



THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

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No. 21

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1893

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THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The past record of the Quebec Chronicle has not been such as to lead people to place much confidence in it as an exponent of public opinion. It has been such a time serving sheet that nobody is inclined to take it seriously, and the suspicion will be general, even among non-military readers, that in coming to the defence of the indefensible system of distributing the commissions in the permanent force as political favors, the Chronicle is actuated by some other consideration than that of interest in the public service. The editor might have a suddenly developed interest in the militia force which outweighs the business considerations which have hitherto dictated the course of this delectable "organ of public opinion?" were the cause he espouses in the slightest degree reasonable. That it is not is shown in the long article in which the Chronicle attacks the

Canadian Military Gazette for its protest against a continuance of this service scandal, for in the whole column devoted to the subject there is not one solid argument in favor of its continuance

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As a matter of fact the chief object of the writer appears to be to attempt to put up a defence for the two latest appointments made under this system. The Chronicle says: "We may pass over, without comment, the purely personal features of the remarks of our contemporary as applied to the appointees in question. The country may be congratulated on having obtained their services, and, at this date, it is absurd to talk about commissions being obtained through the exercise of influence of one sort or another. The Military Gazette will do the R. M. C. a good turn when it ceases to whine in its behalf. Articles, such as the one to which we are referring this morning, cannot do the cause it professes to champion much benefit. The argument advanced is weak, the sentiments are ungenerous and unpatriotic, the personalities are disgracefully mean. The writer admits that he knows scarcely anything about the officers, whom, by paltry innuendo, he attacks, and yet he assaults them brutally, calls the appointments a job, and takes Mr. Patterson to task for perpetrating what he is pleased to term a "scandal." It is quite evident that the editor is speaking the truth when he says that he knows nothing of the gentlemen under his pen. When he comes to know more about them, he will be among the first, we fancy, to applaud the choice of the Minister."

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As our venerable contemporary appears anxious to create the impression that the Gazette made an unwarranted "personal attack" upon the two latest political appointees it might be as well to quote

just what we did say, as it shows that the Chronicle is trying to meet our objections by misrepresentation, a glaring concession of weakness. Our remarks with regard to the two last appointees to the Regiment of Canadian Artillery were as follows: "The two last appointees to commissions in the Regiment of Canadian Artillery as per the last general orders are not graduates of the Royal Military College. * * * If such appointments as those just gazetted are not made for political purposes, what in the name of all that is just and sensible are they made for? No one will venture to say, we should imagine that the young gentlemen just appointed are better qualified for commissions than graduates of the Royal Military College, who have been trained from boyhood in all the technicalities of the military profession in one of the first military colleges in the world. Certainly the two lucky officers have been in the militia for a few years, have taken courses at the Royal School of Gunnery and are spoken of by those who know them as very good fellows. Probably they are promising militia officers, but there has been nothing in their record in the service that any one knows of to entitle them to special consideration."

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This is all that was said about these two young men personally, but probably their injudicious friends who have brought the necessary pressure to bear upon the Chronicle have taken some of our remarks about this beautiful system in general to apply to this particular case. Well, as a matter of fact, the explanation of all of these appointments is just about the same, and they may have been Mr. Somebody's constituents or Mr. Somebody Else's grandsons for all we know, and that may have been the explanation of their appointment. So they may have taken the following as a per-

sonal reference to themselves: "This appointment of young men, scarcely known among the workers of the force, simply because they are Mr. Somebody's constituents, or Mr. Somebody Else's grandsons, ignoring well trained and capable men, would have been all very well in the days of George the III."

* * *

All that we can say is that if the cap fits it is not our fault. It would probably fit most of such appointees, and we, nor anybody else having the best interest of the militia at heart have been so far able to help it.

* * *

It is just possible that the country will, later, have cause to congratulate itself on having obtained the services of these two particular gentlemen, but to say that there exists now, such cause for self congratulation by a grateful country is most nonsensical flattery. It is possible that they may prove as capable officers, and as bright ornaments to the militia service as such men as Wilson, Short, Peters, Rutherford, Drury and several other of the past and present officers of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery who did not have the benefit of training at the Royal Military College, but their record to date has not been such as to merit particular attention or to quite overwhelm the country with gratitude towards them. They may turn out all right, and all the other gentlemen who get appointments to the permanent corps may earn the gratitude of the country by their valuable services, but the country would run less risk of disappointment if they had had the training of professional soldiers when they joined the permanent service, for unfortunately all the political favour appointees previously favoured have not been unqualified successes, as the many efficient officers of the permanent corps know to their cost.

* * *

The simplicity of the Chronicle, considering what a hardened old sinner of a political hack it is, is simply refreshing. "At this date," it says, "it is absurd to talk about commissions being obtained through the exercise of influence of one sort or another." A great many good people, who have not such good opportunities of keeping posted on the unswerving devotion of our politicians to the spoils system, had begun to hope that the day had come when something else besides political exigency and the personal favour of politicians would determine the selection of men for the public service. But the Chronicle was not likely to make this mistake. If these appointments were

not obtained through the exercise of influence, why were they made?

* * *

Allow us to remark here that the Military Gazette does not whine, nor does it propose to whine for the Royal Military College, and in openly attacking this appointment jobbing business, it is actuated merely by the desire to benefit the service of which it strives, to the best of its ability, to be the outspoken mouth-piece. If we argue for the adoption of the principle that graduates of the Royal Military College should receive the commissions in the permanent force in preference to young inexperienced officers in the volunteer militia, whose only particular qualifications for the service are their family connections and a useful political pull, it is not the Military College we are concerned about so much as the welfare of the service of which that excellent institution is an adjunct.

* * *

Passing over the frothy and uncalled for attack on what the writer in the Chronicle considers the personalities of our article, it is perhaps just as well in the interest of lucidity to merely draw attention to the fact that the writer in the Chronicle writes a deliberate falsehood when he quotes our writer as saying that "he knew nothing of the gentlemen under his pen." The Chronicle winds up its performance with that hackneyed old feat of acrobatic logic, namely praising the work of the Royal Military College and at the same time arguing against the employment of its graduates in the service for which they are trained. Our contemporary says: "We applaud with all our might the good results of the R.M.C. but, all the same, it would be a most tyrannous thing, if young men seeking a military career, and showing aptitude for that profession, and being able to pass the necessary examinations, were debarred from holding a commission in our regular army merely because they had not been trained at Kingston. The Minister of Militia should not be restricted in his choice of officers by any hard and fast cast-iron rule."

* * *

By the way we never advocated the debarring of young men other than graduates of the Royal Military College from commissions in the permanent service. On the contrary we said very distinctly in the article in question: "We would not go to the length of saying that the officers of the Active Militia should be shut out altogether from the chance of obtaining commissions in the permanent corps, but certainly, so long as there is

any chance of obtaining the services of capable graduates of the Royal Military College no commission in the permanent force should be allotted to an officer in the Active Militia without he has markedly distinguished himself in some way, or has given unmistakeable evidence of rare military genius."

* * *

The Chronicle's writer, however, proceeds to give arguments against the fixing of a rule that none but graduates of Kingston should get the commissions in the permanent service, which, of course, is not the question at all. However these arguments are so amusing as to merit reproduction. This is how the article proceeds: "We are quite willing to say that the College is an excellent school, and that very many capable young men are annually turned out of that institution exceedingly well equipped. Four at least, per annum, are allotted to commissions in the British army, and other plums are continually falling into the laps of the smart cadets. Others, by reason of their superior education in the science of engineering, find ready employment in civil life, both here and in the United States, to which latter country, a good many repair, we grieve to say, every little while." * * *

* * *

"A Military College bred man should take his chances like other young Canadian gentlemen. He has opportunities, appointments to posts in the Imperial army for instance,—which are denied to those who do not study at Kingston. The Minister must not be hampered. He has the whole country to administer in a military sense, and in the selection of his officers, all things being equal, his range should not be limited to the graduates of one institution, however expensive that institution may be, however brilliant the cadets may be. * * * We are naturally proud of our Military College, and the work that it accomplishes but its cadets cannot have the earth. They get their share of the good things."

* * *

This is the sort of thing we have always been used to when the question of the Royal Military College graduates and appointments in the permanent force has been discussed. It is a simple case of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. One eighth of the money voted for the maintenance of the militia is spent on the college. Either the money is well spent or it is not. If well spent then from the college must flow some benefit to the militia service, of inadequate funds, of which it absorbs such a large

proportion. The only benefit the college was ever expected to confer upon the militia was the provision of thoroughly well trained officers to the force, and if the institution is unable to provide such officers for the branch of the service requiring them the most, namely the permanent and instructional, then the college is a dismal failure and should be abolished at once. If the college fails to turn out as efficient officers as those lads whose training has been picked up during a few months' service in a militia corps, and a very short course at one of the Royal Schools of Infantry or Artillery, it is a swindle on the public to keep the college open another month. But we have yet to learn that the graduates of Kingston are not up to the standard; and as a matter of fact the very warmest admirers of the spoils system as applied to the militia, like our Quebec contemporary for instance, have to admit that the college turns out men well equipped for the profession in whose interest it was established. What in the world, then, is it but the most dangerous application of political influence, that succeeds in having these well trained men so generally ignored like this in the appointments to the permanent corps?

As to the cadets wanting the earth or even the militia, we are not in a position to say, but they are as little likely to get one as the other so long as the politicians retain their pull. Whatever the ambition of the cadets may be, the militia service certainly requires as many of them as can possibly be induced to take commissions. If the graduates of Kingston get such a lion's share of the good things of the world outside of Canada, as the Chronicle would lead us to believe, that is no reason why the service which has gone to the trouble of educating them should not avail itself of the technical training they have acquired at its expense. It is no excuse for refusing the services of these men to say that they can find plenty of profitable employment in civil life in Canada and the United States or in military life in the Imperial service. No patriotic Canadian, we imagine, realizing that Canada's welfare must be bound up in the destiny of the British Empire, will begrudge the expense of training four officers for the regular army annually as a small, and together too small contribution towards the historical force which will some day be made the basis of the inevitable system of Imperial defence. But the ratepayer has a very good cause to complain if he has to put his hand in his pocket merely to train the engineering staffs of

the Canadian and American railroads. The Military College is not maintained out of the militia funds to do that, and the graduates would not go in for that type of work if they could get the commissions they ought to get in the permanent militia

It is not very wonderful, considering the persistent way they have been ignored, if the graduates of the college have got out of the way of applying for these commissions, but they could easily be got for the few commissions there are, if they were wanted. As far as the present case is concerned, the Chronicle to the contrary, notwithstanding, the application of at least one eligible graduate, was ignored. It is to be hoped that some of the service members in the House of Commons will bring this matter up at the next session and will find out officially exactly how these appointments came to be made. They are fair samples of many others, and an expression of opinion on the subject in the House may serve to strengthen the hands of the Minister, who we feel sure, has been forced to make these appointments by political pressure, for we still have faith in his good intentions.

A word in conclusion. The implication in the Chronicle that we have been influenced in this exposure by personal spite is as false as it is ungenerous. There was not the least cause for spite on the part of the author of the article in question towards anybody concerned, and if either of the two gentlemen who were the last to enter the permanent service by the usual back-door method, or any of their friends, felt personally hurt by our remarks, we can only feel sorry for them. It was unfortunate for them that they chanced to be the two last of these appointees at the time the article was written. That is all there is in it so far as they personally are concerned. In the militia force we are dealing with men who are not afraid to have the facts put frankly before them, and as far as the Militia Gazette is concerned, it will speak just as frankly and as bluntly as it knows how, in exposing anything approaching to jobbery in the force or anything calculated to block the increase in efficiency which so many good and loyal men are working so hard to secure. It certainly will not be bluffed out of speaking plainly in favour of the complete emancipation of the service from the evils of political favouritism, by papers which have an immediate interest in keeping every department of the Government under the thumbs of unpatriotic and selfish political wirepullers.

News of the Service.

NOTE.—Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Without we are assisted in this way we cannot make this department as complete as we would desire. Remember that all the doings of every corps are of general interest throughout the entire militia force. You can mail a large package of manuscript, so long as not enclosed in an envelope, for one cent. At any rate forward copies of your local papers with all references to your corps and your comrades.

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.
P.O. Box 387 Montreal, Que.

TORONTO.

There was a big turn out of the Queen's Own Rifles at their weekly parade on the night of Oct 11th the roll-call showing a parade strength of 585, including 20 recruits. Under the command of Lt.-Col. Hamilton the regiment marched to the old Upper Canada College grounds, where company drill was practised, after which they returned to the drill shed. The district orders state that the inspection of the corps for the annual drill will take place as follows:—Company, Oct. 25, Nov. 1 and 8; muster parade, Nov. 15; regimental, Nov. 23. Pay lists with service rolls and target practice returns must be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General's office not later than Saturday, Nov. 25.

The Queen's Own Rifles had a march out, Oct. 18. They proceeded to Upper Canada College grounds under the command of Major Delamere, and went through company drill. The field state was 590 including 24 recruits, and the battalion made a splendid turn-out. On Wednesday the annual inspection will commence under Lt.-Col. Otter. In the regimental orders it is announced that Supt.-Sergt. A. Welsh has been promoted to be sergeant, vice A. M. Burns, discharged, and Corp. W. E. Smith has been promoted to the same rank, vice J. E. Collins, discharged.

October 12 was the military birthday of Sergt.-Major Cox, of the Royal Grenadiers. It is now thirty-six years since the sergeant-major took two sixpences in lieu of the regulation 81 shilling at Uxbridge 14 miles from London England. For 19 years of his service he has held the rank of sergeant-major. He has every reason to be proud of his military record.

The Royal Grenadiers paraded on the night of Oct. 13th at the armoury, under Major Mason. The regiment marched out to the old Upper Canada College grounds, where company drill was practised. The regiment then marched back by the way of King street to the armoury. The parade state was 456. The company inspection of the regiment will begin on the evening of October 26. The muster parade will be on the 16th November. The enrolling of recruits will cease on the 19th inst.

Under command of Major Mason, the

Royal Grenadiers paraded the night of Oct 19th 466 strong, not counting 27 recruits. The regiment marched by way of West Market and King streets to the old Upper Canada College grounds, where company and battalion drill were practised for one hour. The return was made by the same route. Owing to the night being foggy the signal corps practised signalling by flash light.

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The latter part of regimental order 2, of December 15 last, appointing Sergt. W. Johnston drill instructor to the regiment is cancelled.

The undernamed non-commissioned officers will perform the duties of assistant drill instructors to the regiment (when required) until further orders: Supernumerary Color-Sergt. P. Foley, Sergts. O. Freemantle and W. Johnston.

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The officer commanding the 48th Highlanders has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—"C" Company, to be colour sergt., Sergt., Neil McKinnon, vice Simpson resigned; to be sergeant lance-sergt. James Shaw, vice McLean, promoted; to be lance-sergt., Corpl. David Adam, vice Shaw, promoted; to be corporal, Lance-Corpl. G. B. Hunter, vice Adam, promoted; to be lance-corpl. (provisionally), Pte. McKillop, vice O'Brien resigned.

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The 48th Highlanders mustered the night of Oct 23rd for a special parade at the armoury, old Upper Canada College building. There was a large turnout, and the companies practised company drill for an hour and a half, and at half-past nine the regiment formed up in the large hall in hollow square. Maj. Macdonald had charge of the parade, and the handsome trophies presented as prizes for shooting at the annual rifle matches were placed on a stand opposite the platform on the south side of the hall. The different prize-winners were then ordered to fall in, and were formed up two deep in the centre of the square. Lt.-Col. Davidson then entered the hall with Mrs Frederick C. Wyld on his arm. In the party which accompanied them were Mrs. (Col) Davidson, Mrs. (Major) Macdonald, Mrs H. Merritt, Miss Leslie, and Miss Dartnell, Mr. Frederick C. Wyld, Mr. Andrew W. Darling, Mr. Wm. Simpson, president of the Caledonian Society, and Mr. H. Merritt.

Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Macdonald, and Mrs. Merritt presented the prizes. The men have been shooting on Saturdays all summer, and Mr. Frederick C. Wyld presented a handsome watch with the crest of the regiment and an inscription to the soldier who held the highest aggregate score in these Saturday afternoon matches. The winner of this prize was Bugle Corporal Kennedy, of "C" Company. In making the presentation Mr. Wyld complimented Lieut.-Colonel

Davidson on the efficiency physique of the men, and referred to the self-sacrifice of the men, and the interest they must take in the corps. He also referred to the bands, and said that Scotchmen all over the province had every reason to feel proud of the 48th Highlanders. His remarks were greeted with much applause. Mr. Wyld has been a warm friend of the regiment ever since it was first projected, and he was president of the committee that undertook the work of organization, and raised the funds for the equipment. Bugler Kennedy also came in for a fair share of applause. Private Brechin, "H" Company, won the second prize in the season's aggregate, and he received a handsome clock. The other prize-winners were:—

Nursery match—1, Pte. Mayhew, "B" Co.; 2, Corpl. Barber, "G" Co.; 3, Pte. Maher, "F" Co. Extra series—1, Pte. Kerr, "C" Co.; 2, Staff-Sergt. Harp, "H" Co.; 3, Lieut. Orchard, "F" Co.

General match—1, Staff-Sergt. Harp, 3, Colour-Sergt. Turner, "G" Co.; 4, Sergt. Ferguson, "B" Co.

Season's prizes—Bugle Corpl. Kennedy, "C" Co.; Pte Brechin, "H" Co.

"H" Company team took first prizes in all the team competitions. In the skirmishing and volley firing contests, a handsome banner, embroidered with the regimental badge and motto; presented by Messrs. Crean and Rowan was won by "H" Company team. The second prize, the ladies' cup, was won by "B" Company.

After the presentation Lieut.-Col. Davidson called for three cheers for the kind friends who made the presentation and they were given with a will. The regiment was then dismissed, and the ladies and friend of the regiment repaired to the officers quarters, where light refreshments were served. Another interesting event happened here. Surgeon Dame called order, and read a note from Mrs. (Major) Macdonald, in which she expressed pleasure in presenting the officers' mess with a clock. The clock, which is a magnificent marble one, was ticking away bravely on the mantle, and in a few words the surgeon expressed the pleasure it gave the owner to present the clock. Lieut.-Col. Davidson thanked Mrs. Macdonald for the gift, and said he hoped it would always be a reminder to the officers of the kind and generous donor. He called for three cheers for Mrs. Macdonald, and they were given with a good will, the officers joining in a chorus.

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The first military dinner ever given by a band in Canada was that given by the band of the 48th Highlanders on the 19th of October. Lance Sgt. Kennedy was the promoter of this pleasurable affair and acted without any self-interest except inasmuch as it raises the band to a standard above other bands. As chairman the genial sergeant received compliments and congratulations for the band from many of the distinguished guests among whom were Lt. Col. David-

son, Major Macdonald, Asst. Surg. Dame, 48th Highlanders; Major Delamere, Q. O. R.; Capt. Irving, Surgeon King, Lt. Smith, 10th R. G.; Bandmaster Griffin, Pipe Major Ireland, Sgt. Major Robertson, Bugle Major Robertson, Col. Sgt. Smith, 48th Highlanders; Mr. Alexander Muir, Prof. Bohrer, Mr. W. S. Ziller, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bennett and press representatives. Following is the toast list, interspersed with musical and literary selections: 1. The Queen; 2. The Officers, Col. Davidson; 3. The Regiment, Maj. Macdonald, Asst. Surgeon Dame; 4. Sister Corps, Maj. Delamere, Q.O.R., Capt Irving, Surgeon King, Lt. Smith, 10th R. G., Mr. Masston, G. G. B. G.; 5. The Bandmaster, Mr. Griffin; 6. Non com. Officers, Sgt. Maj. Robertson, Pipe Major Ireland, Sgt. Jacobs, Sgt. Andrew, Lance Sgt. Kennedy; 7. Our Guests, Mr. Muir, Prof. Bohmer; 8. The Press, Mr. Hewlitt; 9. The Ladies, Mr. Fisher; 10. The Chairman, Lance Sgt. Kennedy; 11. The Vice Chairman, Mr. A. Hartman, Mr. F. M. McDowell. Mr. Muir, who was immortalized himself in composing "The Maple Leaf Forever," addressed the bandsmen, complimenting them on the success they had achieved during so short a period of existence in equalling if not excelling in many respects all other bands in Toronto. Prof. Bohrer, the popular composer, favored the assembly with several artistically rendered vocal selections. Mr. Fielding's reading, "How Kissing-cup Won the Race," was skilfully delivered and twice encored. Lord Tennyson's "Revenge," by Mr. Ziller showed remarkable talent and ability. The inimitable Mr. Frank Wright, whose humorous songs, as interpreted by him, have been heard in almost every town and city in Ontario and Mr. Bennett in his "Coster Songs," rendered several selection: that were heartily appreciated. "Auld Lang Syne," followed by "God Saw the Queen," brought to a close one of the merriest military assemblies ever held in Toronto.

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On the afternoon of Oct. 27 about one o'clock the remains of the late Lance Corp. Dean Macdonald, of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, were interred at the military burying grounds of the Old Fort. Before leaving the barracks the funeral services were conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. A. Williams, of St. John's church. The coffin was covered with floral offerings from the officers and men of the regiment, and also from friends and relatives of the deceased, No. 2 Co., and the Royal Canadian Dragoons. The firing party was commanded by Sgt. Holmes.

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The Ministerial Association assembled in the Association Hall on the morning of Oct. 31st. Rev. William Frizzell in the chair. The special subject for consideration was "Work Among the Boys," introduced by a paper presented by Rev. John Young. He dealt with the marked absence from religious services of boys and young men, which he attributed to deficiencies in early training and the lack of

sympathy between pastors and the younger members of the community. As remedial agencies he advised that the tendencies and needs of boyhood should be better recognised in the homes, and that ministers should participate in the healthy, manly, out-door sports of the boys and young men, or at least show their sympathy and approval by their presence. Military drill he thought also was a good thing. This last evoked some discussion. Rev. Geo. Webber felt that militarism was in opposition to the spirit of Christianity and too much of it was now "disgracing" the city. Rev. E. E. Scott took a similar view. But Rev. Mr. McDinnick thought a man might do worse than join the army, and that it was no sin to be a soldier or a sailor. Rev. Dr. Simms, of Bond street church, and Rev. C. B. Carr, late of Edinburgh, were received as members.

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At the parade of the 48th Highlanders on Friday evening, Nov. 5th, the inspection of that battalion by Lt. Col. Otter and Capt. Macdougall was completed. The regimental record showed steady and most satisfactory progress with respect to the increased strength of the regiment and the attendance on duty of the officers and men. The inspection proved the great efficiency of the battalion. The arms and the accoutrements, the interior economy, as well as the discipline and bearing of the various companies were found all that could be desired. The inspecting officers were agreeably surprised at the satisfactory state in which they found everything pertaining to the corps. Especial praise was said to be due to the non-commissioned officers and men, whose work was about as perfect as it could well be, and to the officers, whose efforts have been untiring in the discharge of their duties. A noteworthy as well as pleasant feature of the proceedings on Friday was the swearing in of Charles Alexander Hugh MacLean, jr., of Pennycross, Muil, Scotland, as an officer of the regiment. Mr. MacLean's connection with the 48th is rather interesting. His father, who is on an extended visit to Canada, has been so much pleased with the Highlanders of Toronto that he sent for his son to have the advantage of military training with them, and at the same time make a practical acquaintance with life in Canada. Accordingly young MacLean, a splendid specimen of an 18-year-old Highlander, has arrived, joined the 48th, and will enter for a course of instruction to-day at the New Fort. In honour of the event the officers' mess was the scene of a jolly gathering after the oath had been administered.

* * *

The 39th anniversary of the battle of Inkerman was commemorated the night of Nov 6 with a banquet by the army and navy veterans. About 50 heroes of many history-making conflicts gathered around the festive board at Occident Hall and rehearsed again in story and in song the annals of their fights. The president, Mr. Alexander Muir occupied the chair, and Mr. John Macdonald the vice-chair. Only

three survivors of Inkerman were present, Sgt. Maj. Firman, 9th Regiment of Infantry; Sgt. James Freeman, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, and Sgt. McCoy, Royal Horse Artillery. Toasts to the Queen, the Governor General and the Lt. Governor were drunk with rousing cheers.

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The Royal Canadian Dragoons, having everything in ship-shape at their new quarters, and having put in some drill and scouting duty in Hyde park, are now practising route marching. Nov. 6 the whole troop, under the command of Capt. Lessard and Lt. Forrester, marched through the city by way of King street, and returned by way of Queen street. This will do much to popularise the dragoons

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The Queen's Own mustered the night of Nov 1st, 591 strong. Companies B, E, F and G remained at the drill shed, where they were inspected by Col. Otter, D. A. G., and Major Buchan with great satisfaction to the inspecting officers; the rest of the battalion took exercises and a parade in the old Upepr Canada grounds. On their return the commanding officer addressed the whole battalion. He conveyed to them the hearty thanks of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen for the guard of honor furnished the previous Saturday and for the excellent services of the battalion.

* * *

It has been decided to wind up the season's drill on Thanksgiving day with a sham battle, and as soon as the inspection is over the men will settle down to hard work in preparation for this event. With the exception of a few small changes, the programme for the holiday will be the same as was intended for last year.

MONTREAL.

The annual inspection of the Prince of Wales Regiment on Saturday, October 14th, was really a marvellous revelation of improvement. The efficient regiment which passed under the critical eye of the Assistant Adjutant General could not be recognized as the six lame companies which composed the battalion last year. Officers and men must have worked like heroes this year. When the roll was called it showed a total of 299 on parade, divided as follows: Four field officers, Lt. Col. Butler, Majors Cooke and Laurie, and Capt. and Adj. W. Bond; three staff officers, Surgeon G. T. Ross, Capt. and Paymaster Lefebvre, and Lt. and Quartermaster Simpson; brass and pipe and drum bands, 49, including drum-major. Next must be counted five buglers and then five staff-sergeants, the companies showing as follows:

No. 1 Co., Capt. Hood, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals and 32 men—total 42.

No. 2 Co., Capt. Bartlett, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 31 men—total 39.

No. 3 Co., Capt. Finlayson, 4 sergeants, 2 corporals and 32 men—total 39.

No. 4 Co., Capt. Dobbin, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 29 men—total 36.

No. 5 Co., Capt. Scott, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals and 23 men—total 30.

No. 6 Co., Capt. Porteous, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 1 corporal and 36 men—total 44.

This, with the sergeant-major, armory sergeant and orderly room sergeant brought the strength up to considerably over the number required.

There was the usual routine of salute, march past and battalion drill. Taken all through, it was a good march past, one of the best this year. The Victoria Rifles was the only regiment which made as good an advance in column, so far as alignments were concerned, but both made the same mistake. All the companies marched past as if at open order, instead of with the ranks well closed up. Distances between companies throughout were as perfect as they possibly could be. As to the alignments, they were all so good that it is almost impossible to make comparisons; but if anything, Nos. 1, 3 and 6 kept the most perfect lines. The officers' salutes were not brilliant. The march past in quarter column was only passable. The column started well, No. 6, in front, leading it as steadily as the most exacting critic would wish, but just before reaching the saluting point, an ugly break occurred in the middle of the leading rank, which had not been remedied before the battalion was halted. Similar breaks occurred in the following companies about the same, and the guides apparently getting rattled, distances became very irregular. The double past was very good, Nos. 1 and 2 excelling.

After the second wheel, line was formed to the left on the rear company, and the movement was critically watched, for it was the first bit of ticklish manoeuvring attempted. It was pretty well done, the men, though, clearly showing a lack of confidence in themselves by hesitating a bit about the forming to the left, Nos. 4 and 2 companies losing distances badly and leaving ugly gaps between themselves and the companies previously formed. Lt. Col. Butler and Major Cooke then put the battalion through a number of the usual battalion movements, which on the whole were very well done. The thing which appeared to take the fancy of the spectators most was the reversing of the order of the battalion by the advance of the alternate companies from the rear in fours. It was well done but it is really a very simple movement. A much better test of what the battalion could do was the work done after the order of the battalion had been inverted, and it was very creditable, though on the first order to deploy on No. 1, the men of the old No. 6, then acting as No. 1, formed fours, a very natural thing to do.

The formation of a square and also a couple of changes of front were among the best pieces of work done. Before marching off, No. 1 Company threw out and withdrew an advance guard, and it was done without much loss of time either. The regiment certainly ought to be well pleased with their battalion drill, and it was an eye-opener for many people.

The Prince of Wales Regiment was certainly placed at a great disadvantage as regards their company inspections. Up to Thursday afternoon it was understood that the companies would be inspected the same afternoon as the battalion inspection, as was the case with the other corps. Nevertheless, two of the companies had to parade that evening for the inspection, and the officers had to do some hard hustling to get their men. The rest of the companies were inspected the following night.

At the conclusion of the inspection and after a march through the city Lt. Col. Col. Aylmer made a few remarks to the regiment, saying, in substance, that he tried to do his duty and had no doubt that they had tried to do theirs. He would not say they were perfect, for that would be an absurdity, but he would say that they could be made perfect. On the whole he was very well satisfied with the inspection, and it would give him great pleasure to give the most favorable report to the General Officer Commanding.

. . . .

Under the gaze of all the people that Christ Church Cathedral could hold within its walls and before many whose eyes were somewhat dimmed by the sight of the banners under which they had often turned out and which they had carried or escorted to the front ready to fly in the breeze and bid defiance to the foe, the old colors of the Sixth Fusiliers, or more properly speaking, the Hochelaga Light Infantry, were deposited on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 25th, in Christ Church Cathedral. The Sixth have looked well on many an occasion, but they never looked better than they did on this occasion. Four companies were formed of those present and when the line was dressed the old colors were marched to the centre for the last time. On this occasion they were carried by Second Lts. Wilson and Heriot, while the sergeants in the guard were T. Pettigrew, one of the Vets of the corps, who has seen many years' service, and who was to the front with the H.L.I. in 1870, and Sgts. Ballantyne, Linwell and Taylor. The colors were marched to the right of the line and then to their place, after which Lt. Col. Burland gave the command "fours right," and the march was taken to the cathedral by the way of St. James street, Beaver Hall Hill and then to the cathedral grounds. When the pioneers reached the head of the hill the brass band, under Bandmaster Hardy, struck up "Auld Lang Syne," which did not cease until the battalion halted in front of the cathedral. As the brass band entered the cathedral gate, at the corner of University and St. Catharine streets, it wheeled to the left into position facing St. Catherine street, the front rank aligned with the lower step of the porch, the fife and drum band continuing the route to the opposite side of the main door of the cathedral and there formed facing their brother musicians. The companies then formed in line fronting the sacred edifice with the color party opposite the main door. Then the command was given to halt

After giving the command to the bat-

talion to stand at ease, Lt. Col. Burland called Major Atkinson, the adjutant, to the front and instructed him to notify the cathedral authorities that the escort and colors had arrived. He immediately saluted his commanding officer and went to the main door, on which he knocked with the hilt of his sword. The call was answered, and Major Atkinson was met at the door by the wardens, who ushered him up the aisle, where the Lord Bishop, the clergy and choir were awaiting in procession. He then delivered the following message: "I have been commanded by Lt. Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland to inform the authorities of this cathedral church that he has repaired with the old colors of the Sixth Fusiliers of Canada, under sufficient escort, to this cathedral, in the hope that its authorities will permit these venerable and cherished emblems of loyalty, Christianity and civilization a fitting resting place within the walls of this sacred building."

Rev. Canon Norton, rector of the cathedral, expressed the willingness of the cathedral authorities to admit the colors and escort and instructed Major Atkinson to so inform Lt. Col. Burland.

The major at once withdrew from the church and reported to the commanding officer, who called the battalion to attention and gave the command "shoulder arms." Then followed one of the most affecting parts of the ceremony, the last salute of the old colors and their last appearance on the regimental parade. As is always the case upon similar occasions, the colors had been received on behalf of the regiment from the hands of the consecrating clergyman by the two majors. The tattered bits of silk were to be returned to the keeping of the church through the same channel. Major Macaulay and Captain Chambers, acting as major in the absence of Major McLennan on leave, were ordered to the front and took up their position close to the west door of the cathedral, facing the colors. The brass band struck up "The British Grenadiers" and the subalterns bearing the colors marched to the front, the majors saluting as they approached and returning swords. They then took over the colors, remaining standing facing the regiment. As the old flags changed hands the command "present arms" was given and as the rifles and bayonets came down together, the band struck up "God save the Queen." It was the last time the Sixth will ever salute their old colors.

As the men came back to the shoulder the majors turned to the right about and, followed by the escort, marching with fixed bayonets and with arms at the advance, followed the choir and clergy up the main aisle to the chancel. Canon Norton had announced the well known hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as the colors entered the door, and as the procession moved up the aisle the choir and congregation joined in the stirring hymn. The spectacle presented was unique. The white robed choir with its cherubic boy choristers, the venerable bishop and the other clergymen in their canonicals and academic hoods, the colors and the escort, a mass of red, white and black, tipped with steel,

marching steadily up the aisle, the men's feet beating the cadence with customary regularity, the gas light reflected from the arms and brass accoutrements of the men, and the fur of the moving mass of bushies, shining in the artificial light as if they had been metal, all went to make up a most impressive scene. The procession was continued up the main aisle, but when the majors, carrying the colors, reached the upper step of the chancel, they halted, and the officers, with Lt. Col. Houghton, D.A.G., in the centre, remained in rear of them. The two leading companies marched up the main aisle and when the colors halted they did so also, coming at once to attention at which they remained like the other companies, in the side aisles, throughout the impressive services. Rev. Dean Carmichael—who with Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Canon Norton, Rev. Samuel Massey, chaplain of the Sixth, and Rev. W. A. Mervyn assisted His Lordship in the ceremonies—then ascended the lectern and read a short service of prayer, commencing with the Lord's prayer and followed by the collects for peace, for grace, the prayer for the Queen, the prayer for the royal family and the General Thanksgiving. Archdeacon Evans then read the lesson from Joshua I, 1 to 9 which was followed by the "Old Hundredth," at the conclusion of which His Lordship and the clergy advanced to the color bearers.

Then Lt. Col. Burland advanced to the front and facing His Lordship said: "Lord Bishop and Reverend Rector, I have come with these colors that have been borne by the battalion, now under my command, for 30 years and ask that they receive a resting place here."

The Bishop then replied as follows:

Officers and men of the Sixth Fusiliers. I receive at your hands these colors as a pledge of your continued loyalty to God, the church of God, to your country and your Queen. These colors shall be placed in this Cathedral church that you and those who may come after you may look upon them and be reminded of your devotion to your Queen and country. Your influence—the influence of the volunteers as a whole—has been the means of much good in the country; it has fostered discipline, self-respect and a sense of the value of obedience. Let the consciousness that these colors are laid up before God stimulate you to be zealous in performing your duty as citizens and soldiers. Above all, remember that there is one who has a right to our supreme allegiance, the Captain of your salvation. Follow Him in the great conflict with evil. Take unto you the whole armour of God. You know well how to handle those rifles and bayonets. See to it that at least you can handle with equal force the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God. In the name of God and the church I bid these colors welcome."

The clergy then received the colors from the two majors and in turn handed them over to Verger Noble and Vestry Clerk Stephenson, who, in their black robes of office, made quite a contrast to those of the higher church dignitaries. With His Lordship at the head the clergy advanced to the Communion table and His Lord-

ship turned and faced the congregation. At the same time the Rector called on all to sing "God save the Queen," during which Rev. Samuel Massey received the colors from the vergers and then handed them over to His Lordship, who, at the conclusion of that grand old hymn and national anthem, pronounced the benediction and the impressive service was over.—Abstract from Montreal Gazette's report.

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The regiment marched away from the Cathedral, the fifes and drums struck up "The Girl I left Behind me."

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Three ex-commanding officers, Lt. Cols. Lyman, Gardner and Massey, and Capt. R. S. Pettigrew, formerly adjutant, marched to church with the regiment.

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A weekly paper speaking of this ceremony said: "As this ceremony is likely to be taken as a sort of a precedent in the militia service, it is a pity that the church authorities felt it incumbent upon them to eliminate certain portions as submitted by the commanding officer of the Sixth. At the time the 69th regiment of Foot left their tattered flags in the English Cathedral at Quebec, 20th of June, 1870, the colors were sent to the church under a captain's escort, and a most impressive and solemn feature of the ceremony was the admission of the officer commanding the guard by the wardens, and his progress under their escort to the chancel, where he made the formal announcement of the arrival of the colors and escort, and obtained permission for their admission, the clergy and choir then proceeding in procession to the west door. Except that the precedent by some other regular regiments in having the whole regiment as escort was followed, the first part of the church programme as submitted by the Sixth was an exact reproduction of the programme of the 69th at Quebec, as kindly furnished by Capt. F. C. Wurtele, of Quebec. By this programme the door should have been closed, the adjutant should have knocked, the rector should have requested the church wardens to ascertain who knocked, and on being so informed the adjutant alone should have been admitted. When the regiment actually did arrive the door was open and the choir and clergy stood only a short distance down the aisle. The adjutant was a little puzzled but he had his orders, and like the old soldier that he is, he was bound to carry them out, so far as it was at all possible. He consequently knocked at the open door and did not enter until he was invited to do so by the officials."

QUEBEC.

The news that Mr. T. W. S. Dunn has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the 8th R. R. gives the greatest pleasure to all concerned. The appointment is extremely popular in every way, and should benefit shooting, as it adds another enthusiastic rifle shot to the list of officers. Such men are few and far between.

The Royal Canadian Artillery furnished the guard of honor on the occasion of the opening of Parliament on Thursday, the 9th inst. The men were under the command of Capt. Benson, and each looked every inch a soldier. The men's bearing and general appearance could not be too highly praised.

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The escort was formed by a detachment of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars under Lieut. Lawrence, and the men are deserving of all praise for the manner in which they bore themselves throughout their three or four hours' work. Many of them had not been in a saddle for six months, and few had ever before seen the horses they rode. Notwithstanding this, the escort was about as perfect a one as any volunteer cavalry could turn out. The men were clean and all their arms and accoutrements bright, while they rode well, kept the interval excellently and always had their horses well in hand. At Spencer Wood His Honor Lieut.-Governor Chapleau stated to the officer in charge that he had never seen a better escort. His Honor was accompanied by Major Shppard, A.D.C.

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On Tuesday, the second inst., the non-coms. of the 9th Battalion re-organized their old club and elected the following officers: Honorary president, Lt. Col. Roy, commandant; Hon. Vice-President, Capt. Jos. A. W. Label, adjutant; President, Sgt.-Major Telesphore Trudel; 1st Vice-President, Staff-Sgt. Lachane, "A" Co.; 2nd Vice-President, Staff-Sgt. Pampalon, "G" Co.; Secretary, Staff-Sgt. Plante, "C" Co.; Treasurer, Sergt. Bois, Paymaster's Clerk, "C" Co.; Managing Committee: Staff-Sgt. Muller "B" Co.; Staff-Sgt. Jos. Germain, "E" Co.; Staff-Sgt. Bilodeau, "D" Co.; Sergt. Patoine, "F" Co.; Librarian, Coipl. Pouthier, "H" Co. A class for military instruction has been formed under Captain and Adjutant Label, and all the N.C. officers have been enrolled. During the past year a number of members have fallen out of the ranks of the drum and bugle band, but Begle Major Trudel has already a number of applicants for this corps. A number of young men are also taking out commissions in the various companies, but there are still a few vacancies.

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A class of instruction for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 8th Royal Rifles has been formed here, and every week the men assemble in uniform to improve themselves. Capt. Montizambert, adjutant of the regiment and one of the most efficient officers in Canada, has the class in hand, and a very capable instructor has been found in the person of Sergt.-Major Richard of the 9th Batt. Canadian Voltigeurs. These weekly meetings, apart from the actual annual drill, cannot do much good in the way of rendering the men more efficient in their duties and strengthening their esprit de corps. Their good results are already quite apparent.

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By the forced retirement of Lieut.-Col. Crawford Lindsay, commandant of the Que-

bec Field Battery, the name of one of the very best and most popular officers in the whole of this broad Dominion disappears from the active list. Needless to say, the Colonel's retirement was not in any sense of the word a voluntary one, for he fought against giving in to the disease which made it impossible for him to ride until he saw that it was no use. Last summer he went into camp with his men, and though unable to sit on his horse, he was always on the field, even in a carriage. Such unselfish devotion has always marked the conduct of the gentleman in question, and it deeply touched the feeling of the men, whose darling he always was, and whose very marked efficiency was in great part due to his personal talents and exertions.

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On the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 8th, Lieut.-Col. Crawford Lindsay, one of the most popular of soldiers and most highly esteemed amongst commanding officers, was the object of a very sympathetic demonstration on the part of his brother officers of the district, on the occasion of his retirement, through illness, from the position of commanding officer of the Quebec Field Battery, the efficiency of which is so largely due to the devotion, energy and military ardor of the guest of the occasion.

The dinner in honor of Col. Lindsay was given in the Garrison Club, the decorations having been exceedingly pretty and appropriate and excellent music having been furnished by the band of "B" Battery. The list of subscribers were as follows:—Lieut.-Cols. Luchanay, Fosyth, Montizambert, Roy, White, Baby; Majors Laurin, Boulanger; Captains Fages, Hetherington, Benson, Montizambert, Ray, Dunn, Pinault, Pannce, Stein, LeBel, Ouellet, Richardson, B. A. Sout, E. B. Garneau, J. G. Garneau; Lieut. Hussey, Baldwin, Laliberte, Turner; Vet. Surgeon Couture.

* * * * *

On the eve of his marriage, the Commandant of the Citadel, his brother officers, and a few of his many friends, gave a dinner to Lieut. Banyon, at the Citadel. Lieut.-Col. Montizambert presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, Lieut. Joseph A. Banyon, and on his left left William Rea, Esq. Amongst the guests were Lt.-Col. Wilson, R.C.A., Lt.-Col. G. Rolt White, Captains Imlah, Fages and Ogilvie, R.C.A., Lieut. Taylor, Montreal B. G. Artillery, Lieut. March, 8th Hussars, Major Shppard, A.D.C., Lieut. Ogilvy, R.C.A., Dr. George Stewart, F.R.G.S., Mr. William Price, Mr. Wm. McLimont, Mr. Harcourt Smith, Mr. Hope Sewell, Mr. Ulric Tessier, Capt. Pelletier, R.C.A., and others. The band of the regiment, led by Mr. Vezina, played a choice selection of music. After the cloth was removed, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with all the honors. The Commandant next proposed, in a brief and happy speech, the health of Lieutenant Banyon, which was most enthusiastically received. The gallant young recipient of the honor responded in a short but capital speech, every sentence of which was heartily applauded. Dr. Stewart proposed the bachelors of the regiment, and

Captain Ogilvie and Lieut. Ogilvy gracefully responded. Lieut.-Col. Wilson followed posed the health of Mr. Ulric Tessier, who in a most amusing speech, and then replied in most felicitous terms. Afterwards there were numerous remarks of a most cordial nature, and the whole party separated before midnight. The marriage of Lieut. Benyon took place at a quarter to one o'clock on Thursday, the 9th inst.—
Chronicle.

remained there for years and years. They were spread about as valleys and gardens on the river and continued spreading until they had reached their zenith. The territory of

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The Quebec Chronicle gives the following as the strength of the Royal Canadian Artillery at present stationed in Quebec, showing names of officers:—

Lieut.-Col. D. T. Irwin, commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery, is also shown on the strength of No. 1 Company, but is permanently on the staff at Headquarters, Ottawa.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert, Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, Commanding No. 1 Company.

Captain A. A. Farley, Commanding No. 2 Company.

Captain R. W. Rutherford, Adjutant.

Captain V. B. Rivers.

Captain T. Benson.

Capt. J. A. Fages.

Captain G. H. Ogilvie.

Captain O. C. C. Pelletier, Commanding "B" Battery.

Lieut. J. A. Benyon.

Lieut. J. H. C. Ogilvy.

Quartermaster W. E. Imlah.

Surgeon-Major C. C. Sewell.

Of the above Captains Farley and Rutherford are at present undergoing a course of instruction at Halifax.

"B" Battery, 1 Officer, 2 Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants, rank and file 28; No. 1 Company, 9 Officers, *15 Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants, rank and file, 92; No. 2 Company, 4 Officers, *10 Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants, rank and file 77. Total, 14 Officers, 27 Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants, rank and file 197.

*One Staff-Sergeant from each of these companies is attached to, and employed as Instructor to, the Montreal and British Columbian Battalions of Garrison Artillery, respectively.

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The members of the Garrison Club celebrated the re-opening of their Club house, after the extensive improvements made in it this season, by a very successful "At Home" on the night of Friday, Nov. 3, for which upwards of seven hundred invitations were issued. An unusually large proportion of these must have been accepted, for the whole of the Club's extensive premises were crowded throughout the night. The entertainment lasted from 8.30 p.m. to midnight, and the guests were received by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., and Mrs. Duchesnay, Captain and Mrs. Rutherford, Captain and Mrs. Penne and Captain and Mrs. Aylwin.

The President and members of the Committee of this Club had spared no efforts to assure the success of their "At Home"

and the pleasure of their guests.

The decorations were exceedingly handsome. Carpets were laid from the street to the door of the Club, and the avenue was lighted on either side by lanterns. The gallery in rear of the Club was transferred into a veritable conservatory, being partitioned off, partially filled with palms and other tropical plants and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The handsome sitting and reading rooms on the ground floor, overlooking the Esplanade, were utilized as card and coffee rooms, etc., and in the former dining room, which we understand is in future to be used as a silent reading and writing room, the refreshments of the evening were served, consisting of coffee, claret and champagne cups, cakes, sandwiches, etc. These were served throughout the evening. The spacious billiard room was the attention of several of the guests, many ladies and gentlemen amusing themselves at the various tables.

Dancing went on in the large new dining room on the upper flat of the building, and the smaller dining room adjoining was occupied by "B" Battery band, which, under Mr. Vezina's management, supplied excellent music.

All present appeared to enter heartily into the enjoyment of the evening, and dancing was kept up vigorously by the young people throughout the evening.

The costumes of the ladies were very much admired, and a brilliant effect was produced too, by the gorgeous uniforms of the military officers. The Lord Bishop of Quebec and members of his family were amongst those present, and so was Capt. Douglass, R.N.R., and many other people of note.

HUNTINGDON.

The annual prize meeting of the Frontier Rifle Association, was held on the farm of Alex. Thompson, near Huntingdon, on the 10th inst. The attendance was better than in former years. The day was fine and very good scores were made. The following are the names of the prize-winners of Huntingdon.

Trial Match. 5 rounds, 200 yards.

| | Pts | Pze |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Sgt. R. Gardner, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 17 | \$4 |
| F. Brown, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 15 | 3 |
| A. Davidson, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 14 | 3 |
| M. Donnelly, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 13 | 2 |
| A. Stark, Co. 4, 50th Batt. | 12 | 2 |
| A. McCoig, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 8 | 2 |
| J. Castell, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 8 | 1 |
| P. Monique, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 8 | 1 |
| J. Kiency, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 7 | 1 |
| F. Lucas, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 7 | 1 |
| T. Gamble, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 7 | 1 |

McEachern. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range.

| | Pts | Pze |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| W. Davidson, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 51 | \$4 |
| Sgt. R. Gardner, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 49 | 3 |
| Pte. H. Holiday, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 36 | 3 |
| Pte. R. Barr, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 33 | 2 |
| Pte. P. Monique, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 31 | 2 |
| Pte. A. Stark, Co. 4, 50th Batt. | 31 | 2 |
| Pte. A. Davidson, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 28 | 1 |
| Corp. M. Donnelly, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 25 | 1 |
| Surgeon McLaren, staff, 50th Batt. | 25 | 1 |
| Pte. J. Kidney, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 23 | 1 |

Frontier Match. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds each.

| | Pts | Pze |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Sgt. McNaughton, 51st Batt. | 63 | \$6 |
| Sgt. T. Baird, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 62 | 5 |
| Corp. D. McNaughton, 51st Batt. | 62 | 4 |
| Pte. Geo. Sayer, Co. 4, 50th Batt. | 61 | 3 |
| G. W. Cunningham, civilian | 57 | 3 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|
| J. Bryson, civilian | 54 | 3 |
| Lieut. J. Sriver, Troop | 52 | 2 |
| D. G. McFarlane, civilian | 52 | 2 |
| Wm. Davidson, civilian | 52 | 2 |
| Sgt. W. F. Stewart, Troop | 50 | 1 |
| Sgt. K. Gardner, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 49 | 1 |
| J. W. Stark, civilian | 48 | 1 |
| Corp. Wausworth, Troop | 47 | 1 |
| Wm. Goundry, civilian | 47 | 1 |

Association Match. Range 500 yards; 7 rounds.

| | Pts | Pze |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Corp. Wadsworth, Troop | 30 | \$6 |
| Sgt. R. Gardner, Co. 1, 50th Batt. | 29 | 5 |
| G. W. Cunningham, civilian | 28 | 4 |
| Corp. D. McNaughton, 51st Batt. | 26 | 3 |
| Sgt. T. Baird, Co. 2, 50th Batt. | 25 | 3 |
| J. Bryson, civilian | 23 | 2 |
| Wm. Goundry, civilian | 22 | 2 |
| G. Sayer, Co. 4, 50th Batt. | 20 | 2 |
| Sgt. W. H. McNaughton, 51st Batt. | 18 | 1 |
| Sgt. W. F. Stewart, Troop | 18 | 1 |
| Lieut. J. Sriver, Troop | 15 | 1 |
| D. G. McFarlane, civilian | 14 | 1 |
| J. W. Stark, civilian | 14 | 1 |

Company Challenge Match. There being only Capt. Gilbert's company eligible to enter in this match, they were awarded 1st prize, viz., a silver tankard, presented by Colonel McEachern, C.M.G., and \$7.

The D. or C.R.A. medal was won by Sergt. Thomas Baird, No. 2 Co., 50th Batt., with 87 points in matches 3 and 4. There was only firing at one range in 4th match, it getting dark.

Captain Gilbert won the barrel of flour given by Lieut. Baxter, having 13 competitors at the match.

BRANTFORD.

Dufferins, attention! Shoulder arms! By the left, quick march! The formal opening of the new drill hall to-night marks an important epoch in the history of the Dufferin Rifles. The history of the old shed, its condition before being finally discarded, and all the difficulties and disputes which occurred before laying the foundation of the new structure, are fresh in the public memory. Though not even now housed as satisfactorily as the character and importance of the regiment deserves, or dealt with as liberally by the government as other battalions have been, yet, a marked step forward has been made, and under the new conditions the Dufferins may not only expect considerable accessions to the ranks, but will doubtless, with the facilities at its disposal, not only maintain, but improve its drill, discipline and general efficiency, and uphold its claim to the military motto "Second to None."

The officers of the regiment have made a soldier-like effort to make the formal opening of the hall worthy of the occasion, and look with confidence to the public of Brantford, not only availing themselves of the opportunity of hearing one of the finest military musical combinations on the continent, but of showing their appreciation of a regiment so long identified with the city, and with which many of them are personally connected or interested.

The new drill hall is a very handsome structure, and will supply ample accommodation for the Dufferin Rifles for some time to come. It is built with the front and entrances on Elizabeth street, which is a continuation of Dalhousie, on the west side of Brant avenue, while the main building extends along Brant avenue. The building is divided up with the drill shed

proper, officers' quarters, sergeants' rooms, band room, lecture room, galleries, the different armories, and the steward's compartments. The elevation of the front may be seen from Brant avenue, West street and Dalhousie street, and a good view of the building is obtained from over Lorne bridge and in West Brantford. The dimensions of the building are:—Length, 169 feet, and breadth, 121 feet. The armories extend 14 feet farther than the breadth, and the officers' quarters and caretaker's residence extend across the front a number of feet farther still.

On entering the main doors on Elizabeth street the main hall is presented to the view, and this alone measures 169 x 79 feet, all of which is available for drill purposes. The floor of this is clay, well rolled and very hard, in fact it is pronounced by some to be much superior to a wooden floor. At the extreme opposite end of the entrance are situated the sergeants' rooms on the second floor. They consist of a reading room and pool room, and in front of them is a neat balcony, running the full length, which is about forty-three feet, and about twenty-five feet in depth. Besides these there is the band room twenty feet wide, and a storeroom sixteen feet wide, and of the same depth as the sergeants' rooms. These rooms are all built upon arches, and the space under them will be used for drill.

On the right hand of the entrance is the officers' ante room, and passing on through is the reading room of the quarters. Across the hall is the billiard room, the other part of the wing being devoted to the steward. On upstairs is the officers' mess room, which opens out on the balcony directly over, and presenting a good view of, the main hall. All of these rooms are approached by a separate door on Elizabeth street, as well as from the main hall. On the same side in the lower story there are six armories 10 x 16 feet, and still further down in the men's lecture rooms. Besides these there are a number of smaller rooms, including cloak rooms, helmet rooms, etc.

The first volunteer company in this district of which there is any record was that formed in Paris on June 26, 1856, and the next company was formed at Brantford on December 13, 1861, and was known as the Brantford Rifle company. The Highland company or No. 2, was formed on November 26, of the same year. Of these companies the first two had a fitful existence, and then the real work of raising and organizing a volunteer militia company began by the holding of a meeting for this purpose, and two companies were formed with the following officers:

Captain—William Grant.
 Ensign—M. X. Carr.
 1st Sergeant—John McHaffie.
 2nd Sergeant—William O'Brien.
 1st Corporal—Robert Russel.
 2nd Corporal—Peter McIntyre.

The organization consisted of eighty-one men and took the name of the Highland Rifle company. Drill was commenced under the instruction of Sergeant Peel of the 100th regiment, and remained under his instruction until Captain Grant had quali-

fied himself for the work. At this time \$1,800 was raised by the citizens with which to purchase dress and undress uniforms, the former consisting of the Highland jacket of rifle green cloth, McKenzie tartan trousers and a peaked cap with a band. The undress uniform was a red shell jacket, dark trousers with a red stripe, Glengary bonnet.

After this another company was organized in Brantford and others at Mt. Pleasant Burford and Drumbo. It was then determined to brigade the men, and application was made to Lord Monck, the Governor-General, who sanctioned the request and ordered Lord Russell's rifle brigade, then stationed at Hamilton, to proceed to Brantford. A monster picnic was held on the hill overlooking Brantford, and a review in which over 3,000 men participated took place in the presence of 40,000 spectators.

Early in the year of '64, two Brantford companies were ordered to the front during the Fenian trouble and were sent to Sarnia. After all this trouble had been settled, a movement was set on foot to unite all the Brant county companies, and by a general order dated September 28, 1866, Lord Monck authorized the Thirty-eighth Brant battalion of infantry in headquarters as follows:

No. 1 Rifle company, Paris, Capt. A. H. Baird.
 No. 2 Rifle company, Brantford, Capt. D. Curtis.
 No. 3 Highland company, Brantford, Capt. J. J. Inglis.
 No. 4 Infantry company, Mt. Pleasant, Capt. C. Heaton.
 No. 5 Infantry company, Brantford, Capt. H. Lemmon.
 No. 6 Infantry company, Burford, Capt. E. Yeigh.
 No. 7 Infantry company, Drumbo, Capt. J. Laidlaw.

Lieut.-Col. William Patton was appointed colonel October 12, 1866; Lieut.-Col. Hiram Dicky on February 11, 1876, and the present commander, Lt.-Col. Jones on June 3, 1881. By a general order dated July 3, 1876, the Governor-General Lord Dufferin, authorized the regiment to be called the Dufferin Rifles, which name has since been retained by the regiment.

On November 24, 1884, an interesting meeting was held celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the troops and the expedition to Sarnia. The chair was occupied by Captain William Grant, of the Brantford Highland Rifles, and there were a number of the old volunteers present who were among the companies that were on the expedition to Sarnia.

The badge and device of the battalion consists of the Earl of Dufferin's crest, which is a cap of maintenance, surmounted by a crescent, below which are the figures "38." There is also a scroll and a clasped buckle bearing the legend Dufferin Rifles and His Lordship's motto "per vias rectas" and is surmounted by an Imperial crown. The regiment is now a city battalion and wears the uniform of the rifle brigade with the new service Busby, which makes a very handsome dress when in full dress parade. There

are two regimental bands, brass and bugle, under the leadership of Bandmaster Gillespie. In the summer of 1885 the regiment had a most successful trip to Goderich, and in 1886 they went to Woodstock and took part in a parade there. At the great Hamilton carnival they took a leading part in the Hamilton manoeuvres there, and on Thanksgiving day of the same year they took part in the sham night in Toronto. Last year the battalion again visited Toronto, and although the weather was very disagreeable there was a good day put in.

The present officers of the battalion, and dates of the staff appointments are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Jones, January 15, 1888.
 Major. T. Harry Jones, April 29, 1887.
 Major Walter A. Wilkes (N.W.T.), July 15, 1891.
 Adjutant.—Capt. Will D. Jones, November 26, 1889.
 Paymaster—Capt. J. S. Hamilton, September 7, 1887.
 Quartermaster—Capt. Joe. Stratford.
 Surgeon—Capt. W. H. Harris, April 20, 1885.
 Assistant Surgeon—H. Minchin, May 31, 1889.
 "A" company—Capt. Fuller, Lieutenant Cameron.
 "B" company—Capt. J. Ruddy, Lieut. E. Ashton.
 "C" company—Capt. Leonard, Lieut. Muir.
 "D" company—Capt. Robertson, Lieut. Howard (N.W.T.)
 "E" company—Capt. Curtis, Lieut. Fair.
 "F" company—Capt. Nelles (N. W. T.) Lieut. George Watt.

* * * *

The Dufferin Rifles, about 200 strong, had a church parade to St. Jude's church on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the rector, Rev. T. A. Wright, preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon. He took as his text Numbers, 24, 6: "As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river side."

Before commencing the sermon the rector extended a hearty welcome to the members of the Dufferin Rifles who had favored the church with their presence there. Taking up the text the Rev. gentleman said that God called Abraham many years ago and promised to him that He would make a great nation of his offspring, and extend the possessions of them. Jacob came over from Canaan into Egypt because of the famine, and was only about seventy strong. After many years one arose on the Egyptian throne who was the oppressor of these people, but God was with them and heard their cries. The heathen king attempted to overthrow these people and his chief prophet was taken up to the height of a mountain to curse these two or three millions of people. But the words of the prophet were not words of cursing but of blessing. "As the valleys are they spread forth, as the gardens by the river side."

Period after period in the history of these people will these words of the text apply. They settled in these lands and re-Solomon extended from the Euphrates across to the mouth of the Nile, and the nation was so great and strong that the

text will apply to them also and they find their fulfillment in the history of many nations. Many centuries ago we find a few little islands rapidly gaining notoriety. We look back upon the British Isles and at various stages of the extension of their possession we note the fulfillment of these words of prophecy. It seems in the history of that great nation, spanning this great globe with her possessions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific wave, and having 252,000,000 of souls in India alone. She is mistress of the seas and holds the sceptre, which sways the two hemispheres, and she is the banker of the world. We are proud of the possessions and privileges which we enjoy, but it is to the Almighty's army that these great conquests are due. When the people were told to cross the Jordan and meet with their principal foe in the city of Jericho, the city was taken and not a sword drawn, but the victory was given by the Lord Almighty. Gideon, when he took his 3,200 men with him, was told that this was too large a number and the army was cut down so that there were only 300 soldiers left to scatter the Midianites. The flag of the British Isles was spread over Sebastopol, T. a. a. l. a. r. W. a. l. o. o. and from Halifax to Vancouver by the Lord of Hosts. In 1852 England made a great mistake when she spent \$3,750,000 to furnish the nation of India with Pagan gods and idols and five years later the great Indian mutiny occurred, towards which the finger of God pointed and no man has been able to give the reason for the mutiny.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to give the qualifications for every good soldier and said that they should be loyal to their country, loyal to the cause in which they were fighting, and above all, loyal to their God. The sermon was very impressive and was listened to very attentively.

After church the battalion formed on Peel street, and headed by the battalion and bugle bands marched to the armory.—Branford Expositor, Oct. 30th.

WOODSTOCK

The annual matches of the "Oxford Rifles Rifle Association" were shot on Friday, Sept. 20th, on the range in front of Col. Skinner's residence. The weather was favorable, and on the whole the scores were good. The matches began about 10 a. m., and were not concluded until dark. During the afternoon a number of visitors from town drove out to witness the matches, which on the whole were very successful.

No. 1 Match, 200 and 400 yards.—Sgt. Hobson 52, \$5; Major Day 49, \$4; Capt. J. Ross 49, \$3; Staff Sgt. Kendall 49, Lt. Ross 46, Pte. King 46, \$2 each; Pte. S. Campbell 44, Corp. Case 43, Pte. Day 43, Corp. McKay 41, \$1 each; Maj. Macqueen 41, Pte. Murray 40, Pte. Calvert 40, Pte. D. R. Ross 38, Pte. Cavin 38, Pte. Quinn 38, Pte. Griswold 36, Pte. Whitrick 36, Pte. W. Campbell 36, Corp. Burton 34, 50 cents each.

No. 2, 200 and 500 yards.—Staff Sgt. Kendall 55, \$5; Capt. J. Ross 46, \$4; Sgt. B. Hobson 46, \$3; Corp. W. Case 45, Pte.

D. Quinn 45, Pte. E. McLeod 41, \$2 each; Maj. M. Day 40, Pte. Marple 38, Pte. J. Quinn 38, Pte. R. Day 37, \$1 each; Corp. W. Burton 36, Pte. G. Cavin 35, Pte. E. Calvert 35, Corp. J. McKay 31, Sgt. Cross, 30, Lt. Ross 30, Pte. Waterland 29, Pte. Penny 29, Corp. Ogilby 28, Capt. D. R. Ross 26, 50 cents each.

No. 3, for teams of 6 men from each company (one officer only to be included in team) for the trophy presented by Maj. Ellis. Range 200, 400 and 500 yards. 7 rounds at each range. The winning team to receive \$12, presented by Maj. Hegler, 2nd team \$9, 3rd team \$6.—1, Thamesford, No. 8 Co., Capt. Quinn, 338; 2, Woodstock, No. 1 Co., Capt. J. Ross, 335; 3, Norwich, No. 5 Co., Capt. Bleak-252; 4, Embro, No. 2, Capt. D. R. Ross, 235; 5, Woodstock, No. 6 Co., Capt. A. S. Ball, 220. Thamesford winning the cup.

No. 4, All Comers, 200, 400 and 500.—Staff Sgt. Kendall 78, \$0; Sgt. Hobson 73, \$5; Capt. J. Ross 71, \$4; Maj. Day 70, Corp. Case 68, Pte. McLeod 60, Pte. Cavin 58, \$2 each; Pte. Day 57, Pte. Calvert 56, Corp. McKay 56, Capt. Quinn 55, \$1 each.

No. 5, aggregate on all ranges. Open to non-commissioned officers and men of Oxford only. 1st prize presented by Capt. Sutherland, \$5; 2nd prize \$3; 3rd prize \$2, 4th prize \$1, 5th prize \$1, 6th prize 50c, 7th prize 50c.—Staff Sgt. Kendall 78, \$5; Sgt. B. Hobson 73, \$3; Corp. W. Case 68, \$2; Pte. E. McLeod 60, Pte. Cavin 58, \$1 each; Pte. R. Day 57, Pte. E. Calvert 56, 50 cents each.

No. 6, Revolver Match for officers of the 22nd Batt.—Capt. Quinn 25, Maj. Day 11, Capt. D. R. Ross 7.

The officers of the association are very thankful to Col. Skinner for his many kindnesses.

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An exchange says: "A recent copy of the Maple Leaf, the official organ of the "Old Hundredth" regiment of Royal Canadians, now stationed in India, contains a suggestion that the men of that regiment should celebrate Dominion Day every year as a regimental holiday, all to wear maple leaves in their head gear. The publishers of the Canadian Military Gazette are starting a subscription to send the maple leaves to India." This is a good idea and there should be no difficulty in securing enough subscriptions to send along Canada's emblem.—Montreal Gazette.

HALIFAX.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery paraded in the drill shed on the night of Oct. 24th for roll call by Lt. Col. Irving, D. A. G. Three hundred and fifty-two out of a full strength of 400 men of all ranks answered to their names. The D. A. G. expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the brigade. The men really presented a fine appearance. After the parade they formed in line of march and with band playing passed through some of the principal streets of the city.

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About 7,000 people witnessed the naval review on the Common this morning. The

streets through which the sailors passed to and from the Common were thronged with people. The brigade arrived on the field about 9.20 o'clock and were soon in line, waiting for the admiral. Previous to the arrival of the latter General Montgomery Moore and staff rode down the ranks, receiving the customary salute. The admiral and party arrived soon after and were received with a general salute, the entire brigade being in single line. The formation of the line when drawn up was as follows: Main body of sailors in centre, marines and marine artillery at the east end, and sailors and guns and hospital corps on the west.

The march past was the first movement. The sailors with guns led. The men marched with great precision, and were cheered by thousands of spectators. The gun exercise delighted the spectators. The sailors were exceedingly quick in their movements. They took the guns to pieces in quick order and ran with the different pieces leaving the guns on the ground useless to the enemy. The charge upon Camp Hill Fort was one of the finest scenes of the kind ever witnessed in Halifax. The marines, armed with rifles and short swords, and the marine artillery were stationed at Camp Hill. The marines took up a position some 200 yards in front of the fort, supported by the artillery. The main body of the sailors was drawn up on the North Common with the gun detachments in support. Skirmishers were thrown out and soon the marines were under hot fire from the blue jackets. The scene was most exciting. The sailors advanced quickly, many of the spectators were knocked down, but not injured. There was a continual booming of cannon and rattling of musketry. The firing on the marines caused the latter to retire to a point near the northwestern corner of the cemetery. The marine artillery were forced to the roads by the blue jackets who, encouraged by the music from the life and drum corps, made a grand charge, capturing the fort and routing the enemy.

After the battle the brigade re-formed and marched from the Common down Cornwallis street to the Dockyard.—Halifax Mail, Oct. 24th.

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H. M. S. Spartan is to be commissioned for the North American station next spring. She is one of the new type of second-class cruisers under the naval defence act; she is 300 feet long and carries eight 6-inch quick firing guns. Her speed is 26 knots.

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A New York paper recently received here says: When the British cruiser Magicienne was here during the naval review the ship's mascot, "Billy the Goat," attracted much attention. "Billy" is now at Portsmouth, England, and wears the silver collar presented to him by citizens of New York. The crew have made arrangements, in case "Billy" should die at sea, to have his body mounted and presented to the Sailors' Museum, at Portsmouth. It is expected that he will make another trip to the American station on the ship next summer.

One might have supposed that Halifax was no longer a garrison town last night. After eight o'clock not a soldier was to be seen on the streets, even South Park street, that favorite promenade of Tommy Atkins and the girl of his heart, did not show a single red coat. But they were in force inside the Exhibition building. Every soldier in garrison, who was not on duty, appeared to be there, either participating or assisting as a spectator at the assault-at-arms. Seldom has the Exhibition building contained such a crowd as it did last night, there must have been between 3,000 and 4,000 people present. All ranks of society were represented—naval, army, militia and civilian. The officers were all in mess dress, and the many uniforms made a splendid sight.

The proceedings opened with a grand military march by 100 men of the Liverpool regiment, in half companies and sections, and also an exhibition of forming squares for defence against cavalry. The excellent marching, smart appearance, and good physique of the men won great applause from the large audience. The next item was an exhibition of boxing (140 pounds) between Private J. Moore and Private J. Sewell, of the Royal Marines. The latter proved the better man, though he did not gain his points easily.

A bayonet exercise exhibition between a squad of Royal Engineers and two squads of the Liverpool regiment followed. The men were in excellent trim, and went through the exercise almost perfectly. To the civilians there appeared to be scarcely any difference in the way the three squads performed the exercises, but the judges placed them in the following order:

1st—H. Co., Liverpool regiment.

2nd—F. Co., Liverpool regiment.

3rd—Royal Engineers.

Capt. R. D. Longe, the energetic secretary of the tournament, then appeared and performed some interesting sword feats, including cutting paper, ribbons, handkerchief, slicing an apple on a man's hand and neck, cutting a broom stick, the edges of which were placed on the edges of two tumblers filled with water, cutting three bars of lead, one with cut one, another with cut two, and a third in the air. Then he had three bouts with the oils with a sergeant-major of the gymnastic staff. The latter scored three consecutive hits.

Then came the tug-of-war. There were four tugs between teams of ten men each—navy vs. royal marines. The navy had a hard fight at first, nearly all their men being pulled across the line. They recovered themselves afterwards and pulled the marines over. The royal artillery then faced a second navy team, and had a soft thing, pulling the navy men over in a few seconds. A third navy team faced the royal engineers, and after a long pull resulted in the former proving the victors. The greatest interest was shown by the spectators in these contests, and the applause of the victors' friends was deafening. Owing to there being no satisfactory manner of distinguishing the military teams, and no official announcements being made, many of the spectators were ignorant of the names of the teams.

In the interval between the first and second parts of the programme there was

a display of physical drill with wands, by 16 youngsters of the St. Luke's Company of the Church Lads' Brigade, under Staff Sgt. Smith. The boys looked neat and natty in their knickerbocker uniforms of blue, with yellow braid, and forage caps and belts. They went through the 1st and 2nd practises combined, singing London and New York's latest craze, "Daisy," the successor to "After the Ball." Their movements were done with precision, the fresh young voices singing: "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do; I'm half crazy all for the love of you; It won't be a stylish marriage, I can't afford a carriage;

But you'll look sweet

On the seat

Of a bicycle built for two!"

As they were about to march off, Capt. Longe asked Sgt. Smith to repeat the performance, which they did to the gratification of the audience.

Ptes. Smallman and Smith, of the Liverpool regiment, then crossed bayonets for a friendly bout, the former scoring two hits. They were followed by Corp. Jones, Liverpool regiment, and Lance Corp. Hopton, Royal Marines, the former proving the victor.

The artillery came in with four field guns and limbers, and gave a most interesting exhibition of taking the guns to pieces—the work of but a few seconds—and putting them together again. The automatic precision, and the remarkable celerity with which these movements were done, earned long and continued applause.

The ring was staked out again and Ptes. Burke and Ross, of the Liverpool regiment, donned the gloves and faced one another for three rounds. There was some interesting sparring, which was marred by one of the contestants' gloves frequently coming off. Unfortunately, the public were not informed which was Ross and which was Burke, nor was the decision of the referee announced.

Several items on the programme had to be omitted owing to the lateness of the hour, among them physical drill by the Liverpool regiment, single-stick (officers) and gymnastics. The grand display of all arms which formed the concluding item of the list of events was a great success.—Halifax Mail, Oct. 25.

OTTAWA.

"A right smart turnout," was in effect the comment made by those of the several thousand spectators gathered on Cartier Square on the afternoon of the 1st inst., who expressed an opinion of the Guards' inspection. Not in point of numbers was the parade an imposing one, for the muster was so small that the six companies were massed into four for manoeuvres, but the men looked so neat and trim, their accoutrements so well kept and, above all, their movements so precise, that the regiment went up a score of points in the estimation of everybody who took in the inspection. Generally speaking the conditions were most favorable. That is, the weather and the people it tempted abroad smiled approval upon the proceedings. But the grounds, with their musty crop of last season's hay

to tangle up the feet of the tramping Guardsmen, were anything but favorable for military manoeuvres. One improvement over previous inspections, however, was the orderly arrangement of the field, attributable to the good offices of half a dozen Dragoon Guards. It was three o'clock when the inspecting officer, Lt. Col. the Hon. M. Aylmer, assistant adjutant general, rode upon the field followed by a dashing staff of aides de camp, composed of Major Sherwood, 43rd Rifles; Major John Hodgins, G.G.F.G.; Lt. Elliott, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and Lt. Gilmour, Ottawa Field Battery.

The regiment marched out of the drill hall in column and formed line to receive the assistant adjutant general, with the general salute. Lt. Col. Aylmer then proceeded to make an inspection of the corps. This over he took a position at the saluting point, surrounded by his staff, and the march past was executed by the Guards in column and quarter column at the march and double. The regiment then wheeled in column to the left, formed into line, and executed the pretty and effective movement of advancing in echelon from the right, and forming company squares prepared to receive cavalry. Retiring the troops reformed into line and were put through a series of manoeuvres by the majors of the corps. Under command of Major W. E. Hodgins, the Guards changed front, half right, on the right company, wheeled, retired and advanced in line. Major John Hodgins then took command and formed the regiment in column, changing the order of column twice. The Adjutant, Capt. Bowie also put the battalion through several movements mostly wheeling into quarter column and forming line.

These manoeuvres over the Guards, led by the inspecting officer and staff and the Lt. Col. commanding, marched out to Egin street, thence by Somerset O'Connor, Wellington, Rideau and Nicholas streets, back to the drill shed, wherever the streets permitted, marching by company front, and performing various evolutions en route. On the parade ground in front of the hall the muster roll was called out in the presence of the inspecting officer.

The field officers were Lt. Col. Toller, Majors W. E. Hodgins and John Hodgins; staff officers, Major Heron, Capt. and Adjutant Bowie, Dr. Horsey and Dr. Grant. The parade state by companies: No. 1 company, Capt. Jarvis, Lt. Ferrier, 3 sergeants and 27 men.

No. 2 company, Capt. Brumell, Lieuts. Fripp and McEvoy; 2 sergeants and 27 men.

No. 3 company, Lt. Gallwey, 2 sergeants and 12 men.

No. 4 company, Capt. Roper, Lts. Taylor and Adamson, 3 sergeants and 21 men.

No. 5 company, Capt. Watters, 3 sergeants and 29 men.

No. 6 company, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Street, 3 sergeants and 42 men, a full muster.

The band mustered 33 under Bandmaster Carter, 10 buglers and drummers and six staff sergeants. The total muster was therefore 242 of all ranks.

Capt. Winter, attached for the occa-

sion and Lt. Street were with the colours.

The day's proceedings terminated pleasantly with the usual regimental dinner, the assistant adjutant general being the guest of the officers of the Guards.—Ottawa Citizen.

The sergeants of the G.G.F.G. propose holding an assault-at-arms in the Grand Opera House on Dec. 29 and 30, in aid of their mess fund. The attractions will consist of sword, bayonet and manual exercises, fancy marching, etc., classes for which have already been chosen and are being instructed by Sgt. Inst. Bloxun, No. 2 Co., R.C.R.I. Another feature will be a tug-of-war between teams of four men from any regiment in the Dominion. Men from Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Halifax have promised to assist in the entertainment.

Some nights ago the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards resolved to organize a hockey club in connection with the troop. Officers will be elected and arrangements completed shortly.

SHERBROOKE.

The 26th annual prize meeting of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association was held on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18th and 19th. The weather was fine, but owing to a heavy mirage rising off the ground it was very difficult to make good scoring the first day and the forenoon of the second day. The attendance was larger than usual, a great many from out of town taking part. Quite a number of our citizens visited the range the second day and enjoyed the sport. The officers of the association desire to thank the citizens who have for many years so liberally contributed towards the prize list of the association and only regret that more of them don't take part in the competition. Below we give the names of the prize winners with their scores.

Match No. 1. Open to members who never won a first or second prize, in any open match. Range 400 yards, 7 shots—

| | Score. |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| \$6—J. Perrett - - - - - | 30 |
| 5—Pte. F. M. Wells - - - - - | 24 |
| 4—Mr. A. H. Foss - - - - - | 24 |
| 3—Pte. G. H. Redden - - - - - | 22 |
| 2—Cgt. C. Sangster - - - - - | 21 |
| 1—Sgt. Bradley - - - - - | 19 |
| 1—Pte. G. Norton - - - - - | 18 |
| 1—Corp. C. K. Fraser - - - - - | 15 |

Manufacturers' Match, No. 2. Open to all members residing in electoral district of Sherbrooke. Range 200 and 500 yds., 7 shots at each.—

| | Score. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| \$6—Lt. R. J. Spearing - - - - - | 47 |
| 8—Sgt. A. Martin - - - - - | 46 |
| 6—Mr. R. B. Robinson - - - - - | 45 |
| 5—Sgt. C. Sangster - - - - - | 45 |
| 4—Mr. A. H. Foss - - - - - | 41 |
| 3—Pte. W. S. Moy - - - - - | 39 |
| 2—Pte. J. Perrett - - - - - | 39 |
| 1—Mr. J. L. Jordan - - - - - | 38 |
| 1—Pte. G. H. Redden - - - - - | 38 |
| 1—Mr. F. Goddard - - - - - | 38 |

Merchants' Match, No. 3. Open to all members. Range 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots, Snider rifle.—

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| \$10—H. W. Edwards, 5th Cav. - - - - - | 59 |
| 8—Lt. H. Healey, 54th - - - - - | 52 |
| 7—Lt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd - - - - - | 52 |
| 5—Pte. J. Perrett, 53rd - - - - - | 49 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4—Mr. J. L. Jordan - - - - - | 48 |
| 3—Pte. B. Whalen, 54th - - - - - | 48 |
| 2—Staff Sgt. A. Martin, 53rd - - - - - | 48 |
| 1—Mr. F. Goddard - - - - - | 47 |
| 1—Lt. S. B. Hall, Cav. - - - - - | 47 |
| 1—Pte. W. S. Moy, 53rd - - - - - | 46 |

Presidents' Match, No. 4. Open to all members. Range 500 and 600 yards, M. H. rifle, 7 shots at each.—

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| \$10—Major L. Thomas, 54th - - - - - | 67 |
| 8—Staff Sgt. A. Martin, 53rd - - - - - | 61 |
| 6—Pte. H. W. Edwards, Cav. - - - - - | 61 |
| 5—Lt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd - - - - - | 58 |
| 4—Mr. F. Goddard - - - - - | 56 |
| 3—Lt. M. H. Healey, 54th - - - - - | 55 |
| 2—Pte. D. A. Witty, 54th - - - - - | 53 |
| 1—Pte. B. Whalen, 54th - - - - - | 50 |
| 1—Major Thompson, 55th - - - - - | 49 |
| 6—Lt. S. B. Hall, Cav. - - - - - | 48 |

E. T. Bank. Grand aggregate in matches 2, 3 and 4. D. R. A. silver medal

| | Score. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| \$5.00—Lt. R. J. Spearing - - - - - | 157 |
| 4.00—Staff Sgt. A. Martin - - - - - | 155 |
| 3.50—F. Goddard - - - - - | 141 |
| 2.50—Pte. J. Perrett - - - - - | 136 |

Extra series. Range 500 yards, 5 shots—

| | Score. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| \$5—Lt. R. J. Spearing - - - - - | 22 |
| 4—Staff Sgt. A. Martin - - - - - | 21 |
| 3—F. Goddard - - - - - | 20 |
| 2—Pte. J. Perrett - - - - - | 19 |

ST. THOMAS.

Col Smith, D.A.G., No. 1 Military District; Col. Dawson, district paymaster, and Col. Payne, of the 7th Fusiliers, were present at the inspection of the 25th Battalion, at St. Thomas, on Friday, Nov. 4th. After the inspection the D. A. G. dined with the officers of the 25th. Col. Smith spoke very encouragingly to the officers. While he would not be able to give the corps the number of marks they deserved, the enrollment of the battalion not being complete, he was very much pleased with that he had seen, and had now no doubt the city corps would be a success.

WINDSOR MILLS.

The second annual prize meeting of No. 4 Co., 54th Batt. and Windsor Mills Rifle Association, took place on Friday the 6th inst. at the Hamilton Powder Co. Range, Windsor Mills. The day was not a favorable one for good shooting as the light was too bright and a very unsteady wind from the left made some of the marksmen come to grief. There was a large number of competitors from different parts of the Townships and all were unanimous in praise of the range. Lt. G. H. Hall, 5th Cav., said it was the best arranged the best carried out of any match that he has attended in the Townships. A similar remark was made by Lt. H. B. Edwards, 58th Batt. The following is a list of the unsuccessful competitors:

Nursery. Open to all members that has not won more than \$3 in any one match. Range 200 yards, Snider rifle, 7 shots—

| | Score. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| \$5—D. Enaie - - - - - | 25 |
| 4—C. P. Swallow - - - - - | 25 |
| 3—L. A. Duphresne - - - - - | 24 |
| 3—H. Ward - - - - - | 23 |
| 2—J. A. McHardy - - - - - | 23 |
| 2—Pte. W. Brand - - - - - | 21 |
| 1—Pte. C. Young - - - - - | 19 |
| 1—E. McCone - - - - - | 18 |
| 21—Pte. J. Noyce - - - - - | 18 |
| 1—S. Flarent - - - - - | 16 |

Hamilton Powder Co. Match. Ranges 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each, Snider rifle—

| | Score. |
|---|--------|
| \$8—Major L. Thomas - - - - - | 58 |
| 6—Pte. B. Whalen - - - - - | 57 |
| 5—Col. Sgt. McAndrews - - - - - | 56 |
| 5—Pte. G. A. Witty, No. 4 - - - - - | 54 |
| 4—L. L. Swallow, No. 4 - - - - - | 52 |
| 4—Dr. E. F. Cleveland - - - - - | 52 |
| 3—Lt. H. B. Edwards, 58th - - - - - | 52 |
| 3—Lt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd - - - - - | 51 |
| 2—Sgt. Lyster, No. 6 Co. 54th - - - - - | 51 |
| 2—Maj. Thompson, 58th - - - - - | 51 |
| 2—Lt. G. B. Hall, 5th Cav. - - - - - | 51 |
| 1—Pte. R. J. Hebert, No. 4 Co. 54th - - - - - | 49 |
| 1—Sgt. C. H. Clarke, 53rd Batt. - - - - - | 48 |
| 1—E. V. Swallow, No. 4 - - - - - | 48 |

Association Match. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each, Snider rifle—

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| \$8—Pte. B. Whalen, No. 4 Co. - - - - - | 62 |
| 6—Major L. Thomas, 54th - - - - - | 59 |
| 5—Lt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd - - - - - | 57 |
| 5—Sgt. J. Lyster, No. 6 Co. - - - - - | 56 |
| 4—Sgt. C. H. Clarke, 53rd Batt. - - - - - | 56 |
| 4—Maj. W. Thompson, 58th Batt. - - - - - | 55 |
| 3—Lt. M. H. Healy, No. 4 Co. 54th - - - - - | 54 |
| 3—Pte. G. A. Witty, No. 4 Co. 54th - - - - - | 54 |
| 2—Lt. G. B. Hall, 5th Cav. - - - - - | 52 |
| 2—C. P. Swallow - - - - - | 51 |
| 2—Col. Sgt. W. Andrews, No. 4 Co. - - - - - | 51 |
| 1—Dr. E. F. Cleveland - - - - - | 48 |
| 1—Pte. L. L. Swallow, No. 4 Co. - - - - - | 47 |
| 1—Geo. Fowler - - - - - | 45 |

Nursery Aggregate for nursery match, Hamilton Powder Co. and Association matches—

| | Score. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| \$3—C. P. Swallow - - - - - | 123 |
| 2—H. Ward - - - - - | 101 |
| 1—C. Young - - - - - | 94 |

Grand aggregate for highest scores in Hamilton Powder Co. and association matches—

| | Score. |
|---|--------|
| \$5—Pte. B. Whalen, No. 4 - - - - - | 119 |
| 4—Pte. G. A. Witty, No. 4 - - - - - | 108 |
| 3—Col. Sgt. W. Andrews, No. 4 - - - - - | 107 |
| 2—Pte. L. L. Swallow, No. 4 - - - - - | 99 |
| 1—C. P. Swallow - - - - - | 98 |

Five men from No. 4 Co., 54th Batt., have attended four matches in the Townships this month and won \$144.50 in cash and one D. R. A. silver medal and two paintings, besides other prizes in kind; not so bad for one company.

HEADQUARTERS.

Ottawa, 2nd November, 1893; G.O. (67. Royal Military College of Canada. Annual examination for candidates. 1894. Subjects and books.

The annual examination to be held in the year 1894, for candidates desiring to be admitted as cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, will commence at the District Staff Office, at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, 1894—the medical examinations to be held the day previous. The subjects and books in which candidates will be examined are as follows:—

Obligatory or Preliminary Examination.

- | | Marks. |
|--|--------|
| (1) Mathematics. | |
| (a) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, simple and compound interest, partnership, profit and loss | 500 |
| (b) Algebra, including simple equations | 500 |
| (c) Geometry, first book of Euclid, or its equivalent | 500 |
- If Euclid is not used as a text book the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.
- (2) (a) Grammar, English or

- French. Writing English or French correctly, and in a good legible hand from dictation 500
- (b) Composition, as tested by the powers of writing an essay, précis, or letter, in English or French 500
- (3) Geography, general and descriptive 500
- (4) History, British and Canadian, general 500
- (5) French: grammar and translation from the language 500
- (6) Latin; grammar and simple translation from the language into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate 500
- (7) Elements of freehand drawing, viz: simple copies from the flat; outline only 300
- French will, for the present, be optional, and may therefore be omitted by a candidate.
- No candidate will be considered qualified for a cadetship or be allowed to counts marks in the "Further examination" unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks in 1 (a, b, c, together) 2 (a and b, together) 3, 4, 6 and 7, and in case two or more subjects are grouped not less than 25 per cent. in each subject composing the group.
- Voluntary or Further Examination.
- (1) Mathematics. Marks.
- (a) Algebra—Up to and including quadratic equations 1000
- (b) Geometry—Up to and including third book of Euclid, or its equivalent 1000
- If Euclid is not used as a text book the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.
- (c) Theory and use of common logarithms, plane trigonometry, mensuration 1000
- (2) English or French literature—Limited to specified authors 1000
- (a) The examination to include Burke's "Speech on American taxation," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam," together with the literary history of the periods to which these authors belong; or, for French speaking candidates, "Le Philosophe sous les Toits," par E. Souvestre, and "L'Honneur et l'Argent," par Francois Ponsard, but not necessarily "Text" work.
- (3) Geography—Physical, particularly of Dominion of Canada and United States 1000
- (a) Examination in Colton's Outline of Physical Geography
- (4) History—British and Canadian limited to certain fixed periods. 1000
- (a) Examination in History of the British Empire, embracing the Stuart and Brunswick periods, and the period from 1812 to the present time (any school author) of Canadian History.
- (5) French Grammar, and translation from English into French or from French into English 1200
- (6) Latin, including Caesar's Commentaries, Book IV., from chap. xx. to chap. xxxviii (inclusive). Book V., to end of 23rd chap., and 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Eclogues of Virgil. Translation into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate 1500
- (7) Drawing—Copies from the flat; shaded. Simple object drawing 1000
- (8) Elementary Geometrical drawing 1000
- Candidates are permitted to use at their examination on the subject (8) a drawing-board and such instruments as they choose. The instruments con-

sidered as necessary, but not indispensable, are: a pair of compasses with shifting-leg and pen and pencil points a flat ruler, a pair of parallel rulers and a right-angled triangle.

No "Voluntary" subject, except mathematics and drawing, shall gain a candidate any marks, unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the marks assigned to that subject.

The marks gain in the "Obligatory" subjects will be added to those gained in the "Voluntary" subjects, to make a second total.

It is to be understood that English speaking candidates use the papers prepared in that language, and that French speaking candidates use papers prepared in the French language. The object of this permission is to allow candidates to write their examination papers, except where, from the nature of the question, it is otherwise required, in English or French, whichever may be the language with which they are most familiar.

The standard of knowledge of English required from French speaking candidates for the present, will be:—To write and speak English sufficiently to understand and be understood in that language.

Candidates should make application to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, by 1st May, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination in June.

Note:—Candidates will be permitted after examination, to retain the printed examination questions, provided no rough work or scribbling has been done thereon, of which the supervising officer of the local board having assured himself, he will initial the printed questions to be retained.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.
Headquarters, Ottawa, 3rd November, 1893. G.O. (68). Discipline. Alterations in the army act.

The attention of officers commanding permanent units is called to Army Order 103 of June, 1893, which is to be carried into effect. The changes notified therein are to be entered in manuscript in the Queen's Regulations and in the Manual of Military Law, pending the issue of revised copies of those publications.

G. O. (69). Permanent Corps. Record of Soldiers' Services and Returns.

1. All imprisonments, promotions, reductions and deprivations by sentence of Court Martial, are to be regularly entered in the "Register Sheet," which is ordered to be kept for each soldier, so that it may form a complete record of his service.

2. The Register Sheet will only be detached from its counterfoil when the soldier becomes non-effective, or is transferred. In the former case it will be transmitted to the Adjutant General; in the latter case to the officer commanding the unit to which the transfer is made. In both cases it will be accompanied by the following documents: Original attestation.

Regimental Defaulter Sheet.
Troop, Battery or Company Defaulter Sheet.

Court Martial Sheet and certified copies of convictions by the Civil Power.

Medical History Sheet.
Last pay certificate.

3. A Casualty Book (Army Book 156) is to be kept at the headquarters of every permanent unit in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, Sec. XXII, par. 38. A copy of the entries made therein is to be sent monthly to the District Paymaster, for the purpose of checking the entries in the pay sheet.

4. The use of the following documents will be discontinued:—

Duplicate attestation.
Return of Increase and Decrease (Form B 50).

G. O. (70.) Permanent Corps. Married Establishment of Officers.

1. The married establishments of the following permanent regiments have been fixed as follows:—

Royal Canadian Artillery, 11 Officers, including 1 quartermaster.

Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, 13 officers, to be hereafter reduced to 14.

2. Government Quarters will be allotted to married officers to the extent of the above regimental establishments only.

3. The families of married officers not included in the married establishments, will in no case be permitted to live in barracks, nor will lodging allowance be issued to such officers in lieu of quarters.

4. Medical and Veterinary officers being allowed to retain private practice, will not be provided with quarters on the married establishment, nor will lodging allowance be issued to them.

5. The rules for the admission of officers to the married establishment will be generally the same as those in force with regard to the married establishment of N.C. officers and soldiers.

6. Regimental rolls will be kept at headquarters by the Adjutant General on which will be entered the names of applicants for quarters on the married establishment. Quarters will be allotted in the order in which the names of applicants stand on that roll.

7. The married establishments of the Royal Canadian Dragoons will be fixed hereafter.

8. Para, 87, regulations for permanent corps, is cancelled.

G. O. (71). Army Veterinary School

The following certificate has been issued to Capt. T. D. B. Evans, R.C.D.: "Captain T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has attended one course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Aldershot, England, and passed a satisfactory elementary examination on the 28th July, 1893."

G. O. (72). Correspondence.

1. Correspondence on the following subjects will be dealt with by the Inspector of Artillery at headquarters.

(a) Requisitions for supply of Artillery material and equipment.

(b) Annual store returns.

(c) Artillery ranges, inspections and practice reports.

(d) Appointments or promotions of officers of artillery units.

2. The Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts Nos. 10 11 will transmit the above direct to headquarters.

3. The Deputy Adjutants General of all other districts will transmit it through the assistant inspectors of Artillery of their respective divisions.

G. O. (73) Active Militia. Promotions, appointments and retirements. Infantry and rifles.

1st Battalion, "Prince of Wales' Regiment," Montreal, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: William Godbeal Brown, Gentleman, vice W. Simpson, appointed quartermaster, W. George McVicar Stuart, Gentleman, vice H. McLean, transferred to 48th Battalion, Lionel Lincoln Fisher Smith, Gentleman, vice F. N. Armstrong, promoted.

8th Battalion, "Royal Rifles," Quebec.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Thomas William Shea Dunn, vice W. Price, resigned.

10th Battalion, "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, O.—Captain and Brevet Major

Frederick Fitzpayne Manley, is permitted to retire retaining rank.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally William Leaper Ross, Gentleman, vice Thomas George Margetts, who retires from the service.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry, St. Catharines, O.—To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon William Hamilton Merritt, M.D., vice William Dougan, deceased.

No. 2 Company, St. Catharines.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant Howard Victor Pay, from No. 3 Company, vice George Frederick Peterson, who retires from the service.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry, St. Thomas, O.—2nd Lieutenant George Smith McCarter, retires from the service.

48th Battalion, "Highlanders," Toronto, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles Alexander Hugh Maclean, Gentleman.

57th Battalion of Infantry, "Peterborough Rangers," O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frank Packingham, vice Charles Wallis Forbes left limits.

66th Battalion, "Prince Louise Fusiliers," Halifax, N.S.—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants Guy Livingstone Mott, R.S.I., vice Charles Hay Stimpson, who resigns his commission, John Albert Geddie Harrington, R.S.I., vice E. H. Lewis, appointed to 21st Hussars, Frederic Drummond Henderson, R.S.I., vice Patrick Breifni Ternan who resigns his commission.

74th Battalion of Infantry, N.B.—No. 2 Company, Moncton.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Samuel Albert Watson, R.S.I., vice Angus McDonald, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

85th Battalion of Infantry, Q.—No. 3 Company, Laprairie: 2nd Lieutenant Alexandre Labelle, retires from the service.

BREVET.

To be Major; from 14th September, 1893: Captain William Thomas Howe, V.B., No. 3 Company, 71st Battalion.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Joseph P. Landry, R.S.I.; No. 2 Company, 61st Battalion; from 8th July, 1893.

Lieutenant J. Alphonse Gilbert, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 89th Battalion; from 8th July, 1893.

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Stacey, R.S.I., 25th Battalion; from 11th Aug. 1893.

Lieutenant Daniel Ernest Galbraith, R.S.I., 25th Battalion; from 17th Aug. 1893.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Congdon, R.S.I., 15th Battalion; from 29th Aug. 1893.

2nd Lieutenant W. Albert McClean, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion; from 31st August, 1893.

2nd Lieutenant William Crozier Walsh, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 26th Battalion; from 12th September, 1893.

Note.—The Confirmation of rank of 2nd Lieutenant P.G.P. Lea is dated 23rd June, 1893, and not as stated in G.O. 51 of 25th August, 1893.

Books and Magazines for Military Readers.

"Fire Discipline; its Foundation and Application."—This is the sufficiently explanatory title of a most interesting book by Lieut. Stewart Murray of the 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders. The book does not come out a bit too soon. Even in the Imperial army it would appear to the student of the service magazines that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the ground principles of fire discipline, and

discussion of certain details of such discipline are most decidedly apt to lead military readers away from a consideration of the general principles at the bottom of the system. Mr. Murray explains in his preface that, having been now for five years interested in the study of fire discipline, having painfully struggled through the several successive stages of thought on the subject, and having at length reached some settled conclusions, he thought it would not be amiss to try to supply a want which he himself had often felt, the want, namely, of "a body of doctrine," clearly setting forth the ground principles of fire discipline. The author, whose writing, by the by, possesses the merit of simplicity and lucidity, devotes his first chapter to an explanation of the causes which led to the adoption of the modern system of fire discipline, his summary of the results upon tactics of the Franco-German war, being at once interesting and clever. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier will appreciate more fully his position and duty in the fighting line after reading the chapter in question. It will perhaps open the eyes of some people, who argue for the total abolition of "barrack square drill and other humbug," that the author of a book on the most essential part of modern loose tactics should devote one of his opening chapters to an able argument in favor of close order drill on the parade ground, preparatory to field training. Mr. Murray defines discipline as "the long continued habit by which the very muscles of a soldier instinctively obey the word of command." He says: "In battle the value of this habit is inestimable, all enduring, all conquering. This habit can only be learnt by strict close order drill on the parade ground. Strict close order drill on the parade ground is, therefore, a necessary foundation for fire discipline. What we require in fire discipline is, that under whatsoever stress of circumstances, danger and death, the soldier hears the word of command, his muscles, if not his mind, shall instinctively obey it. The first step in the building up of fire discipline is therefore the strictest barrack square drill, so that the muscles of the soldier may learn to indistinctively obey the word of command. For purposes of fire discipline, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that every single individual soldier, without exception (every possible atom of the pell-mell firing line) shall be thoroughly taught to hold himself, to handle his arms, to march and to turn in exact accordance with the book and with the greatest smartness, always and everywhere. Any carelessness in performing these motions should be instantly and always checked, and it shows that the muscles have not yet acquired the habit of instant instinctive obedience, that they are not yet sufficiently disciplined. Any such carelessness allowed in peace will bear most injurious fruit in battle when we require of the muscles an instant, absolute and instinctive obedience to the word of command." Of course, the author goes on to say that for purposes of fire discipline it is necessary that, while the muscles of the soldier are being trained to instinctive obedience on the barrack square, he should simultaneously be taken out into the country and taught the elements of work in the field, equal strictness and attention being there given to the instant smartness of all his motions. The headings of the succeeding chapters give a good idea of the ground covered: Musketry, The Bayonet, The Attack, The Pell Mell Line, Controlled Mass Fire, Fighting On By Himself. Altogether it is a splendid book for all in our service to read, treating in an easily understood way and in a most instructive manner of a subject of great importance which is naturally very perplexing to militiamen. Gale & Polden are the publishers, and the book, sold in England for two shillings, can be procured in Canada of T. Elliott, the Drill Hall, Montreal.

"Telling off and Posting a Picquet, with Notes and a Short Catechism on Outpost Duty. Also Notes and Plan of an Advance Guard for a Company," This is a pretty long title for the latest of Gale & Polden's six-penny manuals, but the title is the only cumbersome thing about the book. The author is Lieut. G. D'Arcy-Evans, of the 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, author of the well known "Catch Questions in Infantry Drill." This little book gives the details for carrying out the general instructions given in the red book, and should save young officers and non-coms. a good deal of worry in deciding just what are the right words of command to be given to get a company strung out as an advance guard, for instance. Can be obtained of T. Elliott, Drill Hall, Montreal.

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"Attack Drill Made Easy In Accordance With The Newly Revised Infantry Drill." Poor Gordon will write no more hand books for military men, but he certainly kept up his rare faculty of elucidating knotty problems in drill to the last. It is but necessary for the average military reader to peruse the title, and knowing that the book is by William Gordon, to appreciate the nature of the contents. The various movements are illustrated with numerous diagrams. Gale & Polden are the publishers, and T. Elliott, the Drill Hall, Montreal has the book for sale.

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"Outing" for November is rich with the lore of sport in many lands. Football and yachting are, naturally, prominent features, and there are two complete stories, "Imagination," by Edward Fawcett, and "The Dunworth Crow," by E. J. Weyer. The number is a strong one, and, as usual, is finely illustrated. The contents are as follows: "Imagination," by Edgar Fawcett; "Wild Sports in Costa Rica," by J. J. Peatfield; "The Dunworth Crow," by E. M. Galley Ten Weyer; "Down the Teche in a Cat-rig," by A. B. Paine; "Lenz's World Tour Awheel;" "Football, Retrospective and Prospective," by Walter Camp; "Duck Shooting in California," by Bruce Douglas; "The Cradle of the English Cutter," by Capt. A. J. Kenealy; "Trapping and Home-made Traps," by Ed. W. Sandys; "A Fox-hunt on the Little Obod," by Minnie W. Armstrong; "The Government Scout," by Capt. Jack Crawford; "T. Am Racing," by S. Seville, Jr.; "The National Guard of Pennsylvania," by Capt. C. A. Booth; "The Victory of the Vigilant," by Capt. A. J. Kenealy, and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.

The Old Colors of H. M. 99th Battalion.

Impressive Ceremony at Quebec, 23 years ago.

When Her Majesty's Imperial troops garrisoned Quebec, imposing parades were of frequent occurrence, such as the weekly trooping of colors on the Esplanade, but on the 21st June, 1870 an impressive and uncommon ceremony took place on that historic ground. On the return of the 69th from repelling the Fenian invasion on the Huntingdon frontier, H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught, then Lieutenant in the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade presented the Regiment with a new stand of colors. The relation of that, and also the after ceremony of depositing the old colors in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity will be an interesting reminiscence and perhaps a pointer for similar ones at the present time.

The 69th were drawn up in line at open order and received the Governor General, Prince Arthur, the Lieut. Governor and General Lindsay with a Royal salute. On the order to "Troop

the Colors," the band played a slow march down and then a quick march up the front of the line. Number one or the Grenadier Company under Captain Charlton formed the escort, and preceded by the band playing the "British Grenadiers" marched to the left of the line where the old colors had been posted, and where they were given by the sergeant-major to ensigns Gzouski and Butler, Lieut. Hewles commanding the color party. The line presented arms, and this guard of honor marched in slow time between the open ranks from left to right, the band playing the "Grenadiers March." On the company reaching the original position, it again marched in line in front of the regiment now bearing the esteemed old colors before it for the last time, the band slowly playing "Auld Lang Syne." The old colors having been placed at the left of the line, the ceremony of the consecration of the new colors was proceeded with. For this purpose the regiment formed three sides of the square, by wheeling up two companies on each flank. The new colors were carried to the front by the two senior color sergeants, and having been unfurled by Majors Smyth and Turner and the senior Ensigns Holmes and MacLean, were laid upon an altar of drums. The Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rector and attended by fifteen clergy then came to the centre of the square. The regiment having been called to attention ment having been called to attention, the usual services was commenced by the Revd. Mr. Sulloch, chaplain of the forces at Halifax, offering up appropriate prayers; part of the 44th and 46th psalms were intoned by the Revd. C. Wetherck, chaplain of the forces in Quebec. The regiment then shouldered arms and the consecration prayer was offered up by the Lord Bishop, the Revd. C. Wetherck, then followed in prayer for Her Majesty and his Lordship pronounced the benediction.

The two majors then advanced with the two unfurled colors and saluting His Royal Highness gave them into his hands, who on presenting them to the two kneeling ensigns, delivered a stirring address to Col. Pagot and the Sixty Ninth. The Colonel returned thanks and called on the regiment for three cheers and one more for Prince Arthur, which was lustily taken up by the immense crowd lining the ramparts. The new colors were then marched to the line and received with a salute, after which the regiment marched past the Prince in slow and quick time, advanced in review order and marched back to barracks.

The next morning at 11.30 the escort with the old colors, under command of Capt. F. H. Charlton took up a position at the main door of the cathedral. The Rector, Revd. G. Housman, and eleven clergy of the diocese had taken their places within the altar rails, when the captain commanding the escort knocked at the main door.

The rector then requested the church wardens R. H. Wurtele and George Hall, Esquires, to ascertain who knocked, and on being informed that Captain Charlton craved speech with the authorities of the cathedral, he desired him to be admitted, and on his reaching the chancel thus addressed the rector—"I have been commanded by Lt. Col. George Bagot, to repair with the old colors of the 69th regiment, under a sufficient escort to this cathedral. In the hope that its authorities will permit these venerable emblems of Loyalty, Christianity and Civilization to find a fitting resting place within the walls of this sacred building. In the

midst of a loyal and God-tearing population."

To which the rector replied,—Inform Lt. Col. Bagot, that we receive these colors as a sacred trust, not only as emblems of Loyalty, Christianity, and Civilization, but in remembrance of a regiment which has been conspicuous in repelling a recent invading of this province, whose conduct has been characterized by a singular regard of order and regularity, and which by its general bravery, has deservedly won the highest esteem of every member of this community."

The clergy then in procession advanced to the main door of the cathedral and returned followed by the escort and colors, the familiar strain of "Home Sweet Home" pealing from the organ. When the clergy had resumed their places within the railing, the colors were handed to the rector, the escort presented arms and the National Anthem was played on the organ.

The service then opened with the hymn,—“Lord of a power and Might.” The Revd. Mr. Forleigh then read the collect “Prevent us O Lord”—also prayers for Her Majesty, and appropriate to the occasion, after which an eloquent address by the rector concluded the service.

The last depositing of regimental colors in a church in this Dominion, occurred at St. John, N.B., on the 15th August, 1890, when the old colors of the 2nd Battalion of St. John County Militia were placed by the 62nd St. John Fusiliers in Trinity Church.

FRED. C. WURTELE.

Captain R.L.

The British Flag,

From the French of Louis Frechette, the Canadian Laurate of the French Academy.

Mr. Gustavus W. Wicksteed, of Ottawa, has made an excellent translation of this piece in unrhymed verse, from which this version, in a different measure, is derived. His is notable for fidelity of phrasing the original; I have taken some liberties, and with greater freedom of expression aim to give the sense of the author. The poem is an undoubted epitome of the race feeling prevalent in French Canada.

“Behold, my son! Admire”—

So spake to me my sire—

“Yon banner, bravely borne,—

Yon meteor of the morn!

This land,” my father said,

“Hath prospered where it lead;

That banner of the free

Respecteth liberty.

“That banner, son of mine,

Is Britain's own ensign,

That ever waves on high

In unstained majesty;

It gladdens all the air,

Unfolding everywhere,

And over land and sea

Floateth triumphantly.

“An eighth part of the globe

Its beauty doth enrobe;

The ensign of command.

It waves o'er many a land,—

Hiding, with color new,

Some patch of heaven's blue,

Nor e'er obscures a ray

From the serene of day.

“O'er many a land and sea

It waves exultantly,

And follow, where it flies,

Progress and enterprise;

See its red glow emerge

O'er ocean's farthest verge,

While forest lands remote

Behold it proudly float!

“It waves o'er great and small,
Its impress is on all;
To far-off wild and den,
To tribes of savage men,
It dawns upon the sight,
The harbinger of light,
And for the world supplies
Each art to civilize.

“And in the march, direct,
Of conquering intellect,
Through mists of twilight gray
Behold it show the way;
Like dove from ark released
The light of holiness has ceased,
O' guiding column high
Upreared o'er Sinai.

“In days when men were bold,
That glorious flag of old
'Gainst ours was lifted high
In jealous rivalry,—
Deeming itself the peer
Of ours, and destin'd here
To put our own to shame
In the great race for fame.

“Ah, then it proved its might
In many a famous fight!
O'er many a sea, unfurled,
And country of the world,
Through years, with ours, at length
It measured strength with strength;
Thine—ours—alternately,
Defeat and victory.

“God's will alone may be,—
He doomed the Flurs-de-lis
Before that flag to bow,—
Secure and sovereign, now.
If borne o'er hill and glen,
It wrought us sorrow, then,
It since of old distress
Hath taught us forgetfulness,

“And if, with legal sway,
That banner floats to-day,
The rocky ramparts o'er
Sacred to France of yore,
It waves benignant
Above a people free;—
No faith doth it betray,
It takes no right away.

“Vanish each gloomy form
Of battle and of storm;
Forget them, best we may,
In brightness of to-day;
And since, my son, we have
O'er us that banner brave,
Our freedom and our faith
To cover from all scath,
We must, where'er we see,
Salute it reverently.”

“—But, father,—if I dare
Pardon me, and forbear,—
Say, is there not one, yet—
Our own—can we forget?
“Ah, that!” exclaimed my sire,
His eyes instinct with fire,—
“That standard of our King
Is quite another thing!
And he must bow who sees
And kiss it on his knees!”

—Arthur John Lockhart, in Halifax Critic.

CORRESPONDENCES.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Dear Sir,—In the last September number of the Gazette I have been reading over a communication from “Oxford,” headed “Troubles of Country Corps.” As an old Imperial officer and for many years holding a commission in the active militia of Canada, I may be permitted to make a few remarks on “Oxford's” correspondence, even at the risk of differing from him. He starts out with the statement, “it would certainly improve the battalion now designated as rural, to have four out of five years' drill at company and battalion headquarters. As far as assembling the men every year I must agree

with him. Let the battalion assemble in different parts of its county where ground can be procured at a reasonable rental. This would give the residents a far better opinion of its corps, and lead to more interest being taken therein than the present two-year brigade system. Have the battalions brigaded once in four years but from company headquarter's drill the good—General deliver us. I have seen this company headquarter's drill carried out in past years, and I unhesitatingly declare it to be a delusion and a fraud. Year after year and before I joined the Canadian Militia I took particular note of the system. Companies would contain from 15 to 30 men during the time before inspection, but on inspection day the ranks would be full, and that with men and boys hired, and uniformed for that day, who would have undergone a couple of hours at manual and platoon practice in order that their total ignorance in drill would not be too apparent. I have known many men hired for from \$1.50 to \$2 a day for inspection who could not tell the right from the left flank of a company, and who never joined the ranks unless upon a similar occasion and for a similar consideration. Discipline, the fundamental portion of a soldier's career, is at its lowest ebb. At company headquarter drill even distinctions of rank are almost obliterated. In battalion, those faults, if not entirely cured, are certainly mitigated. There are other abuses creep in at this company headquarter drill, which I will not now dilate on. Let the battalions get together yearly within the limits of their counties, so that those who know may impart knowledge to those who are backward, have all the men under the supervision and command of the commanding officer of the battalion; by this means knowledge will be gained and discipline in a very great measure maintained. I have to take exception to "Oxford's" statement, "it is certainly a fact that members or officers of rural corps are hardly able to instruct their corps in the formation of fours or turnings." Although there may be several of that stamp in the rural, as well as in the city corps, there are still a good many to whom this libel does not apply. I do not know what axe "Oxford" has to grind, but he cannot sharpen it for a long time by writing on matters of which he either knows nothing or which he wilfully misrepresents. As to the "many good men of social position, etc., etc.," I would only say, if they cannot afford a few days in a year for drill away from their own door yards, they would be of little use should any emergency call them to a wider field. They had better stop at home and leave the field open to those who are willing to sacrifice their time for the benefit of their country. Again, "The city companies are becoming more efficient every day." The disgrace is theirs if they do not, with drill sheds and geographical facilities at their disposal. That "the rural corps is less efficient than it was 25 years ago" I deny in toto, and I believe my opinion is as good as "Oxford's" until he proves his assertion by facts, and the burden of the proof lies on him. Again, his proposition of "drilling rural corps at headquarters without pay," this is unmitigated bosh. You would not have a dozen battalions (rural) left in a few years. Why, even in England at the present moment the question of paying volunteers and otherwise indemnifying them for their time is being seriously agitated, I must now note a peculiar style of logic in "Oxford's" letter. "It must be borne in mind, however, that the officers to-day, who have passed their examinations at the schools, are much more competent to instruct than the officers of 20 years ago." This after stating that "the rural corps is less efficient than it was 25 years ago and that members or officers of rural corps are hardly able to instruct their corps in the

formation of fours or turnings." To finish: "Fathers do not like often to allow young boys to go to camp, but if drills were at company headquarters, young men of about 18 years of age would join and these make the best of soldiers."

Query. In case it was necessary to call out a battalion in case of trouble, or even once in ten years for brigade evolutions, would "fathers be supposed to have the option of withdrawing their innocent progeny from the companies for fear of contamination when away from paternal oversight? With those few criticisms on "Oxford" communication, I beg, Mr. Editor, to subscribe myself,

CAMBRIDGE.

Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 5, 93.

To Capt. A. M. Irving.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you very much for the copy of The Canadian Military Gazette that you so kindly sent me. It is always interesting to see news of corps over the Dominion, and "Maxwell Drew's" poem shows that Canadian Volunteers are very like our men the world over. They used to say in India that the crack volunteer corps there could do more kicking in less time even than a battery of R.H.A. It is good for the health, I suppose. The native L. Artillery, the "Maori" gunners, do it, the Cape Mounted Rifles the Bechuana Border Police, the Behar Light Horse are just the same. If it isn't drill hall accommodation it is kit and equipment, and if it isn't that it's company promotions, and if it isn't that it's the general commanding the division. Your stanza about the "Drill shed leakin' like all out doors" goes home to me nearly. I've known a good many sheds like yours, and seen men drilling over their ankles in wet and getting a vicious satisfaction out of marking time very hard with a great many splashes. It's all part of the day's work, and I fancy that our Governments know that the average volunteer throughout all the empire will do more and in the face of more discouragements than any other human being. Rightly considered, official neglect is a compliment, but it's disheartening—very. Your corps is lucky in that it has seen fighting, and so has more confidence in itself than other battalions that are just waiting round and being treated to a sham fight once in a while. I should very much like to see your drill book if you could tell me where I could get a copy.

It was in my mind to make Thomas Atkins answer "Maxwell Drew" in the language of the barrack room, but on second thoughts I remembered that Thomas does not know Canada at all. Very sincerely yours, RUDYARD KIPPLING.

Deserves Encouragement.

A well known Ottawa militia officer writes of the Canadian Military Gazette as follows: Such a vast improvement as has recently taken place in the mouth-piece of the militia deserves every possible encouragement on the part of the force, and no stone should be left unturned by the militia to make the financial standing of the Gazette worthy of the very successful efforts which have evidently been put forward by the management during the past few months to improve the paper. It seems to me that each of the last few numbers has been a decided improvement on its predecessor.

Soldier Stories.

The best way of keeping a secret of course, is not to tell it, but it is not uncommon for this simple truth to be forgotten.

The prince of Orange was leading an army on a secret expedition, when one of his officers urged him to confide to him his plans.

"Can you keep a secret?" asked the prince.

"Yes, general," replied the officer, briskly.

"So can I," was the prince's conclusive reply.

The Slapping Sal.

A story of the seas long ago.

It was in the days when France's power was already broken upon the seas, and when more of her three-deckers lay rotting in the Medway than were to be found in Brest harbor. But her frigates and corvettes still scoured the ocean, closely followed ever by those of her rival. At the uttermost ends of the earth these dainty vessels with sweet names of girls or of flowers, mangled or shattered each other for the honor of the four yards of bunting that flapped from the gaffs.

Prizes for Rifle Competition.

The Military Gazette is and always has been supported principally by shooting men whose organ it has always been, and whose interest it is always ready and eager to champion. Wishing to do something on its own account to help the riflemen, the new owners of this paper have decided to offer a handsome prize for competition to any regiment or company in Canada. In doing this they are not trying to pose as philanthropists; they have a selfish object, as well as the promotion of rifle shooting in view. This object is to increase the usefulness of the paper and enlarge its field, by increasing its circulation. The more subscribers we have the better our paper will be.

The conditions then on which we will present these prizes are: 1st. Eight names are to be sent us, of members of your regiment, who are not at present subscribers to our paper, and who want to receive it. 2ndly. Sixteen dollars, the amount of the eight subscriptions for one year must accompany the names and these will receive the Gazette for one year.

The prize will then be forwarded all charges prepaid to any address in Canada, to be competed for by the Regiment thus qualified, all conditions of shooting, etc., to be settled by the committee of its rifle association, and the result and full details of the match to be forwarded for publication to this paper.

You will be astonished to find how many of your officers and shooting men, who would be much interested by our paper and to whom it would be of much practical use, do not subscribe for it. The following is a list of the prizes from which you may make a selection:

The Roll Call, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Quatre Bras, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Balaclava, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Pour La Patrie, by L. Royer, size of frame 27 by 36 inches, or the pair; Trompette de Dragon, Detaille, size of frame 22 by 28 inches; Chasseur a Cheval de Neuville, size of frame 22 by 28 inches. The pair are beautifully colored engravings, while the other pictures are in black and white, and all are the work of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Cie., Paris, successors to the world renowned house of Goupil.

For a Mess Room or Armory no picture could be more suitable. Do you not think that your officers and men would be glad to get for your regimental matches, a prize worth fully \$12 at practically no cost to themselves?