hours before and after high water, and is so narrow that a steamboat could not turn round nor a pulling boat use oars. "

More ships were telegraphed for and on the 18th of September the Commander-in-Chief of the West African squadron, (Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C. B.) arrived in H. M. S. " Philomel " and assumed the conduct of affairs. The total force at his disposal consisted of about one hundred Hausa troops (Niger Coast Protectorate force) and the men of the " Philomel", "Phoebe", "Alecto" and " Widgeon". The British sailor is a wonderfully clever fellow and invariably rises to the occasion. To get the direction of the town from the anchorage in the Benin River was most important. The Phoebe's rigged up as par in prolongation of their fore top mast placed a man with a compass and spy-glass in a " crow's nest " and thus we, being enabled to see the roofs of the houses in Brohemie over the tops of the Mangrove trees, gave the compass bearing to those on deck and by means of instruments the guns were laid on the town of Brohemie. Shelling by the ships guns was carried on for several days and did considerable execution. It was reported by deserters from Nanna's people that the fire was

so accurate that the shells were dropping into the town and "making huge ponds". We afterwards saw the truth of this, a shell falling into the soft earth and exploding on impact would make a large excavation which filled with water when it rained. The natives description about the ponds was a very good one. There were many incidents connected with the shelling, one of which happened to a party of cardplayers assembled in a Chief's house in Brohemie. During the game a shell came through the roof and bursting is reported to have killed 13 of the enemy. Traces of this incident afterwards proved that the story was not a "fairy tale". In conducting operations of war in West Africa, one of the greatest difficulties is to obtain accurate information. The native by nature is given to exaggeration and mendacity. This shelling had a great effect on Nanna. It must be remembered that the ships were anchored about 3,000 yards from the town and invisible owing to the bushes. It was past his comprehension how explosives could be lopped down on his head from such a distance and from vessels out of sight. In order to stimulate his people to fight, the savage mind had recourse to unpardonable atrocities. When a black man is drowned and soaked for sometime in salt water he turns a sickly yellowish white. He treated six slaves captured from Sobos in this manner, cut off their heads placed them on long spears and had them carried round the town, saying, "See the heads of the white men that I have killed in the fight". Our horror can be imagined when we came upon the headless bodies, swollen to an abnormally disgusting size floating down the creek and rendering the already unhealthy air more putrid and dead'y. The enemy being so demoralized owing to the shelling, it was determined to attack and rush the town. On the 23rd of September having organized a party of woodcutters, these were brought up in boats and landed at the stockade which was now in our possession and defended from re-capture by a party of the Philomel's Blue Jackets who had erected a gun epaulement at the end nearest the town. The plan of operations was to cut a road striking into the Mangrove Swamp from the back of the stockade and bending gradually to the North so as to come out on the East side of the town and on the hard ground which was reported to be there. Each woodcutter was provided with a machete, a description of cutlass useful both as a means of defence and also an article for cutting bush and under-growth. To protect the woodcutters a party of Housas was sent about 100 yards in advance and extended as skirmishers.

On Sunday morning the work began and was continued for some hours until the enemy becoming aware that we were in the vicinity opened

a heavy fire. The projectile was wild and not advisable, however, as to our movements. We were attacked and on Monday day, Monday, furnished by an hour's cutting open and made

At 5.30 off for the attack consisted of War, in all a Campbell, R force marched lows, in his

"The m especially for trees and rocks at every step road had been sage to and in intervals, and constant occurrence not being ha

On reaching the completed and the trouble of our position as to the town for up to this point guns were affixed then a Rocket party ground and gation was undertaken that our fire

a heavy fire from his battery with smooth bores, rifles and a machine gun. The projectiles flew about merrily for sometime, but fortunately the shooting was wild as he could not determine our exact position. It was deemed advisable, however, to withdraw for the day so as not to excite suspicion as to our movements. The skirmishers had strict orders not to fire unless attacked and to conceal our movements as much as possible. The next day, Monday, was a repetition of the same tactics. From information furnished by the scouting party, it was found that only about half an hour's cutting work remained to be done to enable us to debouch into the open and make the final attack.

At 5.30 A. M. on the morning of the 25th of September, the force told off for the attack by the road through the swamp, was landed. This force consisted of Hausas, and Blue Jackets and Marines from the four Men-of-War, in all about 300 men. A party of the Philomel's men under Captain Campbeli, R. N. was left to hold the stockade while the remainder of the force marched up the road. Admiral Bedford describes the march as follows, in his official dispatch to the Admiralty :

" The march along the track was a most arduous and fatiguing one, especially for men equipped. When freshly cut down the thin layer of trees and roots gave some kind of footing, but even with this help you sank at every step half-way to the knee. On this occasion, however, most of the road had been cut for two days ; it had been trampled down by the passage to and fro of large numbers of men. Rain had fallen heavily at short intervals, and to go down over the knees in the evil smelling mud was a constant occurrence ; but the men trudged on quietly and persistently and not being hampered by any field guns, made fairly good progress."

On reaching the open (the remainder of the cutting having been completed and the wood-cutters fallen back) we were well rewarded for the trouble of cutting the road by finding ourselves on the flank and in such a position as to enfilade the enemy's battery, which defended the entrance to the town from the creek. The Hausas, who had acted as skirmishers up to this point, soon captured these defences and spiked the guns. (The guns were afterwards destroyed by a charge of gun cotton). The formation then altered itself so as to place the Marines in front with the Rocket party and Maxim Gun. Upon taking up our position on the hard ground and gaining a clear view it was soon evident that the enemy's position was untenable. We were in rear of his principal defences and so placed that our fire on the town would make things too warm for him.

Firing was opened on us from a house in the Northern part of Brohemie which was placed in a state of defence for the purpose. The enemy were soon dislodged from this however by heavy volleys from the Marines and a hail of lead "pumped" on them from our Maxim guns, together with rockets discharged into the town from the Rocket party. The West African has a horror of war rockets. He cannot understand how the hideous hissing machine flies through the air, shrieking as it goes. It falls to the ground, only to get up again and play havoc with anything it encounters in scuttling about the place, and then as a finale, bursts. The enemy could now be seen leaving their guns and running into the bush at the back of the town, volleys being fired at them as they went. The creek was then crossed in safety and by 9 a. m. we were in complete possession of the town.

In bringing this article to a close, I take the liberty of again quoting from Admiral Bedford's interesting dispatches, published in the London Gazette of 21st December, 1894. He says :

"In concluding, I venture to express the belief that the downfall of this powerful chief will have a very far-reaching and beneficial effect. For a long time he has terrorized the country round for a radius of a hundred miles or more. By force of arms he has compelled almost the entire trade of this District to pass through his hands without a shadow of right. He has owned a vast number of slaves, and regularly recruited them by cruel slave-raiding; he has, after entering into the treaty obligations with this country, repudiated them whenever it suited his convenience, and defied us to enforce them; and all the time he has been preparing for the fight he knew must come sooner or later, and which he deliberately provoked at last, though given time and many opportunities of retreating from the position he had taken up. Perhaps the more extraordinary part of it is that he so carefully prevented visitors from seeing any but the trading quarters of his stronghold Brohemie, that no reliable information could be obtained about the defences or resources of the place; and so it gradually came about that in a town so little known that it was actually not indicated on the chart, the largest store of munitions of war ever possessed by any native chief was accumulated, and the approaches by the usual route defended so strongly that direct attack would have been a most risky operation."

I feel sure that it gave as much pleasure to all others who had the honor of serving under this gallant officer, as it did to myself personally to see that he was deservedly rewarded by his Queen by being made a Knight Commander of the Bath, "in recognition of his services in the recent operations against Chief Nanna of Brohemie in the Benin River."

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Very little remains to be said. The Town of Brohemie has ceased to exist. After looking to the safety of the inhabitants, it was fired and so effectually razed to the ground that not a stick remains standing. The rebel Nanna is now confined at Old Calubar during Her Majesty's pleasure. Half measures are of no avail in dealing with the West African. If obliged to strike, hit hard.

KENNETH CAMPBELL.

Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards and  
H. M. Deputy Commissioner and  
Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate.

Thornhill, Quebec, January 25th, 1895.

The following extract explains itself :

List of Ordnance and other Stores found in Brohemie, 25th September, 1894, to 3rd October, 1894.

*Enclosure in Commander-in Chief's Letter of 3rd October, 1894*

	6"	.....	2
Cannon, mounted and un-	5½"	.....	1
	5"	.....	2
	4"	.....	24
	3½"	.....	14
	3"	.....	22
Destroyed subsequently, either by guncotton or thrown into the river.....	2¾"	.....	16
	2½"	.....	17
	2"	.....	8
			Total.....106

ORDNANCE STORES

Gunpowder, 14 tons.

Heavy blunderbuss-shaped guns, with swivels for mounting on war canoes. The diameter of the bore of most of them, excluding the slightly bell-shaped mouth, was 1½ inches. About 100 of these new, with iron barrels; a large proportion of the rest had brass barrels, and were found loaded with about 30 iron bullets in each, 445 tons.

Long flint lock guns (new), 640.

Short flint lock guns (more than half these new), 906.

Flint and cap guns (found in various places in remains of burnt thatched houses), 245.

Short swords, 17 cases.

Long knives (Macheti), 231 cases.

Case shot made up in zinc cylinders and filled with iron balls and broken-up iron, between 500 and 600.

Bamboo cases of various calibres filled as above, and many cases ready for filling, about 500.

Gatling feeders (some of these empty), 7 cases.

Gatling ammunition, 2,500 rounds.

Snider ammunition, 2 cases.

Revolver ammunition (Eley's), 300 rounds.

Friction tubes, 2 boxes.

A very large quantity of round shot of various sizes, barrels of iron bullets, broken-up scrap iron, &c.

NOTE.—The Gatling gun feeders and ammunition were found in the bush near the creek where the war canoes were abandoned. The gun itself had not been found when I left, the search having been interrupted by heavy rain, but in all probability it will be, and I expect many more arms.

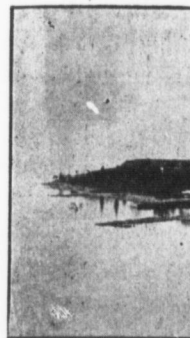
#### MICELLANEOUS STORES

Large stores of cloth (estimated value between £3,000 and £4,000).

Hardware, &c.

Gin (cases containing 12 bottles in each), 8,300.

The store containing the cloth was burnt by accident on the morning of 2nd of October.

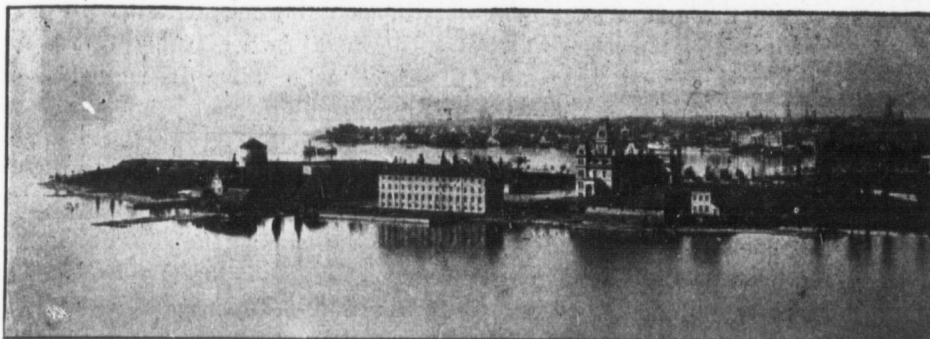


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REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE



## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

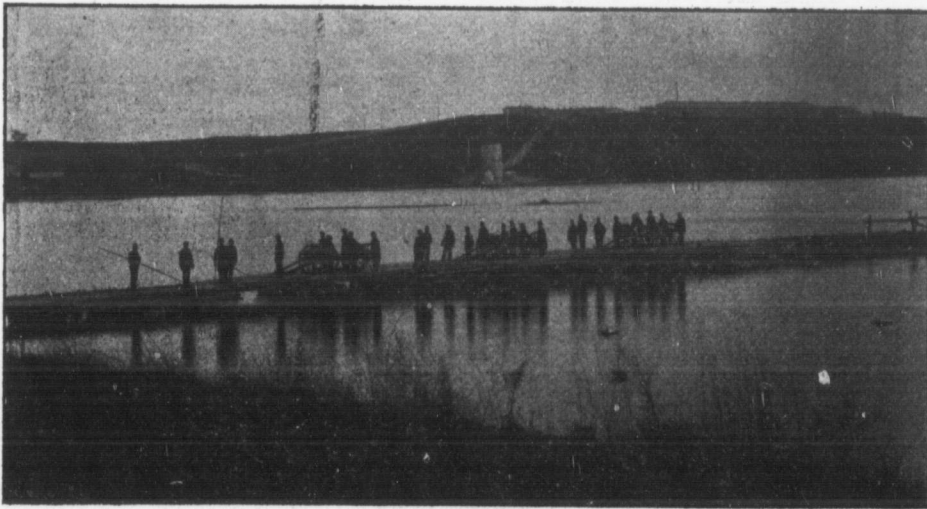
(With Etchings by Frederick W. Falls.)



LIEUT. ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY : GRADUATE OF R. M. C.,  
CANADA.

The recent appearance in a leading American paper of a very interesting, commendatory and well illustrated article on our Military Educational Training School for Cadets, which it entitled "Canada's West Point," induces the reflection of how little has hitherto been published in the press of the Dominion about an institution in which we, as a people, may very justly take pride, and entertain a lively interest for its importance and practical worth. So proud are our neighbors of their soldiers' school at West point, that every June, when an annual period is marked by the senior class graduating, and a recruit class coming in, the leading New York

papers devote, through a week or more, whole columns—and well written and very interesting the recitals are, even to general readers to the military exercises and exhibitions, *personnel* of the cadets who have distinguished themselves, the addresses made by prominent public men, and to the visitors who resort there at the time, and to the balls and parties and social events. Everything which arises in prominent connection with West Point is deemed of national importance, and excites public interest, and so becomes conspicuously chronicled. Here, in Canada, no similar interest appears, so far, to have arisen, and perhaps it is largely for lack of proper presentation and of published information—not from lack of merit of our own institution—for, as the generously presented article above



VIEW OF PONTOON BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARDS FORT HENRY.

referred to would indicate, Canada's Royal Military College, near the head of the St. Lawrence, may, indeed, be claimed to equal (save in its equipment for cavalry instruction), in educational advantages, civil and military, in discipline and manly training, that famous institution of the United States about which everybody knows, and which is so beautifully situated on the Hudson.

In contradistinction to its prototype of the neighboring republic, the Royal Military College at Kingston is an institution, the objects and utility of which, little is known and less understood by the public. Such know-

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edge as the public generally has is limited to the aspect of the grants made to the college—from public funds. The idea seems to have gone abroad that the college is a place where a few young fellows, who have more money than brains, play soldiers for four years at the expense of the Canadian tax-paper.

It will, perhaps, be well, before speaking of the college as it is now, to give a short sketch of its origin, and the aim of its originators. The college owes its existence to the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; and the Dominion Administration of which he was premier. The idea was to have a college where young men might be educated in military and civil branches, fitting them to become useful citizens of the Dominion in their thus acquired professions of engineers, surveyors architects, etc., while preparing them to

efficiently officer the military forces of Canada, whenever their country may require their services, which their special training would so eminently qualify them to do. Thus the Dominion would possess a staff of technically trained officers, without the expense of constantly maintaining a large staff in active service; moreover, vacancies in the active militia and civil service were to be filled and supplied from the graduates of the college.

Kingston was chosen as the site for the college on account of its central and also remarkably healthy location, and because the Government had already some available buildings there.

Colonel Hewitt, C. M. G., R. E. an officer of the Imperial army, now Major-Gen-



SERGEANT—OFF DUTY.

ral, and at the head of the Imperial School of Military Engineering, was the first appointed Commandant, and in June, 1876, the first batch of cadets reported at the college. This class is familiarly known among the cadets as "The Old Eighteen." For the first two or three years, two classes a year came in. This, however, was not found to work well, and the present arrangement was substituted. The college soon out-grew its original quarters, and in 1878 the present handsome building was opened. This building contains the lecture rooms, laboratory, mess room, reading rooms, offices, etc. "The Stone Frigate" (so called because the money used in erecting it, had been sent out from England in 1812, to build a man-of-war) at first afforded both instructional and sleeping accommodation, but is now fully occupied as barracks.



A PONTOON BRIDGE

Since the college opened, about three hundred and eighty cadets have entered. In June of every year a competitive examination for candidates for entrance to the college is held in each of the twelve military districts of the Dominion. This examination is about the same as the junior matriculation examination for Toronto or Trinity University, with the addition of drawing. The candidates who pass the examinations and are admitted to the college, usually report there about the first of the following September. A week later, the old cadets rejoin. The work then begins in

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earnest and the cadets have to work hard too, not only at the drills, which are compulsory but at their respective studies, if they wish to take any position in the college and to avoid being "plucked" at the annually recurring ordeal of the June examinations.



COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJOR--WINTER DRESS

the routine of the day. Wednesdays and Saturdays are half-holidays, the cadet being free after dinner on these days.

These regular hours and exercise do not fail to make strong, healthy young men, and it is very rarely that the hospital knows anything more serious than a cold. It has indeed been remarkable in repeated instances,

As to the routine of the college, the first lecture begins at 8.30 a. m., and the classes work till 2 p. m., the two junior classes having drill from 1 to 2 o'clock. After dinner, there is drill from 3.15 to 4 o'clock, and then the cadets are allowed about two hours to enjoy themselves as they please, at football, cricket, tennis, and boating (amusements for which the college is remarkably well equipped), or other sport, exercise or recreation. From 6 to 8 p. m., there is study again, after which comes tea. At 10 o'clock comes tattoo, when a check roll is called, and the cadets retire to their rooms for the night. Lights are required to be out in the barracks of the junior cadets at 10.30, while the seniors are allowed one half-hour longer; and thus ends

how lads who had entered the college, delicate-looking and small, have developed tall and athletic physiques.

The cadets at Kingston are not, as at the American Military School (to borrow the words of one of the recent military writers with reference to West Point, of which he was himself a graduate) "*immured* for four years." There are three furloughs in the year—one at Christmas, usually a fortnight to three weeks, a few days at Easter, and about two months at mid-summer. When off duty, cadets are allowed to make social visits in the afternoons, or holidays, to their friends in Kingston, and those fortunate enough to have invitations can obtain passes till 10 o'clock, and the senior classes are allowed the greater privilege of staying out till 11 p. m.



A BRIDGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

The West Point *regime* may make the sterner soldier, and\*perforce centre the individual in his profession, through the break, as it were, with his past ties and associations. Kingston follows more the time-honored English methods, and aims not to change character by forcing it into a rigid mould, but rather to develop what is best in those whom it undertakes to train, and it would seem to be better calculated to make such men as the late Lord Houghton so well described when he wrote :

“ Blending their soul’s sublimest needs  
With tasks of every day,  
They went about their greatest deeds  
Like noble boys at play.”

The internal discipline of the college is to a great extent in the hands of the cadets. The appointments are made by the authorities, and there

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is a regular chain of responsibility from the Battalion Sergeant-Major, who is the senior cadet, down. The cadets, as a whole, are divided into four

companies, each in command of a company sergeant-major, who is responsible for the discipline of his company.

The studies pursued by the cadets are divided into two branches, military and civil.

In the first year they study mathematics, military engineering, English and French, and drawing both mechanical and free-hand. The mechanical drawing course is so thorough that few cadets can pass through the college without becoming good draughtsmen. In the second year the more advanced branches of the same subjects are pursued, with the addition of artillery tactics and surveying. The third year is largely given to the advanced branches of mathematics, in order to

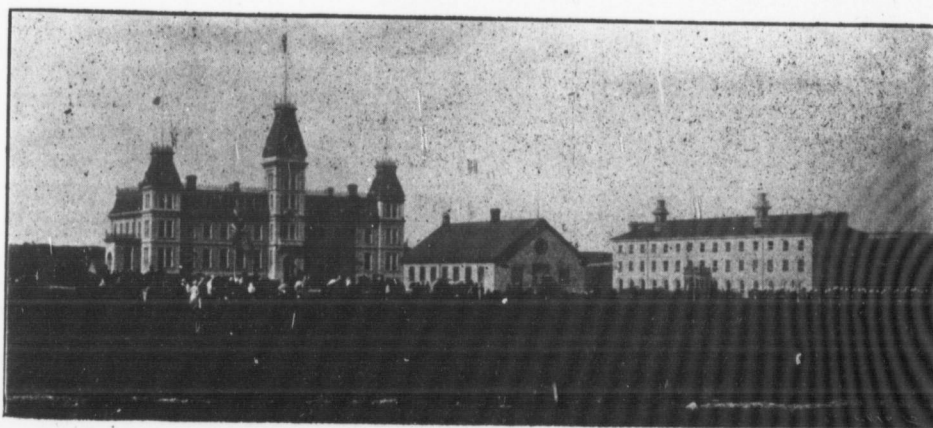


COMPANY SERGT.-MAJOR—RIDING DRILL ORDER

prepare the cadet for the scientific studies pursued in the final year. Chemistry, physics and civil engineering are also begun, and the more advanced branches of military engineering and artillery. In the final year, civil engineering is thoroughly studied, as well as chemistry, physics, mineralogy, etc.

That the cadets are capable of doing good work was once more proved during the past summer, when eight of them, under one of the college pro-

fessors, executed for the government a survey in Quebec, which gained for them very high commendation from headquarters. It is to be hoped that this is but a first step, and that hereafter the Canadian Government will make practical use, as was the original intention, of the young men whom it has trained, by affording a greater number of permanent positions, civil and military to the graduates of the college. It is now understood that all vacancies in the permanent militia will be filled by graduates, if possible, and this seems but common sense, for men who have applied themselves for four years to a technical education in military matters, should certainly be much better fitted for such duties than are others who, engaged



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS.

1. *Main Building.*      2. *Gymnasium.*      3. *Barracks.*

in strictly civil pursuits and professional studies, whether the desire be keen or only lukewarm, have but little time for a special military course.

At West Point the cadets are educated entirely at the expense of the United States Government. This is not the case at Kingston, for although the Dominion Government is responsible entirely for the cost of the institution, and does pay the main proportion of its running expenses, there are yet fees payable annually by the cadets, averaging for each about \$375 a year. This, even in comparison with other educational institutions, is moderate, —although the idea has perhaps gone abroad that the R. M. C. is expensive,—for the fees, besides education, books, and instruments, include the

cost of living  
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cost of living; and the college uniform and accoutrements, so that but very little else is required from cadets, and the authorities particularly request of parents, or guardians, that but little pocket money may be supplied to the cadets.

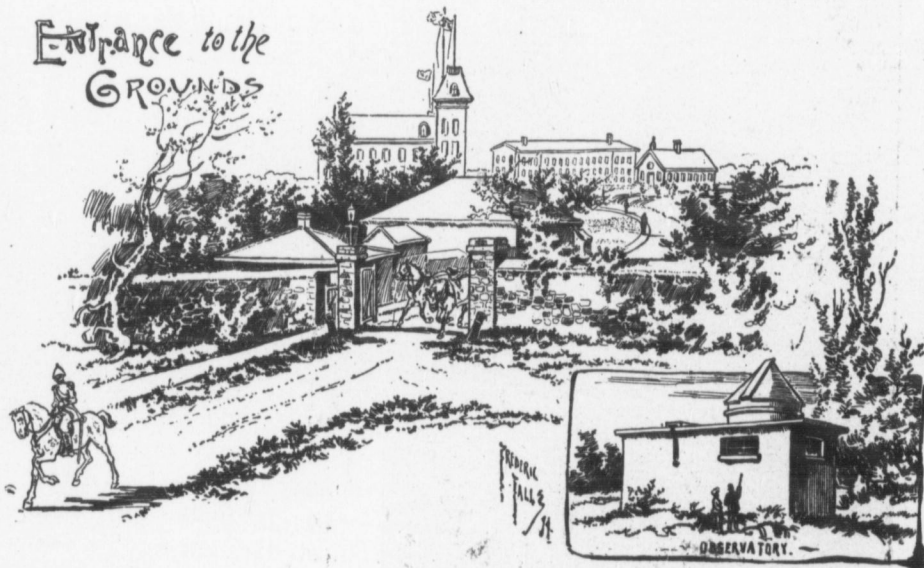


LIEUT. 3RD HUSSARS : GRADUATE OF R. M. C., CANADA.

It is sometimes complained that the graduates of the Royal Military College go abroad, and their own country loses their services, but this only enforces the argument that those services have not hitherto been sufficiently or adequately utilized at home. Many a R. M. C. cadet has gone abroad, and has made a mark for himself, and at least has added to the prestige of Canada and of her institutions. The British Government (not to go abroad, but "home") offers annually four commissions, and these are at the command of those cadets who graduate with the most distinction. These valuable prizes are in order thus: One commission in the Royal Engineers; one in the Royal Artillery; one in the Cavalry, and one in the Infantry. An infantry

commission is usually substituted for that of the cavalry, as but few of the cadets can afford the outlay required in mounted arm. There is usually quite a run of competition among the cadets for these awards, and the emulation thus engendered is highly beneficial throughout the course.

Although the R. M. C. has been in existence comparatively but a few years, Canada may already point with pride to her graduates, who have won distinction for themselves in the Imperial service, and honor for their native land. Notable among these was the young Haligonian, William Grant Stairs, whose name and fame are well-known and world-wide, and whose life, alas! ended, humanly speaking, all too soon. Well might the young cadets telegraph to Zanzibar, where the expedition of which he was



so prominent, distinguished and gallant, and withal so modest, a member, had returned to the coast, and awakened the plaudits of the world—"Bravo, Stairs!" Back came the simple, soldierly, but expressive reply—"Thanks Comrades." Such names as Stairs, Robinson, Mackay, and others, live as invaluable examples to the rising generation of the young men of this fair Dominion—of "*Truth, Duty, Valour,*" the college motto.

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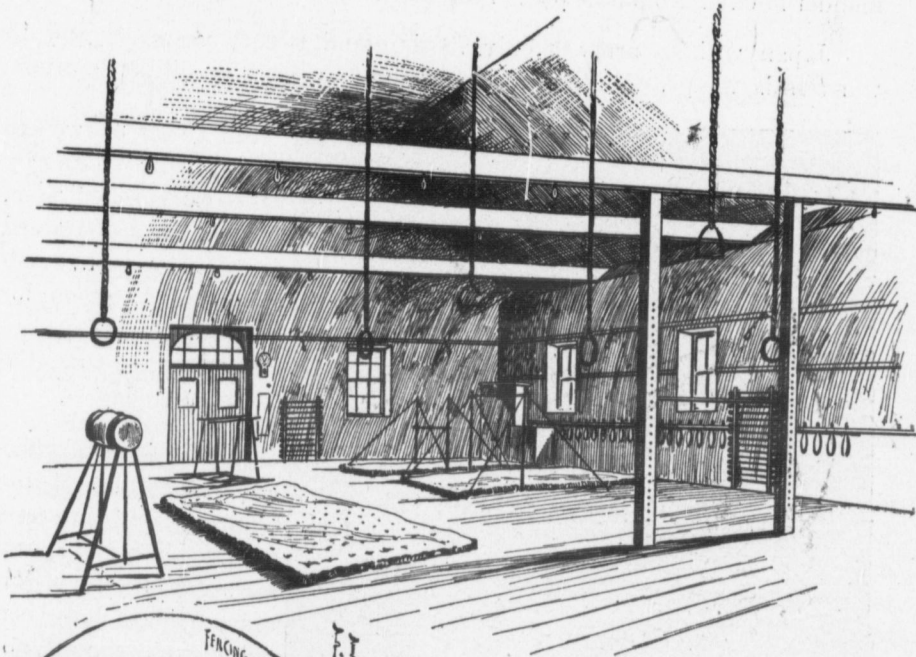
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## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA



IN THE GYMNASIUM.

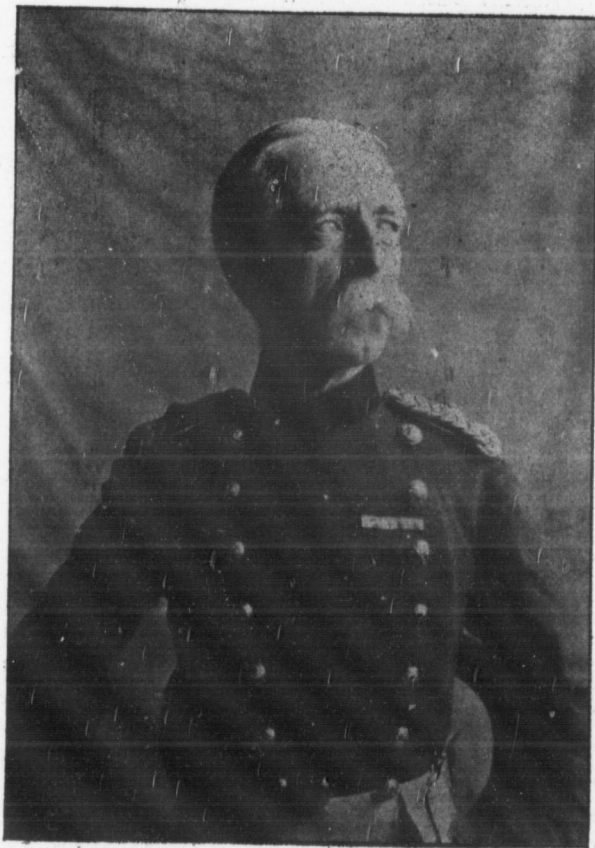
**T**HE habitual developement, encouragement, and distribution throughout the Dominion, of minds trained in intelligent military reflection and study is very important to Canada as a nation.

The supreme trial through which China is now passing is clearly due to the short-sighted contempt in which her upper classes hold those of the military profession, and to her neglect of higher military education. With a population of over 360 millions, and one and a-half millions of square miles of richly-productive territory, she has for many ages had at her disposal well nigh unlimited command of wealth, men, and material.

Yet, she is now all but at the mercy of Japan, which has but a tenth of her population and territory, and is at her wits' end to secure the hired

services of militarily-educated foreigners of any grade, from private to commander-in-chief, from able-bodied seaman to admiral.

Japan, with an army of only 78 thousand twenty years ago, and 18 war vessels, has given unremitting attention to progress in military matters.



MAJOR-GENERAL DON. R. CAMERON, C. M. G., F. R. G. S.

But a year or two ago China, with nearly 2,000,000 enrolled men, and an army of trained irregular levies, had better founded reason for neglecting energetic military education than Canada has to-day.

Formal, full, and effective recognition of the vital national interests involved in the purposes for which the Royal Military College has been established, should not be longer withheld.

If encouragement, conducive to increasing the number of cadets resorting to the college, can be accorded only at the cost of personal inconvenience and political sacrifice, patriotism demands

that the inconvenience shall be suffered, and the sacrifice made.

With the object of directing public attention to Canada's only college of higher military education, we present the following papers to our readers :—

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THE RELATION OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE TO THE  
EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA

*By Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cotton, R. C. A., D. A. G.*

The Royal Military College having on several occasions been a subject of much controversy and crude criticism, it may not be out of place, and certainly will be of interest to the public generally, if a resumé of its objects and work is brought to more prominent notice.

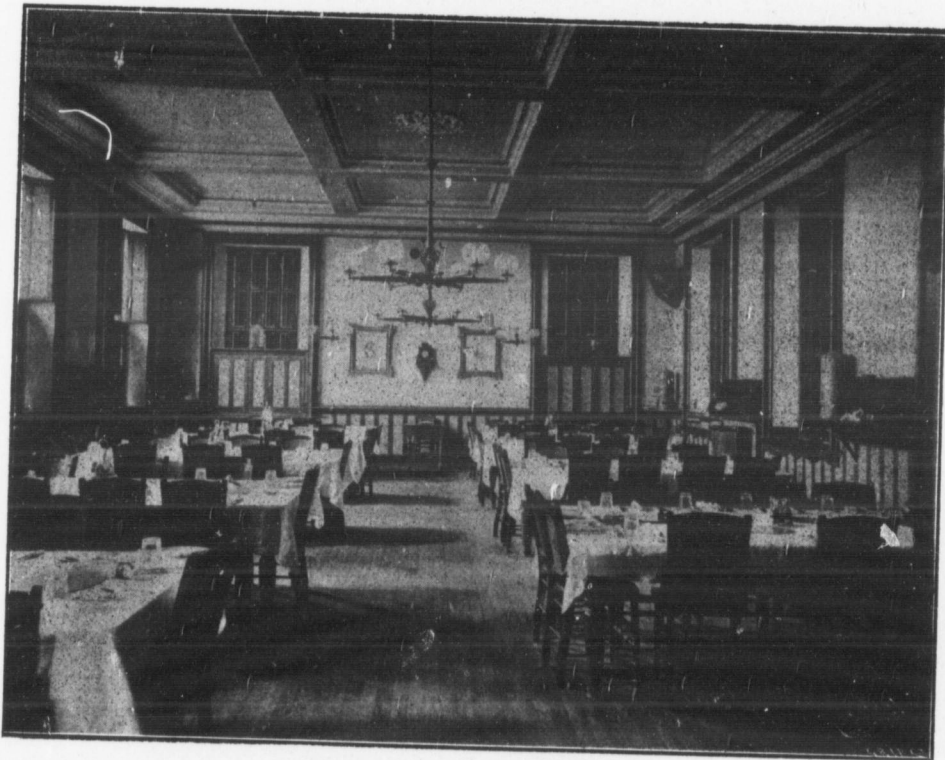
The R. M. C. was opened in 1876, and the first graduating class passed out in 1880. The only restrictions to entrance are, that the candidates must be British subjects, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, and that for three years preceding the examination they or their parents have resided in Canada.

Its object, defined by the Act of Parliament establishing it, is for the imparting of an education in such military subjects as fortification, tactics, and military engineering, embracing, too, a general, scientific knowledge in such studies as are now necessary to a modern education, as well as to a thorough knowledge of the military profession. Differing from the English Military Colleges, from those on the continent of Europe, and from West Point in the United States, where the graduates are all expected to adopt and immediately follow the profession of arms, the R. M. C. has steadily, from the first, had in view a good military education, calculated to improve the whole martial spirit of the country, as these young men take their places as citizens of Canada.

As a special reward, a few commissions are granted every year in the British army and Colonial forces, but to gain these, the cadet must be proficient in all the subjects taught. It was never contemplated that all graduates would adopt a purely military career, but that in course of time such a leaven of specially instructed men would be spread over the community that their services would be of incalculable value in case of need. With this object in view, and also providing amply for such as desire to follow a purely civil occupation, the curriculum embraces such studies in its higher branches as civil engineering, architecture, drawing, painting, physics, chemistry, and topographical surveying. Nor are electrical engineering, meteorology, astronomy geology and other applied sciences omitted. Therefore, while a student is during his four years' residence in college

subject to military discipline and drill, his studies can be so ordered, and such branches taken up, as may assist in the profession he desires to ultimately follow.

All graduates beyond the few granted special commissions in the British or Colonial forces, are gazetted as officers in the Canadian Militia, and expected to identify themselves with the force as it now exists.



THE MESS ROOM, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

As the Canadian force is purely militia, and as so far been entirely drawn by voluntary enlistments from the civil part of the community, it cannot fail to be self-evident that the training provided by the R. M. C. must tend to its greater efficiency. The effect is the dissemination of military knowledge, a more marked improvement in the status of the corps in which the graduates are employed, and a general condition of self-reliance only imparted by military education.

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The present enrolled active militia force of the country is about 1-13 of that which would be required in the event of Canada being called to arms. Consider, then, the rôle expected of those who have had the advantage of receiving their education at this national college. Any demand must be sudden, and will necessitate an immediate call for all educated and trained officers.

There would be the battalion organization, the mobilization any concentration of the levied troops, the drill and issue of arms and supplies, the distribution and supply of ammunition, requiring more skilled instruction than is available to the average officer. Then, as still further requirements, there would be the knowledge of strategy and applied tactics, of military sketching and reconnaissance, of railway construction and management, of heliographic and other forms of signalling, of telegraphy and of the selection of military positions and the placing of them in a state of defence conformable to the general plans of the commander-in-chief.

Every year adds steadily to the number of those thus qualified who have passed out of the R. M. C., and, although not always in active employment, they would be available in a wondrous degree when called upon to act. In this it is that the true work of the college, as yet in its infancy, consists; to mature the work, the energies of the Government should be put forth and the sympathy of the people at large enlisted.

The sources from which an adequate supply of trained officers are available are so small that the greater must be the dependence placed on the instruction afforded by the R. M. C. It is the only educational establishment in the country where any such work is touched upon and early training provided to fit men to usefully take their places in a military organization suddenly formed for the defence of the country.

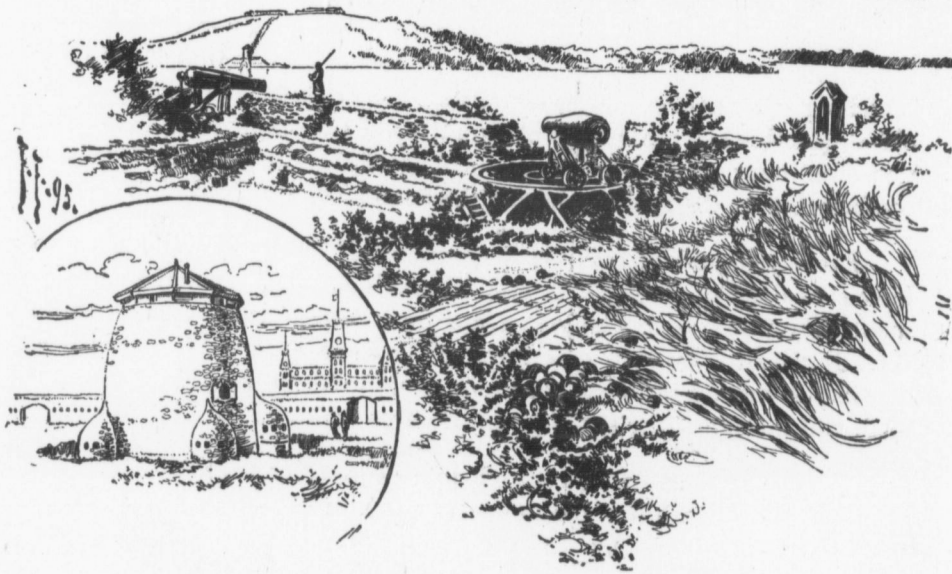
It requires but a very cursory study of the history of the older world to appreciate the advantages accruing to a nation whose early systematic military training has been carried out with preconceived plans and ideas. If this is true with those maintaining standing armies, how much more forcibly must it come home to us, relying as we do on our citizen soldiery in moments of urgent need.

It should be a national pride, as it certainly is a national insurance, to foster such a spirit among our community. On the other hand, history

presents to us a forcible lesson in the fate of those whose supineness and indifference have led to their decline and even extinction.

It may here be interesting to review the military instructional system of Canada and the relation thereto of the R. M. C.

As a primary course for those already in the force, there are the permanent corps established for schools of instruction in regimental details, and acting as patterns of a more finished training. The average time of instruction here is only three months, familiarly known as the "Short



INTERIOR OF FORT FREDERICK LOOKING TOWARD FORT HENRY.

Course," rendering it impossible for men to acquire more than an elementary knowledge in such a limited period of attendance.

Then, as a continued line of study, there is provided the "Long Course", lasting for six months. Its earlier stages comprise an advanced course at these military schools of the different arms, and include a special three months' attendance at the R. M. C., where the superior advantages afforded are made available and its usefulness and educational facilities presented immediately to the commissioned ranks.

It is, however, in the early education carried on in the college that its great service is apparent, the design being to meet the requirements of the

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country in providing instruction in excess of the regimental detail of the "Short" and "Long" courses, and to form a reserve of men fitted to rapidly fill the positions which they may at any time be called upon to assume. Only by such early education can they appreciate and with advantage render the services expected of them by the nation.

All vacancies in the military schools of the different arms, consequent upon promotion and other causes, should in the future be filled by the graduates of the R. M. C., as naturally it must furnish more promising officers and instructors than are available from any other source in Canada. How can this be otherwise when outside the R. M. C. the opportunities are very few, if not entirely wanting, for officers to acquire a knowledge and proficiency in subjects so essential to military training as fortification, both field and permanent, and bridging. There are also the branches of telegraphy, military law and administration, principles of the manufacture of material, the nature and use of explosives, and the application of electricity,—all vital, if we wish to advance with the present times. Without a knowledge of all these, an officer must be greatly handicapped when he finds himself in the position of an instructor. Combined with all is the excellent education afforded in French, English and mathematics; and last, though not least, a properly conducted and supervised physical training. We have already had proof of the value of the college in services rendered by some of its graduates in England, Africa and Asia, and on its own staff. During the N. W. rebellion of 1885, thirty-three R. M. College graduates were employed, including seven on the staff in the field. Can it be doubted, then, for a moment, that, if exigencies demanded, such services would not be rendered at home. The college has been fortunate in having had since its start, in 1876, the services of an efficient staff, who by their ability and example have done much to assure the success achieved. It is directly to the high standard of training and disciplinary spirit of the R. M. C., that its young men may ascribe their honors won.

The condition of China to-day affords an object lesson to be taken to heart by those who despise and ignore, or pretend to ignore, all necessity for home defence. Her utter humiliation to-day is a striking illustration of the disregard of military education. Let us hope that in the day of our need, should it unhappily come, our cry will not, like poor China's be *sauve qui peut*.

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THEY VIEWED THE GAME TOGETHER.

THE EFFECT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE TRAINING ON THE  
PERSONAL CHARACTER AND SOCIAL RELATIONS  
OF CADETS.

*By Richard Walkem, Q. C., L. L. D.*

The period between the ages of 15 and 21 is usually important in the life of most men in regard to the formation of habits and character. This

period marks a critical but in many respects moulded and may make one may be said course at the from fifteen college is a part a great number and will be in and education cadets who would desire character and ha (I use the word tues, no doubt remarks in the ment of the p

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period marks the change from the boy into the man, not merely in physical but in mental development. It is the age at which men are easily moulded and impressed and form habits and acquire principles which may make or mar their future lives. The period which I have mentioned may be said generally to be that during which cadets go through their course at the Royal Military College of Canada, the age for entrance being from fifteen to eighteen, and the period of pupilage four years; and as the college is a public institution and undertakes the training and education of a great number of our young men, it will, I believe, serve a useful purpose and will be interesting, to consider very shortly the effect of that training and education on the general character, habits and social relations of the cadets who pass through the college course. I think that most parents would desire, so far as education might be intended to affect personal character and habits, to see their sons taught to be truthful, manly, temperate (I use the word in its general sense), and punctual. There are other virtues, no doubt, which go to make the perfect man, but I must confine my remarks in this paper to the effect of college training towards the development of the particular characteristics which I have mentioned.

As might be expected, the course of training in the college is prescribed by rules, instructions and standing orders; but these would be of very little service unless the whole staff of the college, from the commandant down, take a warm interest in their work and are prepared to carry out heartily the instructions under which they act.

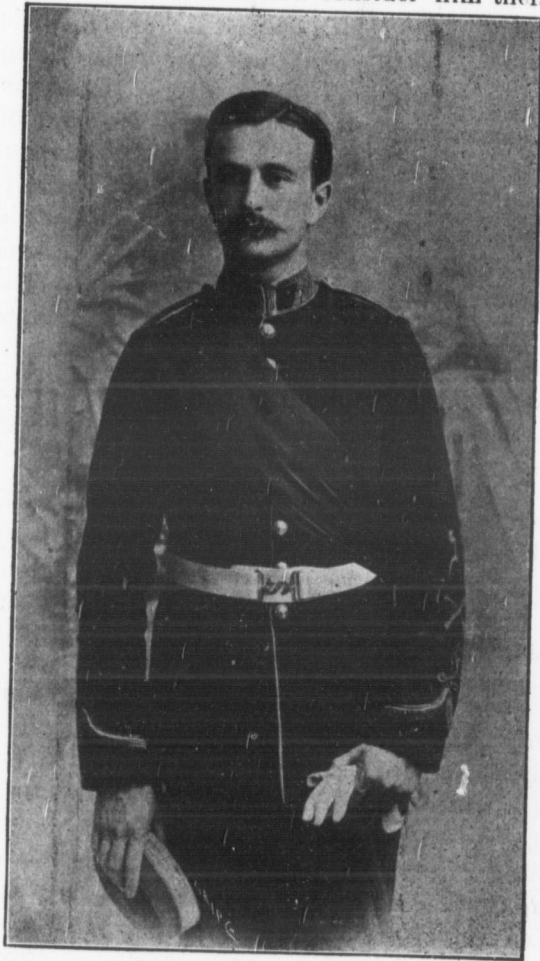
Much must, in the first place, depend on the commandant, to whom are committed powers which may almost be termed absolute, and which impose on him a corresponding weight of responsibility. He must be not merely a disciplinarian, but a man who understands and can sympathize with and attract young men. We all know how much the success of some of the great public schools in England and in this country has been promoted by the personal character and ability of their head masters, and their tact in dealing with their pupils, and it is manifest that in an institution like the Royal Military College, where young men reside away from home influence during a period of four years, the character, tact and capacity for government of the commandant are of supreme importance.

Col. Hewett, the first chief of the college, by whom the work of organization was very ably and successfully performed, and who held the position for over ten years, recognized the duty of the commandant to culti-

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vate friendly and cordial relations with the cadets, in the following order, which is still in force: "The commandant will be pleased to see the cadets at any time or place on matters not of official character, and he wishes them to come to him and consider him their personal friend and adviser



COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJOR.

professor who proves himself unfit for his position.

Though every cadet, on entering the college, is enlisted and becomes subject during his college course to the Queen's regulations and orders for the Army, the Army Act, the Militia Act of the Dominion, and all other rules, and regulations to which Her Majesty's troops are subject, it is not

in anything connected with their progress at the Royal Military College, or their private affairs".

Next to the commandant it is important that the staff should be men who co-operate loyally with their chiefs in carrying on the college work, and who illustrate by their lives and examples those precepts and lessons which it is their duty to teach to their pupils. The character of every member of the staff is very soon thoroughly understood by the cadets, and I take the liberty of saying that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of the professors. The results of an unfortunate selection are very serious in regard to the character of the cadets and their discipline, and no consideration should prevent the removal of any

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intended that he should bear this heavy burden without assistance or be allowed to understand that he is to be merely a military machine. On the contrary, he is assured that a deep interest is taken by the authorities of the college in his personal welfare. I have already alluded to the fact that he is invited to communicate freely with the commandant on all private matters; and on looking at the standing orders, I find that it is enjoined on all who share in the responsible charge of educating the cadets to take the greatest interest in their welfare and in all that relates to their instruction; and all the members of the staff are required to bring to the notice of the commandant all matters affecting the well-being of the cadets. With the object of further promoting confidence and good feeling between the staff and cadets all members of the former are instructed that it is their duty to make themselves personally acquainted with the character of and to take a personal interest in, each cadet; to encourage him to ask their friendly advice, and by precept as well as example, to influence him for good, to gain the confidence of the cadets generally, and, while enforcing all orders issued for their guidance and the government of the college will tact, discretion, good temper, and decision to promote an honorable feeling amongst them.

The college orders and instructions are framed evidently with the object of promoting friendly and cordial relations between the staff and the cadets, and, at the same time, of maintaining strict discipline.

The first word of the college motto is "Truth" This quality was that which the framer of the motto—Col. Hewett, I believe—evidently thought of primary importance. A regard for truth is enjoined in all the college regulations, not directly, perhaps, for it should hardly be necessary to enjoin the duty of truthfulness in plain words, but inferentially. Thus, it is left to the honor of a cadet to submit himself loyally, without espionage or observation, to any punishment such as restriction of leave, confinement to barracks, etc., which may be imposed on him. He has not watched, and he knows that he is not. Anything in the nature of espionage is, in fact, repudiated by express order. An abuse of the confidence thus reposed in the cadet is regarded as a grave breach of honor, and the result, without doubt, is that though there may be instances in which such abuse occurs, yet, on the whole, better discipline is maintained than if the cadets were subject to strict supervision, while, at the same time, the duty of truthfulness and honorable dealing is strictly inculcated.

In their dealings with the cadets, the staff are instructed to make a broad distinction between acts of an immoral, dishonorable and ungentlemanlike character on the one hand, and of thoughtlessness on the other : the former are to be prevented and the latter checked and reprovved.

I have alluded to temperance as a virtue which it is desirable to cultivate in a young man ; I meant temperance in a general sense, that is, the duty of using all things temperately. The moderate use of ale by the cadets at dinner is permitted, on the written request of the parent or guardians, but that is the limit allowed for the use of any liquor of an intoxicating character. No cadet is allowed, under pain of severe punishment, either to be intoxicated, or to have liquor in his possession or to bring it into the college or to connive at its being brought in by others.

Vice comes in for a special denunciation in the college orders. Says one order : “ The commandant looks to all—whether members of the staff or cadets—to prevent vice of every description in all connected with the Royal Military College, by never omitting to notice it when and wherever it may come under their observation, and by at once bringing it to his knowledge.”

It is almost needless to remark particularly to parents who have sons growing up to manhood that the manner in which young men, at home, spend their spare time, particularly their evenings, is often a source of considerable anxiety. Cadets attending the college are not allowed to enter taverns or saloons, and they are compelled by the college regulations, unless they have leave, to be within the gates at a comparatively early hour in the evening, so that as little time or opportunity as possible is given to them, even if they were disposed to do so, to visit or frequent places that they should avoid.

Gambling of any sort is strictly prohibited by the college regulations.

The system of fagging which prevails, and has in the past prevailed, in some of the large public schools in England is prohibited by the Military College rules as tending to destroy or lessen self-respect. Cadets are forbidden either to require from or to perform for another cadet, any menial office, or to suffer such service to be exacted by one cadet from another. At the same time, it is understood amongst the cadets themselves that certain duties, such as the care of the recreation grounds, are to be performed

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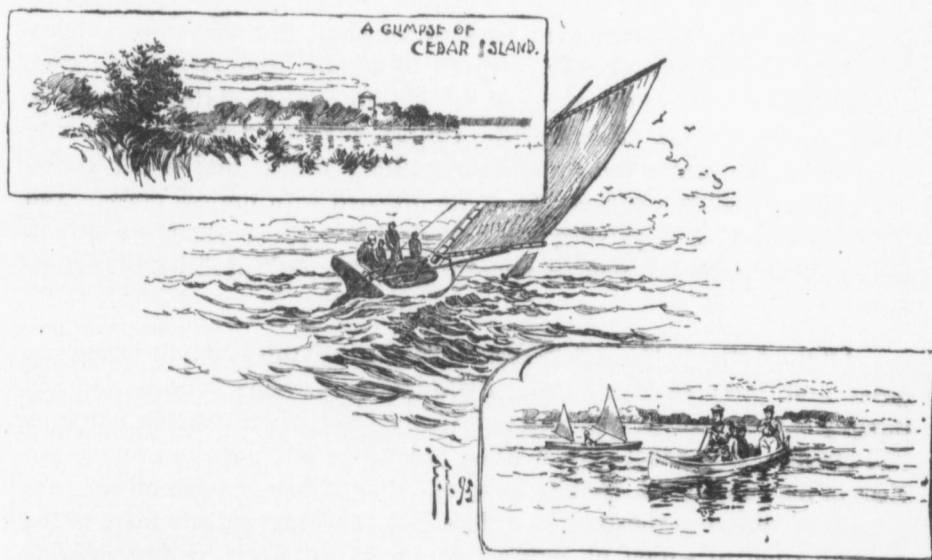
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by the junior class as a body. The practice of hazing also is absolutely forbidden. Each cadet on entering the college promises to abstain, during his connection with the institution, from using physical coercion to any fellow cadet, and to discourage others from doing so, unless required in the discharge of duty, and to refrain from combining with others to enforce the views of a combination on their fellows. That the observance of this rule is strictly enforced is evidenced by the severe punishment meted out on a recent occasion to some cadets who had so far forgotten their duty as to break this promise.

In a community where strict discipline prevails, and where power is given to the subordinate officers to award punishment or regulate dispu-



tes, it is important that each member should have the means of protecting himself against wrong or injustice. Any cadet, who thinks himself wronged by any member of the staff or any other cadet, may state his grievance to the captain of his company, whose duty it is to report if for the decision of the commandant. The fact that this right of appeal exists tends to produce care in the awarding of punishments and to restrain the vexatious or arbitrary exercise of authority.

Stringent regulations also exist to prevent what may be termed boycotting on the part of the cadets, that is, the persecution of any cadet by combinations on the part of others to prevent social or friendly intercourse with him.

Habits of self-reliance are cultivated in the college by devolving authority on the cadets as soon as they prove their fitness for its exercise. There is gradual scale of promotion similar to that existing among the non-commissioned officers in the regular service. The scale is as follows, beginning at the lowest step: Lance corporal, corporal, sergeant, company sergeant major, and battalion sergeant major, the last being the highest rank which a cadet can attain. Promotion is made to depend upon character and conduct, special qualifications and performance of duties. Only those of the first or second class, that is, the two senior classes, are eligible for promotion to the permanent rank of sergeant, full corporal; or lance corporal; but acting rank may be given to a cadet from any class. Non-commissioned officers are required to perform certain duties assigned to them, to act with the officers of the college in preserving discipline and instructing the junior cadets in their military duties, and to set a good example to the other cadets. They are invested with limited powers, and have allowed to them privileges in respect of leave, etc., which are proportioned to their rank. Badges are also given to mark proficiency in different subjects.

All the duties in the college form the subject of rules intended to secure order and preserve discipline. Attendance at divine service on each Sunday is compulsory, but each cadet may elect which denomination he will attend. Any cadet may, besides, attend the afternoon or evening services of his church. A change from one denomination to another is not permitted, unless authorized in orders, but the cadet must adhere to the denomination to which he represents himself to belong on first entering the college. Should a change be desired, it can be granted only on written application and with the approval of the parent or guardian. In attending church, the cadets must be accompanied by the officer or cadet in charge, who must sit with them in the pew allotted to them. A reverent behaviour in church is strictly required. In the event of the weather being such as to preclude attendance at church, divine service is held in the college, the officer or cadet in charge officiating. The form is taken from the service book of the Church of England. At dinner, grace is required to be said by the senior cadet, both before and after the meal. A short and simpl

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form of service is prescribed to be read every morning before breakfast by the senior officer or cadet on duty. Roman Catholics are not required to read or attend the College Sunday service, or the morning prayers, unless they desire to do so. The clergy of all the churches attended by the cadets are encouraged to visit those of their own denomination at the college.

The attendance at classes, the mode of dress, the hours for meals, recreation and duty, the care of rooms, furniture and equipments, are all regulated by orders, to which the space at my disposal will not permit me to refer in detail. Suffice it to say that they all tend to inculcate habits of regularity, carefulness and economy. Extravagance is not permitted in any direction, and uniformity is prescribed, so that there can be no material distinction in the mode of living between the sons of the wealthy and those of moderate means.

I cannot close this review of the college rules and system without alluding to the facilities which are granted to the cadets of visiting their friends or those who may be disposed to entertain them. A cadet is allowed to visit friends, subject to certain regulations. The order on the subject requires that he should bring with him, at the beginning of each term, a letter from his parent or guardian, stating the names and addresses of the friends whom he may be permitted to visit. In order to get leave he must obtain a special written invitation from such authorized friend for each occasion. Passes are freely granted, subject to this rule, as it is considered desirable that the cadets should have opportunities of social intercourse. These passes are limited as to time, so as to ensure a return to the college at proper hours, as no cadet is allowed to sleep out of barracks.

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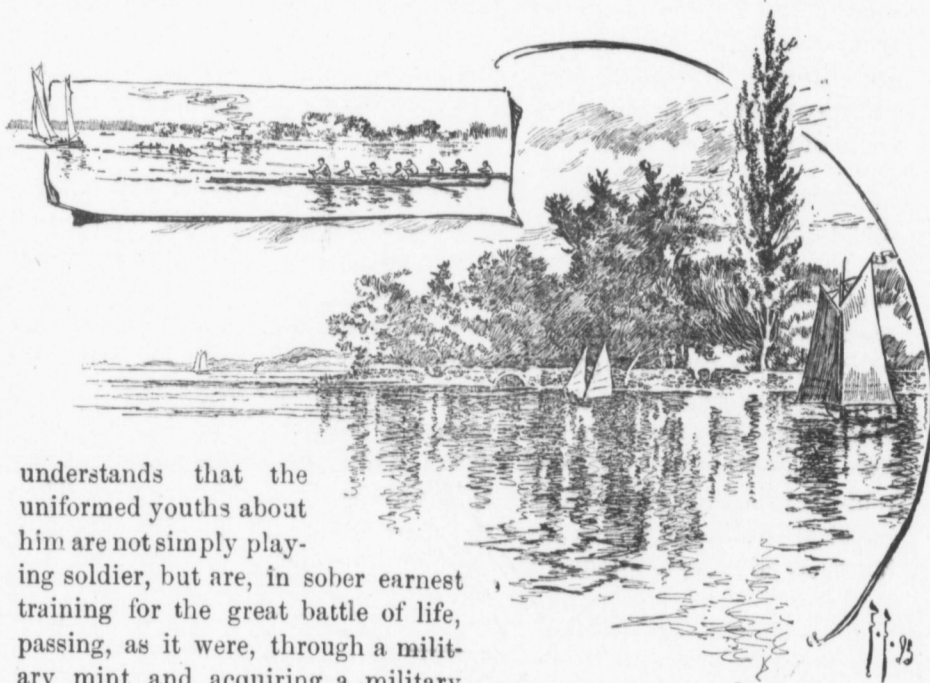
THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE FROM A PROFESSOR'S  
POINT OF VIEW

*By the Rev. Clare L. Worrell, M. A.*

IN speaking of the Royal Military College from a professor's point of view, let it be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed are those of the writer alone, and that he is not in any way voicing the sentiments of the members of the staff.

A civil professor of Canadian training, meagre military education, and scanty knowledge of Woolwich, is at first struck by the iron-clad character of the college movements.

On one side are the sound of the bugle, the rattling of swords, the mustering of men and the march of companies; on the other, the various reports, the formal communications, the recognition of rank, the regular routine and mechanical precision—all of which have a smack of barrack life known to the university man chiefly from his Lever or Lover. And when he



understands that the uniformed youths about him are not simply playing soldier, but are, in sober earnest training for the great battle of life, passing, as it were, through a military mint and acquiring a military stamp, but all with a view to making themselves fit for civil as well as military science, he asks himself *cui bono*? Does the system answer its purpose, and how does it compare with that of the universities?

First of all, the military discipline places it in a unique position. Everywhere one is reminded that he is in a *military* college, and that he must be as one under an authority saying "Do this", and expecting to have it done, but never at any time rashly hoping for more than the strict letter of the command being obeyed; works of supererogation are left for

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divinity schools. Nelson's battle-cry is part of the college-motto, and the key-note of the college system. A cadet knows he must perform his duty under all circumstances; and if, at any time, he undertakes a skirmish in forbidden lines, he does so at the cannon's mouth, with the certainty of being mentioned in the despatches of the orderly room, and probably receiving the distinguishing title of C. B.\*

I have known genuine students in the college, but they are such by natural temperament, not as a result of the college methods. Men of action are more likely to come from its corridors than men of thought—men of practice rather than men of theory. Independence, fearlessness, decision—these are the qualities developed. Regularity, punctuality, industry and application these are the habits acquired.

In carrying out its aims, the system of residence, by which all cadets are under one roof, cannot be too highly valued. It is the true idea of a COLLEGE, as the *alma mater* presiding over the life of her family during recreation as well as in the hours of study. As the cap and gown to the university man, so the tunic to the cadet is an outward and visible sign of his birth into the college family; and it is a noteworthy fact that while the gownsman is seldom or never seen with his badge, the red-coat readily reveals the favorite resorts of the cadet and his comrades.

To make the family idea more complete, some things are needed. If it were not for the state of religious and political partisanship, one might be tempted to put down as the first a regular chaplain and a daily chapel service. But, leaving that out for obvious reasons, a second may be readily found in the need of a larger number of residences for professors within the college grounds.

This would greatly aid the friendly social relations which at present exist between professors and cadets, and influence for good the habits of the latter.

Another need is a larger library and reading room. The library at present has about 3,000 volumes, and there are two reading rooms. But the library room is too small, and the reading rooms are practically the only inside places of recreation, alike for noisy and reading cadets. One large, well-lighted library and reading room combined would be a great boon both to cadet and professor.

\* C. B.—Confinement to barracks.

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In the arrangement of work much may be said in favor of the R. M. C. A university student is required to attend only a certain proportion of the lectures in each subject, and may in some instances present himself for examination without being on the lecture roll at all. At the R. M. C. a professor is always sure of his constituency. The various classes are paraded before each attendance, and, and all must be present unless specially excused.

On the other hand, it must be said for the university that the men who do attend lectures are generally studious and eager to learn.

Again, a professor at the R. M. C. is not hampered by a constantly varying set of regulations, framed, from year to year, by experimenting pedagogues and argus-eyed politicians.

He has sufficient time in every attendance to thoroughly explain his subject and oversee the work of the cadets in studying it.

There are no outside examiners. The professor, therefore, has a reasonable amount of certainty in expecting his class to devote their attention to those matters on which he has himself laid stress. They are working to acquire knowledge of a subject as interpreted by him, and not simply to gain sufficient smartness to pass an examination. He feels that the lines he has marked out will not be deserted in order to practise the whims and oddities of some riddling examiner.

One thing the professor would ask for is a more thorough preparation of recruits before entering.

Perhaps a preparatory department might meet the want. But, whatever the remedy, here, if anywhere, an improvement is needed. Sixteen is young enough for the average recruit.

While it would be well for parents to remember that the R. M. C. is not a reformatory for those who are supposed to be past redemption by ordinary methods, the intending recruit must himself understand that a full appreciation of the college work can only be had by those who have grounded themselves in the elements of the primary education. Those who leave before the end of their course, whether voluntarily or otherwise, are nearly always those who have been admitted by some special grace over which the examiner has no control. The ingenious methods of spelling, the crude ideas of grammar, the innocent thoughts of history, and the

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reckless disregard of the cast-iron-ness of numbers, as shown by some of the recruits, are, to say the least, a sad commentary on a few of our preparatory schools.



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WINTER DRESS.

1. Cadet, Drill Order. 2. Cadet, Walking Out. 3. Sergeant. 4. Company Sergeant-Major

On the whole, from a professor's point of view, a favorable aspect of the system of military education at the R. M. C. is presented.

That under it, young men acquire a thorough knowledge of the military art cannot be doubted. The imperial army list proves it.

The graduates who are filling high places in other professions have demonstrated its usefulness in civil pursuits.

The efficiency of the machinery which produces such results has this further testimony of a professor. It works smoothly, evenly and thoroughly. It makes the relations between himself and cadets pleasant and attractive. And it inspires him with confidence that, whether in matters of discipline, instruction or recreation, he knows what to expect, for he knows he is dealing with gentlemen of gentlemanly instincts, habits and surroundings.

For the hospitality which the cadets receive, they are allowed and encouraged to give a return. Entertainments, to which friends are invited and at which each cadet appears in the character of host, are from time to time given by the staff and cadets at the college. By accepting and receiving hospitality, they are trained in those duties, regarding social intercourse which form an important part of education.

Most persons will, I think, agree with me that the course of training and discipline prescribed at the college is calculated to make the cadets truthful, manly, temperate and punctual. That this has been their actual tendency is proved by the experience of nearly twenty years. Living, as I do, in the City of Kingston, in close proximity to the college, I have had constant opportunity of observing the cadets, and of noting the effect of the college training in their characters; and I can venture to say that the system of education established by the college authorities has, on the whole, worked well, and has been faithfully carried out by the staff. The cadets, generally, are distinguished for their good behaviour and their courteous and respectful bearing. The discipline and drill to which they are subjected give them an erect and military bearing, and entirely banish that slouchiness which is the characteristic of some of our young men. The habits of order and discipline which they acquire in the college, independently of the scientific education which they receive, enable them, frequently, to secure a preference, in applications for employment, over men educated in other institutions. Those who have entered the Imperial service, have secured for the college a very high reputation in England, and some have achieved marked distinction. The names of Stairs and Mackay stand high on the roll of honor. The former won the esteem and regard of Stanley, and was one of his most able and trusted lieutenants in his great African

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expedition. In his published narrative, Stanley speaks in the highest terms of Stair's capacity, readiness, cheerfulness, and devotion to duty. Mackay was a man of similar stamp, who, though young, had been rapidly promoted and had had conferred upon him, the Distinguished Service Order. They died in the discharge of duty. A monument in the cathedral at Kingston preserves their memory and that of another gallant cadet, in the following words;—

Sacred to the memory of the undermentioned officers, graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada.—

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HUNTLY BRODIE MACKAY

*Captain Royal Engineers*

Born at Kingston, Ontario, 14th March, 1858. Served with distinction in Bechuanaland (1884-5), and as commanding Royal Engineer on the West Coast of Africa (1887-9). In recognition of his services in expeditions against the tribes near Sierra Leone he received the Distinguished Service Order. Died of fever at Mombasa, on the 16th of April, 1891, whilst Acting Administrator of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

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WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON

*Captain Royal Engineers*

Born at St. John, New-Brunswick, 18th July, 1863. Rendered valuable services as commanding Royal Engineer, West Coast of Africa (1889-92). Killed in action, on the 14th March, 1892, whilst, with conspicuous bravery blowing in the gate of the stockaded village of Tambi, near Sierra Leone.

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WILLIAM GRANT STAIRS

*Captain, The Welsh Regiment*

Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 1863. Lieutenant Royal Engineers, 1885-91. Served on the staff of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition 1887-90, under the leadership of H. M. Stanley, and exhibited great courage and

devotion to duty. Died of fever, on the 9th June, 1892, at Chinde, Zambesi, whilst in command of the Katanga Expedition sent out by the King of the Belgians.

This tablet is erected by their old comrades and friends of the Royal Military College of Canada, and by friends of the deceased officers in the corps of Royal Engineers.

RICHARD WALKEM.

### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE LIFE AND TRAINING

BY DUNCAN MACPHERSON, ESQ., C. E.

*A Graduate of 1880.*

After the lapse of nearly fifteen years since graduation, it might be assumed that the writer would have somewhat hazy ideas about the life and training at the Royal Military College. That assumption would, however, in no sense be true; for, looking back over fifteen years of active contact with the world, the four years of busy and truly happy life at that institution becomes pleasanter and the recollection more vivid as time rolls remorselessly on.

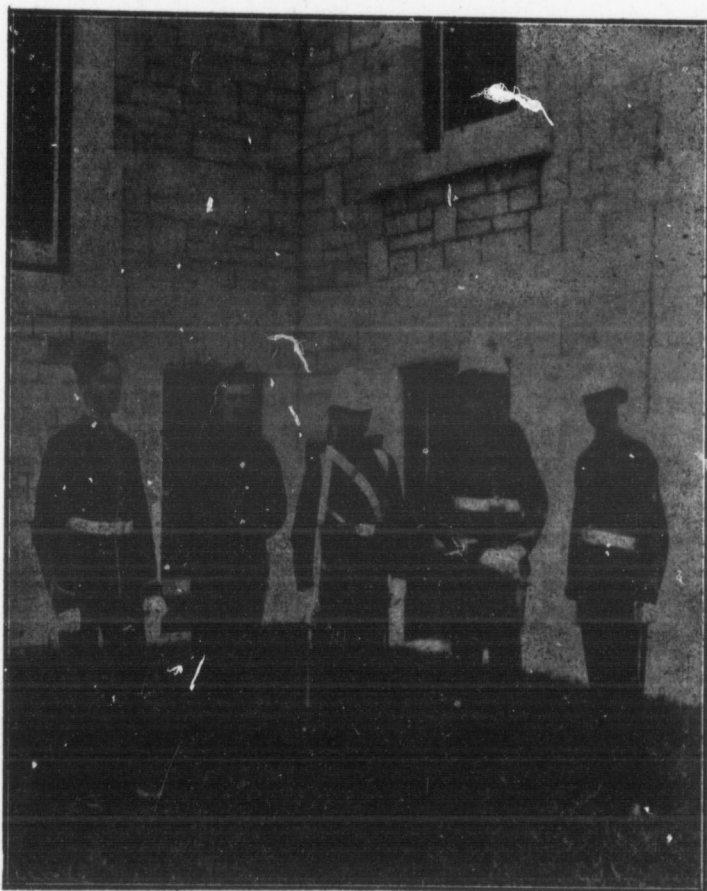
An outsider might pertinently ask: "What are the salient points of life and training at the Royal Military College? and why is it that such a marked 'esprit de corps' exists, not only at the college among the cadets, but the wide world over among the graduates?" That such a spirit does exist at the college is well-known, and that it exists among graduates is proved by the existence and popularity of the Royal Military College Club, which has a large membership, made up of graduates in every quarter of the globe. In the time of the writer the salient points of life at the college were early and regular hours (breakfast at 7 a. m.; lights out at 10 p. m.), numerous and long hours of study and drill; with a not too liberal allowance for recreation, for all kinds of which the college is naturally admirably situated. In the proper season every cadet not under the doctor's care had to turn out before breakfast for regular swimming parade; old Lake Ontario, just at the door, making a magnificent natural bath. As a consequence of this parade, all cadets became good swimmers—and many really expert ones—long before the end of their four year's course. The natural result of these regular

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hours and exercise, with plenty of wholesome but by no means luxurious food, was, that cadets who joined as striplings, rapidly developed, in most cases, into magnificent specimens of young Canadian manhood, and in all cases into healthy, well-formed fellows; with the first and best of all things needful in the matter of life—the “mens sana in corpore sano.”



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SUMMER DRESS.

1. Cadet. Walking out.    2. Cadet. Undress.    3. Cadet. Marching order.  
4. Company Sergeant-Major.    5. Sergeant.

So much for the physical side of life at the college; as for the mental side, one need only read over the extensive and comprehensive syllabus of

training to know that graduates who only pass creditably in all the obligatory subjects, will have pretty well-filled storehouses of useful knowledge, and that those who take honors in the voluntary branches as well, must be second to none of the graduates from any institution in the world, in broad and useful mental equipment for any walk of life.

Even if it is afterwards decided to follow the special and intricate ranges of law or medicine, the R. M. C. training is by no means wasted, as the Ontario Law Society has decreed that a graduate is entitled to be admitted as a student at law on the same conditions as a university graduate in Arts. The Ontario Medical Society has also made a concession, in that graduates are accepted as matriculants of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Should any graduate, and some have already done so, follow the study and practice of either law or medicine, the writer hesitates not to affirm his belief that such men will never regret their military college training, and will find the habits of methodical work and self-reliance there inculcated of inestimable value, even in these special branches of work apparently far removed from the military. In all other walks of life, in private practice, in public service, or in the service of large corporations — *par excellence* in railway work — prompt and cheerful obedience to orders, self reliance and readiness of resource in emergencies, such as one would expect, and can generally count upon from graduates of the Royal Military College, will always command respect and advancement.

In reference to the system of discipline in vogue, viz : that of giving senior cadets, of proved ability and character, charge of the daily routine of barrack life, the writer knows it has been urged that this system of placing one cadet over another is wrong ; but it appears to him that a little candid consideration will prove to the most unmilitary mind that it not only is the only possible system for thoroughly grounding the cadets in all branches of military discipline, but also that it has a beneficial and inspiring effect upon all the cadets, by the opening up in turn of positions of trust for deserving ones and teaching all the habits of obedience without which none are fit to command.

The writer knows from personal experience, having gone through all the grades, from full private in the rear rank, to sergeant-major of a company, that at first it was extremely difficult, from a civilian point of view, to see the reason and justice in obeying orders, howsoever politely given, by a cadet in every sense only one's equal. It soon became a matter of

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course, and those who most cheerfully conformed became in a very short time those who were most readily obeyed. There were naturally occasional lapses, when a cadet refused to obey what he thought an unreasonable order ; but there was always more danger in giving such an order than in obeying it as the cadet had the right of appeal to his superior officer, and it would in the end go ill with the senior who endeavored to exceed or harshly use his authority.

Much has been written for and against the college, and at times, its very "raison d'être" has been attacked ; but to any student of history, it needs not to be told that as Canadians in the past have had to fight for their homes and firesides, so they may have to do in the future. In such an emergency, will it not be of incalculable value to have as many as possible of scientifically trained officers, who, no matter how long they may have been in civil life, will at once respond to their country's call ?

That they will respond, and promptly, was proved during our North-West Rebellion, when nearly every graduate up to that time was either at the front, or had volunteered to go at the first opportunity. Several graduates were wounded in action; and that they rendered efficient and valuable services the official despatches amply testify.

If, then, this scientific training can be given, as is being done, while at the same time fitting men for success in civil and military life, surely the Royal Military College deserves and will get the loyal and hearty support of every patriotic Canadian.

One word about employment of graduates : the writer does not think that every graduate has a claim on the Government for work, nor does he believe that the higher class of graduates will often be long out of work ; but he does feel strongly of the opinion that worthy graduates desirous of Government employment should be given preference for all vacant positions which they are undoubtedly well qualified to fill.

Let the Government, then, be alive to the justice of giving reasonable encouragement in the way of remunerative employment to deserving graduates. Let the college be maintained in the most efficient manner, and in accordance with the spirit of the times. Let "forward to still greater excellence" be ever the watchword ; for to stand still would be to retrograde which every member of the staff, and every graduate and cadet, would sincerely deplore. Granted the above-mentioned broad and liberal

maintenance, results will then rest with the staff, graduates and cadets ; every deserving one of whom will guard the honor and reputation of the college as his own ; and every rightthinking man in the country will loyally support that deserving institution, our dear old Royal Military College. Long may it continue to flourish.

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### ANOTHER GRADUATE'S VIEWS

BY R. W. LEONARD, ESQ., C. E. A GRADUATE OF 1883

It seems but a very short time since the writer presented himself for examination for entrance to the Royal Military College, in a dilapidated office in the interesting " Old Fort " at Toronto. Yet, when we now meet at the annual gatherings of the Royal Military College Graduates' Club, to cherish the friendships born in the happy college days of our dwelling together in the old " Stone Frigate," we see, in many of our old comrades, staid fathers of families—men worthily filling positions of responsibility, and becomingly adorned by the silvering frosts of time.

A few weeks after our examination, we were ordered to report at the college for duty, on a certain date, by some person indicated by an undecipherable signature. We afterwards had many opportunities of learning the personality of " The Major ", who, as staff-adjutant, was responsible for the discipline and drill of the cadets, and was a terror to evil doers generally. Before " The Major," we took the oath of allegiance and were duly enrolled as " Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada," and entered on a four years' course in such military and civil studies and physical training as was considered sufficient to fit graduates to take commissions in any branch of H. M. regular forces. Since only four commissions were offered, annually those of us who were not desirous of military employment were allowed to take up civil engineering, and such other voluntary studies as we considered would assist us in private life. But to return to our " recruit year. " We were fitted with our uniforms in the course of a few days, and our civilian clothing was locked away with our trunks until we should go home on our next furlough. We were initiated into the mysteries of the " goose step, " and squad drill, under that most terrible of drill instructors, who ever inspired awe into the heart of a recruit

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“ Old Johnnie.” He has gone the way of all flesh now ; but may the college never want as zealous an instructor. We all remember the day he told an awkward (or mischievous) cadet : “ If you would do as you should do, you should not do as you do do,” and his wrathful indignation on another occasion, when teaching us the drill of mounting heavy guns with the aid of a gyn, a mischievous cadet said : “ Yes, sergeant-major, I understand all about the gun and the gun sling, and the gyn, but where is the *gin sling* ? ”

There is another initiation, however, which we experienced a few days after joining. In the evening we were paraded in the corridors of the barracks by no less a personage than the awe-inspiring drill sergeant-major above alluded to— or, at least, by one of the cadets, who had imitated his dress, speech and gesture so cleverly as to defy detection. We were marched into the coal cellar, and kept in darkness ; then one at a time we were taken before the court, which consisted of most of the titled dignitaries of the European and African armies and navies combined—got up in very imposing uniforms, and assembled in the eastern end of that old smoking room so dear to the memories of those who remember it as it existed years ago. Here we were lectured on the propriety of recruits conducting themselves in a respectful manner towards all placed in authority, especially towards cadets in the senior classes ; and, in case a recruit had exhibited a spirit of rebellion, or of unseemly familiarity, he was warned of the dreadful consequences of such conduct. Each candidate was requested to sing, dance, or tell a yarn for the edification of the assembled court—after which, without further ceremony, he was considered initiated. In very exceptional cases, when a cadet had incurred the especial displeasure of the Court (which consisted of selected members of the senior classes) he received some slight punishment meant to impress upon him the necessity of conducting himself as a gentleman amongst gentlemen. *Fagging* or *hazing*, and such childish practices, were unknown.

In recalling the life at the Royal Military College, very many memories come back which are pleasant to think of, and a few which are not so pleasant.

How cold even a summer morning can be over on Point Frederick, only those of us can know who used to parade regularly at 6.30 a.m. to be taught swimming by an instructor ; but how we enjoyed a plunge off the

same bathing-wharf after a hot game of football or cricket! What an enjoyable hour we spent in the winter evenings in the gymnasium, learning fencing, boxing, single stick and gymnastics under probably the best instructor in Canada! The hard-fought football and cricket matches we played, and the merry dinners in the messroom in the evening! We shall always remember some of those dinners. The splendid ice-boating and skating in the winter; the sailing and rowing in the summer; the glorious summer days we spent surveying, geologizing, or sketching; the negro minstrels and athletic tournaments; and the annual ball, by which we acknowledge the hospitality and kindness of our many friends in Kingston; the rifle and artillery matches; the riding-lessons; the glee club in the winter, and the songs on summer evenings out in the boats, or on the benches in front of the old barracks, are, for most of us, the pleasantest memories of four very happy years.

There are other memories, too — many of them of solid hard work in studies, and of subsequent stiff examinations; of the military engineering drill, when we built shelter trenches and field redoubts, military bridges and pontoons; of the various punishments, from an extra drill to close arrest. when the culprit was fain, it might be, to solace himself by twanging a banjo during the hours of duty.

There are also sad memories of old comrades who have gone before us especially of three (whose names are linked on a tablet in Rochester Cathedral in England, and on another in St. George's Cathedral in Kingston), who lost their lives in Africa in the service of the empire and to the honor of all Canada. There are others also who have reflected credit on the college, but whose work has not brought them so prominently into public notice.

But our last year comes and brings with it the honors and responsibilities of non-commissioned officers, who must necessarily be entrusted largely with the discipline of the institution. Here we — who have been taught so well to obey—first learn to command. The final examinations come on in time, and those of us who come near the head of the list are called upon to decide upon one of the most important issues of our lives.

“ Shall I accept a commission in the English army, or shall I remain in Canada and take my chances in civil engineering or in law, or medicine, or in business ? ” is a very grave question for a young man to decide.

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It strikes most people as inexplicable that, though the institution is maintained by the Canadian Government, it is only the home government which officially and effectively recognizes the value of the education imparted at the Royal Military College. It is true that a very limited number of graduates have found their way into the service of the Dominion Government, but in a hap-hazard sort of way, and *very* seldom, for the reason that they have been educated in an institution specially maintained for the training of men for such positions.

This want of system has not tended to keep the best men in the service of Canada; but those interested in the welfare of the college now feel reassured by the statement of the present Minister of Militia and Defence to the effect that—with a view to increasing the efficiency and utility of the institution—henceforth a liberal apportionment of appointments to the Canadian public service will be offered to Royal Military College graduates.

In the meantime we graduates can only continue to show, as we have shown in the past, that we can compete successfully with all comers in the battle of life. This is the best recommendation that can be given for the Royal Military College of Canada.

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## VIEWS OF CADETS

BY COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJOR G. R. FRITH, R. M. C.

The Royal Military College, probably from the unique position which it occupies among the educational institutions of Canada, is, to most people, an unknown quantity. The very fact of its being a military college, with a duly organized military staff, seems to act as a veil around it, which few excepting those having relatives there, care to pierce. This is most unfortunate, in every way. It limits the deserved popularity of the college with the country at large; and not unnaturally so, for people can hardly be expected to take very much interest in an institution of which they know almost nothing, and they are prepared to believe anything which may be published about the college and its interior economy, just as the ordinary newspaper reader is apt to believe anything published by the press which may for the time being excite comment, because he is not in a position to be better informed.

To this ignorance, perhaps, may be ascribed the comparative smallness of the number of candidates for cadetships.

Again, from the fact of so little beyond its mere existence being known the college is often confounded with schools of military instruction such as are established at Toronto, Kingston, and elsewhere chiefly to insure uniformity in the drills and exercises and regimental details of the different branches of the service.

To clear away, to some extent, the mist which screens our college, and to give our readers a clearer view of how cadets regard it and its methods is what is now attempted.

In the situation of the college we are certainly most fortunate. We are neither lost in the country nor exposed to the grime and impurities of a city. We occupy a peninsula jutting into Lake Ontario just where its waters narrow to form the great St. Lawrence river. We enjoy rural air and surroundings, with the social advantages of town life. For a dominion College, Kingston is particularly suitable on account of its central location.

As the discipline maintained in any college, and above all in a military college, is the very foundation upon which all else must rest, it may be well to deal with this now.

The organization of the college as regards discipline may be compared to that of a regiment; for a regular chain of responsibility prevails from the commandant down to the youngest recruit. Naturally, in the case of the two junior classes, the responsibility is small, just as that of a private in a regiment is small; but with the senior classes the responsibility increases from the junior corporal up to the battalion sergeant-major. The battalion sergeant-major is the senior cadet of the college, and to the coveted honor of his position attaches the important responsibility that upon his office mainly rests the maintenance of the college discipline. This provision seems a wise one, for being one of the cadets, the battalion sergeant-major is in a position to know exactly what is going on in the college.

The company sergeant-majors, of whom there are four, one in charge of each of the companies into which the cadets are distributed, come next in order, and share in the duties and responsibility.

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This responsibility, which the organization of the college places upon the cadets themselves, engenders in each individual the feeling that good order and the welfare of the college are very largely dependent on individual action and conduct ; and thus creates a lively general interest in the maintainance of discipline, and keen sensitiveness as to its being brought into disrepute.

Few, it may be assumed, will deny that such a system can be otherwise than beneficial to those brought under its influence, whatever may be their future path in life. If, by some, the propriety be questioned of placing too much responsibility upon the cadets themselves in a case in which the welfare of an important public institution is concerned, it may be answered that here, as in England, the United States, and elsewhere, the principle followed has proved a sound one.

With regard to the college studies, a mistaken idea seems prevalent—that they are of a purely military character. This is far from being the case, although from the very nature of the college, and to fulfil the objects for which it was established, technical military studies must occupy a very large share of its curriculum. But in point of time, technical military studies do not occupy so important a place as some less technical subjects do ; and even to one who intends adopting a purely civilian life, much of the time expended on military subjects will be found by no means wasted. Particularly is this the case with military engineering and military topography, which widely overlap civil engineering and surveying. The principles of construction and procedure, and details of drawing as practised by the military engineer and topographer, are practically identical with those followed by the civil engineer and surveyor.

The non-military subjects comprise mathematics and mechanics, science, practical geometry, French, English, drawing and civil engineering. These are, every one, required in the military departments, and thus answer a double purpose. They qualify a man thoroughly for learning the military profession, while they enable him to leave college with a liberal education and fitted to fill the highest positions in the country. With reference to our actual habits of study, there is a rule in the " Standing Orders." which compels a cadet to have his light out by 10.30 every night. As a consequence, a system of study exists which appeals to the hearts of cadets, and surely should to those of all young men. It is this :—Three two-hour lectures, as a rule, are ordered to be attended every day, except

Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday. On the two latter days two two-hour lectures are given, and the rest of the day, from half-past two till tattoo, is free. Now, these lectures absolutely must be attended, unless one is on the sick list. But it is understood that part of each lecture shall be devoted to completing notes and investigating what has just been expounded. So, when the command "Dismiss" is given, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the cadet knows that his work for the day is done. After tea he may employ himself as he wills, without "taking thought for the morrow." For those who are anxious to do specially well, and for the backward ones there is an hour or so before tattoo (10 p. m.), to review the day's work. But woe betide him whose light is found burning after 10.30, unless he be a non-commissioned officer, who is allowed a half-hour longer. Thus, there is no excuse for ruined constitutions caused by over study, and when examination draws near, it takes but little "swotting," or cramming, to freshen up the work of the term.

Probably the part of our duties which seems most attractive is the bodily training. The recruit begins with club-swinging, dumb-bell exercise, an occasional swimming drill, and gymnastics. At this stage of his career he is also put through squad drill to smarten him up and make him learn to carry his uniform like a soldier. Swimming is part of the schedule of drills, and cadets are encouraged to learn, both by the proximity and safeness of the bathing wharf and by an allowance of marks for excellence in the natatory art. As soon as the recruits know their drill, the class is joined with one or more of the senior classes for the purpose of combined drill on certain days of the week. Before his first year is over, the cadet is advanced as far as singlestick drill, and will feel at home with any of the appliances in the gymnasium. In his next year, the work becomes rather more attractive, and foils and bayonets supplant singlesticks and clubs. Finally, in his last year, cavalry sword drill and riding form a delightful kind of exercise. On the closing day of the year, generally about the 28th of June, there are various competitions with foil, singlestick sword and bayonet. Equally interesting exhibitions are given in the other departments. Such engineering exploits as the felling of trees by gun-cotton, and the blowing up of boats by a submarine mine, are watched by hundreds of onlookers. Next comes a march past with the field guns, then the infantry drill is gone through, and one feels proud to be a cadet, as the march past and various evolutions are almost faultless. Prize giving ends the day. No! the end is not yet. We have still to bid farewell to the

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graduating class. Those of them who are especially popular are "shifted" off the parade grounds to their rooms, that is, are carried bodily away by their friends and admirers. And then the dinner! No graduate will ever forget his last dinner at the R. M. C., nor the closing with song the happy four years he has spent behind Fort Frederick's guns.

As to sports, much may be said, for in them the interest is general. The college is splendidly situated for all kinds of sport in summer or winter, and is fairly equipped for all.

After the summer vacation, every one gets to work at football; a captain and committee are elected, and practice begins. The recruits are turned out and expected, to play, great interest being taken in them, while likely players are looked for. Our team is generally entered in the Ontario Rugby Football Union, so that we always have some matches ahead of us, and others are often arranged with teams from Montreal or Toronto. Keen interest is taken in the game by the friends of the college, as well as by the cadets themselves, and a goodsized crowd, including Kingston's "400," is generally on the ground to enliven the scene.

In the fall, the Rifle Club also organizes for the year. Rifle practices are held as often as possible on our own ranges, which consist of two targets, with the parapet of Fort Frederick as butts. The matches are generally held in the late autumn, and small cash prizes, taken from the club exchequer, are competed for. These practices greatly improve our shooting, and are of use to those who intend trying for one of the five college badges given yearly for the best scores at annual practice.

At the same time the Boat Club begins operations. This club was organized in the early days of the college, when some racing shells were purchased, and from time to time more were added, until now there repose in the club boat-house one six-oar, two four-oars, two double sculls, and one single scull. For some years the club flourished; then it fell to pieces, and for one or two years no care whatever was taken of the boats. Lately however, it has been revived, the shells have been repaired, and several canoes purchased, so that now the club is as good as it was in its palmiest days. But it is not necessary to belong to the Boat Club to enjoy the pleasures of boating. The club has a boat-house of its own, but the college also has a boat-house, which is open to any private skiffs or canoes, of which latter there are quite a number at the college.

The college also owns two sailing yachts, which are at the disposal of the cadets. The larger is a "Mackinaw," and the smaller a sloop. The use of these is thoroughly appreciated, and in any weather that is not absolutely dangerous they may be seen on the waters of the bay.

We have two tennis courts, and any one may use them, the system followed being "first come, first served." It is generally in the spring months that tennis is played, and then the courts are seldom vacant. In winter there is plenty of skating and hockey, and the college rink is well patronized. Our hockey teams are usually entered in the Ontario Hockey Association, and several matches are thereby secured.

As soon as the harbor freezes, the ice boats are brought into use. There is no sport more enjoyable than this, and there are very few places better for it than Kingston harbor.

When the snow comes, it turns the long and steep glacis of Fort Henry, just opposite the college, into a superb toboggan slide, which is soon utilized. And toboggan parties, with a dance at the end, are a frequent occurrence.

Then there is snow shoeing, which is not only a sport, but also a part of our drill.

With spring comes cricket, and at cricket we shine, nearly always having a good team, and, consequently, a good record at the end of the season.

We have a bathing shed, and a portion of the college wharf is set aside for bathing purposes, so that we can always have a swim when we like.

There is a well-equipped reading room at our disposal; on its cushioned benches we can sit and read the Toronto, Montreal, and Kingston dailies, as well as all the illustrated papers, English and American magazines, and also comic and military papers. The reading-room also contains a piano and tables, and is a favorite resort of an evening, when there may be seen, some reading and chatting, and others indulging their musical tastes, while smoking is general — all presenting an animated scene, and saying as plainly as can be that the life of a cadet at the R. M. C. is a happy one.

A description of our college life would be incomplete without some reference to the lighter forms of recreation, such as music, dancing and

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theatricals. We are allowed every possible license in regard to giving entertainments, going to concerts, balls, etc., provided no infringement is made on the hours of study. On Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings passes, are granted freely to cadets of all ranks, who are not on duty or under punishment. In case of a large ball, or an exceptionally good concert, permission is obtainable to remain till the close of the performance.

If we wish to give a dance, the sanction of the Commandant must first be obtained. The affair is then left entirely in our ownhands. It is to be feared that the energy shown in preparing for one of these events rather exceeds that which, as a rule, we expend on the more sober part of our education. But this is excusable, when we consider how seldom these *shines* take place. The June ball is *the* dance, par excellence, of the year, as all will testify, who have taken part. It comes off four or five days before the end of the collegiate year, when exams, have become a thing of the past. Preparations begin several days before, in order that every pains may be taken to beautify the main building, its approaches, halls and reception rooms.

No trouble is thought too great for cadets to take in order to make the whole affair, from start to finish, as complete as possible. It is always a huge success, and is regarded, by Kingston people at least, as one of the most brilliant events of the year.

Several smaller dances are given during the year. by the commandant and staff, as well as by the cadets. In return for these efforts to entertain our friends in Kingston and elsewhere, we are asked out frequently to teas and dances, and meet with exceptional kindness on all sides. Every year a piano is hired and paid for by subscription. It is used by those who are musically inclined. and also at small dances, which often occur at the wind-up of an At-home or skating party. A minstrel show is generally given at Easter, and affords great pleasure to the towns-people, who come in throngs to laugh at and with us. For this, whatever talent exists in the college is unsparingly pressed into service, and often men who have never hitherto imagined themselves good for anything of the kind find themselves appearing before the public. A string orchestra was begun in 1892, and gradually grew to a membership of seven.

We employ our spare time in the evenings with whist, singing, and music contributed by piano, violins, banjos, mandolins and other instru-

ments of the kind. The latter have become so popular as to almost form part of the equipment of any cadet who has the faintest idea of music, and, occasionally, of one who has not.

With that most delightful subject, music, let us close this account of our college doings, hoping they may sound as attractive to the reader as they are to those whose life, for a time, they form.

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BY SERGEANT A. S. EVANS R. M. C. AND CORPORAL  
G. H. KIRKPATRICK R. M. C.

The Royal Military College is intended as a college for young Canadians, whose ultimate aim may be either a commission in the Imperial or Canadian regular forces, or a place in one of the scientific professions.

As it is an essentially military institution, the first thing to be noticed is its system of discipline.

Our duties are laid down plainly in the college standing orders, which contain everything needful for the guidance of both staff and cadets. In accordance with these orders, the cadets are divided into four companies, two of which are in the right wing, and two in the left.

An officer of the superior military staff, with the rank of captain is, placed in charge of each wing. His duties are to look after the administration of everything connected with it, recommending or refusing passes, requisitions, etc., punishing, if need be, or in extreme cases referring to the commandant those who have done the "things they ought not to have done."

Each company is immediately looked after by a company sergeant-major, assisted by four other cadet non-commissioned officers. The duties of these are to see that their companies are kept in an efficient state, that each cadet makes his bed, and makes tidy his room before the first "attendance," and that he appears on parade neat and clean. They have also to call all rolls of their company, and to take between them such duties as that of battalion orderly, whose work it is to look after parades and make out reports.

The battalion sergeant-major is the senior cadet in the college. It is his special duty to see that nothing goes wrong among the cadets. He is

moreover, supposed to act as a mentor to junior cadets who, when newly joined, often need the advice and friendly help of a veteran.

These N. C. O. ranks are greatly coveted by the cadets, for besides the distinction of stripes and braid, each rank carries increased privileges with it.

By standing orders we are allowed to have mess extras, such as game, potted meats, eggs, etc., at meal times and at other stated hours. Beer is also an extra. But this is allowed at dinner time alone, and then only with the written sanction of parents or guardian.

There is a limit, varying with the rank of the cadet, beyond which his bill may not pass. When he reaches that, he is said to be restricted, that is, unable to obtain any more extras for that month.

The orderly room is the cadet's *bête noir*, and rarely can a graduate boast that he has not, at some time during his course, stood before the officer of his wing, charged with certain offences against the regulations. C. B., or confinement to barracks for a certain number of days, is the usual punishment. It involves two extra drills in full marching order every day, and a loss of five conduct marks *per diem*, as well as the restriction of leave, which its name indicates.

The conduct marks are of great importance. Five hundred a year are given to each cadet. For every punishment a certain number are taken off, and at the end of the year the cadet with the largest number left, stands *ceteris paribus*, the best chance for promotion.

In the matter of study no man need over-exert himself, but, for all that, most cadets get through a large amount of useful and scientific work during the four years' course, a great deal of which possesses extreme practical interest. This applies notably to the subjects of engineering (military and civil), artillery and science. It is child's play for a graduate to superintend the building of a bridge, and, as for using pick and shovel, even navies would be close run to maintain their record for hard and rapid working. These accomplishments owe their existence to the teaching of military engineering. A model shed and government ground furnish materials for putting into practice the theories of the lecture room. It is astonishing to see a man, with no previous habits of study, finding by experience how greatly the hands and brain can assist each other. Signaling drill constitutes a branch of military engineering in which cadets are thoroughly trained. Artillery is dealt with in the second and third years

The theory is thoroughly taught, and every measure is employed to perfect the cadets in drill. For theory, valuable prizes are given, and for practical artillery badges are awarded, some of them given by the Canadian Artillery Association. In addition, a silver cup, given by the Ontario Artillery Association, is competed for, yearly, at a firing practice with field guns. Science forms a most important study, beginning in the third year and becoming more and more comprehensive as the course nears its close. Military topography and surveying are attractive subjects, as they give the cadet many a pleasant outing in the spring and autumn, when he is engaged in sketching or surveying the neighboring country. The remaining military subjects in which we receive lectures are military law, military administration, tactics and strategy. Among these is included the history of warfare from early days, the latest discoveries concerning all kinds of fighting, and the discussion of actual happenings of the present day, such as the Japan-China war.

Even in such a purely military subject as artillery, the course has been so planned that it may be useful to those who do not intend to pursue a military life as well as to those who do. And to gain this desirable result there is abundant opportunity without interference with the divergent aims of cadets, for the principles of mechanics, of metal and wood working, of the composition and management of explosives, etc., are alike, whether applied by a military man or by a civilian.

In the case of civil subjects—all auxiliary to military efficiency—the cadet has the choice of several courses. He may take up civil engineering or architecture; or, if he should so desire, he may devote more time to chemistry and physics, or geology and mineralogy, or he may take as many of these as he wishes. The most advanced technical parts of some of the military subjects are also, in the same sense, voluntary. In mathematics the course may be made as difficult, or, with a minimum limit, as easy as a cadet pleases, according to the number of voluntary sections he enters on. Thus, one comparatively weaker in mathematics and stronger in other subjects, has a fair chance of successfully getting through the examinations. The only drawback to this system of *voluntaries* seems to be that, owing to the large number of marks allotted to them, many are almost obliged to take up subjects which they would not otherwise take, being influenced by dread of falling behind in the class competition.

On the other hand, it seems only fair to those who are able and willing to do the extra work which voluntary subjects entail, that they should

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have all the advantages, as regards marks, which they may be able to get.

While no punishments are inflicted on cadets for not working during the year—in this respect their treatment resembling the custom of universities—the necessity for passing the examinations, and the competition for commissions in H. M. service, are generally incentive enough to make the cadets keep up, at least the minimum amount of work required for passing the examinations.

The physical training received at the college is certainly equal and probably superior, to that given at any other college or school in Canada. This is, of course, largely due to its military organization. The regular hours observed must have a good effect upon one; and the regular drills supply a definite amount of daily exercise. In the case of the two junior classes, drill occupies two hours each day. Except on half holidays, when afternoon drill is missed, the exercise consists in either infantry or artillery drill, gymnastics, fencing, etc. It is one of the unwritten laws of the college that recruits must spend half an hour each day in the gymnasium; and a very wise custom it is.

The senior classes do not get nearly so much drill as the two junior classes. The second class is drilled only in the afternoons; while, in the first class, equitation, is substituted for infantry drill.

Few cadets escape without a fair number of extra drills which have to be gone through before breakfast. These drills are given as punishments for breaches of discipline, and are one of the means which the non-commissioned officers have at their command to enforce observance of the college regulations.

With regard to sports—the cadets have many advantages. The college is splendidly situated for aquatic sports, and there are good foot ball and cricket grounds, and a rifle range. In winter there is a hockey rink, and a toboggan slide.

The college enters a team in the Ontario Rugby Union—last year one in the senior and another in the junior series. A hockey team is also entered in the Ontario Hockey Association series. If the college hockey and foot-ball teams have sorrowfully to admit that during the past few years they can only claim to have assisted their opponents to win well-earned laurels, they have some consolation in the reflection that the college

standard-bearers have of necessity been selected, not from amongst some hundreds, as are those of the Queen's and Toronto Universities and Osgoode Hall, but from amongst rather less than the very modest number of sixty. Yet, even with this great disadvantage in the choice of capable knights, the Royal Military College representatives in 1892 lost to such Titans as Queen's sent forth to do battle for her, only a single point in two matches.

In *track* athletics, the college holds its own with other Canadian colleges and universities, and its annual sports, usually held in autumn, compare most favorably with those held at other colleges, notwithstanding their preponderance of numbers.

To one just entering on manhood, with its impatience of restraint, a four years' submission to education under military control may suggest an extremely trying ordeal. But the Royal Military College cadet has not found it to be so. As a rule, he is a well-contented being. He may grumble at times, not because he labours under hardships, but because he neither is, nor pretends to be, superior to humanity.

His regret is keen when the time at last arrives for leave-taking ; and, in passing out as a graduate, he takes with him a goodly store of happy reminiscences, which preserve, ever fresh, his affectionate interest in all that concerns his *Alma Mater*.

The delight he takes in revisiting, at all possible opportunities, his old college, and the warm and boisterously cheery reception always awaiting the coming of an *old boy*, plainly tell how enjoyable is Royal Military College life.

