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MILITARY GAZETTE

SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

Our readers are requested to contribute promptly to this department all important items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice.

Commanding officers and adjutants should see that full particulars are promptly sent of anything out of the ordinary that may be done in connection with their corps. All members of the force are invited to express their opinion on subjects under discussion or to make suggestions that may improve the efficiency of the service. If news items are not inserted—and this may frequently happen—it will be because other and perhaps more important matter has come in ahead of it, or the news may be stale. Lack of space usually prevents the publication of full scores at other than the larger matches.

Opinions expressed in correspondence are not necessarily the views of THE GAZETTE—in fact we often materially differ from our correspondents.

Address,

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,

Montreal.

MEETING THE MINISTER.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—The most important event here has been the meeting on Saturday last between Hon. Dr. Borden and Col. Panet and a number of officers of the garrison, including Lieut.-Col. Geo. Rolt White, Majors G. E. A. Jones and J. S. Dunbar, Capts. W. J. Ray, W. C. H. Wood, H. J. Lamb and W. H. Davidson, and Lieuts. E. R. Hale, R. J. Davidson, J. J. Sharples and A. E. Swift, of the 8th Royal Rifles; Lieut.-Col. T. A. H. Roy and Maj. L. F. Pinault, of the 9th Batt.; Maj. L. A. Hudon, Quebec G.A.; Lieut.-Col. L. G. Desjardins, 17th Batt.; Maj. L. N. Laurin and Capts. F. A. O'Farrell and O. de L. Panet, of the 87th Batt.; Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, R.O., and others. The meeting was held in consequence of the invitation which Dr. Borden issued on the occasion of the recent garrison dinner.

THE first matter which came up was that of the brevet promotions; a full account of the discussion appears in another column. Having disposed of this question for the time being, other matters were taken up, such as the improvements required in the drill hall, being proper paving, more accommodation for officers and men, and the removal of some of the guns which at present occupy the space required to efficiently drill the infantry.

THE rifle ranges at St. Joseph de Levis were gone into, and it was pointed out that with an extreme range of but 600 yards shooting men in this district did not have a fair opportunity of competing with others who had the advantage of ranges up to 1,000 yards or more. Having two members of the Bisley Team in the 8th Battalion, it was desirable that the range should be increased with as little delay as possible.

THE camping ground also came in for discussion. In this respect it was pointed out that in the middle of the parade ground there is a very large hole, which necessitates the dividing of a brigade camp into two parts, as well as removing the chances of having a large piece of ground for parade purposes. Another

matter of much importance to those officers who cannot attend the School of Instruction at St. John's, was that of the institution of a school during the winter months in this city, the same as that in force last year.

THE Minister promised to consider all matters submitted to him, and from his remarks it is assumed that the school will be a matter of fact in the near future. With a permanent unit in Quebec no difficulty will be experienced in carrying this out as successfully as it was done last year. The meeting lasted for over an hour, and all present expressed themselves as much pleased with the results. This opportunity of meeting the officers and going into matters of importance to the force cannot be overlooked, and permits of the expression of views which could not otherwise be communicated, that is, if the ordinary channel of communication were followed.

YOUR Toronto correspondent has touched upon the equipment of the force. This is a most important subject and should be taken in hand at all points. We are very deficient in this respect, and as for this city, the two rifle battalions are unable to produce one equipment, and as for the rural corps, the sooner the ancient equipment is done away with the better.

THE Government, at the late session of Parliament, promised to consider this very important question, which they will doubtless do in the near future. Matters should be taken in hand in time to permit of a decision being arrived at in time to provide the equipment for the spring camps. The Lewis equipment, as illustrated in THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, appears to meet with favor on all hands, from its general appearance, and those who have seen the same are loud in their praise of its being most thorough and up-to-date.

LARGE quantities of military stores have recently reached here from England and were transferred to the C.P.R. to be forwarded to Toronto and Kingston, consisting of Lee-Enfield rifles and .303 ammunition. Throughout the summer the Military Stores Department have been kept busy handling material of various kinds, and which was well looked after under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Forrest, district paymaster and superintendent of stores.

ON the 13th inst. the whole of the works and guns in the Citadel were manned, and the exercises gone through proved very interesting. The two garrison companies were under the command of Majors Farley and Rutherford. Depression range finders were used to ascertain the range. The two officers mentioned acted as battery commanders, the group commanders being represented by Majors Rivers, Fages and Benson, and Captains H. A. Panet and J. H. C. Ogilvy. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert was in command of the force as fire commander. The general idea was an attack upon

the Citadel by a hostile fleet coming up the river. This practice will evidently be continued in the spring of the year. In the interval the officers of the district would appreciate a lecture or two from Major Rutherford on the nature of this work, as well as from some others, which, with the room of the R.C.A. Institute at their service, would prove very acceptable.

CAPTAIN F. M. GAUDET, R.C.A., has recovered from his late illness and is on duty again in connection with the Government cartridge factory, of which he is the superintendent.

CAPTAIN R. E. W. TURNER, Q.O.C.H., who attended the meeting of cavalry officers in Toronto, has returned to the city and expressed himself as much pleased with the nature of the work performed and the organization of a cavalry association. From all accounts it will do a great deal of good to that branch of the service.

THE 8th Royal Rifles have purchased a couple of Morris tubes which will be fitted up in the drill hall and afford an opportunity of putting in some good work previous to the annual training of this corps.

AT the opening of the Legislature, which occurred on the 17th inst., the escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was supplied by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars under Lieut. L. W. Drum. The guard of honor consisted of the Royal Canadian Artillery under Major R. W. Rutherford, the other officers being Major J. A. Fages and Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvy. His Honor was accompanied by Major H. C. Sheppard and Capt. Henri A. Panet, official secretaries.

THE R. C. A. Quadrille Club gave another of their popular dances on the 20th inst., which proved, as in the past, a very enjoyable one.

THE Queen's Cup, which was won by the Canadian Artillery Team at Shoeburyness, was on exhibition in the sergeants' mess room, Citadel. The comments, it is needless to state, were most favorable.

COL. BUCHAN SPOKEN OF FOR MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—There is some talk of a party being made up in Montreal to accompany the Bisley Team next year. The idea has become very popular, as the celebrations in England next year are likely to be on a most magnificent scale and of special interest to military men.

THE notice that the rank of lieutenant-colonel had been conferred on Major Roy, district staff officer, was read with much pleasure by his many friends in this district. Lieut.-Col. Roy is one of the youngest lieutenant-colonels in the force. The appointment dates back to 8th October, 1895. It is rumored that this promotion is given prior to his further promotion. It has been going the rounds, and is apparently a well recognized fact, that he will be removed to Ottawa as D.O.C., which office has been vacant for some time.

RUMOR has it that Lieut.-Col. Buchan, of Stanley Barracks, Toronto, will come from there shortly to take over the duties of D.O.C. in Montreal. Should it be the case, then Lieut.-Col. Houghton will be retired without any remuneration for his long service to the country. It is a hardship, indeed, that these staff officers who have given their whole life's work to the Canadian militia should be thus treated. Placed as officers like Lieut.-Col. Houghton are, they are put to great expense to keep up the dignity of their position and the force. It is therefore out of the question for them to prepare for the day when they will be retired, for the salary attached to such an office is none too large. Why one part of the force should have provision made for them and not another

is a matter that should be looked into by the new Government. The staff officers, who look after the welfare of the force just as much, if not more, as those on the headquarters staff, should also be put on the civil list. Those men who have to retire from such a position are utterly unfitted for any other work, and it is therefore all the more necessary that the Government should see that these officers have provision made for them after their services are dispensed with.

THE drill shed, two nights a week, is taken up by the members of the Scots Football Association. The use of the shed is being taken full advantage of, and the numbers that go to the shed to witness and take part in the sport go to prove that if the authorities would only provide some healthful recreation it would be the means of inducing likely young men to join the corps. As it is at present, there is no inducement for anyone to join. Now is the time for the authorities to see to the getting of the long-spoken-of gymnasium. It is not much that is asked, and there is no reason why a city like Montreal should be wanting these things which go towards keeping the men together and inducing others to join.

LIEUT.-COL. STARKE, of the Victoria Rifles, is to be congratulated on having opened a source of instruction to the regiment that has hitherto been neglected by Montreal corps. Route march, attack drill, etc., is now becoming a very important item in the soldiers' drill. Much benefit accrues from such training, as it not only takes the officers and men away from the same old company drill, but at the same time it braces them up and gives them a better idea of what a soldier's work really is. Two such marches have been held by the Victoria Rifles. The season is now too far advanced to have any more, but there is no doubt but what next year this course of training will be more fully carried out by the Victoria Rifles, and also by other corps.

THERE was a good muster of the men of the 3rd Victoria Rifles on Friday last to take part in the march out and attack drill. Headed by the bugle band, the regiment marched by way of University street and Pine avenue to Cote des Neiges. At this point No. 6 Co., under command of Capt. Meakins, separated and proceeded at once to the back of the mountain, which position they held to repel the advance of the remainder of the regiment, who had marched over the mountain. The work was most satisfactorily done, and was of great practical benefit to the men. Lieut.-Col. Starke was in command, and the parade state included the bugle band, pioneers, cyclists and Maxim gun detachment.

LIEUT. R. STARKE, of the Victoria Rifles, has offered a cup for competition among the sections of the regiment for Morris tube shooting. The first of the series will take place some time in December. Twenty-four teams altogether will compete. The conditions are that it is to be held by the winning team from year to year. Competitions of this kind are a great aid towards turning out good shots.

THE Royal Scots have also arranged for a good season's work in Morris tube practice. There will be monthly spoon competitions for three classes of snots, so that everyone in the regiment has an opportunity of winning a prize.

MAJOR SIMS, who has been connected with the Victoria Rifles for the past fourteen years, has sent in his resignation. He has been major since 1892 and was next for command. He was a most popular officer, and much regret is expressed at his retiring through pressure of his private business. Through Major Sims retiring Major Busted will now be right major and Capt. Meakins will take up Major Busted's position as left. Lieut. McAdam, through this moving, will get his captaincy.

THE non-coms. of the Royal Scots held a most successful concert and ball in the Victoria Hall on Friday night. There was a good attendance of the members of the regiment and also of the

outside public. This annual event of the Scots is becoming more and more popular. They deserve to be encouraged, for they mean a good deal of hard work on the part of the non-coms.

“A” COMPANY 5th Royal Scots had a large attendance at their presentation of prizes last Thursday. Seldom has there been seen such a large amount of prizes presented to any company. The two cups for shooting and attendance capped the nice display. These cups have been in the possession of the company since they were presented to the regiment—ten and two years ago. This company takes the top place of any company in the city for efficiency.

A MOST enthusiastic meeting of the veterans of 1866-70 was held in the cavalry quarters on Tuesday night. Col. McMillan, who was the organizer of the movement in Western Ontario, and who has been working hard in the interests of the movement, addressed the veterans. He pointed out that the services which they had rendered in 1866-70 had never been recognized, while they had been really called out in a quarrel between Fenians on alien soil and Great Britain, and that, therefore, they had a right to ask for a British medal. He stated also that the late Sir John A. Macdonald had promised that if the British Government would not recognize them the Canadian Government would. He maintained that grants of land had been given others for service on the field, and that the men of 1866-70 who had repelled a foreign foe ought also to get similar recognition. After some discussion it was agreed that the meeting stand adjourned until Tuesday to allow the provisional committee to furnish a list of nominations for the officers of the new organization.

Capt. Cantlie, of the Royal Scots, was married in Quebec on Monday.

The presentation of prizes to the 65th Battalion took place on Wednesday night.

Turkey shoots were the order Thanksgiving Day.

The recruit and qualifying classes of the Victoria Rifles are well attended. There are 22 men qualifying for non-coms.

The drill shed is undergoing a much needed repair, but there are many repairs which would improve the armories that should also be done.

Friday night was military night at the Academy. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.O.C., granted permission to the officers to attend in mess uniform.

The 2nd R.C.A. open their gymnasium class on Monday. A strong class has been formed and the prospects for a good winter's work are bright.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.O.C., who was confined to the house through sickness for some time, has now returned to his duties at the Brigade office.

The latest organization talked about among the officers is a tennis club. Already permission has been granted for the use of the drill shed in the afternoons, and arrangements are being made for a series of games.

FORT GEORGE.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The most important announcement which has been made regarding the volunteers for a long time has just come out. It has been decided that in future commanding officers of volunteer regiments shall hold their appointments for five years only. The new arrangement will probably come into force early next year, and some 300 officers will be immediately affected; but there will in all probability be an extension clause in the order which will be issued, under which those regiments which would obviously lose in efficiency by the retirement of the commanding officer will be enabled to retain him for at least a further period of five years. The volunteers appear to view the situation thus created with mingled feelings, consoling themselves for the retirement of so

many commanding officers by reflections upon the joy which it will bring to aspiring majors and captains.

PROPOSALS have been made to the Commander-in-Chief to hold a largely representative review of the whole of the forces of volunteers of all arms on the occasion of the sixtieth celebration of Her Majesty's reign next year. The idea is to have a large muster in or near the metropolis of the volunteer troops of the Home District, either in Hyde Park, at Windsor or Aldershot, and separate gatherings, if possible, in Scotland and Wales. Should the idea obtain acceptance, which is more than probable, it is anticipated that a quarter of a million of men will be where ordered. A further idea is to call on the men who form the volunteer reserve to augment the ranks on the occasion. There are quite 100,000 men in the reserve up to date. Her Majesty, it is hoped, will review her volunteer troops in the home centres and the Prince of Wales the forces in the Principality. Up to date the volunteer organization is larger in number and efficiency than at any previous period in its history since 1860.

SOME experiments were recently carried out at Dale Point Fort, Milford Haven, with the much-talked-of Zalinsky pneumatic gun. An old paddle steamer, the Harpy, was moved about 3,000 yards from the fort, her engines set in motion, and thirteen shots were fired at her. Officially, satisfaction was expressed with the result, but to the onlooker it looked as if the gun were not as formidable as has been claimed. The intention of those directing the proceedings appears to have been to have caused the earlier shots to explode immediately over the ship; but most of them, after leaving the muzzle of the gun, moved in an irregular and somewhat undulating curve, and fell short of her. The eleventh shell struck one of the paddle boxes, completely shattering it, and either that or an earlier shot must have injured the ship's bottom, because it was noticed that she was settling down forward. After the firing ceased the Royal Engineers boarded her and found her to be in a sinking condition. They therefore abandoned her and an hour after she sank.

THE War Office has established a labor bureau for assisting discharged soldiers, and it has been placed under the charge of the A. A. G. for Recruiting. The bureau under the War Office will, as far as possible, be worked in conjunction with the National Association for the Employment of Army Reserve Men, etc. The War Office could assist these reserve men very materially if they would when giving out contracts or work stipulate that so many of these men be engaged.

SINCE the Lee-Metford rifle was adopted it has been subjected to a good deal of criticism on the part of military men as not coming up to the requirements in active service. Sir Henry Halford, one of the highest authorities on rifles, states that the inefficiency of the rifle is due to the bullet. Before it was adopted a projectile was used with excellent results on animals. It was found necessary to strengthen the metal covering, which gave it greater penetrating powers with but slight shock. This defect has now been rectified, and the same authority claims that the Lee-Metford is not at all behind the Martini-Henry in target shooting when proper ammunition is used.

THE troops in Rhodesia, South Africa, have been supplied with 30,000 blankets by the British Millerain Co. in addition to millerained serges and great coats. The advantage claimed by this company is that all material put through this millerain system retains its porosity but is still proof against wet. It is also claimed that a blanket can be used to carry water as a bucket, and that the heaviest rains run off millerained canvas without scarcely damping the surface. The authorities are awaiting the results of the experiment, and should they prove successful with the troops in South Africa, it will be possible to dispense with a heavy item of expenditure in the supplying of waterproof sheets.

THE MANOEUVRES IN TORONTO.



THE annual sham battle in Toronto came off on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, a most instructive field day being held. The scene of the operations was the upper part of the Don Valley, a tortuous network of ravines, affording several good positions, and the high open ground to the north of the heights, from Eglinton avenue to Moore avenue.

In all a force of over 1,750 of all ranks was collected, the corps engaged being :

Attacking force : Lieut.-Col. Mason, Royal Grenadiers, in command ; Major Mutton, Q.O.R., brigade major. Royal Canadian Dragoons, Capt. Forrester, 33 all ranks. No. 1 Section, Toronto Field Battery, Capt. Myles, 18 all ranks. No. 2 Company, R.R.C.I., Capt. Thacker, 78 all ranks. Queen's Own Rifles, Major Delamere, 550 all ranks, with 7 attached officers. Royal Grenadiers, Major Bruce, 327 all ranks.

Defending force—Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 48th Highlanders ; Major Nelles, 37th Haldimand Rifles, brigade major ; Governor-General's Body Guards, Capt. Denison, 26 all ranks ; No. 2 Section, Toronto Field Battery, Capt. Crane, 22 all ranks ; 13th Battalion, Hamilton, Major McLaren, 405 all ranks ; 48th Highlanders, Major Cosby, 302 all ranks.

The umpire staff was as follows : Umpire-in-chief, Lieut.-Col. Otter, District Officer Commanding. Umpires—Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, 36th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. Wayling, 12th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. Patterson, 34th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. Starke, Victoria Rifles ; Lieut.-Col. Dunn, G.G.B. Guards ; Lieut.-Col. Buchan, R.R.C.I. ; Lieut.-Col. King, 7th F.B. ; Major Mead, 9th F.B. ; Major Hendrie, 4th F.B. ; Major Lessard, R.C.D. ; Major Sankey, Reserve of Officers ; Capt. Cartwright, R.R.C.I. ; Capt. Denison, Capt. Wallace, 36th Battalion ; Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G.

The Minister of Militia, Hon. Dr. Borden, was present during the manoeuvres and the march past which concluded the field day. In the evening the customary garrison dinner took place at the armories, the Minister of Militia and the officers of the 13th being guests. At the dinner Lieut.-Col. Otter, as umpire-in-chief, delivered his comments upon the movements, and the Minister, in response to the toast in his honor, delivered the speech which is reported at length on another page of this issue.

Following is the narrative and remarks upon the operations by Lieut. Col. Otter ;

DISTRICT OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th Nov., 1896.

General idea.—A southern force is retiring before a northern force.

Special idea (southern force).—The rear guard (one-half squadron, one section field artillery and two battalions) is at the corner of Clarence avenue and East York avenue at 10.30 a.m., when the commander receives the following order : "Woodbine, 10 a.m., 26th Nov., 1896.—My embarkation will not be completed till 2 p.m. You will delay enemy in every way possible up to that hour." Situation.—At 11 a.m. no troops were east, west or north of the junction of the roads above named.

Special idea (northern force).—The advanced guard (one squadron, one section of field artillery and two battalions) is on Eglinton avenue, about 400 yards east of Yonge street, when the following message reaches the officer commanding : "York Mills, 10 a.m., 26th Nov., 1896.—I have reason to believe the enemy will embark at the west end of Ashbridge's Bay. Push forward at 11 a.m. and delay this movement. You will be reinforced at 1

p.m." Situation.—No troops were south or east of the above-named place at 11 a.m.

Boundaries.—On the west, Yonge street ; south, Gerrard street ; east, Leslie street, and north, Eglinton avenue.

Narrative.—Owing to the muddy state of the roads, the several corps were late in reaching their stations, and operations were postponed for one hour.

At noon the O. C. the rear guard disposed of one battalion (48th Highlanders) on Clarence avenue, in three or four parties between East York avenue and Yonge street, a troop of cavalry (G.G.B.G.) was sent along Clarence avenue to Yonge street to reconnoitre, a small party of cavalry and one company (13th Batt.) proceeded on similar duty up East York avenue, while the guns (9th F.B.), under escort of two companies (13th Batt.) and a few mounted men, were sent to the high ground on the Don Mills road to the north of the village of Todmorden, proceeding there by the Cudmore bridge and the southerly paper mills ; the remainder of the 13th Batt. (5 companies) was disposed of to the east of East York avenue, in a line with, and partly in the rear of, Clarence avenue, and south of Leaside Junction.

The commander of the advanced guard at noon made the following disposition of his forces : Two troops (R.C.D.) were ordered, via Eglinton and East York avenue, to Moore avenue, to move at a gallop and extend east and west on Moore avenue ; one company (No. 2, R.R.C.I.) was ordered to advance in extended order to the edge of the high ground overlooking the two branches of the C.P.R. ; two companies of the R.G. were to support this company.

The artillery (9th F.B.) was to follow the above mentioned force as far as Moore avenue, and there halt until the main guard had passed, when the guns were to proceed to a position named as No. 1, and then await orders. The two troops (R.C.D.), ordered to reconnoitre to Moore avenue, were then to form an escort to the guns ; the third troop was detailed to reconnoitre the No. 1 position for the guns.

At about 12.15 the cavalry of the advanced guard came galloping down East York avenue, and when at Balliol avenue met the cavalry of the rear guard and a half company of the 13th Batt., both of whom at once opened fire, placing the greater part of the advanced guard cavalry "hors de combat." At 12.45, No. 2 Co., R.R.C.I., reached Moore avenue and became engaged with a company of the 13th Batt., which, having no support near, had to retire. No. 2 Co., being reinforced by two companies of the Grenadiers, pushed on to the brow of the hill overlooking the C.P.R. line, and at 1.12 came under the fire of the rear guard artillery, which held these companies in check.

Four companies of rifles (Q.O.R.) of the northern force, now appeared on the left of the three advanced companies, but these were screened from the fire of the enemy's artillery, though they had to contend with three companies of the 13th Batt., who were on the enemy's right. Two more companies of the Royal Grenadiers then came up on the right of the first companies engaged, with the remainder of the battalion and six companies of the Q.O.R. in support and reserves. The rear guard was thus practically cut through the centre, as the left battalion of that force (48th Highlanders) was completely isolated and unable to render any assistance to the 13th Batt., which, with the cavalry and artillery, was left to bear the burthen of the day. The three last-named corps were on the east and south side of the Don, and in a safe position, as the advanced guard artillery had not yet come into action, while the rear guard artillery was keeping up a heavy fire upon the centre of the advanced guard's position. Both flanks of the advancing force were, however, free to move, and yet it was not till 1.25 that the left

flank (Q.O.R.) made any demonstration against the right of the enemy (13th), but not then aggressively.

A part of the right flank became engaged about the same time with some companies of the 48th Batt. and a desultory action was maintained for an hour between those bodies along the heights overlooking the belt line to the Park Drive Reservation.

The guns of the advanced guard, in the meantime, had, after much delay, been sent by a long detour to play upon the flanks of the enemy, but only succeeded in firing two rounds per gun at 2.10 p.m. just previous to the "cease fire" being sounded.

The guns of the rear guard retired from their first position at 1.30 p.m. to the second position, but still no forward movement of any strength was made by the advanced guard. At 1.55 p.m. the rear guard guns opened fire from their second position to cover some retreating companies of the 48th Highlanders, who now appeared on the opposite side of the valley. At 2.10 p.m. these guns turned their attention to the Q.O.R., who were, at this time, advancing in fair strength against the position, but without the support of their own guns, or strong enough to carry the position. At 2.15 p.m. the "cease fire" sounded, leaving one-half of the rear guard infantry with cavalry and guns still covering and protecting the embarkation of its main body.

Remarks.—The disposition of the rear guard was most faulty, covering as it did a frontage of nearly two miles, with practically no supports or reserves. The two battalions were sent off in diametrically opposite directions until they were three-quarters of a mile apart, whereas the force should have been concentrated and well in hand so as to be able to utilise it at any moment in any direction. Its orders were to delay, and there was every facility for carrying such out. Owing to the dispositions made, the services of nearly one-half the force (48th Highlanders) were lost from the very beginning, leaving the burthen of the defence upon the cavalry, artillery and 13th Battalion. Owing to the tardiness of the movements of the opposing force, these corps were enabled to hold the final position occupied by them until 2.15 p.m., and thus ensure the embarkation of the main body.

The advanced guard did not push forward, as its special idea ordered. Its artillery should have been brought into action upon the high land overlooking the C.P.R., when the enemy's artillery opened fire upon the vanguard. Afterwards circumstances must have guided its use. As it was, delay took place in moving it definitely, and finally it was sent to a position that had been prematurely fixed by order, and consequently only got into action when too late to be of material advantage. The delay in bringing the artillery into action was repeated by not re-enforcing and pushing forward the left flank, which was free from the annoyance of artillery fire, while little notice need have been taken of the left flank of the enemy (48th), as it was isolated and incapable of much harm, besides the reinforcements that were coming up from the main body would soon have disposed of this trouble.

The objective of the O.C. the northern force was good and his plans well laid. By his determined and concentrated advance he cut through the enemy's line, but then delayed too long in making the changes necessary to the existing circumstances, and then allowed the enemy, shorn of half its original strength, to hold its ground sufficiently long to enable its main body to embark. While the tactics of the rear guard were necessarily to delay, those of the advanced guard should have been most aggressive and rapid. On neither side was proper information obtained by the cavalry as to positions of opposing forces. The dispositions of both forces were made in anticipation of circumstances which never occurred. The orders issued to the advanced guards were too profuse and complicated, and of such a character as to allow for no contingency. For instance, the case of the cavalry, in which it was

bound down to pace and location, in place of giving it a free hand to obtain information in a named direction and in a manner best suited to circumstances, the loss of half of the cavalry at the outset was the result. Again it was a mistake to detail under any circumstances all the available cavalry as escort to the guns. The mounted officers generally did not dismount when under fire, and men and units put out of action did not generally carry out orders as to piling arms or marching to the rear with arms reversed, as directed in I.D., part X.

The foregoing remarks are not made in the spirit of censure, but with the idea of correcting mistakes which in actual service would prove disastrous, and are intended to encourage that earnest desire, which has hitherto existed, for practical knowledge and efficiency in the calling which is so freely and voluntarily undertaken for the defence of the country and the Empire by the militia of Canada. The greatest possible credit is due officers and men of the active militia, who under most trying circumstances cheerfully devoted the day to the downright hard work which such manoeuvres necessarily entail, while a special notice is due to the troop of the G.G.B.G., who not only paraded voluntarily, but furnished horses and subsistence at their own expense, the 9th Toronto Field Battery, whose attendance was also voluntary, and the 13th Batt., upon whom fell the extra fatigue of the journey from and to Hamilton.

W. D. OTTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Umpire-in-Chief.

QUALIFICATION FOR SURGEONS.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles published in your valuable paper on the medical service and its wants. Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to a matter about which I have endeavored to awaken public and professional interest for some years past. I refer to the necessity of medical officers qualifying themselves for their duties, just as combatant officers do. All that is now required by the regulations to be appointed a medical officer is to be on the medical register. Nothing is asked as to the knowledge of the special duties of the rank and office of the candidate. Yet military medicine, surgery, hygiene, administration of hospital and ambulance drill, are really specialties. Is it not time that medical officers should be asked by the Department to qualify themselves for their duties before promotion, just as junior combatant officers are required to do? No medical officer in England of militia, volunteers or yeomanry is commissioned until he does so; he is given an acting appointment. Would not the medical service be held in greater esteem by all ranks if it were felt that they had specially qualified themselves? Would it not also be professionally advantageous to the officers themselves? There would be no difficulty in arranging with the various medical colleges in the Dominion to give a short special course of instruction, to be followed at some time by an examination by a board of medical officers appointed by the Department.

I am arranging for a voluntary course of instruction to be given at Trinity Medical College, in this city, next spring.

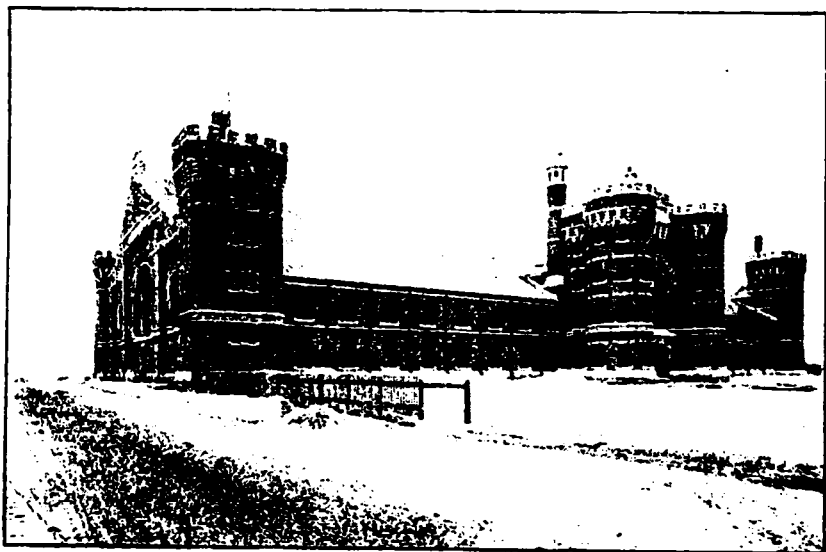
Yours, etc.,

G. STERLING RYERSON,
Surg.-Lieut.-Col. and D.S.G.

Toronto, Oct., 1896.

J. J. Taylor, of The Witness city staff, is starting a military column in that paper. He is a member of the Victoria Rifles and was at one time in the 43rd. He is a brother of J. D. Taylor, now of The Daily Colonist, Victoria, B.C., and formerly editor of THE MILITARY GAZETTE.

A correspondent of The Halifax Mail, writing about militia matters, among other things has this to say about the inspection of the 63rd Batt. in that city: "The recent inspection by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, Dominion infantry inspector, shows the policy of the present general. Col. Maunsell did not value time or trouble. He examined every officer in his duties very thoroughly. He did not stop at battalion drill, but went on to company and section drill and examined the N.C.O.'s in their duties as well."



INSPECTIONS IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—The various regiments have now all been inspected, and the sham fight of yesterday has closed the drill for the season. For days past Lieut.-Col. Otter has been busy with the work of seeing how much—and how little—is known by the officers and men of their drill, and he has given all ranks a searching examination. The Highlanders came first, and were inspected comparatively early in the month. The company inspections of the Queen's Own and Grenadiers came next, being spread over a succession of drill nights. On Wednesday, Nov. 18, the Queen's Own were put through their battalion inspection by the D. A. G., the big drill hall proving too small for the big battalion, 679 of all ranks. The battalion movements exacted were complicated, and the regiment drilled very well. A preliminary test of the ambulance corps showed good work on their part.

THE battalion inspection of the Royal Grenadiers came on the next evening. The regiment paraded 459 strong, and was drilled in half battalions. In their case also the D. A. G. proved exacting, and examined the work from the manual, through the firing exercises, up to battalion drill. The battalion came well out of the test, and the ambulance corps, which was subjected to the same test as that given to the Queen's Own on the preceding evening, showed despatch and neatness.

PRESENTATIONS of the prizes won at the regimental rifle matches followed the inspections. The Queen's Own this evening presented theirs, with the customary pleasant little ceremony, Mrs. Kirkpatrick presenting the prizes, and the officers receiving their friends subsequently in the messroom. The Grenadiers varied the proceedings by treating the citizens to a march out, the last which will occur until spring drill starts. After the march out the prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Cameron. The Highlanders celebrated their fifth anniversary on Friday, Nov. 20, and Lieut.-Col. Davidson reviewed the progress of the year in a speech which is reported at length elsewhere.

A FEATURE of the Highlanders' prize presentation was the conferring of the Long Service Medal, which has been granted to the British volunteers, to Sergt. George Banks, a veteran of 30 years' service in the volunteers, 25 of which were spent in the 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers, and Pte. Stephen G. Lingham, who after 22 years' service in English corps has been five years in the Highlanders.

AS an incident which illustrates the long service aspect of many militia regiments, Col.-Sergt. Joseph Thompson, who for ten years has been in "D" company of the Queen's Own, and who, for six months was acting sergeant-major, has retired from the regiment, and his old company, on Nov. 12, tendered him a smoking

concert at the sergeants' mess. Capt. Mason, Lieut. Davison, and practically all the company were present. Col.-Sergt. Thompson was presented with a fine diamond ring with the maple leaf crest of the regiment enamelled on the ring on each side of the stone, together with a handsomely gotten-up muster roll of the company. Capt. Mason, in making the presentation, spoke of the color-sergeant's sense of discipline. The recipient, in the course of his remarks, referred to the fact that his grandfather, his father, and he himself had been associated with the Queen's Own, and laid especial emphasis on the esprit de corps of the regiment.

RUMOR has it that Morris tube ranges are to be put in the basement of the armories this year. The rumor is an old friend, but it is to be hoped that it means something this time.

TODAY Hon. Dr. Borden visited Stanley Barracks and inspected the buildings. It is reported that he will avail himself of his visit to the city to go into the Queen's Own matter and come to a decision upon Lieut.-Col. Hamilton's case. His decision will probably be given out from Ottawa, but rumor says that Lieut.-Col. Hamilton will be reinstated on the understanding that he promptly resigns, thus retiring from the regiment voluntarily. This will clear the way for the accession to the lieutenant-colonelcy of Major Delamere, who has now for nearly six years held command of the regiment under peculiarly difficult circumstances.

The Highlanders' N.C.O.'s class will open on Dec. 4.

11.

THE NAVY LEAGUE IN ENGLAND.

WHEN Mr. H. J. Wickham, the honorary secretary of the Toronto branch of the Navy League, was in Britain recently he gave an interview to The London Daily Mail, in which he stated his scheme for the establishment of an auxiliary navy, which is fairly well known in Canada. The interview has attracted a good deal of attention in Britain, and recent Service papers received contain comments upon it. The Army and Navy Gazette, after giving a brief outline of the plan, says: "Any scheme which would open up and make available supplies of colonial seamen, and especially of the admirable Newfoundland fishermen, would be very welcome. But Mr. Wickham seems to have overlooked the fact that the ships he contemplates, even if carrying a small armament of quick-firers, would not be ships of war. They would be at the mercy of any cruisers of equal speed, and the maintenance of them would certainly neither be a sufficient protection to the route nor would do away with the necessity of patrol or convoy. But we say again, if he can show us how to embody Newfoundland fishermen as a trained reserve proximately available, we shall feel grateful to him."

The Naval and Military Record gives Mr. Wickham's plan first place in its "Notes and Comments." Its comment is: "So far as the question of subsidy is concerned, it must be remembered that the Admiralty already pay a large sum annually to the great steamship companies; and, therefore, the suggestion is not a new one. In The Naval and Military Record it has been repeatedly urged that when the Admiralty takes into consideration the question of increasing the Royal Naval Reserve, it should not be forgotten that Canada and Australia could, and would, be willing to assist in building up a large and efficient force. This opinion is strongly supported by Mr. Wickham, who states that Canada alone has over 71,000 men engaged in her fisheries."

It is evident that Mr. Wickham's plans for admitting colonial seamen into the Royal Naval Reserve plans which he has elaborated to a considerable extent—have met with a good deal of approval.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY RETURNS.

THE STANDING OF THE RURAL CORPS OF NO. 2 DISTRICT.

	SQUAD DRILL.	COMPANY DRILL.	MANUAL EXERCISE.	FIRING EXERCISES.	CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	ARMS AND ARMORIES.	INTERIOR ECONOMY, BOOKS AND RECORDS.	VALUE FOR INDIVIDUAL TARGET PRACTICE.	ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS BY OFFICERS.	TOTAL.	DEDUCT FOR ABSENTEES FROM CO. INSPECTION AND TARGET PRACTICE.	TOTAL POINTS GAINED.	BATT. DRILL BY C.O.	BATT. FIGURE OF MERIT.
	25	25	10	20	10	10	10		12				30	
12th Battalion													20	
No. 1	15	13½	6½	15	6½	7	8	18.19	9	98.69	1	97.69		
2	14	17	6	10	6½	7½	8	24.58	7½	101.08	7	94.08		
3	14	15	6	11	7	6	8	18.13	7½	92.63	4	88.63		
4	14½	14	6	12	6	7	7	21.68	6	94.18	7	87.18		
5	15	16	7	13	7½	7	7½	22.34	6	101.34	3	98.34		
6	20	17	8	15	7½	8	6½	26.70	7½	116.20	4	112.20		
7	15	15	6	15	6½	8	8	26.27	5	104.77	—	104.77		
8	20	16	7½	6	7	5½	6	27.82	3	98.82	7	91.82		
Total	127½	123½	53	97	54½	56	68	185.71	51½	807.71	33	774.71		116.83
31st Battalion													20	
No. 1	14	17	5½	13	6½	8	6½	27.59	3½	101.59	—	101.59		
2	12	16	5	10	6	5½	5½	18.97	3	81.97	4	77.97		
3	12	15	5	10	6½	5½	7½	21.37	7	89.87	1	88.87		
4	12	16½	5	11	6½	5½	7	24.43	4	91.93	1	90.93		
5	13½	15	6½	14	6½	7	7½	22.56	3	95.56	1	94.56		
6	14½	14½	6	14	6	8	7	23.55	6	99.55	—	99.55		
7	14	13½	5½	11½	6	5½	7	21.85	6	90.85	—	90.85		
8	16	17	6	16	7½	7	6	24.40	2	101.90	5	96.90		
Total	108	124½	44½	99½	51½	52	54	184.72	34½	753.22	12	741.22		112.65
35th Battalion													25	
No. 1	16	16	6	12	7	5	5	22.26	6½	95.76	—	95.76		
2	15	17	8	14	7	6½	8½	27.41	7	110.41	—	110.41		
3	14	15	4½	10	7½	5½	7½	25.34	—	89.34	—	89.34		
4	14	16	5	13	7	3	5	27.24	9½	99.74	1	98.74		
5	14½	15	7	13½	6½	7	8	23.02	6	100.52	6	94.52		
6	15	18	6½	13½	7	8½	6	24.30	10	108.80	—	108.80		
7	16	14	7	12	7½	7	4	29.80	7	104.30	—	104.30		
8	14½	15	6	13	7½	5½	4	23.39	3	91.89	—	91.89		
Total	119	126	50	101	57	50	46	202.76	49	800.76	7	793.76		124.22
37th Battalion													25	
No. 1	17	17	7	14	7½	8½	7	27.76	7	112.76	1	111.76		
2	16	17	6½	16	7	8	7	21.96	10	109.46	—	109.46		
3	14	14	6	14	6	7	7	22.20	7	97.20	1	96.20		
4	13½	16	5½	13	7½	7	7	24.20	6	99.70	—	99.70		
5	15	16	6½	15	7	7	8	21.02	10	105.52	4	101.52		
6	16	16	6½	14	7	8½	8	29.18	9	114.18	2	112.18		
7	16½	17	6	15	7	7	8	24.37	10½	111.37	—	111.37		
Total	108	113	44	101	49	53	52	170.69	59½	750.19	8	742.19		131.02
39th Battalion													18	
No. 1	15	14	6	11	7½	7	6½	19.74	6	92.74	10	82.74		
2	17	14	7	14	7	7	7	25.35	7	105.35	12	93.35		
3	13	15	6	10	6	7	7	24.64	5	93.64	8	85.64		
4	14	14	6	11	7½	7	7½	19.17	6	92.17	—	92.17		
5	16	16	6	15	6½	7	7½	24.54	3½	102.04	—	102.04		
6	15	17	6	16	8	7	8	21.96	6	104.96	3	101.96		
7	16	16	5½	15	7	7	7½	19.89	10½	104.39	4	100.39		
8	11	15	4	10	6	7	7½	24.82	3½	88.82	—	88.82		
Total	117	121	46½	102	55½	56	58½	180.11	47½	784.11	37	747.11		111.39

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MONTREAL-TORONTO, DECEMBER 1, 1896.



CANADA AND THE NAVY.

IN this issue appears a parliamentary return which has recently aroused a great deal of interest in Britain. At first sight, matters relating to the Royal Navy may seem of sufficiently remote interest to the majority of the officers and men of the Canadian militia, but a little reflection should prove that nothing can be of deeper interest to us than the condition of the sea power of Britain, to which we owe our existence as a British colony in times past, and in close conjunction with which our military forces would have to work in the event of war. From the moment of the commencement of hostilities to the firing of the last gun, we would be drawing arms, ammunition, stores of every sort, over sea; would not the preservation of the sea-routes over which these would come be a matter of the first importance to us? Further, in certain contingencies, our lakes might require to be held; and in that event the Royal Navy would have to cover our frontier from Cornwall to Port Arthur. There would be an enormous difference between the task the defenders of Canada would have to face if they simply had to keep several river frontiers, with the Union Jack supreme on the Great Lakes, their own flanks guarded and those of an enemy threatened by the fleet, and the task of defending the country with the Great Lakes held by the enemy, with the defenders' own flanks threatened by water-borne armies. Our militia system, it can never be too often repeated, is one link in the chain of Imperial defence; there is the navy, the Imperial army, and local defence. The last-named will be effective in proportion as it works well with the other components of the system. It is for that reason that Canadians are interested in the navy, which day by day protects their sea-borne commerce, and which in time of war would be of enormous importance to them.

Coincident with the interest created by this important return comes a series of comments made by service papers upon the interview with Mr. H. J. Wickham, the honorary secretary of the Toronto branch of the Navy League, which was published in The London Daily Mail. All express or imply gratitude to Mr. Wickham for his entry into the field. The suggestion as to the existence of an effective reserve in the Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen and sailors is greeted with much pleasure, though there are

signs that even yet the people of the Mother Country do not quite realize how large the supply of Canadian seamen is. One criticism passed is that the armament of the proposed subsidized vessels would be so slight as to leave them "at the mercy of any cruisers of equal speed." The critic has failed to recognize that it is contemplated by Mr. Wickham that the cruisers of the Royal Navy proper will be able to take care of the cruisers of other countries, but that the auxiliary navy which he advocates is an answer to the ships of a similar class which are now being largely subsidized and organized in the mercantile marine of foreign nations.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

A FIELD for recruiting which should present peculiar attractions for officers of the city battalions at least is to be found in the Boys' Brigades which are winning ground so rapidly in many parts of the Dominion. On the face of it, the boys turned out by this system should make recruits of the most desirable class. An eighteen-year-old lad, who knows his squad drill and manual pretty thoroughly and has some conception of company movements, and who in addition has learned to believe that obedience to superiors, courtesy, and respectability of language and behavior are qualities to be prized rather than ridiculed, should make a most acceptable recruit, and a company drawn from such a source should bring credit to the service. Many of these lads do go into the militia when the time comes for them to leave the brigade, and it is to be deplored that there is no systematic means of encouraging the completion of the training begun in the brigade in the ranks of the men who are training to be the defenders of the country. The matter is one which can be viewed from the standpoint either of the militia or of the Boys' Brigade. The militia would find in the brigade a recruiting field of the most excellent description; and the brigade, which has shown its appreciation of military training and its sense of the value of military virtues, would know that the training which it imparts would be carried on in a wider field and for purposes of a patriotism as pure as is to be found anywhere in the country.

In Britain, which is manifesting a remarkable activity at present in military matters, this aspect of the work has been perceived, and the Boys' Brigade has been the object of a great deal of attention from military authorities, from the highest down. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, finds time to attend important gatherings of these youthful troops, and regular militia and volunteer officers all show great interest in the work. One fashion, which they follow may well be commended to the attention of officers of our militia: When an officer goes to inspect a body of the boys, he takes care to wear full uniform, so as to make as attractive an appearance as possible, and has a brilliant staff to accompany him. Not only does it impress the boys, but it also exalts their sense of the importance of their organization.

Why cannot a close connection be established between individual corps and certain specified portions of the brigade? Why cannot even individual companies establish friendly relations with individual companies of the boys, encourage them, occasionally have an officer in full uniform inspect or drill the lads, occasionally have a non-com. assist in the drill, and keep track of the membership so as to see that as many as possible graduate from the junior organization to the company? A measure which should have an excellent effect would be to accept a certificate from the drill instructor of a brigade company as equivalent to passing through the recruit class of the militia battalion, provided the possessor joins within a reasonable time. The establishment of such a brotherhood of militia corps and Boys' Brigades would entail some work, but should produce results well worth the exertion.

HON. DR BORDEN ON MILITIA PROBLEMS.

AT THE conclusion of the field day at Toronto, on Thanksgiving Day, Hon. Dr. Borden was entertained at the annual garrison dinner. Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., was in the chair, and on his right hand was Hon. Dr. Borden; to his left hand was Hon. Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Hon. A.D.C. to the Queen; others at the head of the table were Mr. Wm. Lount, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Tyr-

whitt, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Strathy, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. Mason, R.G.; Lieut.-Col. Wayling, 12th York Rangers; Ald. Lamb, Ald. McMurrich, Dr. Grasett, and others.

In the speech which the Minister of Militia made in response to the toast in his honor he touched upon a number of important points in connection with matters pertaining to the militia. He received an extremely warm welcome. His opening words were a pleasant returning of thanks for the compliment paid him, and a gracefully put compliment to the militia officers of Canada, in whose company he had already spent many pleasant hours. After a reference to the explanation of the manœuvres given by the chairman, the Minister declared that the review had been an excellent lesson for the troops and for the officers. It had looked more like business than anything else he had seen in connection with the militia, and he spoke in highly complimentary terms of the work done.

Referring to a remark made by Lieut.-Col. Otter, Dr. Borden assured his hearers that he was an old militiaman, in thorough sympathy with them, but reminded them that he was a Minister of the Crown sworn to protect the revenue. He was going to ask them as militiamen to assist him in seeing that every dollar voted for the militia was honestly and fairly spent. He was going to take them into his confidence, he said, and he continued as follows: "I long ago became convinced that it was absolutely necessary, if we were to have an efficient and an effective militia force in this country, that we must have annual drill (cheers) and I say to you freely that if I do not succeed in having my own way with regard to this particular matter, there is going to be some little trouble. (Hear, hear.) Now, in order to do that, it may be necessary that we shall effect some economies. I believe that there are ways by which very considerable economies can be made in the administration of the Canadian militia, and at the same time to increase the efficiency of the force. But whatever economy is to be brought about let it be understood distinctly that it shall not be made at the expense of sacrificing the annual drill, or of reducing the number of days that we go into camp."

THE PERMANENT FORCE.

"I do not want to venture upon delicate or dangerous ground, but we have in this country what is known as the permanent force, or what used to be called schools of instruction. I am going to say, frankly, that I like the name 'schools of instruction.' I am saying that in the presence of many members of the permanent force, but I have a fashion of saying what I mean, and I usually consider pretty carefully beforehand what I shall say. Now, I have no quarrel with the schools. They were a necessity when they were organized, and they are a necessity to-day. (Cheers.) They have done excellent work. You saw the result of it to-day. (Renewed cheers.) You see the result of it from one end of this country to the other. They have elevated the militia, to a certain extent, out of the Slough of Despond in which it existed. To have an efficient force you must have educated officers. No business can be conducted without men who know that business, and if you

are going to have an efficient militia force you must have officers who know their duties. If they do not your force is practically useless, and your men will be marched into action simply to be slaughtered. (Hear, hear). At the same time, let the permanent force understand that their office is to teach; and that we have no standing army in this country, and do not intend to have one. We expect every man to make sacrifices. The active militia of this country have made numerous sacrifices—are making them every day—in money and time. We have taken a certain number of men and set them aside, and Canada is paying their expenses—I suppose the larger part of their expenses—and paying them comparatively well. We expect those men to show a good return of their stewardship. I believe they have done it, and will continue to do it. Let us have no feeling or no misunderstanding between these branches of the active force. Let them go hand in hand and help each other, and if they do they will be inseparable, and in that way the schools will make themselves such a necessity to the militia force of this country that they will be always maintained. Sometimes I have heard a hint of difficulties, but let no brevet business, or any other business (much laughter) create dissensions between these two great branches of the militia force of this country. (Hear, hear.) I am confident that the schools of instruction do not want any advantage over the active militia. (Cries of 'That's right.') I am confident of that, and I am equally confident that if any wrong has been done—I do not hold myself personally responsible, because I am guided by my staff in matters of this kind, though I shirk no responsibility—but I say, if any wrong has been done the active militia may depend upon it that wrong will be rectified, and I am sure that no one will be more anxious that that should be done than the very gentlemen in whose interest, it has been said by some, this order has been passed." (Cheers)

Dr. Borden then repelled the charge that the militia force was used in politics, saying that he had received as warm a welcome from Conservative as from Liberal officers. He alluded pleasantly to the visit of Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., and he concluded as follows: "The people of Canada have at last come to the conclusion, and the administration of the Militia Department has awakened to the belief, that in order to have an efficient militia force it is necessary to properly equip and to officer it. You now have the best rifle, I believe, in the world, provided for the force. You have now weapons on the way out for the armament of the force. We do not want war. The preparations we are making in this country are not intended as a menace to anybody. God grant that we may continue in peace for ever in the future, but every self-respecting man must be able to defend himself; every self-respecting country must be able to defend itself; and the better you are prepared for self-defence the less likelihood there is that you will be called upon to defend yourself." (Cheers.)

A valuable remark was made by Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. in the course of the speech which he delivered later in the evening. Referring to the objections frequently taken by business men to the militia force, he observed that these were the very men who should be the heartiest in assisting that force, for their interests are more vulnerable than those of others, and would be the first to suffer in the event of war. It needed but common sense for these people to see to it that their defenders were in an efficient condition, he said.

COLONEL HERBERT INJURED.

The Naval and Military Record contains a note of a serious accident to our former Major-General, who is known in Britain as Col. Herbert, in command of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards. He was out with his regiment on Thursday, Oct. 28, near Burnham Beeches, when his horse bolted, and running against a tree, threw

him to the ground. He was conveyed back to his quarters at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, in a farmer's trap, which was hired for the purpose, and was immediately attended to by Surgeon-Capt. S. Powell, of the Grenadier Guards, who found that he was severely bruised, but was unable to say on his first examination what other injuries he had sustained.

THE WORK OF DEFENCE.

By a Commanding Officer.

I HAVE an excellent opinion of Dr. Borden, the new Minister, but I fear he is under the influence of the old ring, or he would never have authorized the recent order giving an unlimited brevet to the permanent corps. It was a great blunder, and will work terrible mischief. It draws the line too sharply, and builds up an impassable wall, on one side of it being, as an officer remarked a few days ago, "Honor and profit," and on the other, "Hard work, poor pay and slow promotion." Another captain quietly laughed and said, "It's queer encouragement." Here is a school corps, organized for teaching purposes only, getting everything. Here are we, the fighting force, getting bare toleration. It is a good example of the old game, "Heads we win, tails you lose."

As for the Commanding Officers' Association, I may tell you we tried that before—many years ago, it is true, but we had the backbone of the then active militia in it. We presented time and again our views and the result of our practical experience to the Department at Ottawa, but they were not even acknowledged, and the organization "petered out." To effect anything, an organization such as you speak of must have some authority for, and power behind it, and could then act as a sort of Defence Committee, whose recommendations the Government of the day would be bound to respect. As matters now are, the permanent corps, which I am happy to say I always opposed, are, as I said they would be, "the permanent partners," and the other fellows have little or nothing to say. My belief, founded on many years' experience and, if I do say it myself, pretty close observation, is: That we will never have an effective fighting force nor any simple, well-devised scheme of defence for Canada until both are organized and perfected by men who have learned their trade on the field and whose business is war and the preparation for it. For instance, the force for the relief of Chitral amounted to some 14,000 or 15,000 men. Where is the officer in Canada who could repeat the operation? Yet, if we had to fight, and by all accounts we were very near it this spring, we would have to place at least 100,000 men in the field. Where are they? Where are the guns, the cavalry, engineers, pontoon train, hospital, commissariat, service corps, etc.? And then, if we had all these, where are your leaders, general and generals?

THE PERMANENT CORPS AND SCHOOLS.

IN the article on this subject in the last issue the last paragraph I should have read that a Board of Visitors should be appointed "from" not "for" the militia. Such a board would be incomplete without a representative from the permanent corps. Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.O.C., commanding No. 2 Depot, from his long and successful experience in both active and permanent units, would be indispensable. The suggestion has been very favorably received by officers in the permanent corps who have nothing to lose and much to gain by such an enquiry. A report from a committee composed of Lieut.-Cols. Otter, Drury, Davidson (48th Highlanders, Toronto), Starke (Victoria Rifles, Montreal), Telford (31st Grey Batt.), and up-to-date officers of this stamp in whom the force has perfect confidence, would be invaluable to the G.O.C. He would doubtless act on their recommendations. It is quite true in theory, as one correspondent suggests, that the G.O.C., himself, should deal with the question without the assistance of a board. But he is with

us only five years. It will probably take him that long to gain sufficient knowledge to enable him to decide what should be done. If he acts on the report of a board, they, and not he, will be criticised. The less opportunity the G.O.C. gives the country to find fault with him, the more able will he be to do effective work.

* * *

"This naturally brings up the whole question of 'militia reform,' and a very large and important question, viz., the Imperial defence of the Empire, with the naval and military organizations fairly adjusted and distributed between the Mother Country and the colonies is the outcome. Whether, too, it would be more advantageous to pay £40,000 sterling per annum into the Imperial treasury in payment for a British regular regiment to be stationed in Canada, and abandon the present military schools of instruction is a question for the serious consideration of the Government, and there is always the danger that we might drift back to a system where dependence would be thrown upon the Imperial Government for the force needed to maintain law and order in Canada, and throw a great damper upon the necessity that now exists of keeping up a militia force of sufficient strength to aid in defending the country in times of need. We must not forget that when Great Britain withdrew her troops in 1871 colonial responsibility was recognized, and some progress has been made, and it might be well not to offer to the powers that be, any excuse to diminish the aid they have been compelled to extend to the militia. For all these reasons I have always opposed to the utmost of my power the idea of changing the original schools of instruction into regular regiments, which, with the very limited means at the disposal of Parliament, I hold to be beyond the ability of Canada to maintain in an efficient manner, with a high standard of excellence like the regiments of the British army, involving as it does such intricate questions as first appointments, promotion, retirement and pension, which the taxpayers are not willing to face. Any attempts therefore, to engraft a special class upon our democratic institutions must end in failure and humiliation to those who attempt it, and I consider it an act of common kindness to point out these facts to any general officer sent from England to command our militia."—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, in Toronto Telegram.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

A COMMANDING officer, an enthusiastic rifle shot, writes to THE GAZETTE as follows:

"Our annual rifle matches took place much later this year on account of the Government grant not coming to hand, and when it did come it was \$50 instead of \$75. I do not know whether this is general or not, but it made us shape our cloth accordingly. It seemed strange to me that the annual grant should be decreased when the general opinion seems to favor increase."

Several complaints of similar cutting down of the grants to rifle associations have come to THE GAZETTE. That there is room for the exercise of economy in the administration of the militia is true enough; but such an action as that which has just been noticed is an excellent example of how not to go about the work of reform. These grants are seldom if ever misused, and from a very trifling expenditure excellent value is received in the way of increased efficiency with the weapon with which the militia is armed: the very thing at which military training should aim. If the Department wishes to rearrange the system upon which the grants are given, it might well be in the direction of encouraging a greater attendance upon the ranges, rather than in that of reducing the appropriations.

Our correspondent's complaint as to the slowness with which the reduced grant came does not stand alone, and in this also it seems that his ground is well taken. November is quite too late in the year for rifle shooting.

THE USE OF THE REVOLVER.

THE United States Cartridge Co. have just issued a handy booklet entitled "The Revolver and Its Use." With the increased interest in revolver shooting it has become imperative that instructions which can be got at easily should be available. A few extracts from the book will be of interest to the readers of THE GAZETTE :

The position recommended in revolver firing is as follows : Stand alike on both feet ; face the target squarely, or nearly so ; do not stand with one side toward the target, as in the old dueling position, for in doing so you look out of the corner of your eyes, and no one can see so distinctly in that way as looking squarely to the front ; hold the arm at full length, or nearly so ; do not bend the arm at the elbow, as is seen in some of the old dueling positions.

The position recommended is adopted by the best revolver and pistol shots in America, and is superior to the old-fashioned manner referred to.

Care should be taken to grasp the revolver each time alike. To do this place the stock well in the palm of the hand, so the recoil will be received on the fleshy part of the hand back of the palm. It should be held firmly between the lower three fingers and the palm of the hand. The thumb should be placed along the left side of the revolver, pressing it closely. The whole grasp of the revolver should be confined to the thumb, second, third and little finger. The forefinger should not partake of this pressure, that finger being reserved wholly to press the trigger. Cultivate a disconnection between the forefinger and the remainder of the hand ; in other words, try to hold the revolver tightly as described, but do not let any rigidity enter the forefinger.

The rear sight of a revolver is usually a groove in the upper part of the frame ; the fore sight is generally attached in a solid piece to the muzzle end of the arm. By seeing the tip of the foresight through the notch in the rear sight the aim is secured.

Learn to hold the revolver plumb ; that is, do not roll it to right or left, as the shots are likely to go in the direction the revolver inclines.

There are two ways of taking aim. The first is to raise the revolver a little above the bullseye, after which drop the muzzle, align the front and rear sights at the bottom of the bullseye, or in the bullseye, as preferred. The second way is to align the sights below the object desired to hit, then raise the revolver until the sights are in line with the object. The first way is recommended.

The forefinger should be placed on the trigger at the lower part of the first joint, not on the fleshy part of the first joint, or midway between the first and second joints. Success in revolver shooting is secured by holding the arm steadily and applying the pressure while aiming until the arm is discharged. Never pull or jerk the trigger. Do not brace the nerves in expectation of the shock of the recoil or the report. These are bad habits which must be overcome to insure success. Never close the eyes ; shoot with one or both eyes open, preferably both eyes.

Frequently the fore sight is not high enough to overcome the kick up of the revolver. Should such be the case it will be necessary to aim below the bullseye. If shots strike low, see more of the front sight in the notch of the rear sight. Modern revolvers are generally sighted so aim can be taken directly at the object desired to hit.

At this point it will be discovered how difficult it is to hold a revolver still. The position of the arm is one to which the beginner is unaccustomed, and as the trigger is pressed the revolver probably cannot be held still. If sufficient pressure is applied the revolver will be discharged and the shots are likely to go wide of the mark.

The first few shots will probably increase the unsteadiness. Many are thus discouraged at the first trial. Most persons, however, can largely overcome this unsteadiness. Practice will train the muscles of the arm and hand, so steady aim may be taken while the trigger is pressed ; the recoil will seem to aid in steadiness, and in a brief time the marksman will be surprised to see how accurately he can place his shots.

A great deal of firing is not recommended for the beginner. The most important thing to accomplish is to train the muscles of the arm. This he can accomplish to a great extent without firing. It can be done by holding the arm at full length without any revolver in the hand. An hour or more practice of this kind in a day will quickly train the muscles so the arm can be extended without trembling. Another excellent practice is aiming with an uncharged revolver. Open the action to see it is not loaded ; cock the piece and place a small piece of rubber in front of the hammer ; the revolver may then be snapped without injury. After the rubber has been so placed, take a careful aim at as small objects as you would do in firing ; use the same care as if the revolver were charged. As your practice continues you will notice the tremor decreases. The best pistol and revolver shots practise hours in this way. With such training one would probably show good marksmanship at the first trial with a loaded revolver.

As the tremor lessens, practice more firing. If the marksman can do no better than to place his six shots in a circle of 3 feet in diameter at 12 yards he should not be discouraged. In revolver shooting it is desirable to keep a series of shots in as small a circle as possible. It will be found as practice is continued the size of the circle in which you keep your shots steadily decreases. In the course of time a 3-foot circle, which at first was necessary to inclose your shots, will be reduced to 2, then to 1, and later you will be able to keep a series of shots in the 4-inch bullseye at 12 yards.

As a marksman improves in his shooting he will make occasional wild shots ; but they occur less frequently with practice. These wild shots are generally the result of suddenly pulling the trigger. The marksman finds he is holding the arm still, but in his anxiety to discharge it before the tremor begins, instead of the steady pressure, a sudden pull is given, which is nearly always fatal to good marksmanship.

When one has acquired sufficient skill to place a majority of his shots on and in a bullseye 4 inches in diameter at a distance of 12 yards, with deliberate aim, instead of trying to hit a smaller bullseye at that distance, he should try to fire his shots in quicker time. Accuracy is a good thing, but beyond the amount mentioned, speed in firing counts far more than increased accuracy.

As you increase your speed in firing you cannot draw the front sight of the revolver into the rear notch with such fineness as with deliberate aim ; therefore, see more of the front sight, but aim below the object desired to hit.

After mastering the points given in the foregoing paragraphs, practise drawing your revolver from your pocket ; cock it with the thumb, align it on the object desired to hit, hold it as steady as possible, and apply a steady pressure to the trigger until the arm is discharged. All this should be done quickly, but not carelessly.

A great many people think the proper way to draw and shoot a revolver is to raise it above the head with a flourish, drop it and fire. Formerly cavalry troops were taught to draw the revolver from the holster and with a striking motion fire it. These directions should not be followed in the use of a pocket revolver.

The double action of a pocket revolver should be reserved for an emergency and used only at close quarters.

In shooting at moving objects see that the front and rear sights are aligned ; aim low if you see much of the front sight. If the

object is crossing in front of you, align the front and rear sights, follow the object with your aim, press the trigger enough to discharge the revolver as you pass the object. This is a difficult thing to do, but it can be done effectively with practice.

Care should be taken to keep the revolver clean. A very little attention given to the arm will keep it in good condition.

On receipt of a post-card a copy of the booklet will be sent to any reader of THE GAZETTE by the writer, C. W. Dimick, 216 Washington street, Boston.

THE BACK DOOR OF CANADA.



At the Military Institute, in Toronto, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 23, Lieut.-Col. Scoble, of Winnipeg, delivered a lecture upon "The Back Door of Canada," as he described the Hudson's Bay route. Lieut.-Col. Mason, R.G., occupied the chair. The lecture, which met with an enthusiastic reception, was a strong argument for the adoption of this route. The opening portion of the lecture described the early struggles between the French and the English for the control of Hudson's Bay, the object of the citation of these wars being to show the practicability of these waters for naval movements. "I must not omit to mention, however," the lecturer said, "that military as well as naval forces used the Hudson's Bay route as a means of access to the Northwest. In 1846 a detachment consisting of a wing of the 6th Foot and some Royal Artillery and Engineers, in all 18 officers, 329 men, 17 women and 19 children, left Cork for York Factory, arriving on the 17th August. There they remained for eleven days and then pushed on to Fort Garry, accomplishing the journey by the 18th September. They went over the Hudson's Bay route in York boats, taking with them one 9-pounder and three 6-pounder brass guns, with carriages, ammunition, and stores complete, arriving at their destination in good health and without accident. The guns were dismounted and sewn up in canvas, and were skidded or carried across the portages." Subsequently a corps of pensioners was taken to Fort Garry by the same route.

Lieut.-Col. Scoble then combatted Lieut. Gordon's report, in which doubt was thrown on the possibility of navigating the bay, quoting Admiral Markham's opinion that the bay and straits can be navigated. In all over 750 sailing vessels have navigated these waters, and only one, or at most two, have been wrecked. "Could not steamers navigate such waters?" the lecturer asked.

"It needs only a glance at the map," Col. Scoble went on, "to show the immense importance to Canada of possessing a secondary base of supplies in case of war. Supposing an enemy's cruisers blocked the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada would be impotent for defence had she not another seaport through which access might be obtained to and from Great Britain. And if the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway were continued to Rupert House on the east side of James Bay (a distance of 350 miles) and the Lake Nipissing & James Bay completed from North Bay to Moose Factory at the west side of James Bay (a distance of 350 miles), and the hiatus between Lake Winnipeg and York Factory bridged by railway and canal (334 miles), access could be obtained to three centres of defence from which all requisite requirements could be supplied. But in an immediate urgency even these important links are not absolutely necessary. It would be quite possible under existing circumstances to carry troops and supplies from York Factory to Winnipeg in ten to twelve days. Dr. Bell did the distance from York Factory to Norway House in seven days, and it has been done in five days; and a little improvement in the portages and method of transfer of cargo from the boats below to the boats above the ob-

structions would facilitate transportation. A York boat carries from three to five tons in addition to a crew of nine men, and a fleet of such boats could be collected, manned and put on the route within ten days sufficient to meet almost any emergency during the entire months of June, July, August, September and October, and perhaps a fortnight each in May and November. The distance from York Factory to Lake Winnipeg is 375 miles, broken by four portages on the upward journey. On the downward journey it is necessary to make three portages only. The length of these portages is inconsiderable: At Painted Stone, 29 yards; at Robinson Portage, 1,312 yards; at Trout River Falls, 24 yards; and at Island Portage (returning), 40 yards. In addition, on the upward journey there are 21 demicharges, or tracking-places, where the boats have to be towed up the rapids from the shore. Out of the 681½ miles of waterway between Winnipeg and York Factory only 51 miles need any improvement to secure seven feet of water; and of that distance only about ten miles requires canalling, the balance of the required improvements being in the nature of dredging, removal of bowlders, and dams to unite several rapids into one fall for lockage."

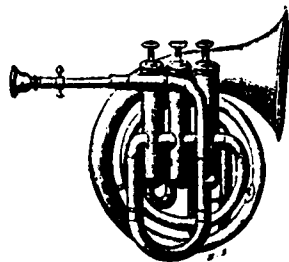
Lieut.-Col. Scoble then enlarged upon the importance of such a line from the Imperial standpoint, pointing out how important it is that the food supply of Britain should come from within the British Empire. At present England imports over £101,000,000 worth of provisions, of which Canada contributes all too small a proportion. Such a line would be defensible, and would build up a basis of food supply for Britain in the Northwest.

There was a discussion of unusual length upon the paper. Mr. H. J. Wickham, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, G.G.B.G., Mr. Wm. Lount, M. P., Major Mutton, Q.O.R., Mr. W. B. McMurrich, Prof. Baker, Major Sankey, late Q.O.R., Capt. McMahon, Major Clarence Denison, G. G. B. G., and Major Farewell, 34th, took part in it. Lieut.-Col. Denison emphasized the importance to Britain of having her food supplies drawn from Canada, instead of from countries which might become hostile. He also noted the advisability of having Canada's lines of communication at right angles to the front of operations, instead of, as at present, being parallel to it. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lount, M. P., a vote of thanks. Mr. Lount spoke in favor of the project, and suggested that a copy of the paper be sent to the Minister of Militia. A number of very pertinent and practical questions were asked by those taking part in the discussion, and Lieut.-Col. Scoble replied fully to the questions. The vote of thanks was passed amid applause.

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THE RIFLE.

ON Tuesday, 10th inst., two teams, one under the captainship of Sergt.-Major Tracey, R.C.A., and one under Surgeon Dewar, 5th Dragoons, had a friendly match for the oysters on the Cookshire, P.Q., range, Sergt.-Major Tracey's team winning by 32 points. The score at 500 yards was naturally very poor, considering it was shot at about 4.45 p.m., the targets being hardly distinguishable. It was certainly a marvelous eyesight that could recognize one disc from another, and they had in a great measure to be guessed at. In this range, in order to allow all competitors to fire, the number of shots was reduced to 5, without sighting shots. The distances were 200, 400 and 500 yards. Sergt.-Major Tracey's team made 235, made up as follows: Sergt.-Major Tracey, R.C.A., 30; Mr. Wm. Daiker, 47; Major Baker, 58th, 67; Mr. J. J. Macleod, 58th, 26; Mr. A. A. Bailey, 65. Surgeon Dewar's team made 203, made up as follows: Surgeon Dewar, 5th Dragoons, 57; Bandsman Johnson, 58th, 41; Mr. H. Clark, 42; Lieut. Reade, 58th, 30; Mr. P. Boileau, 33.

The annual matches of the Wellington Rifle Association were held on the 4th and 5th of November at the range at Cookshire. The first day was dark with variable side winds. On the second day the matches were shot in a steady downpour of rain, accompanied by high winds. Only five competitors attended from a distance. The uncertainty of the weather at this time of the year, no doubt, caused many to remain at home. The chief reason for the matches being put off until so late in the year was the fact that it was extremely late before there was any certainty that a Government grant would be given. It was not until the latter part of October that any certain assurance was received. When the grant did come, it was cut down one-third; for over twenty years it has been \$75, but this year it was but \$50. The association would greatly like to know why the reduction was made. In match No. 1, at 200, 400 and 500 yards, Mr. Converse came first with a score of 80 (21-28-31); Mr. Rennick took second prize with 77 (19-34-24); Lieut. Hall, 5th Dragoons, made 70 (17-27-26); prize \$4. In match No. 2, 500 and 600 yards, 10 shots at each, Lieut. Hall, 5th Dragoons, made 82 (43-39); Mr. A. A. Bailey, 71 (35-36), and Mr. Converse 71 (37-34). The third match, at 200, 400 and 600 yards, was won by Mr. Rennick with 88 (33-32-23); Mr. Converse had 83 (31-32-20); Capt. Trenholme, 58th, made 80 (19-32-29); Bandsman Johnson, 58th, made 78 (26-29-23); Lieut. Hall, 5th Dragoons, made 77 (26-29-22), and Mr. H. Weston made 76 (27-28-21). The total value of the prizes amounted to \$81.

The thirty-fourth annual prize meeting of the Frontier Rifle Association was held on the range near Huntingdon on Tuesday. There was a larger attendance than usual. The day was dry, but being cold there was not as good shooting made as might have been expected. The shooting was all done with the Martini-Henry rifle. The prize list amounted to \$109, in addition to a D.R.A. medal. For some unknown cause, the Government grant, in addition to being very late in arriving, was only \$50 instead of the usual \$75. The medal was won by Corpl. Frank Greenaway, of No. 3 Company, with 74, Sergt. James Kidney making 73. The Association match, 7 shots at 600 yards, was won by Lieut. D. Baxter, No. 2 Company, with a score of 18. Mr. D. Macfarlane was second with 17. The grand aggregate for Nos. 3, 4 and 5 matches was won by Sergt. D. G. Macfarlane, No. 2 Company, with 74, others being Mr. G. W. Cunningham, 72; Lieut. D. Baxter, 71, and Sergt. Thomas Baird, No. 2 Company, 70. The Nursery match, 5 rounds at 200 yards, was won by Sergt. James Kidney, with 19. The McEachern match, series A, seven rounds at 200 yards, was won by Corpl. Frank Greenaway, with 28; Staff-Sergt. D. McLaren also made 28, and Sergt. Kidney made 27.

Series B, of the same match, was won by Mr. G. W. Cunningham, with 31, Sergt. Thomas Baird making 30, and there being four 28's, Corpl. Greenaway, Sergt. D. G. Macfarlane, Pte. Thos. Haire (No. 3 Company) and Lieut. D. Baxter. The Frontier match, seven rounds at 500 yards, was won by Sergt. D. G. Macfarlane, with 30, Lieut. G. L. Macfarlane (No. 1 Company) making 29, and Mr. Cunningham and Corpl. Greenaway making 28's. The Consolation match was won by Sergt.-Major James Logue.

On Thursday, October 22, the 37th Haldimand Battalion held its 30th annual rifle match over the regimental rifle range at York. The weather was very favorable for the season of the year, nearly all the companies being represented. The prizes amounted to \$73 and an O.R.A. medal. The aggregate, determined by scores in Nos. 1 and 2 matches, and open to the battalion, was won by Capt. Davis, No. 7, who took the O.R.A. medal and \$2, with a score of 73 out of a possible 85. Pte. Doctor, No. 7 Co., came second, with a score of 73, and Sergt. J. Rolston, No. 4 Co., made 72. In the first match—7 shots at 200 and 5 shots at 400 yards—four competitors made 52, Capt. Davis, ex-member W. A. Anderson, Sergt. J. Rolston and Pte. J. E. Doctor. There were two 51's, Lieut. W. Halligan, No. 4 Co., and Pte. J. Griffith, No. 4 Co. In the second match—5 shots at 200 yards—there were two 22's, Pte. J. Runchey, No. 1 Co., and ex-member W. A. Anderson; Capt. Davis, Capt. Griffith, No. 4 Co., and Pte. Doctor made 21 each. Pte. Slack, No. 5 Co., won the third match, for members who had never won a prize at York matches; 5 shots at 200 and 400 yards each were allowed and he made a score of 42.

In order to test the efficiency of infantry fire at long ranges under certain circumstances, an experiment was made in Switzerland by firing from the hamlet of Replands, at an altitude of 3,760 feet, at a surface of snow about a mile and a quarter off as the crow flies, at the foot of the Mont de Baulmes. The target was a rectangle 165 feet wide by 200 feet deep, sloping at an angle of 10 degrees, and was marked at the four corners by flags, and rendered more conspicuous by a piece of black cloth, 8 feet by 10 feet, spread at the base of the rectangle. Fourteen medium shots were told off to fire independently a total of 500 carefully aimed shots within 16 minutes, between 2.15 to 2.31 p.m., the weather being very fine, with bright sunshine and a dry and perfectly calm atmosphere. The thermometer indicated 20 degrees Fahrenheit. The snow was hard frozen, smooth and free from any mark, and the slightest graze of the surface was distinctly visible, so that every hit could be clearly traced. It was found that out of the 500 shots, 338, or 67 per cent, had hit the target, besides 20 which had struck above, and 26 which had struck below the rectangle, within a radius of about 30 feet. The remaining shots struck within about 100 yards, either short or over the target, while a very few had deviated sideways.—*La France Militaire*.

The twenty-ninth annual matches of the Cobourg Rifle Association were held on the ranges east of the town on Monday, November 16. The meeting was favored by having an almost ideal day—the only drawback being a very bright glare which interfered very materially with the scores of several of the best marksmen. A number of citizens visited the ranges during the day, thus showing their interest in the association. The Dominion Government reduced the annual grant by \$50 this year, and by \$25 last year; yet, thanks to the friends who have come so loyally to its assistance, the association has been able to present a very satisfactory prize list for the '96 matches, the prize list including the McGuire Trophy, worth \$25; the Guillet Medal, worth \$12; the Hopper Challenge Cup, worth \$6; a special prize of a handsome camera, presented by Mr. J. S. Skeaff, and over \$60 in cash. Capt. Hamilton won the

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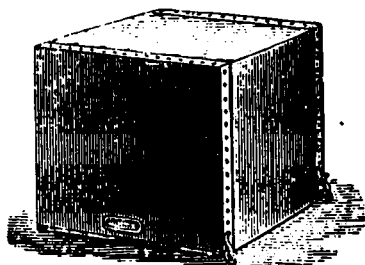
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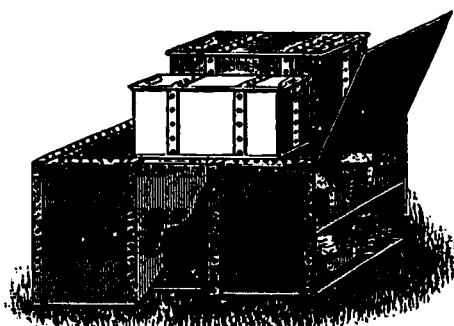
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McGuire Trophy, for the highest scores in the Military and Association matches, and the Hopper Challenge Cup in the Military match. Gunner H. Routh won the Guillet Medal, heading the Military match, and Mr. Skeaff's special prize, shot for over the 400 yards range, with 32. Capt. Hamilton now owns the Hopper Challenge Cup, having won it two years in succession. The Guillet Medal must be won twice and the McGuire Trophy three times before becoming the property of the winner.

REVIEWS.

We are in receipt of the last issue of St. George's Gazette, the regimental paper of the "old and bold," the famous old 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The paper is a very creditable one, including several articles of general interest, such as a description of Newcastle, the headquarters of the regiment. The difficulties thrown in the way of organization by the peculiar duties of the British army are illustrated by the fact that the paper, which exists for the entire regiment, has one unit of its constituency, the 1st Batt., in Gibraltar; another unit, the 2nd Batt., in Singapore; while the 3rd or militia battalion and the two volunteer battalions are, of course, at home in Northumberland.

Canadians will be interested in the issue of The Navy and Army Illustrated for Oct. 30, from the fact that it includes excellent photogravures of the officers and crew of H.M.S. Talbot, the fast and formidable new cruiser which recently arrived in Halifax to replace H.M.S. Magicienne. It will be remembered that a rumor that the vessel had foundered prevailed for some few hours; it was caused by the fact that the ship had met with a terrific hurricane. Portraits of Sir John Hopkins, the new naval commander-in-chief

in the Mediterranean, and of Major-General E. A. Wood, C. B., of Shorncliffe Camp; views of machine and quick-firing guns, a capital sketch of the Marines, and some good wrestling views, help to make up a very good number.

The Maple Leaf, the organ of the Royal Canadians, now under protest the Leinster Regiment, shows in every number the attachment of the regiment to its old home. The last issue to hand rejoices over the victory of Gaudaur. Under the heading of "The Rowing Championship of the World won by Canada," it says: "For the third time this year the Old 100th, unite in warmest congratulations to the Dominion, on the magnificent aquatic victory of one of her sons, namely, Mr. Jacob G. Gaudaur, over Mr. J. Stanbury, of Australia, for the Sculling Championship of the World." After a short description of the race it goes on: "It will interest our readers to know that Mr. Gaudaur was born at Orillia, near Toronto, Ont., from which district a large number of the finest of Canada's sons came to join the 100th P.W.R.C. Regiment in 1858, and from whence also came many of our recruits in subsequent years. It is noteworthy while the 100th were stationed at Gibraltar and Malta from 1859 to 1866, our regimental boat's crew was the finest, no corps, regiment, or ship, carried off as many regatta or match prizes as our Canadian oarsmen did. We would add that Mr. E. D. Davies, late sergeant instructor of musketry of the 100th P.W.R.C. Regiment, was one of the best and most enthusiastic rowing coaches the regiment had in those days, and many an exciting match was won through his unremitting exertions." At the Malta Regatta, on May 7, 1864, the officers' gig race was won by the Royal Canadians, and the handsome silver cup is still preserved in the officers' mess."

THEIR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

ON Friday, November 20, the 48th Highlanders paraded for their weekly drill. The occasion was memorable, for it was the fifth anniversary to a day of the formation of the corps. A short drill was held, the prizes won at the regimental rifle match were distributed, two long service medals were given to veterans of the volunteers of Great Britain, and then Lieut.-Col. Davidson made a brief address to his regiment. He drew attention to the fact that to a day it was the fifth anniversary of his having been appointed to the provisional command of the regiment, the order having been dated November 20, 1891. As in business, so here, he thought that this was an opportune time for stock-taking, and for looking back on the result of the past year's work. It was with a very great deal of pride and satisfaction that he took that backward look, for it revealed a record of which he considered any commanding officer should feel very proud.

First of all, the entertainment which had been given, when the shell jackets had been presented to the regiment by the ladies of Toronto, had been an unqualified success, numerically and financially. Then there had been the band tournament at Hamilton, at which the band of the regiment had taken first place for marching and second place for general music. Next came the militia tournament, where they had succeeded in almost everything which they had undertaken, even to the bayonet contest, in which they were only defeated by the odd points obtained by Sergeant-Major Morgans, who claims to be the champion swordsman, etc., of the militia force. As to their trip to Hamilton, in which they were under canvas for two nights and two days, he had not had a solitary case brought before him of breach of discipline. "This," the colonel said, "I consider a very marked feature in connection with you, as this is the second time

in which I have had the honor of taking you away under canvas, and on both occasions the conduct of the corps has been unexcelled."

Coming down to rifle shooting: At the O.R.A. matches they had won the blue ribbon of the meet, viz., the City of Toronto prize, or prizes, as they won both the individual and the team prizes. Then, at the D.R.A. matches at Ottawa, they had won the Gzowski Challenge Cup for skirmishing and volley firing; and last, but not least, in the marching and firing competition, they had won the Gascoigne Cup.

He thought (Lt.-Col. Davidson said, in conclusion,) that in view of this record, any man should feel himself highly honored in being in command of such a corps. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men he owed the deepest debt of gratitude for the interest they had shown and the enthusiasm they had displayed in furthering the interests of the corps. Although they were still far from perfection, the milestones they had passed only stimulated them to further exertions.



Lieut.-Col. John Irvine Davidson, Commanding 48th Highlanders, Toronto.

MILITARY NEWS

The Brantford Expositor is publishing an interesting column on local military gossip every week. It is a new thing and is quite popular with officers and men of that regiment. We would like officers everywhere to encourage their local papers to take up military questions, and especially local military news.

It is quite true that this may detract from

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE. It is, however, a competition we would like to see and do all we can to promote. The aim of THE GAZETTE is not a selfish one. Its chief object is to do all it can in the interests of the militia and of the country. If it pays running expenses, and keeps out of the sheriff's hands those interested will be happy.

A New Year Resolution: Subscribe for "The Gazette."

BREVET PROMOTION.

THE feeling against the special brevet promotion of officers of the permanent corps, first strongly expressed in Toronto and Montreal, is being re-echoed from every part of Canada. Daily and other papers of all shades of politics have spoken editorially against and have ridiculed the scheme. We have not yet heard of one writing in favor of it.

* * *

The Toronto Telegram had this to say last week: The more one reads and hears about the recent brevet promotion mistake, the more one is surprised that the Minister of Militia allowed himself to be persuaded into signing it. It is not hard to see the reason and why a few men at Ottawa were anxious for its adoption, or even to imagine these same men persuading General Gascoigne that it was a good move. The General had nothing to lose politically or any other way. The Minister of a new Government, from which everybody expected so much in the interests of the militia, had everything to lose, and if reports are to be depended upon, he has succeeded admirably. He cannot say that he was not warned. A hastily convened meeting of Toronto officers was fortunate enough in gaining the ear of Mr. Lount, the Government member for Centre Toronto, just about the time the order was being carried into effect. Mr. Lount saw at once the danger, in that his party had nothing to gain and very much to lose. He also saw that the interests of the militia were at stake, and very generously sent an urgent despatch to the Minister requesting him to hold the matter over until at least the true feeling of the force could be obtained. This was not done. Now it appears that a large majority of the permanent corps officers themselves are strongly opposed to the order. It is safe to say that not a dozen officers of that corps are pleased with the new state of things, and it would be a generous act on the part of those who have been promoted and antedated, to request the Minister of Militia to withdraw their promotions. It is currently reported that those who have been guilty of misleading the authorities in this matter will pay the penalty by losing their own official heads. They are not hard to discover; in fact, they say that the Minister could whistle them all in from his office window!

* * *

An officer in Toronto who has Hon. Dr. Borden's confidence, told THE GAZETTE that "immediately the Minister had an inkling that there was something wrong he wired to Ottawa to stop the

general order. It was too late, however; it was rushed through with undue haste."

* * *

The officers of the Quebec District on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21, met the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, and Col. Panet, Deputy Minister, at the Brigade office, in response to the invitation to communicate with him on matters appertaining to the general welfare of the force which the Minister issued at the recent garrison dinner.

Some 25 officers were present and submitted several matters for the consideration of the Minister. Among others present were: Lieut.-Col. Geo. Rolt White, Majors G. E. A. Jones and J. S. Dunbar, Capt. W. J. Ray, W. C. H. Wood, H. J. Lamb and W. H. Davidson, and Lieuts. E. R. Hale, R. J. Davidson, J. J. Sharples, and A. E. Swift, of the 8th Royal Rifles; Lieut.-Col. T. A. H. Roy, Major L. F. Pinault, of the 9th Batt.; Major L. A. Hudon, Quebec Garrison Artillery; Lieut.-Col. L. G. Desjardins, 17th Batt.; Major L. N. Laurin and Capt. F. A. O'Farrell and A. de L. Panet, of the 87th Batt.; Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, R. O. and others.

The first matter brought up was that connected with the now celebrated General Order No. 73. Several officers pointed out how in their opinion it was calculated to benefit the permanent corps officers at the expense of the others, and that in fact it was equal to an injustice. In view of the objections which had been taken against this order in Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere, Quebec was simply asking that the matter be looked fully into, and if their views were correct that some measure should be taken to rectify the same. After the expression of opinion of several officers, the Hon. the Minister informed those present that the General Officer Commanding had assumed all responsibility for the issue of this order, and was prepared to assert that it was done in the interest of the permanent corps, and without any detrimental effect to the rest of the militia. The hon. gentleman further stated that if it could not be shown to be such as is claimed for it, he would be prepared to cancel the order. Officers having views on this matter and feeling themselves injured had better communicate the same to Headquarters, and request that the justice of the order in question be made clear, and remove the feeling which is gradually growing stronger that matters are not being conducted in a manner to benefit the force as a whole.

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 17th Nov., 1896.

G. O. 93.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Major Alexandre Roy, District Staff Officer, Military District No. 5, is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 8th October, 1895.

CAVALRY.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Captain and Adjutant James Buchanan Baldwin is granted the brevet rank of Major under the provisions of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 17th September, 1896.

3RD "THE PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN DRAGOONS."—"B" Squadron.—To be lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Hugh Abbot Lempriere, to complete establishment. 26th October, 1891.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Alan Schofield Burritt, Gentleman, vice Lempriere, promoted. 26th October, 1896.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Captain Thomas Benson is granted the brevet rank of Major under the provisions of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 21st August, 1895.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE, 16TH FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Sergeant Arthur Chichiley Henry Roper-Curzon, to complete establishment. 26th October, 1896.

3RD "MONTREAL" FIELD BATTERY.—Lieutenant Francis Bertram Wilson is permitted to resign his appointment and is transferred to the Canadian Artillery Reserve of Officers. 20th October, 1896.

1ST "HALIFAX" REGIMENT.—Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain Henry John Harris is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Captain on retirement. 17th October, 1896.

To be Quarter-Master with the Honorary rank of Captain: Captain William Murray Botsford, vice Harris retired. 17th October, 1896.

To be Captain: Lieutenant James Edwin Gordon Boulton, vice Botsford appointed Quarter-Master. 17th October, 1896.

9TH "BRITISH COLUMBIA" REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Edward Gawler Prior is permitted to resign the command of this Regiment and is transferred to the Canadian Artillery Reserve of Officers. 29th September, 1896.

1st Battalion.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Francis Brooke Gregory, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

2nd Battalion.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Thomas Owen Townley, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Majors: 2nd Lieutenants Charles Arthur Worsnop and Lacey Robert Johnson, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Adjutant with the Regimental rank of Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant and Captain Charles Corbishley Bennett, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Surgeon-Major: Surgeon-Lieutenant Archibald Macdonald Robertson, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Quarter-Master with the Honorary rank of Captain: James Ford Garden, Esquire, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenants Frank Washington Boul-

bee and Charles Gardiner Johnson, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants John Reynolds Tite, Henry Cecil Akroyd, Peter McLaren Forin and Kennett Lumsden Burnet, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant James Duff Stuart, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Francis William Hartley, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 29th September, 1896.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Albert Edward Carpenter is granted the Brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 3rd June, 1896.

10TH BATTALION, "ROYAL GRENADIERS."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Cecil Mack Merritt, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 4th November, 1896.

11TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ARGENTEUIL RANGERS."—That part of General Order 83, of the 10th September, 1896, relating to the retirement of Captain Henry Jekill is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "No. 3 Company.—Captain Henry Jekill is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement. 10th October, 1896."

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "YORK RANGERS."—To be Surgeon-Lieutenant: John Taylor Fotheringham, Esquire, to complete establishment. 22nd October, 1896.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Erratum.—In General Order 92 of 1896 read: "The Reverend George Augustus Forneret" instead of "The Reverend Augustus Forneret" as the name of the Honorary Chaplain appointed to this Battalion.

Captain William Woodburn Osborne is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement. 23rd October, 1896.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Charles Alfred Peterson Powis, vice Osborne retired. 23rd October, 1896.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles Garton Barker, vice Powis promoted. 23rd October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Owsley Robert Rowley, from the 77th Battalion of Infantry, vice Barker, promoted. 23rd October, 1896.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS"—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Henry Eugene Williams having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia. 2nd November, 1896.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES."—No. 4 Company. 2nd Lieutenant Harold Redferne Hollinshead is permitted to resign his commission. 17th October, 1896.

No. 7 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant George Baldwin Spalding is permitted to retire. 17th October, 1896.

23RD "BEAUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Lieutenant Joseph Elzear Tashereau is permitted to resign his commission. 27th October, 1896.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Provisional Captain William Norman Andrews is permitted to retire. 20th October, 1896.

To be Captain: Lieutenant George William Campbell, vice Andrews, retired. 20th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Elgin Ernest Weldon, Gentleman, vice Campbell, promoted. 20th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Daniel William Spry, from the 35th Battalion of Infantry. 24th October, 1896.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—To be Honorary Chaplain as a special case: The Reverend Alfred George Dann, B.A.

No. 8 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Corzon Allardice is permitted to retire. 15th October, 1896.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Adjutant:

Captain and Brevet Major George Thomas Cooke, vice Beam, deceased. 21st October, 1896.

No. 2 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant David John Gibson, vice Cooke, appointed Adjutant. 21st October, 1896.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William Jordan Larkworthy, vice Gibson, promoted. 21st October, 1896.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—Paymaster and Honorary Major Edmund Harvey is permitted to resign his commission. 2nd November, 1896.

To be Honorary Chaplain as a special case: The Reverend Alfred James Belt, M.A.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain John Dawson McIntosh is permitted to resign his commission. 9th November, 1896.

No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Charles Eberle is permitted to retire. 9th November, 1896.

No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William Pattison Telford is permitted to retire. 9th November, 1896.

No. 8 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Francis Hall is permitted to retire. 9th November, 1896.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Thomas Hay, vice Petrie, promoted. 6th November, 1896.

33RD "HURON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant Lewis Henry Dickson is permitted to retire. 19th October, 1896.

No. 8 Company.—Captain John Kaine is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement. 9th April, 1896.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 7 Company.—Lieutenant John Thomas Robinson is permitted to resign his commission. 13th November, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant John Henry Strickland is permitted to resign his commission. 13th November, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Robert Moore Noble, Gentleman, vice Robinson, resigned; and Sergeant Joseph Kift, vice Strickland, resigned. 13th November, 1896.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William McManus, vice Anderson, retired. 17th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: George Herbert Tyrwhitt, Gentleman, vice McManus, promoted. 17th October, 1896.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA."—To be Surgeon-Major: Ralph Herbert Palmer, Esquire, M.D., vice Harris, deceased. 22nd October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: David Beattie Wood, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 22nd October, 1896.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: George Guillet, Esquire, from the Retired List of Majors. 26th October, 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant and Honorary Surgeon-Major Con O'Gorman having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia. 26th October, 1896.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant: John Macoun, Esquire, M.D., vice O'Gorman, retired. 26th October, 1896.

42ND "BROCKVILLE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Lieutenant and Adjutant William Thomas Wodden is granted the rank of Captain under the provisions of paragraph 79, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 28th August, 1896.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Cooper Boville, vice Sutherland, appointed Paymaster. 1st July, 1896.

44TH "WELLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 7 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant James Evely, vice Kennedy, retired. 21st October, 1896.

46TH "EAST DURHAM" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Major Roderick Dingwall is granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 16th July, 1896.

Captain and Adjutant John Alexander Victor Preston is granted the Brevet rank of Major under the provisions of para-

graph 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 4th September, 1895.

49TH "HASTINGS" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—Surgeon-Major Robert Tracy is granted the Honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

55TH "MEGANTIC LIGHT INFANTRY" BATTALION.—Benjamin Franklyn Wright Hurdman, Esquire, M. D., is granted the Honorary rank of Surgeon-Major on the Retired List.

62ND "ST. JOHN FUSILIERS" BATTALION.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. W. MacRae is permitted to retire. 21st October, 1896.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Edmund Egan, vice Twining appointed adjutant. 17th October, 1896.

65TH BATTALION "MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES."—Captain Joseph

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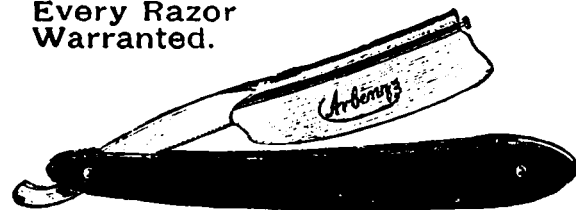
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" " 12	Lake Ontario	" " 30

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MONTREAL.

Henri Labelle is transferred from this Battalion to the Infantry Reserve of Officers. 7th November, 1896.

Provisional Lieutenant Henri Duverger is permitted to retire. 24th October, 1896.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John Noel Mount is permitted to retire. 23rd October, 1896.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Romuald Joseph Gelinas vice Duverger retired. Louis Joseph Maurice Loranger to complete establishment, and Louis Leduc, from 9th Battalion to complete establishment. 24th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Joseph Achille Thomas Cote, Gentleman, vice Mount retired. 24th October, 1896.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Jean Berchmans Prevost is permitted to retire. 27th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Raoul de Besserer Coriveau, Gentleman, vice Prevost retired. 27th October, 1896.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Malcolm Shaw Parker, vice Morse appointed Paymaster. 24th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Hallet Parker Gates, Gentlemen, vice Parker promoted. 24th September, 1896.

73RD "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant MacDougall Snowball is permitted to retire. 14th November, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Harry Muirhead, Gentleman, vice Snowball retired. 14th November, 1896.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edward Warren is permitted to retire. 11th November, 1896.

81ST "PORTNEUF" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Paymaster: Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain Victor Amedee Parent, vice Waters retired. 26th October, 1896.

No. 2 Company: Lieutenant Gaudiose Marcotte is permitted to resign his commission. 6th November, 1896.

To be Lieutenant: Joseph Marie Dagneau, Gentleman, vice Marcotte retired. 6th November, 1896.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant James Malcolm Jones from No. 1 Company, to complete establishment. 31st October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Sergeant Wallace Edwards Smith and Corporal John Hilliard Cameron Acorn, to complete establishment. 31st October, 1896.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Alexandre Roch Dorion, Gentleman, vice Laroche, promoted. 23rd October, 1896.

88TH "KAMOURASKA AND CHARLEVOIX" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Darisse having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of Active Militia. 4th November, 1896.

No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Alexis Tremblay, Gentleman, vice Darisse retired. 4th November, 1896.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers are re-appointed to the Active Militia from the Retired List, under the provisions of General Order 34 of 1896:—

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Crawford William Augustus Lindsay, Esquire. 31st May, 1893.

To be Captain: John George Garneau, Esquire. 3rd June, 1887.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Charles Stephen Jones, Esquire. 13th January, 1888.

To be Captain: Charles Miller, Esquire. 19th March, 1886.

To be Captain: Augustus Mills, Esquire. 10th August, 1891.

Captain Charles Emerie Kerr Vidal is permitted to resign his

commission and to revert to the Retired List of Captains. 24th October, 1896.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT, R.A.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been granted a Certificate of Qualification dated Woolwich, 16th September, 1896, as Instructor in Riding and Sword-Drill:

Sergeant Instructor C. E. Long, Royal Canadian Artillery.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers have been granted Certificates of Musketry dated Hythe, 6th October, 1896:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Gordon, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

Major A. Roy, District Staff Officer, Sergeants P. E. Paschke and A. E. Lavoie, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, CANADA.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		Average Percentage.
				Written.	Practical.	
CAVALRY.						
Captain S. T. Reeves, 21st Bn.	2	Eq	A	42	69	55
ARTILLERY.						
2nd Lieut. D. A. Smith, 3rd F.B.	1	Sp	A	58	85.2	76.2
Gunner James Grey, 2nd Regt.	1	Sp	B	70	74	72
INFANTRY.						
Lieut. F. W. Darwall, 66th Bn.	1	Sp	A	74	74	74
2nd Lieut. M. J. Furnell, 66th Bn.	2	Sp	A	61	58	59.50
do A. B. Gurney, 69th Bn.	2	Sp	A	48	55	51.50
do H. D. Creighton, 66th Bn.	2	Sp	A	64	60	62
do W. R. Marshall, 13th Bn.	1	Sp	A	72.5	79.4	76
do E. R. Street, 10th Bn.	1	Sp	A	79	77.4	73.5
do D. H. McDougall, 48th Bn.	2	Sp	A	55.5	69.4	58
do E. S. Huntington, 56th Bn.	2	Sp	A	59.4	65.4	62.4
do J. L. Garland, G.G.F.G.	2	Sp	A	54.4	54.4	54.4
do L. N. Bate, G.G.F.G.	2	Sp	A	53.4	56.4	54.4
Sergeant A. N. Ashton, 38th Bn.	2	Sp	B	60.5	59.5	60
do G. S. Bell, 57th Bn.	2	Sp	B	56.5	58.5	57.5
do C. D. Mathias, 57th Bn.	2	Sp	B	62.5	57.5	60.4
do P. Langford, 57th Bn.	2	Sp	B	60.5	58.5	59.5
Corporal T. J. Nimmo, 46th Bn.	1	Sp	B	70	70	70
do G. F. Evans, 57th Bn.	1	Sp	B	59	55	52.5
do W. H. Dunlop, 34th Bn.	1	Sp	B	50	53.4	51.5
Private D. J. Lennox, 10th Bn.	2	Sp	B	59	62.5	56.4
do C. Potts, 2nd Bn.	2	Sp	B	62.5	61.5	62
do R. H. Oliphant, 48th Bn.	2	Sp	B	51.4	50.4	51
do W. J. Laverty, 10th Bn.	2	Sp	B	52	57	54.5
do F. Clark, 10th Bn.	2	Sp	B	65	59.5	62.4

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:

2nd Lieutenant C. D. W. Uniacke, 66th Battalion; from the 8th September, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant D. A. Smith, 3rd Field Battery; from the 1st September, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant M. J. Furnell, 66th Battalion; from the 5th October, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. B. Gurney, 69th Battalion; from the 5th November, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. D. Creighton, 66th Battalion; from the 11th September, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant D. H. McDougall, 48th Battalion; from the 9th October, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. S. Huntington, 56th Battalion; from the 9th October, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. L. Garland, G.G.F.G.; from the 9th October, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant L. N. Bate, G.G.F.G.; from the 9th October, 1896.

By Command,

M. AYLMER,

Col. A.G.