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# MILITARY GAZETTE

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## NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

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

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

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

Address,

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,  
Montreal.

## DOINGS AT HEADQUARTERS.



OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The most important event of the season for local military men was the garrison church parade which was held here a week ago Sunday. Finer weather could not have been desired, and with all conditions favorable it was only to be expected that the parade would be a success. And a big success it was. The four Ottawa corps never appeared to better advantage, so that it is safe to say that hereafter the joint parade may be considered as a fixture. The parade was formed on Cartier square, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards (Captain Brown) on the right, the 2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery (Major Hurdman), the Governor-General's Foot Guards (Lieut.-Col. Hodgins), and the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles (Major Sherwood) prolonging to the left. After inspection by the District Officer Com-

manding, the parade moved off, the Protestant portion proceeding to Christ church and the Catholic party to St. Jean Baptiste church. The return to the drill hall was made by way of the principal streets, the route being lined with admiring citizens. The Minister of Militia and the General Officer Commanding were two of the most interested spectators.

WITH the return of Col. Lake, Quartermaster General, to Canada, it is to be expected that some scheme for the distribution of the Lee-Enfield rifles will be shortly made public, though it is not at all probable that any general distribution will be made for some time to come. The purchase of the new arm renders the establishment of proper drill sheds at each regimental headquarters imperative. To drop into the language of the street, the "care"

which has been taken of the old Sniders at most of the company headquarters "would'nt do a thing" to such delicate pieces of mechanism as the Lee-Enfields.

THE recent general order respecting brevets in the permanent militia which has raised such a tempest in many quarters, has, it will be almost needless to say, been a fruitful topic of discussion among military men at the Capital, and if it were the duty of a faithful correspondent to set down here all the opinions expressed, his task would indeed be no sinecure. A dozen ideas may be had for the asking, and while these ideas may not all be remarkable for originality of thought, they have at least the merit of diversity. Your correspondent attempted to draw out the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—to whom, rightly or wrongly, is ascribed the authorship of the order—but that gentleman followed the excellent example of Br'er Fox, "he lay low, and kep' on sayin' nothin'."

AT the meeting of the Council of the D.R.A. last night, the question of permanent quarters for the Canadian Team at Bisley was discussed, and it was decided to send out notices to Canadian architects, offering a \$100 prize for the best plans for such a building. A committee consisting of Lieut.-Col. Tilton, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Majors Perley, Blaiklock and Mason, were appointed to see after the carrying out of the arrangements.

THE Minister of Militia is a burner of the midnight oil. A few nights ago your correspondent met him on his way to his office in the Western Block. "Oh, yes," said the War Lord, in answer to a casual enquiry, "I do a good deal of work at night. In fact," he added, "I may say that I do all of the work connected with my department at night, for what with Council meetings and people coming to see me, I have little enough time to myself during the day. Of late I have busied myself with reading up the back correspondence in several important cases after I returned to my rooms. The last two nights I have spent over the Queen's Own case." "And what have you decided to do, sir?" asked your correspondent, with an affectation of indifference. "Well, I don't know yet," replied the Minister, and he sprang up the steps of the entrance to the building with the ease of a two-year-old. Thus was another good item lost on a dull day.

The usual weekly parades have been particularly well attended during the past fortnight.

A. M. B.

## VISIT OF MINISTER OF MILITIA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—Last week Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, paid his first official visit to Montreal. He arrived from Quebec on the Friday morning, after having been entertained to dinner by the Garrison Club at that place the previous night. During the day he was visited by several of the leading military men in Montreal. His first visit has certainly created a good impression among military men generally, and all in

agreed that he is the right man in the right place, and that the militia force of Canada under his guidance will be led into more pleasant places.

THE subject of having a proper gymnasium for the use of the different corps has been a much-talked-of question for some time past. Knowing that the matter was brought before the Minister's personal attention, hopes are entertained that it will have a better chance of going through than ever before. Himself a medical man, he knows the good to be derived from such a training, and, if it is at all possible, a gymnasium class looks to be a thing of the near future. If such a class were inaugurated it would add greatly to the ranks of the different corps, and would bring the men to a higher state both physically and morally. In Toronto the men have far greater privileges. There they have their bowling alleys and revolver ranges, and besides, each company has its own armory, where the men can put in a social night without inconveniencing anyone. Here in Montreal there is just the one place, and the men have little or no inducement to attend, as there is always some company meeting or such like going on, and they cannot very well stay there. The only place left them is the shed. It does not present a very bright appearance, being lit by one or two lights, and the whole presents a very deserted aspect. If proper facilities were made, so that a gymnasium class could be conducted, the lonely, deserted feeling which hangs around the drill shed would be removed. The men would have some inducement to come there, and would at the same time receive a setting up which would help them greatly. The 2nd Regiment C.A., realizing the benefit to be derived from such an instruction, have just agreed to furnish the gun-room with all the necessary appliances for a gymnasium at a cost of several hundred dollars. This association is to be congratulated on its enterprise, and no doubt it will be taken full advantage of by the men, but all the corps have not gun-rooms which can be converted into a recreation room, neither have many of them the money to spare. It is the authorities' duty to see that the men who devote their time and energy for the good of the country should have a properly equipped establishment so that they may be kept in training during the interval between drill seasons, and at the same time help to popularize the force among the many probable recruits, who through no encouragement do not care to hang around such dead quarters as the drill shed.

THE merits of the different city regiments have been gone into a good deal since the efficiency returns were issued. It is a well-known fact that companies in different corps were "plugged" for inspection. This is done more or less by the majority of the corps, although it may not be done with the knowledge of the C.O. The officers commanding companies are the ones to blame for allowing uniforms to be issued by the sergeant in charge to men for the day only. Far better that a company turn out away down from its strength than have it bolstered up by men who are on the books of some other regiment. At the inspections this summer it was a common thing among the members of the various corps while watching their sister corps go through their inspection to pick out several who belonged to another corps altogether. This is not as it should be, and until this is rectified it will be impossible to get at the true merits of a battalion. An inspecting officer cannot tell who are "out for the day," nor can the commanding officer do so, as very often there is no time to allow him to examine the ranks carefully before the arrival of the inspecting officer. The trouble arises in a good many instances through the color-sergeant, who, wishing to keep up the good name of his company, induces some one whom he knows in another corps to take a uniform for that day. The captains in many instances shut their eyes to this, and the result is that the company is perpetrating fraud, both on the Government and on the honest captain who turns out with the men only who have signed

the service roll. Commanding officers should issue stringent regulations against such a practice, for it not only gives the regiment a bad name, but it is also unfair to the other companies of that corps, and the fact of one or two men turning out for inspection who are not connected with the corps is unfair to the battalion that turns out unaided by outsiders. For instance, there is one regiment near the top that in a commanding officer's inspection only turned out about one hundred men, and still on inspection this same regiment went on the parade ground with men who received their training at the expense of some other corps. It is claimed that five companies of another regiment should have been disqualified in shooting, and had this been done they would not have been so far up the list. It is about time that officers and men alike were awaking to the fact that the profession is being lowered by these petty and underhand tricks, and that means should be taken to stamp them out.

THE Royal Scots have entered most enthusiastically into the social evenings which were inaugurated some time ago by Major Lydon with the consent of the C.O. They take the form of a smoker, and the best talent of the regiment is brought forward. These meetings are doing a great deal of good to the regiment, for already recruiting is in a most healthy state. Major Lydon is to be congratulated on the success of this movement, and the boys thoroughly appreciate his efforts to keep them together. An important feature of the meetings are the descriptive lectures, which touch on matters military, delivered by the major.

A MEETING of a committee of "A" Squadron, D. C. R. C. Hussars, was held on Saturday night to arrange for the organization of a reading and recitation room for the use of the men. It has been decided to make a number of alterations in the Armory. Their winter's socials, which were such a success last year, will be commenced in a week or two.

AT a meeting of No. 1 Company, 2nd R.C.A., on Tuesday night, Company Sergt.-Major Harper, after 24 years service with the artillery, tendered his resignation as sergeant-major, and reverted to the rank of gunner. Is this not a good argument for the recognizing of the members of the force who put in such a length of time by granting, as is done in the Old Country, a long service decoration. This subject was mooted some time ago, and many were in hopes that the authorities would consider the matter and give something to these men who have grown grey in the service. If a decoration of this kind were granted it would be the means of inducing good men, who very often retire with about 12 or 15 years' service, to remain in their corps. Why Canada does not recognize her militia as other countries do, is a matter that is hard to account for. With new authorities at militia headquarters, it is to be hoped that some recognition will be granted those men who have put in more than 20 years' service.

CAPT. MACDOUGALL, R.R.C.I., who has been acting as brigade major during Major Roy's absence in England, will leave Montreal in a day or two for St. Johns, P.Q. During the time that Capt. Macdougall has been in Montreal he has made many friends among the officers of the district. Capt. Macdougall had charge of the temporary school for officers and non-coms, and his work was much appreciated by those who attended. His work was painstaking and every little detail was gone into with care, so that when the examinations took place the classes came out exceedingly well. When Montreal gets a permanent school it is to be hoped that Capt. Macdougall will again have charge, for his work of the past season certainly entitles him to continue the work which he so well began.

ON Thursday evening of last week the prizes won by the 2nd R.C.A. at the annual rifle meeting of the association were presented. The Queen's and Londonderry Cups were on exhibi-

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF MONTREAL INFANTRY CORPS.

	(1) (a, b) SQUAD DRILL.	(c) COMPANY DRILL.	(2) MANUAL EXERCISE.	(3) FIRING EXERCISES.	CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	ARMS AND ARMORIES.	(4) BOOKS AND R.T.C. RDS.	(5) VALUE INDIVIDUAL TARGET PRACTICE.	(6) ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.	TOTAL.	DEDUCT FOR ABSENTEES FROM INSPECTION AND TARGET PRACTICE.	TOTAL POINTS GAINED.	(7) BATT. DRILL BY CO.	BATT. FIGURE OF MERIT.
	25	25	10	20	10	10	10		12				30	
1st P.W.R.														
No. 1	17	13	6	14	8	10	10	30.03	12	120.03	5	115.03		
2	13	13.50	5.50	12	8	10	10	26.05	4	102.05	4	98.05		
3	13.50	15	4.50	9	8	10	10	35.36	8	113.36	0	113.36		
4	13	13	6.50	14	8	10	10	24.50	8	107	3.50	103.50		
5	13.50	20	5	11	8	10	10	26.94	8	112.44	0	112.44		
6	14	17	6	10	8	10	10	35.04	12	122.04	3.50	118.54		
Average per company	84	91.50	33.50	70	48	60	60	177.92	52			660.92		
	14	15.25	5.58	11.66	8	10	10	29.65	8.66			6	+ 21	131.15
3rd Victoria Rifles														
No. 1	15	13.50	5.50	11	8	10	10	29.22	12	114.22	5	109.22		
2	15	15	6	11	8	10	10	23.33	12	110.33	.50	109.83		
3	13.50	18	8	17	8	10	10	24.22	12	120.72	.50	120.22		
4	16.50	13	7	15	8	10	10	30.14	12	121.64	.00	121.64		
5	13.50	16.50	8	17	8	10	10	28.37	8	119.37	.50	118.87		
6	13.50	16.50	7	15	8	10	10	24.97	12	116.97	.00	116.97		
Average per company	87	92.50	41.50	86	48	60	60	160.25	68			696.75		
	14.50	15.41	6.91	14.33	8	10	10	26.70	11.33			6	+ 23	139.12
5th Royal Scots														
No. 1	18	19	6.50	16	8	10	10	31.16	12	130.66	.00	130.66		
2	15	13.50	6	11	8	10	10	26.14	8	107.64	2	105.64		
3	13.50	13	6	11	8	10	10	28.24	8	107.74	4.50	103.24		
4	16	14	6.50	13	8	10	10	27.33	12	116.83	8.50	108.33		
5	14	18	5	13	8	10	10	28.75	8	114.75	4.50	110.25		
6	16	19	7.50	10	8	10	10	22.60	8	111.10	4	107.10		
Average per company	92.50	96.50	37.50	74	48	60	60	164.22	56			665.22		
	15.41	16.08	6.25	12.33	8	10	10	27.37	9.33			6	+ 21	131.87
6th Fusiliers														
No. 1	13.50	13	4.50	14	8	10	10	24.32	12	109.32	1	108.32		
2	14.50	15	4.50	10	8	10	10	22.09	4	98.09	12.50	85.59		
3	14.50	13.50	4.50	10	8	10	10	21.40	12	103.90	6	97.90		
4	15	15	6	11	8	10	10	18.25	8	101.25	5	96.25		
5	15	18	6.50	10	8	10	10	22.73	8	108.23	12	96.23		
6	13.50	16.50	6	12	8	10	10	24.45	4	104.45	11	93.45		
Average per company	86	91	32	67	48	60	60	133.24	48			577.74		
	14.33	15.16	5.33	11.16	8	10	10	22.20	8			6	+ 21	117.29
65th Mount Royal R.														
No. 1	12	12	4	8	8	10	10	16.65	4	84.65	6.50	78.15		
2	13	13.50	4	10	8	10	10	9.44	4	81.94	8	73.94		
3	13.50	15	4.50	10	8	10	10	15.16	0	86.16	10	76.16		
4	16.50	15	7	15	8	10	10	17.78	4	103.28	.50	102.78		
5	15	15	6	11	8	10	10	16.78	0	91.78	6.50	85.28		
6	13.50	9	4	11	8	10	10	7.47	8	80.97	13	67.97		
7	13.50	13	4	11	8	10	10	13.02	8	90.52	11	79.52		
8	13.50	15	4.50	9	8	10	10	12.77	8	90.77	9	81.77		
Average per company	110.50	107.50	38	85	64	80	80	109.07	36			645.57		
	13.81	13.43	4.75	10.62	8	10	10	13.63	4.50			8	+ 21	101.96

1. To be divided into three parts, viz.:  
 (a) Company formed as a squad in single rank and drilled in Sects. 8, 23-33, Part 1, Inf. Drill (as laid down in Sect. 34, Part 1.)  
 (b) Extended order Part 1, Inf. Drill, Sects. 47-57, including drilling by signal.  
 (c) Part 2, Inf. Drill, with special reference to Sects. 58 and 71, and G.O. (D) of 31st Jan., 1896, Para. 5. (c) (d) (e).  
 2 and 3. As laid down for the Canadian Militia.  
 4. In addition to books for administrative purposes, every officer must produce on parade a company roll by sections, and each section commander a roll of his section.  
 5. To obtain value of target practice, multiply the number of points obtained by 50 and divide the product by the highest possible score obtainable, carrying the division to two decimal places.  
 6. Credits will not be allowed on this form in respect of Regimental Staff, the return having reference to the company only.  
 7. To be added to each Batt. figure of merit for Battalion Drill, of which the firing exercises must form a part, at the annual inspection by Officer Commanding the District.  
 N.B. - The Inspecting Officer will be particularly careful to thoroughly examine in all firing exercises and the correctness of all target practice returns.

tion. Sergt. T. Gale had the hall nicely touched up for the occasion. A large number of the friends of the regiment were present. Col. Cole in opening the proceedings said that although the regiment had to qualify in other than infantry work, still, during the seventeen years that he had been connected with the regiment they had always held their own fairly well. The prizes were then presented by several ladies. The Turnbull Challenge Shield, which was won by No. 1, was received by Capt. Featherstone, and Lieut.-Col. Cole's Challenge Cup was won by No. 3. Sergt.-Major Fellows and Corp. Noble received the badges presented by the Military Rifle League. At the close of the presentation Col. Cole said he would like to say a word to the members of the regiment. The representatives, he said, of that regiment on the Shoeburyness team had acquitted themselves with great satisfaction, and he would be pardoned for feeling very proud and gratified that they upheld in a pretty fair measure the honor of the Canadian artillery on the other side of the water. The detachment consisted of 24 men picked from the different artillery regiments from Halifax to Vancouver. They were handicapped by the fact that they did not meet each other until within ten days before sailing, but as a team they did their work as well as they could expect artillery men from the time they left until their return. Their conduct in camp and in the different competitions was most exemplary and the successes which crowned their efforts were added to in no small way by the members of their own regiment. He hoped that the benefit which was derived by the members of that team would also be a help to the other members of the regiment. He added that they were treated most royally by the English artillerymen and he hoped that if an English team came this country next year they would be treated in a handsome manner. One of the most pleasing features of the evening was the presentation of swords to Capt. Featherstone and Capt. Wynne, by Lieut.-Col. Cole. Rev. Mr. Pratt, who made the presentation, said if the time ever came when they would have to use the sword that they would be drawn for the honour of Queen and country. Capt. Featherstone acted as adjutant for two years, and it was in recognition of the services which he had rendered during that time that Col. Cole recognised his work, and to Capt. Wynne (quartermaster), who had spent much time in the interests of the regiments. Both captains suitably replied. Capt. Collins called for three cheers for the commandant and Shoeburyness Team, after which the men were dismissed.

**H**ON. DR. BORDEN, Minister of Militia, visited the drill shed on Friday, and inspected the drill shed and armories. He conducted some departmental business with Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.O.C., and afterwards met a deputation of commanding officers. Major J. B. MacLean, in the absence of Col. Burland, represented the 6th Fusiliers. A number of suggestions were submitted to the Minister, who promised to give them his careful attention. One of the chief requests that was laid before the Minister was the need for a military school. They claimed that Montreal should have a school of her own. Quite a number of other important questions were dealt with, and no doubt they will receive careful attention. The matter of increased allowances to rifle associations and regimental bands, the payment of men's fare to the annual target practice, and the necessity for a proper gymnasium in the drill hall were all discussed.

**A**N adjourned meeting of the veterans of 1866-70 for the purpose of forming an association was held in the cavalry quarters on Thursday night. There was a large attendance and Lieut.-Col. Lyman presided. The committee which was appointed to draw up a constitution and bylaws submitted their report, which was approved of, and the same committee was appointed to draw up a declaration for the veterans to sign. After they have done this a meeting will be called forty days later for the purpose of electing officers.

The Victoria Rifles will hold a smoker about the 6th of November, which will open their amusement season.

Major Roy, brigade major, returned to Montreal on Sunday and has resumed his duties at the Brigade Office.

The Sergeants' Mess of the 6th Fusiliers held their annual Hallowe'en social and dance in the armory on Friday night. It was a great success.

The arrangements are about complete for the dinner to be held by the Sergeants' Mess of the 1st P.W.R., at their armory, on the 9th November, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' birthday.

The efficiency returns of the 6th Hussars have just been published. "A" Squadron has come out ahead. This is all the more gratifying seeing that there were such a number of recruits which joined just previous to going into camp.

#### TORONTO ITEMS.

**T**ORONTO, Oct. 30—Great has been the shaking together of the dry bones this last two weeks, and officers who are prone to take things easy have been moving at a pace for them undignified. Inspection for comparative efficiency is at hand; in fact, has come, and some of the unprepared have been caught napping. There are always such in any aggregation of human beings, no matter how exalted or menial their sphere of action is. Solomon was a very wise man when he advised not to put off till to-morrow what should have been done the day before yesterday, but he would have been of much more service to mankind in general, and to the Toronto militia in particular, if he had devised some scheme of impressing the advice before experience shewed the benefit of following it. But the laggards are not without excuse, especially those who have been at it for many years and have grown old in the service. It must be very hard for them to keep at the same old things. "Manual and firing exercise, company drill, etc., is all very nice, but of what use," say they, "in actual service." "Much," says the young and enthusiastic officer who has just donned his stars, and imagines himself and his company doing gloriously, adhering strictly to the letter of the little red book from which in his eyes nothing wrong but everything needful emanates. Now, both of these are right and both are wrong. The old 'un has become fossilized for want of practical applications of the drill he has practised, and the youngster for the same reason has not yet gathered in the true use of the movements which he is so fond of. Drill, we learn, is training preparatory to work in the field; and truly some of the companies of the city battalions should be well prepared for serious work, for they have been getting in condition for a long time. There is a sad want of practical work, and officers and non-coms. grow weary of training without any application of it, and this accounts for a great deal of the hustle and bustle about inspection time. As it is at present, the company that can get most plugged into it by paid instructors for two weeks before inspection wins, and is looked upon by the great unlearned as the best company of the corps, when, if placed in a position of difficulty, the officers and N.C.O.'s would be at sea. One cannot blame the men much in such a case, as almost everything depends on those in command. Of course, this is laughed at by some, who say that once on active service things would be different, and the same is granted, but why make the whole inspection depend on drill alone? Why not require some application to be made of it in order to see that it is thoroughly understood; or, better still, if this is impossible, let the inspection be at times known only to the inspecting officer, who could then be much more certain that he had found the company or battalion entitled to be considered first.

**A**PPPOINTMENTS have been made under the recent general order as to brevet rank, and officers of two or three years standing in the militia may now indulge in the rank of captains and majors. Rather quick promotion, especially when there are hund-

reds of others who have sacrificed their time and money on improving and keeping together a company and can only call themselves lieutenants. Some of the latter, especially in the city corps, would be entitled to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel if length of service made for anything, and they belonged to the permanent corps and drew their \$2½ and \$3 a day, and generally did nothing else for their country. But such is life, and they will have to be content as their only chance of quick promotion to higher rank is to join the permanent corps, and that is too much to expect. The Government is making itself very unpopular by allowing such a slight as this to be put upon their servants in the militia, for they cannot expect that the rank and file are not attached to their officers and share with them both honor and dishonor. The officers of the permanent corps are not entitled to such precedence, as they are merely militia, and it raises invidious distinctions, and, what's more, they are paid for all they do, and that well, while the others have in most cases to supplement from their own pockets what little pay they get to keep their regiments supplied with the necessary articles of uniform, and are just as liable to be called out for service, as the permanent corps as it now exists could not muster 500 effectives all told.

THE combined band concert given by the bands of the Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders, on Monday, 26th inst., was a huge success, and the sergeants are looking around for something else to spend their energy upon. Over 4,000 people were present, and every one was pleased and wondered why such pleasant evenings are not provided oftener. Of course, there were some who were not pleased because the people who got there in time and secured seats did not avail themselves of the promenade feature of the evening, but these can console themselves with the old saying, "Better late than never." The audience was delighted with the singing of Miss World, and the fact that she could be heard throughout the vast building shows what an immense improvement was made in the acoustical properties of the hall by the wires stretched across, and should be an incentive to officers of apparent weak voice to do better. A feature of the evening was the decoration of the company armories, for which prizes were offered by the committee. The Queen's Own, with their accustomed spirit, turned their small cells into quite attractive withdrawing rooms, where the members of the companies entertained their friends, both outwardly and inwardly. None of them could strictly be called military, as that feature was hidden as much as possible, and carpets, curtains, and such like are not included usually in a soldier's outfit, but still they were very tasty and neat, and reflected great credit on the members of the companies who did the work. "B" Company received the prize, after serious consideration from the judges. The Grenadiers did not enter into the competition, but depended on the armories as they are in daily use to attract attention. One company only did anything out of the ordinary, and that was "E," and without disparaging those of the Q.O.R., it was the best decorated armory in the shed. The person who is responsible for it deserves great praise, for such an artistic piece of draping is seldom seen. The Highlanders, as is their nature, had things plain and serviceable without any luxuries. "A," "B" and "C" Companies were very good, and if inspection had been held would have lost very few points. The prize was awarded to "B" Company (Capt. Hugh C. MacLean). The judges were the commanding officers of the three infantry regiments. The proceeds of the concert go to the sergeants' messes of the three regiments, and no doubt during the coming winter will be returned to circulation in one way or another.

TUESDAY evenings the armory habitant is treated to something different in the way of drill, etc., when the artillery and cavalry are put through what part of their drill they can do on foot. The flare of the trumpet, the clashing of swords and spurs, the

rumble of the heavy gun carriages, forms quite a contrast to the more uninteresting infantry. The Body Guards are having very good turnouts, considering the want of attraction there is to a cavalry soldier drilling on foot. The scientists, on the other hand, are few in number, and also lack the spirit and dash which the horses give to them; but they handle the guns well. When the Government build them their driving shed we may expect to see more enthusiasm and more interesting work.

THE Queen's Own started the ball of inspection rolling on Wednesday night, when "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" Companies were up in order to show the D.O.C. what they did not know, which is always more on inspection night than any time else. Squad drill, including extended order, appears to be the point of the inspection this year and some of the companies were a little weak in their non-com. officers. The manual and firing exercises were, as usual, good, with the exception of the one man who is always a little behind hand and the other man in the rear rank who has been accustomed to fill a place in front. The officers have a comparatively easy time, as very little detail is asked, and their most difficult part comes when they are told to knock the company about. This gives a good officer the advantage over him who knows drill by the book and is afraid of a movement unless he has the men placed just as it is laid down. But one should not judge by the first night, as there is necessarily a certain amount of nervousness among the men, which is considerably decreased when the second night comes. The other corps always get the advantage of this, for they know what to expect and govern themselves accordingly. Many of them were present on Wednesday night and viewed with deep concern the movements called for and went away home to study up.

THE Grenadiers have put off their inspection for a week and with this extra time and the help of the instructors from the permanent corps, should make a good showing. They are working very hard, and with their good target returns this year will run the other regiments pretty close.

THE Highlanders are due for inspection to-night. "A," "E," "F" and "H" Companies will perform for the benefit of the people who come down to see them, one of whom will be Col. Otter.

ONE thing which ought to be attended to at once is the outside parade ground. It is at present in a bad condition for use, and the regiments have no place in which to get in their battalion drill, which forms a most important item of this year's inspection. What the authorities should do is to get the city to make a grand parade ground by removing the trees from Queen street as far up as the north end of the Armories, level and pave it. This, with the space to the south of the drill hall, would make a magnificent square which could be used for the formation of all parades of whatever nature, as well as giving the troops sufficient space in which to perform their drill. Such a square is badly needed in the city, as there is no place at present where a large parade could be formed up, and it would also give the citizens an opportunity of viewing the more interesting movements of battalion drill.

A RECENT general order does away with the blue patrol jacket, and substitutes a blue serge of the same pattern as the red serges now worn. This will be welcome to many, as the patrol jacket is expensive and heavy. Nothing is said about the red serges, whether they are still to be used or not, but it seems useless to have both.

MUCH complaint is made by the officers that the general orders are not received by them as soon as they should be, it being always the case that the newspapers provide the information they contain long before the orders reach their hand. The commanding officers say it is not their fault, as they distribute them as soon as

they come to hand. The time appears to be lost either at headquarters or at the district office, where they are now sent for distribution instead of to the C.O.'s direct. The old way was much the shorter and more convenient.

**T**HE Queen's Prize which was won by the Canadian team at Shoeburyness this summer is a magnificent piece of plate, and the members of the militia force of Canada should be proud of their representatives who managed to secure such a trophy for Canada.

**T**HE Grenadiers made a fine show of shooting trophies in a King street window some time ago, the British Challenge Shield, the Carslake, the Tait-Brassey and Gzowski forming a fine quartet of prizes won by this regiment during the past year. They have secured an addition to their long list of first-class shots in the person of Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, who joins them as paymaster.

**S**ERGEANT-MAJOR THORNE he is now called, having given up the old clothes business, and entered again the struggle of combatant service.

MULVANEY.

#### NEWS FROM THE CITADEL.

**Q**UEBEC, Oct. 27—At the annual meeting of the Quebec Garrison Club, Capt. C. J. Dunn was re-elected secretary-treasurer, Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, R. O., was re-elected auditor, and Capt. F. Pennee elected in the place of Major Pinault, who withdrew after a term of years in that capacity. As representative on the committee for the Retired List, Major C. A. Pentland was re-elected.

**T**HE annual competition for the Torrens Cup, confined to the officers of the 8th Batt. Royal Rifles, was fired off at the St. Joseph range, on the 17th, and was won by Capt. W. H. Davidson. Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.L., took second place, although it has been many years since he took part on the range.

**T**HE annual rifle matches in connection with the Royal Canadian Artillery, took place on the 13th and 14th, at St. Joseph, and proved very successful. Capt. H. A. Panet was in command, and acted as range officer to the satisfaction of all parties interested. On the first day four matches were fired, namely, Nursery, Association, Canteen and Officers', and on the second the Consolation and Extra Series. The following were the winners in the aggregates: D.R.A. silver medal, Corp. Pugh; D.R.A. bronze medal, Corp. Aguis; Lieut.-Governor's silver medal, Corp. Pugh.

**C**APT. P. E. GRAY, R.A., a graduate of the R.M.C., spent a few days in the city and was welcomed by his old comrades, many of whom he had not seen since 1882. He is stationed at Plymouth as staff captain in the School of Gunnery.

**T**HE Quebec Association Football League was organized recently and has for its officers prominent military men as follows: Hon. patron, the Hon. Dr. Borden, M. P.; hon. president, Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.O.C. 7th M.D.; hon. vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert, R.C.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. R. White, 8th R.R.; Lieut.-Col. Roy, 9th Batt.; Major T. Hethrington, Q.O.C.H.; Capt. W. J. Ray, 8th R.R.

**A** MEETING of officers of the 8th R. R. took place recently, at which it was decided to purchase two Morris tubes for regimental use, and for which purpose the following were named a committee: Major J. S. Dunbar, Capt. H. J. Lamb and Lieut. R. Davidson. Capt. W. J. Ray was elected representative of the regiment on the Committee of the Garrison Club. The annual training of this corps will doubtless commence earlier than usual—some time in the month of February.

**A** COMPLIMENTARY dinner was tendered to the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, by the officers of the district, at the Garrison Club. About 75 officers were present and Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.O.C. The Minister created a very

favorable impression, and from his speech it is anticipated that he is well disposed towards the Ancient Capital and will do his best to further its interests in a military sense, and from the previous neglect extended to the Garrison City there is ample room for good work.

PATROL.

#### OFFICERS' SWORD EXERCISE AT INSPECTION.

**S**T. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 28.—Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of No. 4 Depot Co. R.R.C.I., has returned from England, and is looking well after his long absence. Major Wadmore, of this company, has been transferred to No. 1 Company; Capt. Eaton, who joined some few months ago, takes his place.

**M**ILITARY men in St. John notice with pleasure that Major Drury, R.C.A., has lately been granted the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a St. John man, and formerly held a commission in the artillery here.

**I** HAVE seen reports in the newspapers that a rifle company will be authorized in Fredericton, and the officers of the same were named. Surely this cannot be true, as the policy of the Militia Department for some years has been to discourage independent companies. It would be far better to increase strength of battalions by making the companies larger, or allow bands in excess of company strength.

**I** HAVE often wondered if inspecting officers deduct any points from companies or battalions, for officers' sword exercise. It can hardly be expected that any can be added, and yet this should be an important part of an officer's examination. It is really distressing to see some officers with scabbards hooked up and others allowed to drag, while swords are carried as if they were walking canes or broomsticks, and as for a proper salute!!! it seems to be about the last thing that an officer is taught, or wishes to learn. They may be minor matters, but they all tell and should be looked after.

**T**HE inspection of the 3rd New Brunswick Regiment, C.A., here during this week has made the period quite a military one, and the corps have been kept hard at it almost day and night. Lieut.-Col. Montizambert arrived last Saturday, and his inspection began on Monday, when the annual firing took place at Fort Dufferin, occupying the whole day, detachments from each company taking part. Great interest was manifested in the competition, and several friends of the corps went to the Fort to see the firing, and partook of the officers' hospitality at lunch, which was served in a marquee on the grounds. The competition resulted as follows: The band, which is also No. 5 Company, Fairville, obtained first prize, \$32, with a score of 120.7; No. 3 Company, second prize, \$24, with a score of 115.2, and No. 2 Company third, winning \$16, with a score of 92.4. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the officers and non-commissioned officers were examined, and this decides the winner of the Botsford Cup, which is taken this year by No. 2 for the first time. They really tied with No. 4, but having better answers to officers' questions, were awarded the cup. Each company was also examined in gun and company drill on these evenings except No. 1, who were put through after the battalion inspection, which latter was held on Thursday evening, when, besides Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, there were also present Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.O.C., and inspector of infantry, and Major Armstrong, D.P. The regiment, consisting of four companies and band in review order, under command of Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, with full complement of officers present, was drawn up in the drill shed, and received the inspecting officers with a general salute, and then marched past. Major Jones put them through the manual and firing exercises, which were well done, and then some battalion movements were performed, in all of which the men did very well, and moved steadily, though badly confined for space. Some of the formations were with markers and some without. The inspec-



tion concluded, muster rolls were called, while No. 1 Company was inspected in company drill. They did splendidly, and were complimented by the inspecting officers for their steadiness and proficiency. This concluded the inspection, and ends the annual drill of the St. John force for this year. There were a number of military men at the drill shed to witness their brethren of the artillery go through their night's work, and the unanimous opinion was that it was the best inspection they had ever passed. Besides this they had present on parade a full complement of officers, and the only absentee was one man who was ill and could not attend.

A MEETING of the officers of the city brigades of militia was held at the headquarter rooms of the 62nd Fusiliers, to take steps towards having a new drill shed. Nearly every officer of each corps was present. Lieut.-Col. Armstrong (Artillery) was in the chair, and Major Sturdee (Fusiliers) was elected secretary. Col. Armstrong stated the object of the meeting, after which it was moved by Capt. White, M.D., seconded by Lieut. Foster and resolved: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is essentially necessary in the interests of the militia of this city that a suitable drill hall be erected in a more convenient and central situation than that occupied by the present one." It was moved by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Daniel (Artillery), seconded by Capt. Churchill (Fusiliers) and resolved: "That a committee be appointed to ascertain the dimensions and cost of drill halls in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Halifax and from what source means were obtained to build them." The committee appointed was Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Daniel (Artillery), Major Sturdee (Fusiliers) and Capt. Smith (Rifles). A resolution was also passed that a committee, consisting of Surgeon-Major Walker (62nd Fusiliers) and Major Jones (Artillery) be appointed to ascertain from the Exhibition Association on what terms an exchange of present drill shed with other properties can be effected. The discussion throughout the meeting was very strongly

that a new shed is absolutely necessary, and in the interest of the force and in keeping with drill sheds in other cities in Canada. Lieut.-Col. Tucker, M.P., was present, and intimated that he would do all in his power to help along the movement. After some discussion affecting the city militia in general, the question of celebrating the 60th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen was discussed, and there is no doubt that on June 20 next the Artillery, Fusiliers and Rifles will take a very prominent part in doing honor to the occasion. THOMAS ATKINS.

#### CAMPS, QUARTERS AND CASUAL PLACES.

WE are in receipt of a new military book by Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent. As the title, "Camps, Quarters and Casual Places," implies, it is a series of sketches drawn from scenes in the author's career as a correspondent. The book is written in that bright style so characteristic of the author. The sketches are of various kinds; some grave, some gay, some giving impressions of famous leaders, some describing customs in foreign countries. Among the more technical subjects is an account of the Battle of Balaclava, in which some new particulars are given, gathered from the letters of an onlooker and participant. Of especial interest is the article on the "Warfare of the Future." The effects of the various methods of warfare in the past are here traced out, showing the tendency at the present time and the probabilities in the future. This new publication is quite up to the mark of the author's former works, which have made his name so widely known. Publishers, The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.75.

Judgment was delivered on the 6th October at Fredericton in the case against the canteen of the R.R.C.I., Fredericton, for selling liquor to members of the 71st Battalion during the recent camp. It was held that the canteen of the Royal Regiment was not exempt from the Scott Act. The judgment will be appealed.

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# DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION

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Plans, specifications, bills of quantities, estimates of cost, addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, will be received up to Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, for a **Wooden Building**, which it is proposed to erect at Bisley, England, as permanent quarters for the Canadian Team.

A premium of \$100.00 will be given for the best plan, accompanied by specifications, bills of quantities and estimates of cost submitted—the judgment of the Association in this respect to be final.

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Particulars of the nature of the building required, and other necessary information, can be had on application to

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OTTAWA,

Secretary, D.R.A.

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MONTREAL-TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1896.

**BREVET PROMOTION.**



DISCUSSION on brevet promotion in the permanent corps continues to be the live topic of conversation among the militia officers in all parts of Canada. Toronto officers feel especially hurt by the order, while Montreal is a good second. At a meeting of Montreal officers, a committee was appointed to consider the question and make a report to the Minister of Militia. THE GAZETTE has been

in communication with prominent officers in the permanent corps, and it knows of but one who favors the change. One lieutenant-colonel writes that he is very much opposed to such discrimination, and adds that the majority of them think the order was suggested by a far-seeing enemy of the permanent corps, who knew that it was certain to still further strain the relations between them and the active militia. Another officer points out that Capt. Wadmore, now attached to Headquarters staff, and who is promoted to a majority, does not hold a first-class long-course grade "A" certificate as required by the order. In this connection it will be observed that certificates held by officers of the permanent corps are not given, as is the case with the active militia.

Most militia officers seem to have no objection to a captain receiving a brevet majority after ten years' service, but rather than the order recently promulgated they prefer no brevet or "mud" promotion.

The Toronto Telegram contained an excellent article, which, we take it, represents the views of the Toronto Garrison, a copy of which, if space will permit, will be crowded into this issue.

**LEE ON MOBILIZATION.**

CAPT. LEE, R.A., one of the professors in the Royal Military College, delivered an able and instructive address to the officers at several of the camps of instruction this fall on "Mobilization." The subject is one of great importance to Canadians. Most of us know very little about it. As only a small proportion of the officers have had the opportunity of hearing it, we would suggest that the General Officer Commanding consider whether it would not be in the best interests of the force to print the lecture in English and French and send a copy to every officer in the force.

**A SUGGESTION AS TO THE ADJUTANCY.**

WE publish a letter from "X" differing from our views on the adjutancy of the Bisley Team. We are quite aware that there is a strong feeling among many militia officers against any prizes of this kind being given to officers of the permanent corps. In view of the fact that the majority of officers in the permanent corps were given their appointments, not on their merits, but as a reward for political services, there is much to be said in support of this contention. We still think, however, that if an officer of the permanent corps takes an active interest in rifle practice—which, unfortunately, few of them do—in his own corps and in the militia generally, he should be rewarded. Reference to our former article will show that we do not advocate Lieut. Panel's claims as against Major Dunbar's.

In the past, very often the officers of the team were selected without regard to their services to rifle shooting or their ability to handle a team. The 1896 team may be mentioned as one of the model combinations, where commandant and adjutant were both most desirable officers. In keeping this matter before our readers, we aim to awaken a more general interest in the necessity of sending the best available officers rather than those who have political influence.

Our correspondent indirectly suggests a strong point for Major Dunbar when he refers to the fact that the 1897 team will have two representatives from the 8th Rifles. A regiment winning the greatest number of places on the team deserves special attention when the officers are being selected to command that team.

We are glad to find that the names mentioned for the command of the 1897 team have been received with very great satisfaction. Two new names have come up for the adjutancy: Capt. George Cameron, 5th Royal Scots, and Capt. Smith, St. John Rifle Company, who are also good men.

**THE PERMANENT SURGEONS.**

TAKING up the Hon. Dr. Borden's hint that he was going to look carefully into the militia expenditure and make reductions wherever possible in order to devote the money to the militia generally, officers have been discussing numerous items which might be materially reduced. THE GAZETTE'S attention has been drawn to what is described as "the enormous fees paid to the surgeons of each of the schools of instruction." The fact is also noted that nearly all these medical men carry on outside practice. Some of them, it is pointed out, visit their corps only once or twice a week. They receive \$3.50 a day, or \$1,277.50 a year. In addition to that when absent at any time another surgeon from the militia takes their place at \$3.65 a day. In one of the schools in 1894-5 the surgeon was absent 104 days and the Government and country paid for a substitute \$379.60, which would make the medical attendance on about 150 men cost \$1,657.10.

There are hundreds of qualified physicians throughout Canada who make a contract with the numerous benefit societies to look after their members at a price varying from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year for each member on the list. The surgeons to the different Indian agencies do not receive anything like this sum. One of our correspondents mentions, as an example, the Rat Portage and Savanne agencies, which are looked after by one medical officer, who is responsible for 2,033 souls. For this he receives \$700 a year and traveling expenses. We do not know whether this is the average that the doctors of the Indian agencies receive, but our informant says that it is a fair representation of what is paid them. For looking after about 800 men the surgeons of the permanent force draw nearly \$9,000 a year.

If this work can be done satisfactorily on the same basis as the medical attendants of the different fraternal societies, it would, as

our correspondent suggests, make a saving of about \$7,000 a year, which could go a long way towards increasing the equipment, or paying for extra men in regiments that work over strength or for increasing the militia force generally.

We understand that strong representations to this effect will be made to Dr. Borden. Being a medical man himself he will, of course, understand the situation better than any other Minister we have yet had. It is, therefore, not improbable that a radical change will be made in the medical service of the permanent corps, though it must be admitted that he has always been the champion in the House of the medical service.

#### MILITARY DOINGS AT P. E. ISLAND.

THE camp of the provincial militia force at Camp Brighton, Charlottetown, P.E.I., was a great success. All told, there were about 450 under training. Lieut.-Col. Moore, D. O. C., was in command, and Major Rutherford, R.C.A., acted as brigade-major and musketry instructor. The conduct of the men was exemplary, and much progress was made in acquiring a knowledge of drill. The men performed their target practice with the Lee-Enfield, and both officers and men were loud in their praise of the new arm. The inspection took place on the 25th by Lieut.-Col. Moore. The 4th R.C.A. was under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Longworth, five companies strong, and the 82nd under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Doherty, seven companies strong. The movements executed by the men were highly creditable to both officers and men alike. Major Rutherford, R.C.A., inspected the artillery in gun drill and company movements, and expressed himself as very much pleased with their efficiency.

The Charlottetown Engineers were inspected on Sept. 28th by Capt. Twining, R. E., of the R.M.C., Kingston. Major Weeks was in command and put the corps through various movements. They were inspected in the drill shed at barrel pier building, which was performed in a very creditable manner. Lieut.-Col. Moore, D.O.C., and Capt. Twining both expressed themselves as well pleased with the appearance and work of the company.

Capt. H. M. Davison and Lieuts. Bartlett and Leigh tendered a complimentary dinner to No. 1 Co., 4th P.E.I.R.C.A., as a mark of the esteem in which the officers hold their non-coms. and men, and also to express their satisfaction at the competent manner with which the work had been performed during the drill season, which terminated with such good results before Major Rutherford at the inspection. This company has several times won the general efficiency prize from the whole of Canada. The tables were spread in a most artistic manner, and trophies won were prominently displayed, while the cup won in 1893 for general efficiency stood in front of the chairman, and a vacant space was left for the cup won last year which has not yet been forwarded by the Dominion Artillery Association. Capt. Davison presided, with Lieut.-Col. Longworth and Paymaster Hodgson on his right and left, supported by Lieuts Leigh and Peake. Lieut. Bartlett occupied the vice chair, with Capt. Moore, No. 2 Co., and Surgeon Jenkins on his right and left, supported by Adj. Carvell and Quartermaster Cameron. The usual toasts were proposed, including that of "The Officers and Men of No. 1," and responded to by Capt. Davison, Lieuts. Bartlett and Leigh. A most enjoyable evening was spent with song and story.

#### CHANGE IN THE D. R. A.

It is understood that the long and very faithful services of Lieut.-Col. Bacon as secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association will cease this year, and that Lieut.-Col. Hodgins, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, will probably succeed him.

#### EFFICIENCY OF MONTREAL CORPS.

WE are able to publish details this week of the comparative efficiency of the Montreal infantry corps. The figures show many surprises and, we regret to say, do not always indicate the actual standing of the company or regiment. For example, companies that drilled during the season much below strength appeared at battalion inspection with men from other regiments. In more than one regiment, at company inspection, men drilled with one company and, immediately on being dismissed, fell in to make up the strength of the next company to go out. While no wrong was intended, it is a thoughtless practice that must be stopped at future inspections.

#### REGIMENTAL NOTES.

1ST REGT. C. A.

HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—The past week has been a busy one for the 1st Regt. Canadian Artillery. On Tuesday evening, 13th inst., Companies No. 2 and 4 were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, inspector of artillery, in gun drill, each half company forming two groups: "A" group consisting of two 64-pndrs., and "B" group one 9-in. and one 7-in. M. L. guns, with the usual details. The work certainly showed considerable improvement over last year's gun drill. The non-com. officers were examined in the questions immediately after, so that it was after midnight before the lights were out in the orderly room. On Wednesday evening Companies No. 1 and 3 went through the same routine, and on Thursday evening Col. Montizambert dined with the officers at the Halifax Hotel. Among the guests were Col. Kingscote, R. A.; Col. Leach, R. E.; Col. Collard, A.S.C.; Col. Collings, the Royal Berkshire Regt.; Col. Humphrey, 66th Regt. P.L.F.; Col. Irving, D.O.C. The infantry inspection was held on Friday evening. The regiment was drawn up in line and received the inspecting officer with the usual salute. Col. Montizambert was accompanied by Col. Kingscote, who has just assumed the command of the artillery, and his adjutant, Capt. Duffus, R. A. Several battalion movements were performed in a very creditable manner, and, after marching past, the regiment was drawn up in quarter column and addressed by Col. Kingscote, who expressed his pleasure at being present and promised his interest in the corps as long as he was stationed in this garrison. The companies were then carefully inspected in the usual company movements, and manual and firing exercises, and the parade was not dismissed until a very late hour, as the rolls were called by the district paymaster under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Irving, D.O.C.

A GREAT deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by the order which deducts one day's pay from every man of the Halifax regiments who failed to parade on the day of mobilization, especially with the artillery, as many of these men, in addition to perform their regular drills at headquarters, have also spent several days in camp with no extra pay, and they do not think it at all fair that such an order should be applied to them, when all the other regiments in Canada are exempt.

MAJOR W. J. STEWART, 1st Regt. C. A., has decided to remove to Montreal after the New Year, and as he has always taken very great interest in artillery work and is a very efficient officer no doubt he will find an opening in the 2nd Regt. C. A. before very long.

40TH NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lieut.-Col. R. Z. Rogers, the gallant commandant of the 40th Batt., entertained the officers of the regiment at his beautiful summer home near Grafton on Tuesday last, and never have the officers enjoyed a more pleasant reunion. It is customary in the 40th Batt. to hold an officers' meeting in February of each year, but the meeting on Tuesday effected a two-fold purpose of a business meeting as well as a delightful social coming together of the officers.

Amongst those present were : Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Major Duncan, Major McCaughey; Capt. Bonnycastle, Capt. Floyd, Capt. Bird-sall, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Fowlds, Major Snelgrove, quartermaster; Lieuts. Givens, Wolfrain, Boggs, Hare and Laird, of the 40th Batt.; Capt. N. F. MacNachtan, Lieut. E. A. MacNachtan, of the Cobourg Company Garrison Artillery; and Major Hagerman, of the Prince of Wales' Dragoons. The officers arrived at Homewood House about 2.30 o'clock and immediately engaged in a rifle match on the cricket grounds east of the residence. An iron target had been erected, and 5 rounds per officer were fired at 300 and 600 yards. In the shooting competition, Major Snelgrove and Lieut. MacNachtan tied each other for first place, but on firing off the representative of the infantry won by a point. After a pleasant stroll about the spacious premises, the officers sat down to dinner at Homewood. Lieut. Rogers presided, the posts of honor being held by Major Duncan, Major McCaughey and Capt. Bonnycastle. The bill of fare was very elaborate, and would have done credit to the cuisine of the largest hotel in the county. After the bill of fare had been discussed, the colonel offered the usual loyal toast to "The Queen," after which the evening was spent in impromptu toasts and song. Many thrilling events in Canadian history were narrated, in which the Rogers family took a prominent part. Col. Rogers' great grandfather, Col. James Rogers, commanded a regiment during the war between the French and English, which terminated in the fall of Quebec, and raised what was called Rogers' Borderers. After the defeat of the French, he despatched his brother, Major Robert Rogers, with a detachment of 200 men, to take over the French posts in the west. During the Revolutionary war, Col. Rogers' grandfather took an active part on the Loyalist side and left the United States in consequence. His father raised a troop of cavalry in 1837, which afterwards merged into Boulton's troop. So that the colonel comes of good fighting stock.—Cobourg Sentinel-Star.

LONDON, ONT.

Capt. Denison, of No. 1, has been transferred from Wolseley Barracks to Toronto. The captain will be succeeded by Major Wadmore, a former officer at the barracks, who has been lately stationed at Ottawa. The rumor has been going around that Capt. Denison's transfer entails the promotion to the post of assistant adjutant.

**THE BICYCLE IN WARFARE.**

THE utility of the cyclist in actual warfare is questioned by a good many who seem to think that while the cyclist is capable of doing some work as long as good roads can be obtained it is the height of absurdity to say that under conditions approaching those of actual warfare any dependence whatever could be placed on the work of cyclist corps.

While little or nothing has been done in military cycling in Canada, outside of one or two regiments, some very interesting experiments have been conducted, and successfully too, by one of the regiments, namely the Queen's Own Rifles. If I remember rightly, it was this corps who were held up as an example to other corps on account of their being first to parade thoroughly equipped ambulance and signal corps and their reputation was again maintained by being the first in Canada to utilize a cyclist corps in an engagement or field day.

Further experiments have since been conducted by the same regiment, and on Saturday, the 24th October, an interesting competition took place in which nine teams representing nearly all the companies of the regiment took part.

The idea which was to be worked upon was that an advanced party of the enemy had seized a position in the vicinity of Toronto, which if they could hold it until their main body approached would mean a serious blow to the commander of the forces in and about

Toronto, in closing up part of his means of supplies and communications.

What cavalry the commander of the Toronto garrison had at his command was limited in number, and so fully occupied by outpost work and reconnoitring, that a sufficiently large attacking body could not be spared.

As at all large centres, a great number of cyclists were available, and these had he hurriedly pressed into service and instructed in the art of handling a rifle and skirmishing drill. This corps was selected to make a forced march against this position, using their wheels only as a means of locomotion, and on reaching a certain point, were to leave their wheels under guard and advance as infantry against the position to be attacked.

The competition on Saturday included a road race on the Lake Shore road and a skirmishing match over the Long Branch ranges, five shots being fired advancing and five retiring, unknown distances from 475 to 150 yards, and at targets exposed at intervals for the brief period of 15 seconds.

A handsome cup was presented for the competition by Lieut. J. G. Langton, of the Lorne Rifles, the organizer of the Queen's Own cyclists, and after an interesting struggle was won by the team representing "C" Company.

The test was a severe one, as, apart from the terribly rough state of the road, a stiff gale from the north-west had to be ridden against, and those who have experienced that kind of a wind on the Long Branch ranges know the handicap the competitors had to shoot under. The winning team made the trip at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, finished in close formation, and, being called immediately to proceed with their skirmish, succeeded in putting 31 out of 50 shots on the target, 10 being bullseyes, 10 inners, 4 magpies and 7 outers—exceedingly good shooting when the fact that one member of the team had just passed the recruit class and had never fired a Snider rifle before is taken into consideration. Those interested in the experiments were more than pleased at the success of the programme. With the introduction of a non-puncturable tire, the capabilities of a cyclist will be greatly enlarged, and future experiments prove that a lot of work can be done by cyclists to the relief of quite a few branches of the service.

The table shown below gives the time of each team, number of hits on target, and total score.

	Road Time.	Hits on Target.	Total Score.
	M. S.		
C Company . . . . .	26.36	31	161
K " . . . . .	33.10	40	154
I " . . . . .	31.10	31	135
Amb. and Signal . . . . .	39.11 1-5	38	130
E Company . . . . .	34.21 4-5	33	122
G " . . . . .	31.24 1-5	30	117
D " . . . . .	37.41 1-5	33	116
F " . . . . .	38.52 1-5	35	110
B " . . . . .	30.32 2-5	23	102

Possible hits, 50; ranges, 475 to 150 yards, 5 shots advancing and 5 shots retiring.

The officers of the day were: Executive officer, Major Delamere; assistant executive officer, Lieut. J. G. Langton; timers at start, Col.-Sergt. T. F. Hire, Sergt. A. Beattie (R.R.C.I.), and Mr. G. S. Percy; timers at finish, Col.-Sergt. C. D. Lennox and Mr. W. E. Wright; scorers, Mr. J. Hutcheson and Mr. H. Ritchie; starter, Col.-Sergt. G. E. Cooper.

The cyclists' corps of the Victoria Rifles is proving a very valuable adjunct to the work in that regiment. On the recent night march around the mountain in Montreal Col. Starke found them indispensable in carrying orders rapidly to and from the advance and rear guards, where it would have been almost impossible to use horses. In fact, the success of the march was largely due to the cyclists.

## TROUBLE SURE TO COME.

UNDER the late Government of the Dominion the members of the active militia of Canada were in receipt of very few favors. The frequent changes of Ministers made it impossible for any incumbent of the office of Minister of Militia to give his close attention to the duties of his position. At the incoming of the present Government many officers of the active militia, irrespective of politics, hoped that a new system would be initiated.



The new system has been initiated. Amongst the officers of the active militia there is consternation, mixed with indignation. Formerly it was a case of the reign of King Log. Now it is the time of King Stork. Dr. Borden, the new Minister of Militia, seems to be in the hands of a particular clique of gentlemen, whose residence is in Ottawa. To everybody whose business takes him to Ottawa the many good qualities of the Minister are well known. Good nature is one of these, and it may be that in this case the Minister has been too confiding. Some six weeks ago a militia general order appeared, in which several important regulations as to brevet rank were provided for.

The regulations were as follows :

Service Qualification.	Brevet Rank.
After three years' service* with substantive rank of lieutenant.....	A step of rank.
On appointment to substantive rank of lieutenant in a permanent unit of the active militia, and in possession of a diploma of graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada.....	A step of rank.
On appointment to substantive rank of lieutenant in a permanent unit after not less than four years' substantive service in another unit of the active militia and in possession of a 1st class long course grade "A" certificate of qualification.....	A step of rank.
On promotion to substantive rank of captain, and not less than 12 years' substantive service*.....	A step of rank.
After 12 years' service* with substantive rank of lieutenant.....	Major.
After three years' service with substantive rank of major and not less than 15 years' substantive service*.....	A step of rank.
After 16 years' service* and holding substantive rank of captain.....	Lieut.-Colonel.

\* Service here means service in a permanent unit of the active militia.

(2) Officers serving in the headquarter or district staff will be granted a step of rank under the same conditions as to service qualifications as officers of permanent units.

Upon the promulgation of this order there arose a strong feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the officers of the active militia. It was evident, by the terms of the order, that an arbitrary line was to be drawn between the officers of and those appointed to the permanent corps and those of the active militia. It was known that the Minister of Militia at the time regarded the order with no favorable eye. It was expected that the order would not be acted upon; in fact, in conversation less than a month ago, Dr. Borden said that he would enquire very thoroughly into the matter before sanctioning any such promotions. Evidently Dr. Borden has been persuaded that the change is desirable, for, on Monday last, a number of promotions to brevet rank were gazetted.

The whole thing amounts to a most invidious distinction between the officers of the permanent corps and those of the active militia. By the terms of the new order gentlemen who have no long course certificates, and who obtained their posts solely by personal or social influence, are advanced over the heads of those who have spent many dollars and much time on military matters. Gentlemen of the permanent section of the militia have only to

wait for time to bring them the promotion which henceforth is to be theirs, not for distinguished services, not because of their ability, but because of their luck in being members of the permanent corps.

In order to show the unfairness of the new method, the case of Capt. R. L. Wadmore may be cited. In December, 1883, Capt. Wadmore came out from England and was appointed to the permanent corps. He was not the possessor of a long course certificate, and not being a graduate of the Royal Military College it was necessary for him to serve five years before he could obtain his brevet captaincy, which he did December 21, 1888. During this time, it is certain, Wadmore was not in possession of the requisite certificate for his position, and was not entitled to promotion.

Another appointment which has excited much adverse comment was that of Mr. D. I. Vernon Eaton, a lieutenant in the Ottawa Field Battery. Mr. Eaton became major of the Ottawa Field Battery June 13, 1896, and little more than a month later was made a lieutenant in the permanent infantry. Mr. Eaton has no infantry certificate. He possesses one granted by the Royal School of Artillery, which does not qualify him for substantive work. He is not a graduate of the R.M.C. Why was he appointed a brevet captain?

Capt. R. Cartwright was appointed to the permanent corps 29th October, 1885, being a graduate of the Royal Military College. He is entitled to count two as two years of the required five years' service to entitle him to the rank of brevet-captain, which rank he got 29th October, 1888. Now, under the new rule, things have changed. Capt. Cartwright must serve 12 years as lieutenant before the rank of brevet-major is conferred upon him, i.e. :

Capt. Cartwright, appointed 29th October, 1885, after 12 years' service, will become brevet-major 29th October, 1897.

Capt. Wadmore, appointed 21st December, 1885, after 12 years' service, became brevet-major 21st December, 1895.

This makes Capt. Wadmore in the period between 1883 and 1888 not holding the necessary certificate.

Again, the general order specially applied to the Royal Military College graduates and long course men and service in the permanent corps, with one exception, four years' sub-service in a militia regiment with a long-course certificate. A lieutenant holding either of these certificates gets a step of rank on joining a permanent corps. With regard to Lieut.-Col. Fred. Wilson, Col. Wilson has been in the permanent artillery for a number of years, holding the substantive rank of major, 10th August, 1883. Under the old rules he got the lieutenant-colonelcy after 10 years' service, 10th August, 1893. We now read in the press that Col. Wilson's appointment will date from 10th July, 1889. Col. Wilson having received his promotion under the old rule, it is hardly fair to the militia lieutenant-colonels to make this general order retroactive and to permit his outranking lieutenant-colonels appointed between 10th July, 1889, and 10th August, 1893. From actual count Col. Wilson jumps over 40 militia lieutenant-colonels.

Instances could be multiplied of the unfairness of the present system. The officers of the permanent corps have made not nearly so many sacrifices as have those of the other branch of the service. The permanent officers profit by an unfair discrimination against the officers of the active militia. This latest method of favoring the former at the expense of the latter cannot endure for long without superinducing serious friction. The immediate cancellation of the recent brevet appointments seems to be very necessary.

The public are not interested in the technical aspect of the matter. What the ordinary citizen will object to is the adoption of a system whereby the salaried officer of the permanent corps is placed in receipt of favors which are denied the officer of the active militia, who receives only an honorarium. The aim of those in power at headquarters seems to be to delimit a line of cleavage between the two branches. The effect cannot but be prejudicial to the best interests of the service. The gentlemen who officer the active militia will have the endorsement of the public in their protest against this new and unheard-of discrimination in favor of the officers of the permanent corps.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

**THE ADJUTANCY OF THE BISLEY TEAM.**

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Referring to your editorial in THE MILITARY GAZETTE of October 15, "The Bisley Team of 1897": While there is considerable force in your statement that the man who best deserves the position of adjutant of next year's team should be asked to take it, the officer of the R.C.A. referred to has a great many friends, and is a credit to the permanent force. Nevertheless, in my opinion the claim of Major Dunbar, of the 8th Royal Rifles, far outweighs those of the officer in question. The 8th has always been to the front in shooting, and is entitled to receive the reward for persistent attention to this important branch of the duties of a soldier. The Bisley Team of 1897 in Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Davidson has two representatives from the 8th.

The officer of the permanent force is an artilleryman, and it would appear more fitting that he should take his turn as adjutant of the next artillery team crossing to the Mother Country, and that the command and adjutancy of the Bisley Team should be considered an acknowledgment of service rendered in the cause of rifle shooting, always taking into consideration the qualification of the applicant.

Yours truly, X.

Montreal, Oct. 28, 1896.

**A WORK WORTH ENCOURAGING.**

The following is the letter referred to in last issue of THE GAZETTE, but which with much other matter was crowded out:

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—The Women's Christian Temperance Union have a department of "Work Among Soldiers." Their object and aim is to add to the comfort and profit of the corps at camp drill and rifle range and other outings, that we may combine with the excellent training they receive, the influence for "God and home and native land." We would like to provide a reading and writing tent at every encampment, but very often we do not know of the time and place in time to arrange for same. Knowing the men have many leisure hours, we are always pleased to send literature, and where possible to provide a tent where hot coffee and tea can be served at the early morning drill.

We have been so kindly received by some of the officers that I venture to suggest through your interesting paper that they further aid us in our effort to broaden and beautify the lives of our fathers, husbands, brothers and our country's brave defenders by sending us from time to time information re the movements of the militia and how best we can help them. Hoping you will kindly favor us by giving my letter space in your paper.

Yours truly, J. P. STARR,  
W.C.T.U. Prov. Supt. Soldiers' Dept.

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1896.

**PRACTICAL FIRE TACTICS.**

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—The competition which took place recently at Toronto, when eight teams, composed of 1 officer, 1 sergeant and 10 rank and file, drawn from infantry corps in No. 2 Military District, marched from the city to the rifle ranges, distant about eight miles, and fired 16 volleys at distances between 600 and 250 yards, marked the introduction of a scheme of practical rifle shooting under service conditions, which, if adopted generally by the militia, would help to increase the efficiency of officers and men.

Hitherto our battalions have had little or no training in practical fire tactics to fit them to take the field, but with competitions of the nature instituted by Lieut.-Col. Otter, commanding No. 2 Military District, the men would be instructed in fire-discipline and the officers and non-commissioned officers would be taught how to control and direct the fire. It is important that officers themselves should know how to use the rifle, for although they would not have to fire in action, yet no officer can be considered qualified to act as a leader unless he knows the range and power of the rifle.

Target practice in the ordinary sense of the term is all very well for teaching a recruit the use and power of his rifle, but it is no training for the field, and the sooner this is recognized by those who control our military affairs and rifle associations the better it will be for the country. It would be well if rifle associations were to reduce the number of "pot hunter competitions," and in every possible way encourage shooting under service conditions, such as firing at moving and vanishing targets, rapid firing with time allowance, skirmishing, etc. If the Government could be induced to grant a

small sum of money to each military district, corps and rifle association, to be expended upon competitions of the nature above indicated, the increase of efficiency which such a scheme would be certain to effect throughout all ranks of the militia, would more than compensate the country for any expenditure under this head. In addition, the defensive resources of the Dominion would be materially increased by an accession of new members to the rifle associations, who would be induced to join, not from the hope of gain, but on account of being able to take part in the pleasant pastime of a rifle contest at little or no cost to themselves. At present, in order to become a good shot, one is put to considerable expense, but with a Government grant, all charges under the head of markers, targets, ammunition, etc., would be defrayed from that fund.

In return, the effective members of rifle associations would be capable of rendering good service should the country require their help.

Yours obediently,  
J.R.**A CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.**

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—In your last issue you say there is a movement in progress to organize a cavalry association. For one, I am very glad to hear of such an association being again spoken of, and admit its necessity to this branch of the service, but many of your readers will infer from the item of news which I refer to that this is the first effort on the part of cavalry officers to attempt anything of the kind.

Some two or three years ago a cavalry association was regularly formed and a large number of cavalry officers joined it. Meetings were held, officers chosen, and everything seemed to be on a good footing. However, very soon those who had joined were surprised to receive a printed circular from the secretary stating that the new association would not be authorized, and thus ended the cavalry association.

Not having become a member I do not know the particulars of its short life, and now simply wish to give what little credit there may be to those who tried to do what they could to help their branch of the militia.

Yours, etc.,

F. C. FLEMING, captain G.G.B.G.

Toronto, Oct. 26.

**CAPT. COLLINS' GREAT SCORE.**

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th inst. I see a letter signed "G. G." in reference to a prize won by me in Ottawa. I may state that I never claimed to have made the score he states. For his information I give you the particulars of the match, which can be found in the D.R.A. report of 1883, or ought to be. I take particulars from my own score-book. At 1883 D.R.A. meeting a notice was given out that Lord Lorne, Governor-General, had offered a prize of \$50 for the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, in all \$150, to be shot for by the members of a team representing the province. I was that year on the Manitoba team and fired with the other members of the team for the prize. The conditions of the prize were: The highest individual score to be winner of the prize; range, 200 yards; Snider rifle; 7 rounds; position, standing, in heavy marching order. The score made by me was as follows: 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5—30 points. And, if I remember aright, the next highest was 28. I was handed the prize by Sir A. P. Caron, then Minister of Militia, who told me he was representing the Governor-General. I also won other prizes at the D.R.A. meeting of that year. If I thought it necessary, I could give you the names of many officers who were then present and saw me win the match and receive the prize.

Yours, etc.,

W. ANDREWS COLLINS, Capt.,

Oct. 28, 1896.

2nd R. C. A.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 20th November, 1896, for the mail service in connection with the Street Letter Boxes, Newspaper Boxes, Letter Carriers' Depots and Branch Post Offices, in the City of Montreal.

from the 1st JANUARY next, on a proposed contract for four years.

The conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles, subject to approval of Postmaster-General.

Bond will be required two responsible sureties bound jointly and severally with the Contractor for \$5,000.

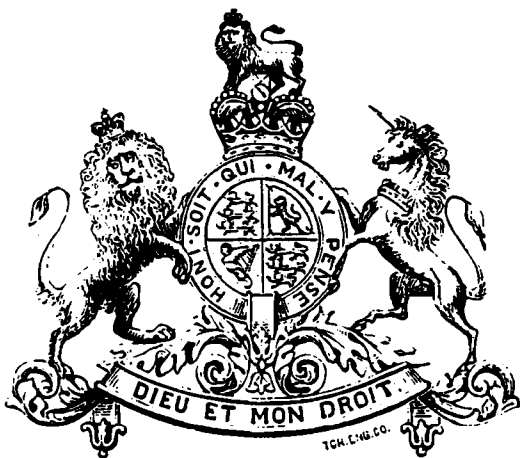
Information as to conditions of proposed contract and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Postoffice of Montreal, or at the Office of the Postoffice Inspector.

J. W. BAIN,

Postoffice Inspector.

Postoffice Inspector's Office, Montreal, 16th October, 1896.

## TORONTO GARRISON CHURCH PARADE.



THE parade of the Toronto Garrison was held yesterday and was witnessed by an enormous number of people. The garrison turned out at the Armouries 1,881 strong and marched by Queen, Beverley, College and Yonge streets to the Massey Hall, where the

service was conducted by Rev. Arthur Baldwin. The day was a perfect one for such a parade, neither too hot nor too cold. Only those who have attended church in a heavy tunic can appreciate the difficulty of maintaining a proper frame of mind during a long service on a hot summer day. If we have such a day for our sham fight we will consider ourselves fortunate, although it will not likely be heat that will interfere with the heartiness of our Thanksgiving. Shortly after 2.30 o'clock the men fell in quietly at the Armory. Then they formed in order of march on the newly-cleared ground at the south of the Armory and got off very much more quickly than was possible under the old arrangement. The men marched well, and the pride which the people of Toronto justly felt in their garrison was freely manifested along the thronged route of march.

## THE PARADE STATE.

Brigade staff—Lieut.-Col. Otter, District Officer Commanding; Lieut.-Col. Buchan, brigade major; Surgeon-General Strange, Surgeon-Major Ryerson, Veterinary Surgeon Massie; Lieut. Higginbotham, Q.O.R.; Lieut. Wilkie, R.G.; Lieut. N. W. Cosby, Highlanders, orderly officers.

Major Mead, T.F.B., commanding the cavalry and artillery brigade; Capt. Pearse, orderly officer.

Royal Canadian Dragoons—Major Lessard, in command; Capt. Heward, Capt. Forrester, Capt. Pearse, 7 sergeants, 60 men; total parade state, 71.

Governor-General's Body Guards—Major Clarence Denison in command; Capt. Thompson, paymaster; Surgeon Grasset; Major Sloan, quartermaster; Capt. Campbell, V.S.

"A" Squadron—Lieut. Bickford, Lieut. Elliott, a sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 21 men.

"B" Squadron—Capt. G. T. Denison, jr., Lieut. McCarthy, a sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 18 men.

"C" Squadron—Capt. Fleming, Lieut. Frederick Denison, a sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 22 men.

"D" Squadron—Lieut. Peters, a sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 9 men.

Trumpeters—A trumpet-major and 4 trumpeters; 6 staff-sergeants; total parade state, 106.

Toronto Field Battery—Capt. Myles, Surgeon Elliott, Lieut. King.

Welland Field Battery—One sergeant-major, 6 sergeants, 40 rank and file.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 48th Highlanders, in command of the infantry brigade; Major Cosby, 48th Highlanders, and Lieut. Gilmour, Q.O.R., orderly officers.

## 48TH HIGHLANDERS.

48th Highlanders—Major Macdonald, in command; Capt. Donald, adjutant; Surgeon-Major Stewart, Surgeon-Lieutenant Dame.

"A" Co.—Capt. Robertson, Lieut. Cosby, 4 sergeants, 38 men.

"B" Co.—Capt. Hugh C. MacLean, Lieut. Hall, 4 sergeants, 34 men.

"C" Co.—Capt. Currie, Lieut. Campbell, 4 sergeants, 33 men.

"D" Co.—Capt. Michie, Lieut. Brooks, 4 sergeants, 34 men.

"E" Co.—Capt. Orchard, 4 sergeants, 32 men.

"F" Co.—Capt. Hendrie, Lieut. Catto, 4 sergeants, 35 men.  
"G" Co.—Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Perry, 3 sergeants, 28 men.  
"H" Co.—Major Henderson, Lieut. McDougall, 4 sergeants, 37 men.

Band—Bandmaster Slatter and 38 musicians.

Pipers—One sergeant and 8 pipers.

Drummers—One sergeant and 17 musicians. Ambulance, 14 men. Pioneers, 8 men. Staff-sergeants, 7. Total parade state, 419.

## THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

10th Royal Grenadiers—Lieut.-Col. Mason, in command; Major Bruce, Major Hay; Capt. MacKay, adjutant; Chaplain Baldwin, Surgeon-Major King; Capt. Montgomery, quartermaster.

"A" Co.—Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Martin, 4 sergeants, 40 men.

"B" Co.—Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Shanly, 4 sergeants, 36 men.

"C" Co.—Capt. Caston, Lieutenant and Capt. Brooke, 3 sergeants, 30 men.

"D" Co.—Capt. Stinson, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Wilkie, 2 sergeants, 32 men.

"E" Co.—Capt. Tassie, Lieut. Myers, 4 sergeants, 42 men.

"F" Co.—Capt. Gooderham, Lieut. Sloan, Lieut. Wilkins, 4 sergeants, 33 men.

"G" Co.—Capt. Willis, Lieut. Street, 2 sergeants, 30 men.

"H" Co.—Capt. Lehmann, Lieut. Reilly, 3 sergeants, 28 men.

"I" Co.—Lieut. Craig, Lieut. MacInnes, 3 sergeants, 31 men.

"K" Co.—Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Campbell, 4 sergeants, 38 men.

Pioneers—One sergeant, 8 men.

Band—Bandmaster Waldron, 38 musicians.

Drummers—Three sergeants, 38 musicians. Ambulance and Signal Corps—Two sergeants, 22 men. Staff-Sergeants, 11. Total parade state, 526.

No. 2 Co., R.R.C.I.—Capt. Thacker, 4 staff-sergeants, 4 sergeants, 52 rank and file.

## THE QUEEN'S OWN.

Queen's Own Rifles—Major Delamere, in command; Major Pellatt; Capt. Gunther, adjutant; Major Heakes, quartermaster; Assistant-Surgeon Palmer.

"A" Co.—Major Thompson, Lieut. Benjamin, 4 sergeants, 43 men.

"B" Co.—Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Mitchell, Lieut. Storey, 4 sergeants, 42 men.

"C" Co.—Capt. Pearson, 3 sergeants, 51 men.

"D" Co.—Capt. Mason, Lieut. Davison, 4 sergeants, 50 men.

"E" Co.—Major Mutton, Lieut. Green, 3 sergeants, 35 men.

"F" Co.—Major McGee, Capt. Kirkpatrick, 3 sergeants, 48 men.

"G" Co.—Lieut. Wyatt, Lieut. Levisconte, 3 sergeants, 43 men.

"H" Co.—Capt. Mercer, Lieut. McNeil, 3 sergeants, 48 men.

"I" Co.—Major Murray, Lieut. Royce, 3 sergeants, 49 men.

"K" Co.—Lieut.-Col. Barker, Lieut. Cooper, 4 sergeants, 46 men.

Musicians—Bandmaster Bailey, Bugle-Major Swift, 83 men. Pioneer corps, 10; signal corps, 10; ambulance corps, 20; staff-sergeants, 13. Total parade state, 655.

## NOTES.

The Grenadiers made a finer showing yesterday, in appearance and marching, than they have for a long time.

Will the D.O.C. or C.O.'s please say if officers should salute with right hand when marching past with returned swords?

An officer of the Toronto Garrison, accompanied by a staff-officer from a near-by city, attempted to gain admission to the Armouries after the parade. The former was recognized by a policeman, who very obligingly made a passage for him, but as soon as the narrow doorway was reached, a burly Grenadier roughly pushed the two officers back with the exclamation "Where in h--- are you going?" The Toronto officer promptly gave his name, endorsed by the policeman, but the pioneer Grenadier said, "Don't give a d---n who you are, you can't get in here; them's the orders." On the officer asking who gave the orders he was told "None of your d---n business."

Capt. Donald, the adjutant of the Highlanders, wore the exceedingly fine dirk which was presented for company competition. "B" Company won the prize when Capt. Donald was in command of it, and now he wears it, to the satisfaction of himself and the company.



## THE COLE BANQUET.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM BANQUETTED BY OFFICERS OF THE 2ND C.A.—THE MINISTER OF MILITIA  
THE LIFE OF THE PARTY—FULL REPORTS OF THE SPEECHES.



THE officers and retired officers of the Second Regiment of Canadian Artillery tendered a splendid banquet to Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday evening last in honor of the distinction he had obtained as commanding officer of the Canadian Artillery team at Shoeburynness during the past summer. The affair was a grand success from every standpoint. The room in which the dinner was served was specially, artistically and most beautifully decorated for the auspicious occasion. All the handsome decorations were of a magnificently regimental character, and added effectively to the pleasant situation. Bunting was displayed in profusion, the red and blue of the artillery forming a smart border round the room. Flags were plentifully scattered about. At each end and in the centre of the room stars of bayonets were neatly arranged, which certainly added to the picturesqueness of the scene. On the tables palms and foliage plants were tastefully arranged, and the Queen's Prize, the Londonderry Cup, and several other of the regiment's trophies were also there, and these coveted trophies were much admired. The menu was a dainty little affair in three folds. On the outside cover was an excellent likeness of Lieut.-Col. Cole, and inside a cut of the Queen's Prize and a scene at one of the Shoeburynness batteries. The dinner was of the Windsor's best, and much credit is reflected on the hotel.

The following gentlemen were present :

Major Ogilvy, chairman ; Capt. F. W. Hibbard, vice-chairman. On Major Ogilvy's right sat Lieut.-Col. Cole, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, O.C., and Lieut.-Col. Ferrier ; on the left were Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R. A., Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.O.C.

Col. Strathy, Major Roy, Capt. Myles, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Lieut.-Col. Prevost, Dr. Adami, Dr. C. H. Martin, Dr. F. G. Finley, Capt. W. H. Featherston, A. W. Cole, I. D. Purkis, Mr. E. C. Cole, Mr. E. M. Renouf, Mr. E. A. Cowley, Capt. C. Lane, Mr. R. Davidson, Capt. Burton, E.R. ; Capt. J. H. Wynne, Capt. E. Howard, Lieut.-Col. Mattice, Lieut.-Col. Butler, Major Wickstead, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, Major MacLean, Major Donaldson, Major E. A. Baynes, Capt. W. A. Collins, Lieut. Motherwell, Major King, Mr. G. P. England, Mr. J. H. C. Ogilvy, R.C.A., Quebec ; C. Wilson, 90th, Winnipeg, J. M. Elder, M.D.

After the Queen and the Governor-General had been loyally toasted, Major Ogilvy proposed the health of the guest of the evening. He said :

### THE HEALTH OF COL. COLE.

Gentlemen,--It is my pleasing duty to propose a toast which I am sure you will all heartily endorse. I propose the health and success of our gallant friend and guest, Col. Cole. We all know of his long and faithful service to his corps and his country, and for these we hold him in high esteem, but we have especial reason to do him honor for the great distinction he has brought upon himself, the artillery service and the militia of Canada in general as commander of the team that carried off the highest trophy in artillery competitions from the crack corps of the dear old Motherland. To

him and his command there is owing no small debt of gratitude, for I will venture to say there are few rewards that could have brought so much honor and distinction to our service as the winning of this coveted prize.

It may not be known to all of you how much difficulty we had to encounter before even a competent team could be put in the field. Our branch of the service is numerically small and we are widely scattered, and the funds at our disposal are, to say the least, somewhat meagre. Year by year we have had to forego the pleasure of meeting our brothers-in-arms of the Old Country in this competition, and it is only occasionally that we have been enabled to send over a team to join in this friendly and honorable rivalry. On this occasion especially, as well as others in the past, we cannot be too thankful for those kind and generous contributions made by our friends to carry out the enterprise. In the past we have had a grievance against our Government. The allowance made to the artillery service has been too small, and year after year we have had to spend our energies at home, while our friends of the rifle service never failed to present themselves at Bisley and, as in the past year and many times before, won no small honor and distinction there. Upon these efforts and these triumphs we have had to look with envy, but the old state of affairs, let us trust, has passed away, and with the advent of a new Government, a new Minister and our signal success, I earnestly trust the artillery competitions in the future may never lack the presence of a Canadian team, and may that team yearly repeat the success of the one we honor and welcome this evening. There were other difficulties in the way of success, such as new details of drill, etc., all of which Col. Cole can better explain, but we may rest confident that if our team could overcome these as well, the artillerymen in Canada may be considered to be as good as will be found in the Empire.

Allow me to say one word as to the splendid reception which our colonel and his command received in England. Only a few scattered details came to us over the cable of the hearty honor and welcome with which they were met both before and after their victory. This shows us the true British spirit of all who engaged in the competition, and I think that the welcome given our fellow-Canadians and the honor extended to them is another and a striking evidence of that great spirit of unity which is becoming so prominent in all parts of the Empire. To this spirit of unity Col. Cole and his team have contributed in a great and lasting measure.

I cannot close without a reference to our good friend Colonel Starke and his team at Bisley. With the Queen's Prize and the Kolapore Cup in our possession the Canadian militia have achieved an honorable position in the minds and hearts of the British public, and they have done a great honor to the militia and country they represent. I now ask you to join me in drinking heartily to the health of Col. Cole, and wish him the heartiest of all welcomes--a welcome home.

### COL. COLE REPLIES.

On Col. Cole's rising to respond he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and his health was drunk with Highland honors. He said :

Mr. Chairman, brother officers and gentlemen : In responding to the toast which you have proposed in such kind and flattering terms, and in attempting to thank you for the great honor you have done me in tendering me this banquet, I feel how inadequately I can express my deep sense of appreciation and gratitude.

Great as is the pleasure of receiving the congratulations of those high in authority and of hosts of friends and acquaintances, to a



still greater extent do I cherish the thought that the present gathering is the outcome of the good will, and I may say, the affection, not only of those who are now active workers with me in maintaining the honorable records of our old regiment, but also of those who in times past have worn our uniform, many of them old comrades with whom I have had the honor of serving at home or on active service in the field. As your honored guest to-night I feel proud to think that the signal success which crowned our efforts at Shoeburyness this year is fully appreciated and rejoiced in by you who are best fitted by your technical knowledge and interest in artillery matters to understand the value and importance of what we accomplished.

I would touch for a few moments on the subject which has given rise to this occasion.

When chosen to fill the position of commandant of the Shoeburyness Artillery Team I felt that one reason perhaps why the honor had been conferred upon me was because, for nearly a year back I had been urging the revival of the custom, which had not been acted upon since 1886, of sending a Canadian detachment to England to compete under the auspices of the National Artillery Association. To the young officers who have but lately donned the uniform I would mention what is familiar to all the older ones present, that to one of our number who is with us to-night is due, more than to any other one individual, the honor and credit and benefits which have accrued to the Canadian artillery from this meeting in keen but friendly rivalry detachments representing the artillery of the Mother Country. I refer to my former commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, who was the pioneer in this matter. He it was who first suggested the idea to the Dominion Artillery Association, and supplemented his suggestion by a liberal subscription from his own pocket and an amount of energy which resulted in the sending of the first team in 1881, which, with him as their commandant, won for Canada such renown in repository drill, tying for first place with the Woolwich Arsenal men in competition with all British teams, in the end winning from these most formidable rivals, and bringing home the much coveted Governor-General's Cup. Again in 1883, a team went from Canada with Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, of Guelph, as commandant, and in 1886 a team with Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, of St. John, N.B., in command. They nobly upheld the reputation gained by the first team for excellence in repository exercises, and in each case brought home with them the Governor-General's Cup. The team of 1886 also won in firing competitions two challenge cups, the "Merchants of Montreal" and the "Marquis of Londonderry," and one first prize. These last mentioned successes were due perhaps to the fact that the visit of our first team was instrumental in our obtaining several 40 pndr. Armstrong guns and a few 64 pndr. converted guns, firing practice with smooth bores being thereafter discontinued, although these obsolete and antiquated weapons are still used by us for drill purposes.

In 1884, an English team of volunteer artillery came to Canada, and in the firing competitions at the Island of Orleans, succeeded in winning the Queen's Prize granted by her Majesty for special competition that year.

As regards my own team the great difficulty presented itself as on former occasions, namely, the want of funds. The Government grant made to the association towards each of the former teams, \$2,000, was forthcoming, but we could not get it increased. The different regiments were called upon to subscribe an amount per man for each representative on the team. Even this did not make up the requisite sum, and we are greatly indebted to some of our banks and to individual friends of the force both here and in Toronto, who so generously subscribed to augment the fund.

After two weeks' preliminary drill at Quebec, where we were comfortably quartered and hospitably received by the officers and men of the Royal Canadian Artillery at the citadel, and, after a

pleasant voyage on the ss. Lake Ontario, we disembarked at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th of July. Advantage was taken of the fine weather on the voyage over to exercise the men almost every day in manual and physical drill. This was greatly needed, as one-third of the detachment consisted of field battery men who, as a rule, were not used to infantry drill. Each day showed a marked improvement, and when we landed the detachment presented a most creditable appearance.

A deputation of officers of the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery came aboard to welcome us, also Commander MacIver, of the Royal Naval Reserve, with some of his officers. Their band met us at the landing stage and played us to the train, which was close at hand. The London & N. W. Railway provided a special train, and on arrival in London at one o'clock Saturday we were met by Major Vane Stow, secretary N.A.A.; Col. Clay, Capt. Horncastle and other officers of the Volunteer Artillery, and were driven at once to the Mansion House and were the guests of the Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin, who, by the way, is a retired colonel, a former C. O. of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery. In a very cordial speech of welcome he granted us the privilege of marching through London with fixed bayonets, which privilege I of course accepted, and acted upon when we left the Mansion House.

At Shoeburyness we were met by officers and the band of the Royal Artillery, who marched us into camp, and before dark the men were all comfortably settled under canvas.

For the week during which we were in camp, before the other competitors arrived, a kitchen was started for our men and a mess for the officers, Major Vane Stow and several others coming to camp some days earlier than they would otherwise have done, in order to show us every possible attention.

During the first week no leave of absence was granted. We worked constantly three times a day, commencing each morning at 6 o'clock, the greatest number of drills being devoted to practice on the 64-pounder guns on naval slides, a pattern which was entirely new to us.

The competition with these guns at moving targets, which again we were not familiar with, was the principal one in the series for Her Majesty's Prize.

The work was directed from a conning tower, 80 feet above the battery, and I, as battery commander, and my "depression range finder" detachment had ample physical exercise in practising climbing the ninety odd steps of the tower at breakneck speed in order to have the "D.R.F." adjusted within the prescribed limit of time.

Col. Stewart, the commandant of the School of Gunnery, and the officers and instructors of the Royal Artillery, gave us every possible assistance short of allowing us to fire the guns.

Capt. Myles and myself were made honorary members of their mess, and the sergeants of the R.A. looked well after our men during the whole time we were at Shoeburyness.

The camp, which for the first week was a wilderness of tents, became on Saturday, August 1, an animated scene. Detachments were arriving all day, consisting of picked representatives from many different regiments in England, Scotland and the Island of Guernsey, in all about one hundred officers and a thousand men. These were the men and the numbers our small band of 29 all told had to compete with. But we entered on the work with a will and determination to win if possible, and as the result of our efforts we bring back to Canada the Queen's Cup, which you see before you, with which goes the Queen's badge for each officer and man, the Marquis of Londonderry Challenge Cup, a valuable pair of field glasses and over £80 in money to our Dominion Artillery Association.

Let me say a word or two about the competitions at Shoeburyness which I think may interest you.

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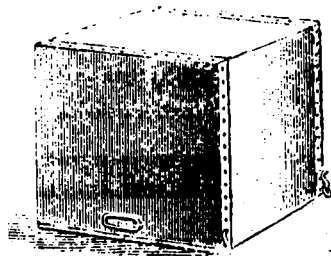
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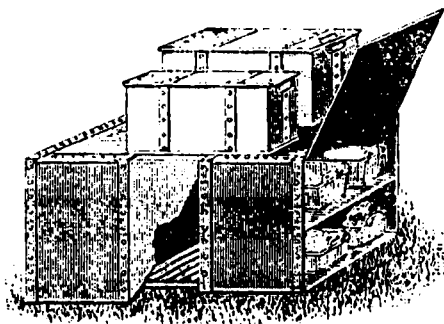
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It is not necessary to speak of the sixty-four pounder guns on garrison standing carriages, with which we are all familiar. The drill with the sixteen pounders was very similar to that with nine pounder field guns, but practice at moving targets representing infantry and cavalry charging towards the guns was, of course, a novel sight to us.

The firing of the enormous nine and ten-inch guns was most interesting and I tried to imagine myself in the shoes of an enemy over whose head these huge shells went screeching.

On the day of our first arrival in London, Sergeant-Major Gerard, one of the English detachment which visited Canada in 1884, was detailed to look after our men and he remained constantly with them until the team was dismissed and the majority left for home.

The camp at Shoeburyness was admirably arranged. The work began each morning at 5 o'clock. Detachments had to report at the office before and after each competition and an immense amount of work was completed in a few days without confusion or delay. The place is admirably situated for the work, as the tide goes out for about three miles, allowing of competitions either over water or over the sands.

In the Repository competitions, in which so much was expected of us, we took third place in the "A" shift out of nine teams which had entered.

We competed in the "B" shift because we had entered, but with small hope of winning, as our instructors at Quebec had been interpreting the new drill book literally, and thought that no means could be used for carrying out repository work, except strictly as laid down therein. The R.A. umpires explained to me that a drill book of ordinary size could not possibly provide for every contingency, and therefore some discretionary power must be left with the "No 1" as long as he worked within safe limits. I think this difficulty

is not likely to occur in future competitions, now that officers and non-commissioned officers of our permanent force are gradually being trained in England by the Royal Artillery, who are also the instructors of the British volunteers.

For the reason I have already mentioned, we had to drop out of the competition for the Regiment Cup.

In the special Repository competition for the handsome cup presented by His Excellency the Governor-General we were beaten by the 4th Durham detachment by three points. The contest was an exciting one and witnessed by a large number of spectators, amongst them many ladies and a few Canadians.

I was proud of the appearance of my men as they marched on the ground, in their white jerseys, with green maple leaves on their broad chests. Under Sergeant-Major Bridgeford, they did their work efficiently and quickly, beating their rivals, the 4th Durhams, by eight points on time. But for drill our opponents received eleven points to the good and were declared the winners, the score being 226 to 223.

Our rivals, the 4th Durhams, were also the winners of the "A" shift and the Regiment Cup, and fully deserve all the honors that fell to them. The same detachment, and to a great extent the same men, have been the champions in shifting ordnance at Shoeburyness for several years. They work beautifully together, and I feel that in pressing them so closely for the first place, we fully upheld Canada's reputation for skill in repository exercises gained by our three former teams.

How often have we heard that the average Englishman cannot be roused to enthusiasm? I must confess that I have had to change my views on this point. Never in my experience have I witnessed such real and heartfelt enthusiasm, such cordial expressions of good feeling and manifest pleasure as was evinced when the announce-

ment was made at mess that the Canadians had won the Queen's Prize. There was not a trace of selfishness or regret in the outburst which led the officers present to chair Capt. Myles and myself around the mess room, and, headed by the band, carry us through the camp.

This excitement and enthusiasm was repeated on the day of the presentation of prizes. It was "Canada's" day. Our white helmets distinguished us from all the troops present, and I may be pardoned if I feel a just pride in the assurance of Lieut.-Col. Cotton, who was on Lord Wolseley's staff that day, that Canada held her own in the march past and on parade with all the troops on the ground. It must have been gratifying to Col. Cotton and the other Canadians present, as it was to us, to hear the Commander-in-Chief say, "I am very glad to see a detachment from Canada, a country where I spent so many happy years of my own life, and with whose destinies I feel wrapped up. I have always entertained the greatest affection and respect for the Canadian people. The detachment, I am sure, will be able to tell their friends and comrades in Canada that during their stay in this camp not only were they received with open arms by all ranks, but that there was a sincere feeling of pleasure of every artilleryman connected with this great centre of artillery exercise, at the fact of their having obtained, in addition to their other four prizes, the great and highly sought-for Queen's Prize, which they have won."

It is with the greatest pleasure I endorse His Lordship's words as regards the open-hearted and generous reception accorded us. Every possible attention and courtesy was shown us during our stay in camp, and afterwards until we left England, by Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, president of Council, Major Vane Stow, Capts. Horncastle and Weston, and, in fact, all the officers of the National Artillery Association with whom we came in contact.

For over a week after leaving camp we were entertained in London and vicinity, a printed programme having been previously arranged by the association. At the magnificent banquet tendered to us in King's Hall, Holborn, at which Lord Stradbroke presided, there were about 250 present, amongst the guests being Sir Donald Smith, General Sir Frederick Middleton, General Herbert, the Sheriff of London, and other high officials. At Woolwich we had a special train, and were conducted over this most interesting place by Capt. Strange, R. A., a son of the old general whom we older artillerymen present look upon as the father of our Dominion Artillery Association.

The trip by steam launch up the Thames to Windsor is one not soon to be forgotten, and to Mr. Leonard Collman, superintendent of the Castle, we are deeply indebted for faithfully carrying out Her Majesty's command to show us all that was worth seeing within the historic precincts.

I would mention with sincere gratitude my appreciation of the privileges accorded and kind attentions shown me by the authorities at the War Office. I was granted quarters for the men in St. George's Barracks, London, from the time we left camp until the men left for home, and rations were issued to them during this time by authority of the War Office, for which no charge was made. Through the kindness of Col. Turner, the assistant adjutant-general, I was enabled to see an artillery fight at Aldershot on a large scale, and witnessed a fine piece of work on the part of the Royal Horse Artillery. I was also enabled to visit the modern forts in the Isle of Wight, and took advantage of the opportunity to learn a few things which will be of benefit to me, and, I hope, to my brother-officers at home.

As regards my team, if Capt. Myles were not present I would

say more, but I hope he will pardon me for saying, as I must, that to him I owe much of our success. He showed throughout a marked degree of ability, tact and energy, and to you who know him I need not tell you he was popular and made hosts of friends. The behavior of the men was exemplary, and I feel that they fairly won the good opinion of all in camp, and I felt proud as I listened to the flattering farewell words of the camp brigade major, Major Wrenn, when he left camp.

I would take this opportunity of mentioning to the Hon. Minister of Militia, who has paid us a graceful compliment by being present to-night, that we wish to extend a cordial invitation to the National Artillery to send a detachment to compete with us at Quebec next year. We are willing and anxious to do all in our power, but we look to the Government to help us in a measure, so that we may return to some extent their generous hospitality and give them a British welcome on Canadian soil.

In fact, our worthy High Commissioner, at the banquet given us in London, extended an invitation, and his remarks were received with enthusiasm.

I am pleased to meet my brother C.O., Col. Starke, here to-night. He, with us, was the recipient of some of the hospitalities arranged by the English artillerymen. It is a pleasure to us in Montreal and to all Canadians to be able to congratulate him on the signal success of his team in bringing home the Kolapore Cup.

We have returned home with many pleasant recollections of friendly faces and kindly acts. We have, I hope, helped to establish sentiments of mutual affection and respect. Though separated by the waves of the ocean from the Mother Land, we are brothers in devotion to the one great Empire and proud to serve the one good and noble Queen.

#### OTHER TOASTS.

"The Army and Navy" was proposed by Mr. Campbell Lane in a remarkably loyal and humorous manner. Winding up, he said: As far as the militia in Canada was concerned they did as much and had already accomplished as much as any of the British territories to bring Canada into great prominence before the Mother Country and the world. Nothing brought Canada so prominently to the fore, particularly in the Mother Country, as her great offer in 1888. It would be remembered by the majority of those present, when England was threatened with a great war in 1888, Canada rose up and sent England word that she would be good for ten thousand gallant soldiers if they were needed. That voice was received in London with tremendous cheering. Great Britain had never forgotten that offer and never would. Aye, continued the enthusiastic speaker, Canada was ready to lay down her life for British interests whenever she was called upon. After quoting a line from Shakespeare, Mr. Lane alluded to the fact that he was in opposition in politics to Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia—laughter—and pointed out the necessity of a greater encouragement from that department. He had no hesitation in saying that he believed Dr. Borden would do his best to recognize the want of increased encouragement from his department. In conclusion, he pointed out that he was sorry he could not pass many remarks regarding the navy, but as far as he knew, England possessed one of the finest, if not the finest, navy in the world. (Cheers.) He then proposed the toast of the "Army and Navy," which was heartily endorsed.

Col. Irwin next responded in a somewhat lengthy address. He felt very proud at being called upon to respond to the toast which had been so heartily tendered. He also felt proud to belong to the army, and he looked upon his service in army and militia work as

being very dear and of considerable value to him. If one looked into the recent affairs regarding the English army it would be noticed that its strength was superior to any other country. The whole forces of the militia of the British territories were looked upon as one great active family, a family which was a credit to the Dominion of Canada, as well as to Great Britain. In returning thanks for the army he returned thanks for themselves. No proof of the value of Canada's men was required more than the capital show they had made at Shoeburyness. He felt exceedingly proud at their undoubted success, which certainly exhibited that some fine artillery work could be accomplished by Canada's men, and that when the time came for her required help she would not be found wanting. (Hear, hear.) After referring to Imperial Federation, he again impressed his hearers with the fact that Canada was right willing and ready to fight for her Mother Country. Continuing, he said it was a pleasure for him to see such a grand gathering of officers arrayed in uniform tendering honors to such a distinguished personage as Lieut.-Col. Cole. He also heartily congratulated that gentleman on the success of his efforts and those of his men in the great doings at Shoeburyness during the past summer. Col. Irwin said he had received an interesting communication from Col. Cotton expressing his congratulations and pointing out that the Canadian team had created a great impression on the Mother Country. After reviewing the previous teams he made a favorable reference to the armament of Great Britain, and informed his listeners what progress had been made since 1872. He was exceedingly pleased to see that the English Government had decided to supply her brave men with the most improved rifle guns, and every day they were adding great improvements to her armament. Canada was not to be behind-hand. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he referred to the qualifications and past services of Col. Oswald, and, on behalf of the army and navy, he had had great pleasure in responding to the toast. (Loud applause.) He had glanced at the report of the commandant at Shoeburyness, and it showed unstinted praise for the plucky Canadians.

Lieut.-Col. Oswald next proposed "The Government and Parliament of Canada" in a most fitting speech. He expressed his thanks for the congratulations he had received during the course of the evening, but returned them to Col. Cole in a very generous manner. This was greeted by an outburst of applause.

#### THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, on rising to address the enthusiastic assembly, was greeted with cheer after cheer, and

it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. His first words, "Major Ogilvy and brother officers," were drowned in a terrible outburst of deafening applause. He made an eminently practical and clever speech, which was frequently interrupted with loud applause. He thanked the proposer on behalf of the Government for the honor done him; it was a great and dignified honor to be present at such an auspicious gathering, to welcome such a guest as he who sat on the right hand of the chairman. He had been a militia man himself for thirty-three years, and ought to feel a great personal interest in it. In fact he did so, and was proud to acknowledge that his feelings were unbounded for such a good and important cause. In 1863, when sixteen years of age, he had enlisted as a full private in the old Nova Scotia militia, and he had retained his connection with the service in one way or another ever since. (Hear, hear and applause.) It was his desired ambition and determination, now that he had been called to the position of Minister of Militia, to execute all in his power to have justice rendered to the force. (Hear, hear.) He was not in the habit of making rash promises, nor did he intend to do so, but what he intended to do was to regard the force seriously and earnestly, and accomplish his best for it in every way he possibly could. There was a limit, as every one knew, to what he could accomplish, for as a Minister he was sworn to guard the public treasury. If the militia found that in future they could not secure all they wanted, he hoped they would consider him as "Borden, the Minister," not as "Borden, the Comrade." He thoroughly believed that the Government and the public were now disposed to treat the militia force seriously and generously. Since the little unpleasantness with the United States at the commencement of the year, there was less heard about playing soldiers and more about the importance of the militia as Canada's right arm. (Loud applause.) The contests won by Col. Cole and Col. Starke had advertised the pluck, skill and muscle of Canada to the whole world. It was far better, he said, to send out such men than to send a half-played-out politician to talk emigration to Canada. The men who went over had been bright specimens of manhood, whom Englishmen admired, and would be glad to live with. In connection with the Government's policy in artillery matters it would be his pride to endeavor to have placed in the estimates a sufficient sum to ensure bringing the English artillerymen to this country to compete with Canadians next year. For many years the expenditure on military matters had not been very popular, but he hoped it had taken a turn. (Hear, hear.) He next referred to the prejudice against voting money for the standing

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army which even existed in England. Col. Cole's story of the trip to England was, the speaker said, well worthy of publication in full, and should be sent broadcast through Canada. (Hear, hear.) Such victories as Canada had won at Bisley and Shoeburyness this year, were something to be proud of, and would long be remembered in the annals of the Dominion. In conclusion the speaker said, "My heart is bound up in the Canadian militia, and though I would lavish money on the forces, I must remember that I am a member of a Government and a Privy Councillor, and I am sworn to guard the public purse." (Long and continued cheering.)

Hon. C. A. Geoffrion replied in a brief but appropriate address. He expressed in warm terms the manner in which he appreciated the honors gained at Shoeburyness. Col. Cole was a student in his office, and he had been exceedingly delighted to grant him permission to take a trip to England. "Not that I missed him much," mused the speaker, amidst laughter, but, he added, "it was because of what he did in England." Organize the militia and it will mean "peace." He hoped to see the time when all disputes between nations would be settled by arbitration—left to the lawyers to decide.

"The Staff" was responded to by Col. Houghton, D.O.C. and Major Roy; "Sister Corps" by Col. Butler and the other commanding officers present. The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Major Wickstead, of Ottawa, a former adjutant of the regiment, and responded to by Lieut. Cole. "The Press" was replied to by Capt. Chambers, of The Star.

The dinner was a noteworthy one in that Hon. Dr. Borden, the new Minister of Militia, made his debut before the representatives of the Montreal militia force, and to say that he created a favorable impression is but to put it mildly. Not only did he make a very acceptable speech in responding to the toast of the Government, but he made himself the very life and soul of the gathering. Getting well on towards the morning, after the speeches were over, and song and story were in order, the honorable gentleman contributed a couple of jolly Irish songs.

Later, taking up one of the orchestra musicians' violins, he surprised and delighted the company by reeling off a programme of popular music. Irish songs, English patriotic airs, classical pieces and the Marseillaise were performed by the Minister with fine taste and really clever execution. There appeared to be no limit to the honorable gentleman's good nature or his repertoire.

To the following committee is due much of the success of last evening's most enjoyable affair: Major John Ogilvy, chairman; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Oswald, R. L.; Capts. F. W. Hibbard, Campbell Lane, R. L., E. R. Barton and J. H. Wynne, and Lieut. E. M. Renouf.

#### THE MINISTER OF MILITIA ON MILITARY MATTERS.

THE Garrison Club of Quebec tendered a dinner to the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, on the 23rd. His speech has been favorably commented upon by military men. The new Minister has created a good impression among the officers of the Ancient Capital. In the course of his remarks he said he had come to Quebec to learn the requirements of the department there, so that he would have proper information on which to act. He had visited Quebec many times, and thought he knew it and its history by heart, but he had discovered that day that he did not know it yet. He had looked at the old gates and battlements, and taken in the natural strength of the fortress, but he had never before become acquainted with its people. Recalling the days when Wolfe and Montcalm struggled for a continent, he spoke of the extraordinary change, that to-day the descendants of those who fought with Montcalm were as loyal to the British Crown as the descendants of those men who were fighting against them for Britain. This union was exemplified in the joint monu-

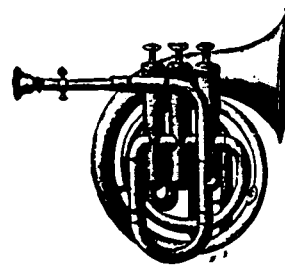
ment to the rival generals. It was strengthened when the French-Canadian race went to the assistance of Great Britain in the Nile expedition and on other occasions, and it reached its full fruition in the selection by Canada of a French-Canadian Premier. (Cheers.) Speaking, not as a politician, but as a Canadian, he was sure every Conservative, as well as Liberal, would be proud to see a man of Mr. Laurier's matchless honor and ability in that high office. (Hear, hear.)

Speaking of local military matters, Dr. Borden said that an effort should be made to preserve the forts in their present condition as far as possible, and not allow them to fall into decay, both for their historical interest and their possible usefulness. He would advise that a reasonable sum of money be devoted to that object, and he suggested that those present might help materially by using their influence with the prominent gentleman who represented one of the city divisions. The Government must, however, watch carefully every dollar spent, for the people keep a jealous eye on military expenditure, and he would insist that they got 100 cents worth for every dollar spent. Military estimates were unpopular in all countries, but he thought from all that had taken place in the last year, the votes in Parliament, and the comments of the press, that a greater appreciation was growing of what the militia force had done in the past, and might do in the future. The Minister of Militia spoke of the new rifle, and of all the steps to improve the force. These preparations were, by no means, a menace, but as a self-respecting people Canada was bound to be ready for any emergency. Trouble was much less likely to come to a people who were well prepared to meet it. Canada's militia force was a purely defensive one, though in order to be in a position more successfully to defend oneself, it was necessary sometimes to be able to act on the offensive as part of defensive tactics. The militia force was referred to in eulogistic terms, and its services in the Fenian raids and Northwest rebellion. In no force had the officers made greater personal sacrifices of time and money on the whole. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Borden said he would always be glad to receive suggestions as to the improvement of the force.

#### DEATH OF SIR E. S. SMYTH.

Word has reached Canada of the death of Sir E. S. Smyth, who commanded the Canadian militia from 1874 to 1880. Deceased joined the army in 1851 and retired in 1885 with the rank of general. During his career he held several important military appointments. In July, 1878, while in command of the Canadian militia, he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for maintaining the peace in Montreal with 3,000 troops.

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,

12th October, 1896.

G. O. 85.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES, 1897.

Regulations for the examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada have been approved and are issued herewith to all concerned.

G. O. 86.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

AMENDMENT.

Paragraph 1076, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“ 1076. ‘Long Course’ Grade ‘A’ Certificates must, unless under very exceptional circumstances, be held by all Officers recommended for employment on the Staff; and must, in all cases, be held by Subaltern Officers of permanent corps of Active Militia. Officers of such permanent corps must possess 1st Class ‘Long Course’ Grade ‘A’ Certificates, to qualify for the rank of Field Officer or for the appointment of Adjutant.”

G. O. 87.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT OF OFFICERS.

ALTERATIONS.

The following alterations in dress and equipment have been approved, and are published for the information of all concerned.

Garments and articles about to become obsolete may be worn until the 31st December, 1898.

STAFF.

1. The present pattern patrol jacket will cease to be worn, and a garment of the following description will be substituted for it:—

Of blue angola or serge, full in chest, cut with broad back, slits at sides, five regulation buttons down the front.

Two breast patch pockets outside, 6¼ inches wide, 6½ inches deep, the top edge of pocket in line with the second button, with three-pointed flap, small regulation button and hole, loose plait on rear side of pocket, two outside patch pockets below, with three-pointed flap sewn down in peace time. Two inside breast pockets up and down, with hole and button, two inside skirt pockets, with hole and button, 6 inches wide and 7 inches deep. Shoulder straps of same material, with badges of rank, and fastened with a small regulation button.

Collar, stand up, cut square in front, and from 1¼ inches to 1¾ inches high, fastening with two hooks and eyes, with black silk tab sewn on inside. On the collar, sewn on to each side in front and meeting at the fastening, gorget patches pointed at the outer end. General officer's gorget patch to be of scarlet cloth, 3 inches long and 1¼ inches wide, a loop of gold three-Russia braid along the centre, with a gold-net button at the end near the point. Other staff officers' gorget patches as above, but with loop of scarlet silk—Russia instead of gold, and with button of staff pattern instead of gold-net button.

Sleeves with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high, with 3-inch slit, and two small buttons on outside seam.

2. A sealed pattern undress sword knot has been approved.

INFANTRY.

3. The present pattern of blue patrol jacket will cease to be worn, and a blue serge jacket of similar pattern to the scarlet serge patrol jacket will be substituted, except that collar, cuffs and shoulder straps will be of the same color and material as the jacket.

OFFICERS' HORSE FURNITURE.

4. Saddle cloths will be discontinued.

5. The bearskin flounce will be discontinued, except in the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

6. A sealed pattern head rope has been approved.

The Dress Regulations for Officers of the Militia, Canada, will be amended in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

G. O. 88.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRILL INSTRUCTION.

8TH “PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS.” — The allowance for Drill Instruction of this Regiment will be paid to the Commanding Officer as authorized by para. 391 Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, for City Corps. This order will take effect from the 1st January, 1897. (62849).

G. O. 89.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1896-97.

ADDENDA.

Add the following to General Order 77 of 1896:—

CAVALRY.		
Military District.	Corps.	Date of Inspection.
7	The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars	To be notified by the Inspector of Cavalry.
INFANTRY.		
Military District.	Corps.	Date of Inspection.
3 10	15th Battalion. Brandon Infantry Co.	To be notified by the Inspector of Infantry.

G. O. 90.

ORGANISATION AND LOCALISATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS 1896-97.

82ND “QUEEN'S COUNTY” BATTALION OF INFANTRY. — The additional Company authorized for this Battalion will be designated “No. 2 Company,” with Headquarters at Pownall, P.E.I. (58067).

93RD “CUMBERLAND” BATTALION OF INFANTRY. — Erratum. — In General Order 80 of 1896, read 7 instead of 9 as the number of the additional Company authorized at Parrsborough, N.S.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY. — No. 4 Company. — The Headquarters of this Company are changed from Laprairie, P.Q., to St. Henry, P.Q. (62525).

G. O. 91.

MILITIA FORMS.

The following Militia Forms have been renumbered:—

Militia Form “A.G.O. No. 261” has been changed to “Militia Form B 2.”

Militia Form “No. 40” has been changed to “Militia Form C 15.”

The following Militia Forms have been revised:—

Militia Form A 2 “Certificate of Military Instruction, Infantry.”

Militia Forms A 29 and A 30 “Requisition for Army and Militia Forms.”

All copies of these forms now in stock are obsolete and should be wasted.

By Command,

M. AYLMER,

Col., A. G.

HEADQUARTERS,

Ottawa, 17th October, 1896.

G. O. 92.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

DISCHARGE.

No. 407, Gentleman Cadet George Vernon Gzowski was, on the 6th October, 1896, granted his discharge from the Royal Military College of Canada.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

DISTRICT STAFF.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel James Peters, District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 11, will date from the 6th Oc-



tober, 1890, in accordance with the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

## CAVALRY.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant Charles St. A. Pearse is granted the brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 25th August, 1896.

1ST HUSSARS.—“D” Squadron.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George King, to complete establishment. 23rd September, 1896.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Harmon Boyd Edwards, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 28th September, 1896.

## ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Major Charles William Drury is granted the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 16th May, 1892.

The undermentioned officers are granted the brevet rank of Major under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Captain Victor B. Rivers. 10th August, 1895.

Captain Joseph A. G. Hudon. 10th August, 1895.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. A. Fages. 14th December, 1895.

The undermentioned officers are granted the brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant Herbert C. Thacker. 10th October, 1893.

Lieutenant Henri Alexandre Panet. 2nd May, 1894.

Lieutenant Henry E. Burstall. 18th April, 1895.

Lieutenant Lenoblet du Plessis. 25th March, 1896.

Lieutenant John H. C. Ogilvy. 10th October, 1896.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Benyon. 10th October, 1896.

The brevet rank of the undermentioned officers will date from the dates set opposite their respective names, viz.:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Wilson, from the 10th July, 1889.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George H. Ogilvy, from the 29th October, 1885.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederic Gaudet, from the 27th December, 1887.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. E. Cooke, from the 20th October, 1892.

## CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

3RD “NEW BRUNSWICK” REGIMENT.—To be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: James Gardiner Taylor, Esquire, vice Smith, deceased. 28th September, 1896.

No. 2 Company.—Lieutenant H. C. Tilley is permitted to resign his commission. 25th September, 1896.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick A. Foster, vice Tilley, retired. 25th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Robert Montgomery, Gentleman, vice Foster, promoted. 25th September, 1896.

No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Gordon S. McLeod is permitted to retire. 25th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Robert Neville Frith, Gentleman, vice McLeod, retired. 25th September, 1896.

No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant E. W. B. Scovil is permitted to retire. 9th October, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: M. C. M. Shewen, Gentleman, vice Scovil, retired. 9th October, 1896.

5TH “BRITISH COLUMBIA” REGIMENT.—2nd Lieutenant Harold Hyde Baker is permitted to resign his commission. 13th October, 1896.

## INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robinson Lyndhurst Wadmore is granted

the brevet rank of Major under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 21st December, 1895.

Lieutenant P. E. Thacker is granted the brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 1st April, 1895.

Lieutenant D. I. Vernon Eaton is granted the brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 8th July, 1896.

1ST BATTALION “PRINCE OF WALES’ REGIMENT.”—Erratum.—In General Order 84 of 1896 read “Lionel Lincoln Fisher Smith” not “Lionel Lincoln Fisher” as the name of the gentleman therein appointed a Provisional 2nd Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, promoted.

7TH BATTALION, “FUSILIERS.”—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally. Charles John Sippi, Gentleman, vice Magee, promoted. 28th September, 1896.

10TH BATTALION “ROYAL GRENADIERS.”—To be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain: Captain Alexander Dobbs Cartwright from the 47th “Frontenac” Battalion of Infantry, to complete establishment. 30th September, 1896.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Honorary Chaplain as a special case: The Rev. Augustus Forneret, M.A.

17TH “LEVIS” BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Albert Desjardins, Gentleman, vice McKernan, deceased. 24th September, 1896.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: L. G. A. Desjardins, Gentleman, vice Morin, appointed Adjutant. 24th September, 1896.

26TH “MIDDLESEX” BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant E. N. Wenmouth having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 24th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Edward Kerrigan, Gentleman, vice Wenmouth, retired. 24th September, 1896.

28TH “PERTH” BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Samuel Loghrin, Gentleman, vice Watson, retired. 25th September, 1896.

34TH “ONTARIO” BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Surgeon-Lieutenant and Honorary Surgeon-Major D. P. Bogart is placed upon the Retired List under the provisions of para. 55 (2), Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, retaining the Honorary rank of Surgeon-Major. 24th September, 1896.

To be Surgeon-Major: Paymaster Honorary Captain Horace Bascom, vice Rae, deceased. 24th September, 1896.

No. 6 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant G. Holliday having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 8th October, 1896.

37TH “HALDIMAND” BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Oliver Wilson Christie having left the limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 17th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Stacey Burwash, Gentleman, vice Christie, retired. 17th September, 1896.

38TH BATTALION “DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA.”—Erratum.—In General Order 36 of 1896 read “George Cleghorn Mackenzie” instead of “George Cleghorn” as the name of the gentleman therein appointed as Provisional 2nd Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick George Rogers, vice Ashton, promoted. 23rd September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles Strange Perley, Gentleman, vice Rogers, promoted. 23rd September, 1896.

40TH “NORTHUMBERLAND” BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Desmond Boggs, to complete establishment. 5th October, 1896.

48TH BATTALION, “HIGHLANDERS.”—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Charles Duff Scott is permitted to retire. 28th September, 1896.

63RD “HALIFAX” BATTALION OF RIFLES.—Lieutenant Charles de W. MacDonald is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjutant and to return to Company duty. 24th September, 1896.

To be Adjutant: Captain and Brevet Major John Tremaine Twining, vice MacDonald. 24th September, 1896.



71ST "YORK" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No 5 Company.— Captain William Dell Hartt is granted the brevet rank of Major, under the provision of para. 90, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. 18th June, 1896.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Albert Gates is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Captain on retirement. 24th September, 1896.

To be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: Lieutenant Frederick Burpee Morse, from No. 4 Company, vice Gates, retired. 24th September, 1896.

75TH "LUXENBURG" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.— Lieutenant Albert Hodson Anderson, is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjutant and is posted to No. 5 Company.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Baggett, Gentleman, vice Fletcher, retired. 28th September, 1896.

76TH "VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 4 Company.—Erratum.—That part of General Order 84 of 1896, regarding this Company, is cancelled, and the following substituted therefor:—

"Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Zephire Gagne having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia. 21st September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Edouard Laberge, Gentleman, vice Gagne, retired. 12th September, 1896.

To be Lieutenant: Alexandre Malette, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 12th September, 1896.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Honorary Chaplain as a special case: The Reverend Thomas Geoghegan.

78TH "COLCHESTER, HANTS AND PICTOU" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "HIGHLANDERS."—No. 3. Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Henry F. P. Wickwire, vice Kenny, retired. 28th September, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant James R. Maxwell, No. 5 Company, is transferred to No. 6 Company, vice 2nd Lieutenant K. McPherson who is transferred to No. 5 Company.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant Hugh R. Thompson is permitted to retire. 2nd October, 1896.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Major: Captain Alexander Thompson Patterson, from No. 5 Company, vice d'Orsenens, transferred. 29th September, 1896.

No. 5 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Michel Larochelle, from No. 6 Company, vice Patterson, promoted. 29th September, 1896.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—That portion of General Order 50 of 1896 accepting the resignation of Quarter-Master Robert J. Whitla is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain Robert J. Whitla is permitted to resign his commission and is granted the Honorary rank of Major on retirement.

Lieutenant F. J. Boulton is permitted to resign his commission. 12th October, 1896.

Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

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" " 31	Lake Ontario	" " 18
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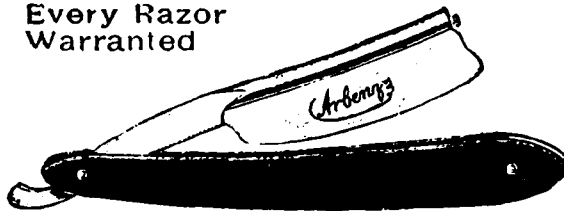


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Parisian	" 11	" 13, 9 a.m.
Laurentian	" 19	" 19, 3 a.m.

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Gen. F. & P. Agt., Quebec. Secy & Manager

92ND "DORCHESTER" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Louis A. Genest having failed to qualify his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 21st September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Louis Napoleon Joseph de la Salle, Gentleman, vice Genest, retired. 21st September, 1896.

93rd "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—2nd Lieutenant Robert M. Langille is permitted to resign his commission. 24th September, 1896.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Archibald Walker Foster, Gentleman, vice Langille, retired. 24th September, 1896.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

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

CAVALRY RESERVE.

To be Lieutenant: Robert Casimir Dickson, Gentleman. 2nd August, 1889.

INFANTRY RESERVE.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Frederic Massey, Esquire. 12th February, 1886.

To be Lieutenant: Reginald Munro Moore Gallway, Gentleman. 19th February, 1892.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA AT CANTERBURY.

A notification has been received from the War Office, London, Eng., that the undermentioned officer passed in subjects (a) and (b) for promotion to the rank of Major, under paragraph 16, section IX and Appendix VII, Queen's Regulations, at Canterbury, on the 26th August, 1896:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Supplementary Return of Result of the Examination of Officers of the Active Militia Under Instructions at the Royal Military College.

SUBJECT.....	Strategy.	Tactics.	Military Administration.	Military Surveying.	Reconnaissance.	Military Engineering.	Total Marks Obtainable	Total obtained	Aggregate Percentage	
										OBTAINED.
MARKS { Maximum obtainable .....	250	500	250	700	300	1000	3000			
{ Required for special mention. ....	187.5	375	187.5	525	225	750	2250			
{ Required for qualification .....	125	250	125	350	150	500	1500			
RANK AND NAMES	CORPS.									
Major B. S. Wood.....	6th F.B.C.A.	136	415.8	205.8	572	213	875.8	2228	74	

S. Special mention.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL, ALDERSHOT.

The undermentioned officer has attended one course of instruction at this school and has passed an elementary examination with credit:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

SCHOOL FOR YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The undermentioned officer has been granted a certificate of proficiency for Field Officers dated the 30th May, 1896:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

The undermentioned officer has been granted a certificate of Musketry dated the 25th June, 1896:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, CANADA.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class	Course	Grade	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		Average Percentage.
				Written.	Practical.	
CAVALRY.						
Sergt. J. P. King, 8th Hussars.....	1	1st	B	86	77	81
ARTILLERY.						
Major B. S. Wood.....	1	1st	A	75.6	92.34	84.55
R.M.C.						
2nd Lieut. K. L. Barnett, 5th Regt. C.A.	1	Sp	A	97	86.33	91.66
do P. McL. Forin do	1	Sp	A	85	86.33	85.66
do J. R. Tite do	1	Sp	A	97	91.33	94.16
do L. G. Johnson do	1	Sp	A	87.33	77.00	82.36
do F. W. Boulbee do	1	Sp	A	86.33	84.00	85.16
do L. R. Johnson do	1	Sp	A	91.33	89.33	90.33
do C. C. Bennett do	1	Sp	A	75.66	90.33	83.00
do C. A. Worsnop do	1	Sp	A	91.33	92.60	92.00
INFANTRY.						
Lieut. and Capt. T. Hemming.....	1	S	A	92	91	91.5

ERRATUM.

In General order 84 of 1896, read "1st" instead of "2nd" as the class of certificate granted to 2nd Lieutenant Leduc, 9th Battalion.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officer having qualified for his appointment is confirmed in his rank from the date set opposite his name:

2nd Lieutenant P. McL. Forin, 5th Reg. C.A.; from the 3rd September, 1896.

RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Centre Wellington, Ont. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: David McCrae, Esquire, from the Retired List of Captains to complete establishment.

By Command,

M. AYLMER,  
Col., A.G.

SPECIAL.

HEADQUARTERS,

24th October, 1896.

A supplementary examination for the year 1896 for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, will commence on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896.

The regulations governing this examination will be those promulgated with General Order 85 of 1896.

Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts at any chartered University in the Dominion of Canada, within the previous 12 months, will be accepted in lieu of the Obligatory Examination.

Intending Candidates should make application to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters not later than the 5th November, 1896, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination on the 17th of that month.

By Command,

M. AYLMER,  
Col., A.G.



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.  
Supplementary Examination for 1896.

Headquarters, 24th October, 1896.

A SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, for the year 1896, for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada will commence on TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

The regulations governing this examination will be those promulgated with General Order 85 of 1896.

Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts at any chartered University in the Dominion of Canada within the previous twelve months will be accepted in lieu of the Obligatory Examination.

Intending candidates should make application to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters not later than the 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination on the 17th of that month.