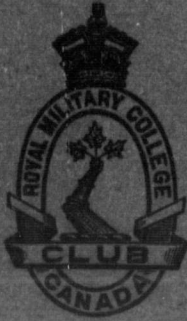


No 12

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE



Royal Military College Club

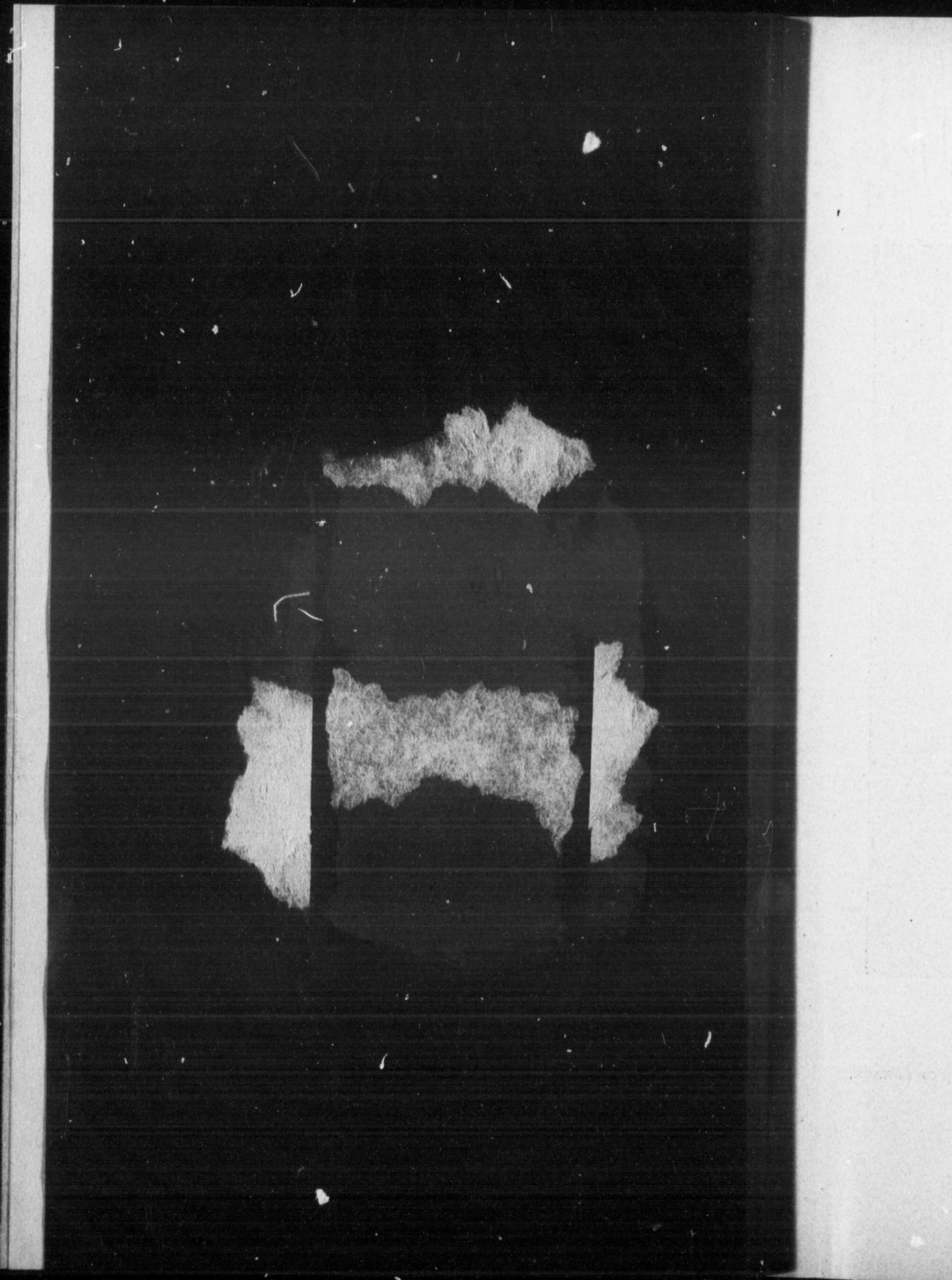
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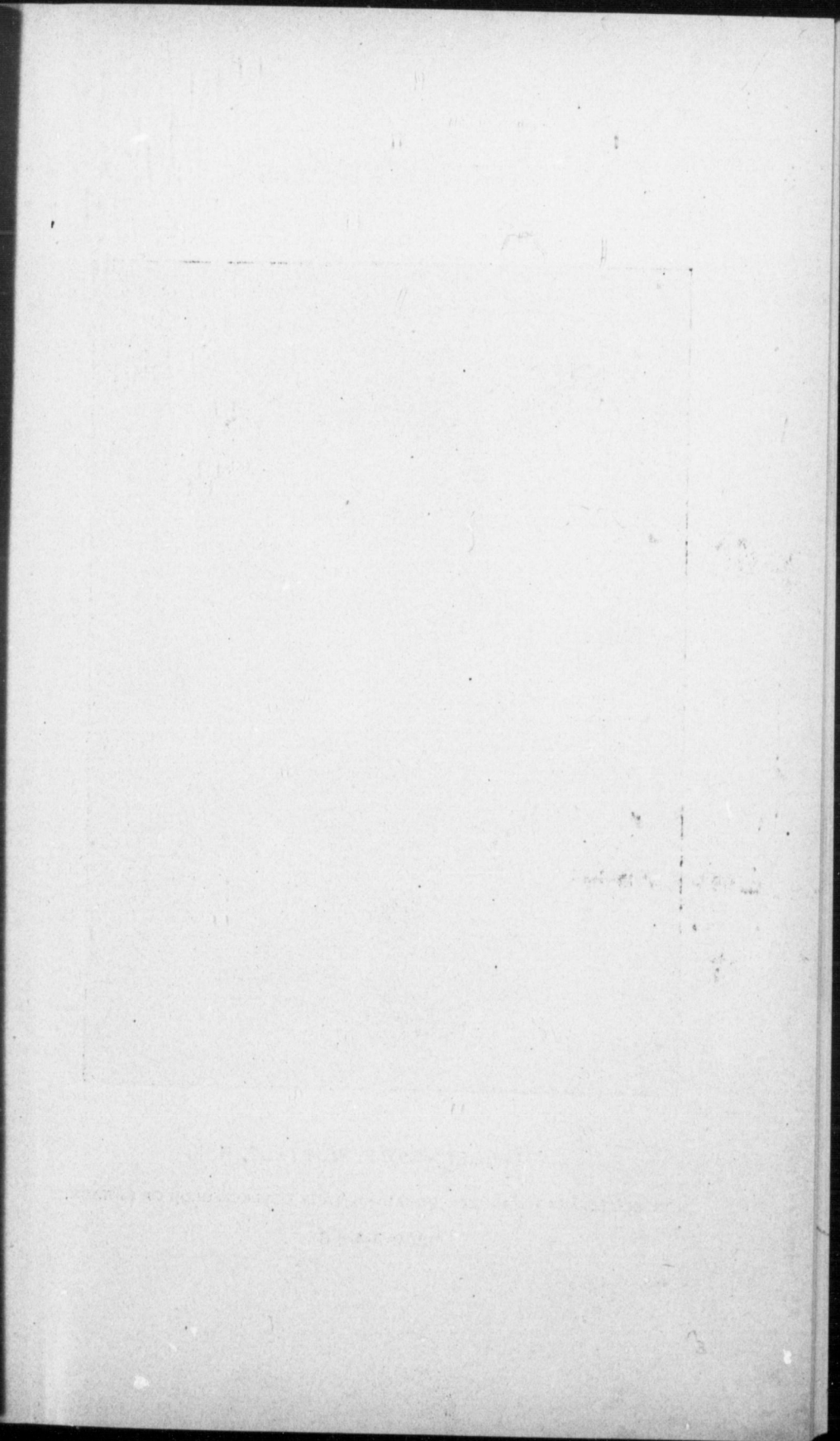
1896

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LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT







CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, R. L.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA,

1892-3-4-5-6.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE



Royal Military College Club

OF CANADA

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Captain Francis J
Lieut. A. K. Kirk
Captain P. G. Tw
Captain Ernest F.
Captain F. M. Ga
Lieut. J. G. Hear
Major George R. F
Lieut. J. B. de Bor
Lieut. Chas. J. Arr
Lieut. W. A. H. K
Of Osgoode

OFFICERS FOR 1896.

PRESIDENT.

Captain Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., Toronto, Ont.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Captain P. G. Twining, R. E., Kingston, Ont.

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L., Quebec, Que.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A., Quebec, Que.

Lieut. J. G. Hearn, U. L., Quebec, Que.

Major George R. Hooper, 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.

Lieut. J. B. de Boucherville, U. L., Montreal, Que.

Lieut. Chas. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion, Montreal, Que.

HON. SOLICITOR.

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

Of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

TWE

ROYAL M

HELD IN KINGST

T

LIEUT. FRANCIS J

CAPTAIN P. G. T

CAPTAIN ERNEST

CAPTAIN F. M. G

Major John Hou

Captain J. B. Coc

Captain W. E. Co

Captain R. E. Ke

Captain G. H. Og

Captain A. G. G.

Lieut. C. J. Arms

Lieut. R. W. Brig

Lieut. W. B. M. C

Lieut. L. Homfray

Lieut. A. K. Kirk

Lieut. G. E. Laidl

PROCEEDINGS
OF
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB
OF CANADA.

HELD IN KINGSTON, ONT., AT THE HOTEL FRONTENAC ON
THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

AT WHICH WERE PRESENT:

LIEUT. FRANCIS JOSEPH DIXON, U. L., President.
CAPTAIN P. G. TWINING, R. E., A Vice-President.
CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, R. L., Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.
CAPTAIN F. M. GAUDET, R. C. A., Member of Managing Committee.
Major John Houliston, 86th Battalion.
Captain J. B. Cochrane, U. L., R. M. C.
Captain W. E. Cooke, R. C. A.
Captain R. E. Kent, 14th Battalion.
Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A.
Captain A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.
Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion.
Lieut. R. W. Brigstocke, U. L.
Lieut. W. B. M. Carruthers, R. L.
Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.
Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L.
Lieut. G. E. Laidlaw, U. L.

Lieut. R. W. Leonard, U. L.
Lieut. W. B. Lesslie, R. E.
Lieut. E. St. J. Maunsell, U. L.
Lieut. W. H. Sullivan, U. L.
Second Lieut. B. H. O. Armstrong, R. E.
Mr. James A. Gunn.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M. by the President, Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon.

Moved by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,
Seconded by Mr. W. J. Gunn,

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

Moved by Mr. A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L.,
Seconded by Mr. G. E. Laidlaw, U. L.,

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

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, then read his Annual Report for the year 1895.

Moved by Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers, R. L.,
Seconded by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,

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

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Captain P. E. Gray, R. A. suggesting that the song of "L'Alouette", which has in a measure become identified with the College, be recognized as the College song.

Moved by Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers, R. L.,
Seconded by Mr. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.,

That the question of the adoption of the song be referred to the incoming Managing Committee.—Carried.

The Hon. Sec
R. E., suggesting
joined the Army
College of Canada,
capacity.

Moved by Cap

Seconded by M

That the sugges
referred to the incor

The Hon. Sec
of the North West
identifying themselv
then discussed and v
and Ernest F. Würt
L. Homfray Irving,
then directed to info
as suggested by him

In the absence
E. M. Gaudet, R. C.

To the President, Off
Royal Militar

GENTLEMEN,

We have comp
December, 1895, and

1st. We have ve

2nd. The Receip
Book made and foun
agrees with the Bank

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Captain Geo. M. Kirkpatrick, R. E., suggesting that Canadians serving in the Imperial Service, who joined the Army previous to the organization of the Royal Military College of Canada, be admitted as Hon. Members or in some such similar capacity.

Moved by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,

Seconded by Mr. W. B. Lesslie, R. E.,

That the suggestion contained in Capt. G. M. Kirkpatrick's letter be referred to the incoming Managing Committee.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretary then read a letter from Inspector G. E. Sanders, of the North West Mounted Police, regarding the question of Graduates identifying themselves with the Active Militia Force. The question was then discussed and was taken part in by Captains G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A., and Ernest F. Würtele, R. L., and Messrs. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., L. Homfray Irving, R. L. and R. W. Leonard, U. L. The Secretary was then directed to inform Mr. Sanders that the question had been discussed as suggested by him as fully as time and circumstances would permit.

In the absence of the Auditors, their Report was read by Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A., and is submitted herewith:—

AUDITORS' REPORT.

QUEBEC, 22nd February, 1896.

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

Gray, R. A GENTLEMEN,

We have completed our Audit for the year ending the 31st of December, 1895, and beg to report as follows:—

1st. We have verified the Cash payments with the vouchers.

2nd. The Receipts have also been verified and additions of the Cash Book made and found correct and the balance amounting to \$400.76 agrees with the Bank account and Cash in hand.

3rd. The Journal additions have been verified and the entries ledgerized as well as the Cash Book.

4th. The Revenue Account has been checked and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure found correct.

5th. The Balance Sheet shows a correct statement of the Books of the Club as at 31st December, 1895.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

T. BENSON,
Captain Royal Canadian Artillery.

JNO. G. HEARN,
Lieutenant, Unattached List.

Moved by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,

Seconded by Mr. W. B. Lesslie, R. E.,

That the Report of the Auditors be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. R. W. Leonard, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. George E. Iaidlaw, U. L.,

That the Royal Military College Club of Canada convey to Captain J. Irvine Lang, R. E., its sincere congratulations upon his investiture as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for Distinguished Service to our Queen and the Empire, and believe that it is but the forerunner of still more distinguished service if the opportunity arises.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion,

Seconded by Mr. R. W. Brigstocke, U. L.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada

express its sincere sympathy
for the loss of
Comrade, who lost his

Moved by Mr.

Seconded by Mr.

That this Meeting
express its sincere sympathy
for the loss of
Comrade, who lost his

Moved by Captain

Seconded by Major

That this Meeting
express its sincere sympathy
for the loss of
Comrade, who lost his

Moved by Captain

Seconded by Major

That the thanks of
the Club be
conferred upon
Comrade, who lost his

Moved by Mr. Fra

Seconded by Captain

That the following
be
inserted in the
minutes of the
Club, the following

express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Norman S. Ridout, in his lamented death and their deep regret at the early loss of a comrade, who lost his life whilst in the performance of his duty.— Carried.

Moved by Mr. B. H. O. Armstrong, R. E.,

Seconded by Mr. R. W. Brigstocke, U. L.,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Mr. S. L. Paterson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was accidentally killed in India, and their deep regret at the loss of a comrade who had won the respect and esteem of his brother officers in the service.—Carried.

Moved by Captain W. E. Cooke, R. C. A.,

Seconded by Major J. Houliston, 86th Battalion,

That this Meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, express its sincere sympathy with the family of the late Mr. P. J. Newman, who died recently in South Africa of coast fever, and their deep regret at the loss thus sustained by them.—Carried.

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

Seconded by Major J. Houliston, 86th Battalion,

That the thanks of the Club are due and herewith tendered to Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, Hon. Solicitor, for his work on behalf of the Club, in connection with the incorporation of the same, as well as other matters which were submitted to him during the course of the past year.— Carried.

Moved by Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.,

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

That the following change be made in the By-Laws:—Amend Article 2, Sec. 1, by striking out all the words after "except" and insert in lieu thereof, the following, "where otherwise expressed".—Carried.

Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers asked whether Graduates upon leaving the College were sufficiently instructed, during their course, in Regimental routine work, to qualify them for filling positions as Adjutants of Militia Corps, if not would it not be advisable to have the Graduating Class attached for one month or six weeks to the Royal Schools of Instruction for such work immediately upon their leaving the College.

The President, Mr. Dixon, read an extract from the Report of the Board of Visitors referring to the subject of Drill and Discipline, after which this matter was discussed and taken part in by Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers, and Captains J. B. Cochrane, F. M. Gaudet and Ernest F. Würtele.

It was then moved by Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers,

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

That this matter be referred to the Managing Committee — Carried

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

Seconded by Mr. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.,

That in the opinion of this Meeting the system in force in the Government, of appointing officers to the Permanent Force, is directly contrary to the Regulations and an injustice to the Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, who have spent four years in qualifying for the vacancies which occur and who are, according to Regulations, entitled to first consideration, and that particularly in the scientific Branch of the service, that the appointment of such who have not graduated from the College in question, is calculated to do an injury to the force and to such of the Active Militia who are dependent upon the Schools for instruction

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Government and the Authorities requested to favourably consider the same. — Carried.

The Hon. Secretary then read the following letters respecting Commissions in the Permanent Militia:—

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the Royal Canadian Artillery. I have been informed that you have been informed that the Military College of Canada has requested your favourable consideration.

You are doubtless aware of the position in the Permanent Force, having heard that Mr. Gaudet's rumour states will place before you the fact that Mr. Brigstocke were

The utility of the recognition which the Government has spent four years in acquiring Commissions in the Permanent Force permit of an outside injustice to those who have graduated from the College. It is misleading those who are misled by them the inducements offered during the period at the College.

It is needless to say that I am not qualified to prove a matter particularly in the scientific

It is sincerely hoped that you have the authority which we are led to believe that your sense of justice which would be in a position which the College was organized which the taxpayers have a right to know if the claims of it

QUEBEC, 20th November, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you with regard to the vacancy in the Royal Canadian Artillery, created by the appointment of Captain F. M. Gaudet to the Superintendency of the Government Cartridge Factory. I have been informed that Mr. R. W. Brigstocke, a Graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, is an applicant for the same, and I write to request your favourable consideration of his application.

You are doubtless aware that one of the Regulations is that Commissions in the Permanent Militia, are to be given solely to Graduates and having heard that Mr. March, at present of Kingston, is an applicant and rumour states will get the appointment, I am encouraged to write and place before you the great injustice which would be done if the claims of Mr. Brigstocke were set aside for the gentleman named.

The utility of the College and its future success is dependent upon the recognition which your Department will accord to those who have spent four years in acquiring scientific Military knowledge to fit them for Commissions in the Permanent Militia and for Staff appointments. To permit of an outsider being given the preference will prove a great injustice to those desirous of obtaining a Commission and who have graduated from the Institution in question, and will at the same time indicate that the Department of Militia and Defence are a party to misleading those who enter for a four years course, who have had before them the inducements of a Commission if successful in completing that period at the College.

It is needless to state that Mr. Brigstocke is in every sense fully qualified to prove a useful member of the Permanent Militia and particularly in the scientific branch of the same.

It is sincerely hoped that you will not allow the Department over which you have the administration, to perpetrate such an injustice as that which we are led to believe by current reports is about to take place and that your sense of justice will be the means of making use of the Graduates, which would be in accordance with the Regulations under which the College was organized and would serve to remove the grounds of complaint which the taxpayers have and will continue to make against that Institution if the claims of its Graduates are ignored as heretofore.

The recent appointment to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry is so inconsistent with your remarks to the writer when he had the honour of meeting you in Kingston, in June last, that it is in a great measure incomprehensible.

Permit me to thank you for your recent favour and for your efforts on my behalf as requested in mine of previous date. Your explanation as regards the President of the Board and his objections are readily understood and need no comment at the present time.

Trusting that the reports current with regard to the filling of the vacancy in the Royal Canadian Artillery will not become a matter of fact and that as a consequence we will not be called upon to give publicity to a continued disregard of the claims of the gentlemen who have graduated from the College in question,

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

(Signed), ERNEST F. WURTELE,
Captain, R. L.
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer
R. M. C. Club.

The Hon. A. R. Dickey,
Minister of Militia & Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

The following reply was received to the above letter:—

MINISTER'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 2nd Dec., 1895.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of the vacancy caused by the proposed appointment of Captain Gaudet as Superintendent of the Cartridge Factory.

There are a large number of applicants for that vacancy, and among others Mr. Brigstocke and Mr. March.

It will not be
but in doing so you

It is needless to
principle which you
political considerati
it. There are, how
both Mr. Pierce and
keeping in view as

Captain Ernest F. W.
Quebec, P. Q.

Moved by Capt

Seconded by Mr

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List, according to sen
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that the services of th
kept in view for futur
their being encouraged

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Unattached List.—Ca

The Report of the
down in the House of
the President, and after

It will not be necessary to make the appointment for some time yet, but in doing so your representations will have every weight.

It is needless for me to repeat that I concur entirely in the general principle which you have stated, and can assure you that I will allow no political considerations (in the baser sense) to induce me to depart from it. There are, however, very unusual circumstances in connection with both Mr. Pierce and Mr. March which I shall also have to consider, keeping in view as much as possible the good of the service.

With kind regards,

Believe me, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. R. DICKEY.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele,
Quebec, P. Q.

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

Seconded by Mr. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.,

That the Department of Militia and Defence be requested to include in the Militia List, a statement showing the Officers on the Unattached List, according to seniority, such a list being composed of the Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada who have been thus Gazetted and who have not identified themselves with any Corps, and that when a transfer is made from this list to a Corps, and such Officer resigns from the latter, that he be transferred back to this Unattached List, in order that the services of the Graduates may not be lost sight of and they be kept in view for future service as occasion may demand, and to permit of their being encouraged to become attached to the Active Militia.

At the present time the system being such that a Graduate is prevented from identifying himself with the Militia as his position upon resignation places him at once upon the Retired List, in lieu of the Unattached List.—Carried.

The Report of the Board of Visitors of 1895, such as was brought down in the House of Commons, was read by Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, President, and after a discussion on the merits of the same—

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to send the following to the Minister of Militia and Defence, and to every Member of the House of Commons, and such other persons as the Managing Committee may think fit, as being the opinion expressed at the Royal Military College Club Meeting:—

That the Royal Military College Club of Canada having had before them for some years the knowledge of an unsatisfactory state of affairs within the Royal Military College, have noted with great satisfaction the fact that the real condition of the College has been recently brought to the notice of the Government, in the Report furnished by the Board of Visitors for 1895, feeling sure that the points therein noted and the recommendations therein contained call for prompt action on the part of the Government.

That up to the present time the only effect of this Report has been to create in the minds of the public an impression in the highest degree detrimental to the College, and that unless immediate action is taken with regard to this Report, the result will be a still further falling off in the number of Candidates for admission at the coming entrance examination, and that this will give increased cause for objection to those who base their opposition to the College on the grounds of an expenditure for maintenance disproportionate to the number of Cadets in residence.

That with regard to the points noticed by the Board as being unsatisfactory, as also with regard to the recommendations made by the Board, and most particularly with regard to that recommendation having reference to the rank and appointment of Commandants, this Meeting desires to express its fullest concurrence.

That it is emboldened to do so, in view of the fact that every member of this Club, having passed through the College at different periods of its existence, the past and the present state of the College being within the personal knowledge of the various members of the Club and that the present admittedly defective administration and its consequences, as shewn in the Report of the Board of Visitors, are matters of the most heartfelt interest and concern to them.

That it has been an admitted fact hitherto, and one to which this Club, as well as the whole Dominion, can point with pride, that in the Imperial Service, in the Service of the Dominion of Canada, in private life, in fact in whatever place or under whatever circumstances the

College has been by a reputation second world.'

That, from the reason to fear that the British Empire is in steps are taken to exist.

That this Meeting these existing methods of instruction. Also the serious imperfections to exist them in accordance v

The above expressed letter:—

OFFICE

DEAR SIR,

In transmitting the Annual meeting of the desires to emphasize the College and the Club. the College as Cadets. Parliament, is established in all branches of general scientific knowledge a thorough knowledge of officers for Command a

Regulations approved passed to the following of eligible Graduates, a

College has been brought under notice, it has sustained, in its Graduates, a reputation second to that of no other institution of a like nature in the world.'

That, from the Report of the Board of Visitors there is the best reason to fear that the reputation it has obtained throughout the whole British Empire is in imminent danger of being lowered unless immediate steps are taken to remedy defects, which, so far, have only been shewn to exist.

That this Meeting ventures to press upon the notice of the Government these existing imperfections in administration, Drill, Discipline and methods of instruction, mentioned by the Board of Visitors for 1895. Also the serious injury to the College that will result from allowing these imperfections to exist without steps being taken to immediately remedy them in accordance with the recommendations of the Board.

The above expression of opinion was accompanied by the following letter:—

OFFICE OF THE HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

QUEBEC, 7th March, 1896.

DEAR SIR,

In transmitting the expression of opinion as adopted at the 12th Annual meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, the Club desires to emphasize certain facts connected with the Royal Military College and the Club. The Club is confined to those who have attended the College as Cadets. The Royal Military College, as defined by Act of Parliament, is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of Military Tactics, Fortification, Engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the Military profession, and for qualifying officers for Command and for Staff appointments.

Regulations approved of by the Governor General in Council, were passed to the following effect:—"So soon as there are a sufficient number of eligible Graduates, appointments to Permanent Military Corps will be

made solely from this list ; and after sufficient length of service and rank has been obtained by Graduates, permanent Militia offices will be filled therefrom."

Gross dissatisfaction having existed prior to the existence of the Club, by the Department of Militia and Defence, failing to carry out the objects for which the College was established, parents have been misled in sending their sons to the College, believing that the Government would adhere to the spirit of the Act.

The attention of the public having been drawn to the alleged "raison d'être" of the College, confounding therewith its administration, the Meeting expressed its views in the enclosed opinion. The Club in transmitting the same requests you to exert your influence to justify the existence of the Royal Military College.

In support of which the Club respectfully begs to call your attention to the Report of the Board of Visitors of 1895, laid upon the table of the House this Session, which, if taken in conjunction with the evidence taken before that Board, will most materially strengthen the Club's argument.

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

ERNEST F. WURTELE.
Captain, Retired List,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,
Royal Military College Club of Canada.

The President read the following communication :—

Major C. W. Drury and the Officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston, request that the President and Members, Royal Military College Club, will consider themselves Honorary Members of their Mess, during their stay in town.

Also an invitation to an At Home from Major C. W. Drury, and Officers, for Friday evening, the 28th February.

An Adjournment took place at 1.15 for luncheon.

The Meeting was
Dixon, at 2.30 P. M.

The Hon. Secretary

Captain Ernest F. W.
Hon. Secretary
Quebec

MY DEAR WURTELE,

As I find, much
attend the Club Meeting
in the Toronto *Teleg*
College, by the Board
was undoubtedly insp
Club and was, to use
have done great injur
not the slightest good
as an excuse for its
minently in the article
accident, and at once
allayed the harm whi
sonal question, it appe
the Club an apology.
Meeting and kindly
subject.

With sincere regr
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Be

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, at 2.30 P. M.

The Hon. Secretary read the following letter:—

MONTREAL, February 26th, 1896.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele.

Hon. Secretary R. M. C. Club,
Quebec.

MY DEAR WÜRTELE,

As I find, much to my regret, that it will be impossible for me to attend the Club Meeting this year, I send you an article which appeared in the Toronto *Telegram* soon after the recent inspection of the R. M. College; by the Board of Visitors, of which I was a Member. This article was undoubtedly inspired by an Ex-Cadet and probably a member of our Club and was, to use the mildest terms, most inconsiderate. It might have done great injury to both our Club and the College and there was not the slightest good which could possibly arise from it, and thus serve as an excuse for its instigator. Although my name figures rather prominently in the article I was not sent a copy and only heard of it by accident, and at once sent the enclosed reply, which I trust, in a measure, allayed the harm which might have been done. Laying aside the personal question, it appears to me the man responsible for this article owes the Club an apology, and I would like you to read this letter at the Meeting and kindly let me know the feeling of the Members on the subject.

With sincere regrets for my absence and wishing you may have a most successful meeting and a right royal time at the dinner,

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

(Signed) DUNCAN MACPHERSON.

The following is the article referred to in Captain MacPherson's letter as having appeared in the *Toronto Telegram* :—

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

A REPORT REGARDING A VISIT OF A GOVERNMENT BOARD TO KINGSTON.

Toronto Telegram.

The newly appointed board of visitors paid a lengthy visit to the Royal Military College a short time ago, and friends of the institution will await the result with anxiety.

Parliament and the public have not in the past been overwhelmed with reports from the boards of former years, and perhaps this accounts for the rumored dissatisfaction with the present management of the college.

There must have been some feeling shown during the recent visit, or more than usual interference on the part of the board, for rumor states that one of the new members left for home long before the labors were concluded.

Be this as it may, the graduates and friends of the college look to their representative on the board for full particulars and for vigorous protest if affairs are not being conducted as a graduate should expect them. Capt. MacPherson occupies an important and delicate position in this respect. He was placed on board of visitors after considerable urging on the part of the graduate body, and it is to be hoped that he will do his duty, however unpleasant it may be to himself or objectionable to the authorities, or step down and make way for some other graduate who will have backbone enough to do so.

The graduates have every confidence in Capt. MacPherson.

In reply to the above Capt. MacPherson sent the following letter :—

An article from the *Telegram*, which appeared in the *British Whig* of the 26th December, re the Board of Visitors of the R. M. C., has been brought to my notice. The writer of that article sets out by stating that "Parliament and the public have not, in the past, been overwhelmed with reports from the Boards of former years," and then continues to the effect that I am looked to for full particulars, that I must protest vigorously if

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14 Bishop street, Mon
December 30th, 18

After discussion,

Moved by Mr. R.

Seconded by Capt.

That in view of th
article in question was
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same.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretar
samples of the Distinct
F. B. Wilson, U. L., th
use at the College.

erson's letter all things are not to my liking, and step down to make room for some one with more backbone if all my protests are not at once effective." Thus am I told in one line what my duty is and what my fate if it is not done, and in the next line am assured that implicit confidence is placed in me. In reply, I would beg leave to protest against such half hearted confidence as is thus implied, and to say that I have absolute confidence that every graduate and true friend of the college will support me in not giving, at present, any particulars of the Board's inspection or report, except to say that a very thorough inspection was made and a comprehensive report was sent to the Minister of Militia. That report will doubtless be printed in the parliamentary reports, and thus become open to public criticism. In my humble opinion it would be very inconsistent, from every point of view, to discuss details of our report in the public press or privately, until the Minister has had full time to consider and lay it before Parliament. If the Minister and Parliament decline to act upon our report, they will invite fair criticism of the matter, and if the report itself is adversely criticized, I trust to be able to justify my stand, or, if not, will make way for the individual above referred to, with the more rigid vertebral column.

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DUNCAN MACPHERSON,

Graduate R. M. College,

Member of Board of Visitors.

14 Bishop street, Montreal,
December 30th, 1895.

After discussion, it was:—

Moved by Mr. R. W. Leonard, U. L.,

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

That in view of the information, ascertained at this meeting, that the article in question was not inspired by an Ex-Cadet, that there is no action to be taken by the Club, and who desire at the same time to express to Captain D. MacPherson their regret at the appearance of the same.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretary then submitted to the Members present, several samples of the Distinctive Ribbon and Tie, which were prepared by Mr. F. B. Wilson, U. L., the colours being Red and White, similar to those in use at the College.

After discussion, it was :—

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

Seconded by Captain W. E. Cooke, R. C. A.,

That the Club adopt a Distinctive Ribbon and Tie, and that the pattern be left to the Managing Committee to decide.—Carried.

Captain P. G. Twining, R. E., read a Circular letter issued by Capt. B. W. van Straubenzee, South Wales Borderers, Acting Hon. Secretary of the London, England, Local Dinner, the contents of which appear in the Report of the Hon. Secretary of the Club, with regard to those in attendance, the remainder of which is submitted herewith for the information of the Members :—

“ It is now proposed to hold an Annual Dinner at “The Grand Hotel,” London, on the Saturday in Ascot week, and for this purpose it is suggested to call for yearly subscriptions of 10 s. from those members of the Ex-Cadet Club serving at home, 5 s. from those serving abroad (India and the Colonies) and as the chief object is to forward the interests of the Club in Canada, it is considered it should be a *sine qua non* that Graduates joining be also members of the Club in Canada.

The above subscriptions to go towards defraying part of the dinner expenses, and the forwarding of £5 annually to the Royal Military College, Canada, for the purchase of a Prize at their Annual Athletic Sports.

It is also proposed that Professors and Instructors who have at any time been attached to the College, and not being eligible to become members of the Ex-Cadet Club, be allowed to dine, by paying charge for dinner.

The action of the Members of the Club in the Imperial Service, as outlined above, was favourably commented upon by the Members.

The President introduced the question of the Ontario Architects' Act and pointed out that the Act to amend the same was before the Ontario Legislature, the first reading of which had taken place on the 26th February. He suggested that Graduates of the College should be given a similar concession as proposed in favour of the Ontario School of Practical Science with regard to a shortened term of three years in lieu of five. After a discussion of the question, it was :—

Moved by Mr.

Seconded by Mr.

That the Hon. S. have the question of placed before the au

A discussion th respect to the invitat that the object in vie charge which devolve and Dinners.

Moved by Capt

Seconded by Maj

That Messrs. R. be elected Scrutineers.

The election of report of the Scrutine

President : Lieut. (elected).

Vice-Presidents : Captain P. G. Twining

Hon. Secretary-Tre. (Re-elected).

MANAGING COMMITTEE

Captain F. M. Gau

Lieut. J. G. Hearn

Major Geo. R. Ho

Lieut. J. B. deBou

Lieut. C. J. Armstr

Hon. Solicitor : Lie

Moved by Mr. A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L.,

Seconded by Mr. B. H. O. Armstrong, R. E.,

That the Hon. Secretary be instructed to take necessary measures to have the question of a concession in favour of Graduates of the College placed before the authorities of the Ontario Government.—Carried.

A discussion then took place regarding the system in force with respect to the invitations extended to Club guests. It was pointed out that the object in view was to limit the number in order to lessen the charge which devolves upon Members attending the Annual Meetings and Dinners.

Moved by Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A.,

Seconded by Major J. Houlston, 86th Battalion,

That Messrs. R. W. Leonard, U. L., and A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L., be elected Scrutineers.—Carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, the report of the Scrutineers showing the following as being elected :—

President : Lieut. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., Toronto, Ont. (Re-elected).

Vice-Presidents : Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, U. L., Smith's Falls, Ont. ; Captain P. G. Twining, R. E., Kingston, Ont. (Re-elected).

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

MANAGING COMMITTEE :

Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A., Quebec, Que. (Re-elected).

Lieut. J. G. Hearn, U. L., Quebec, Que. (Re-elected).

Major Geo. R. Hooper, 3rd Field Battery, Montreal, Que.

Lieut. J. B. deBoucherville, U. L., Montreal, Que.

Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion, Montreal, Que.

Hon. Solicitor : Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, U. L., Toronto, Ont., (Re-elected).

Moved by Captain R. E. Kent, 14th Battalion,

Seconded by Mr. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.,

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

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

Seconded by Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A.,

That this Club having learned with sincere regret of the death in England of Mr. J. Burstall, the father of Mr. H. E. Burstall, R. C. A., desire to express their sympathy with him in his sad bereavement.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretary informed the Meeting that the following papers had been contributed by Members of the Club :—

The Modern System of Fire Discipline and Coast Defence.

By Captain P. E. Gray, R. A.

A Subaltern's Life in the North West Mounted Police.

By Inspector A. Cameron Macdonell, N. W. M. P.

Memories.

By Captain P. E. Gray, R. A.

Moved by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,

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

That the papers just mentioned be accepted as read and printed in the Proceedings of the Club.—Carried.

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

Seconded by Captain P. G. Twining, R. E.,

That the sum of one hundred Dollars (\$100.00) be granted to Captain

Ernest F. Würte
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The Hon. S
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Members of the Bo
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Ernest F. Würtele, in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, during the past year.—Carried.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledged with thanks the grant passed in his favour.

Moved by Mr. W. B. Lesslie, R. E.,

Seconded by Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A.,

That the thanks of the Club be tendered to the President and Officers of the Club for their work during the past year.—Carried.

At 5 P. M. it was :—

Moved by Mr. J. A. Gunn,

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

That this Meeting do now adjourn.—Carried.

The Annual Dinner was held in the evening at the Hotel Frontenac. Covers were laid for about forty and a most enjoyable evening spent. The music was supplied by Members of the 14th Battalion Band.

The Club guests present were:—Major-General D. R. Cameron, C. M. G., Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cotton, D. A. G. Military District No. 3; Mr. Forshaw Day and Gentleman Cadet Battalion Sergt-Major A. S. Evans, of the Royal Military College of Canada.

After the Toasts of the "Queen" and the "Governor-General" had been honoured, the Hon. Secretary read letters of regret from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. A. Desjardins, Minister of Militia and Defence; Colonel C. E. Panet, Deputy-Minister of Militia and Defence; Major General W. J. Gascoigne, Commanding the Militia; Colonel Walker Powell, Lieut.-Colonel Aylmer, Assistant-Adjutant General; Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Mr. Sanford Fleming, and Captain Duncan Macpherson, Members of the Board of Visitors to the College, and Captain MacLean, A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding the Militia.

The following were the Toasts :—

The Queen, proposed by Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., President

The Governor-General, Mr. W. B. M. Carruthers, R. L.

The Army and Navy and Militia of Canada, Mr. B. H. O. Armstrong
R. E.

Replied to by Captain C. E. English, R. A., Lieut.-Col. S. C. McGill
and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cotton.

Lieut.-Col. Cotton, in replying to this toast, said :—It gave him great pleasure to respond to the toast of the Militia of Canada, with which he had been connected for so many years, and he thanked the R. M. C. Club for the pleasure it gave him to be present as their guest. He had been intimately associated with Cadets of the R. M. C. since it was first opened, and knew what a high class military education they received, and how the Graduates could, if closely identified with the Militia, disseminate higher Military knowledge which would tend to a marked improvement in the status of the Corps to which they were attached. He regretted that Graduates did not identify themselves more with the Militia and hoped the Club's energies would be used in that direction. He was strongly of opinion that all vacancies in the Permanent Corps should in future be filled by Graduates of the Royal Military College and spoke in a flattering manner of the services Graduates rendered Canada in the North-West Rebellion 1885, when no less than 36 served in the Field, 8 of whom were on the Staff. (Loud applause)

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Captain P. G. Twining
R. E.

Replied to by Messrs. R. W. Leonard, U. L., and A. K. Kirkpatrick
U. L.

The Royal Military College of Canada, Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.

Replied to by Major-General D. R. Cameron, C. M. G., Mr. Forshaw
Day, and Gentleman Cadet Battalion Sergt.-Major A. S. Evans.

Replying to the Toast of the College, Major General Cameron, Com-
mandant, said : He thanked the R. M. C. Club for the pleasure it gave

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him to be with them that night. This was but the second time he had had the opportunity of dining with them. In a sparsely settled country, like Canada, where no standing army was maintained and where but a meagre amount of Military knowledge was obtainable in the brief Militia training every year, it was absolutely necessary, in the national interest, that an Institution like the Royal Military College should be established and maintained. It was the only place in Canada where gentlemen could be adequately trained as Officers, necessary to the full efficiency even of Regimental Officers, but absolutely indispensable to the proper discharge of the great number of staff duties associated with the handling and administration of an Army in the Field. There were many other matters upon which he would like to speak but the lateness of the hour prevented. There was, however, one other matter on which he would like to enlist the sympathies of the Club, and that was, the establishment of a Museum at the College. Graduates were in the Army stationed in various parts of the world, and it would be both gratifying and useful to the Cadets, if such officers would send to the College museum such specimens of Animals, Birds, Stones, Arms, Shell, etc., as would be suitable in a Museum. As the Royal Military College Club had Members in the Army he asked them to make known his desire for the establishing of a Museum, with the hopes that Graduates would in that respect remember their Alma Mater. (Loud applause).

Major-General Cameron on behalf of the guests present proposed the Toast of the Royal Military College Club.

Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, President, in replying, said: He thanked Major-General Cameron and the other Guests, on behalf of the Club, for the very kind manner in which they had drunk the health of the Club. The Royal Military College Club was organized in 1884 with a Membership of 10; on the 1st January, 1896, it had a membership of 232 and was in a good financial condition. It was organized for the purpose of endeavouring to do some things the Department of Militia & Defence and the College authorities had neglected and refused to do. Since its organization the Club has obtained concessions in the Province of Ontario, from the Law Society, by having the College Graduates placed on a par with University Graduates in the study of Law, that is, by abolishing the matriculation examination, and shortening the period of study from 5 to 3 years. In this connection he wished to testify to the indebtedness of the Club to Mr. Aemilius Irving, Q. C., Treasurer of the Law Society, for the warm and energetic interest he took in our behalf. Two gentlemen had already taken advantage of this, viz:—Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, our Hon.

Solicitor, and Mr. G. S. Bowie, at present an Officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, both of whom were called to the Bar after 3 years study in place of 5. The Medical Council of Ontario have abolished Matriculation for the Study of Medicine. The Government of Ontario amended the Ontario Land Surveyors' Act by placing Graduates of Royal Military College on a par with Graduates of the "Ontario School of Practical Science", a Government Institution in the study and practice of Land Surveying, that is, by abolishing the Matriculation Examination, and shortening the period of apprenticeship to one year in place of three. We had tried for a like concession from the "Ontario Society of Architects" but up to the present time have been unsuccessful. The Minister of Education for Ontario, not being familiar with the course of study in Architecture at the Royal Military College, we had written the College authorities to furnish the information required, but as far as he was able to learn no action had been taken. In the Province of Quebec, a concession for Quebec Land Surveyors had been obtained similar to that of Ontario. For this we were largely indebted to our painstaking and indefatigable Secretary, Captain Ernest F. Würtele, and also to Mr. J. B. deBoucherville, who used the necessary political influence to get it through. In the other Provinces he regretted to say no action had been taken, but he was in hopes the members did not lose sight of the advantages of these concessions. When he looked for what the Government of Canada and the Department of Militia & Defence have done for Graduates he looked in vain to see anything.

It is true we had some 85 Graduates in the Army, but for that we are indebted to the Imperial authorities and not to the Militia Department. Out of some fifty appointments made to the Permanent Corps since Graduates first left the Royal Military College, only eight were in the same to-day. Colonel Cotton expressed his regret that Graduates did not identify themselves more with the Militia. To the gentlemen members of the Club, the reason was quite well known. The Department of Militia & Defence apparently did not wish Graduates to identify themselves with the Militia, judging by the Regulations and Orders promulgated and interpreted by the Militia Department. For nine years we applied for an order in regard to promotion to the rank of Captain before it was issued. The manner in which the Department has hitherto transferred and retired Officers who had taken Commissions in Militia Corps, and this notwithstanding repeated representations on the subject to the Department. During the past year there had not been half a dozen Graduates attached to Militia Corps for training. Although it is true Graduates did not identify themselves with the Militia to the extent

desired by Colonel Cotton requires it, Graduates at the time of the North connection with the Militia were on the Staff. whose applications were succeeded in getting to not through any action after the Department officers were being promoted any qualification whatsoever last year, for the first the College placed on Duncan MacPherson's that their representation Graduates on the Board was made public, and will have amongst its members. It was a source of regret Captain Ernest F. Würtele without pay or any emolument considered that an additional advantage. With characteristic hopes that a radical change in the Club very much recognized the service of a Companion of St. Michael meets annually in rotation where we have the opportunity of new ones. Papers were presented This year we had two from the Militia and one from Inspectors

Mr. Dixon, in the kind manner in which we hoped when again we membership of the Club Graduates from the C

"The Old Eighteen"

desired by Colonel Cotton, it should be borne in mind that when occasion requires it, Graduates will not be backward in offering their services. At the time of the North-West Rebellion, 1885, no less than 36 served in connection with the Forces in suppressing the Rebellion, eight of whom were on the Staff. There were others willing and anxious to go, but whose applications were refused by the Militia Department. Those who succeeded in getting there did so by political and personal influence and not through any action of the Militia Department; indeed, in some cases, after the Department had refused permission, while at the same time officers were being provisionally appointed and sent up, although without any qualification whatever. After eleven years constant representation we last year, for the first time, had the pleasure of seeing a Graduate of the College placed on the Board of Visitors as a Member. In Captain Duncan MacPherson's appointment to the Board of Visitors the Club felt that their representations on the advantages and desirability of having some Graduates on the Board of Visitors would be very apparent when the report was made public, and he ventured the opinion that in future every Board will have amongst its members Graduates of the Royal Military College. It was a source of regret that the Department had not taken advantage of Captain Ernest F. Würtele's offer to go on the Board of Visitors as Secretary without pay or any expense to the Government whatever, as it was considered that an additional Graduate on the Board would have been a great advantage. With changes in the Department of Militia & Defence we were in hopes that a radical change would take place towards Graduates. It afforded the Club very much pleasure and gratification that Her Majesty had recognized the services of Captain J. Irvine Lang, R. E., by creating him a Companion of St. Michael and St. George for services in Africa. The Club meets annually in rotation at Kingston, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, where we have the opportunity of renewing old associations and acquiring new ones. Papers were read from Members in various parts of the world. This year we had two from Capt. P. E. Gray, R. A., Plymouth, England, and one from Inspector A. Cameron Macdonell, N. W. M. P.

Mr. Dixon, in concluding his remarks, again thanked the guests for the kind manner in which they had drunk the health of the Club and hoped when again we met in Kingston, four years hence, that the Membership of the Club will be so increased by the greater number of Graduates from the College that the room would not hold them all.

"The Old Eighteen," Proposed by Mr. George E. Laidlaw, U. L.,

Replied to by Captains A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., and J. B. Cochrane,
and Messrs. L. Homfray Irving, R. L., and Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.

Our Absent Comrades, Capt. J. B. Cochrane, U. L., R. M. C.

Our Guests, Captain F. M. Gaudet, R. C. A.

Replied to by Mr. McIntyre.

The Ladies, Mr. W. H. Sullivan, U. L.,

Replied to by Mr. E. St. J. Maunsell, U. L.



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To the President,

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GENTLEMEN,

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER
OF THE
Royal Military College Club of Canada
FOR THE YEAR 1895

QUEBEC, 10th January, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN,

NO. 1, GENERAL REVIEW.

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1895, it will doubtless be gratifying to the Members, to be made conversant with the fact, that it has proved, in a great measure, one of the most eventful in the history of the Club, in several respects.

In the first place it has witnessed the appointment of a Graduate of our Alma Mater, to a position upon the Board of Visitors to that Institution; it has seen a closer relationship between the Ex-Cadets and the Gentlemen Cadets, as evidenced by the donation of a prize by the Club to the Annual Sports held by the latter; it has shown that the Imperial Government fully appreciate the services of those who are serving in the Imperial army by the granting of an additional Commission to a Graduate

of the Royal Military College of Canada, making in all five Commissions in lieu of four; the promotions among those who are serving with the colours have been greater than in any former year; in the Chitral and Ashantee Expeditions there have been former Cadets of our College, in the former expedition, serving with credit to their country, to their Alma Mater and to themselves, and in the case of the latter, selected for appointment therein, but at a date of writing, the progress of the expedition has not been sufficient to enable any results to be noted at the moment; the Anglo-Venezuelan war scare, has demonstrated the fact, that we can rely upon such of our men who are residents of the United States of America, returning to Canada, should the necessity arise and their services be required; the Dominion Government have again utilized the services of some of the Graduates, in connection with a Reconnaissance made during the summer months, in and about the vicinity of the city of Montreal. The above but imperfectly indicates the principal events which have transpired during the year, all of which can be viewed in a favourable light; against which we have the regrettable duty to chronicle the loss by death of two of our members; and to note the continued ignoring of the just claims of the Graduates, to appointments to the Permanent Militia of Canada, by the Dominion Government, not due of latter years, to a lack of material, nor to a want of knowledge of the existence of the College and its objects, as through the instrumentality of the Club, the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, as well as brought to the immediate notice of the Minister of Militia and Defence, but to direct political interference and mismanagement, against which justice, merit and fair play can have no recognition. The only alternative which presents itself, is to enlist on our behalf, such of the Members of the House of Commons who can be depended upon to support our cause, and endeavour to constitute merit and justice superior to political considerations, which latter are detrimental to the interests and welfare of the Canadian Military Service generally.

No. 2. MEMBERSHIP.

The membership for the year shows a decrease from the former year, but upon comparison, proves in favour of the present one, if we take into consideration the small number composing the graduating class, which consisted of but eight members, every one of whom became a member of the Club during the year in question. This is the first occasion upon which we have had an entire Class join our ranks. As there are yet quite a number of those serving in the Imperial Army, who have not enrolled their names with the Club, it devolves upon the Army members to endeavour to reduce

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1st Jan. 189

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List of new M

Bell, P. W. W

Blackburn, R.

Brown, E. P.

the number submitted herewith during the year 1896. A comparison of the list of members published in the proceedings of the past two years will serve to indicate those referred to. The following shows the number required to complete the list, as well as the Branch of the Service to which they are attached:—

The Cavalry.....	1	The Royal Engineers	5
The Royal Artillery...	10	The Infantry.....	7

Total 23.

1st Jan. 1895, Total Membership this date.....	211
Enrolled during the year 1895, Ordinary Members....	23
	— 234
LESS.	
Loss by deaths.....	2
Total Membership, 1st January, 1896.....	232

Subdivided as follows:—

Life Members.....	16
Ordinary Members.....	116
	— 232
Members in good standing	142
Members in arrears.....	90
	— 232

List of new Members for year 1895.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Bell, P. W. W.	Inksetter, G. A.
Blackburn, R.	Joly de Lotbinière, H. G.
Brown, E. P.	Jones, D. Ford.

Caldwell, A. C.	Luard, G. D.
Cory, G. N.	Macdonald, A. C.
Denison, F. C. Jr.	Mitchell, W. J.
Drayner, F.	McLeod, G. B.
Frith, G. R. Jr.	Osborne, J. W.
Gordon, F. M. L.	Ridout, N. S.
Hayter, R. J. F.	Rogers, R. P.
Hensley, C. A.	Whitehead, E. A.

Wilkes, G. S.

The following Member¹ was transferred from Ordinary to Life Membership:—

Captain A. H. van Straubenzee, R. E.

The increase in membership during the year was due to the efforts of the undermentioned Members:—

Lieut. E. H. Drury, U. L.	Lieut. R. W. Leonard, U. L.
Lieut. B. H. Fraser, U. L.	Lieut. H. B. Muckleston, U. L.
Lieut. H. D. L. Gordon, U. L.	Capt. H. C. Smith, R. Dub. Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. G. Hearn, U. L.	Lieut. R. E. Tyrwhitt, U. L.
Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R. L.	Lieut. F. B. Wilson, U. L.
Lieut. A. G. T. Lefevre, U. L.	Capt. A. G. G. Würtele, U. L., R. M. C.

Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L.

The remarks appertaining to the former Cadets who are in the Military profession, and their duty as regards the Club and those not in touch with the same, are equally applicable to those in civil life, who should endeavour by a like means to get every former Cadet to become a member of the Club.

In submitting providing for the o payments, that the is also pointed out the past year, and t to the sum of Four

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It is hoped tha current year. It is three years several

The Receipts a

STATEMENT

1895.

1st Jan. To Ba

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No. 3, FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In submitting the Financial Statement, it will be noticed, that after providing for the ordinary expenditure of the Club, and some unforeseen payments, that there remains a small balance to the credit of the Club. It is also pointed out that the number of members in arrears exceeds that of the past year, and that the Annual Subscriptions due to the Club, amount to the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-One Dollars, divided as follows:—

For the years 1885 to 1892, both inclusive...	\$ 83 00
For the year 1893.....	68 00
For the year 1894.....	105 00
For the year 1895	175 00
	———
Total.....	\$431 00

It is hoped that this sum will be considerably reduced during the current year. It is pointed out with satisfaction that during the past three years several members have paid up a number of years arrearages.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the year is submitted herewith:—

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

RECEIPTS.

1895.

1st Jan. To Balance this date.		\$400 60
“ Life Membership Subscriptions, 1 at	\$25 00	25 00
“ Annual Subscriptions for year 1888	1 00	
“ do do do 1890	1 00	
	—————	
Carried forward	\$ 2 00	\$425 60

Brought forward	\$ 2 00	\$425 00
To Annual Subscriptions for year 1891	2 00	
" do do do 1892	3 00	
" do do do 1893	14 00	
" do do do 1894	29 00	
" do do do 1895	199 00	
" do do do 1896	18 00	
" do do do 1897	1 00	
	— —	268 00
" Interest on deposits in Union Bank.	\$ 16 55	
" Difference in Exchange on remittances.	48	
	— —	17 00
" Proceeds, Sale of Reference Book.		2
" Proceeds, Sale of College Songs, 42 at 40 cts.		16 80
" Proceeds, Sale of Proceedings, 1 Copy.		4
" Proceeds, Sale of Distinctive Badges:—		
2 Scarf Pins at \$3 25	\$6 50	
1 Pair Cuff Links at 6 50	6 50	
2 Studs, at 2 00	4 00	
	— —	17 00
		<hr/>
		\$745 00

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EXPENDITURE.

By following payments :—

“ Subscription to <i>Broad Arrow</i> 1 year.	\$ 7 52
“ Ernest F. Würtele, Grant as Secretary.	100 00
“ Annual Dinner Fund, Deficit Ottawa Dinner.	7 25
“ Ernest F. Würtele, Expenses attending Meeting.	13 65
“ Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Cut of President.	5 50
“ Quebec Engraving Co., Club Cut and Electro.	3 85
“ Ontario Pub. Co., Loan of Cuts re : Proceedings.	10 00
“ J. C. Wilson & Co., 500 Manila Envelopes, Printed.	4 75
“ R. Mearns, Floral Offering, re : late N. S. Ridout.	5 00
“ Kingston <i>News</i> , Menu Cards 1892 Dinner.	3 00
J. Dussault, Printing 350 Copies, Proceeding.	121 50
“ G. Seifert, Field Glass, Club Prize to R. M. C.	10 00
Carried forward	\$292 02

2 00 \$425 00

2 00

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— 268 00

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— 17 00

\$745 00

Brought forward	-	\$292 02
By E. Vincent, Invitation Cards and Envelopes.		1 20
" E. Vincent, 200 Circulars re : Meeting.		2 00
" Postage on Correspondence and Circulars.		26 97
" Telegrams, Cartage, Express, Etc.		5 63
" Rental Typewriter, One Year.		10 00
" Ryrie Bros., 1 Pair Cuff Links.		6 50
		— —
Total Expenditure.		\$344 32
" Balance in Union Bank of Canada.	\$400 00	
" Cash in hand.	76	
		— — 400 76
		— — <u>\$745 08</u>

Cash Balance subdivided as follows .—

On special deposit :

16 Life Subscriptions at	\$25 00	\$400 00
Available for general use.		76
		— — <u>\$400 76</u>

The Managing
Mr. John G. Hea
These gentlemen n
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The Yearly S

Dr
General Expense A
Printing
Stationery, (Books)
Stationery
Postage
Salaries
Cash
Reference Book
College Song

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No. 4, AUDIT AND YEARLY STATEMENT.

The Managing Committee, in accordance with the By-Laws, appointed Mr. John G. Hearn, U. L., and Captain T. Benson, R. C. A., Auditors. These gentlemen made an Audit of the Books and Vouchers of the Club, and will submit a written report at this Meeting.

The Yearly Statement of the books is submitted herewith:—

YEARLY STATEMENT

TAKEN 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

DR.		CR.	
General Expense Acct.	\$ 231 77	Interest Account.	\$ 58 92
Printing do	444 51	Life Membership Sub. a7c	400 00
Stationery, (Books) do	44 00	Annual Subscriptions 1884	25 00
Stationery do	63 22	Annual Subscriptions 1885	22 00
Postage do	138 44	Annual Subscriptions 1886	39 00
Salaries do	275 00	Annual Subscriptions 1887	55 00
Cash do	400 76	Annual Subscriptions 1888	67 00
Reference Book do	166 47	Annual Subscriptions 1889	73 00
College Song do	9 50	Annual Subscriptions 1890	80 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1891	78 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1892	128 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1893	245 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1894	251 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1895	220 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1896	19 00
		Annual Subscriptions 1897	1 00
		Annual Dinner Fund Acct.	4 55
		Distinctive Badge Acct.	7 20
	<u>\$1,773 67</u>		<u>\$1,773 67</u>

No. 5, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

That the interest in the Club is increasing is again manifested by an increase in 'correspondence' over that of former years, which touched upon a variety of subjects affecting individual members in many cases and in

others to the general advantage of the Club as a whole. It is anticipated that such work will meet with approval and be instrumental in keeping up that good feeling which has always existed among the Members of the Club.

The following information is submitted to the Members :—

Record of Correspondence :

Number of letters written.	580
Number of letters received.	523
Total number of letters exchanged during the year 1895.	1,103

Official Communications issued :

Official Communication No. 1, 1895	155	Acknowledged	41
Official Communication No. 2, 1895	283	do	12
Proceedings 11th Annual Meeting	287	do	43
Constitution and By-Laws.	27		
Reference Books, Members.	27		
Reference Books Complimentary.	8		
Reference Book Supplement No. 1	31		
Reference Book Supplement No. 2	31		
Addresses registered during the year.	57		
Addresses supplied to Members	6		

Members are requested to advise the Hon. Secretary of any changes which may take place as regards their addresses, as on several occasions letters and circulars have been returned for want of the proper addresses of those to whom they were sent.

Contribution
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No. 6, THE SCRAP BOOK.

Contributions to the Scrap Book were received from Members and others, as per the accompanying list, all of which were duly entered in the Book and thanks are herewith extended to those who have interested themselves in that respect.

Major-General D. R. Cameron,	2
R. W. Brigstocke,	3
K. J. R. Campbell,	1
J. B. Cochrane,	4
W. E. Cooke,	1
Randall Davidson,	1
Francis Joseph Dixon,	67
H. S. Greenwood,	4
L. Homfray Irving,	1
W. A. Jameson,	2
A. H. N. Kennedy,	1
R. W. Leonard,	1
H. B. Muckleston,	3
H. A. Panet,	1
H. Carington Smith,	1
W. J. Stewart,	2
P. G. Twining,	3
F. B. Wilson,	1
Ernest F. Würtele,	60
Club Friends,	18
Total.	<hr/> 177

anticipated
in keeping
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41

12

43

changes
occasions
addresses

Members are again earnestly requested to give this part of the Club's work their favourable consideration and in sending papers with items of interest they assist to place in the hands of the Hon. Secretary a great deal of information which otherwise would not be obtainable.

No. 7, THE DISTINCTIVE BADGE.

The following Members have procured Distinctive Badges during the year. All such as desire to obtain one or more of the Badges are reminded that they can be obtained through the Hon. Secretary of the Club.

List of Badges issued:

SCARF PINS.

K. J. R. Campbell. O. C. Macpherson.

E. Rolleston Tate.

CUFF LINKS.

J. J. B. Farley.

STUDS.

C. J. Armstrong, (1). Duncan MacPherson, (1).

No. 8, DISTINCTIVE RIBBON AND TIE.

In July last a letter was received from Mr. F. B. Wilson, in which he suggested the adoption of a Distinctive Ribbon and Tie, in compliance with the wishes of several of the Members who had expressed themselves as being desirous of obtaining the same. On the 25th of July a Circular Letter was sent to the Managing Committee requesting their views and submitting five samples which had been prepared and sent in by Mr. Wilson. In due course the replies were received and with but one exception all were in favour of the adoption of such a Badge. Whilst some of the Committee were in favour of selecting a design from those submitted, others favoured getting an additional number of designs from which to select one suitable for the Club. The price of a Ribbon ranged from 75

cents to One Dollar. The Managing Committee be procured with Society, London, E

The advisability placed before the Members as possible ensure the necessary prove acceptable to

The following herewith extended

Department of Military per Col. C. Eug.

School of Practical Ont.

Library of Victoria

Canadian Military

W. Mulock, Esq., M

Captain P. E. Gray,

L. M. Lambe, Esq., F

Vernon L. Beer, R.

cents to One Dollar per yard. Among other suggestions received from the Managing Committee was one to the effect that such a Ribbon could be procured with advantage from the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, London, England.

The advisability of adopting a Distinctive Ribbon and Tie will be placed before the Meeting to-day, so as to get at the wishes of as many of the Members as possible, and, if favourable, to adopt such means as will ensure the necessary steps being taken to decide upon a design which will prove acceptable to all concerned.

NO. 9, DONATIONS TO THE CLUB.

The following donations to the Club are acknowledged and thanks herewith extended to those who kindly contributed the same.

Department of Militia and Defence,
per Col. C. Eug. Panet.

Militia Lists and Militia Reports.

School of Practical Science, Toronto,
Ont.

Papers read before the Engineering
Society of the School of Practical
Science, Toronto, Ont.

Library of Victoria University.

Calendar 1895-96.

Canadian Military Institute.

Selected papers 1894-95.

W. Mulock, Esq., M. P.

Proceedings of House of Commons.

Captain P. E. Gray, R. A.

Record Targets by Capt. P. E.
Gray, R. A.

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

Sponges from the Western Coast
of North America.

Vernon L. Beer, R. A.

Proceeding of the Royal Artillery
Institution, Seniority and Distribu-
tion Lists of the Royal Regiment of
Artillery.

Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.

Information respecting the Gold Coast Constabulary. Programme of the Ontario Rifle Association Matches.

Report of the Minister of Education of Ontario, 1894. Second Annual Report of the Good Roads Association of the Province of Ontario, 1894.

James F. Fraser, U. L.

Four photographs of Gentlemen Cadets and Programmes.

Regimental Publications.

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

No. 10, LOCAL DINNERS.

Two Local Dinners took place in the course of the year, the one in England and the other in India. The number in attendance was most satisfactory and the events will doubtless prove beneficial to the Club. It is pointed out that in the case of the former that some of those in attendance were not members of the Club, nor have they become such since that date. Let us hope that in the very near future that all those included in the following lists will identify themselves with the Club and aid in maintaining the work which we are constantly endeavouring to accomplish, and which we have done with a fair degree of success, when our limited numbers are considered and the distances which necessarily intervene between the Officers and the individual Members, due to the nature of the professions adopted, which necessitates an almost constant change of residence. It is the intention, if possible, to make these Local Dinners of an annual character, and thus permit of re-unions among those who are too distant to attend the regular Meeting and Dinner of the Club, held in Canada.

The Dinner in England took place in London, on the 22nd of June, at

the Craufurd's Hotel
over by Lieut-Gener

Lieut-Gener

Captain H

Captain H

Captain E

Captain G

Captain J

Captain C

Captain D

Captain F

Captain H

Captain E

Captain A

Captain B

Captain H

Lieut. F. E

Lieut. E. E

Lieut. W. C

Lieut. J. N

Lieut. G. I

Lieut. A. E

Lieut. R. K

the Craufurd's Hotel, No. 40 Sackville Street, Piccadilly and was presided over by Lieut-General E. O. Hewett. The following were in attendance:—

Lieut-General E. O. Hewett, R. E., C. M. G., Hon. Member.

Captain H. C. Carey, Royal Engineers.

Captain H. P. du P. Casgrain, Royal Engineers.

Captain E. C. Hamilton, King's Own Hussars.

Captain G. M. Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers.

Captain J. Irvine Lang, Royal Engineers.

Captain C. J. MacDougall, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.

Captain D. H. Ridout, Royal Engineers.

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

Captain H. B. Strange, Royal Artillery.

Captain E. Thornton Taylor, Cheshire Regiment.

Captain A. H. van Straubenzee, Royal Engineers.

Captain B. W. van Straubenzee, South Wales Borderers.

Captain H. E. Wise, Derbyshire Regiment.

Lieut. F. E. L. Barker, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, Royal Engineers.

Lieut. W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers.

Lieut. J. N. C. Kennedy, Royal Engineers.

Lieut. G. D. Luard, The Cameronians.

Lieut. A. E. Panet, Royal Engineers.

Lieut. R. K. Scott, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. C. C. van Straubensee, Royal Artillery.
Second Lieut. B. H. O. Armstrong, Royal Engineers.
Second Lieut. Vernon L. Beer, Royal Artillery.
Second Lieut. F. F. Duffus, Cheshire Regiment.
Second Lieut. G. F. F. Osborne, Royal Engineers.
Mr. A. H. N. Kennedy.

The following guests were present:—

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.
Lieut -Col. J. F. Wilson, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Major R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery.

The Dinner in India took place at Quetta on the 19th of July, and was held at the Quetta Club.

The following were in attendance:—

Captain C. A. Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut C. B. Farwell, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. S. L. Paterson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

No. 11, CLUB PRIZE TO GENTLEMEN CADETS, R. M. C.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Club, a Prize was given to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, for competition at their Annual Sports. A Field Glass was decided upon as a suitable prize and which was won by Company Sergt.-Major Stephen. Captain J. B. Cochrane, U. L., R. M. C., very kindly undertook the arranging of the conditions under which the

competition was follows:—

1st. Put

3rd. 100

Each competitor within the time of Sports Committee. ber of points in inv who gained the mo

The prize was

We have the duates of the Colle Normau S. Ridout Paterson, Royal within five days of the particulars of v

Lieut. Ridout whilst in the perfo in the vicinity of M of two tracks of R the act of stepping in front of an engi him from hearing was broken in th which he died with

The body was T. Lefevre, one of

competition was to be governed and which may be briefly outlined as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1st. Putting the Shot. | 2nd. Mile Race. |
| 3rd. 100 Yards Dash. | 4th. High Jump. |

Each competitor had to compete in each event, the winner to finish within the time or other limit. The limits of time was decided by the Sports Committee. In each event each finisher was credited with a number of points in inverse order to the place he obtained. The competitor who gained the most points in all the events won the prize.

The prize was presented by Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, D. A. G.

NO. 12, THE DEATH ROLL.

We have the sad duty of placing on record the deaths of two Graduates of the College and Members of the Club, in the persons of Lieut. Norman S. Ridout, Unattached List, Canadian Militia, and Lieut. S. L. Paterson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The unfortunate events occurred within five days of one another and under very distressing circumstances, the particulars of which are submitted herewith.

LIEUT. NORMAN S. RIDOUT, U. L.

Lieut. Ridout was killed at St. Anne, on the 20th of July, 1895, whilst in the performance of his duty in connection with a Reconnaissance in the vicinity of Montreal. His work necessitated his standing upon one of two tracks of Railway which ran parallel to one another, and when in the act of stepping off the one to avoid an approaching train he stepped in front of an engine upon the other, the noise of the former preventing him from hearing the latter and which he had not observed. His back was broken in three places and his arm smashed, from the results of which he died within twenty minutes.

The body was taken to Toronto for burial, in charge of Mr. A. G. T. Lefevre, one of the Members of the Reconnaissance Party, and the

funeral took place on the 23rd of the same month. The Pall Bearers were :—Messrs. G. R. Frith, J. W. Osborne, A. G. T. Lefevre, G. S. Wilkes, R. J. F. Hayter and W. R. Wadsworth. The Club was represented by Mr Francis Joseph Dixon, President, and Mr. L. Homfray Irving, Captain P. G. Twining, R. E., was also in attendance. The Club contributed a wreath made of two triangles in flowers. The Reconnaissance Party also sent a wreath.

From the time the accident became known to the Reconnaissance Party until the last sad rites, every Member did his utmost to perform the duties which devolved upon them in this connection. The duties were many and required instant attention, all of which was performed with great credit to those interested in the same.

LIEUT. SOMERLED LORN PATERSON, ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Lieut. Paterson was accidentally killed at Quetta, India, on the 25th of July 1895. Through the kindness of Captain H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was present at the time, we are enabled to present the following account of his death :—On the 22nd of July the 2nd Team of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers were playing a Polo Match against the Bombay Infantry. Paterson, who was playing "back" for his Corps, hit a "back hander" and naturally turned his pony in the direction that the ball had been hit. In turning, another player, one of his own side, who had been following up too closely and riding a pulling pony, ran into him at full gallop, knocking him and his pony over. He fell heavily to the ground, landing on his head, his pony rolling over him. He was unconscious and remained in that state until he died at 2 A. M. on the 25th of July of a fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain. His funeral was a most impressive one with full Military honours, every Officer in the Station and the whole Regiment, from the Colonel to the smallest Drummer Boy, joining in the long procession, the attendance being purely voluntary.

The following is an extract from Battalion Orders :—

By Major
Fus

1. Death.
2. Funeral.

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3. Mourning-
Warrant Officers we
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Irvine Lang, R. E.,
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By Major G. A. Mills, Commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

QUETTA, Thursday, 25th July, 1895.

MORNING ORDER.

1. Death.

Lieutenant Somerled Lorn Paterson, having died this day, is struck off the strength of the Battalion accordingly.

2. Funeral.

E. Company, Band and Drums, under Captain Sheppard, will parade at the Station Hospital at 5.45 p.m. to-day for the funeral of the late Lieutenant S. L. Paterson.

Lieut. Swift will command the Firing Party consisting of 40 Rank and File, E. Company.

3. Mourning.—The Commanding Officer directs that all Officers and Warrant Officers wear mourning for one month from this date as a token of respect to the late Lieut. Paterson.

By order (Signed), G. DOWNING, CAPT.,
Acting Adjutant, 2nd. R. Dub. Fus.

Owing to the distance the Club were unable to take any active part in the way of a contribution of a wreath, as in the case of the late Lieut. Ridout.

No. 13, NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain John Irvine Lang, R. E., to be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class or Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with the Railway Survey and the delimitation of the Western Boundary of the Gold Coast Colony.

The following is an extract from the *Broad Arrow* recently issued and is submitted for the information of the Members of the Club:—

“ Captain John Irvine Lang, Royal Engineers, whose name appears in the New Year's Honor Roll as a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with Railway Survey and delimitation of the Western Boundary of the Gold Coast Colony, is one of the several Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada who have come well to the front in the Imperial Service. The descendant of an old Yorkshire family settled in Canada after the War of 1812, Captain Lang entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1879, and graduating with honours in 1883, was gazetted as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in June of that year. After passing through the usual two years' course at Chatham he was sent to the War Office, and was subsequently made A. D. C. to Sir Andrew Clark, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and on the expiration of this appointment, was appointed to British Columbia to carry out the surveys in connection with the Defences of that portion of the Empire. His work was so well done that on his return to England he was selected for special duty on the Gold Coast, and has now been rewarded for his important services in connection with the Boundary Commission and his extensive surveys in the surrounding district. Captain Lang, like his countrymen generally, is a man of splendid physique, and like all those who at the Royal Military College of Canada have gained the coveted prize of a Commission in the Royal Engineers, has justified the confidence of the Imperial authorities in their appreciation of the splendid training of four years duration which Cadets receive at that important Institution. Captain Lang is now on the Staff of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, as Assistant-Instructor in Estimating and Construction.”

No. 14, THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

Four Graduates of our College were connected with the Chitral Expedition, as follows :—

Captain George M. Duff, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer on the Divisional Staff, under the G. O. C., Sir Robert Low.

Captain H. C. Nanton, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer on the Line of Communication under General Stedman.

Captain K. B. Cameron, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, on Transport Duty.

Lieut. W. J.
Regiment.

The Chitral Expedition was a force designated for the purpose of building a bridge and another, the Chitral. G. M. Duff and H. C. Nanton accompanied the Expedition to Malakand, on the line of communication. Works at these points were in command of G. M. Duff. He took part in the erection of a new fort to be built at Malakand, and Captain Nanton was in command of the fort on the Malakand.

The following names were despatched, Commandants:

“ Minor Bridges. The bridges, were erected at Sakat, built by Captain Nanton.”

The following names were despatched :—

Lieut. D. S. M. Nanton, Regiment of the Telegraph and Artillery.

As the Expeditionary Force particulars are available.

On the 26th of the Council, was pleased to grant a Commission in the Military College of

Lieut. W. J. Mitchell, Indian Staff Corps, with the 24th Baluchistan Regiment.

The Chitral Relief Force broke up on the 28th of September, when a force designated as the Malakand Brigade was left in the Swat Valley and another, the Chitral Force, in the Valley of the same name. Captains G. M. Duff and H. C. Nanton were selected from some 45 officers who accompanied the Expedition to take charge of the Forts at Chakdara and Malakand, on the English Frontier, and were left in entire charge of the works at these points. Their selection was made by Colonel Leitch, who was in command of the Corps of Royal Engineers which accompanied and took part in the Expedition. Captain Duff was placed in charge of the new fort to be built at the crossing of the Swat River by the new bridge and Captain Nanton was given a similar position in connection with the fort on the Malakand Hill.

The following is an extract from Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low's despatch, Commanding Chitral Relief Force :—

“ Minor Bridges. Several smaller bridges, chiefly trestle or cantilever bridges, were erected, of which the most important are :—A wooden girder bridge at Sakat, between Jalala and the Malakand : two spans of 50 feet, built by Captain Nanton, Royal Engineers.

NO. 15, THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The following were selected for duty in connection with the Ashanti Expedition :—

Lieut. D. S. MacInnes, Royal Engineers, who accompanied a Detachment of the Telegraph Battalion, and Lieut. C. C. van Straubensee, Royal Artillery.

As the Expedition was organized at the close of the year, no particulars are available at the time of writing.

NO. 16, THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

On the 26th October, 1895, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, was pleased to order that the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College of Canada for the current year, be composed as follows :—

Chairman, Colonel Walker Powell,
Adjutant General of Militia.

Members, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Duchesnay,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military Dist. No. 7.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smith,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military Dist. No. 1.

Sanford Fleming, Esq., C. M. G., Ottawa, Ont.

Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L., Montreal, Que.

For the first time in the history of the College the Graduates were given representation upon the Board in the person of Captain D. MacPherson, R. L. This subject was first touched upon at the annual meeting, held on the 14th of March, 1885, when Mr. L. Homfray Irving, moved that steps be taken towards attaining, what has after a period of ten years been granted. During this interval the Club for some years did little or nothing, but in the past three years were constantly at work and are rewarded by seeing their efforts crowned with success. During the administration of the Hon. J. C. Patterson, late Minister of Militia and Defence, the matter was first seriously considered by the Government and in answer to enquiries made in the House of Commons, at the request of the Club, the Minister stated that the matter was under consideration with a view of granting the same.

Upon the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Patterson and the selection of the Hon. A. R. Dickey as his successor, the latter at once admitted that our claims for representation upon the Board were just, and through his efforts we were granted the desired concession.

It must also be remembered that the Club pointed out that it was in order that a Board should annually visit the College and that in the past but three such visits had taken place in lieu of nineteen and that it was most desirable in the interests of the College that this should be carried out to the letter. For the future we anticipate that the Board will be called upon to act annually.

The honour of selection to represent the Graduates has fallen upon the shoulders of Captain Duncan MacPherson, R. L., Graduate of 1880,

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R. E., (Graduate of
Canada and consist

Graduates :—
and N. S. Ridout
Lafferty.

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College, Kingston.

and which has met with the approval of all who are acquainted with the sterling character of the gentleman named, who recognize the fact that his appointment was a most judicious one. The Report of the Board of Visitors, at the time of writing, has not been made public, but when it does we can readily assume at this stage, that it will be found to contain recommendations which will have a tendency to benefit that Institution, whose existence is responsible for our gathering here to-day.

No. 17, MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE.

The success attached to the work performed in 1894, when a Reconnaissance was made of part of the Eastern Townships, doubtless proved to the Government the advisability of having the work continued in 1895. The party was on this occasion placed in charge of Capt. P. G. Twining, R. E., (Graduate of 1883) of the Staff of the Royal Military College of Canada and consisted of the following Members :—

Graduates :—R. W. Brigstocke, G. A. Inksetter, A. G. T. Lefevre, and N. S. Ridout ; Gentlemen Cadets Sergt. F. E. Leach and F. D. Lafferty.

Upon the death of Mr. Ridout, the vacancy created was filled by the appointment of H. D. L. Gordon, one of the members of the party of the previous year.

The work carried out embraced the Island of Montreal and vicinity and was performed in a manner to reflect credit on the officer in charge and the members of his party. On the 11th of August your Secretary proceeded to Terrebonne, P. Q., the then Headquarters of the Party, accompanied by Capt. Twining, R. E., and Mr. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., and was afforded every facility to look over the plans and reports and note the work done. The examination of the Maps proved most interesting and exemplified the fact that although the number employed in the work was exceedingly small, the results were highly satisfactory, and indicated that each member had done his utmost and helped materially at the general results. As in the previous year, the work was carried out in the months of July and August. Mr. R. W. Brigstocke was retained to complete the maps, which work was done at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

No. 18, EMPLOYMENT.

Several applications for employment were received and a few vacancies were reported. Through the direct instrumentality of the Club, employment was secured for some of its members. On this occasion the following gentlemen were the means of securing work for members out of employment :—

Capt. H. S. Greenwood, R. L.

Trent Valley Canal Works.

Lieut. R. W. Leonard, U. L.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway.

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

Tring Branch of Quebec Central Railway.

Doubtless other members have secured employment and which has not been reported to the Club. In order to keep the record as correct as possible and to fully note the work being done in this respect by the Club, all matters touching upon this question should be notified to the Secretary.

No. 19, THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Closing Exercises in connection with the above Institution took place on the 26th of June, 1895, the number Graduating being 8, all of whom took Honours.

The following were the winners of the "Aberdeen" Medals :—

Gold Medal, Company Sergt-Major G. R. Frith.

Silver Medal, Battalion Sergt-Major G. S. Wilkes.

Bronze Medal, Company Sergt-Major R. J. F. Hayter.

The Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline was won by Battalion Sergt-Major G. S. Wilkes.

The following
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Captain Huski
June, after complet
Engineering.

Mr. W. B. Les
Staff of the College

The following Graduates were recommended for Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and were Gazetted to the Corps marked opposite their respective names :—

Company Sergt-Major G. R. Frith,	Royal Engineers.
Battalion Sergt-Major G. S. Wilkes,	Royal Artillery.
Company Sergt-Major R. J. F. Hayter,	Cheshire Regiment.
Sergeant G. N. Cory,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

A fifth Commission was granted this year as in the case of the previous one, and was taken by the following gentleman :—

Sergeant J. W. Osborne, The Cameronians.

Thirteen Candidates passed the necessary Entrance Examination for the College.

Your Secretary was present at the Closing Exercises and had an interview with the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia and Defence, with regard to the Board of Visitors and Commissions in the Permanent Militia, and matters connected with the College.

The prizes were presented to the successful Cadets by the Hon. Mr. Dickey, who was present for that purpose and who manifested much interest in the welfare of our Alma Mater.

With regard to the so-called "Hazing Case" which was more than freely commented upon by the press of the country, Major-General D. R. Cameron, Commandant, stated in his report that the occurrence gave rise to very exaggerated and even wholly untruthful reports of what took place. A serious breach of discipline did take place, but not of a savage or brutal kind.

Captain Huskisson, R. E., severed his connection with the College in June, after completing his period of five years as Professor in Military Engineering.

Mr. W. B. Lesslie, R. E. (Graduate of 1888), was taken upon the Staff of the College from the 5th of September as assistant instructor in

Fortification, Military Engineering, Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.

Captain P. G. Twining, R. E. (Graduate of 1883), who was appointed Instructor in Military Engineering in 1893, was promoted Professor in the same subject in 1895.

The following Amendment to the Regulations of 1891, appeared in Militia General Orders, bearing date 25th May, 1895 :—

“ His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to order that Paragraph 7 of the Regulations for the Royal Military College be amended so that the age during which a person may be accepted as a Cadet will be from 15 years to 19 years instead of from 15 to 18 years.”

The above is viewed as a move in the right direction, and after consulting with members of the Club, the concensus of opinion appears to be that it could with advantage be increased to 20 years, as originally in force. It would doubtless serve to increase the number of Cadets, and unless some action is taken in the immediate future to increase the number now in attendance and greater publicity given to the Institution, there will remain but one course left, which means the disappearance of the College, which would be a matter of great regret to us all.

With regard to the Entrance Examinations the following change has been promulgated, which will be read with interest, and its action upon the coming Examinations will be watched carefully to note if the object of the change has been a beneficial one, and the number of Cadets increased :—

Dated 5th October, 1895.

“In lieu of the obligatory portion of the entrance examination for Cadetship in the Royal Military College for 1896, evidence satisfactory to the Central Board of Examination of Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts, within 12 months previous, at Toronto University, McGill College, Queen's College, Laval University, University of New Brunswick or Dalhousie College, will be accepted in lieu of passing the foregoing Obligatory or Preliminary Examination. There shall be allowed to candidates who avail themselves of this provision, one-third of the total number of marks allotted above for all the subjects enumerated. Such candidates will be required to pass the Medical examination and fulfil all other

conditions required for the Preliminary Examination, who pass the same will be admitted to the College.

The number of Cadets who are not counted towards the total number of Cadets in the College will be the number of Cadets who are not admitted to the College after admission.

The Hon. the Secretary of the War Department are centrally situated in the College, and probably be the most tentative one, the

Major-General Sir Wm. Stirling, who have had an excellent record in the good fortune of the years Commanded a C. M. G. for

Major-General on the

Captain Targets, being of their merit Institution, 1

Capt. F.

conditions required of candidates who pass the above Obligatory or Preliminary Examination. They will rank in alphabetical order after those who pass the Ordinary entrance examination for the Royal Military College.

The number of marks gained or allowed at the entrance examination are not counted in determining the position of a candidate after entrance into the College, that position depending on the number of marks made by him after admission."

The Hon. Mr. Dickey selected six representative Institutions which are centrally situated and if no practical difficulties intervene, the list will probably be largely increased. The present arrangement is strictly a tentative one, to see how it will work.

NO. 20, MILITARY NOTES.

Major-General E. O. Hewett, C. M. G., R. E., Commandant School of Military Engineering, was appointed Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 15th April, 1895, vice Lieut-General Sir Wm. Stirling K. C. B., R. A., who completed his period of service in that appointment. The appointment which is usually reserved for men who have had a distinguished Military Career is worth £1,500 a year with an excellent residence and good allowances. General Hewett has not had the good fortune to have seen any active service, but was for nearly ten years Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, and was made a C. M. G. for his services in organizing that important institution.

Major-General E. O. Hewett, C. M. G., R. E., was promoted Lieut-General on the 8th of May 1895.

Captain P. E. Gray, R. A., contributed a paper entitled *Record Targets*, being a short description of those now in use and a comparison of their merits, which appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, 1895.

Capt. F. M. Gaudet, Royal Canadian Artillery, was selected for the

position of Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory, Quebec, and proceeded to England to take a special course at the Royal Arsenal in October.

He was entertained at supper by Major Drury and Officers of A Battery, R. C. A., in the Officers' Mess, on the evening of the 1st of October.

Lieut. C. C. van Straubenzee, R. A., was elected a member of the Committee for the War Game at Woolwich for 1895-96.

Lieut. G. N. Johnston, R. A., Adjutant of the City of London Artillery Volunteers, was transferred as Adjutant of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers at Brighton, October, 1895, and granted rank of Captain whilst serving as Adjutant.

Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, R. E., vacated his appointment as Manager for Railway Traffic, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on completion of his period of tenure, 3rd August, 1895.

Captain J. H. Laurie, Royal Lancaster Regiment, severed his connection with the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry on the 26th of October, 1895, on the expiration of his period of service.

Lieut. P. E. Thacker, of the Unattached List, (Graduate of 1894) was Gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry from the 1st of April, 1895.

Lieut. G. H. M. Baker, R. A., was seconded for service as Adjutant of the 9th Lancashire Volunteer Artillery from the 1st of July, 1895, with rank of Captain whilst serving as Adjutant.

Lieut. A. C. Joly de Lotbinière, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Division Military Works, was appointed Secretary to the Joint Committee

appointed to consider
for Naval ordnance
the Admiralty and

Lieut. W. A.
in the Rooms of the
11th of February,

Subject:—Mi

Captain J. C.
proceeded to England
Royal Rifles, (Old
Training until July
Guards at Chelsea
the School of Musketry
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Passed the No.
at London, England

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Lieut. C. C.
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appointed to consider and report on the question of storage accommodation for Naval ordnance stores at Bombay, February, 1895. Representatives of the Admiralty and of the Government of India formed the Committee.

Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, U. L., (Graduate of 1889), delivered a lecture in the Rooms of the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Ont., on the 11th of February, 1895.

Subject :—*Military Law, Its Application.*

Captain J. C. MacDougall, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, proceeded to England in April and was attached to the 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifles, (Old 60th), with whom he went through a course of Military Training until July, after which went through a course of drill with the Guards at Chelsea Barracks, at the termination of which he proceeded to the School of Musketry, Hythe, and took the Musketry and Maxim Gun courses and obtained the usual Certificate, 24th September, 1895.

Passed the November Promotion Examination of the Regular Army, at London, England, from Captain to Major.

Captain Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers) was awarded the Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a native from the Vice-Consulate hulk in a river where crocodiles abound. He was at the time employed as Deputy Commissioner and Vice Consul of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Captain E. Thornton Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, was selected as a Member of the Umpire Staff of the New Forest Manœuvres, in August, in connection with the Rockford Common Camp.

Lieut. C. C. van Straubensee, Royal Artillery, played in several Cricket Matches, during the Season, and on behalf of his Corps succeeded in putting together a very good average of runs per innings, his highest

score being a trifle over a century, namely 102 runs in the 1st innings a match played on the 28th and 29th of June, Royal Artillery vs. Household Brigade.

Lieut. Heuri A. Panet, R. C. A., won the Champion Trophy at the Annual Sports of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec, on the 8th October, taking four 1st, two 2nd, one 3rd and two 4th places.

Lieut. J. L. Weller, 59th Battalion, won the Grand Aggregate League Cup of 1895, at the Annual Matches of the Cornwall Rifle Association.

At the 9th Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association, Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R. L., was elected Hon. Secretary and Captain J. A. Hesketh, London Field Battery, a Member of the Committee.

At a Committee Meeting for prizes it was decided to give a silver Cup to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, Ont., Lieut. L. Homfray Irving, R. L., was elected Hon. Secretary; Lieut. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., Hon. Corresponding Secretary; Captain Ernest F. Würtele, R. L., Corresponding Member for Quebec; Captain C. J. MacDougall, R. R. C. I., for St. Johns, Que., and Inspector A. Macdonell, for Regina.

CIVIL NOTES.

W. F. Van Buskirk, C. E., (A. M. Can. Soc., C. E.) read a paper before the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, Session of 1894-95.

Subject:—*The Ventilation of Sewers.*

W. M. Davis, C. E., of the Province of Ontario.

Subject:—*Roads.*

Duncan MacPherson, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, record.

W. F. Van Buskirk, request of the Secretary of the Medical Health Commission.

In the transactions appeared an article on Amalgamation and the (M. Can. Soc., C. E.)

No. 21, PROMOTION

FIRST

Beer, Vernon L.,
Cory, Geo. N.,
Frith, G. R.,
Hayter, R. J. F.,
Osborne, J. W.,
Wilkes, Geo. S.,

Campbell, Lieut. K. J.
Cowie, Lieut. C. S.,

W. M. Davis, C. E., read a paper before the Good Roads Association, of the Province of Ontario, 1894.

Subject:—*Road Construction and Maintenance.*

Duncan MacPherson, C. E., was elected a Member of the Council Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Montreal, polling the largest vote on record.

W. F. Van Buskirk, C. E., delivered a Lecture at Belleville, at the request of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, at a Meeting of the Medical Health Officers of Ontario.

In the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, appeared an article entitled, "Assay of Auriferous Ores and Gravels by Amalgamation and the Blow Pipe", contributed by Mr. R. W. Leonard, (M. Can. Soc., C. E.) at the Atlanta Meeting, October, 1895.

No. 21, PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, Etc., FOR THE YEAR 1895,
IMPERIAL ARMY.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Beer, Vernon L.,	Royal Artillery,	1 April. 17 Nov. '94
Cory, Geo. N.,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers,	28 August.
Frith, G. R.,	Royal Engineers,	26 June.
Hayter, R. J. F.,	Cheshire Regiment,	28 August.
Osborne, J. W.,	The Cameronians,	27 November.
Wilkes, Geo. S.,	Royal Artillery,	26 Sept.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Campbell, Lieut. K. J. R.,	6th Dragoon Guards,	28 August.
Cowie, Lieut. C. S.,	Royal Scots,	14 August.

Duff, Lieut. G. M.,	Royal Engineers,	3 July.
Duffus, Lieut. E. J.,	Royal Artillery,	15 May.
Hamilton, Lieut. E. C.,	King's Own Hussars,	22 May.
Hensley, Lieut. C. A.,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers,	1 July.
Hodgins, Lieut. C. R.,	Royal Artillery,	15 May.
Joly de Lotbiniere, Lt. A.,	Royal Engineers,	12 August.
Laurie, Lieut. J. H.,	Royal Lancaster Regiment,	24 July. 9 Dec. '94
Leader, Lieut. H. P.,	Suffolk Regiment,	12 March.
Luard, Lieut. C. C.,	Durham Light Infantry,	13 February.
Luard, Lieut. G. D.,	The Cameronians,	2 December.
McElhinney, Lieut. W. J.,	Royal Engineers,	2 July.
Moren, Lieut. J. A.,	Royal Artillery,	15 May.
Smith, Lieut. H. C.,	Royal Dublin Fusiliers,	5 June.
Strange, Lieut. H. B.,	Royal Artillery,	15 May.
Tilley, Lieut. W. F.,	Royal Engineers,	29 March.
Twining, Lieut. P. G.,	Royal Engineers,	7 August.
Worsley, Lieut. G. S.,	Royal Artillery,	28 May.

Thacker, Lieut. P.

Cooke, Lieut. W. F.

Laurie, Lieut. J. F.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

DeBury, Second Lt. H. R. V.,	Royal Artillery,	4 July.
Dumble, Second Lt. W. C.,	Royal Engineers,	4 July.
Kenny, Second Lt. G. W.,	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers,	17 July.

RESIGNATIONS.

Middleton, Second Lt. C. C.,	Royal West Kent Regiment,	29 May.
Denison, Major S. J. A.,	South Staffordshire Regiment, Militia permitted to retain rank and wear prescribed uniform,	19 June.
Denison, Capt. S. J. A.,	South Staffordshire Regiment Reserve of Officers,	26 October.

Brown,
Inksetter,
Osborne,
Ridout,

Lamb, Lieut. H. J.,
Leckie, Lieut. J. E.,
Leckie, Major R. G.

Thacker, Lieut. P. F.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

PERMANENT FORCE.

APPOINTMENT.

Thacker, Lieut. P. E., Royal Regiment of Canadian
Infantry, 1 April.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAIN, (BREVET).

Cooke, Lieut. W. E., Royal Canadian Artillery, 20 October.

RESIGNATION.

Laurie, Lieut. J. H., Royal Regiment of Canadian
Infantry, 26 October.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

UNATTACHED LIST.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Brown, Sergeant E. P., 26 June.
Inksetter, Co. Sergt-Major G. A., 26 June.
Osborne, Sergeant J. W., 26 June.
Ridout, Co. Sergt-Major N. S., 26 June.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lamb, Lieut. H. J., 8th Battalion Royal Rifles, 21 December.
Leckie, Lieut. J. E., 72nd Battalion of Infantry, 24 June.
Leckie, Major R. G. E., 8th Princess Louise's N. B.,
Hussars, 12 October.
Thacker, Lieut. P. E., 36th Battalion of Infantry, 12 January.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cosby, N. W.,	48th Battalion of Highland- ers.	21 September.
Denison, F. C.,	Governor-General's Body Guard;	31 August.
Tate, E. R.,	3rd Prince of Wales's Cana- dian Dragoons.	30 November.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE MAJORS.

Hooper, Capt. G. R.,	Montreal Field Battery,	9 February.
Leckie, Capt. R. G. E.,	75th Battalion of Infantry,	11 May.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Hesketh, Lieut. J. A.,	London Field Battery,	30 March.
Rogers, Lieut. R. P.,	40th Battalion of Infantry.	15 June.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Armstrong, Second Lieut. C. J.,	5th Battn. Royal Scots of C.,	13 April.
Jameson, Second Lieut. J. A.,	5th Regt. Canadian Artillery,	20 July.

RESIGNATION.

Newman, Capt. C. P.,	6th Battalion Fusiliers, Retaining Rank of Captain.	9 March.
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For the information of the members the following lists are submitted, showing the number and names of gentlemen who have attended the Royal Military College of Canada, and who hold Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army, together with Rank, Date, Station and Employment.

1. Campbell, K.
2. Hamilton, E.
3. Baker, G. H.
4. Barker, F. E.
5. Beer, V. L.,
6. Campbell, H.
7. Cayley, A. M.
8. DeBury, H. R.
9. Duffus, E. J.,
10. Duffus, G. S.,
11. Gray, P. E.,
12. Hodgins, C. R.

CAVALRY.

- September.
August.
November.
1. Campbell, K. J. R., Captain, 28th Aug., 1895, The Carabiniers, Preston, England.
 2. Hamilton, E. C., Captain, 22nd May, 1895, King's Own Hussars, Aldershot, England.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

- February.
May.
March.
June.
April.
July.
March.
1. Baker, G. H. M., Lieutenant, 27th June, 1892, Bolton, England, Adjutant, 9th Lancashire Volunteer Artillery.
 2. Barker, F. E. L., Lieutenant, 28th June, 1891, Woolwich, England, 57th Field Battery.
 3. Beer, V. L., Second Lieut., 17th Nov., 1894, St. Georges, Bermuda, 19th Co. of Garrison Artillery, Western Division.
 4. Campbell, H. M., Captain, 18th Oct., 1889, Kirkee, India, L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
 5. Cayley, A. M., Lieutenant, 28th June, 1891, Halifax, Canada, Instructor in Gunnery.
 6. DeBury, H. R. V., Lieutenant, 4th July, 1895, Singapore, Malay Peninsula, 25th Co. of Garrison Artillery, Southern Division.
 7. Duffus, E. J., Captain, 15th May, 1895, Aden, Arabia, 9th Co. of Garrison Artillery, Southern Division.
 8. Duffus, G. S., Captain, 10th Jan., 1891, Halifax, Canada, Adjutant, Royal Artillery.
 9. Gray, P. E., Captain, 19th March, 1892, Plymouth, England, Staff Captain, School of Gunnery.
 10. Hodgins, C. R., Captain, 15th May, 1895, Dover, England, Adjutant, 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery.

11. Hollinshead, H. N. B., Second Lieut., 27th June, 1893, Portsmouth, England, 33rd Co. of Garrison Artillery, Southern Division.
12. Johnston, G. N., Lieutenant, 28th June, 1891, Brighton, England, Adjutant, 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery.
13. Macdonald, R. J., Lieutenant, 6th July, 1890, Sheffield, England, 2nd Class, Assistant Inspector of Steel, Royal Arsenal.
14. Moren, J. A., Captain, 15th May, 1895, Kingston, Canada, Instructor, Royal Military College of Canada.
15. Morris, R. C., Lieutenant, 4th July, 1893, Shoeburyness, England, Long Course, Indian Establishment.
16. Scott, R. K., Lieutenant, 16th July, 1894, Woolwich, England, Firemaster's Class, Artillery College.
17. Strange, H. B., Captain, 15th May, 1895, Woolwich, England, Charge of Danger Buildings, Royal Laboratory.
18. van Straubenzee, C. C., Lieutenant, 25th Dec., 1886, Woolwich, England, 86th Field Battery.
19. Wilkes, G. S., Second Lieut., 26th Sept., 1895, Woolwich, England, Attending Artillery College.
20. Worsley, G. S., Captain, 28th May, 1895, Devonport, England, 21st Co. of Garrison Artillery, Western Division.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1. Adams, A., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Rangoon, India, Assist. Engineer, 2nd Gde. Burmah State Railways.
2. Armstrong, B. H. O., Second Lieut., 27th June, 1893, Aldershot, England, 23rd Field Company.

3. Bremner, A.
4. Campbell, H.
5. Carey, H. C.,
6. Cartwright, G.
7. Casgrain, P. I.
8. Duff, G. M.,
9. Dumble, W. C.
10. Farwell, C. B.
11. Frith, G. R.,
12. Girouard, E. P.
13. Joly de Lotbiniere
14. Joly de Lotbiniere
15. Kennedy, J. N.

3. Bremner, A. G., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Meerut, India, Asst. Engineer, 1st Gde. Meerut Command.
4. Campbell, H. B. D., Lieutenant, 4th July, 1893, Roorkee, India, Off'g 2nd Assist., Principal Thomason Civil Engineering College.
5. Carey, H. C., Captain, 1st October, 1892, Hong Kong, 25th Fortress Company.
6. Cartwright, G. S., Captain, 10th Dec., 1894, Chatham, England, Commanding N. (Depot) Company, School Military Engineering.
7. Casgrain, P. H. du P., Captain, 20th Sept., 1894, Bedford, England, Commanding 16th (Survey) Co. Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.
8. Duff, G. M., Captain, 3rd July, 1895, Chitral, India, Assist. Engineer, 1st Gde. Malakand Garrison.
9. Dumble, W. C., Lieutenant, 4th July, 1895, Halifax, Canada, 40th Submarine Mining Company.
10. Farwell, C. B., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Quetta, India, Assist Engineer, 1st Gde. Beluchistan.
11. Frith, G. R., Second Lieut., 26th June, 1895, Chatham, England, under Instruction, School of Military Engineering.
12. Girouard, E. P. C., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Chatham, England, Commanding 43rd Fortress Co., School of Military Engineering.
13. Joly de Lotbiniere, A., Captain, 12th Aug., 1895, Bangalore, India, Executive Engineer 4th Gde. M. W. D., Sp. Water Supply Division.
14. Joly de Lotbiniere, H., Lieutenant, 28th June, 1891, Bengal, India, Assist. Engineer, 1st Gde. Military Works Department.
15. Kennedy, J. N. C., Lieutenant, 2nd July, 1886, Exeter, England, 2nd Division, Telegraph Battn. G. P. O., Telegraphs.

16. Kirkpatrick, G. M., Captain, 12th Dec., 1894, Camberley, England, Student, Staff College.
17. Lang, J. I., Captain, 1st Oct., 1891, Chatham, England, Assist. Instructor in Estimating and Construction School of Military Engineering.
18. Lesslie, W. B., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Kingston, Canada, Instructor Royal Military College of Canada.
19. McElhinney, W. J., Captain, 2nd July, 1895, Lucknow, India, Assist. Manager Oude & Rohilkhund Railway.
20. MacInnes, D. S., Lieutenant, 16th July, 1894, Sierra Leone, Africa, Det. Telegraph Battn., Ashanti Field Force.
21. Nanton, H. C., Captain, 6th Aug., 1894, Chitral, India, Executive Engineer, M. W. D., Field Engineer Malakand Field Brigade.
22. Osborne, G. F. F., Second Lieut., 27th June, 1894, Chatham, England, under instruction, School of Military Engineering.
23. Panet, A. E., Lieutenant, 28th July, 1891, Bombay, India, Assist. Engineer, 1st Grade.
24. Ridout, D. H., Captain, 1st October, 1894, Gravesend, England, Commanding 34th (Submarine Mining) Company.
25. Rogers, H. S., Lieutenant, 27th June, 1892, Secunderabad, India, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, M. W. D.
26. Skinner, T. C., Captain, 24th October, 1894, Dover, England, R. E. Office, Archcliffe Fort, S. E. District.
27. Sloggett, H., Captain, 3rd Nov., 1894, Ennis, England, Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.

28. Tilley, W. F.
29. Twining, P.
30. van Strauben
31. VonHugel, N.
1. Cameron, K.
2. Clinch, W. W.
3. Cory, G. N.,
4. Cowie, C. S.,
5. Dobell, C. M.,
6. Doull, J. D.,
7. Duffus, F. F.,
8. Farley, J. J. E.
9. Hamilton, W.
10. Hayter, R. J.

28. Tilley, W. F., Captain, 29th March, 1895, Jhausi, India, Assist Engineer, 2nd Grade, M. W. D.
29. Twining, P. G., Captain, 7th August, 1895, Kingston, Canada, Professor, Royal Military College of Canada.
30. van Straubensee, A. H., Captain, 10th May, 1890, Chatham, England, Temp. Assist. Inst. Field Fortification, School of Military Engineering.
31. VonHugel, N. G., Captain, 16th October, 1894, Cork Harbour, Ireland, Commanding 33rd (Submarine Mining) Company.

INFANTRY.

1. Cameron, K. B., Captain, 18th Nov., 1893, Dalhousie, Punjab, India, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
2. Clinch, W. W., Lieutenant, 2nd June, 1894, Kinsale, Ireland, Royal Innsikilling Fusiliers.
3. Cory, G. N., Second Lieut., 28th August, 1895, Quetta, India, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
4. Cowie, C. S., Captain, 14th August, 1895, Mandalay, India, Royal Scots.
5. Dobell, C. M., Lieutenant, 13th July, 1892, Jhausi, Bengal, India, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
6. Doull, J. D., Second Lieut., 29th Aug., 1894, Mullingar, Ireland, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
7. Duffus, F. F., Second Lieut., 19th Oct., 1892, Aldershot, England, Cheshire Regiment. On prob. Army Service Corps.
8. Farley, J. J. B., Second Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1893, Cairo, Egypt, Prince of Wales's Regiment.
9. Hamilton, W. A., Lieutenant, 2nd Nov., 1891, Egypt, Connaught Rangers.
10. Hayter, R. J. F., Second Lieut., 28th Aug., 1895, Birkenhead, England, Cheshire Regiment.

11. Heneker, F. C.,
Second Lieut., 28th Nov., 1894, Bermuda,
Royal Canadians.
12. Heneker, W. C. G.,
Lieutenant, 12th Feb., 1890, Sheffield, Eng-
land, Connaught Rangers.
13. Hensley, C. A.,
Captain, 1st July, 1895, Quetta, India,
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
14. Hewett, E. V. O.,
Captain, 19th March, 1894, Meerut, Bengal,
India, Royal West Kent Regiment.
15. Kenny, G. W.,
Lieutenant, 17th July, 1895, Thayetmyo,
India, Royal Innsikilling Fusiliers.
16. Laurie, G. B.,
Captain, 20th Nov., 1893, Brighton, England,
Royal Irish Rifles.
17. Laurie, J. H.,
Captain, 24th July, 1895, Malta, Royal Lan-
caster Regiment.
18. Leader, H. P.,
Captain, 9th Dec., 1894, Rangoon, India, The
Suffolk Regiment.
19. Luard, C. C.,
Captain, 13th February, 1895, Mhow, Bom-
bay, India, Durham Light Infantry.
20. Luard, G. D.,
Lieutenant, 18th Dec., 1885, Parkhurst,
England, The Cameronians, Acting Pay-
master.
21. Magee, R. H. B.,
Second Lieut., 29th August, 1894, Curragh,
Ireland, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
22. Mitchell, W. J.,
Lieutenant, 11th April, 1893, Quetta, India,
Indian Staff Corps, 24th Baluchistan
Regiment.
23. Morris, E. M.,
Lieutenant, 20th October, 1892, Peshawar,
India, Devonshire Regiment, Acting
Paymaster.
24. Osborne, J. W.,
Second Lieut., 27th Nov., 1895, Parkhurst,
England, The Cameronians.
25. Sears, J. W.,
Captain, 10th April, 1889, Handsworth, Eng-
land, South Staffordshire Regmt., Adju-
tant 1st Volunteer Battn. South Staf-
fordshire Regiment.

26. Skinner, F. S.
27. Smith, E. O.
28. Smith, H. C.
29. Sweny, W. F.
30. Taylor, E. T.
31. van Strauben
32. Wise, H. E.

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28. Smith, H. C.,
29. Sweny, W. F.,
30. Taylor, E. T.,
31. van Straubensee, B. W.,
32. Wise, H. E.,</p> | <p>Captain, 23rd January, 1892, Camberley, England, Royal Sussex Regiment, Student Staff College.
Captain, 28th July, 1893, Jersey, Channel Islands, Northamptonshire Regiment.
Captain, 5th June, 1895, Portsmouth, England, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Second Lieut., 27th Sept., 1893, Karachi, Bombay, India Royal Fusiliers.
Captain, 18th Sept., 1887, Bellary, Madras, India, Cheshire Regiment.
Captain, 1st October, 1891, Sandhurst, England, South Wales Borderers, Instructor, Royal Military College.
Captain, 26th Nov., 1890, Camberly, England, Derbyshire Regiment, Student Staff College.</p> |
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RECAPITULATION.

CAVALRY.

Regimental Duties,	2
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ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Horse Artillery,	1
Field Artillery,	2
Garrison Artillery,	
Eastern Division,	1
Southern Division,	3
Western Division,	2 6
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9 Carried forward	- - 11

Brought forward	-	-	11
Attending Artillery College,	1		
School of Gunnery, Staff,	1		
Long Course 1895,	1		
Royal Arsenal,	1		
Royal Laboratory,	1		
Royal Military College, Canada,	1		
Adjutants, Volunteer Artillery,	3		
District Staff, Halifax,	2		
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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraph Battalion	2		
Field Company,	1		
Fortress Companies,	2		
Submarine Mining Companies,	3		
Depot Company,	1		
School of Military Engineering,	2		
Ordnance Survey,	2		
R. E. Office, Western Office,	1		
Under Instruction, S. M. Engineering,	2		
Royal Military College, Canada,	2		
Thomason Civil Engineering College,	1	19	
Carried forward	-	-	41

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Brought forward	-	-	41
Student Staff College,		1	
Assist. Manager of Railway, India,		1	
Executive Engineers, M. W. Dep't, India,		3	
Assist. Engineers, M. W. Department, India,		7	
		-	12

INFANTRY.

Army Service Corps,		1	
Indian Staff Corps,		1	
Adjutant Volunteers,		1	
Students Staff College,		2	
Royal Military College, Sandhurst,		1	
Regimental Duties,		26	
		-	32
			<u>85</u>
Total,			<u>85</u>

No. 22, INCORPORATION.

The matter of Incorporation for the Club, has been before the Officers during the year and measures have been taken with a view of Incorporating the Club in the Province of Ontario. At the present time the papers necessary in this connection are being prepared by our Hon. Solicitor, Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and it is anticipated that in the near future this measure will have been carried out successfully.

No. 23, CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Club, held in the City of Ottawa, it was resolved to adopt a Certificate of Membership, but which was not acted upon owing to the matter of Incorporation, the officers having

deemed it advisable to leave this in abeyance until such time as the Club could obtain its powers of incorporation so as to have this included in the Certificate. A few changes have been made in the Certificate by a firm of Engravers and who are prepared to undertake the work so soon as we are ready to have it done.

No. 24, MILITIA ADMINISTRATION.

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

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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 :—

Name of Corps.	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 two hundred have Graduated from the College, we conclude the Government have not endeavoured 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 endeavour, 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 why Graduates do not indentify themselves with the Active Militia Force to a greater extent than shown by the Militia List.

In concluding the Annual Report I desire to place on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered at all times by the President, Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., and by the Managing Committee, and by the individual Members, who have shown a keen interest in the Club's welfare. The manner in which the Club has progressed during the year has been most satisfactory in every respect, and the work accomplished of greater importance than perhaps appears on the surface.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Ernest F. Würtele

Captain, Retired List.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

Royal Military College Club of Canada.

REPORT FROM
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Captain ERNEST
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REPORT FROM MR. J. M. CLAPP, CORRESPONDING MEMBER FOR THE
WESTERN STATES, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Portland, Oregon, February 24th, 1896.

Captain ERNEST F. WURTELE, R. L.,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. C. Club,
Quebec, Canada,

CAPTAIN—

I have the honour to submit the following report as Corresponding Member for the Western States, for the year ending 31st December last :

During the year I have endeavoured to find out such of Point Frederick's Graduates and R. M. C. Club Members who live in this District and correspond with them, in hopes that we might form a chapter among ourselves and celebrate in our quiet but enthusiastic way the Annual Meet and Dinner.

I have to report, Sir, that I have found only one other Club Member in this District besides myself, viz., Mr. D. F. Jones, of Newcastle, California. Mr. Jones has not been in Oregon, I believe, and I have not been in California during the past year so a Meeting has not yet occurred. I hope, however, it shall be my pleasure to meet him before the end of next year and any other Members of the Club who happen in this District.

On behalf of the Members living in the Western States, I herewith extend an invitation to the Club Members to look us up if they should visit our vicinity.

Wishing the Club continued prosperity,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. CLAPP,
Corresponding Member R. M. C. Club,

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY
COLLEGE OF CANADA, FOR 1895.

Kingston, Ont., 18th November, 1895.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,

The Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College for the current year appointed by Order of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council as laid down in Clause 45 of the Regulations governing the Institution, assembled at the College and entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 13th November instant.

PREMISES AND GROUNDS.

The College premises and grounds are kept in good order and condition and are suitable in every way for the purposes of the College, but the Board calls attention to the apparently large expenditure made for the maintenance of the College, which arises to some extent from the limited accommodation in the existing barrack building for dormitories. The number of Cadets who can be admitted depends upon the number of available rooms, and as the maximum of such accommodation is only sufficient for 65 Cadets, it seems apparent that more space will have to be provided if the full benefit of the Professorial and Instructional Staff is to be obtained. The Board will consequently deal with this important subject in another part of this report.

The buildings in use for the purposes of the College do not show those marks of deterioration which constant use for the purposes of the College might be expected to bring about. They seem to have been carefully used, and the natural wear and tear made good by repairs when necessary. The Board has been favourably impressed with the eligibility of the site and of the facilities that have been provided by the public for

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the purposes of this College. They, however, feel that the needful additional barrack accommodation for the authorized establishment should be provided without delay. The trees which have been planted are increasing in size and bid fair to add to the beauty of the grounds and to the comfort of those who are resident upon them.

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The surroundings of the College and the physical exercises of the Cadets are such as to ensure their health as far as possible. It is therefore fortunate that these conditions render a hospital less necessary. The Board is, however, convinced that the arrangements for hospital purposes should be more suitable than they now are, and, to this end, that new premises should be provided where patients can be kept in rooms not affected by the air of a basement or the heating pipes necessary for other purposes of the College. There are few patients, but it seems none the less necessary that care should be taken to provide for the present requirements of the Cadets and for the results of epidemics if such should arise.

MESSING.

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The mess premises are ample for the accommodation of 100 Cadets. Under the present system the Messman received a per diem rate of 46 cents for each Cadet present, according to the scale of diet prescribed, and such extras as Cadets may need are furnished to a limited extent at their own cost. It is thought, however, that the amount paid is quite sufficient to furnish such a diet in quantity and variety as will almost preclude the need for extras, and the Board believes that with a view to this there should be a revision of the diet sheet and of the contract under which it is supplied. A liberal interpretation should be put upon the limit of any one kind of food to be supplied for each Cadet at each meal and some kind of meat should be provided every day for breakfast. An improvement would be secured and better lessons of administration and management given to the Cadets if they were allowed to form a Mess Committee under the presidency of a Staff Officer and by that means manage their own messing. A sum of 45 cents per diem for each Cadet should, in that case, be paid to the Committee instead of the sum now paid to the Messman.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

The Board is of opinion that a combined civil and military education during courses lasting four years is best suited under existing circum-

stances to advance the interests of the College and of the country. It, however, finds that owing to limited barrack accommodation and the capacity of the Institution in other respects its value will be greatly increased if the number in attendance can be enlarged. It, therefore, believes that the West Barrack Building should be erected without unnecessary delay, and that it be made to supply dormitory accommodation for at least 40 Cadets, a temporary hospital and at each end of the building a quarter for one officer. It finds that the Mess Room is ample for 100 Cadets, that the existing Class rooms have each seating and desks for 26 Cadets, which is all the space that would be required if there were 104 Cadets in attendance. As each Cadet pays an annual contribution in reduction of the cost of messing and education, and provides for his own uniform, clothing, etc., the usefulness of the College to the country can be greatly extended by erecting the proposed building. This can be done without any cost for maintenance beyond what is now incurred. The Board finds that the cost of messing one Cadet is 46 cents per diem or for the term of 275 days \$ 126 50

Add for washing, table and bed linen..... 9 00

Making a total of..... \$ 135 50

Against this there should be the contribution received from him of \$200.00, or \$64 50 more than his messing, washing, etc., would amount to, or for 40 additional Cadets the net revenue derived from the Institution would be augmented to the extent of \$2,580.00 per annum, and quarters would be provided for two Officers which would effect a further saving of about \$500.00 per annum. The Board, therefore, considers if the proposed barrack building is erected the actual saving to the public will be sufficient to pay the interest on its cost, including that of heating and lighting. It furthermore believes that if the additional barrack accommodation is provided and its other recommendations are carried into effect the number of Cadets would be increased to the full capacity of the institution, viz., to a total of 105.

DRILL.

The drill is not up to date and, according to evidence brought before the Board, there is slackness in discipline. With a view to correcting these defects the Board is of opinion that the College should be brought more than at present under the supervision of higher Military authority—should, in fact, be made part of the Military system, and that, having this

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idea in view, it should be placed under the General Commanding the Militia for purposes of drill, discipline and inspection.

INTERIOR AFFAIRS.

The Board considers that there should be a new issue of small arms (Lee-Metford) accoutrements and valise equipment; also, that the Gun Shed and the appliances for teaching practical Artillery are insufficient and that a new Gun Shed and the required appliances should be supplied at as early a date as possible.

It is desirable that a Carpenter Shop and tools should be provided so that those Cadets who desire it may learn carpentering and the use of tools in their leisure hours. In this way they would acquire knowledge relating to those subjects that would be valuable to them in after years and in the meantime afford them profitable recreation.

INSTRUCTIONAL.

The instruction in French should be modernized with a view to procuring more efficiency in the actual speaking of the language with fluency by every Cadet at the end of his course at the College.

In connection with Civil Engineering the course should be progressive and in touch with the latest accepted theories and practice, and more attention should be paid to analyzing details of important public works in different parts of the world, and having this object in view, it is highly desirable that the Professor of Civil Engineering should be a member of the leading Engineering Societies which publish transactions, including discussions by the most eminent Engineers of the day.

It would appear that by a slight adjustment of the duties of the Military Professors the saving of the salary of one officer might be effected without any decrease in efficiency. To this end the Board suggests that when the next vacancy occurs the Professor of Artillery should also teach Military Administration and Law and Military History. The Professor of Military Topography and Reconnaissance might also teach Strategy and Tactics, and Civil Surveying, now attached to the duties of the last named Professor, might be added to those of the professor of civil engineering.

At present there are two professors and one instructor for the above named subjects.

EXPENDITURE, &C.

The total cost of maintaining the college for each of the five years beginning with the first July, 1890; the net cost after deducting the payment made by the cadets, and the number of cadets in attendance each of those years, is as follows :—

Year.	Maintenance.	Repairs, &c.	Refunds by Cadets.	Net Cost.	No. of Cadets.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1890-91.....	69,248 29	7,202 90	21,306 91	55,144 28	66
1891-92.....	68,949 31	6,446 42	18,679 62	51,716 11	57
1892-93.....	70,584 73	4,464 52	23,925 58	51,123 67	66
1893-94.....	68,022 22	3,189 35	22,417 36	48,794 21	64
1894-95.....	50,672 47	5,325 80	57

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

Some inducement or additional encouragement should be given to graduates to attach themselves to militia corps, and the board suggests that graduates who thus show their interest in the militia or are doing regular military duty in the country, should, after a reasonable and defined period of service, receive promotion. Graduates should also be given the preference in filling vacancies in the permanent military force, and in other departments of the public service for which their training particularly fits them.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Although this college has only been in operation since 1876, it has been the means of educating the maximum number of Cadets that its barrack accommodation has permitted. Their combined civil and military education during courses lasting four years has not only expanded their minds and made them more suitable for Military duty, but it has been the means of making known to the employers of Civil Engineers and other skilled men in the higher branches, that strides have been made by

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Canada in technical education. The system followed, which is on a Military basis throughout, has caused the development of the physical condition of the Cadets and permitted them to carry in their heads without detriment the knowledge they have acquired. Indeed, the vigour and manliness of those who have graduated afford a hope that a useful and important result has been reached. The various interests constantly arising in Canada tend to show that technical knowledge, both Military and Civil, is required, and that as the population and industries expand, that knowledge will be sought for and employed. The Graduates who have accepted civil employment are being fortified by the experience they are acquiring and will doubtless become better qualified by it for the discharge of active Military duties when required. The Cadets now under instruction have been drawn from the several Provinces of the Dominion, and as an apparent necessity exists for maintaining such a germ in aid of interior administration and of defence, the Board considers that knowledge such as may be acquired here will prove beneficial. The Cadets admitted each year are placed in the same class, and although the Professorial and Instructional Staff is required for the present strength, they can perform similar functions for classes of the maximum of 26 without detriment to efficiency. The Board, therefore, considers that the education of Cadets who attend this College should be continuous, be thorough so far as the means within reach will permit, and of a modern type, and that, in order to insure this desirable result, the Commandant should be changed at short intervals of, say 5 or 7 years, as may be found expedient or necessary; also, that as long as it is necessary to employ the services of a Military Officer from Great Britain as Commandant, he be required to be an Officer of not higher rank than Lieutenant-Colonel on the Active List of the Imperial Regular Army. By following such a plan, new blood, so to speak, will be constantly infused, and the system will be prevented from running into a groove, by carrying with it instruction in respect of those changes in Army administration that experience may suggest as conducive to the public good.

The Board commend to your sympathy and consideration this Royal Military College, which is performing a high class and most useful and necessary work, and it believes that the Military and Civil education carried on cannot be profitably separated, but should continue to be conducted substantially as at present.

Owing to the withdrawal of one of the Members of the Board, who was in consequence unable to be present at the Meetings of the Board

after Friday last, the 15th instant, and to his not having heard the evidence and discussions after that date, he has not been called upon to sign the report.

WALKER POWELL,
Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Chairman.

T. J. DUCHESNAY,
Lieut. Colonel,
Dy. Adj. Gen'l, Dist. No. 7, Quebec.

H. SMITH,
Lieut. Colonel,
Dy. Adj. Gen'l., Dist. No. 1, London.

DUNCAN MACPHERSON,
Captain,
Divisional Engineer,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

COLONEL POWELL,
Chairman, Board
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DEAR COLONEL,
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The Honourable
ARTHUR R. I
Minister

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In the commu

KINGSTON, 16th November, 1895.

COLONEL POWELL,

Chairman, Board of Visitors,

Royal Military College.

DEAR COLONEL POWELL,—Since I left you last night I have given the discussion of the Board of Visitors of the Military College, especially with respect to the system followed in the education of cadets, my earnest consideration. As I differ in my views so completely from yourself and all the other members of the board, on a fundamental point, and it will be impossible for me to join in the report of the Board, I can see no good will result from further attendance on my part. I propose to address the Minister in a separate communication.

It is with extreme regret that I am constrained to differ from my colleagues.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

OTTAWA, 18th November, 1895.

The Honourable

ARTHUR R. DICKEY, M.P.,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—In accordance with official instructions I proceeded to Kingston, on the 12th instant, to take my part as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College. I remained until the 16th instant, daily taking my seat at the board, when upon that day I addressed the Chairman, Colonel Powell, the letter, a copy of which is annexed.

In the communication I stated that my views on the fundamental

principles on which the college should be conducted were so at variance with those of the other members, that I could not join in the report of the board. That no good result would consequently be obtained by my further attendance at the meetings, and that I proposed to address a separate communication to yourself on the subject.

Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to submit for your consideration the following remarks :

If I understand the purpose for which the Royal Military College at Kingston has been established, it is with the primary object to provide the means of imparting a military education, the final object being to assure the presence in the community in after years, of a number of thoroughly educated military men, who, although engaged in civil life, would be available for service in any critical emergency.

While the importance of this object must be to the fullest extent admitted, we must equally consider the advisability of attaining it in the best manner with due regard to cost.

My examination of the college and the system followed satisfied me that neither of these results are obtained. It may easily be seen that the institution is over-manned. From the information laid before us there are now in residence 57 cadets, while the staff under pay, of officials, professors, assistants, subordinates and servants reaches the total number of 37 ; and the number does not include the caterer's department, which being under contract, is entirely distinct. The work of the college conducted on this costly scale has furnished the results which I will briefly submit.

During the past five years the military college has turned out on an average 13 3-5 per cent. graduates per annum. Without taking into account the outlay incurred in erecting and equipping buildings, or interest on capital invested, this result has been attained at a cost for each graduate of (say) \$5,510. Of this total sum, the graduate himself has paid (say) \$1,450 ; the part borne by the Dominion in the current outlay has been \$3,700. I have placed the cost to the graduate at \$1,450, as this is the sum which passes through the books of the college, but I understand this sum is considerably increased in each case by other personal expenses of the cadet. The personal expenditure of the individual cadet necessarily limits the enjoyment of the advantage of the college to families whose circumstances admit of it.

The education imparted is not confined to a military training ; the cadets are admitted to the institution with an imperfect civil education

and professors at ordinary education in the country. As a complete education the elaborate course of the expense to the

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and professors and lecturers are required to teach them the branches of ordinary education commonly taught at the schools and colleges of the country. As a consequence of this system four years are necessary to complete the education of the cadet ; the length of term involved under the elaborate combination of professors, officials and others, greatly increase the expense to the cadet himself, as well as to the Dominion.

This is not the course followed at the great military schools of England. At Sandhurst, where young men are trained for the cavalry and infantry, the length of term is one year and a half. At Woolwich, the school for the engineer and artillery, the highest branches of the military profession, the period is two years.

Conceiving that experience has demonstrated the wisdom and expediency of limiting the period of military training to one and a half and two years at these famous schools, I had difficulty in understanding the necessity for prolonging the term to four years in Canada. The explanation of my colleagues on the board was, that the circumstances are peculiar in Canada, and any departure from the present system is not advisable. The board asked the three highest officers of the college an expression of opinion, on the principle of having cadets a shorter term in residence at the college and requiring them to complete their civil education before entering. None of the answers furnished were in favour of change from the present system.

Notwithstanding these adverse views, the impression I had first formed remains unchanged. I am unable to see sufficient reason why we cannot with propriety follow the example of the mother country and take means to render it unnecessary for cadets to remain longer than two years at the Royal Military College. The means which naturally suggest themselves are to convert the institution into a purely military college, and, as in England, leave the ordinary schools and colleges of the country to educate those who are to be cadets, in English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry and natural science. That is to say, candidates for cadetship should be proficient in these branches of study before they are admitted to the military college.

When this institution was first established there may have been greater reason for the course then adopted, which is still followed, but that time is past. I think I am quite correct in saying that in Canada, to-day, a better civil education can be had outside than inside the military college, and at far less cost.

It appears to me that the change suggested would confer many and great advantages, and would result in a very great reduction of expense, not to the government only, but to the cadets themselves. As one direct effect, it would admit of families availing themselves of the privileges of the college who are now debarred by the question of cost. I do not think it an exaggerated view when I express the expectation that the reductions of expense added to other inducements, which I shall presently refer to, would lead to a great increase in the number desiring to become cadets.

As the whole matter presents itself to my mind, the facts and principles connected with them, may thus be summarized :

1. That a good civil education is the essential ground work of complete military education, as it of all professional educations and that it should accordingly precede technical studies.

2. At the Royal Military College at Kingston an attempt is made to impart a civil education as well as a military education.

3. At the Military College a civil education is obtained at an excessive and unnecessary cost.

4. Civil education is not one of the constitutional functions of the general government.

5. There is now in all, or nearly all, the provinces of the Dominion ample provision for imparting to the youth of the country the best civil education.

6. Military education at the English schools is limited at Sandhurst to one and a-half years, at Woolwich to two years.

The above facts in my humble opinion irresistibly lead to the following conclusions :

(a.) If one and a-half years be the time necessary for military training at the great military schools of England, a shorter term than four years should be sufficient for a military training at the college at Kingston.

(b.) It is advisable to leave civil education to the ample means provided in the ordinary educational institutions of the several provinces of the Dominion.

(c.) The Military College at Kingston should be a military college and nothing else. So constituted, the course of instruction need not exceed two years.

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These are the having given the duty respectfully Military College h of national import its system and wor future. For these of the government that the institution a complete training military science. institution. I can usefulness of the co that it would reduc an undue and as I under the present s

(d) Liberal inducement should be offered to a sufficient number of well educated young men imbued with a military and patriotic spirit, to enter the college in order to receive the highest military education. If led to expect that after successfully passing through the college, appointments to positions in the public service will follow, according to some understood rule, it is not necessary to say that good faith should be kept with them in their reasonable expectations.

I desire to remark on the last point, that a feeling exists among the friends of those who have passed through the college, that the graduates have met with but scant treatment in the matter of appointments in the public service, and that with the exception of the four commissions given in the Imperial Army there are no prizes to be won and no prospect of public employment to look forward to. After leaving Kingston the cadets have simply to shift for themselves; some of the young men trained largely at the public expense are obliged to seek employment in foreign countries and thus their services become lost to Canada. It is in the general interests that as far as practicable this objection should be removed. This is not the place to discuss how it can best be remedied. I simply desire to point out that in view of the main objects of the establishment of the military college, means should be taken to assist the young men whom it creditably turns out, in every way that is possible.

These are the conclusions that have forced themselves upon me, after having given the matter my best attention, and which I feel it to be my duty respectfully to submit to you. I am of the opinion that the Royal Military College has proved a useful institution, that its establishment is of national importance and that every effort should be made to improve its system and working, in order that it may become more useful in the future. For these reasons I respectfully recommend to the consideration of the government that an organic change be made in the system followed, that the institution be converted into a purely military school for imparting a complete training in the best military methods and in all branches of military science. Such a change is suggested in the best interests of the institution. I cannot but think that it would increase the permanent usefulness of the college and commend it more and more to general favour; that it would reduce the cost to cadets who may enter, and would avoid an undue and as I have explained an unnecessary public expenditure under the present system.

I have, &c., &c.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

*From the Commandant, Royal Military College, to the Deputy Minister
of Militia and Defence.*

KINGSTON, 12th March, 1896.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 14266 of the 10th instant, received yesterday, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the report of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College dated the 18th November, 1895, of the contents of which I had no knowledge until receipt of the copy received from you yesterday.

The hospital accommodation is deficient in all sanitary requirements, ventilation, situation, cheerfulness, provision for isolation of contagious and infectious illness, privy, lavatory, and residence for steward. The subject has several times been submitted for consideration. The rooms occupied as a hospital are below ground level, and were appropriated to the purpose merely as a temporary measure. They are needed for storage.

Previously to the meeting of the board of visitors, meat of some kind formed part of each day's breakfast, except on Friday mornings, when porridge and milk formed the main dish.

Some of the cadets submitted to the board a desire for meat at Friday breakfast, and other slight changes about which they had not previously availed themselves of their well understood privilege to submit such matters for consideration by their officers here. When these wishes of the cadets became known they were referred to a committee by me, and, in conference with the contractor, the points were arranged without difficulty and to their mutual satisfaction.

For 46 cents a day a cadet is supplied with three reasonably liberal meals, besides bread, butter and cheese at 11 a.m.

Tested by either the general contentment which prevails on this point, or by the physical results evident in the condition of the cadets, it is doubtful if appreciable improvement could be effected without increasing the cost to the cadets.

The suggestion of a mess committee of cadets under the presidency of a staff officer is one which probably originates in the impression that the cadets themselves, having control of the messing, will not be likely to have ground for complaint. Notwithstanding the apparent force of this view and the opinion that lessons in administration and management would

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be afforded to the members of the mess committee, the proposal appears to me to be one which should not be adopted. It involves the hiring of a messman, probably an accountant or messman's assistant, a cook, an assistant cook, a scullery woman, and probably a boy assistant, the provision of fuel, the purchase of supplies, the keeping of voluminous detailed accounts, a knowledge of marketing, &c. To be successful in the superintendance of such a charge, necessitates already acquired experience of a kind which the board rightly assumes the cadets have not got.

If when one set of members had acquired experience they were continued in office the lessons in household management would be confined to these alone; were the members, on the other hand, to be frequently changed the mess affairs would be continuously under inexperienced management.

Only a few officers are to be met with who can successfully undertake mess management; and still fewer would consent to add this duty to professional work. Cause of complaint would be multiplied, although it might cease to be directed against a mess contractor. Nor do I think that financially the proposal is a desirable one. The wages of efficient servants employed here is considerably higher than in town, they would have to be fed (as well as members of the college subordinate staff not resident on the premises), and kitchen economy, an important factor in cost of living, could not be well enforced. The employment of a messman, throws responsibility for the liquidation of all claims against him on the committee. The employment of a contractor as at present, relieves the college of all such financial risks. Mistakes would certainly at times occur, and possibly defalcations; these would give rise to difficulties with parents, who would naturally contend that the responsibility for such incidents should not be thrown upon them.

The employment of an experienced contractor avoids all these disadvantages.

I have consulted five officers of the staff who are themselves college graduates, and they are unanimously of the opinion that an attempt to manage the mess by such a committee as is suggested should not be made. Instruction in household management, should not, I think, be imposed upon cadets whose recreation hours are sufficiently limited by necessary application to study and drills. Their comfort and their opportunities for accomplishing the object of their residence here are both subserved by the employment of a contractor.

The estimate made by the Board of Visitors of there being a residue

of \$64.50 out of the fee of \$200 paid by cadets, is not consistent with the calculations made by those who take into account all items associated with board, lodging and instruction. \$200 a year is the only revenue receivable from each cadet on those accounts, but the charges which it is contended by some should be placed against this revenue, include such items as interest on cost of buildings, repairs, instructional equipment, salaries, wages and allowances, lighting and heating, table equipment, &c.

The question of the amount of the accommodation which should be available at the college is not one which should be determined by the accidental size of one of the existing class-rooms being adapted to accommodate only 26 students, the method by which the board arrived at the conclusion that 104 for cadets (4 x 26) should be the extent of the accommodation provided. The question is one depending chiefly upon two considerations. What are the militia requirements of Canada? How many candidates for cadetships can be secured? It may be remarked that initial success in warfare and especially in such warfare as would give rise to the mobilization of Canadian troops would be of supreme importance. That success would vitally depend upon the qualification of the officers. Again in support of those first put in the field there would be a hurried assembling and organizing of untrained men without officers. With regard to these times and to these circumstances may alone be duly appreciated the national importance of a reserve of Canadian gentlemen trained in military principles. But the circumstances named are none other than the establishment of the Royal Military College is intended to meet. To estimate the cost of the work it does by reckoning the net cash expenditure upon it without giving a cash value to its principal asset, a reserve of military educated men available as officers, is wholly fallacious. There is no factory which does not take credit in its balance sheet for the money value of its produce, in stock. How valuable that stock is to Canada, in the case of a sufficiency of available militarily trained gentlemen, is only to be understood by those who truly appreciate the importance of it as a factor in the country's defence, organization and safety.

An infantry division about 10,000 strong, absorbs, exclusive of non-combatants, 279 officers. It is unlikely that in case of emergency, less than four such divisions would be placed immediately, and as a first effort, under arms.

This force of 40,000 would absorb over 1,116 officers. According to actuarial calculations were the college to pass out one graduate, aged 20, each year, the normal number of living graduates ranging from 20 to 40 years of age, would be 19.55.

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In order to under the influence Royal Military College List of 1895, is given to its officers. Moreover that the record efficiency of the college

Compiled from officers).

Combatant Officers professional Military School

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Cavalry.....
Artillery.....
Engineers.....
Infantry.....

Total without certificate

Of these at least 25 per cent would be unavailable for service as officers even in national emergency, in consequence of absence, physical disability and exceptional occupation, &c.

It may therefore be assumed that the ultimate normal effect of one graduate passing annually out of the college would be to give the country a permanently available supply of 15 gentlemen specially educated in military principles enabling them to intelligently enter on the discharge of military duties in case of need.

To furnish the officers of an infantry division 10,000 strong, the college would have to pass 19 graduates annually.

There are 2,160 combatant officers recorded in the militia list of 1895, of whom (excluding holders of the old Military Schools Certificates) only 1,237 are noted as having qualifying certificates, and these of a great variety of standards and weight.

In order to remove any impression that these statements are framed under the influence of partiality arising from my connection with the Royal Military College, the following summary, compiled from the Militia List of 1895, is given of the condition of the Canadian force with respect to its officers. My experience in this country, leads me to the conclusion that the record now noted even much exaggerates in appearance the efficiency of the defensive organization.

Compiled from the Militia List of 1895 (but excluding non-combatant officers).

Combatant Officers of the Canadian Militia not in possession of any professional qualifying certificate, except in a few cases the old Military School Certificates prior to 1870.

Corps.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Total.
Cavalry.....	1	0	3	3	25	32
Artillery.....	0	1	1	7	42	51
Engineers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infantry.....	25	24	198	161	432	840
Total without qualification certificate.....	26	25	202	171	499	923

Combatant Officers holding certificates of any class, exclusive of Military School Certificates.

Corps.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Total.
Cavalry.....	7	6	44	32	22	111
Artillery.....	5	29	44	34	13	125
Engineers.....	0	1	2	1	1	5
Infantry.....	63	121	425	236	151	996
Total.....	75	157	515	303	187	1,237
Total Combatant Officers.....						2,160

From these considerations, I conclude that the college, in order to meet the defensive requirements of Canada, should pass out not less than 40 cadets a year. This would involve at the very least 160 students, to deal with which number the existing instructional equipment, &c., and staff is approximately fitted. In the absence of additional inducements being offered it is improbable that the number of successful candidates for entrance to the Royal Military College will become greater than, on an average, between 14 and 20 a year. To its only assured prizes, four Imperial Service Commissions, is undoubtedly due such very moderate competition as at present justifies its continued maintenance. Under existing circumstances were the prizes withdrawn the reputation of the college and the attractions associated with its military character would not suffice, in the present state of the country, to draw a number sufficient to form classes. In order to meet the disadvantage the institution labours under in being generally regarded as essentially a school for military education, the course of instruction should have a wider base than at present, and subject to cadets following the prescribed military course during their first two years' residence and securing military qualification certificates, they should not be compelled to pursue more advanced military studies. Certainty of employment for meritorious graduates would result at once in securing ample candidates. It is this condition which accounts for the overflowing candidature in the case of the British, Continental, and United States Military Schools, in all of which graduation implies winning a provision for life.

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to would it is thought satisfy the need of the Royal Military College of Canada—*e.g.* were parents able to confidently rely upon four Canadian appointments in addition to the four Imperial Service Commissions, being annually available for graduates; for far from all parents of graduates are able to incur the costs of acceptance of Imperial Commissions for their sons; yet beyond these prizes no special prospects are offered.

Under the heading "Drill" the Board of Visitors state that "the drill is not up to date, and according to evidence brought before 'it' there is a slackness in discipline," and that with "a view to correcting these defects the college should be placed under the general officer commanding the militia for purposes of drill, discipline and inspection" and under the heading "Concluding remarks" give their opinion that the education of cadets should be "continuous," "thorough," of "a modern type," and that to ensure this desirable result, the commandant should not be of higher rank than Lieut-Colonel, not continue in office longer than from five to seven years. That thus "new blood, so to speak, would be infused, and the system prevented from running into a groove by carrying with it instruction in respect of those changes in army administration that experience may suggest as conducive to the public good." That this view has been taken by the board is much regretted by me; that it should have been arrived at without any reference to me or request for explanation by the board, I altogether fail to understand; and that it should have been thus published, I cannot but consider unjust to the cadets and to the staff here, and most injurious to the interests of the college and the country.

The drill followed here is in accordance with the most recent changes, with one solitary exception, I refer to the bayonet exercise. This was lately changed in the Imperial service—and the change was at once followed here: but in consequence of an order being issued to the Canadian Militia to continue the whole bayonet drill—instructions were given to revert to that system. I know of no other foundation for the statement by the board that "the drill is not up to date."

That the board received evidence of slackness in discipline prevailing—I cannot question: but I am not aware what the evidence was, nor of the weight due to it, for, at the special instance of the board, I absented myself from presence while they were examining members of my staff and cadets.

On behalf of the cadets, their non-commissioned officers and members of the staff in immediate control over them, I would respectfully but most strongly protest against the official announcement of such an opinion thus

arrived at, and in rebuttal, would refer to the admitted results of the system followed here.

When the board visited the college it had not been in session over ten weeks since its last graduating class had all past out with honours, a standard which had never previously been approached in the history of the college; and within the recently preceding years not only was marked general progress demonstrably made, but there were repeated instances of a standard being attained that had been reached but once or twice prior to 1888.

Such information as has reached me of the military qualifications of ex-cadets has been uniformly appreciative, from Canadian militia sources as well as from the Imperial service.

The cadets undergo ten hours of drill weekly, embracing gymnastics, riding, artillery, and infantry, so that out of 47 seen by the board on parade at infantry drill, in the middle of last November, about one quarter (the recruit class) had had but little opportunity for practice, and had not yet been drilled at all in marching order—while the senior class, to which instructional drill in infantry command is all but limited, had barely entered on this branch of the course.

I do not know, as I have intimated, what standard of drill the board had in view when inspecting the parade, but I would remark that the board of visitors, consisting of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Hayter, Field Marshal Sir John Simmons, General Sir Henry Smith, Lt.-General Arthur Lyttelton-Annesley and Lt.-General Julian Hall, observed on the occasion of their visit last year to Sandhurst College: "It appears to the board that too much time is devoted to drill at the expense of those technical studies which form the chief *raison d'être* of the college." The hours for drill at Sandhurst and at the Royal Military College of Canada, are practically alike, except that on Wednesdays and Saturdays there is drill here.

Again, on their Woolwich Academy visit, the same board remarked that "for the same reason that the school of military engineering has been established, it cannot be expected that cadets can be turned out from the academy fully instructed in the science and practice of gunnery, and qualified for the general duties of the artillery service."

Now, whatever may have been the standard of drill attained at the two leading military schools referred to, it is almost certain that the standard here surpasses it, for repeatedly graduates joining the Imperial service are not required to pass through all the drill training which has to be gone through by others,

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To prevent the drill at the Royal Military College becoming antiquated, and the occurrence of alleged slackness of discipline, the Board suggest making the Major-General Commanding the Militia responsible for these, and that the commandant should not be of higher rank than Lieutenant-Colonel, and should hold office not longer than from five to seven years.

The means of preventing the drill becoming antiquated are already provided here. Artillery and engineer officers from the Imperial service succeed one another at short intervals, and superintend the drills, in addition to which an exceptionally well qualified non-commissioned officer of the Scots Guards and a most able staff adjutant take part.

It is not apparent how control of the drill at the Royal Military College by the Major-General at Ottawa Commanding the Militia can improve the drill. The quality of the drill is dependent on the cadet and his immediate drill instructor. Nor is it apparent how a reduction in the rank of the commandant is to improve the drill. At Woolwich Academy the Governor and Commandant is a Lieutenant-General; at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Governor and Commandant is Major-General. Had it been found that officers of these ranks lowered discipline, I assume juniors would long ago have replaced them.

I have already stated that the drill here is not out of date, and in view of the opinion of the Board of Visitors to Sandhurst and Woolwich Academy I might reasonably contend that it is already carried to an extreme, for there is this very important difference between Canada's requirements and those of the Imperial service :

In Canada there is no other school at which the principles of military science can be acquired than the Royal Military College, which turns out only about 14 graduates a year, and these generally pass into civil life without opportunity for continuing military study.

Under these circumstances, to aim at high efficiency in mechanical drill at the cost of lessening most essential mental acquirements, suggests mistaken appreciation of the work the college should undertake.

As regards the duration of the commandant's retention of office, I conceive it would be unwise to lay down any hard and fast rule.

In no educational institution is change of efficient staff advisable; on the contrary, change is injurious; and it will be difficult to find an instance of a system of short periodic change being followed in either the staff of school, a university, or a military college, except in the case of active list officers being employed. The necessity for the change then arises, not in

the interest of the educational institution, but in the interests of the service from which the staff may be borrowed.

Frequent change in the Minister of Militia, the Major-General Commanding the Militia, and the Commandant of the Royal Military College, would expose the national interests in the college to very great uncertainty. During my seven and a half years' time here, there have been five different ministers, and four different commanders of the militia, each of whom has had distinct views of the relation the college bears to the defensive organization of the country—its personnel, its general requirements, and its internal management.

Thus situated, if the commandant's appointment be, as a rule, limited to a few years, there must cease to be any permanency in its affairs and continuity in the supervision of its welfare.

The situation in Canada is not comparable with that in England.

There the Council of Education and the War Office are essentially continuous, not merely in name, but in their regulating influence. Here, when the Major-General Commanding the Militia retires, there occurs what would correspond to a change in the War Office, while as regards the military college there is nothing corresponding to the council of education, or the experienced influence of the Imperial Service Board of Visitors.

It appears to me essential to successful management of the college that no time limit should be prescribed for the commandant's tenure of office, and that he should be recognized as the head of a department under the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The opinion of the Board of Visitors, that first appointments to the permanent militia should invariably be given to graduates of the Royal Military College, — that the most recently approved rifles should be provided for cadets,—and, that workshops and an artillery drill shed are most desirable, —agree with opinions and recommendations I have previously pressed on the department of militia.

I am unable to agree with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors to their recommendation that instruction in civil surveying should be transferred from the Professor of Military Topography to the Professor of Civil Engineering, with a view to saving the salary of one officer.

The Professor of Military Topography has several other subjects to deal with besides civil surveying. He now teaches reconnaissance, strategy and tactics, as the board suggests he should do—his salary must therefore continue.

As the suggestion board with a view would not effect—the civil engineer time available to

Desiring not Visitors upon the my remarks upon ing not to the wo for a complete and

From the Commandant

SIR,—Supplied the 14th instant, I on the report of the Fleming, C. M. G.,

Mr. Fleming the presence in the educated military available for service

With this view tion that the words should be substituted

Mr. Fleming's present organization costly.

As the suggested alteration of allotment of subjects was made by the board with a view to a saving which it would appear the board's proposal would not effect—I need only remark, without entering into detail, that the civil engineering subjects are already too extensive for the limited time available to cadets and the professor.

Desiring not to delay a reply to the severe strictures of the Board of Visitors upon the management of the college, I reserve for a separate letter my remarks upon the proposal of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., relating not to the working of the existing system here, but to a suggestion for a complete and radical change.

I have, &c.,

D. R. CAMERON,
Commandant.

From the Commandant, Royal Military College, to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

KINGSTON, Ont., 17th March, 1896.

SIR,—Supplementing my letter of the 12th transmitted to you on the 14th instant, I have now the honour to submit the following remarks on the report of the Board of Visitors as separately made by Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., on the Royal Military College of Canada.

Mr. Fleming considers the final object of the college to be “to assure the presence in the community in after years of a number of thoroughly educated military men, who, although engaged in civil life, would be available for service in any critical emergency.”

With this view I would express general concurrence, with the reservation that the words “of men thoroughly educated in military principles” should be substituted for “thoroughly educated military men.”

Mr. Fleming's report is directed to show that to attain its object, the present organization of the college is faultily adapted and unnecessarily costly.

He would make a sharp division between civil and military education, and altogether dispense with civil subjects in the college course, taking advantage instead of the civil attainments of university men.

My impression is that Mr. Fleming has not appreciated at their true value the difficulties there are in the way of his proposal resulting successfully.

In connection with the qualifications of a military graduate here, the necessary standard of civil education in this country differs in no important degree from that of university graduation.

The combinations of subjects here may not exactly correspond with any one of the very various combinations qualifying for University B.A. degrees; but the standard of attainments in the civil subjects here is fairly similar to the pass B.A. standards required in the universities of the country.

There can be no doubt whatever that the standards of the school and educational establishments generally in the country, other than at universities, is far below that necessarily required for military graduation here.

Assuming then that the source whence Mr. Fleming proposes to recruit candidates for the Royal Military College must be from among university graduates, the question arises, is there a prospect of the recruiting succeeding?

To me it appears it could not succeed.

The university B.A. course may be taken as one of four years.

Students on entering an university have either some definite object in view, or very soon regulate their studies with regard to a definite career.

If they have military training in view they would scarcely select the university course of four years, to be followed by additional two years here, or six years in all, in preference to the four years' course, now available to them.

As matters now stand, the men who in this country select university education, by that very choice show that they are not those from amongst whom cadets could be recruited.

It is most probably well within the facts to state that of those who take an university course 70 per cent. do so at well nigh as great a money expenditure as they or their friends could bear, and that practically none of them could bear an extension of two years to their education.

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Of the remaining 30 per cent. it is unlikely that any would be found prepared to undergo the self-denial of two years' military training, without any prospect of personal benefit arising therefrom.

I have here referred to all students taking a university course; but of those only a small percentage graduate, and of the graduates only such as take the B. A. honour course in physics and mathematics for at least two years, would have attained the standard required by the Royal Military College course.

How many university men there are thus qualified may be estimated from the circumstance that at McGill there are but two undergraduates in the third year mathematical honour course, one of these a lady.

Not only is efficient military education dependent upon this consideration, but any interference with the standard might and in some cases would deprive the college of attractive advantages upon which its successful recruiting now depends in connection with law studentship, Dominion land surveying, civil engineering, and commissions in Her Majesty's regular forces, &c.

University graduates take their degrees as a general rule not earlier than at 22 years of age. Is it to be expected that Canadians of this age will be found to delay two years longer entering on the professions they are to pursue, with the object of acquiring a sound military education?

Experience in England is altogether opposed to the idea that university men here, would undergo the sacrifice.

Only 8 commissions—cavalry and infantry—are offered there half-yearly, to university men up to 23 years of age, and this subject to qualification in military subjects.

The Reverend J. R. Phelps, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, and Member of the Hebdomadal Council, in evidence before a royal commission to report on military education, remarked: "Candidates for army commissions go to the university, but members of the university do not become candidates." The committee's report on the evidence notes: "It is doubtful whether the candidates who came from the universities are really entitled to the special advantages given them."

Were all first appointments to the permanent militia reserved for graduates of the Royal Military College—as it appears should be the case, in the interests of the country's defensive organization—there would even then be no more than two, on an average, annually, to whom military professional careers could be offered; an inducement not merely

inadequate in value to attract Canadian university graduates, but wholly insufficient numerically, having regard to the purpose for which the college has been established.

Of 54 cadets now on the college roll, to whom I have spoken on the subject, 17 joined solely on account of the prospect of securing commissions in Her Majesty's regular forces; 24 joined influenced by a hope of obtaining Imperial commissions, in addition to other considerations; 13 were not influenced by a desire for Imperial commissions.

Of other than military inducements to join the college, by far the most influential motives have been the general education and physical course of training, and, next in importance, instruction in civil engineering.

Imperial commissions are now open to colonial university graduates, under conditions analogous to those applicable to graduates of universities in Great Britain and Ireland. The chief inducement to undergo training at the Royal Military College of Canada would consequently not be operative in the case of Canadian university graduates at all; while in the remaining 24 per cent. of cases (corresponding to 13 out of the total of 54 cadets referred to) the proposed reorganization of the college, according to Mr. Fleming's scheme, would remove the only existing motives which might, but as a matter of fact do not, influence the small proportion of students to enter the Royal Military College, rather than the universities of the country.

I am not aware of a single instance of advantage having been taken by a Canadian university graduate of the privileges open to them to obtain Imperial service commissions without passing through the military college here, or the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Up to July, 1893, there had been no such candidate.

On the foregoing grounds, I found the opinion that it is in the highest degree improbable that a military school of the character needed by Canada, could be recruited from the universities, as proposed by Mr. Fleming.

There are other objections to the suggestion, arising from circumstances peculiar to Canada. In this country, a sufficient reserve of gentlemen adequately instructed in military principles has to be formed to provide for national emergencies, without provision for their military studies and training being advanced or even their acquired experience continued after college age.

The military education and training in Canada, should consequently

be of a higher commencement and at the Royal Military College refers as guides but preliminary at the staff college engineering, the

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In what are included mathematics, French, and civil engineering of which he would

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The difficulty of cadets adequately obtained in Canada qualifying entrance where it is understood

be of a higher standard and more thorough than is required merely as a commencement in other countries: *e g.*, at Woolwich Royal Academy, and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, to which Mr. Fleming refers as guides; for the instruction imparted at those noted schools is but preliminary to future continuous instruction and training in regiments at the staff college, the school of musketry, the school of military engineering, the school of gunnery, the artillery college, etc.

There, at Woolwich and Sandhurst, the instruction is but a starting point in progress; here, at the Royal Military College of Canada, it is the beginning and end, unlikely to be put to a test, until a critical occasion, involving the country's safety, arises.

In what are classed as civil subjects of study, I assume Mr. Fleming includes mathematics, mechanics, electricity, chemistry, English literature, French, and civil engineering, and geometrical and freehand drawing; all of which he would dispense with at the Royal Military College.

I have already shown reasons for assuming that graduates of Canadian universities would not be attracted to this college.

I may now add that there would be still less prospect of finding university students whose civil course embraced the above combination of subjects. If objection be taken to including civil engineering as amongst subjects necessary to be taught, I would remark that it largely overlaps military engineering—the two subjects are largely identical—and, since civil engineering is a subject of much attraction to cadets, it would be, in Canada, an unwise step to exclude it.

But even excluding civil engineering, the contention remains that, in the various prescribed university courses, the combination of subjects indicated is not to be found, and thus the military college could not be recruited from university men with the required attainments.

It cannot be contemplated by Mr. Fleming that instruction in both French and English should be dispensed with here, unless indeed he places a still narrower limit to candidature, making eligible only such as can speak and write both French and English. French cadets at least have to learn English, and English cadets French in Canada.

The difficulty is not removed by assuming that schools can supply cadets adequately instructed in the necessary civil subjects. The standard obtained in Canadian schools barely suffices to prepare lads for the qualifying entrance examination under the existing system at this college, where it is understood instruction in civil subjects is to be continued.

In England the standard of education at the sources whence Woolwich Academy and Sandhurst Royal Military College are recruited, is certainly not lower than the standard from which cadets here are drawn.

Notwithstanding the certainty of continuous future practice and instruction in many of the subjects presumably classed by Mr. Fleming as civil subjects, it will be found that they are included in the military course in England: thus, at Woolwich Royal Military Academy are to be found professors and instructors in mathematics, mechanics, electricity, French, German, landscape drawing and applied sciences.

But this is by no means all the so-called civil education found necessary in the case of candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's service. The majority of the public schools in England have special classes preparatory for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; there are, too, an immense number of private tutors and crammers who give their attention to preparing candidates for entrance into these two military schools, in the so-called civil subjects.

In Canada there is nothing, and for the present, there can be nothing to correspond with this branch of civil education.

I know of only two schools which have even thought of adopting the course indicated and their tentative efforts were initiated only during the past year. However much it could be wished that a similar course should be followed by other schools, success can hardly be expected to attend the experiment in a degree sufficiently marked to lead others to imitate them.

There is not the demand in Canada to justify general competition in such efforts.

If, then, not only is special civil education preparatory to entering military schools in England deemed necessary, but a development of these studies while attending the military schools, how are the necessities of the case to be met in Canada otherwise than by concurrent civil and technically military education?

Judging from the attainments of cadets on joining, the Canadian schools do not now adequately instruct for even entrance into the Royal Military College.

There is economy of mental effort, too, in the system of concurrent civil and military education,

Mr. Fleming's professional knowledge is capable of being viewed in a most wise view, and that in education in abstract is not nearly so far from acquire his knowledge of professional matters.

Were a military school in teaching and mathematics, mechanics, and other aspects instead of

Mr. Fleming's Military College, the knowledge imparted is not

I have shown that civil education from purely military education is not attempted in the United States, some of which, it is not shared with the

As regards the Military College of

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In considering Military College he than Woolwich, S

Mr. Fleming notes that sound civil education is the foundation of all professional knowledge, but he apparently has not noted that the foundation is capable of special adaptation to the superstructure; that its elements may most wisely be varied and combined to suit the ultimate object in view, and that in this sense while a student may indeed be separately educated in abstract fundamental principles, and in their application, he is not nearly so favourably circumstanced as another student who should acquire his knowledge of these principles through their relation to the professional matter he has to master.

Were a military education in view, surely, there would be economy in teaching and brain work for master and pupil in following up mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, languages, drawing, &c., in their military aspects instead of as abstract studies.

Mr. Fleming discusses the expenditure in connection with the Royal Military College, attributing it to the circumstance that the education imparted is not purely military, and that the institution is overmanned.

I have shown ground for supposing that in Canada the separation of civil from purely military education is not practicable; and that in England it is not attempted. I might have enforced my opinion by reference to the military educational systems of every European country, Japan and the United States, in none of which is there any such separation, and in some of which, it may be added, the whole cost is borne by the state and not shared with the cadet.

As regards the overmanning, the circumstances prevailing at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst may be mentioned.

There the instruction given is limited to the regimental requirements of officers on first joining their corps, embracing only fortification, topography, tactics, military administration and law; the course being one of a year and a half.

There were in June, 1895, 365 cadets in attendance with an establishment of paid staff, professors, instructors and others, numbering 311 in addition.

At Woolwich, at the same date, there were 208 cadets with an addition of staff, instructors, &c., numbering 171.

In considering this point it has to be remembered that the Royal Military College here has to do in a military sense, for Canada, even more than Woolwich, Sandhurst and the staff college do for Her Majesty's

regular forces, and yet much more should be done to meet the requirements of the special military conditions prevailing in this country.

Mr. Fleming enters into a calculation of the net cost to the country of each graduate from the college. While he takes into account the reduction of cost caused by receipt of fees, he puts no money value at all on the trained military graduate.

He notes the gross expenditure, exclusive of cost of buildings, equipment, &c., and interest on invested capital calculated from the five years, 1891-95, as being \$5,510 for each graduate.

The gross sum \$5,510, and the net cost \$3,700 derived from it, are affected by Mr. Fleming unwittingly including charges for, drill apparatus, scientific outfit, geological specimens, pontoon equipment and shed, wharf, buildings and repairs, guns, gun carriage, gun limbers, breech screw, sights, &c., bridging emplacement, electric light installation, book cases, &c., amounting to \$13,519.85.

Mr. Fleming also ignores that in addition to those graduated during the period of his calculations, one additional class has received three years' instruction, another two years, and yet another one year's instruction; or the equivalent of about 50 per cent more graduates than assumed by him.

The opinion of experts concur in estimating students' fees as not more than 20 per cent of university outlay. The balance is met out of the proceeds of public and private endowments.

Attention is not publicly drawn to this; but in the case of the Royal Military College, the annual expenditure attracts wide attention, for it has yearly to be a subject of consideration by Parliament.

In a speech in Parliament, on the 29th June, 1894, Mr. Mulock submitted a calculation showing that the average net cost to the country of each Royal Military College graduate was \$5,085. In arriving at this result he included salaries, wages, &c, maintenance, repairs, &c., and interest since 1880 on all capital outlay, but took no account of cadets who, without graduating, attained qualifying military certificate standard, long course, militia officers and engineers, nor, as in Mr. Fleming's estimate, did Mr. Mulock give credit for the value of militarily trained graduates.

In my opinion, \$5,085 would not be a high price at which to value the militarily trained graduate,—having regard to the purpose for which training has been given to him. Be this as it may, however, I venture

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to submit the annexed statements by way of comparison between the cost of producing a university graduate upon whom the country has no claim, and the cost of a Royal Military College graduate. In each case the method of estimating the cost is that adopted by Mr Mulock, M.P.

Cost of each graduate, Royal Military College, to the country, according to Mr. Mulock, M.P., up to 30th June, 1893.

18 years' Royal Military College pay	\$ 575,612 03
" Maintenance	565,151 73
" Repairs to buildings	69,038 72
14 years' interest on \$110,321.88 at 4 per cent.	61,780 18
Gross expenditure	\$ 1,271,602 66
Deduct fees, &c., received	279,917 80
Net expenditure by Government	\$ 991,684 86
195 graduates, \$991,684.86, each chargeable to Government	5,085 56
One-fourth of this amount for annual charge, each graduate Royal Military College	1,271 39

Annual cost, as in 1893, of each B.A. graduate of Toronto University, calculated by the method adopted by Mr. Mulock, M.P., in the case of the Royal Military College.

At p. 23, " University of Toronto, Report of Committee appointed by Board of Trustees, 1893, Capital and Income Accounts," sites, buildings and contents, in university use, valued at \$1,328,966.40, at 4 per cent.	\$ 53,158 65
At p. 21, unproductive land, valued at \$1,029,677.72, at 4 per cent.	51,187 10
At p. 29, same annual expenditure	116,856 50
Total	\$ 221,202 25
*100 B.A. graduates in 1893, then annual cost per graduate	2,212 02
Less received in fees	31 46
Chargeable to Endowment Fund, for each graduate	\$ 2,180 56

*Number taken from Records.

Comparison of results, according to Mr. Mulock's method of calculation.

Annual charges against Endowment, for each Toronto University B.A. graduate	\$ 2,180 56
Annual charge against the public, for each graduate of the Royal Military College	1,271 39

Herewith, as desired, I return the copy of Mr. Fleming's report sent to me.

I have, &c.,

D. R. CAMERON, Commandant.

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.,
20th March, 1896.

*From the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia, to the
Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.*

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1895.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I visited the Royal Military College at Kingston on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. I had previously notified the commandant of my intention of visiting the college in uniform, and I was received by him with the utmost courtesy, and shown everywhere over the building; and I made a most exhaustive inspection throughout.

I visited all the classes twice during the morning, and thoroughly looked into the course of study pursued. I inspected the cadets on parade, and witnessed their drill, both infantry and afterwards artillery. I saw a large squad practised in gymnastics as also in fencing, and single-stick practise. I thoroughly inspected the whole of the dormitories, and recreation rooms, also the hospital and kitchen, and I dined with the cadets at their dinner hour. I invited any cadet wishing to see me on any subject to come forward, but there were no complaints made to me, and there appeared to be a thoroughly contented spirit among them all. I append herewith a report of certain matters which appeared to me as worthy of notice.

In conclusion, I would earnestly ask, as a personal favour that, in consideration of this, my first visit to the college, that the Christmas holidays of this year may be extended for one week, viz.: from Monday, the 23rd of December, to Saturday, the 11th of January, instead of the 4th of January, as originally proposed. I asked the commandant to give his consent to this extension, under the circumstances I have named, and he had no objection. I trust, therefore, that my request may be granted.

I have, &c.,

W. J. GASCOIGNE,
Major-General Commanding Canadian Militia.

[Confidential.]

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[Confidential.]

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1895.

From the General Officer Commanding Canadian Militia, to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following points which struck me as deserving of notice, at my late inspection of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

1. *The Commandant.*—I am decidedly of opinion that there should be a limit to his term of appointment. I cannot but think that after a certain lapse of time, any man loses that zeal, activity and interest which it is so absolutely essential should be kept up in the case of the officer in chief command of a military educational establishment. Young men are especially quick to receive impressions; and energy and great personal smartness of dress and appearance are, in my opinion, essential to form a good commandant. In my opinion, this position is one that should be thrown open to some exceptionally smart, energetic officer of the Canadian militia. But there should be a fixed limit to the term of appointment, renewable, perhaps, for a limited extension at the option of the government.

2. *The Professors and Instructors.*—So far as I was able to judge, the military instructors were all exceedingly keen, energetic and zealous officers, with a great desire for the welfare and good of the college. They set a good example to the cadets, take a great interest in their recreation, as well as their studies, and I was in all respects satisfied with all. I look forward, at no very distant date, to all these appointments being held by Canadian officers, who have themselves been graduates of the college; are, therefore, well acquainted with the college, and must, therefore, have a great additional interest in its welfare. The terms of appointment of these officers should also be limited, so as to admit of their being always up to date; but by employing Canadian officers, who had obtained their commissions in the Imperial service, through the college, it would greatly tend to raise the status of the college in the eyes of the people of Canada, and would go far to dispel the idea (erroneous though it be) that the annual gift of four commissions in the Imperial army to the college, was a loss, rather than a gain, to Canada, by taking away four of her best men. If these men returned to Canada as instructors, she would not only be benefitting them, but also would herself derive benefit from them.

The Professors.—I was perfectly satisfied with all the professors, with the one notable exception of the French instructor. I attended the class under instruction in French, every member of which had been over two years at the college, and the ignorance displayed was astounding, especially in Canada, where French is so much spoken, and where, I should say, it was of extra importance. In any English college, civil or military, a far higher proficiency would be found. Judging from what I saw, I should be inclined to think that the professor of French was not happy in his power of holding the attention of his pupils, nor in imparting instruction to them.

3. *The Hospital.*—This was the one feature of the college of which I greatly disapproved. The hospital is underground, more like a prison cell than a hospital, with the additional terrible drawback of having the hot water pipes of the whole building running right through it and in all respects it was most unsuitable, no hospital attendant residing at night on the premises. I can easily imagine that the existence of such a hospital might be quite sufficient to deter an anxious parent from sending a son to the college, and if there were any serious epidemic of illness, I can imagine that the government of the day would be very seriously held to account.

4. *The Cadets.*—Their appearance, physique, and deportment.

I was greatly pleased with the physique and general appearance of these young men. Take them all round, they were a body of youths of whom Canada may justly be proud. They were of unusually good physique, well set up, with a healthy appearance and pleasant manners. I noticed that their hair was not kept as closely cut as should be in a military, or indeed in any other college, but with this trifling exception to which I directed attention, there was nothing whatever to take exception to, but quite the reverse. I feel confident that every one of these young men, whatever his future may be, whether civil or military, will leave the college greatly benefitted by his stay there; will be improved in tone and manner, and will, therefore, be a better citizen of this great Dominion. The country should therefore be proud of the college, and do its utmost to improve and help it. I consider that the mixture of civil and military education is a most happy one, the discipline taught by the military element at the college being of the utmost benefit to all alike, whether their destination be civil or military, and as the number of military openings to young men is exceedingly limited in Canada, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a civil education side by side, and I consider that this is most happily arranged.

5. *Commissions in the Permanent Force.*—I venture respectfully

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to say, that the very least the government can do is to make a hard and fast rule, never to be broken, that no commission be given to the permanent force unless the holder is a graduate of this military college. It is the very least return which can be made for the annual gift of four commissions in the Imperial forces. I have commented above on the feeling which sometimes find expression amongst ignorant people of the loss sustained by Canada in these four good men leaving the country, but there is another side to the matter, and that is that seeing that the enormous competition there is at home for army commissions amongst her own sons, it is an extraordinary liberality on the part of England to give commissions from the military college; and also from the Canadian militia. The liberality is so extraordinary, that I verily believe that if, in any way, an idea gained ground that this liberality was not properly taken advantage of, it would be at once withdrawn. Anyone who really studied what this home competition really was, how terribly it pressed on young Englishmen could hardly blame the mother country for withdrawing this concession. I respectfully urge that to make appointments to the permanent militia, other than graduates of the college, is not making the return intended by England. I trust, therefore, that it may be in future an unalterable rule that if there is any graduate of the college available and willing to accept a commission in the permanent force, that graduate should be the one selected.

I have, &c., &c.,

W. J. GASCOIGNE,
Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

THE MODERN SYSTEM OF Fire Discipline and Coast Defence.

BY CAPTAIN P. E. GRAY,

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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 Watkin's 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 concealed from view. If ships had been, the guns, indicate order to commence to himself.

Imagine the circumstances! Ground has changed all the

A Commanding send ranges instantaneous advances, be constant strength of power, He can thus "Range" adding to, or subtracting transmitting them

For instance, measured by R. F. sending it to the gun own shooting. But "Fire Discipline" means a great deal. drill and discipline feel *absolutely certain* he may communicate fully obeyed.

Taking a narrow influence in the obedience, that each Gun superior orders and detachment is obeyed

A D.R.F. can the greatest accuracy, their distance from the ment," is found by as a matter of course the ranges at which

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 and 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 the action of 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 *accurately* 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., 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 easily rushed by ship being included to the greater angle of fire, the target would find it difficult

The system which has been assisted, to a great extent, the Position Finder

This instrument and correctly to training, to $\frac{1}{4}$ degree. This it does automatically. When the target. When signalled "Ready,"

Consider what thick with smoke, flank, or several hundred which the Gun Captain

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To use and keep clever men, a proportion themselves. These Finding, Electricity extra pay. It was have confidence in drawing extra pay,

Laying over the invariably, by means

earthen parapets taking the place of armour 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 proportion 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 casemates, 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 channel 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, &c., 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 endeavour 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.

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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 harbour.

Keeping this in view, it is of vital importance that we shall be prepared, 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 the 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 endeavour 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.

School of Gunnery, Wn. Dr.

Plymouth, November 27th, 1895.

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A SUBALTERN'S LIFE

IN THE

North West Mounted Police.

By Inspector A. Cameron Macdonell, N. W. M. P.

In accordance with the request of our Hon. Secretary, I submit herewith a paper giving some idea of a Subaltern's Life in a Western Division of the North West Mounted Police.

Each Division is the focus of a number of Outposts or Detachments, some temporary and some permanent, and a great portion of a Sub's life is spent in command of one or other or a mixture of both. I had the honour to serve with "K" Division, Headquarters Lethbridge, for two years. As the Officers of this Division will serve to illustrate the varied sources from which the Officers of the Force are drawn, I will mention who they were and their previous service:—

Superintendent Commanding, Captain R. B. Deane, late Captain and Adjutant R. M. L. I., saw Active Service in Ashanti and was for some years Adjutant of the force.

Senior Inspector, W. S. Morris, a Retired Lieut-Colonel Canadian Militia, Ex-Wimbledon Team man.

Junior Inspector, your humble servant.

As so much depends upon the Division Sergt.-Major, I feel that it is only fair to mention the name of A. E. C. McDonell, who has filled that position with credit to himself and the Division for some years. A Canadian of good old U. E. Loyalist stock, he is a thoroughly reliable and practical man. He has made many daring arrests, on one occasion holding up the notorious Tom Purcell (horse thief, whisky runner and murderer, who afterwards killed Akers) and Dave Akers by himself, camped on the open prairie with them all night and brought them in safely next day.

As Purcell had stood off sheriff's posses in Montana, it will be seen that no little nerve was required to successfully carry out such a surprise single handed.

The permanent outposts of "K" Division are:—St. Marys and Little Bow, reporting directly to the Superintendent at Lethbridge. "Milk River Ridge," "Writing on Stone" "Coutts," Pendant d'Oreille (Pondera) Quarantine Camp (in summer and near Writing on Stone), all under command of an Inspector with Headquarters at Coutts. This is a monthly tour of duty taken in turn. Temporary detachments under canvas and flying Patrols report as ordered either to Coutts or Lethbridge.

The Inspector at Headquarters does all the duty usually done by any duty officer in a Military Barracks and as he does Orderly Officer's duty every day until after stables, is practically never out of uniform. In addition to Boards, &c., he assists the C. O. with the Magisterial work, either as associate justice, or taking cases by himself. The Drill Parades are usually under his command. The Officer on Detachment duty visits his Detachments twice a month at unexpected times and inspects in detail once a month, filling in his detailed report, viz: —

"Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements", "Complaints", "Dress and general appearance on Parade", "Diary", "Drill", "Forage", "Forms 30", "Division and Quartermaster". (These two forms carry on all Government property on charge against the Detachment and every article is produced and checked).

Horses, Reg. No. correctly numbered, branded, shod, tail squared per order, condition, "Harness", "Kits", "Offence Book", "Quarters", "Saddlery", "Stable", "Sanitary Arrangements", "Stamp Account", "Transport", "General Remarks", from which you will see the Inspection is searching and thorough. He arranges his trips in such a way as to be at Outpost Headquarters every Tuesday when the reports and returns come in. Each N. C. O. in charge of a Detachment renders weekly a certified copy of his "Diary", Mileage return, Patrol report, Ration and Forage return (with extra meal receipt), Horse report and in addition monthly Forms 30 Division and Quartermaster, Copy of Offence Book and Shoeing return. These are all carefully checked, comments being made in red ink on margins and forwarded to Headquarters, also return of cattle in Quarantine and settlers entering and leaving Canada, with a list of stock and effects, accompanied by the Inspector's report, giving a resume of the week's work and occurrences.

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The extra meal receipt perhaps requires explanation. Without it, with men continually coming and going, it would be difficult to check expenditure of Rations and Forage. For this purpose a ration is taken to 3 meals. The N.C.O. in charge of a Detachment keeps a careful record of the meals actually eaten by the members of his Detachment during the week and by the visiting Patrols, these latter being supported by the extra meal receipt, for example :—

Rations on hand last return.....	200
Grand total of meals and extra meals 91, equal to	
30 $\frac{1}{3}$ rations.....	30 $\frac{1}{3}$
	<hr/>
Rations remaining on hand.....	169 2-3

Forage is shown by the pound. The daily routine of a Detachment is much as follows :—One man on duty as cook (this is a weekly tour of duty), one man on duty as herder and cleaning up in and around Detachment; where short of men or no herd, the cook combines these duties.

The remainder of the detachment are on Patrol. Everything is kept as clean as a new pin and once a week, unless prevented by stress of outside work, the N.C.O. puts his men through the Manual and Firing Exercises and turnings. Each Detachment looks carefully after the section of country allotted to it and render all assistance possible in enforcing the Quarantine laws and Customs law. American cattle drifting North are rounded up and driven to the United States again.

Every fresh waggon trail is followed up and the maker, if necessary, sent under escort to Coutts to report to the Customs officer. A sharp look out is kept for prairie fires, suspicious characters and men wanted, settlers are constantly visited, especially when in lonely out of the way places. The Hide ordinance strictly enforced, with all travelling parties and round ups. Game ordinance ditto. The weekly connection along the boundary line kept up. These are the general duties of patrols, but more often than not there is a special object to be attained. All new detachment buildings and repairs are made by our own men and at an outpost like Coutts, the distributing point to the rest; the fatigue work alone, unloading oats and coal from the cars and loading them as required on the four horse team, is enormous. A drone has no business on a Southern border detachment and no man knows whether he will have a good night's sleep or not; for example and this is one out of numberless others of like nature :—At 6 P.M. June 16th, 1895, I received a telegram

from Sheriff Ford, Benton, Montana, "Arrest Joe Cadotte" (giving description) wanted for murder. That night every detachment received it with necessary instructions and by daylight our men were riding the boundary and rode it to such purpose that Cadotte, an ill favoured half breed who came near it, despaired of escaping to the North and sneaked back to the Indian reserve, where he was eventually captured by the United States authorities. Pendant d'Oreille is 52 miles from Coutts by the shortest route.

In March last a rancher in the Sweet Grass Hills, during his temporary absence from home, had his house entered and a watch, rifle and other effects stolen, also a horse and saddle. He tracked the thieves in the soft mud to the boundary line and then reported at Coutts. Corporal Waller, one constable and a Yankee Deputy Marshall picked up the trail on the Canadian side, followed it up, camping one night en route to the St. Mary's River, then as the river was booming and their horses played out, they rode into St. Mary's Detachment "K" Division and Corporal Carter and one constable took up the pursuit and eventually ran down an Indian and a squaw with the articles in their possession. The buck showed fight and snapped a cartridge at Carter when he was within two yards of him, but fortunately, although the plunger made a deep indent, the cartridge failed to go off, the next cartridge did, however, when tried, proving the revolver was anything but useless. The squaw, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of "Dried Up Woman," turned "Queen's evidence" and the buck, by name "Night Gun," was sentenced to Stoney Mountain Penitentiary for a term of years. The Yankee rancher having recovered his goods, went his way rejoicing, well satisfied with British methods and justice.

The Mounted Police keep down cattle killing and stealing. The following will illustrate how closely our men observe everything and also show the style of duty that falls to their lot. On Thursday, April 18th, 1895, I was camped in Montana watching a certain gap that we suspected cattle were smuggled into Canada by and Constable Eden, who was on duty carrying a despatch to me, came across the remains of a freshly killed yearling calf. A closer examination proved that it had evidently been killed for food and had been carefully skinned in such a way as to leave no trace of what even the ear marks were. He believed a party belonging to a well known crooked cattle man had camped near the place. I detailed him to follow up the party and made them produce the hide and show the brand. He started on Friday morning, following the outfit from point to point and on Saturday night brought his man into Coutts and on

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Monday he pled guilty to not keeping the hide intact for 30 days and I fined him under the ordinance. Eden's mileage was 99 in the two days. This was a case of stealing of course, but under the circumstances stealing could not be proved.

I cull the following from Supt. Dean's Official Report 1894.

"We were the means of breaking up a nest of rascals in the Sweet Grass Hills last April. A colony of about forty Canadian half breeds, popularly known as Rebellion breeds, had settled there, having sought the seclusion of the United States in 1885, not having any means to speak of and being correspondingly disinclined to work, they had become an ever increasing nuisance to their not very numerous neighbours until, emboldened by impunity, they had at length established something very like a reign of terror. They openly boasted that they were in the habit of killing and that they intended to kill all the cattle they wanted for their use, and that they would burn out any one who should interfere with them or inform on them. Their leader went a step further and bragged that he would shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him. I believe it is a fact that at one time a certain cattle ranche in Montana stationed a man in the hills to watch these half breeds, with a view of bringing any cattle killer to justice, and that he imbibed such a wholesome dread of the half breed leader's vengeance, that he arranged to be out of the way when any slaughtering was intended, and it is credibly said that the half breed knocked at the range rider's door one day and inquired so and so in? tell him I am going to kill to-day. The story further goes that so and so discreetly laid low for that day. Be that as it may, the settlers used to complain bitterly of the depredations of these rascals, for which there seemed to be no remedy. It was intimated that the half breeds were in the habit of occasionally crossing the International boundary in their nefarious pursuit, and as we had no means of watching their settlement in Montana, the settlers were requested if possible to give us notice of their coming into Canada. Pursuant to this arrangement on the 21st April a settler in the hills sent word to Corporal Dickson, on Writing on Stone, that a party of the half breeds was on its way into Canada. The country at the foot of the hills is very much broken up into coulees and the messenger guided Corporal Dickson to the wrong place, so that after being out watching all night with no result he went to his detachment. Next day the settler who had been following the half breeds rode to Writing on Stone himself and conducted Corporal Dickson and a constable to a place known as half breed coulee. Hard by there was a pile of bones which had always been looked upon as correctly marking the boundary and the half

breed party was some distance to the North thereof, so that neither the American settler nor Corporal Dickson had any doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Police. When day dawned Corporal Dickson first of all secured the half breeds' horses and hid them at a short distance. There were three half breeds in the party and presently two of them started off to bring in their horses, taking the precaution to arrest the man who was left in camp before he could reach his firearms. Corporal Dickson then discharged the rifle and guns which he found in the camp and the reports brought back the other two men, who were easily secured in detail. The slaughtered remains of a cow's hide bearing the circle brand of Conrad Bros. The cow had been shot in the head, the rifle bullet being found embedded therein. The prisoners were brought here and committed for trial. A Surveyor who was sent out found they had been arrested 22 chains on the United States side thereof, and the prisoners were then held for extradition." It was afterwards held that they were not fugitive criminals and they were discharged from custody.

We do an immense amount of work in connection with prairie fires. The following will give some idea of it. On October 16th, 1895, a large prairie fire was noticed in the vicinity of Lonely Valley, some 50 or 60 miles away from Lethbridge. Sergt. Higinbotham was despatched to turn out all the hay cutters in the Milk River Ridge to put out the fire and if possible to find out and arrest the person who started it. He returned on the 18th with his prisoner. The fire he said was terrific, travelling with the gale then blowing faster than a horse could gallop; he and a party of hay cutters only saved themselves by burning a space ahead of them. This fire appeared to die down, but sprung up again with the wind on the night of the 18th instant and at 5 a.m. on the 19th the Sergt-Major was despatched with a team and mounted men (11 all told) with orders to put it out. This party worked incessantly until they accomplished their task, putting out over 30 miles of fire, returning to barracks on the 20th, having had no rest since starting, eating their meals as opportunity offered, going from point to point. The originator of this fire was fined \$100 and costs.

The best object lesson as to what the Territories would be like minus the N. W. Mounted Police is the story of the shooting of Constable Richardson, who had lost a four horsed team from Writing on Stone, bolted off herd, and I detailed Const. Richardson to notify the ranchers in the above Sweet Grass Hills and ordered him to call at the Mining Camp, a favourite rendezvous for round ups and leave descriptions. On August 25th, Const. Wilson arrived with four horse team and buck.

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team and buck.

board at the Ridge detachment, where I was, bringing Const. Richardson who had been shot in left thigh. The Mining Camp was on a drunk when Richardson arrived and the camp bully, one "Bill Long," an immense big man, made a most unprovoked assault on Richardson and a civilian named Beatty. They got him down and Richardson pointed out the fact to the miners that he could pound him if he wished, but would let him up, if they said so, as his desire was to return to Canada without any trouble. He then at their request let Long up and as he was mounting his horse, Long gave him a severe blow on the arm with a large stone he threw at him. He rode away intending to return to his detachment, but on being invited by a rancher named Barnes to stay all night and also informed that the Narrow Gauge round up, were camped near by and just ridden the country where we thought our horses were, he remained. About 9 o'clock Long rode up and said "Is that you Richardson?" he said "Yes." "Will you fight now?" "I want to have nothing to do with you," Richardson replied. "Then take that you——," and without a moment's warning he pulled a revolver out of his breast and shot him. Turning to Barnes he said "I hope I have hit him in a good place, if not I will come back tomorrow and finish him." Barnes ran into his house and got his Winchester and ordered him off and he went away. His end was as follows:— Riding to another ranch where a man named Brown was, against whom he had a grudge, he called upon him to come out, announcing his intention of doing for him. Brown picked up a shot gun that was handy, went out the back door and crept around the corner close to where Long was sitting on his horse and when Long began flourishing his revolver and the laws of Montana would then apparently justify his killing him, Brown jumped out and said "here I am" and shot him. He fell off his horse saying "God you have shot me!!" "and don't you think I didn't intend to," replied Brown. Long died some hours later. His slayer, a very nice looking, quiet man and well known to us, was honourably acquitted by a jury at Shelby. Richardson has since recovered.

Propos of lost horses, we always, as the cow men say, work from the waggon when looking for them, that is to say the buckboard with camp effects moves from one camping ground to the other along a defined route and the men circle the country in every direction from each centre as it were; in this way every foot of country, 30 miles in every direction from a given course is searched and the fact soon established whether the horses in question are or are not in that section of country.

I intended giving in detail an account of a trip we had last winter after three horse thieves, but space forbids, suffice to say that it took place

in the coldest and stormiest part of the winter and on one occasion it took us $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours to make 17 miles and 2 days later 8 full hours to make 20, we ran our men into Montana and located them, one losing both feet from the instep from being frozen, but for various reasons the authorities decided not to extradite.

Now as to cow boys more rot has been written about them than about any other class of men. I found them the staunchest and most loyal class of men to their employers I have ever seen, thoroughly reliable where their work was concerned, and as a rule quite reticent men, who worked hard and minded their own business; any shooting scrapes they got into can be laid at the door of whiskey.

I have not touched upon amusements, but shooting and hunting and a little fishing form the bulk on detachment, my own favourite amusement being coursing jack rabbits, coyotes and timber wolves, with my pack of Scotch deer hounds and grey. From the foregoing you will see that the North West Mounted Police is a working corps and officers and men alike understand something of cold, hunger, fatigue and danger, so naturally we are annoyed when some officer travelling through the country, all spit and polish, criticises our equipment, training and method of doing our work. The force has been established since 1873 and it is idle to say that the experience of all these years goes for nothing, especially when you simply look at the lot of able men who have been Commissioners, to say nothing of the other officers, the majority of whom will compare favourably with the officers of any service. En passant I may remark our officers are drawn from four sources:—From the ranks, ex-officers of the British army, ex officers of the Canadian militia, graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada; of the eight superintendents commanding divisions, four served in the ranks of the force, and all did duty as inspectors.

A. CAMERON MACDONELL.

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MEMORIES.

By Captain P. E. Gray, Royal Artillery.

Old friends and Ex-Cadets; personal recollections are tedious things, yet have not we all some glowing memories living in our hearts of our time at Kingston?

Bear with me while I spin a yarn of the College in 1880-3. In the hope that it will awaken some similar interest in your thoughts, I am thus responding to our Secretary's kind invitation to write something for the Club meeting to-day.

It seems impossible that 15 years have slipped by since that bitter snowy morning when we drove from the old Grand Trunk station (I hear there is a new one now in the town) across the long wooden bridge, through the grey gates to the old stone frigate.

Four of us there were, three old schoolmates and Nova Scotians, and one from Quebec, whom we met on the train, one of the warmest hearted fellows in Canada. How we drift apart, yet were we four to meet would not all the old friendships kindle as our hands touched? I feel sure it would!

What fine fellows we thought ourselves, we four?

Had we not passed as Cadets and were we not soon to wear a soldier's uniform, the description of every detail in which we knew by heart?

Should we not assert ourselves and show that a last joined was just as good as his seniors and better too?

What a shock to our pride to find no one up to receive us. I do not know quite what reception we expected, but my impression is that we considered the arrival of four such important persons as ourselves worthy of some attention.

The snow lay deep that morning, daylight was only breaking; the College stood grim and silent. We wandered into deserted reading rooms, long passages; we examined curiously bronze field-pieces, parked against one wall; we entered a long stone building, traversed chilly corridors full of doors; we shouted for some one to direct us; all silent as the grave; we hammered lustily at a door at one end of the passage.

Comrades, do you remember? Did it not fly open, unexpectedly, did not a short figure in a long night gown, with a furious voice, bark at us an incoherent word of abuse, and then disappear?

How indignant we were! Nice treatment this for four smart fellows, clever fellows, who had just passed their examinations and were ordered to report themselves!

Did we not explore room after room, all empty, till we found one where we saw a sleeping figure in bed? Did we not rouse him, to find it was our fellow-countryman, an old friend? Did he not greet us heartily, send us to warm ourselves at the smoking-room stove, and give us words of kindly warning, referring to that closed door and that terrible short figure?

Who was that kind friend? "Billy" Stairs! Then our first few days, our medical examination, weighing and measurement, our brand new uniforms and our initiation, the terror of which ceremony and its grave character had been so industriously drilled into us for days previous by all our seniors, especially by that C. S. M. of ruddy complexion, he of the mighty calves!

How cheerfully we resigned ourselves to the bull-dogs, were incarcerated in the black-hole, endured the mop and the barber with resignation, sang our respective songs with what voice we could muster, and having complied with all the unwritten forms of that exacting tribunal, emerged triumphantly—qualified as cadets of the R. M. C. from that hour.

Then our class parades—the searching inspection by the N. C. O. on class duty ("Boots dirty—Turn out for Drill"!) Our lectures and studies, some grave, some gay—"Accessory to bread crumbs"—that serious charge preferred against one of us. I remember it was a grave breach of discipline. The inevitable and often well deserved visits to orderly-room—their disagreeable results. The pains we took to learn to make our beds

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according to regulation, to pipe clay our belts and to clean our pouches—
What a time those belts took getting white to be sure! Then, how we
looked up to the first class! What a thrill of pride to be even spoken
to by one of the “Old Eighteen”! What stories of their prowess in camp
and field were told us and repeated over *ad infinitum*, and how we tried
to “brace up” and look like old cadets, and march like that smart fellow,
who had the “best walk in the college,” we were told.

Those drills! They were all full of interest. I remember how we
used to question old Johnny Mortimer (as fine a type of old soldier as ever
lived!) as to when we should get to bayonet exercise and to sword-drill,
to his intense and magnificent scorn! How we looked forward to that
proud day when first we paraded with the battalion for drill under that
smartest of smart officers—the Staff Adjutant—“Captain 90th L. I.!”
The gun-drill too, when we were promoted to the Field Gun Squads, and
when we showed our smartness in handling the 6 prs limbering up at the
trot, and after marching past in line, close interval, executing that com-
plicated movement which our Commanding Officer used to call “Change
front to the rear by the inwards about wheel of subdivisions on the
center,” and in which we always managed to start a gallop out of that
panting shaft horse in the outer flank gun, passing bridle hand to bridle hand
with greatest precision, before forming up to trot past. And I remember
well how difficult it was to keep step trotting, on those drag ropes. The
gymnastic parades were, I imagine, the most popular, for there we had
the advantage not only of perhaps the best instructor in the brigade of
Guards, but also the opportunity of seeing at work some of the smartest
athletes in Canada among our senior cadets at that time. Smart gymnasts
as there have undoubtedly been at the R. M. C. since then, I venture to
question if there have been any who could excel Keefer and Taylor at
weights and the sword, Skinner and Daniel with the foils and gloves,
Rivers and Hubbell at the bar, and Ross at the horse.

Our recreations! The toboggan slide down the glacis, the iceboats
and as the summer advanced and the ice pack had disappeared the boat
Club and the four-oars, the sailing luggers, and that plunge into the Lake
after a hot parade! Nor must I forget our squad messes. The fines, too
numerous to mention, which were sprung on unwary recruits for breaches
of mess discipline. Excellent fines they were too! “Hi! Recruit that
bayonet of yours has no point!” “Has’nt it? I’ll soon see!” “An Order,
please, we’ll have strawberry!”. I often think what a mine of wealth
that College mess must have been, no doubt still is, to Crosse and Black-
well “John Moir!”. Fagan the Jew, and his unfortunate flocks and herds

which to-day were, and to-morrow were cast into the oven. What a sight those sheep were in the hot weather?

Among many vivid recollections, let me recall one or two.

The Queen's Birthday parade at Barriefield, where that poor driver of the Kingston Field Battery was killed, galloping past. What a shock it was to us all, before our very eyes and how that story was related by a high military official, also an eye witness, who apparently noticed some astonishing details, which had escaped our eyes! Our march out, as escort to the 9 pr. guns of B Battery, for our annual practice, and what fine shooting Harry Strange made for his cross guns,

Later, another field-day, when we crossed Navy Bay on our pontoons, and made a magnificent flank attack on the 47th Battalion, after creeping up the steep slopes of Fort Henry, with what admiration, that day, we watched the gallant Short bring his field-guns down those almost impassable hills to our support.

Pleasant recollections cannot be complete without those of the minstrel troupe, the original ethiopian troubadours, with Duffus their life and soul, sweet voiced Taylor and John Cochrane, and the inimitable "T. B." and Fred White! I must refuse to believe they have ever had such good minstrels since. The annual sports. How pluckily dear old "K" ran the mile? What magnificent time was made in the 100 Yards. How "Lemon" Joly won the hurdles, hundred, half and quarter mile and that coveted silver bugle! The football matches! What a team that was, the first we sent to Montreal, and what a fight they made against the Clubs there? What a dinner at the Windsor, on breaking training? What a night?

Then our last term. Did not a certain sadness mingle with all our pleasures, all our work, and all our responsibilities, for a Cadet N. C. O. has many and weighty ones? A regretful feeling that all was so soon to end? Nevertheless, what a delightful year was that last, when we had worked up from recruits to seniors, saw the new generation growing up and did our best to mould them in the old traditions as had been done with ourselves?

I verily believe no school of *esprit de corps* exist, of higher standard and more honourable record than our old R. M. C., and to keep that record

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unbroken must be the proudest wish of every Cadet who enters his last term and the non-commissioned ranks.

Too soon came final examinations, farewell parties, breaking up ball, inspection and prize-giving and our commissions. It seemed impossible to realize that we were no longer Cadets, but men going out into the world to earn our living, fortified and braced up by those four good years of hard work, useful experience, and honourable discipline.

College friendships were to be severed, for our Empire is broad and we were to traverse it from end to end. A new life was to be entered, with new friends and new ties. Ah! my friends, old comrades, what a life that was, looking back on it? What a train of recollections the few imperfect memories I have endeavoured to describe must call up, as we remember each his own years at Kingston?

Glorious traditions and glorious names are associated with the R.M.C. of Canada. Mackay, Stairs, Robinson, with all the gallant fellows, graduates from Kingston, who are making or have made names for themselves, throughout "this Canada of Ours" and the wide world, doing their duty and making a reputation for the R. M. C. which is second to none the world over. Truth, Duty, Valour, our three maple leaves, may they flourish for ever!

Long life and success to the Royal Military College Club of Canada, and that it may live long years to foster and support that "Esprit de Corps" which has been and always shall be a feature of the College, is the heartiest wish of an old Cadet, whose heart is as warm to-day towards old friends, and towards the old stone frigate as when we parted twelve years ago and said good bye to Kingston: and whose only regret, and it is a keen one, is that he cannot greet you at your Meeting to-day.

P. E. GRAY.

Plymouth, October 19th, 1895.



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