

SMOKE
SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
Plug Cut

MARBURG BROS. The American Tobacco Co. successor.
BALTIMORE, U.S.A.
The American Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, manufacturers.
10c. per package



THE CANADIAN

SMOKE
OLD GOLD
Plug Cut

W. S. KIMBALL & CO.
The American Tobacco Co. successor
The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, manufacturers.
10c. per package

MILITARY GAZETTE

SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

VOL. XI. NO. 10.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, MAY 15, 1896.

Subscription \$2.00 yearly.
Single copies 10 cents.

NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute promptly to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Unless we are assisted in this way we cannot make this department as complete as we would desire. Remember that all the doings of every corps are of general interest throughout the entire militia force. You can mail a large package of manuscript, in an unsealed envelope, for one cent. At any rate, forward copies of your local papers with all references to your corps and your comrades. Address.

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
P.O. Box 2179, Montreal, Que.

DOINGS AT HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, May 16.—The G. G. F. G. have been hard at work. On the 13th inst. there was a special parade and the colors were trooped. This was repeated on Friday evening in preparation for the review at Perth on the 25th. There was an annual church parade on Sunday to Christ Church and Jean Baptiste, when there were close on 300 in the ranks. Three Martini-Henry teams are entered in the Rifle League from this regiment. Capt. Roper is the executive officer of the team.

John L. Garland has been appointed 2nd lieutenant. G.G.F.G.

The G.G.F.G. will arrive at Perth on Saturday evening, May 23, and will encamp on the Agricultural grounds. On Sunday they will parade to St. James' and St. John's Churches. On Monday, the 25th, they will troop the colors at 11 a.m. in the Athletic grounds and have a review afterwards. In the afternoon there will be military sports of all kinds, besides lacrosse and football matches.

Major Gourdeau, P.L.D. Guards, has sent in his resignation, and when it has been accepted, Lieut. R. Brown will take command. Sergt.-Major Powell will become 2nd lieutenant, and Sergt. Birchanger be promoted to sergt.-major.

Capt. Hutchison, of the 43rd, has declined his place on the Bisley team for business engagements.

The 43rd have entered 5 Martini-Henry teams in the Rifle League contests. The helmets for the two new companies were

shipped on the 5th, and will be ready for the Birthday review at Pembroke.

Col. Anderson, (special list), is unable to go to Bisley.

On Saturday, May 9th, Corp. Ellis, G.G.F.G., made a record at the Ottawa rifle range by scoring 100 out of 105. The score was, 31 at 200 yards, 34 at 500 yards, 35 at 600 yards. It was the first time Corp. Ellis had shot this season, and he was shooting with a weapon he had only handled a few times. Corp. Ellis is a well-known shot, shooting in the Bisley team of 1891, when he came out with 2nd average in the total aggregate score, and he was also qualified to shoot three other times, but could not get the time.

General Gascoigne goes to Montreal on the 23rd. On the 24th he will attend the church parade, and on the 25th there will be a general parade on the Champ de Mars, followed by a review at Logan's Farm. On the 26th, the General will inspect the Permanent School at St. John's, and on the following day there is a meeting of the V.I.R. Club. He is at Toronto on the 28th, and will inspect the Permanent School of that city on the 29th, and on the 1st and 2nd, he will be present at the military tournament. The Permanent School at London will be inspected by him on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, and he will return to Ottawa on the 5th or 6th. Mrs. Gascoigne will accompany him to Montreal and Toronto.

Now that Major Bliss, D.A.A.G., has taken full charge of Militia General Orders the work is to be done more systematically. They will appear the first Saturday in each month unless there is anything important, when a special order will be issued.

Major Lessard, R.C.D., was here Friday and Saturday and received the congratulations of his friends on his appointment to be Inspector of Cavalry.

Capt. Wadmore, No. 4 Co., R.R.C.I., Fredericton, is at headquarters assisting the staff to overtake back work.

Major Bliss has almost completed the revision of Regulations and Orders. They

cannot be issued too soon. A great many important but necessary changes have been made.

The Rideau ranges are being patched up for the season's local practice. They need it badly, for they are positively dangerous.

Enquiries are being made at the Militia Department concerning the annual camps of the militia. To these no answer can be given at present, except that the policy of the Department is to have the whole force in camp every year. Unfortunately, Parliament was not allowed to vote the money for this year's camp. It was provided for in the estimates, which were blocked. At the session in July the appropriation will doubtless be put through, but this means that the camps this year will not be held until the end of August or the beginning of September.

Special M.G.O. issued May 9 say:

"Adverting to paragraph 2 of the general order 42 of 1895, four days' pay (in addition to the eight days therein authorized), will be issued to all officers, N.C. officers and men of the corps referred to in such general order, who have already performed 12 days' drill: or, in the case of field batteries, who have not yet performed their annual training for the current fiscal year.

3. Field batteries which have already put in eight days' training in camp will be permitted to complete the twelve days' training on the same basis as city corps.

City corps will be allowed until the 30th June next in which to complete or perform the twelve days' training, for which pay is authorized.

Lieut. Pearse, No. 2 Co. R.R.C.I., is acting adjutant of the R.C.D., Toronto, since Capt. Bowie resigned, and is applying to be transferred to the cavalry. C. J. S.

SCOTS GET THEIR BONNETS.

MONTREAL, May 16.—The orders for the field day in connection with the Queen's Birthday have been issued by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., and also for the church parade on Sunday, the 24th.

The various corps will parade in review order on the Champ de Mars on the 25th, at 10 o'clock. The units will be divided into two brigades. Lieut.-Col. Butler, 1st P. W. R. will command the 1st Brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Prevost, 65th Batt., the 2nd, or Rifle Brigade. The 1st Brigade will comprise: 6th Hussars, 3rd Field Battery, 2nd Regiment G.A., 5th Royal Scots and 6th Fusiliers, and the 2nd Brigade, 1st P.W.R., 65th Batt., and 3rd V.R. The route of march will be via Craig, St. Denis, Sherbrooke and Panet streets to Logan's Farm, where the brigades will be formed up in quarter column.

The garrison will parade at 3 o'clock on Sunday, the 24th, on the Champ de Mars for divine service. The 6th Hussars, 3rd Field Battery, 2nd Regiment G.A., 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers, 1st P.W.R., 3rd V.R., 65th Batt. The first four units will leave the line of march at St. Andrew's Church, and the remainder, with the exception of the 65th, will proceed to Christ Church Cathedral. The 65th will proceed along St. Catherine to the Jesuit Church.

At a meeting of the commanding officers to make arrangements for the Queen's Birthday review it was agreed to invite the 53rd Sherbrooke, and the 8th Batt., Quebec. These regiments will not, however, take part in the display, the 8th having agreed to join the 53rd at Sherbrooke on that date.

June 9 has been fixed as the date for the competition for the flag presented by the Duke of Connaught among the cadets. The cadets have been hard at work for some time past, and it is expected that the competition will be keen and exciting, as each corps is going up with the determination to win. In all probability there will only be two corps competing. The Highland cadets are to have feather bonnets. They will be a smaller imitation of those provided for the Scots, and they will have a white heckle instead of the red. Quite a number of the cadets have joined the Scots this year, and, with their knowledge of drill, should be the means of keeping the Scots up to a high state of excellence.

The Field Battery will go into camp on St. Helen's Island for eight days, from the 20th to the 27th June.

Capt. Costigan and Lieut. Wilson have been for four days' special training at Kingston.

The first four companies of the Scots have been provided with the feather bonnets. No. 1 Company paraded last week as a guard at the Monument National, when "The Fun on the Bristol" was on the boards. It is not known yet what amount goes to the credit of the "Feather Bonnet" fund, but it is expected that there will be a good round sum. On Monday of this week four companies acted as a guard of honor on the occasion of the reception held by

Lord and Lady Aberdeen at the Windsor Hotel. The Scots with their bonnets drew forth a large crowd to the Armory, and they made indeed a splendid sight. When the whole regiment is fully equipped, which is expected to be done this week, Scotchmen in Montreal should be more than proud of the representatives of Scotia's sons.

On Friday evening last Pte. Charles Mason, "A" Battery, Kingston, was arrested here as a deserter from that corps. Mason was taken back to Kingston in charge of a guard.

The first of the new accoutrements to arrive at Montreal Armory was that consigned to the Hussars. They comprise all the latest cavalry accoutrements, and are indeed a great boon from the old, antiquated relics that formerly hung on the pegs of the Hussars' Armory. Providing the latest issue will be the means of giving both men and officers more heart to work. Capt. Whitley, the popular captain, is making things "dot" around the Armory, and the men are with him. By having such an enthusiastic officer, the Hussars are not likely to take backwater from any of the other corps. The first mounted parade is to take place on May 25.

Several of the city regiments, in anticipation of the annual inspection now drawing near, are commencing to put in as much time as possible, so that they may make a good showing. The Vics. on Monday night had a full parade; Lieut.-Col. Starke commanded. There was a full representation of the different corps attached to the regiment.

The section competition for the Hamilton Cup presented to the Vics. is still going on, but it will not be decided for some time yet. The work that has already been done shows careful training, and should be the means of placing the regiment in a high state of efficiency.

A splendid picture has just been added to the already nice collection of the Vics.' sergeants' mess. It is a group of the members of the mess. The placing of the photos is skilfully done. It represents the badge of the regiment, the Maltese cross, with the sergeant-major, the president, in the centre.

The bicycle corps in connection with the Vics. is expected to be largely added to this season, an officer having now full charge.

The 6th Fusiliers have started to parade twice a week. They had large musters at both, and they are giving a good account of themselves. At the close of the parade on Monday night Lieut.-Col. Burland presented the prizes to the winners at the Morris tube competitions, held during the months of January, February and March.

The first church parade of the season was held last Sunday, when the 65th, under Lieut.-Col. Prevost, attended divine service at St. Bridget's church.

The Montreal Rifle Association have fixed the dates of the four monthly matches under

their auspices for June 6, July 11, July 18, and August 1. The annual and open matches will take place on September 19, being the last event on the programme.

On Saturday last the 186 officers and men of the Victoria Rifles attended their annual target practice at Cote St. Luc. The weather was fine, but the wind was rather strong, there being as much as 12 degrees of wind. Lieut.-Col. Starke was executive officer.

The regimental target practice of the 5th Royal Scots was held Saturday week. There were 122 men on the range. Lieut.-Col. Strathy was executive officer, while the right and left battalions were under their respective majors.

Although the 85th Battalion has not yet paraded, still in the inner circles they have been working hard. Since the first of the year the officers have been doing good work towards the furtherance of the corps. Eight of the officers are attending the special course of instruction and several of the non-coms, so that the regiment, when it goes into camp, will have the advantage of the training imparted to them at the school. With such it is expected that, although they have not been in camp for three years, they will give a good account of themselves. In a fortnight the consignment of new helmets from Hobson & Sons, London, Eng., is expected to arrive. This equipment will greatly enhance the appearance of the regiment. Much interest has been aroused in the corps this season as regards shooting. Teams from the regiment have been entered for the C.R. League, P.Q.R.A. and the D.R.A. this year. The regiment is fully up to strength both as regards men and officers.

A meeting of the 85th Rifle Association was held the other day. Paymaster Joseph Dunn presided. The various reports were handed in and considered satisfactory, and the prospects at present give every indication of a good season's work. The officers for the current year are: Patrons, the Mayor of Montreal, Sir Donald A. Smith and Lieut.-Col. Hughes; hon. president, Lieut.-Col. D'Aubry; hon. vice-president, Paymaster Joseph Dunn; president, Major de Trois Maisons; vice-president, Capt. Paterson; secretary, Capt. Lippe; treasurer, Capt. John Rosenvinge.

Thursday being Ascension day, the 65th Battalion took advantage of the holiday to put in their regimental practice. There was a good parade. A number of the 85th were attached to the 65th, and also took part in the shooting. The day was good for shooting, and some good scores were piled on.

Thursday night saw the last of the non-coms' class at the Armory. This class has not by any means been well attended, and it is to be hoped that should such a class be again instituted the heads of the various regiments will see that their non-coms put in a course, as they will be none the

worse of a good "brush up." The cause of the present discontinuance of the class is the fact that beginning next week Capt. McDougall will have the officers' class five nights of the week in preparation for the exams, which are expected to take place about the first week in June. Much hard work has been done in connection with this class by the instructors, and it is expected when the results become known each and all will have made a good showing.

As matters are now shaping, it would appear as if the city of Montreal will very shortly have a company of the permanent force in our midst. This is a long-felt want on the part of the military enthusiasts, and, besides, it will help to instil a much more military spirit among the corps generally.

The examinations that have been going on for gunnery and efficiency certificates in the Armory of the G.A. have passed off very successfully. They were not by any means "snaps." Eleven men passed as efficient. Adjutant and Capt. Hubbard, who was the inspecting officer, in addressing the men, congratulated them on their efficiency. Sergt.-Instructor Fellows, who has had the classes in hand since January, has every reason to be proud of the result of his work.

Sergt.-Instructor Hawker, of the Hussars, intends going to Toronto to take part in the military tournament. He will no doubt well sustain the merit of the Hussars, and show the western men that although Montreal does not send quantity, it sends quality. Sergt. Hawker holds a first-class certificate for gymnasium instructor from the Gymnasium College at Aldershot.

Sergt.-Major Mullaine, late of the Halifax G.A., has joined the Prince of Wales'. He is granted a V.C. for saving a gunner while under a hot fire in the Afghan war. He also holds the medals and clasps for that war. He will no doubt be an admirable acquisition to the P.O.W.R.

The bands at the field day on Logan's Farm will be under the leadership of the bandmaster of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, who is the senior of the district. Each band will play for its own regiment while marching past, but when marching past in quarter column the whole of the bands will take part, as also in playing at the salute. The bands will have a practice on Saturday next.

Capt. McDougall, adjutant of the school of instruction for officers, besides filling that duty, is also acting as brigade-major in room of Major Roy, who is at present in England attending a course of instruction.

The programme of the competition for the Duke of Connaught's flag on the 9th June has just been issued from the Brigade Office. It consists of ceremonial marching past, squad drill, manual and firing exercise, bayonet exercise, company drill and physical drill. Entries must be in not later than 19th May with the D.A.G. Capt. Wadmore,

R.R.C.I., Military District No. 4's acting brigade major, has been appointed judge.

The Vics.'s company competition for the Sims Cup is to take place on the Champ de Mars on Monday and Tuesday. Capt. McDougall, adjutant of the school, is to be judge.

The Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers and Victoria Rifles paraded on Thursday night. The Champ de Mars and the drill shed were fully occupied—so much so that the officers' classes were pressed rather much into a corner. Could this not be avoided?

Lieut.-Col. Burland, 6th Fusiliers, is to be congratulated upon the great boon that will be conferred upon shooting men generally if his example is followed by the other regiments next year. At present, teams competing in the Canadian Military League were placed at a great disadvantage on account of there being no open day prior to May 16, on which date the first match takes place. The second match of the League takes place on the 30th, and the Saturday intervening is taken up by the Fusiliers' practice. To give the brigade an open day—the 23rd—Col. Burland has decided to hold the regimental target practice on the same day as the regiment's annual open matches, on the 6th June. This will reduce the expenses of M.A.R.A., and also demonstrate the practicability of a regiment holding its target practice and annual matches concurrently. If this is followed by the other corps, it will relieve five or six days taken up in target practice for general practice, and, therefore, place the teams on a more favorable footing as regards practice.

FORT GEORGE.

FROM THE ROCK CITY.

QUEBEC, May 15.—At the annual meeting of the 8th Batt. Rifle Association, the following officers were elected for the current year: President, Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White; vice president, Major G. E. Allen Jones; second vice-president, Major J. Secreton Dunbar; secretary, Lieut. A. E. Swift; assistant-secretary, Corpl. Stobo; treasurer, Lieut. E. Russell Hale; committee, "A" Company, Lieut. Gibsone and Corpl. Darlington; "B" Company, Lieut. W. H. Davidson and Sergt. Harrington; "C" Company, Capt. H. J. Lamb and Sergt. Norton; "D" Company, Lieut. R. Davidson and Pte. McKeen; "E" Company, Lieut. T. W. S. Dunn and Sergt. Hay; "F" Company, Lieut. Sharples and Sergt. Hull; staff, Surgeon Parke.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars have just completed their dismounted drill, and will take up mounted parades. There is some talk of this corps going into camp at St. Joseph de Levis for a couple of days.

On the 3rd, the Q.O.C. Hussars, the Royal Canadian Artillery and the 8th Royal Rifles, paraded for divine service to the Cathedral, under Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, of the

latter corps. Good musters were the order of the day, and a neat and creditable turnout. As usual on such occasions, the citizens turned out in large numbers to see the parade.

The following Sunday, the Q.O.C. Hussars and the 8th paraded for divine service to the Methodist Church under the command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, while the 9th went to the church in St. Rochs, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Roy. The latter were headed by a squad marching with arms and fixed swords to take part in the service at the church.

The 9th Batt. paraded Sunday afternoon May 3rd, and marched to the Plains of Abraham for drill. This being a somewhat unaccustomed sight to the citizens, it created a good deal of unfavorable comment. The greater part of Sunday afternoon was devoted to drill. Lieut.-Col. Roy was in command.

Arrangements have been made for the 8th to go to Sherbrooke for Queen's birthday, being absent some 2 or 3 days. Doubtless, as many as can will be present on that occasion. This will be their first outing of this kind for a period of several years.

The anniversary of the Cut Knife engagement was celebrated by a hop at the Citadel. About a hundred couples took part.

The 8th and 9th Battalions were inspected on the 14th, on the Plains of Abraham.

PATROL.

SHERBROOKE DEMONSTRATION.

SHERBROOKE, May 15.—There will be a grand military demonstration here on the 25th. An invitation was accepted by the 8th Quebec to join the 53rd on Queen's Birthday. They will proceed to Sherbrooke on the Saturday night. On the Sunday they will take part in the church parade. The 8th are a strong regiment of eight companies, and should make a fine show.

A battalion parade of the 53rd was held this week. During the past week they have been engaged at arm and squad drill.

The officers who went to St. John for examination have returned. They are Capt. Somers, Lieuts. Mills, Fraser, Penhale and Dastons, Lieut.-Col. Worthington and Major Fraser.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Worthington, 53rd Sherbrooke, has written *Le Pionnier* recalling the glorious antecedents of French-Canadians, reminding them that they are descendants of those who fought under Frontenac, Maisonneuve, Montcalm and Salaberry, and appeals to their patriotism to induce them to join the ranks of the 53rd Battalion, and aid in developing military ardor amongst us. There is no intention, he says, to form an exclusively French-Canadian company, any more than there is to make one exclusively English, or Scotch, or Irish; but it is desired to make the 53rd Battalion a Canadian regiment.

BEQUEST FOR CADETS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—Surgeon-Col. Oliver, A. M. S., has gone to England in the interests of his valise equipment, which is being tested by some Imperial troops at Aldershot.

Private Thomas Brown, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died on the 8th inst., from necrosis of the ear. He was buried with the usual military honors.

Major. W. J. Stewart, 1st C.A., chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, has organized two companies of cadets, taken chiefly from the academies, with some from the highest departments of the other schools. The companies are each 60 strong, with three officers to each company. They commenced drill on the 5th inst.; Sergt.-Major Gibbs, 1st C.A., was the instructor. The late Doctor Charles Cogswell, of this city, bequeathed in his will the handsome sum of one thousand pounds, the interest of which is to be devoted towards defraying the expenses of the youthful corps.

On the 4th inst. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Companies 1st C.A. paraded for commanding officer's inspection. After a minute inspection they went for a route march. The turnout was fairly strong, and the men looked remarkably smart and neat.

On the 11th the four companies paraded for infantry drill. They will continue to drill on Monday evening until further orders.

The 66th P.L.F. paraded this week for commanding officer's inspection and route march. They wore the new pattern forage cap and looked very smart and soldier-like in them. The muster was up to the average.

The 63rd have not yet had a battalion parade. They are busy drilling the recruits on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

We are glad to see that justice has at last been done and the four days' pay clipped from last year drill allowed. I hear a communication has been received from the G.O.C. Canadian militia, ordering the discharge from the militia of all army reservists.

It is expected that the City Brigade of militia will have some military manoeuvres in connection with the summer carnival to be held here on the four last days in July next.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

TRURO RIFLE CLUB.

TRURO, May 15.—The butts at the range of the Truro Rifle Club have been greatly enlarged and improved, and in the place of only using two targets, as previously, now three are to be used, and in addition, a 12-foot target is arranged for, so that the 800 and 900-yard ranges may be used.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting: W. D. Dimock, M.P.P.,

hon. pres.; H. T. Laurence, Esq., pres.; John Suckling, vice-pres.; B. F. Porter, sec'y.; E. E. McNutt, treas.; Archdeacon Kaulbach, chaplain.

Plans were made to shoot the spoon series as last year, with the addition of some standing matches at 200 yards, instead of the usual position; as also a special spoon competition of 200 yards standing, and 800 and 900 yards, any position. Two teams were entered for the League.

At the first competition last Saturday the spoons were won by J. Suckling, H. C. Blair and E. C. Cribb.

B.F.P.

LIVE NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 15.—The 62nd Fusiliers are now performing their annual drill, having commenced last week. Recruit and company drill are now in progress, and the first battalion drill and march-out will take place on the 20th.

Lieut. Hetherington, M.D., who has lately been appointed superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum here, has gone to England and the Continent for a three months' trip, studying the different institutions meanwhile.

It is probable that the 62nd will be represented in the next Canadian Parliament, as the popular C.O., Lieut.-Col. Tucker, is the Liberal candidate for the city and county at the coming election. St. John has long wanted a member who will look after the interests of the force here; we have a feeling that other corps in Ontario and Quebec can get nearly all they ask for, while here we get only the leavings, and meagre ones at that.

By the way, why is it that although General Gascoigne has been in Canada for over six months, he has not yet visited the Maritime Provinces? Our force is small, we know, but surely worth a visit; then there is No. 4 Company, of the R.R.C.I., which he has not yet seen, though Fredericton is no 24 hours' journey from Ottawa. It is hoped that when the General does visit St. John, he will allow the officers of the militia an opportunity of meeting him, and not do as other generals have done, rush in by one train and rush off by the next. We have formed a good opinion of the General, and wish to see something of him.

By all means let us have a C. O.'s Association. According to your remarks last issue, not only are many of the commanding officers unacquainted with one another, but the regiments never see each other, and are almost entirely ignorant of the existence of any particular corps, or know where they are situated. We all want to know more of our sister corps. It would do an immense amount of good if the Government would enable different corps to meet yearly for

even a day or two and form brigades, giving at least free transport to a few battalions.

I notice by a late English paper that the names of volunteers becoming entitled to the Long Service Decoration are to be handed in every three months, so careful is the Imperial Government that no one entitled to the reward shall be kept waiting, while in Canada there is not one person in authority who will set the machinery in motion to get a medal for the Canadian militia. Will no one move in this matter? If not, let THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE start it. The British Government thinks enough of the Canadians to grant a medal for the asking.

It is most extraordinary that in the allotment of the new guns to be purchased by the Government there are none for St. John, while inland cities are to be supplied. Surely the Department must know the defenceless state of this city. The only guns, except smooth bores, are at Fort Dufferin—converted 32-pounders—and they are out of date long ago. It is an insult to St. John and to the 3rd Garrison Artillery here to pass St. John over in this manner. We require the heaviest and most modern guns to defend our city and harbor.

Lieut.-Col. Domville has received a copy of the following cablegram with reference to the offer of the 8th Hussars for service in the Sudan:

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen:

April 30, 1896.

"Convey cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government to New Brunswick Hussars, though unable to take advantage of the offer at present. Despatch follows by mail.

(Sgd.) CHAMBERLAIN.

St. John County Rifle Association has elected Capt. McRobbie president, and Col.-Sergt. Henderson secretary-treasurer, and J. T. Hartt captain of the League Team. The new council was instructed to look out for a new range. Three spoon matches will be held during the season. It was decided that any field officer of the militia staff in St. John and any officer commanding any regiment of artillery, battalion or independent company of infantry being a member, would be ex-officio a vice president of the association.

THOMAS ATKINS.

LIMESTONE CITY NEWS.

KINGSTON, May 16.—Eight soldiers of "A" Battery were tried before their commanding officer a few days ago, for drunkenness and insubordination. They were found guilty and were punished by confinement in the cells for periods ranging from seven to fourteen days. Two other men were held as having been the ringleaders of the trouble, and on Monday last they were tried by district court-martial. The sentence has been sent to Ottawa for approval.

Brevet-Major Pellatt, Capt. P. L. Mason and Lieut. Kirkpatrick, of the Queen's Own

Rifles, of Toronto, were in the city last week, to arrange for the visit of their regiment to Kingston on the 24th and 25th of May. They were met by Major Drury, of "A" Battery; Major Drennan, of the Kingston Field Battery, and Junior-Major Skinner, of the 14th P.W.O.R., with whom they arrived at a satisfactory agreement, and Kingstonians will in a few days have the pleasure of extending their hospitality to Canada's crack regiment of rifles. The visitors will arrive here by special train, late Saturday, 23rd, and will march to the Exhibition grounds, where quarters will have been prepared for all ranks in the pavilion. On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, there will be a church parade of the Queen's Own, "A" Battery R.C.A., the R.M.C. Cadets., and the 14th P.W.O.R. The troops will march to St. George's Cathedral, where a special sermon will be preached by Rev. Dean Smith. On Monday forenoon all the corps named will parade on the Exhibition grounds, where a demonstration will take place, the details of which have not yet been arranged. The Queen's Own band will give a band concert in the city park on Monday evening, after which the regiment will leave for home.

There was quite an epidemic of drunkenness among the men of "A" Battery on Thursday night, April 30th. The men received their pay on that day, and one subdivision went up town and got uproariously drunk as a means, they claim, of indicating their dissatisfaction with certain arrangements by which they were required to do extra duty by cleaning the guns and harness and grooming the horses, after the cadets of the Royal Military College had made use of them in drilling on certain days each week. The artillerymen claimed that after doing their own regular quota of drill every day, they left horses, harness and guns properly cleaned. Then, on stated days the cadets were given the use of horses, harness and guns for drill purposes. They returned them after their exercises and the artillerymen were called upon to do the extra grooming and cleaning thus rendered necessary.

On Thursday night, as the "protesting" subdivision returned to barracks, making as great an uproar as possible, they were taken into custody by the guard at the main gate. Next morning at commanding officer's parade, so few men were left of the offending subdivision that several men employed as officers' servants and ordinarily exempt from drill had to be called into service. Of the offenders arrested eight were tried before Major Drury and two were tried by district court martial.

Br. Kelly and an escort from "A" Battery brought back from Montreal on Monday last a deserter named Mason, who broke out of barracks and deserted in April last. Desertions have been frequent of late, no less than five having taken place within the past two weeks. Four of the deserters were of

English birth, and were sent to Canada by one of the English rescue homes.

John Liston, a veteran of the Crimean War, died at his quarters at the R.M.C. last week. In his young days he served in the 17th Regiment. He wore the Crimean medal and drew a pension for twenty-one years' service. For fifteen years past he was employed as a servant at the R.M.C.

The district court-martial that assembled on Monday last to try Drivers Fisher and Burns for disobedience of orders was composed of Lieut.-Col. Vidal, acting D.A.G., president; Capt. Cook and Lieut. Burstall, members; Lieuts. Sears, 4th Hussars; Macnee, Richmond, Sutherland and Cunningham, 14th Batt. P.W.O.R., in attendance.

The first of the two special short courses of instruction for artillery officers, that were to have been held at Tete du Pont barracks, was cancelled.

On Tuesday last a special four days' course began in range finding, fire discipline and field manœuvres, with the officers named below in attendance: Capt. R. Costigan, Lieut. Wilson, 3rd F.B., Montreal; Capt. R. Myles, 9th F.B., Toronto; Capt. D. T. V. Eaton, 2nd F.B., Ottawa; Lieut. J. M. Cames, 5th F.B., Kingston; Lieut. L. J. O. Ducharme, 13th F.B., Winnipeg.

Lieut. W. G. Hurdman, 2nd F.B., Ottawa, is taking a special two weeks' course.

Lieut. Ducharme was some years ago a sergeant in "A" Battery, to which he is now attached for the special course.

The R.M.C. cricket team defeated the Kingston team on Saturday in the first match played here this season.

The weekly parades of the 14th Batt. are being fairly well attended by the men, and fair progress is being made in drill. Sergt.-Instructor Campbell, R.R.C.I., Toronto, put the battalion through its work on Monday evening last.

VEDETTE.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, May 7.—In a recent issue of *The British Medical Journal* it was stated that in all probability the new photography will be used in war. It is claimed that the now greatly perfected apparatus would assist in the diagnosis and treatment of wounds and injuries from the presence of foreign bodies and bullets in the body. It is to be hoped that such an apparatus will be found in the hospitals attached to the African expedition. Mr. Sidney Rowland has been discussing at Netley whereby the needful apparatus could be put into a portable form for field use.

Rather a curious event occurred a short time ago whereby the officers of the 1st Batt. South Staffordshire Regiment purchased the colors under which that regiment had rallied on many a hard fought field. They were announced to come under the

hammer in London, and the officers having, after investigation, satisfied themselves of their genuineness, effected their purchase.

The volunteers in the rifle corps have now to attend 12 drills in their 3rd and 4th year of service instead of 9, to complete their efficiency.

Owing to the operations in Upper Egypt all officers' leave has for the present been stopped, in consequence of so many of them having been called to the front.

In addition to the mounted infantry now in South Africa, it has been decided by the War Office to send a further body from England to the Cape, as it is considered that they are better fitted for the work to be performed.

It has been decided that if the new regulation regarding military mess passes, time will be given to wear out the existing pattern.

It is stated that the appointment of General Sir Frederick Carrington to the command of the forces in Matabeleland could not have given clearer proof of the Government's realisation of the actual necessities of the case.

A good deal of attention has been drawn to the suggestion put forth by a gentleman who has just returned from the colonies of the advisability of forming a volunteer corps of returned colonials who have served in the service in the respective colonies. As matters stand at present there is no corps which he could join. The training which is received is of the utmost importance, and should not be lost sight of. He has what the regulars lack, and in the case of necessity such a corps could go to the front and take part without being liable to the various troubles that generally claim a good many of the regular troops when sent abroad. A thousand such men could be got quite readily in the city of London. If such a corps was formed they could instruct the forces in the tactics to be employed if engaged with the natives of the colonies represented.

It has been decided to hold the matter of cavalry reorganization over for the present, and it is probable the subject will be deferred until the financial year of 1897-98.

In the early autumn it is intended to send a senior officer to conduct the operations in Egypt, also that two brigades will accompany him. Rumor is at present pointing towards General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., who in this case will have for the first time an independent command in the field.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "Very highly welcomed is the announcement that, subject to official approval, the Canadian artillery intend sending a strong detachment to take part in the National Artillery Association competition this year at Shoeburyness. More particularly is the news gladly received, because this will be the first time

that the Canadian artillery have visited this country for ten years. Their presence will add considerably to the interest of the meeting, and the hope has been expressed that some public-spirited Englishman will offer special prizes for competition between British and Canadian detachments, especially as the Commander-in-Chief has consented to distribute the prizes, and, it is not doubted, our Canadian comrades would much appreciate any trophies they may be fortunate enough to receive from his hands."

Large numbers of subalterns are joining the volunteer force, in consequence of the new rules as to the allowance.

Officers and men who took part in the Ashantee expedition speak highly of the new army boot and say it is a great improvement on the one it is bound to succeed.

Staff Sergt. Cunningham, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, is making quite a hit in London by his singing at many of the leading musical events. At the banquet tendered to Lord Wolseley at Hon. Artillery Company's headquarters he took part in the duet "The Army and Navy." At the close he was introduced to Lord Wolseley as "Staff Sergt. Cunningham, 6th Fusiliers, Canada," who congratulated him on his splendid voice.

The Egyptian Government has forbidden officers to act as newspaper correspondents. Many of the big dailies had made arrangements with officers to supply them with information, and should a battle occur before a correspondent can be sent on the field it will place them in an awkward position.

A matter that is causing considerable dissatisfaction is the continual extension being granted to lieutenant-colonels of the cavalry and infantry. It is felt that the present system is far too elastic, and that the officers' interests would be better guarded if a hard and fast rule were laid down. A return to the five years' rule is considered necessary, which has never been cancelled in the artillery or engineers, and it is felt that the same rule should apply to all branches of the Service.

A new regulation is to come into force Oct. 1st, with regard to the appointments to adjutants of militia and volunteers. Captains, after having served three years as such, will have to pass the complete examination for major before they can be eligible for these posts. Captains, having less than three years and called upon to fill such appointments, will have to pass for major the first available opportunity after appointment.

The British infantry in India will use up all the black powder cartridges now in regimental stock during the current year, and thereafter only cordite will be used. At present the troops use both cordite and black, though the former is used in the annual musketry course.

R.M.C.

TEMPORARY CAVALRY SCHOOL.

LONDON, ONT., May 12.—The 7th Fusiliers intend going to the Ambitious City to take part in the Queen's Birthday celebration. The regiment is getting into good trim, and their appearance at their march out on Monday night was very much commented on by the large crowds who turned out to witness them. Lieut.-Col. Lindsay and several other officers were at Hamilton making arrangements for the 25th, and the battalion was under the command of Major Thomas Beattie. The brass and bugle bands were also in attendance and discoursed excellent music.

A temporary school for the instruction of a limited number of officers and non-coms. of the 1st Hussars is to be opened at Wolseley Barracks under Lieut.-Col. Smith, D. A. G. This will be greatly appreciated by this corps, as it will enable them to qualify without leaving the city.

PRESENTED WITH SHELL JACKETS.

TORONTO, May 17.—In Major J. Bruce, of the Grenadiers, the city has a representative on the Bisley Team who will acquit himself to the satisfaction of all. With both commandant and adjutant noted for their interest and expertness in rifle shooting, the team of '95 should be phenomenally successful.

It is rumored that Capt. R. Myles, of the Toronto Field Battery, is likely to secure the appointment of adjutant to the Shoeburyness Team. Should rumor prove true the appointment will be a popular one, and one which will be of benefit to the team, as in Capt. Myles they will find embodied the energy, knowledge and tact necessary to fill the onerous position of adjutant to such an important team.

Lt. Col. Starke, commandant of Bisley Team, was in the city a few days ago, returning to Montreal via Ottawa.

To those who read the well-written military columns of The Evening Telegram, the tenor of certain paragraphs appearing in the issues of 29th April and 6th May must have caused some slight surprise, speaking as they did in such a different strain from previous issues. Were the paper issued by our cousins across the border, the term Mugwump would inevitably have been bestowed on the writer of the paragraph referred to. Trimming, or attempting to stride the fence, can never be accomplished successfully, and the M. E. of The Telegram has sufficient reliable knowledge about the matters referred to to make it difficult for him to explain his recent attitudes. One must be pardoned for appearing a trifle dubious at the statement that a great many people fail to understand why the D. A. G. or authorities at Ottawa set such store by a letter written by an ex N. C. O. Several people to

whom I have spoken cannot see why the statements of a N. C. O. or a civilian should not be given just as much consideration as those from one of the commissioned ranks, and if an injustice has been perpetrated, the rank of the applicant for justice should not enter into the question or interfere with the decision.

The season for '96 at the Long Branch rifle range opened on Saturday, May 2. With the exception of the absence of any decent approaches to the different butts, everything is in good shape, and the greatest improvement noticeable in the train service. The first train leaves the Union at 1.05 p.m. and leaves the range on the return trip at 4.45 p.m., taking about half an hour for the trip either way. A special for the riflemen leaves the Union at 2 o'clock, and, only stopping at the city stations, makes the run to the ranges in 20 minutes, not stopping at any of the intermediate stations. This train leaves the ranges on the return trip at 5.45 and gives ample time for the greatest enthusiast to get his fill of shooting. It remains to be seen to what extent the cycling craze will affect the attendance.

A feature of the 9th May was the attendance of a squad from the G.G.B.G., who came out to try their Martini-Netford carbines, with which several good scores were made.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons and No. 2 Company R.R.C.I., with the attached, have had several field days out at High Park. I understand several good trials have been made with cyclists as couriers. It strikes me that two or three wheels should be granted by the authorities for use by orderlies at each of the permanent schools.

Major Orchard, of the 48th Highlanders, has donated a handsome gold medal for the two highest scores made by any member of the Toronto Rifle Association during the season at the 800-yards range.

The long range was opened for practice on Saturday, 9th inst, but the extremely unfavorable wind made any kind of good scores almost an impossibility.

The 90th Rifles, of Winnipeg, are the latest to come to the conclusion that a cycle corps should form part of every properly constituted regiment, and not wishing to be behind the age have decided to add a cyclist section to their crack little corps. A letter has been received by Major Delamere, of the Queen's Own, asking for information, as to the formation and equipment used by them, and for any pointers that would aid in the organizing of an efficient cyclist section.

"G" Company Q.O.R. held a very successful afternoon on Saturday, the 9th inst. at High Park, under command of Lieut. H. F. Wyatt, who has assumed temporary command. Despite the intense heat, about 400 were on parade, and, after putting in a couple of hours of good hard extended order work

marched to Nurse's Hotel at the Humber, where dinner was served. The company marched home about 9 o'clock thoroughly satisfied with their outing.

A novel and exceedingly interesting entertainment was given by the 48th Highlanders on Friday evening, May 8. In January last some of the lady friends of the regiment conceived the idea of raising sufficient funds to provide the regiment with white shell jackets. Their formal presentation took place on Friday evening, and was made the occasion of a little entertainment which sent everyone home agreeably disappointed at the evening's programme, and in the best possible humor towards their entertainers, the Kilties. A large platform built on the south side of the shed and capable of seating about 1,200, was filled to the utmost, whilst standing room only could be had in the galleries at either end. The regiment paraded at 7.45 p.m., and after the usual preliminaries, formed three sides of a hollow square and gave the manual and firing exercise under Major Macdonald. The ceremonial of trooping the colors was next performed, and, considering the cramped space in which the different movements had to be executed, the work was deserving of great praise. Capt. Currie, with "C" Co., furnished the escort for the colors, his subalterns being Lieut. Campbell and N. Cosby. Conspicuous on the right flank of the color party was the Kilties' latest recruit, a youngster of about 23, who stands 6 ft. 7 in., and is built in proportion. The march past which followed, although of necessity performed in greatly cramped space, terminated the regimental parade part of the programme. The bayonet exercise and physical drill by about 50 of the regiment was splendidly done, and deserving of the hearty applause bestowed on them. The most appreciated part of the programme was the exhibition of lance exercise by a squad of the Dragoons under Major Lessard, and so taken were the spectators with this exhibition that Major Lessard was compelled to acknowledge the round after round of applause by granting an encore. Seventy-two is a pretty high gear for a cyclist, but I should say the pace of the Dragoons was geared up to about 140. It was something novel to Torontonians. It is a good idea the major learned from the Scots Greys. The last event was novel and interesting, and represented scenes in the camp life of the sojourn boy. Two companies under Major Henderson and Capt. Ramsay entered the arena headed by the bugle band. Accompanying them was the baggage wagon of the R. C. D. loaded with tents and chaperoned by the regulation baggage guard. Reaching the supposed place of bivouac, arms were piled, wagon unpacked, pole men told off, and with the signal of a blast from the bugle, the tents were pitched and a small-sized camp formed in very quick

order. Bayonet and quarter staff contests, dancing and sundry attractions filled in the time prior to last post, and when "Lights Out" sounded, the camp was shrouded in darkness, and the light in the guard tent and the challenges of the sentries were about all that could be distinguished of what before was a noisy camp. The current turned on again, Reveille was sounded, and very drowsy looking Highlanders emerged from each tent. No time was lost. Perhaps they anticipated the breakfast supposed to be provided at a spot two miles from the bivouac. At all events no time was lost in striking camp, and in an incredibly short time tents were packed, loaded on baggage wagon, arms unstacked, and to the quick-step of the bugle band the little column creditably completed their share in an entertainment which the Highlanders need look back upon with no single feeling of regret. The playing of the brass band was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, surprise of the show, and the splendid rendering of the selections given during the evening speaks volumes for Bandmaster Slater's skill and the fortunate choice made by the Band Committee.

Wednesday practices on the ranges do not commence until May 27.

Regimental entertainments threaten to become annual affairs in the three city corps, and, possibly, with such splendid facilities as the Armories afford, all of them will be more of a military and less of the theatrical nature than distinguished the ones held in past years.

Major Macdonald, of the Highlanders, sails from New York on the 30th May, and will compete, with Staff-Sergt. Harp, in the principal Scotch matches to be held prior to the Bis'ey meeting.

The Royal Grenadiers will visit Berlin on May 24th; the 48th have accepted the invitation from Hamilton, and the Q. O. R. will spend the holiday in Kingston. All three regiments will leave the city on Saturday night, returning Monday night.

Now that the agreement closing Osgoode street has been ratified, the members of the city corps would like to see the fences completed and the piles of macadam removed from the ground. This done, a few more lights installed and the ground smoothed over a little, the city corps would have a splendid parade ground, and free from the intrusion of spectators and small boys.

Military circles are all agog with the forthcoming military tournament which is to be held in the Armories on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in June under the auspices of the different regiments composing the Toronto Garrison. The interest being taken in the competitions by officers and men of the outside regiments is much more extensive, and the success which attended the last tournament and a largely increased

prize list will this time result in attracting many more competitors from the Royal Military College and the artillery and cavalry schools of Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, as well as other cities. The Toronto men are also practising very hard to keep up their laurels. The nights have been set apart and designated as follows: June 1, Queen's Own Rifles; June 2, Royal Grenadiers; June 3, 48th Highlanders, and the Tuesday matinee under the auspices of Canadian regiments and Royal Canadian Dragoons. The cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, under Sergt.-Major Morgans, will give a display of gymnastics at each entertainment. The different regimental bands will discourse music on their respective dates. A mammoth grand stand, seating 3,000 people, and 36 private boxes, will be provided. The plan of reserved seats and sale of tickets opens next Wednesday morning, May 20, at Nordheimers', and from the outlook there will be a rush, as the interest between the regiments to make their night the "banner" one is very keen, and coupled with the fact of this being the last great indoor entertainment of the season the sale of tickets will no doubt be enormous.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE

NEW HAMBURG, MAY 7, 1896.

SIR,—I have belonged to No. 3 Co., 29th Batt., here for over 10 years, and we never had any rifle practice excepting firing 20 rounds per man during each biennial camp of instruction. Is each company entitled to 20 rounds per man free for use at company headquarters the year they do not attend camp?

Yours, etc.,

AMATEUR.

ANS.—The D. A. G. of your district has power to issue 20 rounds per man to companies not going into camp. No doubt he would willingly do so if assured that it would be properly used for target practice. Why does not "Amateur" induce his captain to organize a team and enter the Military Rifle League. Each member of the team will then receive a hundred rounds free, and the practice will be much more effectively carried out.

Major George R. Atkinson has been appointed senior ordnance store officer on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. A. G. Montgomery Moore, commanding the troops in Canada.

Officers and men of the militia will help **THE MILITARY GAZETTE** very much if they and their friends in making purchases will give the preference to those firms which advertise with us. They can help us still further by recommending the paper to any firms who sell goods that are used by military men in every part of Canada, either as military men or in their private capacity.

tf.

SMOKELESS POWDER AMMUNITION



We carry a Full Stock of Cartridges

loaded with the powders of the Smokeless Powder Company of London, England which are recognized to be the best Smokeless Powder sold - to fit any of the following rifles :

Lee-Netford (Military).....	.303	Revolver380
Lee-Netford (Sporting)303	Martini-Henry450
Lee-Netford (Carbine).....	.303	Winchester (Sporting).....	.440
Revolver450		

Also for Morris Tubes—do not fill the gallery with smoke—and for shot-guns of all gauges. Write for price list, naming quantity and calibre required.

JOHN MARTIN SONS & CO.

455 St. Paul Street **Montreal**

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.



The Universal Favorite.

RICE LEWIS & SON, Limited.

Importers of

Sporting and Military Rifles, Shot Guns Fishing Rods, Lines, Reels, etc.

Write for Prices.

Canadian Agents Curtis's & Harvey Powders.

32 KING STREET EAST, = = = = TORONTO

Canadian Bands and Musicians

NOTE THE FOLLOWING :

Write for particulars of the latest "PROTOTYPE" Specialties :

The "Zephyr" Slide Trombone

Weight under 30 ozs.

The "Zephyr" Cornet

The "Zephyr" 5-Valve Euphonion

The "Brass Band News," Liverpool, England, gave over **300** Bands which scored the biggest number of wins at Band Contests during 1895. Of these the **vast majority use the BESSON make, 200 having complete sets.**

South Shields Band Contest, England, April, 1896. Out of 17 Bands **all four prize winners were equipped with BESSON sets.**

New Zealand Band Association, Annual Contest, Timaru, Oct., 1895. **First Prize** and Boosey Challenge Cup won by the Wellington Garrison Band **with a BESSON set.**

Sydney, N.S.W., Inter-Colonial Band Contest, Jan., 1896. The **First Prize** was won by the 4th Regimental Band, Newcastle, N.S.W., **with a complete BESSON set.**

Hobart Contest, Timaru, Jan., 1896. Hobart Garrison Band, with a **complete BESSON set**, won the Colonial Challenge Cup.

The above facts establish the superiority of the "PROTOTYPE" make beyond all question.

BESSON & CO. Ltd.

198 Euston Road, London, England

EL PADRE=NEEDLES=CIGAR 10c. Try it.

{ The best that half a century's experience can produce.

THE CANADIAN
MILITARY GAZETTE

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO

ON THE

1st and 15th of each Month.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY
FORCES OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Canada and the United States, per annum. \$2.00
Great Britain, Ireland and Postal Union
Countries..... 10s. 6d. stg.
Single Copies..... 10 cents

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favor of prompt remittance.

Remittances should be made by post office order or registered letter.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of THE GAZETTE.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2179, Montreal.

MONTREAL-TORONTO, MAY 15, 1896.

EXTEND ITS USEFULNESS.

WE have an interesting communication from a prominent officer and a member of the V.R.I. Club, in which he heartily endorses the commanding officers' association proposed by THE GAZETTE. He points out that he was never in favor of the club, feeling that such an exclusive organization would be certain to make the permanent corps unpopular with the active militia, which it certainly did. He fell in with the idea when General Gascoigne took hold, and he continues: "I think he made a good move when he asked us to admit officers of the permanent staff, but your article has suggested to me that we might go further and admit all senior officers of the active militia. Perhaps it would be better to change to a more appropriate name. A meeting is to be held in St. Johns in a few days, which I think would be an excellent opportunity to thus enlarge the club. Meetings might be held three or four times a year in the various towns. By these means officers of senior rank would come together, and it would also give General Gascoigne the opportunity of seeing and becoming better acquainted with many officers who from one cause or another he rarely meets. The principal meeting of the year might be held in Ottawa during the D.R.A. annual matches, when officers are generally present from all over Canada."

The idea is a very good one, and we are quite in sympathy with it. Such an

organization would enlist the support of the active officers in favor of the better treatment of those in the permanent militia—a support which we regret they do not now receive.

CAVALRY SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUT. BOWIE has resigned from the R. C. Dragoons, Toronto. He was the first R. M. C. graduate appointed to the permanent cavalry, and it is unfortunate that circumstances have arisen under which he found it necessary to tender his resignation.

For several reasons the cavalry schools have not done the work for their aim that they should. There are some useful officers, but there are also others, whom we all know, who are of very little service as instructors or as an example for attached officers to follow. It is the old story. They got there because of their own or their friends' politics and not their own qualifications.

There are a great many applicants for the present vacancy. Most of them have done nothing in the past to indicate that they would be an acquisition to the school. But there are some good men among them.

Let the new Minister act on the report of senior military officers, and give the place to the man with the best qualifications and recommendations. Let cavalry officers everywhere ask their political representatives to impress on Col. Tisdale the importance of securing the very best man. We want no other.

RIFLE SCORES.

OWING to the lack of space it will be difficult for THE GAZETTE to find space for any but the most important rifle scores during the busy practice and match season. The scores of the Military Rifle League will appear, and also those of the big matches. Local associations should only send reports of special interest.

Individual scores at local matches are of little interest excepting to the men whose names are mentioned, but if we had space we would willingly insert them. Besides, nearly all these scores appear in local papers before THE GAZETTE receives them. We prefer reserving our space for exclusive news—information that has not appeared in any other paper.

MILITIA ADMINISTRATION.

CAPT. ERNEST F. WURTELE, of the Royal Military College Club, in his annual report, has the following to say of the political administration of the Militia Department, which is along the lines THE GAZETTE has taken:

"We have again to take notice of the usual disregard by the Government of the rights of the graduates of the college with respect to the appointments to the permanent militia. It certainly appears as if the Department of Militia and Defence are either totally ignorant of the objects of the establishment and maintenance of the college or wilfully become a party to the great injustice which has existed for the past sixteen years. Not only is this action on their part calculated to injure the graduates, but tends in a very marked manner to bring discredit upon the permanent militia, by placing therein 'provisionally' appointed officers, a term signifying a state of affairs directly opposed to qualification. No excuse can for a moment be entertained in justification of such a line of action, in view of the fact that since the year 1880 graduates have frequently applied for appointments, to which they were justly entitled by regulations and qualification, and have been set aside, except in cases where they possessed the required political influence.

"The authorities have steadily overlooked the requirements of the active militia, in the way of raising the standard of efficiency in the permanent force, as it cannot for a moment be said that the latter can command the respect and approval of the former, and support a system of selection founded upon political patronage and like considerations in direct opposition to qualification and merit. In order to permit such officers who are gazetted to the active militia, 'provisionally' as well as others, to derive the best of instruction at the various schools, it is of the utmost importance that they come in contact with instructors who are possessed of the necessary knowledge to impart the same to them with advantage, and not with such who have not even received an elementary course in the subjects necessary to fulfil the military requirements of the officer of the present day.

"The following statement of the number of commissions held by the graduates of the college in the permanent militia on the 1st of January, 1896, together with

the total number in the force, will clearly indicate our position, and, when it is considered that for sixteen years the college has been turning out men fully prepared in every way to fill the vacancies as they occurred, one can readily see the extent of the injustice which has been done:

	Graduates	Others.	Total.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	0	7	7
Royal Canadian Artillery	6	16	22
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry	2	20	22
	8	43	51

"With but eight commissions awarded to graduates, it is decidedly a very small number, and when we consider that over 200 have graduated from the college, we conclude the Government have not endeavored to make use of those who have been educated at a considerable cost to the country. The blame cannot in any way be attached to the college nor those who have been through the same.

"It is the duty of the members of the club to endeavor, to the best of their abilities, to take such action as will best tend to remove the continuance of this system which can be characterized as based upon incompetency, supported by political and like considerations and carried out by the Department of Militia and Defence, regardless of the injury done not only to the graduates but to the whole of the active militia force, who are directly interested, inasmuch as they are naturally dependent upon the schools for instructional purposes.

"The question of staff appointments is one which we should not overlook, and which to all intents and purposes has been lost sight of by the Department.

"During the last session of Parliament, a question was put in the House of Commons relative to the appointment made in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, when at the time some three graduates were applicants for the same. The Minister of Militia and Defence made the extraordinary reply that there was no record in the Department of the applications of graduates, when to our knowledge this information was in their possession and duly acknowledged above the signature of the Adjutant General. It is difficult to comprehend how such misrepresentation of facts could be made, unless due to the grossest of ignorance or mismanagement at headquarters, whereby the claims of the graduates are continually set aside, even when their applications are in hand, although we contend that the mere fact of the existence of the college is sufficient evidence that there was material available

to enable the Department to make a selection without having recourse to outsiders who have no claim upon the country in any sense.

"Such treatment as outlined above and to which can be added a great deal more, is directly responsible for graduates not identifying themselves with the active militia force to a greater extent than shown by the militia list."

NOT ENTITLED TO A GENERAL SALUTE.

THE Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. Desjardins, was received the other evening by the Montreal Garrison Artillery with a general salute. A troop of the 6th Hussars, with swords at the "carry," acted as an escort, and a D.A.A.G. in his gold belts acted as an orderly officer.

The question has been asked, is a Minister entitled to all this? We think not. At any rate, no provision is made for it in the regulations. Attentions such as these should, therefore, be reserved for those entitled to them.

A PATCH-WORK QUILT.

THE Canadian militia is organized on the patch-work quilt system, or as a Chinaman builds a house—without any well defined plan. Each new General comes with his own ideas, and proceeds to attach them to the fabric. Sometimes, in fact, he removes the additions—important additions—made by his predecessor. The result is that in many respects the force is not so well organized now as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Gen. Herbert's idea was to disband many of the militia regiments and spend the money on 5,000 regulars, and when trouble arose to bring officers from England to organize a second line of defence. He removed officers wherever he could, and recommended regiment after regiment to be disbanded, and they would have been but for the strong representations made by those interested direct to the Minister. Herbert was an excellent officer, and if he had not been interfered with by the politicians he would have left the permanent corps as thoroughly trained as any troops in the world. But he left the active militia very much disorganized.

General Gascoigne, on the other hand, very properly recognizes that Canada does not want a standing army, but a thoroughly organized militia system. When we have trouble every able-bodied

man must fight, and he recognizes that and that the present is the time to prepare, and not when war is declared. He is inclined to undo everything that General Herbert did. He can go too far in that direction, however. It is said that he favors the re-appointment of permanent brigade majors, and this certainly would be a mistake. Better and more efficient officers can be got to perform these duties from among the militia and at no expense to the public.

What we lack in Canada is an advisory council of representative officers, with whom the Major-General may consult. He is now supposed to depend upon the headquarters and district staff, but, unfortunately, many of these are entirely out of touch with the militia. There should be an association of commanding officers. There is practically one now among the city regiments in Ontario and Quebec. After a thorough discussion with this association the G.O. commanding could learn the advantages and disadvantages under which we labor and arrange for the work of the militia on the most effective and most economical basis. Lines would be laid down that a new commander could not alter by a mere stroke of the pen to suit his fads. Representations from such a body would carry weight in Parliament and give a moral support to a live Major-General, fighting for important reforms and against political interference.

THE NEW MINISTER.

ONCE more, as Lieut.-Col. Gibson puts it, we have to break in a new Minister of Militia. This time, however, it should be comparatively easy work, for Hon. Mr. Tisdale is a retired lieutenant-colonel, having commanded the 39th Norfolk Rifles. Crossed swords opposite his name in the Militia List shows that he has seen service.

The 39th, under his command, was a good, reliable corps, and he transferred it in a thoroughly efficient condition to his successor. Those of us who met him in camp years ago found him a good, honest, hard-working, enthusiastic officer, always ready to sacrifice his own for the interests of the force. Such men generally turn out well in other positions, for they possess the essentials of success. We believe he will make a good Minister. If left to himself he will do what he thinks is in the best interests of the force, regardless of politics. But the ward healers

in the Cabinet are strong. They care nothing for the interests and efficiency of the militia. It's office for their friends and boodle for themselves they are after. If we can supply Col. Tisdale with enough backbone to counteract this element we will have reason to congratulate ourselves on his appointment.

In no Cabinet changes are so many men interested as in the Militia Minister. In much of the correspondence received from all over Canada THE GAZETTE has been asked its candid opinion of the new Minister. They have it above.

THE R. M. C. QUESTION.

CAPT. WURTELE requests THE GAZETTE to publish the following answer which he sent to Major-General Cameron, commandant of the Royal Military College, in answer to correspondence, a copy of which was published in the last issue. It will be remembered that General Cameron adopted the trick of the clever lawyer with a bad case to defend. He said nothing himself in answer to THE GAZETTE'S remarks, but roundly abused the graduates and charged them with disloyalty. He thus directed attention to them and away from THE GAZETTE'S charge that his own inability to properly carry on the affairs of the college was injuring its reputation. Capt. Wurtele writes him :

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo, together with copies of correspondence in connection with the charge of prevalent drunkenness amongst the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, preferred by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

With regard to your reference to the club and the Executive of the same, which has a tendency to give the impression that they are in a measure responsible for the charge, or should have taken measures to contradict the same, I desire to submit the following in justice to the club

1st. The club are in no way connected with the charge either directly or indirectly.

2nd. The charge being one directed against the college, we could not take up its defence in view of our having no voice in its internal administration, and as being entirely beyond our province.

3rd. To effectively contradict the charge made, would necessitate residence at the college during the period referred to by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, and as none of the executive officers of the club are in that position they could not undertake to give a denial to a matter beyond their direct knowledge.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

ERNEST F. WURTELE, Captain, R.L.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer R.M.C. Club.

THE GAZETTE has no desire to follow up this matter, as it is more than likely that an improvement will be made. If not, more will be heard in these columns. Testimony in support of what has already been said has multiplied from unexpected quarters. THE GAZETTE is proud of the college and its graduates, and does not

propose that any matter of sentiment will prevent the exposure of methods that may effect the future of the college.

DANGEROUS BUTTS.

UNLESS something is done, and that very shortly, to shoot at the Cote St. Luc Ranges will be a very dangerous proceeding. At the last annual meeting of A. R. A. it was decided to at once petition the Militia Department to have something done to prevent injury to the marksmen. No notice has, as usual, been taken of the petition, and matters as they now are at the ranges are a source of danger. That the Militia Department have not made a move in a matter of most vital importance, is, to say the least, rather discourteous. There is a certain element of danger while acting as a marksman at the butts when the latest improvements are provided, but how much more so when the butts are but slightly protected. About a fortnight ago a marker was wounded on the cheek by a splinter, and at the Government target practice of the 3rd V. R. C. there were several narrow escapes. The association say that to make the butts safe they will have to be deepened and heightened with earth at all parts.

STOLE A MARCH.

THE headquarters staff seem to have stolen a march on the ward healers, for the men best entitled to the positions have just been appointed to the inspectorship of cavalry and infantry.

Major Lessard, R. C. D., Toronto, becomes inspector of cavalry in place of Lieut.-Col. Turnbull retired, while Lieut. Cols. Maunsell, Fredericton, and Otter, Toronto, become inspectors of infantry in addition to their present duties.

Just how the politicians missed this opportunity of appointing incompetents we cannot understand. Possibly they are too busy with elections, or perhaps the General very wisely kept quiet until he was ready to put the appointments through. At any rate, the announcement has been received with very great satisfaction. Some are inclined to doubt the wisdom of the selection of Col. Maunsell, who is now in his sixtieth year and will soon have to retire. It is pointed out that Lieut.-Col. Buchan, Toronto, should have been given the other appointment; and it must be said that there is a good deal in this. He is the next best qualified officer, having done remarkably well in his

year's course with the British troops at Aldershot and elsewhere. Col. Maunsell, however, is the senior of his arm, is a most deserving officer, and has done good work in his district. We do think that it is a mistake to give the Toronto district two such good officers. There are other important districts which are lamentably weak in this respect, and it is only fair to them that Col. Buchan should be sent there.

No appointment has ever given greater satisfaction than Col. Otter's. He is well known from Quebec west. He made the Queen's Own what it is to-day, the finest regiment in Canada, and the application of his advanced ideas has made No. 2 Military District the most efficient in the Dominion. The infantry expect great things as the result of his appointment.

ENCOURAGE THE GRADUATES.

IT is expected that the next general orders will do something towards carrying out the recommendation of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College respecting special advantages in the way of rank to graduates attaching themselves to corps of active militia. It is inferred also that gentlemen cadets, graduating from the Royal Military College, will be permitted, on appointment to a corps of active militia, to wear the uniform of the college for a limited period.

One of the reasons assigned as a cause why the cadets do not connect themselves to a corps of active militia, after graduating, is the great expense they would be put to by having to furnish themselves with a necessary outfit.

These regulations will entirely remove any such cause for their not immediately becoming attached to some corps, which is the great object of the college and an end much to be desired.

COL. HAMILTON'S CASE.

There are reports that the Minister of Militia will investigate the Queen's Own Rifles' troubles. We understand that he has thoroughly informed himself of the situation of affairs, and that nothing will be done. It is possible that Major Delamere will not be gazetted to the command until after the elections. Hon. Mr. Desjardins informed an enquirer that had he remained in office a few days more he certainly would have appointed Major Delamere. He was satisfied there was no reason for further delay.

THE EFFICIENCY COMPETITION.

AT last there is some prospect of the results of the 1895 efficiency competition being published. These were all concluded in October, or at the latest in November, last year. Here it is nearly June and not a word of them yet. It is said that they were all in before the 1st of December but those from No. 1 District. Why the delay? The officer commanding the district had but one city corps to inspect. His report should have been in months ago. In future it is to be hoped that the Department will not keep the corps of the entire Dominion waiting for one district. Unless they are issued within the next few days the competitions for 1896 will have begun.

The Montreal and other corps which complete their annual drill in May and June have not yet been informed of what the 1896 competitions will consist. It is said the Department hesitates to issue any memo. regarding them because no appropriations for drill have been passed by Parliament. This should not deter them. It has been suggested to the Department that physical drill and bayonet exercises might be dropped. They take up a great deal of time that might be more profitably devoted to other work.

ANOTHER JOB PERPETRATED.

THE ward heelers have once more "got in their work." Some weeks ago THE GAZETTE, in referring to the necessity of more careful inspection of arms and clothing when the new rifles come, pointed out that the D. A. G.'s commanding districts would require some assistance. Instantly the Government were deluged with applications from office-seekers, good, bad and indifferent. Two of them have been successful, Lieut.-Col. Pope, retired list, becomes brigademajor at Sherbrooke, and Major Black, 93rd Cumberland, at Halifax.

These appointments are, without any doubt, the reward for party services that have been or are about to be rendered by these officers or their friends. It is a clear case of political jobbery. There is really nothing for them to do. There are officers in charge of these districts already who cannot find enough to do. When the new arms and equipment come, and constant and careful inspection is required, and when the work of the militia is established on a systematic basis—if it ever will be—a young, active, hard-working

energetic officer may be necessary in some districts—possibly in Halifax, but not in Sherbrooke.

In Sherbrooke, which is under the staff of the R. R. C. I. at St. Johns, there is no assistance needed. The D. A. G. is quite capable of doing all the work, and if he were not he has four permanent officers to assist him at no additional expense to the public.

What makes matters worse, Col. Pope—who is evidently no youngster, for he became a lieutenant-colonel twenty years ago—was retired, because a brigademajor's services were not required at Sherbrooke and received a gratuity from the Government. Now he is reappointed.

It is this that makes so many officers say they are Conservatives, but opposed to the present ward politicians and office seekers who have replaced the self-sacrificing statesmen of the past. It is to be hoped the election will shake out the former element and give us a good clean party.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

WE have several letters from officers in different parts of Canada strongly approving of the suggestion made in the last issue of THE GAZETTE that a commanding officers' association be formed in Canada.

As there is another article bearing on this question in this issue, and our space is limited, we have delayed publishing them. One gentleman points out that such an association exists in Great Britain, and that Lord Wolseley pays great attention to the discussions and recommendations made by the "Institute," as it is called.

HOPES FOR THE DECORATION.

THE strong desire of the officers of the Canadian militia to receive the Long Service Decoration given by the British Government for twenty years' continuous service in the volunteers in Great Britain and the colonies has been brought to the attention of Major-General Gascoigne by the many references to it in THE GAZETTE. He has informed several officers who have spoken to him that he is doing his best to secure either this or a special decoration for officers of the Canadian militia. The Volunteer Decoration is given to the volunteers only, and not to the militia. Volunteers do not receive pay, while the militia do. The militia of Canada is a

mixture. Nearly all city corps are really entitled to the Volunteer Decoration because they turn in all pay to carry on the interior work of their corps, but rural corps draw pay though they frequently devote a portion of it to the purchase of helmets, band instruments, etc.

We would suggest that as it appears almost certain that we will eventually get some decoration the General should also include the permanent corps. Some people have a tendency to look upon them as a different organization, but it should not be forgotten that they are really militia permanently employed.

MAY APPOINT PAYMASTERS.

THE force will be glad to hear that the regulation prohibiting further appointments as paymasters has been cancelled. The Establishment List for the current year has been amended, so as to enable such appointments to be made where considered necessary.

Their abolition was an idea that occurred to General Herbert, and which was put into operation without consultation with the officers of the force. It was very much against our best interests, and is another proof of the necessity of the G.O.C. being in close touch with a representative body of active militia instead of depending entirely on the headquarters staff, who are often out of touch with the force at large.

THE RED MAN IN POLITICS.

BEHIND all this talk of the organization of a regiment composed of the Six Nation Indians from Haldimand is to be seen the fine Roman hand of the astute Hon. Mr. Montague and his lieutenant, Capt. Merritt, an unsuccessful candidate for political honors in that county. The 37th Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Davis, completely occupy this territory, and several of their companies are composed entirely of Indians. What, then, is it proposed to do with this regiment which has been in an efficient condition for the past 30 years? Are they to be disbanded to make room for Col. Montague's political brigade? Probably it is only pre-election talk. Still, from what we have seen of the gallant red man at the Niagara camp he is not of the kind whose vote can be bought by the promise of a red coat—much as he admires it—a pair of trousers and an overcoat. They dress

just like white men when at home, so an M.D. blanket will be of no use to them.

Probably Mr. Montague is beginning to realize what some other people will be before long, that a military vote counts. It will count on the side of good government, and cannot be led by any party.

EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA.

At last the militia force of Canada is going to get equipped with more modern armament, and it will take its place alongside the other countries. The force can stand a good deal of improvement, but when we see that the Government at last has taken some practical interest in the force it is to be hoped that the other wants will be in time looked after. It was a well-known fact, that, even if the militia had been called to the front a short time ago, when matters were getting down to a fine edge, the force was but sadly and miserably equipped. If some of the Yankee Congressmen had been aware of the fact that in the battery of the commercial metropolis of Canada we had an historic article bearing the date of 1796, their gesticulations would have been fearful to behold. With the new equipment, however, we can put these rather historic pieces, on the shelf to be taken down only when Jonathan commences his high ideas of licking creation, and point out that with these obsolete weapons he was afraid to tackle what has been called a three weeks job by the representatives, supposed to be, of an enlightened people. With our new weapons the disquietude of the people has been set at rest.

The Government have taken a long time to consider the purchasing of the new rifle, and it is to be hoped that the new Lee-Enfield will come up to the full standard of efficiency. Of these 40,000 have been ordered, besides 2,300 Lee-Enfield magazines carbines for the cavalry, four batteries of 12 pounders, six to a battery. The whole cost of these new arms will amount to about \$2,000,000. It was the original intention of the Government to purchase fifty Maxim guns, but after deliberation with the Commander in Chief it was decided not to purchase Maxims, but to spend the money in artillery, and certainly the artillery corps require new weapons.

We will trust that the Government will spend a little money on the proper clothing of the force. There is no good in having a half-and-half equipped force. Clothing and accoutrements are very essential parts of a soldier's equipment. It is to be hoped that the Government will see that this, too, is properly looked after.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

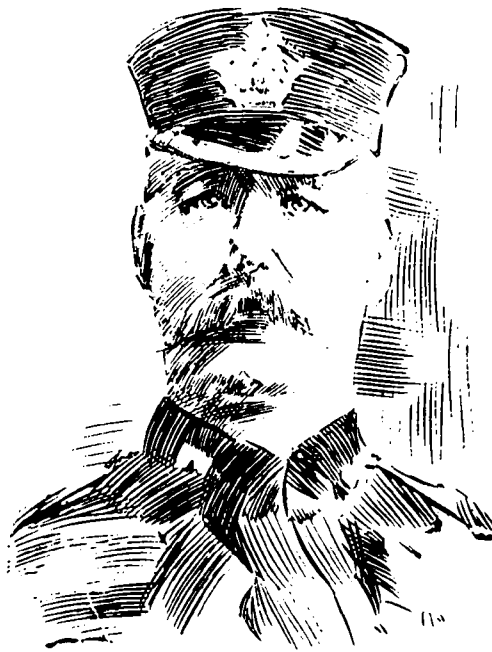
TORONTO GARRISON CHURCH PARADE.

THIS issue has been delayed in order to get in some interesting matter. We are, therefore, enabled to report the Garrison church parade held on Sunday, which was from every standpoint a success, although the attendance was not nearly so large as last year. The regiments and corps



MAJOR DENISON

paraded at the Armories at two o'clock. The regiments marched in column of half companies. On the return, and while marching down Yonge street, column of companies were formed, but, owing to the immense crowds, which overflowed from the sidewalks and spread out into the roadway, it was found impossible to keep the formation, and column of half companies were again formed. As on previous occasions, some difficulty was found by the rear companies



MAJOR DENISON

of various regiments in keeping step, owing to the fact that the band of the regiment following played a different step to their own band. This is a trouble which has to be borne, however. Beyond that, the marching was as near perfection as could be; Plain evidence of the hard work the regiments are

doing this drill season. The bands all played well, and their selections were inspiring. This, of course, greatly aided in the marching, and the men swung along in good step and line; gaining frequent applause and admiring comments from the spectators. On the return the staff stood on the corner of King and York streets, and the men saluted as they went past. There were 1,924 men in line. Following is the detail:

Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., in command.

Lieut.-Col. Buchan, staff officer; Lieut.-Col. Graveley, district paymaster; Capt. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. Shanly, orderly officers.

Major Mead, in command of the cavalry and artillery brigade; Capt. Baldwin, orderly officer.

Royal Canadian Dragoons—Major Lesard in command, 3 staff-sergeants, 4 sergeants, 37 men.

Governor-General's Body Guards—4 troops—Major Clarence Denison in command; Major Sloan, quartermaster; Lieut. F. Campbell, W.S.; Lieut. G. T. Denison, jr., acting adjutant; Capt. Fleming, Lieut. Peters, Lieut. F. C. Denison, Lieut. Cockburn, 5 staff-sergeants, 8 sergeants, 73 men.

Toronto Field Battery—Major Mead in command, Capt. Myles, Surgeon Elliott, 3 staff-sergeants, 47 men.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson, in command of the infantry brigade; Major Cosby, staff officer; Capt. MacGillivray, orderly officer.

Royal Grenadiers—Lieut.-Col. Mason in command; Majors Hay and Bruce; acting adjutant, Capt. J. D. McKay; Surgeon King.

A Co.—Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Martin, 15 men.

B Co.—Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Shanly, 20 men.

C Co.—Capt. Caston, Lieut. Brooks, 36 men.

D Co.—Capt. Stinson, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Wilkie, 22 men.

E Co.—Capt. Tassie, Lieut. Myers, 22 men.

F Co.—Lieut. Sloane, Lieut. Wilkins, 16 men.

G Co.—Capt. Willis, Lieut. Street, 15 men.

H Co.—Capt. Lehmann, Lieut. O'Reilly, 17 men.

I Co.—Lieut. Craig, Lieut. McInnes, Lieut. Vaux, 18 men.

K Co.—Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Montgomery, 46 men.

Ambulance Corps—Sergt. Haight, 16 men.

Signal Corps—Sergt. Martin, 7 men.

Pioneers—Sergt. Lea, 10 men.

Band—Conductor Waldron, 40 men.

Bugle Band—Drum-Major Farmer, 40 men.

Grand total, Royal Grenadiers, 539.

Upper Canada College Rifles—Capt. Ogilvie Watson, Lieut. Lynch.

Queen's Own Rifles—Major Delamere in

command; Major Pellatt, Adjutant Gunther, Surgeons Natrass and Palmer, Quartermaster Heakes; staff sergeants, 13; brass band, 40; bugles and drum, 38; ambulance corps, 20; pioneers, 10; sergeants, 37.

A Co.—Captain, Major Boyce Thompson; Lieutenants Crooks and Benjamin; sergeants and men, 56.



MAJOR DELAMERE.

B Co.—Capt. Lloyd; sergeants and men, 54.

C Co.—Capt. Peuchen; Lieutenants Miller, Higinbotham; sergeants and men, 55.

D Co.—Capt. Mason; Lieutenants Davidson and Mitchell; sergeants and men, 52.

E Co.—Captain, Major Mutton; Lieutenants Green and Kirkpatrick; sergeants and men, 52.

F Co.—Captain, Maj. McGee; sergeants and men, 64.

G Co.—Officers and men, 40.

H Co.—Capt. Mercer, Lieut. White; sergeants and men, 48.

I Co.—Officers and men, 40.

K Co.—Lieut. Barker, Lieut. Cooper; sergeants and men, 40.

Grand total, Q.O.R., 665.

48th Highlanders—Major Macdonald in command; adjutant, Capt. Donald; surgeons, Stewart and Dame; quartermaster, Capt. Adams; staff sergeants, 9; brass band, 33; bugles, 20; pipers, 10; ambulance corps, 15; pioneers, 7.

A Co.—Capt. Robertson, Lieuts. Cosby and Thompson; sergeants and men, 47.

B Co.—Lieut. Hugh C. McLean; Lieut. Hamilton; sergeants and men, 46.

C Co.—Capt. Currie, Lieut. Campbell; sergeants and men, 47.

D Co.—Lieuts. Cosby and Brooks; sergeants and men, 45.

E Co.—Capt. Orchard, Lieut. Mitchell; sergeants and men, 43.

F Co.—Capt. Hendrie, Lieut. Catto; sergeants and men, 40.

G Co.—Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Perry; sergeants and men, 44.

H Co.—Captain, Major Henderson, Lieut. Scott; sergeants and men, 58.

Grand total, 48th Highlanders, 482.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE military tournament, to be held in Toronto, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of June, gives good promise of being the most interesting and most successful of any affair ever given in connection with the militia of Canada.

With Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G., as the moving spirit, and supported by a strong and able committee, a good programme has been prepared, and good weather alone is wanted to make the Armories, roomy as they are, incapable of holding the crowds the committee anticipate.

The nights are divided as follows: Monday, Queen's Own Rifles; Tuesday, Royal Grenadiers; Wednesday, Highlanders, with a matinee on one of the afternoons, in name of permanent corps of Stanley Barracks.

The competitions are open to officers, N.C.O., and men of Her Majesty's Army, the militia of Canada, and Northwest Mounted Police. Outside of the regular service, Permanent Corps, and Northwest Mounted Police, competitors must have been enrolled prior to 1st of May, 1896.

Entries are free and must be made on or before 23rd of May, 1896, forms for which can be obtained from commanding officers of corps, or from Major Macdonald, hon. secretary, Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

In all competitions, the rules of Royal Military Tournament govern.

COMPETITIONS.

1. Heads and Posts—For Officers—1st prize, value \$8; 2nd prize, value \$5. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$7; 3rd prize \$5.
2. Tent Pegging—For Officers—1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$7. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$7; 3rd prize \$5.
3. Sword vs. Sword (Mounted)—For Officers—One prize, value \$10. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize medal and \$8; 2nd prize \$5.
4. Sword vs. Lance (Mounted)—For Officers—One prize, value \$10. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize medal and \$8; 2nd prize \$5.
5. Lemon Cutting—For Officers—One prize, value \$6. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$7; 2nd prize \$5.
6. Lance (Mounted) vs. Bayonet—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$8; 2nd prize \$5.
7. Riding and Jumping (Individual)—For Officers—1st prize, value \$10; 2nd prize, value \$6. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$7; 3rd prize \$5.
8. Riding and Jumping (Sections of 4)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$6.
9. Wrestling on Horseback (Squads of 5)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$15; 2nd prize \$10.
10. Victoria Cross (Mounted)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$7; 3rd prize \$5.
11. Cavalry Melee (Squads of 6)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—One prize \$12.
12. Fencing—For Officers—One prize, value \$3. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize medal and \$8; 2nd prize \$5.
13. Bayonet vs. Bayonet—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$10; 2nd prize \$6.
14. Sword vs. Sword (on foot)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize medal and \$10; 2nd prize \$6.
15. Bayonet Combats (Squads of 9)—By Regimental Teams of Infantry—1st prize \$30; 2nd prize \$20.

16. Driving (Trot)—For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—1st prize \$18; 2nd prize \$12. (Teams of 4 horses with gun; 1 Sergeant, 2 Drivers and 2 Limber Gunners.)

17. Gzowski Competition—For One Sub-Division of a Field Battery—1st prize (Presented by Captain Myles, 9th Field Battery) \$50; 2nd prize \$30; 3rd prize \$20. (Governed by rules of Efficiency Competitions.)

DISPLAYS.

1. March Past—By Royal Canadian Dragoons, Gov.-General's Body Guard, 9th Field Battery, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders.
 2. Trooping the Color—By the Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders.
 3. Musical Ride—By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
 4. Lance Exercise—By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
 5. May Pole—By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
 6. Sword Exercise (Dismounted)—By Governor-General's Body Guard.
 7. Physical Drill—
 8. Bayonet Exercise—
 9. Manual Exercise—
 10. Firing Exercise—
- By Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders.

An additional item has been added to the competition list, i.e., sword vs. sword, for officers, dismounted, one prize.

The following change appears in the revised regulations: The melee for squads of men and sergeant should read "squads from 'regiments,'" and not "companies," though companies can enter teams as regimental, and no regiment is confined to one team.

Entries have already been received from "A" and "B" Batteries, and cadets of Royal Military College, for various team and individual competitions, a large contingent being expected up from Quebec, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wilson.

Lieut. Robert Kellock Scott, Royal Artillery, who obtained his first commission from the Royal Military College, Kingston, on the



MAJOR DENISON.

16th July, 1891, has received a staff appointment as assistant inspector of warlike stores at Devonport, England.

The R. C. Dragoons, Winnipeg, have a dramatic club which gave an entertainment last week at the barracks theatre.

THE MODERN SYSTEM OF FIRE DISCIPLINE AND COAST DEFENCE.*

THE modern system of coast defence as regards artillery is of comparatively recent date.

It may be briefly described as "The substitution of systematic controlled fire from groups of forts for individual action by guns and gun-detachments following their own initiative."

This system has, in its growth, developed the accepted axiom that "concentrated action from guns dispersed in several batteries is more effective than dispersed action from guns concentrated in large numbers in a few forts."

The progress of modern invention has facilitated what would, not many years ago, have been most difficult.

The range and accuracy of heavy B.L. guns having much increased, the principal invention which initiated the change was undoubtedly Watkins' Depression Range Finder. This invaluable instrument, replacing Nolan's R.F., and others of a like nature using a horizontal base, first showed clearly how the action of modern artillery against ships might be made most accurate and effective.

Ranges accurately taken of quickly-moving objects, and passed rapidly to the guns, gave them opportunities of effect hitherto unknown. Following the D.R.F., as necessary adjuncts, came improved means of communicating ranges and orders.

Dials of various kinds were introduced for this purpose; first mechanical, and later electric, telephones replaced speaking tubes to a large extent, and, as a consequence, it was found practicable to locate the range-finder at a distance from the guns it served, clear of smoke and usually concealed from view. Up till now, the general idea of an action against ships had been, that each commanding officer should post himself with the guns, indicate any target he pleased, estimate his range and give the order to commence, leaving each gun captain to carry on as seemed best to himself.

Imagine the probable confusion in a casemated fort under such circumstances. Good results would be purely accidental. The D.R.F. has changed all this.

A commanding officer can station himself clear of smoke, he can send ranges instantly to his guns—ranges which must, as the enemy advances, be constantly altering. These ranges he sends corrected, for strength of power, wind, height of tide, speed of vessel and time of flight. He can thus range his guns, on the results he himself observes, by adding to or subtracting from the ranges

taken by his D.R.F. before transmitting them to the guns.

For instance, he observes a shot strike the water 100 yards short (measured by R. Finder) he adds 100 yards to the next range taken, before sending it to the guns. He thus ranges on his own observation of his own shooting. But to enable him to do this, with any confidence, strict "fire discipline" is necessary. This hitherto almost unknown term means a great deal. Taking its broadest sense, it means such a state of drill discipline on the part of subordinates that a senior officer may feel absolutely certain that every order he may give and every decision he may communicate will be instantly carried out to the letter, unhesitatingly obeyed.

Taking a narrower view, it means that a C.O. may feel absolute confidence in the obedience of his officers and gun-detachments. Narrower still, that each gun-captain may feel instinctively that he is obeying superior orders and assisting to carry them out, and that every man of his detachment is obeying him.

A D.R.F. can tell us the range from itself to any object with the greatest accuracy; the range from the guns is a different one, depending on their distance from the D.R.F. This difference is called the "displacement," is found by a simple calculation or by measurement, and is applied as a matter of course by the gun group commanders when calling out the ranges at which they order their guns to fire.

By means of telephones and electric ranges and order dials, worked by a C.O. from his fighting station, every adjunct necessary to a fort or battery is provided. But without fire discipline these are worth little. If a C.O. orders a correction and is not absolutely certain it will be carried out, he can feel no confidence in himself or his command.

It is exactly the same as a rifleman adjusting his sights in the dark, in order to fire at a target he can see.

Constant drill makes good fire discipline. There should be no mistakes or faults in the service of the gun, such as omitting a gas-check, or wedge-wad, running the gun up violently, putting a cartridge in the wrong way, hesitation in pulling the lanyard, etc.

The C.O. or battery commander trusts that his G.G.C.'s will give their corrections for displacement accurately, and that his gun captains make no mistakes in putting on the elevation ordered, and his gun layers have applied the correct deflection. Officers and N.C.O.'s are instructed to report at once any mistakes made to the B.C. The duties of a B.C. or C.O. are not now confined, in action, to directing the fire from the fighting station. He can go where he will in his command and encourage his men, where necessary, by his presence.

As a rule, however, when using a D.R.F.

he will be with or close to the instrument. If he leaves the fighting station he must depute a qualified officer to carry on in his absence.

The effective concerted action of dispersed works is possible only when perfect communications exist.

Instead of being massed in large forts, close to the water's edge, guns are now dispersed in smaller batteries, usually on high sites, and as far as possible concealed from view, and in communication with a central fighting station, which indicates to each its target, nature of projectile and any other necessary details. As each battery has its own D.R.F. or P.F. it opens fire on its indicated target until ordered to cease firing or to change to another. Individual effort must be subordinate to general fire effect, until the action becomes very close, when batteries will be ordered to be fought by their own B. commanders.

The advantages of high sites are: Less protection is needed, thick earthen parapets taking the place of armor plates, the guns are not so easily rushed by landing parties, the shooting is better, the deck of the ship being included in the target, deck hits are less liable to glance owing to the greater angle of arrival, there are greater facilities for observing the fire, the target, and a more extended view is obtained. Hostile ships also would find it difficult to silence works on high sites.

The system of controlled fire from several works simultaneously, which has been gradually working itself out of late years, has been assisted, to a great extent, by another invention of Col. Watkins, that of the position finder.

POSITION FINDER OR P. F.

This instrument, born of the D.R.F., communicates instantaneously and correctly to guns, at any distance from it, the range and exact training, to $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, from them to any object it may be directed upon. This it does automatically, during the process of directing its telescope on the target. When the proper moment arrives, the guns having been signalled "ready," they are fired from the P.F. by pressing a knob.

Consider what this means. A battery of guns, clouded in fog, and thick with smoke, may be fought from a position a mile or more to a flank, or several hundred feet above it, by an operator observing a target which the gun captains and gun layers do not even know.

The shooting of these guns can be corrected, can be concentrated, or dispersed, can be single or by salvos, and can be accurate so long as two conditions are fulfilled: 1st. That the target is visible from the position finder; 2nd. That strict fire discipline on the gun floor is enforced and that there are no mistakes in the service of the guns.

To use and keep in order these new appliances the inventions of clever men, a pro-

*The above article was written for the Royal Military College Club by Capt. P. E. Gray, a graduate, and a present staff captain, School of Gunnery, Plymouth, Eng.

portion of officers and men were required to qualify themselves. These, taking up as special subjects position finding, range finding, electricity, telephones and laying, became specialists drawing extra pay. It was recognized how important it was that a C.O. should have confidence in his gun-layers. Therefore, a specially trained man, drawing extra pay, was introduced into the drill for this purpose.

Laying over the sights at a moving object is now carried out, almost invariably, by means of straight-edged sights and sighting steps.

Elevation is given by the gun captain on the quadrant arc in yards, the gun layer directing the traversing numbers, and laying his gun for direction only. This is the method in laying in coast defence, which takes precedence of all others.

The most accurate and rapid fire is obtained when guns are laid for direction by this means, the range of the target being found and transmitted to the guns by the P.F.

The P. F. is only used in its normal sense when the guns of the battery are obscured by smoke or mist, the guns being in case-mates, or for fire from concealed high angle Howitzer batteries firing over the land.

Each year since 1890, when what was called the "new drill" for garrison artillery was brought out, has seen improvements and amendments in the drill book.

The latest of these point mainly to the establishment of an improved chain of command.

Thus we have the C. R. A. taking his general orders from the general officer commanding, passing in turn his own orders to the section C. R. A.'s, who direct their fire commanders. The F. C.'s pass their orders to the battery commanders in charge of forts and works; these give the necessary detail orders to their range-group and gun-group commanders, and through them to the gun captains, gun-layers and detachments. There is, by this means, established a definite chain of command, and channels of communication from the G. O. C. to every individual member of each gun detachment, and the fixed means of communication, such as telephones, voice tubes, etc., are being laid down so that every message shall proceed through its recognized channel, and shall pass on through a proper sequence of command.

The system we endeavor to teach is such that each working number may feel that every order he receives emanates from the highest authority, and that he is bearing his part, and an important one so far as he is concerned, in the general scheme of action which is being worked out by the responsible chief.

To ensure that each link in this chain of responsibility shall be equal to any strain required of it, is the aim and end of the

modern system of fire discipline and coast defence, in our service.

An attack on our coast fortresses will, when it comes, be a very sudden one, made probably with the object of injuring our dockyards and ships in harbor.

Keeping this in view, it is of vital importance that we shall by incessant efforts during peace time, attain such a condition of training, that on the word "Mobilize," every fort on our shores, and every gun shall be manned ready for immediate use, with each member of their personnel in his place, from the highest to the lowest, knowing exactly his duty and doing it instinctively, as a second nature, whether by night or by day, in storm, rain or fine weather, in winter or summer. Ready, in fact, at a moment's notice, to "open a rapid, accurate and effective fire on any target as ordered," to quote the drill book. Frequent and intelligent practice can teach us how to shoot, and only by many rehearsals, under service conditions, can our fighting organization be perfected. Away, then, with old notions of practice at our friend, the barrel, with results waved to us by the range party after each shot.

Let us hand over the responsibility for everything to the battery commanders, and stand or fall, so far as successful practice is concerned, by his powers of observation and correction, as we should do in war. Let, once for all, be abandoned the useless practice of individual shooting at a mark and let battery discipline and efficiency be the object to be aimed at.

PRACTICE REPORTS.

A correctly kept practice and range report and intelligent criticism on the results obtained are essential to this system of training. Instead, then, of a junior subaltern, let an officer of experience accompany the range party, and use his brains to simulate the action of an enemy's ship, with his towing target.

Let practice be looked forward to as the aim of all drills, as an everyday and interesting event, instead of as a tedious, perfunctory annual duty.

One important adjunct to coast defence I have deferred mention of, namely electric lights.

These, whether search lights or fixed beams, can turn night into day for us, and when they are under control of the artillery, no night manning or drills should be practised without them.

Their location and maintenance require much thought, and as they act as indispensable auxiliaries to the gun fire, it is most important that their control and direction be very frequently rehearsed during the training of coast artillery, especially so in the case of concerted action by groups of forts.

The remarks contained in this paper are not put forward with any claim to originality

by the writer. His endeavor has been simply, and he fears most imperfectly, to describe, in as few words as possible, the modern idea of this subject, and the principal causes which have been instrumental in building up the system which at present obtains.

FINEST FIGHTING MATERIAL.

LONDON Tit-Bits had an interesting interview recently with Col. Sir Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., on the volunteers. Sir Howard Vincent is an ardent Imperial Federationist and visited Canada in 1891. No one has done more to raise the efficiency of the volunteers than he. He has been a soldier, policeman (director of criminal investigations), a barrister, (he practised for two years on the south-eastern circuit and in the divorce court, and entered at the Paris faculte) and a special war correspondent for The Daily Telegraph in Berlin in 1871, and also during the Russo-Turkish campaign.

Tit-Bits asked him: "From what year do you date your connection with the volunteers?"

"From 1875," was the reply. "In that year I resigned a captaincy in the Royal Berks Militia, in order to take up the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Central London Rangers. To enter Parliament," continued Sir Howard, "I also resigned my police post in 1884, and I was then appointed colonel commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers—the regiment selected in 1891 for inspection by the German Emperor."

"By the way," he went on, "I should tell you that the recent war scare has had an extraordinary effect upon the volunteers. My own regiment is now over war strength, and we are refusing men under six feet in height."

I was extremely anxious to procure from Sir Howard a brief but fairly comprehensive history of our volunteers. Therefore I approached him in my most persuasive manner.

"Perhaps, Sir Howard, you would begin for me at the very commencement of the history of the volunteer movement, and sketch its growth up to date?"

My distinguished companion was a little taken aback at this, giving me to understand that my suggestion was the largest of "large orders." He would, however, "do his best," he said, and forthwith he commenced in a voice almost as strong as his own hold upon the affections of our volunteer soldiers; which is saying a very great deal.

"Volunteers were first enrolled in England," began Sir Howard, "in 1778 for the American war, and especially because of the threatened invasion by revolutionary France in 1793-4. There must have been a tremendous war scare at that time, because, in ad-

dition to our large army and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidized 40,000 Germans (this wouldn't be a popular step today, would it?), raised our militia to 100,000 men and armed the citizens as volunteers. The yeomanry formed cavalry regiments."

"By the way," I interrupted, "what number of yeomanry have we now?"

"In 1894 they mustered 11,790 in 39 regiments of 300 each, and they cost altogether about £80,000. The first review of volunteers," continued Sir Howard, "took place in the park on June 4, 1799, George III. being the 'reviewer,' attended by H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland. On that occasion 12,401 London volunteers paraded, my own regiment raised by Earl Grosvenor among them, commanded by Col. Robinson, whose portrait we hold in much honor; and two days later 14,676 more. The National Volunteer Association for encouraging rifle shooting was established in 1859, under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Consort. The first meeting was held at Wimbledon from the 2nd to the 7th of July, 1860, the Queen herself firing the first shot—a 'centre.'"

"How many volunteers have we altogether?"

"About 232,000," was the reply, "and they cost, roughly, about a million a year. According to the army estimates for 1895-6, the volunteer capitation grants amounted to £493,500, the capitation grant for efficient majority being 35s. per head."

"I believe the volunteers are now being armed with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle?"

"That is so; and it is said that this weapon is perfect. They say there are cases on record of a nickel bullet from a Lee-Metford rifle passing right through a soldier's body, leaving him—if not, exactly in fine fighting form—at least a force to be reckoned with. The Lee-Metford carries ten cartridges in its magazine, the whole of which could be fired in a quarter of a minute; the barrel is, however, apt to become very hot owing to the extreme rapidity of fire, and therefore the rifle is so designed that it can be used as a 'single loader.' The charge consists of thirty grains of cordite in the form of sixty small rods, separated from the bullet by a thin glazed board disc., and the muzzle velocity with this charge is 2,000 feet per second.

"There are one or two things," remarked the gallant colonel, "that I should like to emphasize especially. It cannot be too well realized that in the case of a serious war the whole of our regular forces would be required on the scene of operations, while the greater part of the militia might volunteer to be sent to Gibraltar, Malta and even further afield. Thus the volunteers would then have the task of defending the country. It is therefore obvious that our volunteer army must

have means of mobility. Some urge that it would be useless to rely on the railways for many reasons. One authority points out that we have large firms owning vehicles and horses in every city and town of any importance in the United Kingdom, who could provide transport for a million men, if necessary. That is so, and the same critic proposes to utilize these firms by enrolling a sufficient number of horses, wagons and men to raise sixty-three companies of volunteer army service corps. In peace time the firms would only be asked to lend the horses and wagons for the annual encampment—four or five days at most, and again about once a month for two hours' wagon drill on half-holidays. During the encampment the transport men would be exercised in wagon drill, 'parkin,' laagering (no joke meant), and route marching; while the supply men would be taught how to erect field kitchens, ovens, etc."

"What about the want of volunteer officers?"

"On that deficiency is sometimes greatly exaggerated. We certainly are about 1,800 officers short. Expense, or the fear of it, deters many. I can assure you, however, that the total annual expenses of a volunteer officer—including a week's camp at Easter or Whitsuntide and sundry other expenses—need not exceed £20."

"I consider," continued the gallant soldier, portentously, "that our volunteers are absolutely the finest fighting material in the whole world—and mind you, I speak from personal experience of practically every known army. If an invasion came, I feel sure we could reckon on mustering in a single month between 300,000 and 400,000 men; and perhaps 30,000 would be ready to go abroad within two or three months. A curious thing I have noticed is that the race is apparently growing taller. Quite 250 of my own men are over 6 feet high.

"I must say I am surprised to see how rapidly clerks, tradesmen and shop assistants still volunteer for service. It says much for their patriotism. For you must consider the many attractions that now run counter to volunteering. I refer, of course, to cheap railway excursions, cycling and the like."

"But what can be done to popularize still further the volunteer service?"

"It is amazingly popular just now," was the reply, "and reforms are constantly being instituted. Our most serious wants are ranges and drill grounds. But these, again, are matters of expense. I suggest the acquisition of a drill ground like the Champ de Mars, sufficiently large for the exercise of all London regiments. Regent's Park is probably the site most readily available and centrally situated. Of course, the rights of the public would only be in abeyance when the ground was being used by the troops."

WHAT HE THINKS OF US.

AS a not long resident in this fair Dominion of Canada, perhaps if I pen a few lines as to my impression of what I have seen of the military force of the country they will not be looked upon as of too one-sided a nature. In the Old Country, where military matters are brought down to a very fine point, it rather makes one look twice when he comes in contact with any of the force in this country. Up west, that is in Ontario, and also in Quebec, finer bodies of men I don't think could be found under the sun, which never sets on the Empire with which we are linked. They have splendid physique, but when one takes a second thought, this bearing is easily accounted for by the fact that mostly all are descendants of the country that is looked upon as the mistress of the world.

The volunteers of the other side of the water are looked upon as the fifth defence, while in this country they are the first. Therefore it surprises one all the more that better attention has not been given towards the furtherance of the interests of the militia. When drawing a comparison between the volunteers one is always met with the answer: "Oh, yes, but you have no boodlers over there." True, there are no boodlers, at least, in public office, but the friends of the volunteers should not lag back because they have got the idea that all are boodlers. A great deal of the improvements in the volunteer force over the water was got by not a small amount of "kicking." The officers there have what might be called associations, which meet every year in conference, when the wants and grievances of the force are discussed and a proper line of action agreed upon. Representation is then made to the people's representatives, and in course of time the grievance or want is rectified. Here I am not aware of any such combination of officers. There appears to be a deal of jealousy among the officers, and many of them put too much stress on a "soft snap" rather than the interests of the force. Merit and ability alone should be the passports for promotion in the service. This reckoning upon promotion because he is his "father's son," or because the individual had done some good political work for the Government, is the curse of the militia force of Canada.

The Government goes about the work of providing for the militia in a half-hearted and parsimonious way, and it is indeed a wonder that the force stands so well up as it does. Action should be taken by the commanding officers, as representations from such an influential body would in great measure help our militia force to take the standing that is expected of it. It would rather make the Old Country men open their eyes if they were told that their capitation was to be cut down. There they know what they have got to spend, and spend it without the fear of being out of pocket. As we are led to believe by the representatives of the Government that this country is increasing in every way, the capitation grant should be increased instead of attempting to cut it down. Let us hope that when the new Parliament meets the force will be thoroughly looked after and be treated in a fair and just manner.

BRITISH VOLUNTEER.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE EXPENDITURE OF \$3,000,000
EXTRA ON ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA.

AS so much interest has been taken in the discussion on the extra appropriation of \$3,000,000 for militia purposes, and as only very brief reports have appeared in the daily papers, THE GAZETTE will publish a verbatim report. There is so much of it that only a portion will be run in any one issue.

MR. FOSTER, in moving the House into a committee to consider the proposal said: I can give now a short resume of what is intended. The resolution speaks for itself, Mr. Speaker, and moreover the proposal has been discussed to a certain extent in this House. Hon. members are quite well aware of the circumstances out of which the proposing of this resolution arose. It was felt by the Government, and I think it is a general feeling throughout the country—I am quite sure it is the unanimous feeling of men of military instincts—that there is a necessity for placing the militia of this country, so far as arms and equipment for the defence of the country are concerned, in a better position than they have been in. First, as regards arms, a rifle for the individual volunteer, and, in the second place, another indispensable part in the defensive armament, the field guns, which will form a second account in the investment that is to be made from the money which it is proposed to ask Parliament to authorize us to raise. Then there is, along with both of these features of the armament, the general equipment and accoutrements which go with them and which require no explanation at my hands. There is also the ammunition which is used by each of these divisions of the armament and which must be supplied in fairly adequate quantity so as to furnish the motive power for the armament intended for the use of our volunteers. This, together with some rapid firing guns, make up, in fact, all that is at present engaging the attention of the Militia Department and the Government. The kind of rifle gave rise to a good deal of discussion in the press of the country and among military men, and a great deal of care was bestowed upon it. The Government had but one desire and that was, irrespective of a slight or even a considerable difference of the cost, to put into the hands of the Canadian volunteer what was considered to be the most approved rifle. Opinions may differ as to whether a single rifle or a magazine rifle is better. Our militia authorities were in close touch with those military authorities in Great Britain, and, as the result of very careful investigation and communication with the highest authorities the Government has decided to purchase the Lee-Enfield rifle. This is a new magazine rifle, which, I believe, is now being manufactured, and which will be placed in the

hands of their own soldiers by the British Government, and is considered by the war authorities there as being the best rifle that is now in sight. Basing its action on the circumstances out of which this resolution has arisen and the sympathies of Parliament and the evident wishes of the country, the Government lost no time in undertaking to have these armaments made ready for use in Canada and they have placed orders in Great Britain for a supply. They have ordered 40,000 of the Lee-Enfield rifles and 2,300 of the Lee-Enfield magazine carbines for the cavalry. Then there are to be four batteries of 12-pounder guns complete with an adequate amount of the best present known ammunition. These, with all that belongs to them, all that is necessary for their complete equipment, will cost about \$1,800,000 or \$1,900,000, or say, \$2,000,000 of the sum we are asking the House to vote. Our military authorities here and those with whom they have consulted consider that this equipment will be of the most excellent equipment in every way and thoroughly up to date, if one may use that expression with reference to it.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—How many field guns altogether?

MR. FOSTER—There are four batteries of six guns to a battery. Our authorities consider these to be sufficient for the purpose.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—What did they cost?

MR. FOSTER—Does the hon. gentleman wish me to go into details now? I think that would be scarcely necessary. I say that we are getting these arms with ammunition at the very best prices. I have the statement of what they will cost here, but probably it will be better to take that up in committee. One point I wish to emphasize and that is that in order to get these at the smallest cost we have undertaken to pay for them very promptly, and our engagement necessitates the payment of £100,000 in April, and a little more than that in the latter part of June.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—From whom are they bought?

MR. FOSTER—They are bought from the War Office in Great Britain, and the payments are to be made to the War Office. All will be delivered by the middle or at least by the end of October of the present year. With reference to the other \$1,000,000 which has not yet been appropriated, the Government, frankly speaking, wishes to have the loan of \$3,000,000. It will depend upon circumstances and partly also upon what may be considered best by the authorities here and at home in close conference and com-

munication with each other, as to whether that shall be spent at some near time in the future and as to how it may be spent.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—Is the whole liability incurred to the War Office?

MR. FOSTER—Yes, \$1,844,000, I think.

Motion agreed to, and House resolved itself into committee.

(In the Committee.)

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—It would be as well that the hon. gentleman should give us some more details. As I understand his proposition, it is to supply sufficient arms and accoutrements for 40,000 men. He might give us a little more details as to the cost of the rifles and ammunition separately, and also as to the cost of the artillery and the ammunition provided for it. So far as I understand him, the \$2,000,000 of which he spoke will be consumed in providing for 40,000 stand of arms, and in providing twenty-four guns.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I would also like to know if I understood the Minister correctly to say that our liability for this \$1,800,000 is entirely with the War Department, and not with any private contractor.

MR. FOSTER—Yes.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—The money is paid by us to the Department?

MR. FOSTER—Everything goes through them. We deal with the War Office directly, and no one else. I may say that they are given at cost, and we give a commission of 5 per cent. for inspection, and the like of that, all paid to the War Department. I think the rifles are given to us at cost. I think it is the general practice carried out by the War Office that they supply from their own factories a certain proportion, and they get the rest of the supplies through the trade. They are carrying out that plan in supplying us; so that although we deal simply with the War Office alone, our purchases are divided into two parts, those which are furnished directly by the War Office from the Government factories, and those that are furnished to us by the War Office through the trade, that is, not the Government factories, but the makers of war material outside the Government factories. Now, the rifles cost from the trade £4 sterling; the bayonets and scabbards are 13s. 6d.; carbines, 2,300, cost £8,000. Those are factory supplies. The rifles from the Government factories are supplied at £3 10s.

MR. MULOCK—What rifles are they?

MR. FOSTER—The Lee-Enfield. As I said before, everything is inspected and approved by the inspectors of the War Office, and for that inspection a charge of 5 per cent. is made. Then there is the ammunition, eighteen million rounds ".303" ball cordite, costing £76,000, that is from the Government factory; 9,000 rounds ".303," dummy

drill, £50; army chests, £3,550; ammunition boxes, £6,400; four batteries 12-pounder guns, £24,000; 12,000 rounds of gun ammunition, £12,000.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—How many of these are supplied from the War Office factories?

MR. FOSTER—21,150 rifles are supplied through the trade at £4 each, and 18,850 Lee-Enfields and 2,300 carbines from the factories. 20,000 bayonets and scabbards are supplied by each.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—What is the sum total altogether? I do not make it quite as much as the hon. gentleman.

MR. FOSTER—The sum total of those I have read amounts to £325,000, or a little over \$1,500,000.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—That is only just about one-half the three millions.

MR. FOSTER—Yes, I have only read for the rifles, the four batteries and their supply, and the bayonets and scabbards.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Then we want to know what he wants the other million and a half for?

MR. FOSTER—Besides the item I have read, there are other things. There are fifty Maxim guns of the latest pattern, and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition for them; 200 sets of wheel harness, and 400 sets of lead harness.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—What is the cost of the harness?

MR. FOSTER—I will give a short but comprehensive list, which will show the cost of what has been ordered so far. It appears that the cost of the harness, Maxim guns and ammunition, together with the Lee-Enfield rifle, is £228,000. Then the estimated cost of the carbines is £10,000.

MR. MULOCK—They were included in the former estimate?

MR. FOSTER—Yes, with the exception of the harness and Maxims. If you add those with their equipments and ammunition to the item I have read, the total will come up to about £379,000, or about \$1,850,000.

MR. DICKEY—Col. Lake went over with authority and with a general order to which the Hon. Finance Minister has referred. He has made a certain purchase, which the Hon. Finance Minister has stated to the House, from the War Office. The balance of the material will bring the amount up to \$1,850,000. But at the present time I am not able to give more information than the original estimates as to what the harness would cost.

MR. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—Is that all?

MR. DICKEY—The contract made with the War Office is for that amount.

MR. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—Is that all the contract so far made?

MR. DICKEY—I am not quite in a position to say; but it is all so far as I am advised.

The approximate cost of harness is \$59,000. The original intention was to have ordered fifty Maxim guns, as the Minister of Finance stated; but Lord Wolseley did not advise that course to be followed. He advised that we should spend the money at our disposal on artillery rather than on Maxim guns, and under his advice the order was changed when Col. Lake was in England; and Col. Lake's present instructions are to buy what the Finance Minister has said, the necessary harness and fill the order, except as regards Maxim guns, and spend on Maxims whatever balance there might be. I am not in a position to say how many Maxims will be obtained, because the amended order as regards artillery will use up a large part of the money intended for Maxim guns. The artillery ordered is of a different and superior class and is necessarily more expensive.

MR. CASEY—What will be the cost of the artillery?

MR. DICKEY—£26,000.

MR. EDGAR—What is the cost of each Maxim gun?

MR. DICKEY—About \$3,000 without ammunition.

MR. CASEY—How many guns will £26,000 purchase?

MR. DICKEY—Twenty-four guns. The order of which the Finance Minister spoke was for the improved gun—it is a thoroughly modern gun.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—Then the same number of guns will be obtained, but of superior quality.

MR. DICKEY—Yes, they will be 12-pound rifle guns, breech-loaders.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—The hon. gentleman has not stated what it is proposed to do with the remaining \$1,100,000.

MR. DICKEY—As the Finance Minister explained, that question has not been determined, though it was thought more prudent at the time that a larger vote should be taken than was actually required to be expended at the moment. An equipment is very much needed for the force, and the General has been making experiments with various equipments and has been consulting the War Office as to the best to be obtained, and I am inclined to think he will advise the purchase of an equipment.

MR. CASEY—You mean the strap arrangements.

MR. DICKEY—Yes. It would be almost necessary, if the militia had to take the field, to have new equipments, for the old equipments, as hon. members of this House well know, is almost totally useless and worn out, and some of it is thirty or thirty-five years old.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—Is any money to be spent in fortifications or field works?

MR. DICKEY—No.

MR. O'BRIEN—The House and the country will be very much gratified to find that the expenditure to be made by the Militia Department under this proposed proposition is to be made direct with the War Office. That relieves the Government of any possible imputation.

MR. CASEY—Not the whole of it.

MR. O'BRIEN—Practically all of it. If it is to be purchased through the War Office, it does not matter whether it is obtained from the Government factory or from private factories under the War Office. The prices are fixed and the inspection is the same. The money will go direct to the War Office, and as we know exactly the price of each article, the whole transaction is eminently satisfactory.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—Does the hon. gentleman understand the money will go through the War Office?

MR. DICKEY—The payment will be made through the High Commissioner's office. The officials there will be notified that a certain contract was completed and a draft will be sent on a certain day which will have to be paid.

MR. CASEY—Not for harness and saddlery; they are to be private contracts.

MR. DICKEY—I do not want the hon. gentleman so to understand the matter. All I desired to intimate was, that I could not be sure the harness and saddlery could be bought through the War Office. I am sure Col. Lake will do so if he can. When I was Minister of Militia I sent Col. Lake to England in order that he might make all the arrangements that he thought best. I thought this would save correspondence and enable the Dominion to get better terms, and I think he has been eminently successful. He has managed all the details of the business without any instructions from this side, the only thing he has asked having been a general concurrence in the result of his negotiations, but the whole details have been settled by Col. Lake himself.

MR. O'BRIEN—I think in that respect also the Government have been fortunate, because Col. Lake is an officer in whom the country has absolute confidence. He is a man who, since he has been in the Department here, has gained the good will of every officer in the force with whom he has come in contact and has earned for himself the confidence of the country. I am quite sure that all business done through him will be done in a businesslike and satisfactory manner. So far as the armament already provided for goes, it is very satisfactory. I was glad to hear the Minister of Justice refer to the equipment, which in my opinion is as important as the rifle. Until we have a proper equipment it is idle to talk about our forces being fitted for the field. I would rather take a force into the field with an inferior rifle and reasonably good equipment than with a first-

rate rifle and no equipment. I trust that the Government will press the matter with regard to equipment. There is nothing more absolutely essential at this moment for the efficiency of our forces than is their equipment. That equipment can now be obtained in this country, according to one suggested plan, and a most efficient one. For my part, I think the Government cannot do better than accept the equipment which has been invented by Dr. Oliver, of Halifax, which seem to me to answer every purpose and to be as perfect as we can possibly get it. Whatever equipment the Government do get let them get it as soon as possible, and let it be as simple as possible, and free from any of the defects which have been found in the equipment of the Imperial Service. If we have the arms that are now in the way of being purchased and have the equipment, there is another thing which should be taken into account. There ought to be provision made for the purchase of heavy guns for defensive work. I think the Government would be exceedingly foolish if they propose to spend any money upon fortifications, because all modern experience shows that the most effective fortifications are those which can be thrown up with a spade, which require no skilled workmanship and which can be provided where they are needed in a very short time. The history of modern warfare has shown such fortifications as were thrown up at Plevna and elsewhere to be the most effective. There are some points, such as Levis, and other places, where, no matter what fortifications we may improvise, heavy guns are required to make them effective. I think the Government ought at any rate enter into negotiations or make inquiries as to the best method of placing heavy guns, either having them in this country, where they would be safe and accessible, or else have them prepared on the other side of the Atlantic, so that in a short time they could be brought here. That would be a very expensive thing; but at the same time, I think we ought to make a commencement of providing the heavy guns which would be necessary for such fortifications as we contemplate at Point Levis, or such as might be necessary to be thrown up in any part of the country where a defensive position was to be established. I think the Government, if proper restrictions can be provided, could be justified in asking for this additional amount. I think that they ought to be in a position to obtain the heavy guns I have spoken of, which are exceedingly costly and which cannot be provided for much less than the balance of the money that is in hand. I would like to ask the Minister whether any enquiry has been made with regard to heavy guns, or whether any proposal has been entered into for the supplying of them?

MR. DICKEY—With regard to the question of heavy guns, I can tell the hon. gentleman (Mr. O'Brien) that that has been

very carefully considered by the general officer commanding, and I think the country is very much indebted to him for the extreme care and moderation with which he has prepared his details of arms, etc., for the force. Very many Imperial officers might on an occasion like this have gone into extravagant expenditures looking to the equipment of our force, and in a way that was really not necessary. I think it is a motive of economy that has so far influenced the General in not advising the immediate purchase of any large siege guns such as the hon. gentleman (Mr. O'Brien) mentions. But he has all the information in the Department with reference to them and knows where they are to be obtained at very short notice. The question of equipment which the hon. gentleman mentioned is one of a good deal of difficulty. The British Government has had a good many equipments on trial and rejected them one after the other. They are just now experimenting with a new one, and it is a question whether we should adopt the Oliver equipment or wait until the British Government had completed their investigations. All these matters are being considered, but I think it is quite possible that some of this money will be expended in the supplying of equipment.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—What would be the cost of each equipment?

MR. DICKEY—I am not able to tell the hon. gentleman exactly. Dr. Oliver wanted to sell his patent to the Dominion and let us manufacture them ourselves in our own stores. That would probably be a more convenient way, because there would be an end to it. If you had to pay, say from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for the patent, you would have it and you could always use it. The only other way would be to pay Dr. Oliver a royalty for the equipment purchased, which would be I think a very dangerous experiment. It is, I believe, merely a question of a lump sum to pay to Dr. Oliver for the use of his patent, if it is determined to adopt it. I do not wish the committee to understand that the General has decided to recommend Dr. Oliver's equipment at all, because he has not come to any determination on that.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—What would be the cost of, say, such an equipment as is used by the British soldiers?

MR. DICKEY—Individually they are not expensive.

MR. O'BRIEN—About \$5.

MR. DICKEY—I do not think it would be even so expensive as that.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—The total cost of equipment in that case would not exceed \$200,000.

MR. DICKEY—\$200,000 would furnish the whole force, and buy the patent, I should think.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Apart from the question of the \$1,000,000 which is not

accounted for yet, I want to know, what is the intention of the Government with respect to the \$1,000,000 which is asked for in the Supplementary Estimates. Is that intended to be part of this vote?

MR. FOSTER—Yes, it is. Although we have the statutory authority to make the loan, yet I think we are entitled to come to Parliament to ask a special appropriation, especially since Parliament is in session.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—All you propose is to ask for the \$1,000,000 this year?

MR. FOSTER—There is something more in the Supplementary Estimates for next year, I think.

MR. CASEY—As far as I can understand from the hon. gentleman who has been explaining this matter, about £380,000, or \$1,900,000 worth, of rifles, guns, ammunition and general equipment has been contracted for already?

MR. DICKEY—The contract is only \$1,625,000 at present, so far as my advice is. Our agent is instructed to buy the rest.

MR. CASEY—And his estimate would bring it up to about the figure I have stated?

MR. DICKEY—That is correct.

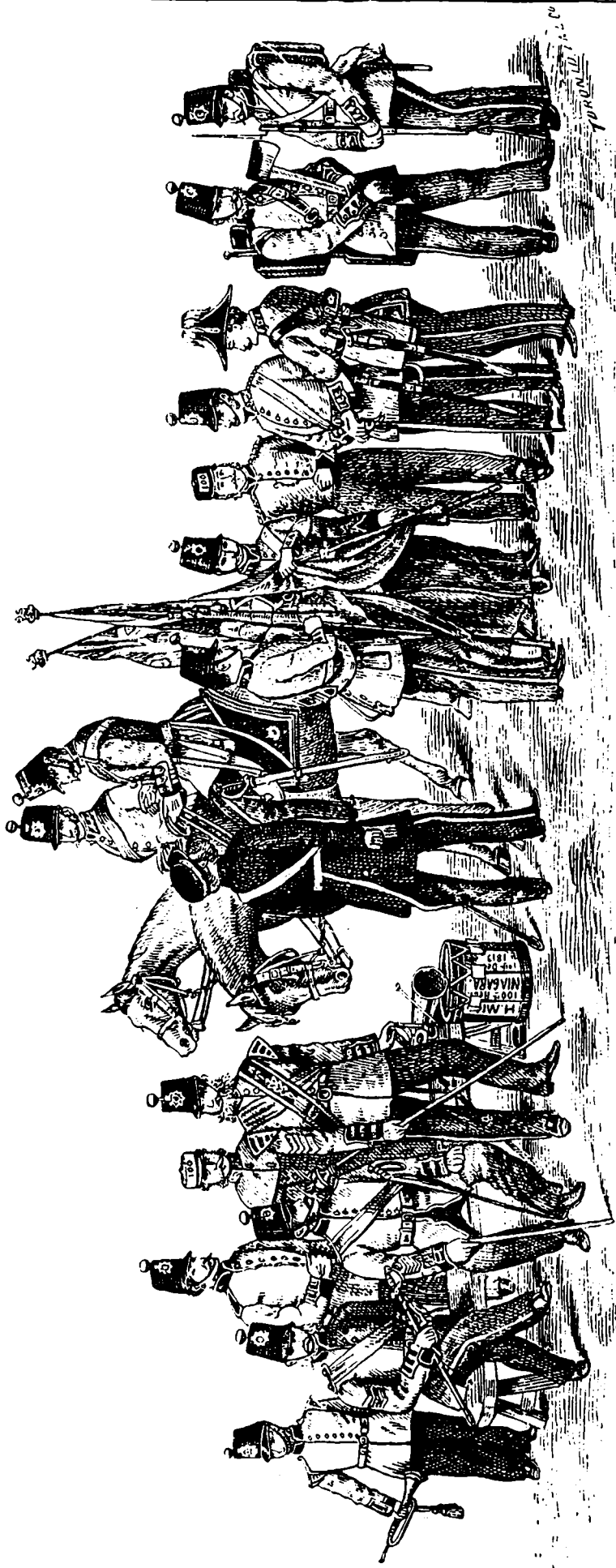
MR. CASEY—In the first place it seems to me most extraordinary that the expenditure of a vast sum like this should be put in the hands of any one man. I can echo what has been said of Col. Lake by the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien), as far as I know him, and as far as I have had evidence from others. But Col. Lake is, after all, only one individual; and, although his judgment may be excellent, and his qualifications for selecting arms and ammunition perfect, I do not think that the policy of such a large expenditure should be left in the hands of one person. I think it is for the Government, after full consultation with experts of all kinds, to say how much they will spend on rifles, how much for guns, how much for Maxims, and so on, and to trust Col. Lake with the actual purchase.

MR. DICKEY—That is what was done.

MR. CASEY—Do I understand the Hon. Minister to say that the Government dictated what sums should be spent for each particular class of article to be bought?

MR. DICKEY—No, but they instructed Col. Lake what rifles he should buy, and how much he should buy, and how much artillery he should buy, and of what class; and Col. Lake closed no contract without the Government ratifying it. All I intended to convey was that as to the details, such as the inspection of the rifles, and all those details which necessitate personal contact, the Government had nothing to do with them, and knew nothing about them.

MR. CASEY—For that part of the work I do not think you could have better judgment than that of Col. Lake. What I objected to was, that any steps should be



HER MAJESTY'S 100TH REGIMENT.

Stronach's Camp, 10th January, 1859.

1. Bugler, James Herron, from Montreal, Ont.
2. Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. Smith, brought in, by transfer.
3. Bandman, John Allan.
4. Sergeant-Major, Arthur Taylor, from H.M. 17th Regt.
5. Staff-Sergeant, Musketry Instructor, Edgar D. Davies, from School of Musketry, Hythe.
6. Drum Major, John Prisco, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.
7. Adjutant, Andrew, John Lee, from H.M. 17th Regiment.
8. Major, J. H. C. Robertson, Col., from H. M. 71st Regt. and Staff.
9. Lieut.-Col., Col. George DeRoittembourg, C.B., from H.M. 60th Rifles and Adjutant-General of Upper Canada.
10. Ensign, C. McD. Moorson, from Royal Navy and 4th Dragoon Guards.
11. Ensign, John Gibbs Ridout, from Upper Canada College.
12. Lieutenant, Brown Wallis (Shell Jacket), from Upper Canada College and Durham Light Cavalry.
13. Captain, Richard Charles Price, from Vol. Mil. (Quebec Rifles).
14. Assistant-Surgeon, Daniel Murray, from Medical Staff.
15. Pioneer, John Finlayson, from Hamilton, Ont.
16. Private, Milo Bourke, son of Lieut.-Col. George Thew, Bourke (late) H.M. 100th Prince Regent's Regiment and Richmond County, Carleton, Ont.

From the picture taken in 1859.

taken which would relieve the Government of responsibility. Then I understand from the Minister that the choice of the particular rifle, the Lee-Enfield, was a Government measure?

MR. DICKEY—Oh, yes.

MR. CASEY—That was my chief objection to this whole expenditure, and it has been largely disposed of by the explanation the Minister has given. My criticisms, then, so far as they are criticisms, will have reference to the policy of the Government in each particular.

I do not know whether I should not have made the objection first, that the Government have begun at the wrong end with this expenditure. They should have taken the vote in the first place, before authorizing the expenditure at all. They should have had the fullest discussion in this House of what they proposed to do, before they did it, and not afterwards. It appears to be too late now, with regard to this \$1,625,000 at all events, for us to say whether we want to spend it or not, because the Government are in honor bound, committed, as far as the Militia Department has committed them, to this transaction. And, after that has been done without consulting the House or saying a word about it, except that they were going to get a certain number of rifles of a certain pattern, the Government come and ask us to foot the bill. I cannot go further without denouncing that action on their part as utterly unconstitutional. If a war had broken out, such as the rebellion in the Northwest, the Government might have been justified in incurring whatever expense was necessary for the public safety; but, in time of profound peace, when it is merely a question of renewing the equipment of the militia all round, to authorize an agent to expend over \$1,500,000 without giving any particulars to Parliament, or asking Parliament for a vote of money, is an utterly outrageous and unconstitutional proceeding.

If the Government undertook to spend that much money on a public work of any kind in the same way, what denunciations of it would we not have heard all over the country? In fact, the statute law of the country is such that they could not spend it in that way on a public work, without first obtaining the authority of Parliament. I am very much in doubt whether they have any legal authority to commit us to the expenditure either. I am not discussing now the particulars of the expenditure, or what should or should not be done in the way of purchases. I am discussing the policy of expending that amount of money without asking the consent of Parliament or having an opportunity for it. I very seriously doubt whether the Treasury is or has been bound by anything that the Government have done under these circumstances; but, as far as the Militia Department could bind the Government, it has

bound them, without the shadow of an authority from Parliament for that expenditure.

As I have said, this is a time of peace, and the expenditure of this money is purely a question of policy and not a question of necessity or emergency. When this House met, the Government were not ready with the Remedial Bill; they were not ready with a lot of things that had been spoken of; and if they wanted this money spent immediately, why did they not in the early days of the session bring down this resolution, instead of bringing it now at the end of the session. If there were any possibility of there being what is vulgarly called a "nigger in the fence"—if there were any possibility of there being a contract to be "sweated" in connection with this transaction, the circumstances would amply justify us in suspecting the presence of that colored individual, and that sudorific process. We are told that this money has been spent through the British War Department. I want to know what that means? Were these stores bought from the British War Department?

MR. DICKEY—Yes. There is a contract signed between the British War Department and our agent.

MR. CASEY—All the harness is bought from the British War Department, and not from any private contractor?

MR. DICKEY—Yes.

MR. CASEY—I do not understand whether it is ordered by the British War Department, or is of Government manufacture.

MR. DICKEY—We do not know where it comes from at all. We get it from the War Department, and our contract is with them.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—When was the contract made?

MR. DICKEY—On March 4th.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—And under what statutory authority? The Minister of Finance said there was statutory authority for this?

MR. DICKEY—He spoke of statutory authority to borrow, if this resolution passes.

MR. MILLS (Bothwell)—I understand the Minister of Finance to say that there was statutory authority.

MR. FOSTER—No, we wanted to get statutory authority by this resolution.

MR. CASEY—Under what authority was the contract signed?

MR. DICKEY—That is a legal question. I suppose?

MR. CASEY—I am asking the Hon. Minister of Justice, and he ought to know.

MR. DICKEY—I think the hon. gentleman takes the right view of it. The country and the Government are committed to it as far as the Department of Militia can commit them. We need not go back to the circumstances under which the steps were taken at the time. They were not as quiet as now.

MR. CASEY—The Hon. Minister admits that the contract is not binding until it is confirmed by the House.

MR. DICKEY—I do not at all.

MR. CASEY—That is the necessary inference from his statement. I asked under what authority the contract was signed, whether statutory or otherwise, and he is unable to tell me. He admits there is no authority, that my impression of the case was correct, and that the country was committed to this bargain only so far as the Department of Militia was concerned. That is, as a matter of policy, the Government are committed to it through the Department of Militia; but I am glad to see that the Government, as such, are not committed to the contract, that it is not a binding contract, and that we are at full liberty to discuss it as if the formality of signing it had not taken place. In other words, the money could not be recovered, under that contract, as it stands, so that the Government have gained nothing by the rather sharp practice of signing the contract first, and coming to ask us for the authority afterwards. That, I say, is the only possible inference from the statement of the Hon. Minister of Justice himself.

We come now to consider the question of those very stores, knowing that there is no valid contract for them. I protest against asking Parliament in the last few days of its existence, led by a Government in the last stages of its existence, to vote an enormous sum such as that asked for in this case. No such sum should be spent without a royal commission—without consulting, not only Gen. Gascoigne, but militia officers all over the country, such as my hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien), my hon. friend from South Simcoe (Mr. Tyrwhitt), and other militia officers, in and out of the House on the subject.

MR. DICKEY—We consulted the War Office.

MR. CASEY—The War Office has not the spending of our money. It has not the knowledge of the needs of Canadian volunteers, and has not the knowledge of our people; it has not the knowledge not only of our needs but of our capacities for payment, that those should have who arrange for the spending of \$1,600,000 of our money, not to mention the larger sum. It is not the War Office gentlemen who should be consulted in connection with the equipment of Canadian militia, but it is the peculiar circumstances of this country and the men who are to command our forces in action, if they are ever to be in action, and the men who are to use the arms. It is all very well to consult the War Office about the merits of the different arms, because they have experts in these matters, though I notice that their experts change their opinions very frequently. But on the policy of the equipment

for Canadian volunteers, it is not the War Office that should be consulted. There should have been a royal commission before this money was spent, and the fullest inquiry into everything connected with the present state of the militia.

It is useless to spend \$3,000,000 on a volunteer force which is disorganized in other respects. When there is discontent in the ranks, when there is plotting and intriguing among officers of battalions to get rid of their superiors, giving them new equipments is not all that is required. Understand, I am not opposed to the getting of good equipment for our volunteers. I have always been the first to demand proper equipment, but I think that the volunteers themselves, and we in this House, should have a voice in saying what rifles and equipments they should get. I would ask, has the Lee-Enfield rifle been tested in active service by any portion of the British army?

MR. DICKEY—The barrel has been tested and the breech action separately.

MR. CASEY—The breech action is the same as the Lee-Metford?

MR. DICKEY—Yes.

MR. CASEY—And that has been tested in actual service?

MR. DICKEY—Yes.

MR. CASEY—Has the rifle already been used in active service?

MR. DICKEY—The Enfield barrel has, but not with the Metford-Lee breech.

MR. CASEY—I think we should have hesitated before adopting a rifle that has not been tried in active service. We know what the Lee-Metford is and what it will do in active service. I know the theory on which the claim to the superiority of the Lee-Enfield is advanced. There is a difference in the grooving. The Lee-Metford has a rifling of small ridges. The Enfield barrel, which is applied to the Lee-Enfield, has shallow grooves instead, and it is claimed that that will have a better effect than the Lee-Metford. If it has not been tried in active service or by the firing of a great many rounds, we do not know what the effect of the hard-cased bullet, which is used in this rifle, and which is coated with German silver, would have upon the shallow grooving peculiar to the Enfield rifle. I would consider, as an old user of rifles, that the shallow grooves would be apt to wear out under the strain.

MR. DICKEY—The report of the experts in connection with the War Department is that the life of the Enfield barrel, with the Lee breech action, is three times the life of the Metford barrel.

MR. O'BRIEN—That depends upon the powder.

MR. DICKEY—Under the same conditions, with the cordite ammunition.

MR. CASEY—The hon. gentleman tells me that the War Office experts say they have compared the life of the barrel with these

two different grooves. That has been experimented on in the workshops by firing a number of rounds?

MR. DICKEY—I presume so.

MR. CASEY—If that be the case, it is strange that the Lee-Enfield has not replaced the Lee-Metford in the British army.

MR. O'BRIEN—It is replacing it.

MR. CASEY—Do I understand from the hon. Minister that the Lee-Enfield is now being manufactured for the British army instead of the Lee-Metford?

MR. DICKEY—Yes.

MR. CASEY—Well, that is a question for experts. I can remember when the Martini-Henry was introduced, and knew the chairman of the committee of experts who secured the adoption of the Martini-Henry, but the opinion of experts in regard to the Martini-Henry rifle was far from being borne out by the actual performance of that rifle.

MR. DICKEY—It is a good rifle.

MR. CASEY—It is a good rifle. The point I make with regard to a Martini-Henry is that while there is still a difference of opinion among authorities as to the Lee-Metford and the Lee-Enfield, while these rifles are very costly—I have forgotten the exact price per rifle—

MR. DICKEY—The price is £4 13s. 6d. with the bayonet and scabbard.

MR. CASEY—Well, these are comparatively high prices, and while we could obtain a large stock of Martinis at a very low figure, as they are being replaced in the British army by the other rifle, I think it would have been less extravagant if we had commenced with only a few thousand of the magazine rifles, and had in the meantime filled up our corps very cheaply, probably for nothing, with the discarded Martini-Henrys from the British army. When I say "discarded" I do not mean to suggest that there is any fault in the weapon. Many thousands absolutely new, the British Government have no use for, and they probably would have presented these to an important colony such as Canada if we had asked for them. At any rate, they could have been had at a cheap rate. Except the new magazine rifle, they are the best arm in the world, and are still very useful, though imperfect in details to which I need not now refer. I am aware that the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) and some others in the militia have a lingering preference for the old Snider over the Martini, in which preference I cannot join them, knowing that the Martini, though a hard-kicking rifle, and hard to clean and all that, is much more accurate at a long range. My first point, then, is that we would have consulted economy if we had got a few thousand magazine rifles at a time, and have filled up, for those who did not get magazine rifles, with Martini-Henry's. Then, I take it for granted that the ammunition to be bought will be cordite ammunition. Of course, it is pretty well understood nowadays,

at any rate it was claimed in a recent and very important debate in the British House in which the fate of Government was at stake, that cordite ammunition does not keep very well. We shall probably have to import it in small quantities or else manufacture it in this country. The manufacture has been commenced here, I understand. I do not think that is the cheapest way to get it, but we could not bring in a large quantity, as it could not be relied upon to keep.

(Continued in our next issue)

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ARMS.

THERE is a curious uncertainty with regard to the effectiveness of the modern small-bore rifle, and an impression is gradually gaining ground that the improvements in the mechanism of the weapon, in the explosive power of the charge, and the increased velocity of the bullet, do not justify in their results the same amount of confidence as did the less perfect pattern used by our troops a few years back. For, after all, perfection in war implements lies in the deadliness of their effects, and, though increased velocity has been taken to mean at all times increased advantage in this respect, recent experiments apparently go some way to prove the contrary. Up to a certain point the inventor appears to have been able to produce a destructive weapon, but, with the perfection of what has now come to be an art, no corresponding advantage is gained, and experts on all sides are agreed that before the more recent developments, we had a weapon that, if rougher and less accurate, could be relied upon for doing considerably more damage to an opposing force than is possible with the new one.

The French experiences in Madagascar, and the reports of the German colonial troops in Africa, are almost entirely in accord with our own knowledge of the effects of this weapon. There seems to be a general unanimity of opinion that the "stopping power" of the bullet is insufficient, and, although the statement may appear somewhat in the light of a paradox, it is a well-recognized fact by musketry experts that the greater the accuracy of the weapon itself the less heavy is the "butcher's bill" likely to be. A higher initial velocity, a less severe recoil, and a flatter trajectory render shooting easier, and consequently tend to foster a certain amount of carelessness on the part of the firer. Added to this, the soldier has the knowledge that if his first shot with the magazine rifle fails, he can discharge rapidly half a dozen other bullets, which, in case of imminent danger, would probably also be fired without much attempt at taking aim. The value of fire discipline will, with the small-bore magazine rifle, become of infinitely greater importance than hitherto, and in the modern battle it will not be the force which expends the greatest number of bullets which will win, but the one whose bullets are directed with the greatest precision and accuracy at the required object.—Horse Guards Gazette.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

NOW that public attention is being more directed to the militia, and suggestions are continually being made for its improvement, it may not be amiss to analyze, among other matters, the standing of the Regimental Staff of Battalions, as an efficient staff well up in their duties is a most valuable adjunct to a corps, carrying out the regular duties of each branch, and keeping the whole welded together. There is possibly, for the size of the battalions, too large a staff in many cases, while at the same time there may not be enough to properly attend to details, duties and instruction; the change, moreover, continually taking place in arms and drill makes new offices and appointments necessary. Let us take up the different positions in detail, as now authorized by Regulations.

MAJORS.

As these officers have to do principally with drill and duties, there is not much to be said, except that they should be well up in drill, and able at any moment to take command of their regiment. Where there are two majors each should know his half battalion thoroughly, the fitness and capability of each officer and non-com. officer. Commanding officers should see that majors are given proper opportunities of drilling the battalion, and that the company drill of their half-battalions is carried out under their supervision. They can then be held responsible by the commanding officer that his orders for drill are properly carried out.

ADJUTANTS.

The remark is often made that an adjutant can make or break a corps, and this is no doubt true. The qualifications for adjutants are so fully set forth in the Queen's Regulations, and the R and O for the militia, that it is unnecessary to go over them here. There are very few adjutants, however, who come up to the ideal there set forth, and it is almost impossible to expect it with civilian soldiers. There are many adjutants who think their duties end with the close of a parade or the termination of the annual drill, whereas the most of the opportunity for adjutants to impart instruction to young officers and non-commissioned officers occurs between the annual drills. An adjutant may easily take four D's for his guidance, viz., drill, dress, discipline and duties. The opinion of the writer is that far more proficiency would be attained if either permanent adjutants or permanent sergeants-major were appointed at least to each city corps in Canada. The average officer filling this appointment really has not the time to spare from his business to properly attend to all the duties of his position; the extra expense would not be great, and appointments could be made from R.M.C. graduates, officers of permanent corps, or retired officers of the army. In England, the Gov-

ernment soon saw the necessity and benefit of appointing paid adjutants to each regiment of volunteers, and these appointments are eagerly sought after by officers of regular regiments, those appointed generally going to the linked volunteer battalion. As this system has met with so much success in England why should not the same be tried for Canada? A permanent adjutant could do much work in correspondence, keep all the officers up to their work, and attend to much detail which now falls on the commanding officer of the battalion.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Many officers commanding corps think it unnecessary for an officer recommended for the appointment of quartermaster to possess any qualifications whatever, and very often those officers who are too lazy, too stupid or too old to act as combatant officers are made quartermasters. This is blind folly; a good Q. M. is born, not made, and while the average man may get through his work during local drill or in camp, when he has not much more to do than issue clothing (and this is very often done most indifferently) when his corps is called out for actual service, then the strain will come, and the uselessness of this officer will be found; but the officers and men will be the actual sufferers. Quartermasters should either be compelled to qualify for their duties or no appointments should be made, unless it be shown that the officers recommended are fit to carry out their responsible duties.

PAYMASTERS.

There is no doubt that the office of paymasters has been, and is, a sinecure, as the work of checking off the acquittance rolls of a twelve days camp or local drill of a city corps can be done in a few hours, and any junior clerk would be competent to fill the position. In rural corps therefore the work can be done by the junior major, and the general order abolishing paymasters by absorption is in the right direction, except in regard to city corps; in these battalions, as is well known, the officers' pay goes into the regimental fund, therefore those corps who now have no paymaster lose this amount of pay; but a stronger reason for allowing city corps to retain paymasters is that in many cases influential and wealthy men who take an interest in military matters are induced to take this position, which requires no special qualifications or study, and the regiment is thus materially helped by such an officer. There are many officers, too, who not having the time for executive or combatant work would still wish to retain connection with their corps and accept the paymastership, who now are debarred from doing so; it is even possible that some commanding officers who have served their five years would take the office of paymaster, and thus remain in the corps in which they have served so long. It is hoped the Militia

Department will consider the matter of allowing paymasters to be appointed in city corps, even if they make it an honorary position and withhold the pay.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

This subject has been so ably treated in the lecture of Deputy Surgeon-General Campbell, published in the last issue of THE GAZETTE, that no further reference is necessary, further than to say that medical officers might do very much for their regiments during the winter in lecturing and giving lessons on first aid to the wounded. It is a pity that the appointment of assistant-surgeon is to be absorbed; two doctors for 300 men are none too much when in the field, and, besides this, the same reasons advanced above for paymasters apply here also. City corps, especially, want all the officers they can get, and medical men are generally of good standing and social influence. Medical officers of the Canadian militia should now be given the same titles as borne by those of the Medical Staff Corps. Let the military medicos work together and bring this matter to the front.

INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

This is an appointment not yet authorized by Canadian Regulations, but in view of the now assured issue of the new .303 rifle, the importance of creating this office should be considered. Nearly every regiment of militia and volunteers in England has an instructor of musketry under whose supervision all rifle practice is carried out. In Canada it is a well-known fact that little if any attention is paid by captains of companies to theoretical shooting; the time is taken up with ordinary drill and getting ready for the inspection, and this most important part of the soldier's education is hurried over or neglected entirely. General Gascoigne has placed himself on record as pledged to develop the shooting powers of the Canadian militiamen, and in what better way can he begin? The amount saved in pay of paymasters could be devoted to this purpose, and in each corps an experienced rifle shot could be appointed who would be responsible that each man underwent theoretical instruction in camp or the drill shed, and practical instruction on the range; an assistant instructor from the non-com. officers could assist him. The expense would be light and the results beneficial. Then to follow this up, grant money prizes each year to the best shooting companies, and the best half dozen shots (privates) in each company at the annual target practice; this would do more towards developing shots among the men of the militia than twice the amount granted to rifle associations, when the prizes are won by old and experienced marksmen. All captains of companies in city corps know how difficult it is to get men to go to the range for annual target practice, but if there was a

Grand Military Tournament

Special Matinee
Tuesday, June 2nd
at 3 p.m.

TORONTO MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY JUNE 1, 2, 3, 1896

Competitions open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Army, the Militia of Canada and Northwest Mounted Police.

COMPETITIONS

1. **Heads and Posts**—For Officers.
Prizes \$13 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 22 00
2. **Tent Pegging**—For Officers
Prizes 17 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 22 00
3. **Sword vs. Sword (Mounted)**—For Officers.
One Prize 10 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Medal and 13 00
4. **Sword vs. Lance (Mounted)**—For Officers.
One Prize 10 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men
Medal and 13 00
5. **Lemon Cutting** For Officers.
One Prize 0 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 12 00
6. **Lance (Mounted) vs. Bayonet**
Prizes 13 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
7. **Riding and Jumping (Individual)**
For Officers.
Prizes 10 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 22 00

8. **Riding and Jumping (Sections of 4)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes \$16 00
9. **Wrestling on Horseback (Squads of 5)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 25 00
10. **Victoria Cross (Mounted)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 22 00
11. **Cavalry Melee (Squads of 6)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
One Prize 12 00
12. **Fencing**—For Officers.
One Prize 0 00
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes, Medal and 13 00
13. **Bayonet vs. Bayonet**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes 16 00
14. **Sword vs. Sword (On Foot)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes and Medal 10 00
15. **Bayonet Combats (Squads of 9)**
By Regimental Teams of Infantry.
Prizes 50 00

16. **Driving (Trot)**
For Non-Com. Officers and Men.
Prizes \$30 00
Teams of 4 horses with gun: 1 Sergeant, 2 Drivers
and 2 Limber Gunners.
17. **Gzowski Competition**
For one Sub-Division of a Field Battery.
Prizes (Presented by Captain Myles, 9th Field
Battery) 100 00
Governed by rules of Efficiency Competitions.

DISPLAYS

1. **March Past** By Royal Canadian Dragoons, Governor-General's Body Guard, 9th Field Battery, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders.
2. **Trooping the Color** By the Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders.
3. **Musical Ride**—By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
4. **Lance Exercise**—By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
5. **May Pole** By Royal Canadian Dragoons.
6. **Sword Exercise (Dismounted)** By Governor-General's Body Guard.
7. **Physical Drill** By Royal Regiment Can-
8. **Bayonet Exercise** } adian Infantry, Queen's Own
9. **Manual Exercise** } Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and
10. **Firing Exercise** } 48th Highlanders.
11. **Gymnastics**—By Cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

ENTRIES (free) must be made on or before **Saturday next, May 23rd**, upon forms which can only be obtained from the Commanding Officers of Corps, or on application to the Asst. Hon. Sec., Lieut. R. K. Barker, Q.O.R., Saturday Night Building, Toronto. Programmes can be obtained from Commanding Officers of Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. W. D. OTTER, D.A.G.,
Chairman.

LIEUT.-COL. MASON,
Royal Grenadiers,
Treasurer.

MAJOR W. C. MACDONALD,
48th Highlanders,
Hon.-Sec.

LIEUT. R. K. BARKER,
Q. O. R.,
Asst. Hon.-Sec.

H. J. HILL,
Manager.



YOU HAVE NOT YET

Subscribed for THE MILITARY GAZETTE, have you? Have you ever looked over a copy to see if it contained anything to interest you? This issue is a fair sample; read it carefully and we are sure you will order it to be sent to you regularly. We are laboring for the best interests of every branch of the service and we should have your hearty support. Show that you appreciate our efforts by subscribing at once.

THE MILITARY GAZETTE

26 Front Street West, TORONTO

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

chance of their winning a dollar or two the men would be more eager to go. Each brigade camp has a musketry instructor on the staff, who is often appointed without reference to qualification, but how much more could be done if each battalton had a competent officer as instructor of musketry, thus taking on the responsibility of teaching men to shoot and relieving the captains of companies from a part of their work for which few of them are qualified.

TOMMY AITKENS.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

SENATOR CARTER has introduced a bill "to establish a bureau of military education and to promote the adoption of uniform drill in the public schools of

the several states and territories." This bill provides for the establishment, within the War Department at Washington, of the "bureau of military education." It is to be conducted by an officer of the army, with such assistance from officers and clerks of the Department as may be necessary for the prompt and efficient execution of the Act. The officer at the head of the bureau is to prepare a text-book of drill regulations, with the view of making the drill taught in the public schools of the country uniform, and identical with that obtaining in the regular army. This text-book is to be distributed "free of charge on the written request of boards of education and directors of the public schools, or on the request of senators and representatives in Congress, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may approve." The ex-

penses of the bureau are to be defrayed from the contingent fund of the Department.

We have been asked by the superintendent of the Physical Culture Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to petition Congress against the passage of this bill. We cannot consent to do this, and as the request comes from a source so eminently respectable, from a body of earnest women engaged in the noble work of promoting temperance, we deem it to be both courteous and proper to state briefly some of the reasons for our refusal.

In the first place, the bill does not impose military drill upon our public schools. The question as to the adoption of drill as a part of the school course is left to the local school authorities. The opposite proposition would be unconstitutional. This one recognizes the fact that in many of our schools the

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE AND WANTED.

Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance.

FOR SALE—RIFLE OFFICER'S UNIFORM COMPLETE, with case, \$110; in good order. Address Lieut., care this office.

FOR SALE—MEDICAL OFFICER'S GOLD LACED Belts, in good condition. Consist of cross belt, full dress and review order pouches (2); waist belt and imperial medical staff buckle; two sets of slings, one quite new and the other soiled by horse. Address X.V.Z., MILITARY GAZETTE Office. (tf.)

FOR SALE—INFANTRY OFFICER'S GOLD LACE Sword Belts, Sash and Sword Knot. All as good as new, having been only once used. Enclosed in air-tight tin box. Price, \$20 cash. This is a genuine bargain. Address Infantry, P. O. Box 1269, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—INFANTRY OFFICER'S SWORD, silver plated scabbard. Will be sent on receipt of \$10. Address Lieutenant, care MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal. (f.)

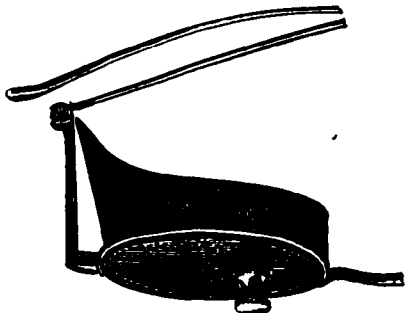
Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

LONDON—THE LANGHAM HOTEL, REGENT St. and Portland Place, W., for the Army and Navy, and families. This hotel is one of the finest in England, every modern improvement; moderate tariff.

MONTREAL—THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL IS centrally located and the most liberally managed hotel in Canada. Rates from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Henry Hogan, Proprietor.

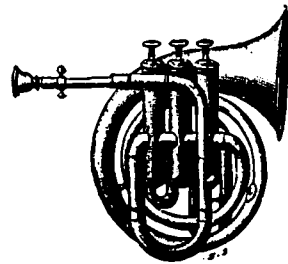
ORTHOPTICS

Either with or without shades.



GLASSES fitted to suit any eye.

Write for prices to **HARRISON & CO.**
Opticians
258 St. James St., MONTREAL



Bandsmen . .

Do you require any additional instruments in your band, or are your instruments getting used up and need replacing by new ones, then don't fail to write **T. Claxton, Toronto**, for Catalogue and Price List. I will take your old instruments as part pay on new ones, allowing you the best possible value for them.

Our **Perfection** and **Excelsior** Band Instruments are of the very highest grade and better value for the money than is offered by any other music house in Canada.

Repairing of all kinds done in a first-class way. Send for Catalogue of **Band Instruments, Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, etc.** Also genuine **Besson, Courtois and Higham Cornets.**

Thos. Claxton

197 Yonge Street,

Toronto

THE.....

Navy & Army Illustrated

The most perfect collection of Photographs, reproduced in the highest possible style, of the PERSONNEL and MATERIEL of the Naval and Military Services.

In addition to portraits of Officers who will command the Naval and Military forces of the country in times of war, it gives illustrations of incidents of daily life in the Services hitherto unknown to the general public, as well as photographs of every ship in commission and every regiment in the Army, Home, Indian and Colonial; and also of the armies of the native princes.

Each number contains, in addition to the descriptive matter accompanying every picture, articles by Naval and Military Officers and others who have made the Services their especial study.

The publication is consequently of great value to every loyal citizen who wishes to take an intelligent interest in all that concerns the Services which maintain the honor and greatness of the Empire.

The Navy & Army Illustrated

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

The Navy & Army Illustrated

PRICE SIXPENCE.

GEORGE NEWNES, LIMITED · LONDON, W.C.

Kindly ask Your Grocer for

GURD'S

Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Nectar. Superior to all others. 2 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 Bronze Medals. 14 Diplomas Awarded. **Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal.**

pupils are now drilled, and its author suggests, wisely we think, that wherever military exercises are taught they shall be those in which the soldiers of the regular army are instructed. Certainly this is well, for some day, when these boys are men, they may be called upon to defend their country, and then it will be important that the drill they have learned at school shall be the drill of the army.

Moreover, we have no sympathy with the opposition sometimes expressed to military training. We do not believe that because a man or a nation is prepared for self-defence he or it thereby becomes a bully. Thirty-five years ago there was no citizen of the North who would not have been glad if more of our young men had been taught at school the simple art of drill. Thousands of lives and millions of treasure would have been saved and the war would have been shorter. Aside from the practical aspect of the matter, too, we believe in manly physical exercise for the youth of the country. The other day a distinguished clergyman spoke of military drill, football and other physical sports as brutalizing. There is no truth in this. Manly sports are humanizing. They develop courage, truthfulness, self-reliance, self-restraint, respect for worthy antagonists, fair play—character, in short. On the other hand, the soft muscles of the pale neurotic youth too often foster the meanest traits of the human mind. They induce to shiftiness, evasion, subterfuge and mendacity. In nine cases out of ten it is the boy with the healthy body, a body that has been exercised in contentions with his fellow-boys, who is not cruel, nor a backbiter, nor a telltale, whose impulses are generous, and who is best fitted to cope squarely and honestly with the world.

To the making of a good military man drill contributes along with other athletic pursuits. And among the traits especially developed by it are the fine virtues of discipline, self-repression and courtesy.—Harp-er's Weekly.

MILITARY COLLEGE NOTES.

Lieut. E. P. C. Grouard, Royal Engineers, (a graduate from the Royal Military College, Kingston), has been selected for special service with the Nile Expedition.

Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 2nd Batt. Suffolk Regiment, has been granted the Distinguished Service Order, for his services in the operations against Chief Nanna, on the Benin River, West Coast of Africa—August to October, 1894. Capt. Campbell was then employed with the forces of the Niger Coast Protectorate. He is the second officer from the R.M.C. who got this order. Capt. Huntley Brodie Mackay, R.E., who died at sea, April 17, 1891, of fever, contracted whilst on service in Africa, was also awarded this order.

MUSKETRY.

THE SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM.

UP to the time of going to press sixteen places have entered and have been filled in the above team. There are nine yet to fill, and it is expected that that will be done in the course of a few days. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in Ottawa this week to make arrangements for the team and also for the selection of an adjutant. The sergeant-major is to be chosen from the R.C.A. and will in all probability be Instructor Bridgeford, of Quebec. Col. Cole is in receipt of a letter sent to Major Donaldson from the secretary of the Artillery Association in Great Britain.

He says: "Your communication of the 13th, to hand this a.m., will be received with so much pleasure that I beg to acknowledge it at once, although Council will only meet on the 21st prox., and in order that no time may be lost I beg to forward copy of regulations for this year in proof, which have not yet been printed, while you may depend upon a full supply being sent you as soon as issued. In the meantime, I send you all I can about last year's camp for the information of the detachment. I suppose the Montreal Cup will not be available again? Once more expressing my great satisfaction at the news, in which the Earl of Stradbroke (president) joins,

"Signed. H. VANE SLOW, Major,

"Secretary."

THE BISLEY TEAM.

The Bisley team, which will leave for England on June 27, is now very nearly completed, sixteen out of the necessary twenty having notified Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, that they will be ready to go. Indeed, three of the team—Staff-Sergt. Harp, of the 48th Highlanders; Major Macdonald, 48th Highlanders, and Pte. M. D. Campbell, 45th Battalion, have either gone already or will sail before the team and meet it in England. Only three men have so far declined positively to go—Capt. Curran, 12th Batt.; Capt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th Batt., and Staff-Sergt. Bell, 1st B.G.A. Four men are still in doubt, and some, at least, of these will probably go. They are: Capt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd Batt.; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, R.O. list; Pte. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd Batt., and Capt. M. Pope, 3rd Vics. The sixteen who have accepted are: Staff-Sergt. W. Harp, 48th Highlanders; Lieut. W. L. Ross, 13th Batt.; Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th Batt.; Major W. C. McDonald, 48th Highlanders; Lieut. W. C. King, 45th Batt.; Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th Batt.; Pte. M. D. Campbell, 45th Batt.; Pte. C. Armstrong, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Sergt. C. R. Crowe, 1st B.G.A.; Quartermaster-Sergt. John Ogg, 1st B.G.A.; Pte. T. H. Hayhurst, G.M., 13th Batt.;

Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Batt.; Capt. J. H. McRobbie, 8th Hussars; Sergt.-Major S. J. Higgins, 13th Batt.; Lieut. J. L. Weller, 59th Batt.; Lieut. R. P. Bent, 93rd Batt.

CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

Last year the entries for the C.M.R.L. stood at 123. This year, however, matters are very much brighter, no less than 177 teams having entered for the matches. Quite a number of the increased entries have come from the Northwest and Pacific. Each team that enters and shoots with eight men will be presented with a gold badge. The first match of the series took place on Saturday. The official scores, as compiled by the secretary, will appear in the next issue of THE GAZETTE. The following teams complete the list of entries: 5th Canadian Artillery, Victoria, B.C., 12 teams; 85th Battalion, Montreal, 1; 47th, Kingston, 1; Royal Scots, Montreal, 2; P.W. Rifles, 3; Montreal G.A., 2; Guelph Rifle Association, 1; Temiscouata Rifle Association, 2; 32nd, Walkerton, 1; Q.O.R., Toronto, 2; Governor General's Body Guards, Toronto, 1; 38th Battalion, Brantford, Ont., 1; B. Troop, Portage la Prairie, 1; 38th Battalion, Guelph, 10; 59th, Cornwall, Ont., 1; 4th G.A., P.E.I., 2; Cobourg and Northumberland Association, 1; 56th, Manotick, 1; 82nd Battalion, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 2; Lambton R.A., 1; 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke, 3; 62nd Battalion, St. John, N.B., 2.

The Guelph Company, 30th Rifles, under Lieut. Wideman, has marched out with the battalion band several times recently. They propose having occasional field drills during the summer.

The Deputy Minister of Militia, Col. Panet, made an inspection of the rifle ranges at Levis. The regulars have been using the new .303 ammunition, and its penetrative powers are so great that bullets were found to have passed through a plank three feet thick and a board fence 6 inches thick. Under the circumstances Col. Panet ordered the range to be closed until an iron sheeting could be put up, so as to avoid the possibility of accident.

ABERDEEN

The Loading Cigar



LYMAN'S RIFLE SIGHTS.
Send for 96 Page Catalogue of
Sights and Fine Shooting Rifles.
WILLIAM LYMAN,
Middlefield, Conn.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
7 May	Parisian	23 May	24 May
14 May	Laurentian	30 May	30 May
21 May	Mongolian	6 June	6 June
28 May	Sardinian	13 June	14 June
4 June	Nimidian	20 June	20 June
11 June	Parisian	27 June	28 June

Steamers marked thus * sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Sunday, stopping at Rimouski at 6 p.m. for mails and passengers.

All steamers sail from Montreal at daylight on the day of sailing. Passengers go on board the previous evening after 8 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$50 and upwards Single; \$100 and upwards Return. Second Cabin, \$30 Single; Return, \$63. Steerage at lowest rates.

All the staterooms are situated near the central part of the ship, and are on the saloon deck, thus securing great steadiness and perfect ventilation. The steamers are fitted throughout with the incandescent electric light and are heated by steam. For freight, passage or further information apply to

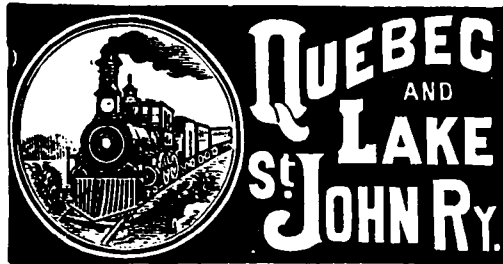
H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Philadelphia.

Military Books

Cavalry Drill, Vols. I, II, III.....	\$1 20
Garrison Artillery Drill, Vols. I and II, each	0 50
Field Artillery Drill, 1893.....	0 40
Queen's Regulations, 1895.....	0 65
Infantry Drill.....	0 40
Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises, with the order of Guard Mounting for the Canadian Mil... ..	0 20
Gordon's Company Drill.....	0 50
Gordon's Battalion Drill	0 65
Otter's Guide, 1884 edition.....	1 00
Macpherson's Military Law.....	1 00
The Army Book.....	2 00
Infantry Sword Exercise, 1895.....	0 40
Manual for the Lee-Atford Rifle.....	0 20

T. C. ELLIOTT
459 Craig St. MONTREAL

Full assortment of Drill Books and Company and Regimental Order Books always on hand. Price Lists on application.

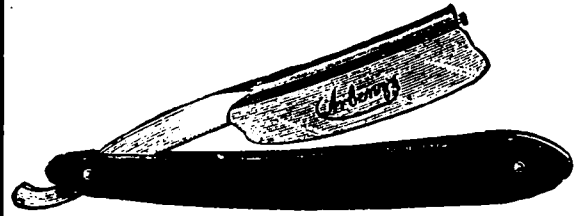


The New Route to the Far-Famed Saguenay, AND THE Only rail route to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, through the

CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS.

Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay Steamers for Tadoussac, Cacouna, Murray-Bay and Quebec. A round trip unequalled in America, through matchless forest, mountain, river and lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious Hotels.

Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. Apply to ticket agents of all principal Cities. A beautifully illustrated guide book free on application. ALEX. HARDY, J. G. SCOTT, Gen. F. & P. Agt., Quebec. Secy & Manager.



Use the **Arbenz Razor** and you have an instrument that will "cut" the beard, not scrape or scratch it off.

EVERY RAZOR WARRANTED.

SADDLERY



GEO. SMITH & CO.

151 STRAND

LONDON, - ENGLAND

(Next door to Somerset House)

Are Specialists in the Manufacture of **MILITARY SADDLERY**

They will be glad to submit estimates for the supply of Saddlery and Accoutrements for Mounted Corps.

Officers' outfits have special attention. Regulation pattern is guaranteed for every appointment.

Best quality only manufactured.

The Wine of the Country

Is what all Scotchmen, and what the judges at the recent Glasgow Exposition, call

MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKEY

It's pure—old—smooth. Try it—you'll like it.

Sole Agents

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE.
72 to 78 St. Peter St., Montreal

BUTLER'S

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Known all over the world.

Harmoniums, Pianos,
Violins, Guitars,
Mandolins, Flutes,
Clarionets, Cornets,
Drums and
Brass Instruments

Illustrated Price List post free.

29 Haymarket, London

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Special reduction to Bands in Canada

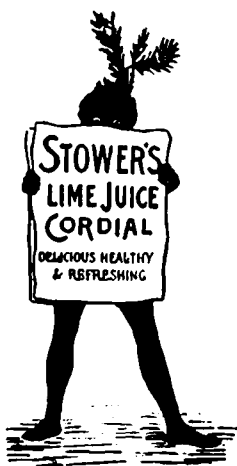
Halt!

It is sometimes necessary to come to a standstill and consider the condition of your health.

KEEP YOURSELF IN CONDITION

As well as your accoutrements. There is no better way than to take

Johnston's Fluid Beef It Strengthens



NO MUSTY FLAVOR!

STOWER'S is the purest and choicest preparation of Lime Juice. Ready for immediate use.

Quarts 50c. Pints 25c.

SAMPLE FREE

For sale by best Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Dealers.