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**THE CANADIAN**

# MILITARY GAZETTE

SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

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

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

## NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

**O**TTAWA, May 2.—Another Government job has been perpetrated. Some time ago, General Gascoigne advised a revival of the brigade majors, which appointments General Herbert discarded, and he repeated to the Minister of Militia his advice on the matter.

To the surprise of everyone in the Department, including the General, one of the appointments has been awarded to Major Black, of Halifax. We ask what is the object of having an Imperial commander in Canada, if he is to be treated in this manner.

Major Bliss, on his retirement from the command of the Ottawa Field Battery, was dined at the Russell House, on the 23rd inst. Capt. Eaton, who succeeds him, presided, and amongst others present, were Sir James Grant, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, Majors Sherwood, Shannon, Coutlee, and Lieut. A. Bliss. Sir J. Grant proposed the health of Major Bliss, congratulating him on having made the Ottawa Battery the first in the Dominion. Major Bliss replied and expressed the great regret he felt in leaving the regiment, with which he had been connected for 18 years.

Capt. Eaton is in the Geological Department, and as he is away the whole summer, a deputation waited on the Militia Department on the 20th inst. to ask if he could be transferred to some other branch of the service. The deputation was told that if it could be arranged, Capt. Eaton should be transferred.

The G.G.F.G. have applied and been granted the request that Sergt.-Inst. Holmes,

of Toronto, should remain with the regiment till the 1st of June. We may add that Sergt. Holmes, while he has been at Ottawa, has given the greatest satisfaction to the regiment.

Mr. F. A. Magee has been appointed 2nd-lieutenant in the G.G.F.G.

The Guards have sent to England for their supply of service caps, and expect to have them by the 24th of May. Three teams have entered for the 1st series of the Rifle League.

Paymaster and Honorary Major J. E. Parker, of the 43rd, has resigned.

Capt. D. Gleason has been granted a first-class short course certificate.

Capt. Hutchison has enrolled for his company 37 men. Capt. Watters, who is not so fortunate as to have the O.A.C. at his back, has got 18. The new companies are drilling regularly and will parade with the battalion shortly, and in all probability will accompany the regiment to Pembroke on the Queen's birthday.

Major Sherwood has received an invitation to take the 43rd to Kingston on the 23rd inst., but owing to the arrangements being completed to go to Pembroke on that day was reluctantly obliged to decline.

The shooting season opened on Saturday, the 25th ult., and Ottawa Rifle Club had its first spoon competition. Lieut. T. C. Boyle heading the list with a score of 96.

Lieut. T. C. Elliot, P.L.D.G., sails for England on the 23rd of May. He will, in all probability, be attached to the 2nd D. G. (Scots Greys), and will put in three months instruction at Aldershot.

Major Gourdeau, of the P.L.D.G., has been appointed Deputy Minister of Marine, succeeding Mr. Wm. Smith, who has been superannuated after 50 years' service in the Government. This appointment will be a popular one, especially to the militia force, as Mr. Smith was not what one would term a soldier, nor had he by any means much feeling for the force in general. The P.L.D.G. will lose an officer who has worked hard to bring that corps to the efficient state in

which it now stands. Major Gourdeau will be succeeded by Lieut. Brown, who is as good an officer as he is a rider across a country.

"Gen. Herbert did this or did that," is the excuse of some colonels and majors commanding regiments at the present time, and especially so when the G.O.C. is investigating various grievances which have occurred lately. These references must be galling to an officer whose record as a soldier is every bit as good, if not better, than his predecessor, and who has, since he has been in this country, done everything in his power to advance the militia, notwithstanding the innumerable difficulties that have hampered him.

Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, M.P., is doing his best to get the wardenship of Kingston penitentiary. It is hoped, however, that Major Drury, who is also an applicant, will be appointed. He is a first class soldier, and a man of excellent character. We hear from England that Col. Lake, since he has been in London, has been kept hard at work in Downing street and Pall Mall. Lord Wolseley has taken the greatest interest in Canadian military affairs, having been for seven years on the staff in this country, and also being commander of the Red River expedition.

After the many interviews that Lord Wolseley and Col. Lake have had, we quite expect when the Q.M.G. returns he will possess a fund of valuable information which must be of use to the Dominion. General Gascoigne is at present in correspondence with Col. Lake, and he is not expected back in this country till the middle or end of May.

On Saturday, the 10th ult., attacks were made in the House against the Government by various Opposition members with reference to the compulsory resignation of Col. Hamilton, of the Queen's Own Regiment, Toronto. The most violent tirade was spoken by a gentleman called Lister. His speech, which was only briefly reported in the daily papers, was solely directed against

the G.O.C., and in it he says "that if Col. Hamilton was dismissed without trial, without notice of any charges at all made against him upon complaints made by officers who would be advantaged by his dismissal, if this be all true, if it is possible that General Gascoigne has acted in this way, then General Gascoigne should step down and out and go back to the old country." The hon. member then proceeds to say that "the last two generals were obliged to leave the country, and that the third general, who has only been in the country a few months, has acted so unjustifiably, so tyrannically, so arbitrarily as stamps him unfit to occupy the position to which he has been appointed, and that if it is true that General Gascoigne has acted in this way he ought to be court martialled and dismissed from the service of Canada."

This is strong language, and if Mr. Lister had taken the trouble to make enquiries he would have found that the case had been thoroughly gone into by General Gascoigne, Col. Otter and others, and that under the circumstances there was no other course but to compel Col. Hamilton to resign. The answers by Mr. Dickey and the Minister of Militia were satisfactory, especially the latter, and there was no doubt that justice had been done to the Queen's Own.

A would-be-bully and obstructionist like Mr. Lister is a nuisance to the House, and he would confer a blessing on his country if he would confine himself to his petifogging County Court business in his own village rather than taking up valuable time and abusing a man whose boots he is not worthy to clean. General Gascoigne is an officer who has served 33 years in the smartest regiment in the world, and was chosen specially for his all-round proficiency to come to Canada. He has had difficulties to contend with, as he succeeded a general, who, although improving the militia vastly, through doing so became unpopular, but every officer and man that has come in contact with General Gascoigne knows that he, if given a free hand, will show favor to no one, and will put the militia force on a far firmer footing than it is at the present time.

On Thursday the proposed Hintonburg rifle ranges were inspected by a number of local military men, among whom were Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, A.A.G.; Major Sherwood, Capts. Sutherland, Hutchison, and E. Waldo. The whole of the range was traversed and found remarkably dry for this season of the year. The range faces the south-west, with just a slight slope, and ends in a limestone bluff. There are no houses for miles around the bluff, and the general opinion of the party was that with little improvement the ground would make a perfect range.

## HURRAH FOR THE KILT AND THE FEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 1.—"Ye canna sit doon on the thistle." Expressions such as these are heard around the Royal Scots' armory these nights. Everything seems to be on the move there, and with the large cases, that have been made to withstand the invariable hard knocks of the Atlantic, lying around, a stranger would be forcibly impressed with the idea, more especially if he came from a barrack town, that surely the regiment had received marching orders, and had almost imagined that he heard that old but still popular melody, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Not so, however, for if you ask Watty, who keeps things on the "hum" for the Scots, he will acquaint you, with no little pride, that the regiment has just started to receive the new supplies, which have been so anxiously waited for. He will establish the idea in your mind, too, that instead of leaving the girl behind it was expected that when they paraded with the feather bonnet no other Tommy Atkins would have a chance. Enthusiasm is running high in the regiment just now. Every company seems to be vieing with each other as to who will make the best showing on parade. Ninety of the feather bonnets arrived yesterday, and it is expected that before another two weeks are over the whole supply will be out. The public, however, will have an opportunity of seeing the bonnets on Tuesday night when two of the companies will march in full dress, headed by the band, from the armory to the Monument National, where they will act as a guard. The comedy "Fun on the Bristol" is to be played all next week for the augmentation of the feather bonnet fund. Tuesday night there will be a grand rally, all the city corps lending their patronage. Altogether, it looks as if the "silver lining" had set in earnest so far as the prosperity of the Scots is concerned.

On Thursday night the Scots paraded full strength. They had their first march out for the season, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Strathy. After their arrival at the armory the prizes won by individual members, sections and companies were presented. The prizes were handed to the winners by the different officers. Col. Strathy's cup for general efficiency, open to the whole regiment, was won by "D" Company, commanded by Capt. Cantlie; the cup presented by Major Blaiklock for the most efficient company in the left half battalion was also won by the same company. The cup presented by Major Ibbotson for the best company in the right half was won by "A" Company, Capt. Campbell commanding.

The Hussars had a concert and dance in their rooms last Friday. They have been

holding them once a month during the winter and they have been greatly appreciated by the men.

The battalion target practice of the Scots commenced Saturday.

The Garrison Artillery efficiency examinations began Thursday and will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

The annual meeting of M.G.A. Rifle Association was held in the armory Thursday night. There was a good attendance of the members, Col. Cole presiding. Considerable interest was shown in the matter of training the "raw recruit" how to shoot, and it was decided that Gunner J. Cole, who has been in the regiment for 25 years, be appointed assistant musketry instructor to have the special training of the green shots. A resolution was passed by the association expressing pleasure at Col. Cole being selected to fill the position of commandant on the Shoeburyness team. Col. Cole was elected president for the year; Capt. Collins secretary-treasurer, and Sergt. J. Wilson, assistant secretary. It was decided to enter two Martini teams for the League matches. They will not be able to shoot before May 16.

We understand that a challenge has been issued by the captain of the M.G.A. tug-of-war team to the police team that they pull to decide for the cup which was formerly held by the Ecole team, but which reverted back to the police when that team became defunct.

The arrangements are now about complete for the demonstration that is to take place May 24. No outside corps will take part in the "show," as the city fathers have to watch very closely how the dollars and cents of the Montreal city treasury are dispersed, and were unable to contribute anything towards the expense of bringing another regiment to the city. The city corps will have it all their own way, and there is no doubt but what they will make as good a showing in the matter of drill and smartness as any outside corps could do. The review will take place on Logan's Park. Those taking part will be No. 1. Troop D.C.R.C.H., 35 men; M.F.B., 40 men; 2nd G.A., 300; Prince of Wales' Rifles, 275; Victoria Rifles, 320; 5th Royal Scots, 275; 65th Batt., 350; a total of 1,870. It is expected that the Mount St. Louis and St. Mary's Royal Cadets will join in the parade. There is also talk of the 8th Royal Rifle Quebec, taking part, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged. After arriving at Logan's Park, the corps will be formed into a brigade and will march past in column, form into line of quarter column opposite the saluting base, advance in review order and give the Royal Salute. After which they will march through the principal streets of the city to the drill shed.

The arrangements for the church para

have not yet been definitely made, but, provided arrangements can be made, the brigade will attend Christ Church and St. James' Cathedral.

Mr. Germain, formerly a private in No. 2, and an ex-cadet of St. Mary's College, has been gazetted a lieutenant in the 65th.

The 65th officers have agreed to adopt the active service serges and caps instead of the patrol jackets and peaked caps now in use.

On Wednesday night the 65th paraded strong. During the last few weeks they have been working hard, and their recruit and efficiency classes have been very well attended. Rather an unpleasant scene took place just shortly after the "fall in." It appears that a private who was somewhat under the influence of liquor refused to obey a command from his color-sergeant. Capt. Thibaudeau, who commands the company, then endeavored to get matters put straight. It is alleged by some that the captain was struck by the private, while others claim that he only attempted to do so. Be this as it may, he was safely lodged in "durance vile," and in the morning he was taken before Judge Dugas and fined \$20, with the alternative of two months in gaol. This should be a warning to volunteers in general not to come on parade the worse of drink. It is a pity that such scenes should be enacted before the public, and non-coms. should see that no one who has been imbibing be allowed to "fa'l in," as it tends in a great measure to reduce the dignity of the uniform.

FORT GEORGE.

#### A R. M. C. EX-CADET HONORED.

QUEBEC, April 28, 1896.—Upon the recent retirement of Capt. Richardson, from the 8th Royal Rifles, a regimental order was issued expressing the regrets of the C. O. and members of the regiment at his resignation and recording the high esteem entertained for him by all ranks.

The honors conferred upon Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, of the Suffolk Regiment, are received here with pleasure, he being an old Quebecer. He received the Distinguished Service Order in connection with gallant conduct rendered in the operations of Benin in 1894. Captain Campbell is an ex-cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada.

At the annual meeting of the Q. O. C. H. Rifle Association, Major Hethrington was elected president; Capt. Turner, vice-president; Sergt.-Major Barrow, secretary; Sergt. Scott, treasurer. The committee consisted of Lieuts. Drum and Ashmead, Sergt.-Major Ford and Corpls. Scott and Dynes.

On the 19th the 8th Royal Rifles attended divine service at Chalmers' Church. Lieut.

Col. Geo. R. White was in command. The regiment mustered well and presented a good appearance.

A brigade church parade took place Sunday last. It was the largest held here for some years, there being over 700 men on parade. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G. of the district, was in command, the corps taking part being the Q. O. C. Hussars, the R. C. Artillery, and the 8th and 9th Battalions. The R. C. A. fell in by the Garrison Club, and on the return proceeded to the Citadel from the same place, the remainder being dismissed at the drill hall. The turn out was a most creditable one, each corps being well represented. In the case of the Rifle Corps, their respective bands were placed in the centre of the battalion. The marching was on the whole good, although at times marred by a too short interval between corps.

On the evening of the 18th, Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnes, D. A. G., was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Garrison Club by the officers of the Garrison.

The Military School established here during the winter has completed its duties, and the examinations have taken place. The results are not as yet made public. Capt. T. Benson, R. C. A., the adjutant of the school, proved a most energetic worker, and is very highly spoken of by those who attended.

The company inspections of the 8th R. R. and of the 9th Battalion have been made and the annual inspections will take place about the middle of May. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G., accompanied by Capt. T. Benson, R. C. A., had charge of the company inspections.

Mr. Jas. Barrington, late armorer-sergt. of the Royal Canadian Artillery, was the recipient of an address and a handsome smoking set shortly before his departure for England, presented to him by the staff and sergeants of the R. C. A. Mr. Barrington was a member of that corps for a period of seventeen years. The address was read by Regimental Sergt.-Major Lyndon.

The vacancy created by the death of Veterinary Surgeon Cummins has been filled by the appointment of John Duncan Duchene, V. S., in the Q. O. C. H.

PATROL.

#### THE HALIFAX TROUBLE.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 1.—On the 17th Major Hesslein, commanding No. 2 Company 1st C.A., entertained the officers and N.C.O.'s of his company at the Halifax Hotel. After supper speech-making, singing, etc., were indulged in, and a very enjoyable evening spent. Col. Curren, Major and Adj. Oxley, the Regt. Sergt.-Major and Q. M. Sergt. were present as guests. This company is in a thorough state of

organization, and will give a good account of itself at inspection.

The officers and N.C.O.'s of the Canadian permanent corps who are going to England to undergo courses of instruction in the military schools there, sailed on the Parisian on the 18th. Several prominent militia officers were present to wish them "Bon-voyage."

A reply has been received from Ottawa, in answer to a petition asking for the establishing of a field battery at Bedford, saying that there were no funds available for that service.

Col Leach, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, is commanding troops B.N.A. during the absence in England of Lieut.-Gen. Montgomery Moore.

Cap'. Hole, 66th P.L.F., who is leaving Halifax to reside in Montreal, was farewelled by his brother officers on the 23rd ult. The Fusiliers lose an excellent officer in Capt. Hole.

A prominent young captain of this city who sent in his resignation a few days ago sent the following verses with it, and as our Halifax Poet at Ottawa has been silent for some time you might try and find space for these verses.

Now that the war scare is over,  
Now that the drills to begin,  
Now that the playful lobster,  
Takes the place of the triangle gyn.

Many's the "Hart" that is weary,  
Many's the work that's begun,  
Many's the long summer evening  
Will be wanted for some other fun.

Therefore, dear Colonel, believe me,  
As the shed has not yet grown tall,  
I must ask you now to excuse me,  
But beg a bid for the opening ball.

There is some talk going the rounds that all men belonging to the First-Class Army Reserve who have joined the Canadian militia have done so illegally, and must at once be discharged therefrom. Well, I think the brushing up they receive in drill, etc., does them good, and I fail to understand why they are not allowed to remain in the militia. Of course, in the event of the Imperial forces calling up the reserve forces of this station, their services would be lost to the militia.

The N. C. O.'s of the 1st C. A. have finished their class of instruction in infantry, and the improvement in their ability to handle squads, sections, and perform their duties as guides and markers was very apparent.

Several N. C. O.'s. and gunners of No. 3 Company C. A., whose time had expired on the 18th, and who sympathized too loudly with those defaulters recently dealt with, were refused the privilege of extending their service in the corps. This is about the only way to deal with malcontents.

Bedford Rifle Range is again open for practice, and quite a number of shots were present on Saturday last getting their nerves,

eyes and shooting paraphernalia in kelter for the League matches.

Is there anything definite as to drill in 1896? Are we to drill for 4, 8, 12 or 16 days, or are we to drill at all? Perhaps I should have asked: for how many drills are we to receive pay? I know the Government will permit us to do all the drill we want to, but paying for the same is quite another thing.

The 63rd recruits are hard at it two evenings a week, as also are the 66th.

By an agreement between the city and military authorities, the summer visitors will be allowed on the path around the Citadel moat. The military authorities have leased the ground for five years at the rental of 1s. per year. When the road, which will be 15 yards wide, is completed it will make a splendid promenade for visitor and citizen.

The Garrison authorities are putting their grounds, at the corner of Sackville street and South Park, into fine condition as a cricket pitch. There are about 300 soldiers working on the ground, which, it is expected, will be the best football and cricket grounds in the Dominion. GRAVELCRUSHER.

#### THE REORGANIZED 14TH.

KINGSTON, May 2.—The Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, have accepted the invitation to take part in the military parade here on May 25th, in celebration of the Queen's birthday, provided arrangements can be made for their remaining in Kingston two days, Sunday and Monday, May 24 and 25. The corps will, it is expected, arrive here late on the night of Saturday, May 23, and go under canvas during their stay. Arrangements have not yet been completed, however.

The charge made and reiterated by THE MILITARY GAZETTE, that drunkenness prevails to a great extent among the Royal Military College cadets here, has been vigorously denied by the commandant, as well as by the officers of the college, and also by the sergeants of the cadet battalion. The publication of the charge has caused much discussion among citizens generally, and is as stoutly maintained by some as it is denied by others. Meanwhile, the fact that Major-General Cameron was last week obliged to rusticate one of the sergeants of the aforesaid cadet battalion, makes very unpleasant medicine for those who aver that THE MILITARY GAZETTE'S charge was unfounded.

The first parade this season of the 14th P.W.O.R. was ordered for the evening of Monday, 27th ult., but such a small number of the rank and file turned out that the parade did not take place. "D" Company made the most creditable showing, having 30 men present. The other three companies were miserably represented. It is difficult

to account satisfactorily for this fizzle. The intended parade was the first ordered since the reorganization of the battalion was accomplished. A fairly large number of the men are in training at the special short course of instruction. No other event occurred that evening of sufficient importance or interest to attract the men from their duty. Where, then, lies the reason for the ridiculously slim attendance?

Gunner F. Day has been discharged from "A" Battery.

Capt. Eaton, Ottawa Field Battery, is taking a short course in fire discipline at Tete du Port Barracks.

Myles Cotton, son of Lieut.-Col. Cotton, D.A.G., has applied for a commission in the Kingston Field Battery. He has served for a number of years in the 14th Batt., and had intended seeking a commission in that corps. He will make an excellent officer.

Lieut. Girouard, R.E., a graduate of the Royal Military College, is one of four Royal Engineer officers selected for service in Egypt.

The honorary members and the friends of the Sergeants' Mess of "A" Battery, tendered the staff sergeants and sergeants a complimentary smoking concert on the evening of Tuesday, 21st ult. The affair was a pronounced success.

The annual ball given by the R.M.C. cadets was held on Wednesday evening, 22nd ult. There was a very large attendance, and the function was eminently successful, Mrs. English received the guests on behalf of the cadets.

"D" Company, 14th Batt., has formed a company association. The president is Col.-Sergt. Lowe; vice-president, Pte. W. R. Tandy. The company armory will be furnished and fitted up as a meeting place for the organization.

VEDETTE.

#### THE CLASS AT SHERBROOKE.

SHERBROOKE, April 29.—The School of Instruction for Officers, which has been so successfully carried out, is now about to close. The work has been principally carried on by Sergt. Roberts, St. John's Infantry School. It is understood that the officers who have attended it will proceed to St. John's at the end of this week for special examinations. The officers who intend going are: Corples. E. Winch, Farwell, T. S. Somers; Lieuts. C. K. Fraser, J. P. Mills, W. B. Neil, J. J. Penhale, and A. Short.

Arrangements have not been definitely made as regards the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. It is expected that if the battalion does not leave that day, an invitation will be given to some other regiment to visit Sherbrooke.

The 53rd are working hard just now. They had three parades this week and well

attended. The recruit class, which is under the supervision of Sergt.-Major McAllister, is well attended.

#### WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, Eng., April 19.—The troops and authorized followers who took part in the Chitral expedition are to be presented with a medal and clasp, which is being struck to commemorate the operations on the frontier of India. The medal will be known as the "India Medal, 1895."

The Duke of Connaught, Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, and other distinguished officers will leave about 8th of May for St. Petersburg to attend the coronation of Nicholas II.

The War Office has selected Major-General J. M. H. Maitland, C.B., late D.A.G., R.E. at headquarters, to represent that body in India in connection with the negotiations that are going on with regard to the employment of Imperial troops in India and the use of Indian troops out of India.

Football seems to have taken a great hold upon the army. It is now one of the recognized games and is becoming more and more popular. An army football association has been formed. Certainly there is no game that goes more towards the training of a soldier than football.

In addition to those British officers now serving in the Egyptian army, 39 have been applied for for special service with the expeditionary force on the Soudan frontier. Col. F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., Royal Munster Fusiliers, has had an offer of employment specially made to him. Col. F. J. Kempster was second in command of the Ashantee expedition.

The militia force is 600 officers under strength. Such is the state of matters culled from the recent returns. It is a serious matter that the second land defence should be placed in such position. It is claimed by some that the officers who retire on pensions should be compelled to take the high commands in the militia.

That the volunteer and militia forces act as splendid feeders to the regular army is shown from the fact that during the past five years 12,000 volunteers enlisted, and in the same period 69,013 militiamen joined.

When the Commander-in-Chief of the British army offers a challenge cup for cyclist volunteers, it is an indication that in the future the wheel will form not an unimportant part of the army. The competition will take place on May 2nd. Each team will be composed of eight men and an officer and will have to ride 44 miles before getting to the targets at Bisley, where each man will have to fire 10 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, and each man will fire 5 rounds independently. The rules of the competition have been drawn up by experienced riders, who

have spent considerable attention to the adaptation of cycles for military purposes.

One of the leading features at this year's Royal Military Tournament will be a grand pageant in which the Indian and Colonial troops will take part, along with representatives from the Home forces. The arrangements for the tournament are all but complete, and the Executive have arranged a programme in keeping with the past history of the exhibition.

There are 77 British officers on full pay seconded for service with the Khedive's Egyptian army.

It is believed that the pressure brought to bear against the War Office in their proposal to do away with the Scots Greys has

other opportunities of coming together, this summer.

The regulations for the new sword have created some discussion as to the wearing of brass scabbards for officers of infantry, as the wording is rather ambiguous, but this is now set at rest in the last issue of *The Broad Arrow*, which states that infantry field officers can wear brass scabbards at levees, etc.; so from this it will be seen that when brass spurs are worn, scabbards will be in accordance. I notice in the same paper that, in future, infantry sergeants' sashes will be worn over the haversack in marching order. Is it not about time we had a proper set of dress regulations for the Canadian militia? It is very hard to find out what to wear, not only for officers, who can try to fol-

ing privates' greatcoats. This, too, should be stopped. It brings much discredit on an officer, and the corps to which he belongs.

So at last the authorities have limited the term of commanding officers to at most 8 years. This is as it should be, but why did they apply only to those who are gazetted after July 1st? The order in fact should be retrospective, and C.O.'s who have already been 8 years in command, should be given two years more at most to serve. A glance at the militia list will show that there are some in command of corps who have been there for from 10 to 25 years, many of whom should have retired long ago. It is a pity that in cases where the lieut.-colonels are young men when retired, and popular with the corps, they should not be allowed to act as honorary colonels for a period of 5 years. This would give them close connection with their old regiments, while at the same time the corps would benefit by having such an officer in close touch with it.

What about drill for 1896-97? Are we to have summer camps? Are city corps to drill? It is time we knew about these matters without having to ask.

THOMAS ATKINS.

#### NOTES.

"B" Battery R.C.A. will in future have a veterinary surgeon on its strength.

There will be special courses of instruction at Kingston from May 5 to 8, and from May 12 to 15 inclusive, for instruction in fire discipline, field manoeuvres and range firing of field artillery officers.

It is said that Major Sam Hughes, M.P., will be made Deputy Minister of Militia. He has been an ardent fighter in Parliament for the interests of the force, and if he does as well in his new position, it will be the most popular militia appointment ever made.

Lieut.-Col. H. Dibblee, Woodstock, N.B., who was so seriously injured by an explosion some weeks ago, returned from Montreal on Friday last, where he had been under treatment for his eyes. The W.F.B. and band turned out to meet him. Col. Dibblee still suffers from one of his eyes, but he expects to get better in time.

Only two soldiers in the immense German army have died from smallpox since 1873 owing to the strictness with which vaccination is enforced. During the Franco-German war the Germans had only a loss of 300, compared with a French loss of 23,400 men from smallpox.

Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, of the 7th Battalion, has issued orders that all members of the corps must attend 75 per cent. of the Battalion and 50 per cent. of the company drills.



THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ, 1812.

been the means of staying their hand, and the Greys will now remain as formerly.

R.M.C.

#### DRESS REGULATIONS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 1.—The St. John Rifle Company have the honor this year of opening the drill season, having commenced their drill this week. The company is in very fair strength, very few recruits being wanted. Capt. Smith looks for a very favorable year for his corps both in drill and shooting. The Fusiliers will begin their annual drill probably about the middle of May, and the artillery about the same time. The 62nd have received new uniforms, much to the satisfaction of all ranks, and as the four days' pay withheld last year has been granted, our city brigade should start in with enthusiasm. It is hoped that the brigade will follow up the practice of last year and have brigade church parades, or

low the Imperial dress regulations, but there are dozens of little matters which affect N.C.O.'s and men which should be laid down. At present no two corps turn out their non-coms. alike. We can follow the permanent corps to a certain extent, but in Rifles, Fusiliers, Grenadiers, etc., there are many undecided questions as to dress. One of your correspondents called attention in the last issue of *THE GAZETTE* to the fact of officers appearing in public with civilian greatcoats, etc. These remarks are very timely, and might well form the subject of a special general order. As a rule, commanding officers are apt to overlook these matters, but it will be noticed that in a corps where officers are lax in appearance the non-coms. and men are sure to be. Military greatcoats and waterproofs do not cost much, and should be regarded as part of a fit-out, and a very important part, too. The writer regrets to say that he has seen officers wear-

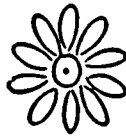


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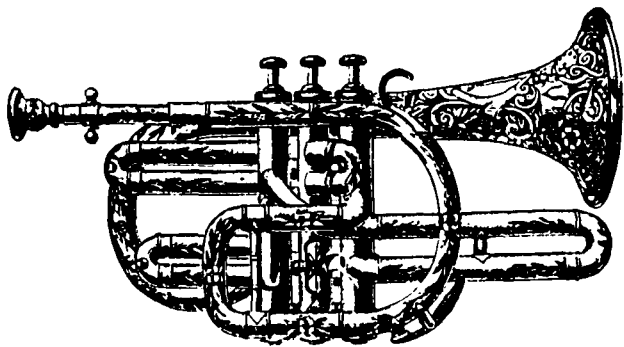
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THE CANADIAN  
MILITARY GAZETTE

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

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

MONTREAL-TORONTO, MAY 1, 1896.

**THE STRONGHOLD OF THE  
PACIFIC.**

A BRITISH army officer has stated that the strengthening and equipping of the military and naval stations at Esquimalt, B.C., had for a long time been going on in a very quiet manner. This has been looked upon by the British authorities as one of the most powerful and important stations in any part of the British Empire. Vast quantities of ammunition have been shipped there in small instalments, and the fortifications are as impregnable as time, patience and science can make them. The expenditure on this station has been enormous, but it was evidently the intention of the War Department and Admiralty to make this place the stronghold of the Pacific. There were also a large number of engineers at Esquimalt, a condition which was arrived at in the same quiet way that the place had been armed and fortified. In conclusion, the officer said that it would surprise the world when the extent of the works and fortifications became known.

**GOOD FOR CANADA.**

THE offer of the 8th New Brunswick Cavalry to serve in the Soudan has been a splendid advertisement for Canada at home. We notice from the British papers coming to hand that they are making a good deal of it. They give us much credit we do not deserve, however. The im-

pression seems to prevail that Col. Denville's offer was to supply a regiment fully equipped ready to take the field and serve through the campaign at no expense to the British Government. If this be true it is a most generous offer, and Canada and Britain must feel deeply grateful to the gallant officers and men of that corps. It must represent an outlay on the part of each of them in expenses and time lost of over a thousand dollars. Not only this, but hundreds of officers and men volunteered from every part of Canada to join the 8th, we presume on the same terms. We are not aware whether the regiment were to pay their own transportation from New Brunswick to Egypt or not, but no doubt that was intended. It would be a mere matter of detail. Possibly one of the troop ships would be sent out.

There seems to be an idea in this country, however, that the offer was one of so many recruits to be taken into the British Service, uniformed, transported and paid out of the British exchequer. If this be the case we had better keep quiet until the possibility of its acceptance passes over, praying meanwhile that nothing more will be heard of it. Such an offer is not appreciated. They do not want it at home. It would take six months or a year before such a regiment would be ready to take the field. They have thousands of thoroughly trained men at home who could take the field in a few days without putting the country to the expense of a year's training.

If we really want to show Britain some tangible proof of our desire to assist her let us organize a provisional regiment, and we can easily do it. Take two squadrons from the N. W. Mounted Police and "A" and "B" Squadrons R.C.D. Assemble them at Quebec. Recruit up to full strength, from the 8th chiefly, and elsewhere. By September we might have a regiment fit to do credit to Canada, which would serve with no cost to the Home Government and very little extra cost to ourselves, for we would not need to fill the places of the absent squadrons. We may have an opportunity of doing so, for this Soudan campaign is not going to be a short, sharp one, but it looks as if it were good for some years. Britain knows her business; she is in no hurry.

It must not be thought for a moment that we are belittling the offer of the 8th Hussars. They deserve very great credit for their efficiency, in the face of many discouragements.

**THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S TACT.**

Major-General Gascoigne certainly deserves credit for his successful efforts to settle the troubles that arose between Lieut.-Col. Strathy and some of the officers in the Royal Scots. He came to Montreal at considerable personal sacrifice, and spent three days hearing both sides and finding out for himself where the real difficulty was. He induced both parties to set aside personal considerations and think only of the interests of the force. This ending is most satisfactory. It would have been a most unfortunate affair if the militia or the regiment lost the services of any of the officers. We have too few such men now in the force. As they stand to-day the Royal Scots have a staff of hardworking and efficient officers that is second to none in the militia.

The regiment should have two additional companies, bringing it up to the standard battalion. When the bonnets have been paid for the officers should turn their attention to this question.

**"AN' IT'S DRILL ALL DAY."**

Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Quebec, late commandant of the R.C.D. School of Cavalry, returned last week from six months spent in Egypt. He comes back more enthusiastic than ever; his retirement has certainly not abated his interest in the Canadian militia. He saw a good deal of the Egyptian army and says they are a fine lot of men. They are thoroughly drilled and movements are performed with greater precision than the British regulars. They are very fond of drill. Even after they were dismissed they would form groups in the corner of the barracks square and drill each other. They did so much of this that a general order was issued forbidding drill excepting as detailed in orders.

In England Col. Turnbull saw Capt. Forrester, of the R.C. Dragoons, who is attached to the Scots Greys at Aldershot. He is doing well and promises to be one of the most creditable representatives Canada has yet sent over. He has already made himself as popular there in the mess as he is in this country.

**A. C. O.'S ASSOCIATION.**

NOW that our militia is justly attracting more attention from the public than for many years past, and as the Government seems at last to be alive to the

fact that the cost of maintaining the force in an efficient state is not a useless expenditure, but one that should have its most careful consideration, should not the active members most heartily assist in every way the efforts of those who are endeavoring to place them on a more satisfactory basis?

How could this better be accomplished than by a meeting of commanding officers, from throughout the Dominion, where their views on military matters could be discussed and the best ideas condensed to a practical point to present to the authorities?

We feel perfectly satisfied that were it possible to hold such a meeting at least once in every year it would be of the greatest benefit to all concerned. There is a strength lying dormant in the militia force that few of its members are fully aware of, and which, if exerted in the proper direction, would materially assist in that which all wish to see, "its efficiency," and this strength lies in the united action of the C.O.'s of the several units. True, there are differences of opinion, and always will be, as to the requirements of the force, but who are more competent to judge of its wants than the gentlemen who have had the practical experience of commanding a corps?

Meetings such as we speak of could be held in turn at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa or other centres, and if they resulted in nothing more than an interchange of ideas, and the commanding officers becoming better acquainted with each other, the time would not be lost, but papers could be prepared on many interesting subjects and be read before the meeting, whereby much valuable information would be obtained beneficial to the officers attending.

Commanding officers have a further responsibility than their own corps. While their regiments should have their first consideration, they should at the same time study the greater interests of the force at large, and the more consultation they can have together, and the more they can work as a strong united body, the better will be the chances for improvement all round.

We would be glad to hear the opinions of C.O.'s on this matter, and if any active officer will take the initiative in organizing a meeting THE GAZETTE will be pleased to render its assistance in bringing it to what we are sure would be a successful issue.

### DISTRICT CAMPS.

Now that there is every probability of the annual training of the entire militia, suitable grounds for permanent camps and exercise should be selected in each district. As we have before pointed out, camps have gone in many instances to the localities with the biggest "pull." The ward heelers, with the cry that no public money was spent among them, have worked the Government, and often in direct opposition to the recommendation of the military authorities camps have been placed in most unsuitable and inconvenient places.

We must insist that in future politicians should not interfere, and that camp grounds be located only on the recommendation of the military authorities. As far as possible, it might be well for them to select important strategic points which troops would probably occupy in case of active service. They must be thoroughly drained, with an ample supply of pure water, and every convenience. There should be plenty of space for long-range rifle practice and for the manœuvring of large bodies of troops. Each year a small sum might be spent and a steady improvement made in the grounds. The men themselves would do something towards making the place more comfortable and attractive. In some an elaborate system of earthworks could be carried out, affording instruction that many officers are now ignorant of.

### SHORT TERMS FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS.

WE are glad to learn that Major-General Gascoigne has adopted the suggestion made by THE MILITARY GAZETTE to limit the term during which an officer may command a corps. He has issued the following order:

All appointments as commanding officer after the first of July, 1896, are for a tenure of five years. Any extension of tenure will be for three years, and will only be granted upon the recommendation of Deputy Adjutants-General commanding districts, who will submit said recommendation at least one month before the expiration of the tenure.

This is good as far as it goes. In some cases, if enforced, it will be detrimental to the Service. It makes no provision for the retirement of officers now in command. To many regiments this is now of great importance, when efforts are being made to put the Service in a more efficient condition. Another paragraph should be added, making this regulation to apply to all commanding officers who will complete five or eight years' tenure of office on July

1, 1897. There will be no hardships in such a regulation. It is not as if the C.O.'s drew pay and depended upon their position for their existence. We presume the rule applies to commandants of permanent corps. It is much more important that we should have capable and efficient officers at the head of our schools.

As we have said, its application may sometimes not be in the interests of the force. Take the case of Lieut.-Col. Denison. He has been in command of the G.G.B. Guards, Toronto, for 30 years. He is still one of the best and most energetic officers in the whole militia. It would be a great mistake to permit or compel such an officer to be transferred to the Reserve. If there is not to be promotion for such a man, the regulation should permit the G.O.C. to retain him at the head of his battery or regiment.

### HON. MR. DICKEY.

WHEN THE GAZETTE stated some time ago that Mr. Dickey would, in all probability, return to the Department of Militia, the news was received with a good deal of satisfaction. Military men everywhere have closely scanned the gossip from Ottawa during the last few days to see whether he would be given his position in the new Government. There was no desire to see Mr. Desjardins go. It was known that his business engagements were too important to permit him to remain in the Government. He is a clever business man, with good, sound common sense, and has made himself quite popular with the members of the force with whom he has come in contact. It was known, however, that Mr. Dickey was preparing to make many important reforms. He was desirous of putting the force on a very much better footing. He has been trying to work himself clear of ward politicians, who have for years hung like a millstone about the militia. It was felt that he was trying to do his duty regardless of politics. He has shown himself to be a man of more than ordinary ability, and we all hope that this portfolio will go to him.

### RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

THE establishment of a "reserve of officers" to provide for the increase in time of emergency of units of active militia up to war strength is the latest important move made by the new Major-General. From this it is quite evident



intends to thoroughly organize the militia on a proper basis. In this he takes exactly the opposite view to Major-General Herbert, whose idea was to have 5,000 Canadian regulars, to disband most of the militia and depend upon bringing officers from home to fill up in case of trouble.

It is simply an extension of the "special list," which is now cancelled. The reserve list will be made up of unattached graduates of the R.M.C., and every officer who retires from the militia with the right to retain rank will be transferred to the same rank in this list, provided he is within the age limits and holds a first-class grade "A" certificate, or its equivalent. Officers whose names are carried on the reserve will retain their rank and precedence in the active militia, but will be retired on reaching the limits of age. Under no circumstances will officers serving in the reserve receive promotion, while so serving, to a higher rank in the militia. The cases of officers who have retired from the militia retaining their rank within the past five years, and who would have been eligible under this regulation to be transferred to the reserve of officers, had such regulation been in force at the date of their retirement, will be specially considered by the G.O.C.

All the names on the special list—which has always been most unpopular with the militia generally—will be transferred to the reserve, but without any restrictions as to age or qualification.

#### THE D.A.A.G.

THE appointment of Major Bliss, Ottawa Field Battery, to the position of deputy assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, has given rise to a great deal of unfavorable comment among officers generally. Several communications have come to THE GAZETTE regarding it. The writers feel that the position was made for him because he is a son-in-law of Hon. Mr. Costigan, and a strong fear is expressed that it is but a stepping stone to his eventually being made adjutant-general.

It is quite true the position is a new one, and political influence was brought to bear to make it. At the same time, it does not mean an increase in the cost to the country. Major Bliss was simply Mr. Bliss, a second-class civilian clerk in the Militia Department, drawing \$1,350 a year. Now he is Major Bliss, D.A.A.G., performing the same work as he did before, and he will receive the same salary, unless he

can get an increase by convincing the Government that it costs him more to maintain the dignity of his new title. In a way, the appointment is a distinct gain to the militia. It opens another permanent office, which in future should go to officers serving in the militia.

It is but fair to Major Bliss to say that though he owes his appointment to his political friends, yet it is not undeserved. We understand he has had eighteen years' continuous service. He has the reputation of being a hard working officer, and he certainly leaves his battery in an efficient condition.

#### GIVE HIM OUR HEARTY SUPPORT.

IT is most unfortunate that the Liberals should have made a personal attack on Major-General Gascoigne just to provide some electioneering talk. They charged him with being a tool in the hands of the Conservatives to remove Col. Hamilton, a Liberal, from the command of the Queen's Own—a most contemptible course to take. All Liberals interested in the force regret their action. They know there is not the slightest foundation for the accusation. They should strongly impress upon their Lister-Edgar talking combination not to use the G. O. C. when they want to provide campaign literature. Intelligent people know that these gentlemen do not believe what they said, but strong partisans may. The General may therefore be indirectly hampered at a time when it is most necessary he should have the entire sympathy of both parties.

We were unfortunate in our late G.O.C.—an excellent officer, but lacking in tact and experience. Now we have an officer who comes to us with a splendid reputation as a soldier, a long and successful experience in handling volunteers and noted for his tact. So far he has displayed excellent judgment under trying circumstances. He has listened most willingly to the numerous suggestions made to him by those interested in the force, and has not been too set in his ideas to adopt them. Let us all stand by him loyally and give him our best possible support. Suppress politicians who would interfere with the working of his department. On his part let him get in direct touch with as many commanders of corps as possible, and have their views on important matters before finally making up his own mind to act.

#### GIVE THEM THE PREFERENCE.

WHILE we are all agreed that in appointments to the permanent corps preference should be given to graduates of the R.M.C., it is only fair that militia officers who show unusual ability and zeal in the service should have an opportunity to compete for these positions. Before they are eligible, however, they should be required to pass an examination that is equivalent to that the R.M.C. men are required to take.

There are other ways in which the country should endeavor to maintain a hold on the many clever young men we educate at so much expense. They should be given the preference in all Civil Service appointments. There is no school in Canada where they should have such a thorough training, and the country would always be sure of having a capable and intelligent Civil Service list.

Suppose we begin with the militia. The head of that department should be induced to set the example. Let him make it a rule that in all future appointments to clerkships in his department R.M.C. graduates shall have the preference. When we succeed there the Public Works should be approached. Properly managed, this plan could and will be worked. It is certainly in the interest of the militia and of the country.

#### CAVALRY AND INFANTRY INSPECTORS.

General Gascoigne has recommended the appointment of cavalry and infantry inspectors, and the Minister has approved of it. Major Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, was decided on for the inspectorship of cavalry by Hon. Mr. Desjardins, but now that a new Minister has come in it is possible he may not be appointed, especially as there are a number of other applicants. Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Toronto, has been mentioned as inspector of infantry, but no name has been definitely recommended. A name brought strongly forward for the cavalry is that of a R.M.C. graduate now serving in the British army.

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

## MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY GET THEIR REWARD

LAST Friday night the drill hall presented a gala appearance. The cause of the unusual display was not far to seek, for, taking a look at the farther end of the hall, were to be seen the G.A. men putting the finishing touches to the decorations that were so tastefully laid out. On either side of the low platform, which had been erected for the occasion, were the rather historic guns with which the troop have been working. At the back of the platform and suspended from the gallery were three Union Jacks, with the word "welcome" worked in the centre. The attendance of the public was large, the side galleries being filled from end to end, and the platform and chairs over the gun shed were all occupied by the invited guests. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow square. All the officers were on parade and Col. Cole commanded. Invitations had been accepted by the officers and sergeants of all the city regiments and the different uniforms lent a very pleasing effect to the scene. The regiment was looking its best, and certainly deserved the praise that was lavished upon it.

The Minister of Militia, who came direct from the Ottawa train, was accompanied by Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson, Director of Stores; Major Bliss, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. J. C. Macdougall, R.R. C.I., the latter representing Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., who was absent through illness. The Minister was received with the general salute, and afterwards inspected the regiment, and then ascended the platform, on which there were a large number of ladies.

The officers who occupied positions on either side of the Minister were: Sir Wm. Hingston, Deputy Surgeon-General Campbell, R.R.C.I.; Lieut.-Cols. Lyman, Stevenson, Butler, Starke, Strathy, (A.D.C.) Prevost, Burland, Oswald, Capt. Costigan, Major Labelle, Capt. Leslie, Capt. Lane, etc.

Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, before presenting, said that it gave him great pleasure to be present. He regretted that Lieut.-Col. Prior, who had intended coming down from Ottawa, was unable to do so at the last moment. He (the Minister of Militia), was proud as a Montrealer to find that the M.G.A. had so well borne out its past history. He felt it was not necessary on his part to go back and tell them of the prominent men who had acted as their commanders. "The interest you have taken in performing your duties in time of peace shows that if your duty called you you would answer to call and respond to the work with what you are expected to do. The report of your regiment is a splendid one. Your organization is one of the oldest in Canada, dating back to 1812—a date which the Canadian militia will remember with pride. The

first company had for its major David Ross, and in 1828 Capt. McGill was in command—the founder of our great university. Since that time your regiment has still kept the traditions of old, and we follow it from day to day and find that you are keeping up the best traditions of the Canadian militia. You have always responded promptly to the call of duty. That was seen when you were called to the frontier at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866 and again in 1870. In 1885 they saw how readily you answered the call to the Northwest to take your share in restoring peace in those Territories. Not satisfied with taking your share on the field you are as ready to take your share of the work in time of peace to keep up the efficiency of the regiment, and to-night we have to congratulate you upon the results of your last inspection. The result was such as to make the C.O. and officers proud of their regiment. They would see that your points for efficiency had been increasing from year to year. The percentage obtained in 1893 by the regiment was 50 per cent. of the possible, in 1894, 60 per cent., and in 1895, 81 per cent., putting them at the top of the list as the most efficient artillery regiment in Canada. Your No. 1 Company is the first in the Dominion, and No. 3 second, which is really a high compliment to the regiment. This has been got by hard work, but it is a recompense to look on the showing they have made. But you are not satisfied with all this: you must have something else. Your colonel has been appointed commandant of the team that is to represent Canada at Shoeburyness, and I am sure such an appointment was the popular voice of the rest of the officers throughout the Dominion." (Loud applause.) Colonel Starke was another that the city of Montreal would be glad to know had also been appointed to the command of the Bisley team. His has also been a popular choice, as was borne out by the testimony from all parts of the Dominion, and he had but to name that choice. (Applause). He thought that year was a most fortunate one for the militia. Parliament had voted \$2,000,000. Although they had enjoyed peace many years it was but proper that they should prepare for an emergency. Amid loud applause the Hon. Minister presented the Governor General's Cup to No. 1 Company.

Mrs. (Col.) Strathy then presented No. 3 Company with the Lansdowne Cup.

Col. Cole said that he wished to thank the Hon. Minister of Militia for the kind reference he had made to the regiment, and also for coming down from Ottawa to make the presentation. He would take this opportunity of saying that the position they had won they were justly proud of, and it had been won by hard work on the part of each officer, non-com. and man in the regiment, and the fact that they had been working at a great disadvantage as compared with some of the

other regiments, especially those in the Lower Provinces, which had the advantage of the presence of the Royal Artillery and more modern guns to work with. He might point out that they were working with guns of George III.'s regime, and which bore the date 1796. He trusted, therefore, that out of the money spent on the militia, the artillery would be supplied with modern guns.

Col. Cole: "I am very pleased to hear the statement just made by the Minister of Militia. Give us new guns and we will do our best to keep up the prestige of M.G.A. I trust that as your representative the team I shall have the honor to command at Shoeburyness will capture a fair share of the honors on the other side of the water." (Applause.)

Sir Wm. Hingston, in rising to present No. 2 Company with the Turnbull Challenge Shield, said that he was sure he was echoing the wishes of all when he hoped that the Militia Department would be long represented by the Hon. Minister who is presiding here this evening. He was one who always met the wishes of the force promptly and effectually, which was what a soldier required. He was a man of energy and wisdom and he hoped he would long be at the head of militia affairs. (Applause.)

The Minister of Militia then called upon Mr. Cole to present the cup won by No. 1 for rifle shooting. This was the Col. Cole Challenge Cup, and was received by Capt. Barton on behalf of the company.

The parade was then dismissed, and the guests of the regiment were then entertained in the officers' quarters—armory and gun sheds, all of which had been decorated for the occasion.

## POLITICS AND THE MILITIA.

UNDER the heading, "Looking for a Pull," THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of April 15 says:

A few days ago several officers, representing two arms of the permanent corps, were discussing with a good deal of anxiety the chances of a change in Government. They felt it might have a material effect on their future. One by one they named Liberal politicians with whom they were intimately or otherwise acquainted, and felt that their promotion was more or less sure according to the "pull" they had with these gentlemen, should that party come into power. No one for a moment suggested that qualifications entered into the question, nor did they even expect promotion by seniority. It was admitted that juniors with the political "pull" were now constantly endeavoring to step over men who were their seniors and who were better qualified in every way.

Promotion according to pull has for years been the curse of the militia force, and this most mischievous practice has reached such proportions that it is discussed and admitted in the most open and cynical manner. Efficiency in the militia force is utterly incompatible with the consideration of party exigencies, and the Government of the day should rigidly adhere to the principle of pro-

motion according to merit. The testimony of all experience in all countries shows that the best value is obtained for outlay upon military matters when the control of the forces is left as far as possible with the permanent staff of carefully selected military experts at the various headquarters. In the choice of measures, military efficiency should as far as possible be the one thing considered; in the selection of men no other standard should for an instant be considered. Politics and the militia should be kept absolutely separate.—Toronto Globe.

### MILITARY COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

**MAJOR - GENERAL CAMERON,** Commandant of the Royal Military College, has sent the following for publication in the newspapers:

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE is the officially recognized organ of the Royal Military College Ex-Cadets' Club, and a leading military paper in Canada. Its statements are therefore specially calculated to be received with confidence in their truthfulness by the general public in connection with Royal Military College affairs, and in view of the circumstance that the executive of the club, free to communicate with the press, has not questioned the accuracy of the charge brought by their organ.

Such untruthful charges as have been published by the editor of THE MILITARY GAZETTE impute disgraceful conduct to the young gentlemen studying here, destroy the reliance of parents in the high reputation of the college, and unpatriotically attack its life.

Since the establishment is a national institution, I beg you to give publicity to the following denials of the truth of the THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE'S accusation.

The gentlemen who make these denials have been continuously in attendance here for periods varying from 20 years down to less than one year.

On behalf of all the professors and instructors of the Royal Military College of Canada, we deny the truth of the statements made, on the alleged authority of a cadet now in attendance, and of an ex-cadet, by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of the 1st. April, 1896, and reiterated in its issue of the 15th inst., viz., that "owing to the laxity of discipline, drunkenness has been prevalent to an alarming extent amongst the cadets during the last year or two. More liquor is drunk than ever before." A. G. G. Wurtele, Capt. in R.M.C.; Forshaw Day, Prof. Freehand Drawing, etc.

On behalf of all the cadets in attendance at the Royal Military College of Canada we deny the truth of the statements made, on the alleged authority of a cadet now in attendance and of an ex-cadet, by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of the 1st. April, 1896, and reiterated in its issue of the 15th inst., viz., that "owing to the laxity of discipline drunkenness has been prevalent to an alarming extent amongst the cadets during the last year or two. More liquor is drunk than ever before." A. S. Evans, Batt. Sergt.-Major, for the 1st class; F. F. Carr-Harris, Sergeant, for the 2nd class; F. Fraser Hunter, Cadet, for the 3rd class; B. C. L. Sweeney, Cadet, for the 4th class.

General Cameron makes the best of a bad case. His reply is clever. He endeavors to draw attention off the statements made by THE GAZETTE, and gets a blow at the Royal Military College Club, for which he has evidently no love. This organization has no personal ends to serve, but its members are justly proud of their Alma Mater and wish to see it maintain a high standard. They believe that General Cameron is behind the times, and that on this account the college is not making the progress it should. He endeavors to make the public believe that it is they who make the charge, while The Kingston News, which has had to take his side for political reasons, says the members of the club are grieved because they do not receive appointments, and are prejudiced

against the college. As a matter of fact, the R.M.C. Club had nothing whatever to do with the publication of the paragraphs in THE GAZETTE which gave rise to these letters. The club use this paper to publish their official advertisements; it is their organ for that purpose, but it is in no way responsible for the views of the paper. As well say the Christian Endeavor Society is a party to a prize fight because they have designated as their official organ a Toronto daily which holds the stakes.

Everyone who knows the college thoroughly will admit that no two men on the entire staff know less about the cadets when off parade than Capt. Wurtele and Prof. Day. They certainly write what they know, but they do not know all. Further, one of the four gentlemen who signed for the cadets, himself put it very mildly when he said it would be better if there were not so much drinking.

General Cameron tries to stir up a feeling against THE GAZETTE when he says it "imputes disgraceful conduct to the young gentlemen." THE GAZETTE did nothing of the kind. What we do say is that under General Cameron, owing to the slackness of discipline at the College, the boys are not properly looked after; that many of them are led into drinking more than they should, and that excessive drinking of this sort is more prevalent than under previous commandants. The interests of the young gentlemen demand that they be not encouraged into excesses. We feel quite justified in thus bringing the matter to the attention of friends of the institution, in which we should all feel a just pride.

### HIS IDEA OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Referring to the fact that the acquisition of money is the rule in non-military professions, but not in the military profession, Blackwood's Magazine relates the following: "Say, mister, how many dollars might you be making a year by that soldiering trade of yours, in which you can scarcely call your life your own?" asked an American adventurer of an English officer in China. "Why, deducting my pension, which I could at any time claim, and the extra family expenses entailed by my being so far from home, I do not suppose I am above £80 a year the richer." "What on airth makes you do it?" was the further query, which was met by the reply, "Because I so love the profession." The Yankee stared at his companion—who, according to the logic of the prosaic facts and figures, had become a slave, and was rewarded with pauper pay—with the interest similar to that with which an entomologist would scrutinize a curious beetle. "Come out 10,000 miles from England at your time of life to this beastly climate, this beastly country and these beastly Chinese, all for £80 a year! Wal, sir, you aire a w-o-n-derful critter."

### TORONTO.

A very fashionable and exceedingly pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday afternoon at Trinity church, on King street east, it was that of Capt. John Forbes Michie, of the 48th Highlanders, to Miss Edna Emma Lee, second daughter of Mr. Walter S. Lee, of this city. The event has attracted a considerable amount of attention in social circles, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the friends of both families, among whom the young couple are popular. Among the almost numberless presents were a pair of silver candelabra, from the officers of the 48th Highlanders, a liqueur stand from Company "D" of the same regiment—Capt. Michie's own company—and a set of silver spoons and forks, from the employes of Michie & Co. The best man was Capt. Wm. Hendrie, and the ushers were Mr. Chas. Michie, Mr. Chas. Lee, Capt. Robertson, and Sergt. Fred. Gray, of the Q.O.R.

### DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

A circular has been issued by the secretary, Major Donaldson, of the above association, to all the corps who are entitled to have representatives on the Shoeburyness team, and replies must be in before May 5. The Montreal G.A. are entitled to two representatives: 1st B.F.A., Guelph; Toronto F.A., Winnipeg F.A., Gananoque F.A., Kingston F.A.A., Newcastle F.A., Hamilton F.A., Halifax G.A., Montreal G.A., Prince Edward Island, Digby, Cobourg, No. 1 and 2 Levis, Pictou and Yarmouth. The adjutant has not yet been appointed. It is between Capt. Myles, of the Toronto Field Battery, and Capt. Eaton, of the Ottawa Battery, with chances even.

### CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

The entries for the different matches to be held under the C.M.R.L. are still coming in. Up to Friday the number of entries were 132, an increase of 9 over last year's total, with a number of places yet to hear from. The following are the associations who have entered since last publication: Grand Trunk Rifle Association, 2 teams; 69th Battalion, Paradise, N.S., 2; 98th Battalion, Winnipeg, 2; Mattawa R.A., Ont., 1; 37th Battalion, York, 2; 65th Battalion, Montreal, 3; 45th, Bowmanville, 1; Frontier Rifle Association, Huntingdon, Que., 1; 2nd Company R.R.C.I., Toronto, 1; "A" Troop R.C.D., 1; 1st G.A., Halifax, 3; 10th Royals, Toronto, 3; Milford R. Association, Alberta, 1; Ottawa Rifle Club, 1; 85th Battalion, Montreal, 1; 14th P.W.O.R., Kingston, 1; 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, 2; 1st P.W., 3; 5th C.A., Victoria, B.C., 6; 2nd C. Artillery, 3.

## “WAR.”

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE MONTREAL MILITARY INSTITUTE APRIL 18, 1896, BY DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, ROYAL REGIMENT CANADIAN INFANTRY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :

THE subject which I have selected for my lecture this evening is certainly a very comprehensive one, but one which has appealed of late with much force to every British subject. Twice during my lifetime it seemed as if our Motherland would have to meet in battle array our neighbors across the border. Upon both occasions, well knowing that our country would be the ground upon which the issues would be fought, the Canadian people have not hesitated to express their determination to maintain the honor and integrity of the Empire. Under these circumstances our thoughts naturally turned to the subject of my lecture. It was this fact which induced me to prepare this lecture. At the outset I must claim your indulgence, for my experience of warfare is almost absolutely nil. Still the active service in which I took part in 1866 and 1870 during the Fenian raids into Canada, and repeated experiences of mimic battles—in which large bodies were engaged—at Aldershot in 1885, while attached for a month to the Army Medical Department, have at least enabled me to have some ideas on the subject, which with those of others I has jotted down in this lecture. Looking back to-day to the Fenian raids of 30 and 25 years ago, they may, to those who from their present age can have no personal recollection of them, seem as if they were but trivial affairs. But to myself and others still living they were serious enough. The enthusiastic send-off which we received upon both occasions from the population of this city—the ringing cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—proved how deeply feeling was aroused; and it has always been a matter of very deep regret that our Government has not recognized the service of our militia on those two occasions by the issue of a medal, which some few years ago it promised, in reply to a deputation, to seriously consider.

The trade of the soldier is war. For war he is selected, maintained and taught. As a force at the command of a Government, the army is also an agent for maintaining public order; but this is a minor object, and only occasionally called for when the civil power is incompetent.

In theory, an army should be so trained for war as to be ready to take the field at literally a moment's notice. The various parts composing it should be so organized that, almost as quickly as the telegram flies, they can be brought together at any point, prompt to commence those combined actions by which a body of men are moved, fed, clothed, kept supplied with munitions of

war, maintained in health or cured if sick, ready to undertake all the engineering, mechanical, strategical and tactical movements which constitute the art of war. That an organization so perfect shall be carried out, it is necessary that all its parts shall be equally efficient; if one fails, the whole machine breaks down. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, and this may be said with equal truth of an army. Commissariat, transport, medical and engineering appliances are as essential as the arts of tactics and strategy. It is a narrow and a dangerous view which sees in war merely the movements of the soldier, without recognizing the less seen agencies which insure that the soldier shall be armed, fed, clothed, healthy and vigorous.

During peace the soldier is trained for war. What is meant by training for war? Not merely that the soldier shall be taught to use his weapons with effect and to act his part in that machine where something of mechanical accuracy is imprinted on human beings, but that he shall also know how to meet and individually cope with the various conditions of war, which differ so much from those of peace.

It is in the nature of war to re-induce a sort of barbarism. The arts and appliances of peace, which tend, almost without our care, to shelter and clothe and feed us, disappear. The man reverts in part to his pristine conditions, and often must minister as he best may to his own wants. No doubt the State will aid him in this; but it is impossible to do so as completely as in peace. Often, indeed, in war an army has maintained itself in complete independence of its base of supplies. In almost every campaign there is more or less of this independence of action.

In peace, the soldier, so far as clothing, feeding, shelter and cleanliness are concerned, is almost reduced to the condition of a passive agent. Everything is done for him, and all the appliances of science are brought into play to save labor and to lessen cost. Is this the proper plan? Looking to the conditions of war, ought not a soldier to be considered much in the light of an emigrant, who may suddenly be called upon to quit the appliances of civilized life, and who must depend on himself and his own powers for the means of comfort and even subsistence.

There is a general impression that the British soldier, when placed in unaccustomed circumstances, can do nothing for himself and is helpless. If so, it is not the fault of the man, but of the system which reduces him to such a state. That it is not the fault of the man is shown by the fact that however helpless the British soldier may appear to be in the early part of a campaign, he subsequently becomes as clever in providing for himself as any man. This was very strikingly proved during the long period of the Peninsular war, and has been repeated

since. During that protracted struggle he learned to cook, to house himself, to shelter himself from the weather when he had no house, to keep himself clean, and to mend his clothes. Was it not the power of doing these things, as well as the knowledge of movements, which made the Duke of Wellington say that his army could go anywhere and do anything. The wars at the Cape, at New Zealand, in Zululand, in Ashantee, show that the British soldier, when removed from the appliances of civilized life, has not lost this power of adaptation. But the campaign itself should not be his sole tutor. It must be in the mimic campaigns of peace, in which the stern realities of war are imitated, that the soldier must be trained. The field days at Aldershot represent the very acme and culminating point of war—the bright moments when the long marches and the wearisome guards are rewarded by the wild excitement of battle. Of late years much has been done to instruct the soldier in the minor arts of war. The flying columns from Aldershot and the autumn manœuvres show him the life of the bivouac. He is also trained how to prepare his food. A campaign can never be successful unless the men are healthy. How are men to be trained, so as to start in a campaign in a healthy condition and have a reasonable chance of being able to bear the many trials of war? The answer may be given under three heads:

1. Preparation for War During Peace.
2. Entry on War.
3. Actual Service in War.

### PREPARATION FOR WAR DURING PEACE.

#### EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER.

It is constantly observed that men who have led out-door lives are far more healthy during a war than are men whose occupations have kept them indoors. The soldiers' life should therefore be as much as possible an outdoor one. They ought to be encouraged in every way to interest themselves in all manly games—like cricket, football and lacrosse, and in Canada during the winter they ought to be proficient snowshoers. Not alone is it a healthy pastime, but in the event of a winter campaign it is an absolute necessity. So important is this outdoor training of the soldier considered by many in Great Britain that they have advocated placing the entire army in tents from the middle of May to the end of September. Wooden or brick huts, in which they are now housed at Aldershot, are too like ordinary barracks. During war a soldier has often to sleep out; he, therefore, ought to be trained to it during peace, warm summer nights being first selected to train him. He very soon acquires the power of resisting cold. The tenting would also test the utility of his clothes. The soldier, after some preliminary training, should also be exposed to

aining nights, occasionally—a couple of waterproofs being served out to each man; one to place on the ground and one to cover him. One of these might be discarded if his clothing were prepared by the Rigby solution, which renders the fabric repellant of water. The new issue of great coats to the Canadian Militia will be protected by this solution.

At the same time it is important to have the men raised off the ground, both when in tents and lying in the open air, especially in all countries where the ground may be moist or cools rapidly during the night. It is a wise policy to give the best rest possible to a soldier in the field, as it fits him for his arduous work. This can be done by means of a small hammock suspended on two sticks by means of guide ropes. The hammock should be made of some strong woolen material. It may be thought that training of this kind is needless, and that it may be left to the campaign to accustom the men to exposure. Such is not good practice. At the commencement of every campaign a large number of men are rendered inefficient by the unaccustomed exposure.

#### TENT AND CAMP LIFE.

The pitching, striking and cleansing of tents; the digging trenches round the tents, and providing for general surface drainage; the arrangement of the interior of tents, should all be carefully taught.

#### COOKING OF FOOD.

Within a decade Governments have done much to lessen the duties of the soldier, as regards cooking, by supplying all armies in the field with prepared food. Still, as this

cannot always be depended upon, the soldier must be trained to cook his ordinary rations, and that with the only appliances he will have in war—his camp kettle, canteen and tin plate.

At the commencement of a campaign many men lose flesh and strength or suffer from diarrhoea, from the food being badly cooked and indigestible. In the Peninsular war the men of the British army became admirable cooks. At first very large camp kettles, intended for half a company, were used and were carried on horses. It was soon found that this did not answer, and the men left them behind, when smaller kettles were supplied—one for each mess of six or eight men. A recent writer on this subject says: "The canteen should be small, but very strong, made of unsoldered tin, and with a good deep lid and handle. The cover or lid can be used as a frying pan or second dish. The shape of the canteen should be long and flat and not deeper than is necessary for cooking. All the other vessels, such as the camp kettles for each mess and the larger water vessels, are carried for the men. It is advised that they be made of thin steel, which is very light for its strength and is not acted upon by the food. The different kinds of camp cooking which are taught are stewing, boiling and making soup, making tea and coffee, cooking preserved vegetables, making cakes of flour, bread and oatmeal porridge. A school of cookery has long been in operation at Aldershot, and certificates for proficiency are given. These certificates qualify for the position of sergeant master cook. This matter of cooking would be one of great im-

portance to the militia force of Canada when called into active service. I had a good deal of worry from bad cooking when on service with the 1st Battalion in 1866, during the Fenian raid. Our first station was Hemmingford, where we remained two or three days, when we proceeded to Ormstown, where we were quartered for some time. Here the trouble from bad cooking broke out in full force. Every meal was spoiled, and it was eventually found necessary to form the men into messes and billet them for their meals among the inhabitants of the village. In this matter, I believe, city battalions would suffer more than rural battalions. Among the former, cooks are, as a rule, hard to find; it is otherwise in the latter.

#### ENTRY ON WAR.

All experience shows that men under twenty or twenty-one years of age cannot bear the fatigues of war. In the Napoleonic campaigns of 1813-1814, his despatches state the hospitals were filled with sick; he complains of the boys sent to him. He said: "I must have grown men; boys only serve to encumber the hospitals and road-sides." In the campaign of 1805, the youngest soldier was 22, and the sick were few. If possible, then, all men below 21, or at any rate, below 20, should be held back and formed into depots, whence they may be drafted for active service as occasion requires. During their stay at the depot every means should be taken to strengthen and harden them. In the British army, men are now enlisted at 18 years; buglers, drummers and musicians at an earlier age. They must, at present, have a height of 5 feet 4 inches,

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and a girth of 33 inches. In the Canadian militia, for infantry, it is 5 feet 5, and 34 inches chest girth; artillery, 5 feet 6 inches. In time of war, however, both height and chest girth vary, according to the demand there is for men. Before enlistment, the recruit is examined by the medical officer. This examination is a very severe one, and is conducted as follows:

When not required to approach the recruit, for special objects, the medical officer should always take his place at a distance of about six feet from him. The recruit should be so placed that the light may fall upon him. The recruit being wholly undressed, the examination should be made in the following order:

1. He is measured under a standard.
2. He is weighed.
3. His vision is tested by the test-dot cards, his back placed to the light, tested first with both eyes, and then each eye separately, an assistant covering the closed eye with the flat of his hand.
4. Chest measured.

If he satisfies requirements in these respects, and appears to be otherwise eligible, the general examination will be proceeded with as follows:

He is directed to walk up and down the room smartly two or three times.

Hop across the room on the right foot, and back on the same foot.

Do the same with the left foot (the hops should be short and upon the toes).

He is then halted, standing upright with his hands extended above his head, while the medical officer walks slowly round him, carefully inspecting the whole surface of the body. In this way an estimate is formed of his general physique—the formation and development of the limbs, the power of motion in joints, especially in the feet and hips; flatness of the feet, formation of the toes, skin disease, varicose veins, cicatrices or marks of ulcers, marks of external medical treatment or any congenital marks, or whether ruptured or has varicocele. The various organs in the chest are next examined. This being satisfactory, special examination of the various joints are made as follows:

Stand on one foot and then on the other.

Bend the ankle joint and toes of each foot alternately backward and forward.

Kneel down on one knee; then spring up.

Do the same with the other knee.

Down on both knees, and up from that position with a simultaneous spring of both legs.

Turn round, separate the legs, touch the ground with the hands. During this examination the condition of the spinal column is observed.

Stretch out the arms with the palms of the hands upwards.

Bend the fingers backward and forward.

Bend the thumb across the palm of the hand.

Bend the fingers over the thumb.

Bend the wrists backward and forward.

Bend the elbows.

Turn the backs of the hands upwards.

Swing the arms round at the shoulders.

Note the voice and hearing, by replies given.

Examine ears, eyes, eyelids, nostrils, mouth, palate, teeth.

If the recruit successfully passes this ordeal—which takes about half an hour—he is accepted, and at once drafted to the depot of the regiment for which he has been enlisted. The desire of all military officers is to get tall men. The most favored regiments, especially the cavalry, get the tallest men. On entering the service the recruit is under a rigorous discipline, which produces a ready obedience and submission which has a decidedly improving influence over him. At the same time independence is preserved by the knowledge which the soldier has of his rights and privileges. The influence of companionship is also brought to bear on the recruit, and, to be candid, it must be admitted it is fraught with both good and evil. Within 20 years the former has seemed to have forged its way to the front, and it is a fact beyond controversy that in many regiments the proportion of steady and even of truly good men is greater than in the analogous class in civil life.

This then is the class of men who compose our army, and upon their valor and their endurance the British Empire have always relied, and rarely in vain, though, as a matter of fact, Britain, from its insular position, has always been a greater naval power than a military one. On her own element she has for years maintained an empire more undisputed than any power has ever claimed on land. It is said that the rule of Napoleon in the height of his fame was not so haughty or despotic on the continent as was that of Britain at sea. Early in the present century the British flag was saluted by every sail that traversed the sea in any quarter of the globe, and no ship of any nation dared to pass a British man-of-war without striking its flag. It is natural, therefore, that the fame and popularity of the navy should partly have eclipsed the deeds of the army, yet the British army has a history of which any nation might be proud. If it cannot count such a list of victories as Napoleon emblazoned on the banners of France, neither has it suffered such disasters, and it may claim the longest continuous history of any European army. The French army dates its traditions from Napoleon's time. Not a trace remains of the regiments that served under Turenne, Conde and Luxembourg in the glorious days of the old

monarchy, and even the banner under which they fought is proscribed. The Prussian army was almost unknown until the time of Frederick the Great, and Austrian regiments have been so often changed that it is difficult to trace their antecedents. But many British regiments trace back an unbroken history of more than two centuries, and fought under the numbers which till recently they retained, with William the 3rd in the Netherlands, and with Marlborough at Blenheim, Ramilies and Malplaquet. Their traditions are not confined to Europe. India conquered and permanently held; every colony in the world at one time wrested from its owners; the British flag planted on the ramparts of Cabul and Peking; her arms carried into the fastnesses of Abyssinia and the forests of Ashantee—such are among the deeds which attest the valor and the enterprise of the British army.

#### ENTRY ON WAR.

War having been proclaimed and entered upon, I will now proceed to enlarge upon

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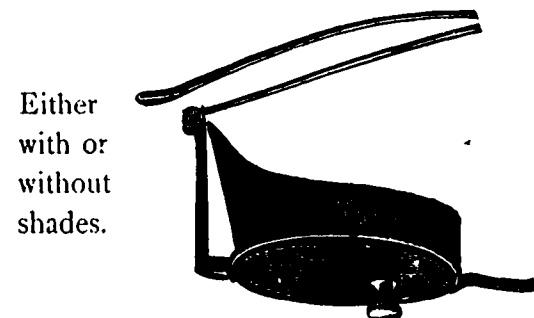
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those things which are essential for the comfort and well-being of the soldier, upon whose back will fall the brunt of that arduous work, and without which success may become doubtful.

It is of very great importance that men in the field shall not be kept too long without food. By a little arrangement and forethought men can always carry food, and the proper organization of supplies and regimental transport will always enable a commanding officer to have some food for his men. In almost all marches with large bodies of men, and in many actions, there are now and again periods of inaction of variable duration during which food already cooked could be partaken of. The effect of this upon their strength, endurance and even courage, is remarkable. You know the old but very true saying, "A man cannot fight on an empty stomach." There are instances recorded by officers in which failure resulted entirely from the exhaustion of the men produced by want of food. It is certainly useless to supply ammunition for guns if the men who are to work them have no supply of energy also issued to them.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

The signs of impure water are easy recognizable. It is, therefore, essential that the soldier understand simple methods of purification. When, after the Northwest rebellion of 1885, it was decided in the spring of 1886 to organize the entire permanent force into a flying column and send it through the previously disturbed districts, provision was made by means of small filters, to be issued to each officer and man, for the purification of water, if found necessary. There are, however, simple methods of purification which should be known to every soldier. Boiling is one of the simplest of these. After boiling it should be placed in shallow vessels and poured from a height from one into another. This permits air to enter the water, and thus makes it more palatable. A lump of alum stirred through water will do much to purify it. Green tea, on account of the tannin which it contains, is an excellent purifier. An improvised filter can be made with charcoal and sand. It is most important that the soldier in the field have an adequate supply of water. As a matter of fact a soldier—in fact any one—can do longer without food than he can do without water. The soldier, in an active campaign, has to undergo a large amount of heavy work, be it on the march or in making camp after the day's march is over. In consequence, he perspires freely, and in this way the normal amount of water in the blood becomes greatly reduced, and nature, by means of thirst, loudly calls for its replenishment. You will thus see how important is a good supply of water. Military authorities calculate the amount required for a man on active service, for drinking and cooking, at 6 pints in temperate and 8 pints in tropical climates. A

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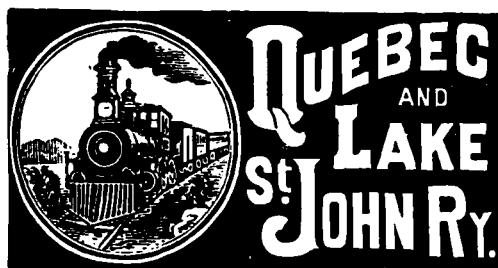
**LONDON—THE LANGHAM HOTEL, REGENT St. and Portland Place, W., for the Army and Navy, and families. This hotel is one of the finest in England. every modern improvement; moderate tariff.**

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**MILITIA.**

**SEALED TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY FOR THE Permanent Force and Active Militia, of Necessaries, Barrack Stores and Camp Equipment, consisting of Boots, Socks, Under Clothing, Shirts, Razors, Brushes, etc.; Rugs, Sheets, Corn Brooms, etc.; Blankets, Waterproof Sheets, Marquees; Saddlery, and Numnahs, will be received up to noon, Friday, 8th of May, 1896. The tenders are to be marked on the left-hand corner of the envelope: Tender for "Militia Store Supplies," and are to be addressed to the undersigned.**

The contract for Boots is to cover a period of three years from the 1st July, 1896; those for Necessaries, Barrack Stores and Camp Equipment are for one year from 1st July, 1896.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa, at the offices of the District Paymasters at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Winnipeg, Man., and the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 9, Halifax.

Every article of Necessaries, Barrack Stores, etc., to be furnished, as well as the material therein, must be manufactured in Canada, and similar in every respect to the sealed pattern thereof, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned at Ottawa. This does not apply to material for saddlery. Neither sealed patterns, nor samples, will be sent to parties desiring to tender.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Chartered Canadian Bank cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the article tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Capt., Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, 15th April, 1896.

(9)

**ALLAN LINE**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

**Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.**

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
23 April	*Sardinian .....	9 May	10 May
30 April	Numidian .....	16 May	16 May
7 May	*Parisian .....	23 May	24 May
14 May	*Laurentian .....	30 May	30 May
21 May	Mongolian .....	6 June	6 June
28 May	*Sardinian .....	13 June	14 June
4 June	Numidian .....	20 June	20 June
11 June	*Parisian .....	27 June	28 June

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

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

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**

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

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

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

**Halt!**

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

**KEEP YOURSELF IN CONDITION**

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

**Johnston's Fluid Beef** It Strengthens

similar amount is just enough to allow the men to wash their bodies. In stationary camps the minimum daily allowance for all purposes, including clothes washing, is five gallons. The British army allowance for desert journeys during the summer, when hot winds prevail, is two gallons a day—during the autumn or winter only three pints. During Sir Herbert Stewart's journey across the desert during the Egyptian campaign, his allowance at times was only one gallon a day, and on several special occasions it was reduced to half that quantity, when the men suffered greatly. With a view of as much as possible diminishing the demand for water, an early start is always made in hot countries.

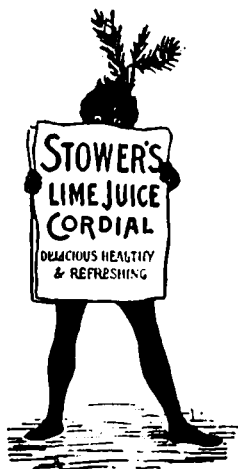
The following incidents show the serious consequences which may follow the exhaustion of the water supply to an army in the field:

On the 3rd and 4th of July, 1867, an escort party of 25 men of the 1st U.S. Cavalry passed over the stretch of dry, sandy country from the Sink of the Hassayampa to the Salinas River, a distance of over forty miles. They used up the water in their canteens on the evening of the 3rd, expecting to find a fresh supply in a river bed, which they would pass about midnight. On arrival the river channel was found dry. A couple of hours was spent, unsuccessfully, in digging for water, when the march was resumed. Three hours after sunrise the men began to suffer, and soon several became so bad that they had to be dismounted and placed under the poor shade of the mesquite trees, to await the return of six men who had been dispatched in advance to the Salinas River with the canteens. These returned about mid-day. In the meantime two of the exhausted men were convulsed and became insensible. Two others became delirious and wandered and some difficulty was experienced in recovering them. Those who remained quietly till the water arrived were soon able to remount and search for their missing comrades. All reached the Salinas River 22 hours from the commencement of the march. These men had two weeks before passed over the same stretch of country in the reverse direction without injury. Failure of the water supply was without doubt the occasion of their breakdown on their return. In connection with this it must be remembered that the cavalry soldier is not so likely to suffer so speedily from want of water as is the infantry man. During the march he is less called upon for violent exertion, and there is consequently less development of heat and consequent perspiration. On the other hand, the foot soldier often struggles along, with the perspiration drying on his skin, mucus sticking in his respiratory tubes, and increasing blood stagnation in his lungs, until he falls down in a faint or in convulsions. This can only be prevented by having the water supply un-

failing, and giving the men certain intervals of rest, during which they may relieve themselves of the pressure of their loads. During this period of inaction the circulation becomes tranquilized, and, as a result, heat development becomes moderated. If the allowance of water is scanty, it must nevertheless be used at regular intervals, but economically, lest it give out. There is much less danger with a stinted though regular supply than with full allowance for a given time, followed by a period of enforced abstinence. On the other hand, if the supply is liberal, it may be indulged in freely and with advantage, if the skin is acting well. Its temperature is never such, on a hot day's march, as to chill the stomach and shock the system. A noteworthy march in which the absence of water caused much suffering is that recorded by Capt. Nolan, 10th U.S. Cavalry, who in July, 1877, was on the Staked Plains with forty men for 86 hours without a drop of water. The men drank the blood of several horses killed on account of exhaustion. Four men were lost and twenty-two horses. Such an event is not likely to recur very often in the present day, except under very exceptional circumstances as regards place. Most wars of the future will in all probability be conducted in countries where the advance can be made parallel to railroads, along which supplies of all kinds can be forwarded as required. The length of an ordinary day's march for an army not stronger than one division and moving by one road, should be from 12 to 16 miles for five days out of six, or, at most, six days out of seven. Regular troops are treated to route marching, generally once or twice a week, so that when called to active service in the field, they are able to meet the call thus suddenly made upon them without breaking down. Even during any long halts occurring in a war it is recommended to give the men plenty of drill and route marching. Ordinary marches of 16 miles over fair roads, with well-seasoned troops, can be made with ease in from seven to eight hours, but where large forces have to be moved, 10 miles a day, continuous, is the most that can be calculated upon. It is very important that during the march the sun should, if possible, not strike on the back of the men's necks. When it does so it causes sickness

and sunstroke. In the Canadian campaigns of 1866, 1870 and 1885, in which the Canadian militia played an important part, they proved themselves capable of great endurance. In June, 1866, a flying column, consisting of the 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Rifles, 3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada, two guns of the Montreal Field Battery and the 1st troop of the Montreal Cavalry, was sent first to Hemmingford to guard the frontier from invasion by the Fenians. The column was two days under canvas at Hemmingford, when it got the route. The 3rd Battalion moved off at once for Huntingdon; the remainder were to await instructions. At break of the next day, about half-past two, they left Hemmingford for Havelock, a distance of 10 miles, where they arrived about 8 a.m., very good time when you consider that most of the way the troops were in heavy marching order and the road a sea of mud, the men often sinking to their ankles. In 1870 the entire Montreal Militia Brigade, after being on duty in the city from 6 a.m., left for St. Johns at 5 p.m., and thence, at midnight of May 25th by train to St. Armand, where it arrived about 2 a.m. It at once started for Pigeon Hill; it marched to less than a mile from it, when it was halted and directed to return to St. Armand, which place it reached shortly before 2 p.m. After much difficulty the men were fed and were returned by train to St. Johns, by 8 p.m., having been on the move constantly for twenty hours and marched at least 18 miles.

In the Northwest campaign of 1885, in which the force engaged consisted solely of Canadian militia, some very remarkable marches were made. That campaign is memorable in the history of Canada, as being the first in which the force engaged consisted entirely of her volunteer militia. On referring to the special report of Major General Sir Frederick Middleton, commanding the militia of Canada, who was in command of the operations in the Northwest, I find some very remarkable marches recorded. Allow me to make an extract or two. Under date of 6th April, 1885, he says: "As this was our first regular march, and the road up the north bank of the River Qu'Appelle was very steep, and in bad order, the snow beginning to melt, I only made 11 miles.



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The night was fearfully cold, the thermometer at sunrise was 23 deg. below zero, and the tent pegs had to be cut out of the ground with axes. On the following day 18 miles was marched, and on the 9th 21 miles, on the 10th 23 miles, 11th 19 miles, 12th 20 miles, 13th 22 miles, 15th 23 miles, 16th 17 miles, in the face of a regular blizzard of wind and hail. These marches are very wonderful, for they were made by men untrained to military life, and often over roads covered with slush of snow and mud. While, of course, the members of this institute must be interested in the really great endurance of our volunteer militia during that eventful campaign, I believe they will be still more interested in the work which was done by one of our city battalions, the 65th, of which our esteemed president, Major Labelle, was then, and is now, an officer. I believe that that regiment had the honor of penetrating further to the north of that Northwest country than had previously any white man. They also made some remarkable marches, marches which will go down in history, and which prove the hardy character of the Canadian race. I have been furnished by my friend, Lieut.-Col. Prevost, then commanding a company in that battalion, now its respected commander, with a brief description of some of the tramps which it made. Writing to me he says: "Our first march, which I always looked upon as a very injudicious one, on account of the conditions under which it was made. After several days and nights of rail in ordinary second class cars we were landed on Lake Superior, and marched from 22 to 25 miles on ice, covered with slush, carrying arms, accoutrements, ammunition and full kit. At mid-distance hard tack and cheese was served. After a good deal of pressure the men were relieved of knapsacks and haversacks for the balance of the march, which was completed in less than ten hours, a pretty fair record for green soldiers under such difficulties. The second march was from Michipicoten across Thunder Bay to Red Rock, eleven miles, starting at 9 o'clock at night, after traveling all day in cars and sleighs. A hundred and fifty miles was also made in one day—14 miles on foot, 22 in sleighs, and the balance on platform cars, not easy riding, as the road was built on snow. The distance from Calgary to Edmonton—about 220 miles—was marched in 10½ days, an average of about 13 miles a day, and should be looked upon as good work, as the trail was bad—rivers had to be forded or bridged—our baggage, provision and ammunition waggons having very often to be pulled out of swamps, thus occasioning much delay. Our longest march during those ten days was 35 miles. This was done on the ninth day; the men by this time were getting in trim. On the 4th of June 25 miles was marched, over very bad roads, having to go through several swamps. The last march

of the campaign in which we were engaged was made on the 24th of June, when 45 miles was covered. Had it not been that the men got little or no time to cure their sore feet, even better records might have been made. What I always found a great help on the march was placing a few singers in front, who by lively songs made us forget the tediousness of the march. We seldom entered a camp at night without singing." Being at Aldershot, as I have already mentioned, in September, 1885, I had an opportunity of talking over the Northwest campaign with many officers, among them Col. Robinson, of the Rifle Brigade, who is a Canadian, and was adjutant-general of the camp. Others had served in Canada, and the universal opinion was that in that campaign the Canadian militia had proved itself to be composed of men capable of doing work, and enduring hardship, which could not be excelled by any soldiers in the world.

#### ACTUAL SERVICE IN WAR.

##### BIVOUACS.

Napoleon preferred the bivouac to tents for men, and there can be no doubt that in fine weather and a waterproof sheet, and especially in a wooded country where fires can be easily maintained, it is quite healthy. The rubber sheet is, in my opinion, a necessity, for the ground cools rapidly during the night and abstracts heat from the body. Tents not being used adds greatly to the mobility of an army. Wolseley says that Englishmen rather shudder at the notion of life without any protection from wind, rain and dews, but adds, "after the first few days' experience most soldiers like it." In Europe it is quite certain that armies when moving cannot have tents; they must either be billeted in the towns or villages or bivouac. In selecting a site for a bivouac, wood and water, as for camps, are the great requisites. Wood is, however, the most essential, for it is robbed of half its enjoyment unless the men can have a fire to sleep near. This is all the more essential if the nights are cold. In cold weather woods are the warmest place for a bivouac. In warm weather or in tropical countries it is pleasanter to bivouac in the open. In selecting a site for a bivouac, if in a hilly or undulating country it must be remembered that the actual cold is greater in the valley than on the side of the hill; half way up a slope is generally the best site for comfort as well as for military reasons—it screens from the observation of the enemy. Cavalrymen should sleep in front of their horses. Infantry should pile arms and sleep as they stand in the ranks, officers in both instances sleeping on the reverse flank. Artillery should always bivouac in line, the men sleeping opposite to their horses. If the enemy is so far distant as to preclude the possibility of a night attack, all horses should be unsaddled and unharnessed, the saddlery, harness, arms, helmets, accoutrements and kits of mounted

corps being placed in front of each horse as he stands at the picket ropes. Infantry should hang their helmets and accoutrements on their rifles as they stand filed, but each man ought to retain his water bottle, haversack and valise. When in the immediate presence of an enemy, or when it is necessary to begin an attack early next morning, the men must remain accoutred and the horses saddled and harnessed. The men with horses must sleep as best they can, taking it in turns to lie down, whilst the comrade holds the two horses. A few logs of wood, sods of grass or turf, or stones piled to windward afford good protection and add greatly to comfort. In the event of war in this country, and there is time, a backwoodsman's shelter can be made by driving into the ground forked sticks and resting a pole between them. Branches should then be laid against it to the windward side, being placed with the thick end uppermost, the leaves being, as it were, upside down; they will throw off the rain better if placed in that way. With a good fire at one's feet, such lean-tos are exceedingly comfortable places to sleep in, as I am sure some of my audience can testify. Too much attention cannot be paid to making the sleeping places as comfortable as possible. Unless men get good, refreshing sleep they cannot sustain continued work. On waking in the morning a smart run will make the blood circulate and remove stiff limbs. It is better than to crouch over a fire. The great object of officers should be to keep those committed to their charge in good health. Without it nothing can be accomplished. Change the position of camps or tents as frequently as possible. If the man is not well fed it will soon tell on his disposition and his temper. See that the men have something to eat and drink before beginning work, no matter how early. Try and get the rations varied as much as possible, and lose no opportunity of getting vegetables for them. When possible get the men hot meals. If preserved or cooked rations have been served they should be warmed or made into soup or bouilli before being eaten. This is a matter of great importance after a long march or a day of hard fighting. Save your men when you can, as you would your horse. They will be all the more fitted for a great effort when you require them to make it. Wolseley says: "We are prone to regard our soldiers as machines, requiring merely a certain amount of bread and beef, washed down by a gill of rum, to keep them not only in motion, but in perfect order. We are only now awakening to the necessity of developing their moral qualities. A man without hope makes an indifferent soldier; but one without good spirits and cheerfulness is worse than useless. Strive by all possible means to develop—to create if necessary—the high moral qualities of human nature in those serving with you. The



powers of a weak man, endowed with hope and lofty courage, are always of greater value to the State than those of a great strong fellow who is discontented and desponding. Employ officers to superintend all large fatigues, and associate them with the men in all their work. Often have I blushed for my profession when I have seen officers sitting down under some shelter reading a book whilst their men were working—or rather supposed to be working. When men see that their officers do not take at interest in what is going on the men soon follow suit."

#### CLEANLINESS.

In war a fertile source of disease is want of cleanliness. With a view of meeting this difficulty bathing parades are held as often as possible. If a camp is stationary, even for a few days, endeavor should be made to provide a washing place for the men where there shall be abundance of water. The men should be encouraged to wash their entire body. It is of the utmost consequence that the feet should be washed frequently. If the camp is near a river, certain precautions are required. Under the direction of the Engineer Department a safe place should be marked out, and bathing only allowed there. If this is not done men may be lost by drowning. At all times certain precautions are necessary regarding bathing. Early morning bathing is best, but if indulged in during the day it ought to be avoided for two hours after a meal, or when the men are very fatigued or in profuse perspiration. A short bath of a few minutes is best; never remain long enough to feel chilly. Unless the greatest care is exercised, vermin are very apt to make their appearance, helped by the inner clothing becoming impregnated with perspiration. As washing clothes is really an art, in many countries the soldier is taught this in the rude fashion he must practice during war. But it is a difficult matter during a campaign, and with care can be dispensed with for a long time. Neither linen nor cotton shirts should be worn while on service; two good grey flannel shirts, if worn day about, are ample for all ranks. When the shirt is taken off it should be shaken well, then well beaten with a stick, stretched out, hung up and exposed to the sun and wind. The same rule applies to trousers and drawers, when the latter are worn. The soldier ought at all times to keep his hair cut short. In the field no man's hair should exceed half an inch in length, and officers should set the example. None except those who have worn their hair after such a fashion can appreciate the luxury it confers on service. No man can have that smart bearing, which is the outward mark of the soldier, who allows his hair to be so long that he can part it. A well-cropped head is the first great step towards cleanliness. The beard or whiskers should be cut close about once a week, for on a campaign a soldier cannot count on the luxury of shaving. Hair is the glory of a woman, but not of man. A little more attention to this matter of hair cutting among our militia battalions would greatly enhance their appearance on parade.

The foot gear of the soldier requires close attention; their boots and their socks must be frequently inspected so as to be certain that they are always in a fit state for marching. If this point is carefully attended to your men will go into action fit for work. The Germans use what is called the "German foot powder" to preserve the feet of their soldiers on the march. For the last three

years it has formed part of the medical stock issued at our brigade camps. My little experience of it is favorable. Another method is to smear the feet with lard. Unless the closest attention is given to the feet, and more especially if the boot does not fit well, corns are apt to form on the sole, necessitating the discharge of the soldier. In my twelve years' connection with the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry I have had many instances of this.

#### DISCIPLINE.

This is the very life blood of an army, and it is on the field of battle that it shows its potency; it is there that the long and apparently tedious drill of the barrack square should show its result. To interfere in any way with this spirit, as it determines the power of a commander over his men in the presence of the enemy, is to blood-poison the army. Therefore, as to-day no army can hope in the presence of an enemy armed with the modern rifle, to carry out a system of manœuvres in which discipline can be maintained with the old facility and under conditions so favorable to it as those of the past, we must approach the subject, says a recent writer, with a caution proportioned to its vital importance. Strange to say, it is from a British scientific author, that a late German authority on war, sums up the essential elements common to the discipline of the past with that of the present, and which it is vital shall not be shaken or impaired. The engrained habit of mutual confidence among all ranks of a regiment, is the factor of its strength and clothes it with incalculable superiority over an armed mob.

When we come to consider what has enabled armies to acquire this engrained habit we are met by some curious experiences. In the first place, the instinctive habit of obedience to a word of command, as coming from one who has the right and the duty to give that command, has to be carried into the very limbs of a man. When cultured men of mature years entered the ranks of the British volunteers, during the early stages of the movement, some very amusing protests appeared in print, as to the dreary monotony of the mechanical contortions which represent the early phases of recruit drill. A certain pity or sympathy was expressed for the poor soldiers, who had to pass such a large portion of their lives in such uninteresting tasks. I believe that I am correct in saying that the complaints of those cultivated persons showed a want of philosophic acuteness, which is entirely absent from the minds of the zealous British volunteer and militiaman of to-day. No one understands better than they do the fact that in the dull, mechanical routine of recruit drill, is laid the foundation of military power. The zealous barrister, who at 35 always found himself turning by mistake to the right when he was ordered to turn to the left, who found it impossible to supple his limbs in the required extension motions, and the physical exercises, unconsciously illustrates the weakness of the most zealous untrained armed man. With the best of wishes his body was so little under the command of his own mind and will, that he could not, much as he wished it, place it at once under the command of anyone else. Much less could he cut out that disturbing element himself, so far as to obey instinctively, and without a certain element of resisting individuality, the commands he received.

Now, the capacity to act together under

the orders of one man can never be dispensed with under any of the conditions of modern war. The instinctive obedience of a rank of soldiers to the order to turn "right about," even when that order sends them back to the ground where shells are bursting and where bullets are raining, has been a power in fighting too great for us to willingly throw it away. Some humorous illustrations of its effect on soldiers, and of the victory-winning power which an even apparently unintelligent submission to this authority of instinct has given to the British army, are met with in all works descriptive of the battles of our country. One or two such, will, however, suffice. During the Indian Mutiny a detachment was holding an advanced post against the attacks of a vastly superior force. The enemy gradually enveloped the post and threatened to cut off the retreat of its defenders; but the defence was maintained unshaken. At last an Irishman, with more military instincts, perhaps, than the rest, exclaimed, "Oh, Captain, Captain, we're surrounded!" The Captain's reply came sharp and stern, "What the devil is that to you, sir? Look to your front!" And the defence was continued, and success was the result. On another occasion during the same mutiny, at Lucknow, a sentry holding an important post was urged to retire by a retreating party, hotly pursued by the rebels. His reply was, "My name is Thomas Atkins, of the 55th, and I will not leave my post till properly relieved." And he sealed his words with his life. Readers of Napier's History of the Peninsular War will doubtless recall his vivid picture of the assault of Badajoz, when the troops, unable to advance and yet scorning to retire, remained in the ditches, where they were shot down by the garrison.

In proportion as men understand war they value this effect of discipline, and would be unwilling even to diminish at a given moment actual loss of life, if that diminution was secured by any sacrifice of this power. An old English battalion trained to the absolute perfection of such mechanical obedience was a splendid fighting instrument. No training, however perfect, to take advantage of ground, to seek cover, to glide on to the weak points of an enemy, will compensate, even in these days, a deficiency in that habit of utter self abnegation, of entire subordination to the one purpose of united action under assigned orders. Under the modern conditions of war, the loss inflicted within a given time by the terrible weapons now in the hands of all armies, is so great that the very formations under which, on a parade ground, the armies of the past prepared to move in actual fighting, under the orders of their commanders, are mechanically as well as morally dissolved. The din of the breech-loader, the hoarse shriek of the shrapnel shell, drowns the voice of the officers. It is not therefore with a light heart, not willingly, not as thinking that a dispersed order of fight is something in itself more powerful, or more advantageous than a rigid formation, in which ordered and orderly movement is easy, in which force can be concentrated, in which the habits of discipline can be more certainly maintained, but dire necessity, that the most experienced soldiers of our day have come to the conclusion that only by preparing armies for fighting in dispersed order, can discipline be maintained at all. The great problem of modern tactics, in so far as it concerns actual fighting, which regulates everything else, is how to maintain the old unity under the new conditions.



## MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

War means destruction of many lives—the result of skirmishes and battles, and from disease contracted on the line of march and in camps. The two latter are the most prolific causes of death. Up to the close of the Indian Mutiny the British army depended almost entirely upon regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons, and the result was that in that campaign, as well as during the Crimean War, the system was a pronounced failure. The result was the abolishment of regimental medical officers and the formation of the Army Medical Department. This department consists of medical officers now named as follows: Surgeon-Lieutenant, Surgeon Captain, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Colonel, Surgeon-Major-General, and Director-General, and of a corps known as the Army Hospital Corps. This corps consists of 11 captains, 10 lieutenants, 264 surgeon-majors and 1,060 rank and file. They are employed entirely on hospital duties, and act under the direction and control of the medical officers. The men enlisted in this corps are selected for their general intelligence and good conduct, and volunteers from the army of this class are encouraged to join it. They are variously employed as clerks, compounders of medicine, surgical dressers and cooks, but principally as attendants on the sick in hospitals in peace and during war in field hospitals and ambulances. In peace medical officers are attached to regiments, but when war is declared they act entirely as a distinct department. Ambulances consist of light waggons specially constructed for the carriage of sick and wounded, and a large company from the corps is detailed as stretcher bearers, and is provided with stretchers. This company is charged with the immediate removal of the wounded from the battlefield, their first dressings, under the direction of a medical officer, and conveyance to the nearest field hospital. These field hospitals consist of large tents or marquees and are supplied with beds and all the requirements of a hospital and a sufficient staff of medical officers and attendants. They are generally placed in a sheltered position, and as near the scene of engagement as is possible. This department is admitted to be a success, for it is very expensible. When the army is operating in a country of an unhealthy character it is possible to supply it with an apparently excessive amount of medical material. Such was the case in the very recently completed Ashantee expedition. In the campaigns of 1866 and 1870—during the Fenian troubles in Canada—the Canadian militia were absolutely without either medical or surgical material of its own. I was, in 1866, with the Prince of Wales' Rifles on frontier service, and my entire medical and surgical stock consisted of a medical field companion issued me from the Imperial stores, and my own pocket surgical case. In 1870 I was no better supplied. I well remember the night alluded to in the early part of my lecture, when the entire force was moved from St. John's to Pigeon Hill, when I was ordered to report to my friend and old fellow-student, Surgeon-Major Corbett, of the Rifle Brigade, then in the barracks at St. John's. He assured me that there was warm work in store for us next day—that most likely they would join us before the day was over. He then handed me a case of instruments for operations, a bundle of bandages, a tin case containing plaster, a package of lint and two bottles of brandy. This was quite an armful, and I conveyed it to the

train then waiting for us. This condition of things was immediately afterwards attempted to be remedied, in a small way; and about 1872, under the direction of Dr. Girwood, then acting as P.M.O. of the militia, tin boxes, containing drugs, were deposited in each military district. These were sent to brigade camps, and, judging by the condition in which they were returned into store—almost depleted of their contents—the demands of the sick must, indeed, have been great.

They, however, did not give satisfaction—the Department was yearly in receipt of complaints of their insufficiency from the regimental surgeons. Attempts were made, spasmodically, to increase their efficiency, with a certain amount of success. Absolute success was impossible, for one of the weak points in a militia surgeon is his apparent inability to recognize the fact that it is impossible to furnish for his use in the field a stock of medicine such as he can find in a city drug store or in his own surgery. The weak point, however, in these boxes was the almost total absence of surgical appliances. This condition of things continued till Major-General Herbert assumed command of our militia. He had not been long in the country before he appointed Deputy-Surgeons-General Neilson, Strange and myself as a permanent committee for the medical and surgical equipment of the militia, and succeeded in getting placed in the Estimates yearly, during his command, a considerable sum to be expended for that purpose. This committee first met in Ottawa in 1893, and made a report to Government, which report was acted upon at once; and in the camps that year of certain districts was found a medical and surgical equipment fairly good, certainly far ahead of anything previously attempted. In 1894 the same committee assembled twice—once in the spring at Ottawa, and in August at the camp at Levis. At the last meeting the report adopted made full provision for the entire force of active militia. We are, therefore, to-day in the position, if war was declared and the entire force in the field, to supply it with a medical and surgical equipment, such as would accompany (excepting ambulances) a similar number of the British army going on active service. The point, however, in which we are still weak is that we adhere to the regimental system. I know it is hard, possibly impossible, to get rid of it in our militia. I have given much thought to this subject, and although my advice has more than once been asked, I have not seen my way to advise its extinction, although fully recognizing its weakness. Our only safeguard, and it is that which has made me acquiesce in its continuance, is that our regimental surgeons would be such for only a brief period. If war should ever exist in this country we would soon have with us a full staff of the Army Hospital Corps, with its medical staff, with which our surgeons would at once be amalgamated. Surgeons, however, cannot be everywhere, on all outpost or detached duty. Hours may elapse before the services of a surgeon can be procured. It is advisable, therefore, that both officers and men should be in possession of a few useful hints, such as the following:

Bleeding from wounds is either from a vein or artery. From the former it is seldom of much consequence. It is distinguished by the darkish color of the blood. It merely requires the application of a compress and a bandage over the site of the wound; the limb should also be raised to a higher level than the body. In all cases of

bleeding the first consideration is to put the wounded man in a recumbent position. A man unconscious from loss of blood will often revive at once when placed on his back, with his head on a level or a little lower than his body. The clothes around his neck should be loosened and a small quantity of stimulant given.

Bleeding from an artery is known by the bright red color of the blood and by its spurting out in jets corresponding with the beats of the pulse. Unless stopped at once the wounded man must die. To do so it should be remembered that it is only necessary to compress the injured artery against the bone between the wound and the body. Having placed the man in a recumbent position, feel for the pulsating artery on the inside of the limb, above the wound, and when found, keep up a steady pressure with the tips of the fingers, which will control the bleeding. Two men, or at most three men, one relieving the other every few minutes, can stay it for a long time. The pressure should be in towards the bone. If a tourniquet is to be had, apply it just above where the pressure of the fingers is found to control the bleeding. A silk or cotton handkerchief twisted tight by means of a stick passed through the slack is a good substitute, a bullet or round stone being placed over the artery. The inside seam of the coat or jacket follows the general course of the arteries of the arm. If the wound is in the leg the artery can be easiest found in the groin, whence it passes down inside of the thigh, winding round underneath to the hollow behind the knee. If wounds are below the elbow or knee the pressure should be applied above those joints. If you cannot find the artery, fill up the wound with some cotton or linen and bandage as tightly as you possibly can directly over the wound. Bleeding from gun-shot wounds is generally slight at first. Medical officers tell us that they have seen a limb carried off by a round shot, and there really be no bleeding from the stump. This is the surgical rule—that torn wounds bleed slightly. Sabre wounds should have the edges sewn together, or, if one competent to do this is not at hand, they can be brought into exact contact by means of adhesive plaster. In removing the wounded from the field when you have no ambulance or stretchers you can make a temporary stretcher by constructing a frame work with two poles six feet long, leaving 6 inches at each end as handles; lash 3 short pieces across so as to keep the poles  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, one piece to come just behind the man's head, one in the centre, and one at his feet. To this a blanket is securely fastened at each corner and along the sides. A wounded man can be carried very comfortably on this temporary stretcher.

I have now occupied your time quite sufficiently long, and I hope I have not been tiresome. War is indeed a great calamity, but if it should ever come to this country, its militia will never shirk the ordeal. As a race, we are admitted to be of material such as has produced good soldiers in the past, and can produce them in the future. We have a country worth fighting for, and embued with a loyalty to our beloved Queen, we will, I believe, ever be prepared to spring to arms to keep our land the brightest gem in Britain's crown.

"The Regiment:" Such is the title of a new paper devoted to the interests of soldiers in the British Army. THE GAZETTE wishes it every success.

## MUSKETRY.

## BETTER INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Under modern conditions of warfare, the loss inflicted within a given time by the destructive weapons now in the hands of all armies is so great that the formations under which the armies of the past moved into action and fought under the orders of their commanders are no longer possible.

It is certain that the "thin red line," the fighting formation of the British infantry in the past, can no longer be used in actual fighting against troops armed with modern weapons unless in purely defensive positions.

The experience of modern wars affords convincing proof that good shooting and movements tending to give to good shooting and good weapons the greatest possible advantage are the factors which command success.

The question may, therefore, be in order: Is the present mode of training our infantry calculated to fit them for the duty of soldiers, that of winning battles? Judged from the standpoint of modern experience, the work carried on in our drill halls and camps of instruction, etc., tends to prepare men more for the spectacular movements of a holiday review than for actual war.

A great portion of the time now spent on the showy manoeuvres of the barrack square could be more profitably devoted to work at the "butts," and to teaching fire discipline. The troops that shall be found most in the hands of the commander in the matter of fire will, other things being equal, be invincible, but this state of efficiency can never be attained until every instructor, from the highest to the lowest, is determined that every parade should consist largely of fire-control drill, and that no man should leave a parade without having gained something in fire discipline.

Our infantry battalions are about to be armed with one of the best weapons the world has been able to produce, but it will require more than the annual grant of twenty cartridges to give a man the requisite confidence and skill to handle the weapon with effect. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that the ammunition grant be increased and every facility afforded for practice.

Battalions out for training should be encamped on, or in close proximity to, a rifle range, and exercised under competent instructors in such drills and practices as tend to promote efficiency. The services of the best shots should be utilized as group or section leaders. It is of vital importance that officers and N.C. officers should be familiar with the range and power of the rifle, as this knowledge would enable them with confidence to take advantage of every situation where the weapon could be used with effect.

No commander can secure, or is worthy of, the confidence of his men unless he is a capable leader and has a knowledge of his duties.

J.R.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

A MATTER that is agitating the authorities in Great Britain is the seeming indifference that is shown with regard to rifle shooting. It might well be applied to our own force, for it is a fact which cannot be got over that too much attention is paid to the various battalion and company movements. This is a splendid thing in itself, but the precision with which a rifle can be taken from the order to the slope would be of little account at the front. The drill that was given a first place would have to go second, and the handling of a rifle would take the first place. As it is at present, only two or three represent the shooting men in each of the companies. This is all very well at the annual prize meetings, but it would be of little account in warfare. Many a young volunteer, when asked if he does any shooting, invariably replies, "What is the use? The crack shots pick everything." This remark is an old one, and is handed down to each succeeding man as he joins the regiment. The men should have to put in so much target practice every year. Once get a young volunteer interested in rifle shooting, and he will go straight ahead into it. It is the getting them to the target that seems to be the great drawback. Officers of companies should take an interest in rifle shooting themselves and endeavor to get their men out along with them. Everyone cannot be a Queen's prizeman, no more can everyone be a great artist, but if not a prize-winner, they can at least gain a knowledge of handling the rifle and the art of shooting, which cannot be found on the parade ground.

## CORNWALL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Cornwall Rifle Association Lieut.-Col. Bredin, Maj. R. R. MacLennan, M.P., and S. Greenwood were elected hon. presidents; president, J. F. Smart; vice-presidents, Lieuts. J. L. Miller and G. W. Runions; sec.-treas., Pte. G. S. Copeland; range officer, Sergt. R. Corrigan; captain League team, Sergt. J. F. Abbott; committee, Lieut. Runions, Bugler Porteous and Pte. Shaw. The association did great things last year at all the matches where they were represented. In the Martini series at the R. M. R. League they had second place, and Lieuts. J. L. Miller and R. W. Runions are expected to be on the Bisley team.

## BADAJOZ.

ON another page we give a reproduction of R. Caton Woodville's famous painting, "The Storming of Badajoz."\* Napier, in his "History of the Peninsula," says:

"The French, confiding in Phillipon's direful skill, watched from their lofty station the approach of enemies whom they had twice before baffled, and now hoped to drive a third time blasted and ruined from the walls. The British, standing in deep columns, were as eager to meet that fiery destruction as the others were to pour it down, and both were alike terrible for their strength, their discipline and the passions awakened in their resolute hearts. The possession of Badajoz had become a point of personal honor with

the soldiers of each nation, but the desire for glory with the British was dashed by a hatred of the citizens on an old grudge; and recent toil and hardship, with much spilling of blood, had made many incredibly savage.

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"As the troops approached the breaches, the latter seemed buried in darkness. The hay packs were flung into the ditch and the stormers of the light division—500 chosen men—leaped downward without opposition, when suddenly a bright flame shot upward showed all the terrors of the scene. On one side the yawning breaches, and the ramparts on each side bristling with steel bayonets and dark with French uniforms; on the other, the scarlet columns of the British, deep and broad, and coming on like streams of lava.

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"Now a multitude bounded up the great breach as if driven by a whirlwind, but across the top glittered a range of sword blades, sharp-pointed, keen-edged on both sides and firmly fixed in ponderous beams chained together and set deep in the ruins; and for ten feet in front the ascent was covered with loose planks studded with sharp iron points, on which feet being set, the planks moved and the unhappy soldiers, falling forward on the spikes, rolled down upon the ranks behind.

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"Once and again the assailants rushed up the breaches, but always the sword-blades, immovable and impassable, stopped their charge, and the hissing shells and thundering powder barrels exploded unceasingly. Hundreds of men had fallen, hundreds more were dropping, still the heroic officers called aloud for new trials and ascended the ruins; and so furious were the men themselves that in one of these charges the rear strove to push the foremost on to the sword-blades, willing even to make a bridge of their writhing bodies. Officers of all ranks, followed more or less numerously by the men, were seen to start out as if struck with sudden madness and rush into the breach, which, yawning and glittering with steel, seemed like the mouth of a huge dragon, belching forth smoke and flame.

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"Five thousand men and officers fell in this siege, and of these, including seven hundred Portuguese, three thousand five hundred had been stricken in the assault, sixty officers and more than seven hundred men being slain on this spot. Let it be considered that this frightful carnage took place in a space of less than a hundred yards square. No age, no nation, ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badajoz.

\* \* \*

"When Lord Wellington saw the havoc of the night the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers.

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"Amongst the foremost in the escalade was John McLaughlin, the regimental piper, who, the instant he mounted the castle wall, began playing "The Campbells Are Comin'," as coolly as if on a common parade, until his music was stopped by a shot through the bag. He was afterwards seen by an officer, seated on a gun carriage, quietly repairing the damage, while the shot was still flying about him; he then went on playing his tune."

\* Published by Henry Graves & Co., London, Eng. for sale by Matthews Bros & Co., Toronto.